Lista de Primitivas

$$\begin{array}{lll} \mathsf{P}\,c = cx & (\operatorname{para}\,c \in \mathbb{R}) & \mathsf{P}\,\operatorname{sec}^2 x = \operatorname{tg}\,x \\ \\ \mathsf{P}\,x^\alpha = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} & (\operatorname{para}\,\alpha \neq -1) & \mathsf{P}\,\operatorname{cosec}^2 x = -\operatorname{cotg}\,x \\ \\ \mathsf{P}\,u'(x)u(x)^\alpha = \frac{u(x)^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} & (\operatorname{para}\,\alpha \neq -1) & \mathsf{P}\,\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{arctg}\,x \\ \\ \mathsf{P}\,\frac{1}{x} = \log|x| & \mathsf{P}\,\frac{u'(x)}{1+u(x)^2} = \operatorname{arctg}\,u(x) \\ \\ \mathsf{P}\,\frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} = \log|u(x)| & \mathsf{P}\,\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \operatorname{arcsen}\,x \\ \\ \mathsf{P}\,u'(x)e^{u(x)} = e^{u} & \mathsf{P}\,\frac{u'(x)}{\sqrt{1-u(x)^2}} = \operatorname{arcsen}\,u(x) \\ \\ \mathsf{P}\,a^x = \frac{a^x}{\log a} & \mathsf{P}\,-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \operatorname{arccos}\,x \\ \\ \mathsf{P}\,\operatorname{sen}\,x = -\cos x & \mathsf{P}\,\operatorname{sh}\,x = \operatorname{ch}\,x \\ \\ \mathsf{P}\,u'(x)\operatorname{sen}\,u(x) = -\cos u(x) & \mathsf{P}\,\operatorname{ch}\,x = \operatorname{sh}\,x \\ \\ \mathsf{P}\,\operatorname{cosec}^2\,x = \operatorname{tg}\,x \\ \\ \mathsf{P}\,\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{arctg}\,x \\ \\ \mathsf{P}\,\frac{u'(x)}{1+u(x)^2} = \operatorname{arctg}\,u(x) \\ \\ \mathsf{P}\,\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{arctg}\,x \\ \\ \mathsf{P}\,\frac{u'(x)}{1+u(x)^2} = \operatorname{arctg}\,u(x) \\ \\ \mathsf{P}\,\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{arctg}\,u(x) \\ \\ \mathsf{P}\,\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{arctg}\,x \\ \\ \mathsf{P}\,\frac{u'(x)}{1+u(x)^2} = \operatorname{arctg}\,u(x) \\ \\ \mathsf{P}\,\frac{u'(x)}{1+u(x)^2} = \operatorname{arctg}\,x \\ \\ \mathsf{P}\,\frac{u'(x)}{1+u($$

Observações: Qualquer outra primitiva deverá ser deduzida a partir destas, recorrendo aos diversos métodos estudados. Exemplo:

$$\mathsf{P}\,\frac{1}{4+x^2} = \mathsf{P}\,\frac{1}{4(1+\frac{x^2}{4})} = \frac{1}{4}\,\mathsf{P}\,\frac{1}{1+(\frac{x}{2})^2} = \frac{1}{4}\,\mathsf{P}\,\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1+(\frac{x}{2})^2} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{2}\,\mathrm{arctg}\,\frac{x}{2}$$