



CAL*** DIFE***L

Formulas de integración

- (1) $\int a dx = ax + C$
- (2) $\int a f(x) dx = a \int f(x) dx$
- (3) $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$
- (4) $\int (f + g) dx = \int f dx + \int g dx$
- (5) $\int f dg = fg - \int g df$
- (6) $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C; n \neq -1$
- (7) $\int x^{-1} dx = \ln |x| + C$
- (8) $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$
- (9) $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$
- (10) $\int x a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} \cdot \left(x - \frac{1}{\ln a}\right) + C$
- (11) $\int x e^x dx = e^x \cdot (x - 1) + C$
- (12) $\int \ln x dx = x \cdot \ln x - x + C = x \cdot (\ln x - 1) + C$
- (13) $\int x \ln x dx = \frac{x^2}{4} \cdot (2 \ln x - 1) + C$
- (14) $\int \operatorname{sen} u du = -\cos u + C$
- (15) $\int \cos u dx = \operatorname{senu} + C$
- (16) $\int \sec u \tan u du = \sec u + C$

- (17) $\int \csc u \cot u dx = -\csc u + C$
- (18) $\int \tan u du = -\ln |\cos u| + C = \ln |\sec u| + C$
- (19) $\int \cot u du = \ln |\sen u| + C = -\ln |\csc u| + C$
- (20) $\int \sec u du = \ln |\sec u + \tan u| + C$
- (21) $\int \csc u dx = \ln |\csc u - \cot u| + C$
- (22) $\int \sen^2 x dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sen 2x + C$
- (23) $\int \cos^2 x dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sen 2x + C$
- (24) $\int \tan^2 x dx = \tan x - x + C$
- (25) $\int \cot^2 x dx = -\cot x - x + C$
- (26) $\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$
- (27) $\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$
- (28) $\int x \sen x dx = \sen x - x \cos x + C$
- (29) $\int x \cos x dx = \cos x + x \sin x + C$
- (30) $\int \arcsen x dx = x \sen x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$
- (31) $\int \arccos x dx = x \cos x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$
- (32) $\int \arctan x dx = x \tan x - \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2}) + C$
- (33) $\int \operatorname{arccot} x dx = x \cot x + \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2}) + C$
- (34) $\int \operatorname{arcsec} x dx = x \sec x - \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2-1}) + C = x \sec x - \operatorname{arccosh} x + C$
- (35) $\int \operatorname{arccsc} x dx = x \csc x + \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2-1}) + C = x \sec x + \operatorname{arccosh} x + C$
- (36) $\int \senh x dx = \cosh x + C$
- (37) $\int \cosh x dx = \senh x + C$

$$\begin{aligned}
(38) \quad & \int \operatorname{sech}^2 x dx = \tanh x + C \\
(39) \quad & \int \operatorname{csch}^2 x dx = -\coth x + C \\
(40) \quad & \int \operatorname{sech} x \tanh x dx = -\operatorname{sech} x + C \\
(41) \quad & \int \operatorname{csch} x \coth x dx = -\operatorname{csch} x + C \\
(42) \quad & \int \tanh x dx = \ln(\cosh x) + C \\
(43) \quad & \int \coth x dx = \ln|\sinh x| + C \\
(44) \quad & \int \operatorname{sech} x dx = \arctan(\sinh x) + C \\
(45) \quad & \int \operatorname{csch} x dx = \operatorname{arccoth}(\cosh x) + C = \ln \tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C \\
(46) \quad & \int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C = -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arccot} \frac{x}{a} + C \\
(47) \quad & \int \frac{1}{x^2-a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln\left(\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right) + C; x^2 > a^2 \\
(48) \quad & \int \frac{1}{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln\left(\frac{a+x}{a-x}\right) + C; x^2 < a^2 \\
(49) \quad & \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{a} + C = -\cos \frac{x}{a} + C \\
(50) \quad & \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}) + C \\
(51) \quad & \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln \frac{x}{a + \sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2}} + C \\
(52) \quad & \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arccos \frac{a}{x} = -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{x}{a} + C \\
(53) \quad & \int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{arcsen} \frac{x}{a} + C \\
(54) \quad & \int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \pm \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}) + C \\
(55) \quad & \int e^{ax} \operatorname{sen} bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}(\operatorname{asen} bx - b \cos bx)}{a^2+b^2} + C \\
(56) \quad & \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}(a \cos bx + b \operatorname{sen} bx)}{a^2+b^2} + C
\end{aligned}$$

Propiedades de integrales definidas

$$(1) \int_a^b (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$(2) \int_a^b C \cdot f(x) dx = C \cdot \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$(3) \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

$$(4) \int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

$$(5) \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$

NOTA: Se encuentra en revision este
archivo, es posible que exista errores
... Estamos trabajando para Ud!

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