

<u>1)</u>	$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$
<u>2)</u>	$\int \frac{-1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arccotg}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$
<u>3)</u>	$\int \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{argTh}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C = \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{a+x}{a-x}\right) + C$
<u>4)</u>	$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{argCotgh}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C = \frac{1}{2a} \ln\left(\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right) + C$
<u>5)</u>	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \operatorname{arcsen}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$
<u>6)</u>	$\int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \operatorname{arccos}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$
<u>7)</u>	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \operatorname{argCh}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C = \ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}\right) + C$
<u>8)</u>	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx = \operatorname{argSh}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C = \ln\left(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}\right) + C$
<u>9)</u>	$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x \cdot \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \operatorname{arcsen}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$
<u>10)</u>	$\int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} du = \frac{x \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \ln\left(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}\right) + C$
<u>11)</u>	$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \operatorname{argCh}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$
<u>12)</u>	$\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \operatorname{arcsec}(x) + C$
<u>13)</u>	$\int \operatorname{Sech}^2(x) dx = \operatorname{Th}(x) + C$
<u>14)</u>	$\int \operatorname{Cosech}^2(x) dx = -\operatorname{Coth}(x) + C$

FUNCIÓN SIMPLE
$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \text{ si } n \neq -1$
$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$
$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$
$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$
$\int \operatorname{sen} x dx = -\cos x + C$
$\int \cos x dx = \operatorname{sen} x + C$
$\int \tan x dx = -\ln \cos x + C$
$\int \cotan x dx = \ln \operatorname{sen} x + C$
$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$
$\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} dx = -\cotan x + C$