

FORMULARIO DE INTEGRALES INDEFINIDAS

Una selección de integrales fundamentales y avanzadas para cálculo. Recuerde siempre añadir la constante de integración $+C$.

Reglas Básicas y Potencias

$$\int k \, dx = kx + C$$

$$\int x^n \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

(para $n \neq -1$)

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \ln|x| + C$$

Exponentiales y Logarítmicas

$$\int e^x \, dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int a^x \, dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

Funciones Hiperbólicas

$$\int \sinh x \, dx = \cosh x + C$$

$$\int \cosh x \, dx = \sinh x + C$$

$$\int \tanh x \, dx = \ln(\cosh x) + C$$

$$\int \coth x \, dx = \ln|\sinh x| + C$$

Funciones Trigonométricas

$$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \tan x \, dx = \ln|\sec x| + C$$

$$\int \cot x \, dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$\int \sec x \, dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\int \csc x \, dx = \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C$$

$$\int \sec^2 x \, dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \csc^2 x \, dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x \, dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\int \csc x \cot x \, dx = -\csc x + C$$

Formas de Integración Inversa

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \, dx = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \text{arcsec}\left(\frac{|x|}{a}\right) + C$$

Fórmulas Adicionales y de Reducción

$$\int \tan^2 x dx = \tan x - x + C$$

$$\int \cot^2 x dx = -\cot x - x + C \quad \int \sin^2 x dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin(2x)}{4} + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech} x dx = \arctan(\sinh x) + C \quad \int \cos^2 x dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin(2x)}{4} + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{csch} x dx = \ln |\tanh \frac{x}{2}| + C \quad \int \ln^n x dx = x \ln^n x - n \int \ln^{n-1} x dx$$

$$\int xe^x dx = xe^x - e^x + C \quad \int \sin^n x dx = -\frac{\sin^{n-1} x \cos x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} x dx$$

$$\int x \sin x dx = \sin x - x \cos x + C \quad \int \cos^n x dx = \frac{\cos^{n-1} x \sin x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2} x dx$$

$$\int x \cos x dx = \cos x + x \sin x + C$$