

Alapintegrálok táblázata

$\int k \, dx = kx + c$	$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c, \text{ ha } n \neq -1$
$\int e^x dx = e^x + c$	$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c, \text{ ahol } a > 0 \text{ és } a \neq 1$
$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + c$	
$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + c$	$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + c$
$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\operatorname{ctg} x + c$	$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \operatorname{tg} x + c$
$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + c$	$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \operatorname{arctg} x + c$
$\int \operatorname{sh} x \, dx = \operatorname{ch} x + c$	$\int \operatorname{ch} x \, dx = \operatorname{sh} x + c$
$\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} dx = -\operatorname{cth} x + c$	$\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} dx = \operatorname{th} x + c$
$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \operatorname{arsh} x + c$ $= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) + c$	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \operatorname{arch} x + c$ $= \pm \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2-1}) + c$
$\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \operatorname{arth} x + c$ $= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + c, \text{ ha } x < 1$	$\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \operatorname{arch} x + c$ $= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1} + c, \text{ ha } x > 1$

Fontos képletek

$\int c \cdot f(x) \, dx = c \cdot \int f(x) \, dx$	$\int f(x) + g(x) \, dx = \int f(x) \, dx + \int g(x) \, dx$
$\int f(g) \cdot g' = F(g), \text{ ahol } F = \int f$	
$\int f(ax+b) \, dx = \frac{F(ax+b)}{a} + c$ $\int f^n(x) \cdot f'(x) \, dx = \frac{f^{n+1}(x)}{n+1} + c, \text{ ha } n \neq -1$	$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \, dx = \ln f(x) + c$
$\int f' \cdot g = f \cdot g - \int f \cdot g'$	
$\int_a^b f' \cdot g = [f \cdot g]_a^b - \int_a^b f \cdot g'$	

NEWTON-LEIBNIZ FORMULA: $\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = F(b) - F(a)$

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