

# JATORRIZKOAK - INTEGRALAK

## PROPIETATEAK

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

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

## BEREHALAKO INTEGRALAK ETA BEREHALAKO INTEGRALEN ADIERAZPEN KONPOSATUA

### Berreketa baten integrala

$$\begin{aligned} \int 1 dx &= x + k \\ \int x^n dx &= \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + k, \text{ si } n \neq -1 \\ \int \frac{1}{x} dx &= \int x^{-1} dx = \ln |x| + k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int f(x)^n \cdot f'(x) dx &= \frac{f(x)^{n+1}}{n+1} + k, \text{ si } n \neq -1 \\ \int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx &= \ln |f(x)| + k \end{aligned}$$

### Esponentzialak eta logaritmikoak

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^x dx &= e^x + k \\ \int a^x dx &= \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + k \\ \int \ln x dx &= x \ln x - x + k \\ \int \log_a x dx &= \frac{x \ln x - x}{\ln a} + k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) dx &= e^{f(x)} + k \\ \int a^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) dx &= \frac{a^{f(x)}}{\ln a} + k \\ \int \ln f(x) \cdot f'(x) dx &= x \ln f(x) - f(x) + k \\ \int \log_a f(x) \cdot f'(x) dx &= \frac{x \ln f(x) - f(x)}{\ln a} + k \end{aligned}$$

### Trigonometrikoak

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin x dx &= -\cos x + k \\ \int \cos x dx &= \sin x + k \\ \int \operatorname{tg} x dx &= -\ln |\cos x| + k \\ \int (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x) dx &= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \operatorname{tg} x + k \\ \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx &= \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + k \\ \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \operatorname{arc} \sin x + k \\ \int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \operatorname{arc} \cos x + k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin f(x) \cdot f'(x) dx &= -\cos f(x) + k \\ \int \cos f(x) \cdot f'(x) dx &= \sin f(x) + k \\ \int \operatorname{tg} f(x) \cdot f'(x) dx &= -\ln |\cos f(x)| + k \\ \int [1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 f(x)] \cdot f'(x) dx &= \int \frac{f'(x)}{\cos^2 f(x)} dx = \operatorname{tg} f(x) + k \\ \int \frac{f'(x)}{1+f(x)^2} dx &= \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} f(x) + k \\ \int \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-f(x)^2}} dx &= \operatorname{arc} \sin f(x) + k \\ \int \frac{-f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-f(x)^2}} dx &= \operatorname{arc} \cos f(x) + k \end{aligned}$$