Formulário de Primitivas

Função	Primitiva	Função	Primitiva	Função	Primitiva
$u^r u'$ $(r \neq -1)$	$\dfrac{u^{r+1}}{r+1}$	$\dfrac{u'}{u}$	$\ln |u|$	$u' e^u$	e^u
$u' a^u$	$\dfrac{a^u}{\ln a}$	$u' \cos u$	$\operatorname{sen} u$	$u' \operatorname{sen} u$	$-\cos u$
$u' \sec^2 u$	$\operatorname{tg} u$	$u' \operatorname{cosec}^2 u$	$-\cotg u$	$u' \sec u$	$\ln |\sec u + \operatorname{tg} u|$
$u' \operatorname{cosec} u$	$-\ln |\operatorname{cosec} u + \cotg u|$	$\dfrac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$	$-\arccos u$ ou $\operatorname{arcsen} u$	$\dfrac{u'}{1+u^2}$	$\arctg u$ ou $-\operatorname{arccotg} u$

Algumas fórmulas trigonométricas

$\sec x = \dfrac{1}{\cos x}$ $\operatorname{cosec} x = \dfrac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x}$	$\operatorname{sen}(x \pm y) = \operatorname{sen} x \cos y \pm \cos x \operatorname{sen} y$ $\cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{sen} y$ $\operatorname{sen}(2x) = 2 \operatorname{sen} x \cos x$ $\cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x$	$\cos^2 x = \dfrac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2}$ $\operatorname{sen}^2 x = \dfrac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2}$	$1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x = \sec^2 x$ $1 + \cotg^2 x = \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$