

1) Formas que tienen potencias:

$$\int dx = x + C$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad \text{para } n \neq -1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \int x^{-1} dx = \text{Ln } |x| + C$$

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

2) Exponenciales:

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

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\text{Ln } a} + C \quad \text{con } a > 0$$

3) Funciones trigonométricas:

$$\int \text{sen } x dx = -\text{cos } x + C$$

$$\int \text{cos } x dx = \text{sen } x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\text{cos}^2 x} dx = \int \text{sec}^2(x) dx = \text{tan } x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\text{sen}^2 x} dx = \int \text{csc}^2 x dx = -\text{cotg } x + C$$

$$\int \text{sec } x \text{ tan } x dx = \text{sec } x + C$$

$$\int \text{csc } x \text{ cot } x dx = -\text{csc } x + C$$

$$\int \text{tan } x dx = -\text{ln}|\text{cos } x| + C$$

$$\int \text{cot } x dx = \text{ln}|\text{sen } x| + C$$

$$\int \text{sec } x dx = \text{ln}|\text{sec } x + \text{tan } x| + C$$

$$\int \text{csc } x dx = \text{ln}|\text{csc } x - \text{cot } x| + C$$

4) Funciones Hiperbólicas:

$$\int \text{senh } x dx = \text{cosh } x + C$$

$$\int \text{cosh } x dx = \text{senh } x + C$$

5) Funciones algebraicas:

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \text{arcsen} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \text{arctan } x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \text{arctan} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) + C$$

6) Integración por partes:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= u(x), & du &= u'(x)dx \\ v &= v(x), & dv &= v'(x)dx \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \int u dv = uv - \int v du$$