

NEURČITÉ INTEGRÁLY

$$\int 1 dx = x + C$$

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

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

$$\int e^{kx} dx = \frac{e^{kx}}{k} + C$$

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{arctg} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \operatorname{arcsin} x + C$$

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{cot} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{f'}{f} dx = \ln|f| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{ax+b} dx = \frac{\ln|ax+b|}{a} + C$$

$$\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{F(ax+b)}{a} + C$$

PRAVIDLA:

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

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

PRAVIDLO PER PARTES:

$$\int f' \cdot g = f \cdot g - \int f \cdot g'$$