

TABLA DE INTEGRALES INMEDIATAS		
TIPOS	INTEGRAL	EJEMPLO
	$\int dx = x$	$\int dx = x$
	$\int adx = ax$	$\int 3dx = 3x$
Potencial	$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$	$\int 5 \cdot x^3 dx = \frac{5 \cdot x^{3+1}}{3+1} = \frac{5 \cdot x^4}{4}$
	$\int u' \cdot u^n dx = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1}$	$\int 2 \cdot (2x+5)^4 dx = \frac{(2x+5)^5}{5}$
Logarítmico	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x$	$\int \frac{4}{x} dx = 4 \cdot \ln x$
	$\int \frac{u'}{u} dx = \ln u$	$\int \frac{2x}{x^2+5} dx = \ln(x^2+5)$
Exponencial	$\int e^x dx = e^x$	$\int 2 \cdot e^x dx = 2 \cdot e^x$
	$\int u' \cdot e^u dx = e^u$	$\int 5 \cdot e^{5x+1} dx = e^{5x+1}$
	$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a}$	$\int 3 \cdot 5^x dx = \frac{3 \cdot 5^x}{\ln 5}$
	$\int u' \cdot a^u dx = \frac{a^u}{\ln a}$	$\int 2x \cdot 4^{x^2} dx = \frac{4^{x^2}}{\ln 4}$
Seno	$\int \operatorname{sen} x dx = -\cos x$	$\int 7 \cdot \operatorname{sen} x dx = -7 \cdot \cos x$
	$\int u' \cdot \operatorname{senu} dx = -\cos u$	$\int 6 \cdot \operatorname{sen} 6x dx = -\cos 6x$
Coseno	$\int \cos x dx = \operatorname{sen} x$	$\int 6 \cdot \cos x dx = 6 \cdot \operatorname{sen} x$
	$\int u' \cdot \cos u dx = \operatorname{senu}$	$\int 6x \cdot \cos 3x^2 dx = \operatorname{sen} 3x^2$
Tangente	$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \operatorname{tg} x$	$\int \frac{3}{\cos^2 x} dx = 3 \operatorname{tg} x$
	$\int (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x) dx = \operatorname{tg} x$	$\int 5(1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x) dx = 5 \operatorname{tg} x$
	$\int \frac{u'}{\cos^2 u} dx = \operatorname{tgu}$	$\int \frac{2}{\cos^2(2x)} dx = \operatorname{tg}(2x)$
Cotangente	$\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} dx = -\operatorname{cotg} x$	$\int 2(1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x) dx = -2 \operatorname{cotg} x$
	$\int \frac{u'}{\operatorname{sen}^2 u} dx = -\operatorname{cotgu}$	$\int \frac{3x^2}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x^3} dx = -\operatorname{cotg} x^3$
Arcoseno Arcocoseno	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \operatorname{arcsen} x$	$\int \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 3 \cdot \operatorname{arcsen} x$
	$\int \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} dx = \operatorname{arcsenu}$	$\int \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 3 \cdot \operatorname{arcsen} x$
Arcotangente	$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \operatorname{arctg} x$	$\int \frac{8}{1+x^2} dx = 8 \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x$
	$\int \frac{u'}{1+u^2} dx = \operatorname{arctgu}$	$\int \frac{8}{1+x^2} dx = 8 \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x$