

$$\int 0 dx = C, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int dx = \int 1 dx = x + C, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad x \in (0, \infty), n \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int x^{-1} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C, \quad x \in (0, \infty) \\ \int x^{-1} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(-x) + C, \quad x \in (-\infty, 0) \end{aligned} \right\} \int x^{-1} dx = \ln|x| + C, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, a \in (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \operatorname{tg} x + C, \quad x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\operatorname{cotg} x + C, \quad x \in (k\pi, \pi + k\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\int a f(x) dx = a \int f(x) dx$$

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

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