

Podstawowe wzory rachunku całkowego

- $\int x^a dx = \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + C$, gdzie $a \neq -1, x > 0$,
- $\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$, gdzie $x \neq 0$,
- $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$,
- $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$, gdzie $a > 0, a \neq 1$,
- $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$,
- $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$,
- $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C$, gdzie $\cos x \neq 0$,
- $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C$, gdzie $\sin x \neq 0$,
- $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C = -\arccos x + C'$, gdzie $-1 < x < 1$,
- $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = \operatorname{arctg} x + C = -\operatorname{arctg} x + C'$,
- $\int \sinh x dx = \cosh x dx + C$,
- $\int \cosh x dx = \sinh x dx + C$,
- $\int \frac{dx}{\cosh^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} h x + C$,
- $\int \frac{dx}{\sinh^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} h x + C$,
- $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \operatorname{arsinh} x + C = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + C$,
- $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \operatorname{arcosh} x + C = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}| + C$, gdzie $|x| > 1$.