

Integrali indefiniti

Integrali del tipo

$$\int x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + c; \quad \alpha \neq -1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(x) + c; \quad \alpha = -1$$

$$\int 4dx$$

$$\int x^5 dx$$

$$\int 3\sqrt{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{4}{5} \sqrt[3]{x^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{5}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\int x^{-3} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$$

$$\int (5x^2 - 3x + 2) dx$$

$$\int \left(2\sqrt{x} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$$

$$\int (5x^2 - 3x + 2) dx$$

$$\int \frac{4}{x^3} - \frac{2}{x^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} - \sqrt{x} + \frac{5}{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{5x^2+2x}{x^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{4}{x^3} - \frac{2}{x^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} - \sqrt{x} + \frac{5}{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{5x^2+2x}{x^2} dx$$

Integrali delle funzioni elementari

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + c; \quad \int \operatorname{sen} x dx = -\operatorname{cos} x + c; \quad \int \operatorname{cos} x dx = \operatorname{sen} x + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{cos}^2 x} dx = \operatorname{tg} x + c; \quad \int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} dx = -\operatorname{cotg} x + c;$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \operatorname{arcsen} x + c; \quad \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \operatorname{arctg} x + c$$

$$\int e^x + \operatorname{sen} x - 2\operatorname{cos} x dx$$

$$\int \frac{2}{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} - \frac{1}{\operatorname{cos}^2 x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \operatorname{sen} 2x dx$$

$$\int 3\operatorname{sen} x + \frac{e^x}{3} - \frac{4}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{3}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

Integrali del tipo

$$\int f(x)^\alpha f'(x) dx = \frac{f(x)^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + c; \quad \alpha \neq -1$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln|f(x)| + c; \quad \alpha = -1$$

$$\int 2x(x^2 + 1)^2 dx$$

$$\int \frac{3x}{(x^2+1)^3} dx$$

$$\int \sqrt{3x+1} dx$$

$$\int (2x-3)^2 dx$$

$$\int 2\operatorname{sen}x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$\int x(5-2x^2)^3 dx$$

$$\int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx$$

$$\int (x^2 + 3x - 1)^3 (2x + 3) dx$$

$$\int \frac{4x^3}{\sqrt[3]{(x^4-1)^2}} dx$$

$$\int e^{2x} \sqrt{1+e^{2x}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{sen}x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\cos^4 x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 - \ln x}{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{\cos 2x}{3\sqrt{\operatorname{sen} 2x}} dx$$

$$\int \operatorname{tg} x dx$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{3x + \operatorname{arctg} x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{e^x}{1+4e^x} dx$$

Integrali del tipo

$$\int e^{f(x)} f'(x) dx = e^{f(x)} + c$$

$$\int e^{-x} + 3x dx$$

$$\int e^{\sin x} \cos x dx$$

$$\int e^{4x+3} dx$$

$$\int x \cdot e^{x^2} dx$$

$$\int e^{x \sin x} (\sin x + x \cos x) dx$$

$$\int \frac{3e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{e^{2\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{e^{\arctg x}}{1+x^2} dx$$

Integrali del tipo

$$\int f'(x) \sin(f(x)) dx = -\cos(f(x)) + c; \quad \int f'(x) \cos(f(x)) dx = \sin(f(x)) + c$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\cos^2 f(x)} dx = \operatorname{tg}(f(x)) + c; \quad \int \frac{f'(x)}{\sin^2 f(x)} dx = \operatorname{cotg}(f(x)) + c$$

$$\int \cos(4x - 1) dx$$

$$\int \frac{x+2}{\cos^2(x^2+4x)} dx$$

$$\int x^2 \cos(x^3) dx$$

$$\int \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) dx$$

$$\int x^2 \cos(x^3 - 1) dx$$

$$\int \frac{\cos(\ln x)}{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{\cos(\sqrt{x})}{3\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\int (2x - 3) \cos(x^2 - 3x) dx$$

$$\int \frac{3}{x \cos^2(\ln x)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\cos^2 3x^2} dx$$

Integrali del tipo

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-f^2(x)}} dx = \arcsen(f(x)) + c;$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{1+f^2(x)} dx = \arctg(f(x)) + c$$

$$\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx$$

$$\int \frac{3x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{2x}{4+x^4} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx$$