$$\int \alpha dx = \alpha x + c$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int tg\ x \, dx = \ -\ln|cosx| + c$$

$$\int ctg\ x \, dx = \ln|sinx| + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{cos^2 x} = tgx + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{sin^2 x} = -ctgx + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln\left|tg\frac{x}{2}\right| + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \ln\left|tg(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})\right| + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} arctg\frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = arctg\, x + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a}\ \ln\ |\frac{x - a}{x + a}| + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a}\ \ln\ |\frac{x + a}{x - a}| + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = arcsin\frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln\ |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + c$$