

Основные формулы интегрирования функций

$$1. \int dx = x + C;$$

$$2. \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, n \neq -1$$

$$3. \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C;$$

$$4. \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C;$$

$$5. \int e^x dx = e^x + C;$$

$$6. \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C;$$

$$7. \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C;$$

$$8. \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C;$$

$$9. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C;$$

$$10. \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{arctg} x + C;$$

$$11. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C;$$

$$12. \int \operatorname{tg} x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C;$$

$$13. \int \operatorname{ctg} x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C;$$

$$14. \int \ln x dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

15.

$$\begin{cases} \int \cos(kx \pm b) dx = \frac{1}{k} \sin(kx \pm b) + C \\ \int \sin(kx \pm b) dx = -\frac{1}{k} \cos(kx \pm b) + C \end{cases}$$

$$16. \int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + C;$$

$$17. \int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \frac{a+x}{a-x} + C;$$

$$18. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \frac{x-a}{x+a} + C ;$$

$$19. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C;$$

$$20. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a}) + C;$$

$$21. \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C;$$

$$22. \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C;$$

23.

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) + C ;$$

$$24. \int \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C;$$

$$25. \int \arccos x dx = x \arccos x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C;$$

$$26. \int \operatorname{arctg} x dx = x \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C;$$

$$27. \int \operatorname{arcctg} x dx = x \operatorname{arcctg} x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C ;$$



Очень полезные формулы

Если $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$, тогда

$$1) \int f(kx)dx = \frac{1}{k} F(kx) + C$$

$$2) \int f(x \pm b)dx = F(x \pm b) + C$$

$$3) \int f(kx \pm b)dx = \frac{1}{k} F(kx \pm b) + C$$

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Формулы понижения степени

$$26) \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2}$$

$$27) \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2}$$