Tablica integrala

$$\int dx = x + C$$

$$\int x^a\,dx = \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + C \qquad (a \neq -1)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int e^x\,dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int a^x\,dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C \qquad (a > 0,\ a \neq 1)$$

$$\int \cos x\,dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sin x\,dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{ch} x\,dx = \operatorname{sh} x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sh} x\,dx = \operatorname{ch} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = \operatorname{th} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} = -\operatorname{cth} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{arctg} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \operatorname{Arsh} x + C = \ln\left(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \operatorname{Arch} x + C = \ln\left|x + \sqrt{x^2-1}\right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin\frac{x}{a} + C \qquad (a > 0)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a}\operatorname{arctg}\frac{x}{a} + C \qquad (a > 0)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} = \ln\left(x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2}\right) + C \qquad (a > 0)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} = \ln\left|x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2}\right| + C \qquad (a > 0)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{2a}\ln\left|\frac{x+a}{x-a}\right| + C \qquad (a > 0)$$