

Integrál táblázat

Kulcsszavak: integrál táblázat, alapintegrálok, alapintegrálok táblázata

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad n \neq -1$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int \operatorname{tg} x dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{ctg} x dx = \ln |\sin x| + C$$

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

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

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

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

$$\int \operatorname{sh} x dx = \operatorname{ch} x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{ch} x dx = \operatorname{sh} x + C$$

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

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

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

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

Integrálási szabályok

Kulcsszavak: integrálási szabályok

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + c \Leftrightarrow F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$\int cf(x)dx = c \int f(x)dx$$

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

$$\int f(x)g'(x)dx = f(x) \cdot g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x)dx$$

$$\int f(x)dx = \int f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt$$

Határozott integrál

Kulcsszavak: határozott integrál, Newton-Leibnitz formula, szabályok

Newton-Leibnitz formula

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a) \ ; \ x \in [a, b], \ F'(x) = f$$

A határozott integrál szabályai

$$\int_a^b c \cdot f(x)dx = c \cdot \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = - \int_b^a f(x)dx$$

$$\int_a^b [f(x) \pm g(x)]dx = \int_a^b f(x)dx \pm \int_a^b g(x)dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^c f(x)dx + \int_c^b f(x)dx$$