TABELLA DEGLI INTEGRALI INDEFINITI FONDAMENTALI

$$\int 0dx = c$$

$$\int dx = \int 1dx = x + c$$

$$\int xdx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + c$$

(i primi tre sono casi particolari di...)

$$\int mx + q\,dx = \frac{1}{2}mx^2 + qx + c$$

$$\int x^\alpha\,dx = \frac{1}{\alpha+1}x^{\alpha+1} + c \quad (\alpha \neq -1)$$

$$\int \sqrt{x}\,dx = \int x^{1/2}\,dx = \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x} + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x}\,dx = \log|x| + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{mx+q}\,dx = \frac{1}{m}\log|mx+q| + c \quad (m \neq 0)$$

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

$$\int a^x\,dx = \frac{1}{\log a}a^x + c \quad (a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

$$\int \cos x\,dx = \mathrm{sen}x + c$$

$$\int \mathrm{sen}x\,dx = -\cos x + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}\,dx = \int 1 + \mathrm{tg}^2 x\,dx = \mathrm{tg}x + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = \mathrm{arcsen}x + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2}\,dx = \mathrm{arctg}x + c$$