REGLAS BASICAS DE INTEGRACION

DERIVACION

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

2.
$$\int K dx = Kx + C$$

3.
$$\int Kf(x)dx = k \int f(x)dx$$

4.
$$\int [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$$

5.
$$\int (u+v)dx = \int udx + \int vdx$$

6.
$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \ donde \ n \neq 1$$

$$7. \int_{-x}^{1} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

8.
$$\int a^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln{(a)}} a^x + C \ donde \ a > 0$$

9.
$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$10. \int \sqrt[n]{x} dx = \int x^{1/n} dx$$

$$11. \int \operatorname{sen} x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$12. \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$13. \int \tan x dx = -\ln(\cos x) + C$$

$$14. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$$

$$15. \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = arctang \ x + C$$

$$16. \int \frac{dx}{x \ln_a} = \log_a x + C$$

$$17. \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = tag \ x + C$$

$$18. \int \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x} dx = \cot x + C$$

$$19. \int \frac{-dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arccos x + C$$

$$20. \int sec^2 x dx = tang \ x + C$$

$$21. \int csc^2 x dx = -cotag \ x + C$$

$$22. \int \ln(x) \, dx = x. \ln(x) - x + C$$

$$23. \int log_a(x) dx = \frac{x}{\ln(a)} (\ln(x) - 1) + C$$

$$24. \int \cot a g(x) dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$25. \int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + tag x|$$

$$26. \int \csc x dx = \ln |\csc x - \cot ag x|$$

$$27. \int \sec x. \, tagx dx = \sec x + C$$

$$28. \int \csc x \cdot \cot agx dx = -\csc x + C$$

29.
$$\int sen^2 x dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{sen2x}{4} + C$$

$$30. \int cos^2 x dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{sen2x}{4} + C$$

$$31. \int tag^2 x dx = (tag \ x - x) + C$$

$$32. \int \cot ag^2 x dx = (-\cot ag x - x) + C$$

$$1. \ \frac{d}{dx}[u^n] = nu^{n-1}u^n$$

$$2. \ \frac{d}{dx}[x] = 1$$

3.
$$\frac{d}{dx}[cu] = cu'$$

$$4. \ \frac{d}{dx}[c] = 0$$

$$5. \ \frac{d}{dx}[u \pm v] = u' \pm v'$$

$$6. \ \frac{d}{dx}[u.v] = uv' + vu'$$

7.
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{u}{v} \right] = \frac{vu' - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$8. \ \frac{d}{dx}[\ln u] = \frac{u'}{u}$$

9.
$$\frac{d}{dx}|u| = \frac{u}{|u|}(u')$$

$$10.\frac{d}{dx} [e^u] = e^u \cdot u'$$

$$11.\frac{d}{dx} [sen u] = (\cos u)u'$$

$$12.\frac{d}{dx}[\cos u] = -(\sin u)u'$$

$$13.\frac{d}{dx} [tg \ u] = (sec^2 u)u'$$

$$14.\frac{d}{dx} [ctgu] = -(cosec \ u)^2 u'$$

$$15.\frac{d}{dx}\left[\sec u\right] = (\sec u \cdot tg\ u)u'$$

$$16.\frac{d}{dx} [cosec \ u] = -(cosec \ u \cdot ctg \ u)u'$$

$$17.\frac{d}{dx} \left[arcsen \, u \right] = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}}$$

$$18.\frac{d}{dx}[arcsen u] = \frac{-u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$19.\frac{d}{dx}[arctg\ u] = \frac{u'}{1+u^2}$$

$$20.\frac{d}{dx}[arcctg\ u] = \frac{-u'}{1+u^2}$$

$$21.\frac{d}{dx}[\operatorname{arcsec} u] = \frac{u'}{|u|\sqrt{u^2 - 1}}$$

$$22.\frac{d}{dx}[arccosec\ u] = \frac{-u'}{|u|\sqrt{u^2-1}}$$

Suma de Fracciones

$$a \cdot \frac{b}{c} = \frac{(a \cdot c) + b}{c}$$

Potencia de Radicales

$$(\sqrt[n]{x})^n = x$$

Donde n es ≥ 0

Binomio al Cuadrado

$$(a \pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab \pm b^2$$

Potenciación

$$x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x^1}$$

(Puede aplicarse a la inversa)

C = Constante de Integración

K = Constante

$$(x^2)^2 = x^{2\cdot 2}$$

Integración Por Partes

$$\int u \cdot dv = u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du$$

I.L.A.T.E

- Inversa = $sen^{-1}cos^{-1}$
- Logarítmica = Ln
- Algebraica = $x^n 3x$
- Trigonométrica = sen cos
- Exponencial = e^x