$$\int 1dx = x + C$$

$$\int xdx = \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + C$$

$$\int x^{2}dx = \frac{1}{3}x^{3} + C$$

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

$$\int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

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

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

$$\int e^{ax}dx = \frac{1}{a}e^{ax} + C$$

$$\int b^{ax}dx = \frac{b^{ax}}{a\ln(b)} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}}dx = \sin^{-1}\frac{x}{a} + C \quad (a > 0)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}}}dx = \frac{1}{a}\ln|ax + b| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a^{2} + x^{2}}dx = \frac{1}{a}\ln|ax + b| + C$$

$$\int \frac{x}{a^{2} + x^{2}}dx = \frac{1}{2}\ln(a^{2} + x^{2}) + C$$

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

$$\int \sin ax \, dx = -\frac{1}{a}\cos ax + C$$

$$\int \cos ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a}\sin ax + C$$

$$\int \sec^{2} ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a}\tan ax + C$$

$$\int \csc^2 ax \, dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cot ax + C$$

$$\int \sec ax \tan ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \sec ax + C$$

$$\int \csc ax \cot ax \, dx = -\frac{1}{a} \csc ax + C$$

$$\int \cosh ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \sinh ax + C$$

$$\int \sinh ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \cosh ax + C$$

$$\int \tanh ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln(\cosh ax) + C$$

$$\int \cot x \, dx = \ln|\sec x| + C = -\ln|\csc x| + C$$

$$\int \cot x \, dx = \ln|\sin x| + C = -\ln|\csc x| + C$$

$$\int \sec x \, dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\int \csc x \, dx = -\ln|\csc x + \cot x| + C$$

$$= \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C$$

$$\int \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} (x + \sin x \cos x) + C$$

$$\int \tan^2 x \, dx = \tan x - x + C$$

$$\int \sec^3 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\int (Af(x) + B(g(x)) dx = A \int f(x) dx + B \int g(x) dx$$

$$\int f(u(x)) \frac{du}{dx} dx = \int f(u) du$$

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