

TABLA DE INTEGRALES INMEDIATAS

Integral de la suma o diferencia

$$\int (f \pm g) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$$

Integral del producto de un número real por una función

$$\int a \cdot f(x) dx = a \int f(x) dx$$

FUNCION	INTEGRAL	EJEMPLOS
Constante	$\int k dx = kx + C$	$\int 5 dx = 5x + C$
Potencial	$\int f^a \cdot f' dx = \frac{f^{a+1}}{a+1}$	$\int \text{sen}^2(x) \cdot \cos(x) dx = \frac{\text{sen}^3(x)}{3} + C$
Logarítmica	$\int \frac{f'}{f} dx = \ln f $	$\int \frac{\text{sen}(x)}{\cos(x)} dx = -\ln \cos(x) + C$
Exponencial	$\int e^f \cdot f' dx = e^f$ $\int a^f \cdot f' dx = \frac{a^f}{\ln a}$	$\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$
Seno	$\int \cos f \cdot f' dx = \text{sen } f$	$\int \cos(x^3) \cdot (3x^2) \cdot dx = \text{sen}(x^3) + C$
Coseno	$\int \text{sen } f \cdot f' dx = -\cos f$	$\int \frac{\text{sen}[\ln(x)]}{x} dx = -\cos[\ln(x)] + C$
Tangente	$\int (1 + \text{tg}^2 f) \cdot f' dx = \text{tg } f$ $\int \frac{f'}{\cos^2 f} dx = \text{tg } f$	$\int e^x \cdot [1 + \text{tg}^2(e^x)] dx = \text{tg}(e^x) + C$
Arco seno	$\int \frac{f'}{\sqrt{1-f^2}} dx = \text{arc sen } f$	$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} = \text{arcsen}(x-1) + C$
Arco tangente	$\int \frac{f'}{1+f^2} dx = \text{arc tg } f$	$\int \frac{e^x dx}{1+e^{2x}} = \text{arctg}(e^x) + C$
Por partes	$\int u \cdot dv = u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du$	$\int P(x) \cdot a^x dx$ $\int P(x) \cdot e^x dx$ $\int P(x) \cdot \text{sen } x dx$ $\int P(x) \cdot \cos x dx$ Siendo P(x) un polinomio $\int a^x \cdot \text{sen } x dx$ $\int a^x \cdot \cos x dx$ $\int e^x \cdot \text{sen } x dx$ $\int e^x \cdot \cos x dx$
Racional	$\int \frac{1}{x \cdot (x-1)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int \frac{-1}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx = \ln x - \ln x-1 - \frac{1}{x-1} + C$	