

Some integrals

Indefinite Integrals

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x(ax+b)} dx = -\frac{1}{b} \ln \left| \frac{ax+b}{x} \right|$$

$$\int \frac{ax+b}{fx+g} dx = \frac{ax}{f} + \frac{bf-ag}{f^2} \ln |fx+g|$$

$$\int \frac{x}{(ax+b)(fx+g)} dx = \frac{1}{bf-ag} \left[\frac{b}{a} \ln |ax+b| - \frac{g}{f} \ln |fx+g| \right]$$

Definition: $\chi = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{4ac-b^2}} \arctan \frac{2ax+b}{\sqrt{4ac-b^2}} & \text{if } 4ac > b^2 \\ \frac{1}{a(p-q)} \ln \left| \frac{x-p}{x-q} \right| & \text{if } 4ac - b^2 \end{cases}$

Where p and q are the roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.

$$\int \frac{1}{ax^2 + bx + c} dx = \chi$$

$$\int \frac{x}{ax^2 + bx + c} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln |ax^2 + bx + c| - \frac{b}{2a} \chi$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{ax^2 + bx + c} dx = \frac{x}{a} - \frac{b}{2a^2} \ln |ax^2 + bx + c| + \frac{b^2 - 2ac}{2a^2} \chi \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}|$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^2} dx = \frac{2ax+b}{(4ac-b^2)(ax^2 + bx + c)} + \frac{2a}{(4ac-b^2)} \chi \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}|$$

$$\int \frac{x}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^2} dx = -\frac{bx+2c}{(4ac-b^2)(ax^2 + bx + c)} - \frac{b}{(4ac-b^2)} \chi \int \frac{1}{\sin ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right|$$

$$\int \sqrt{ax+b} dx = \frac{2}{3a} (ax+b)^{3/2}$$

$$\int x\sqrt{ax+b} dx = \frac{2(3ax-2b)}{15a^2} (ax+b)^{3/2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{ax+b}} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{ax+b}}{a}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{ax+b}} dx = \frac{2(ax-2b)}{3a^2} \sqrt{ax+b}$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a}$$

$$\int x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{3} (a^2 - x^2)^{3/2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \tan \frac{ax}{2} \right|$$

$$\int \tan ax dx = -\frac{1}{a} \ln |\cos ax|$$

$$\int \cot ax dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln |\sin ax|$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int x \sin x \, dx &= \sin x - x \cos x \\ \int x \sin^2 x \, dx &= \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x \sin 2x}{4} - \frac{\cos 2x}{8} \\ \int \sin^2 x \, dx &= \frac{1}{2}(x - \sin x \cos x) \\ \int \ln x \, dx &= x \ln |x| - x \\ \int x e^{ax} \, dx &= \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2}(ax - 1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2}(a \sin bx - b \cos bx)$$

Definite Integrals

$$\int_0^\infty x^{2n} \cdot e^{-ax^2} \, dx = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2(2a)^n} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$$

Where $a > 0$, $n!$ = negative integer.

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^\infty x^{2n+1} \cdot e^{-ax^2} \, dx &= \frac{n!}{2a^{n+1}} \\ \int_0^\infty x^k \cdot e^{-ax} \, dx &= \Gamma(k+1) \cdot a^{-(k+1)}\end{aligned}$$

$$I_k = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^k}{e^x - 1} \, dx = \Gamma(k+1) \cdot \zeta(k+1)$$

$$J_k = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^k}{e^x + 1} \, dx = (1 - 2^{-k}) \cdot I_k$$

$$\zeta(k) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^k}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2a+1} x \cdot \cos^{2b+1} x \, dx = \frac{\Gamma(a+1) \cdot \Gamma(b+1)}{2\Gamma(a+b+2)}$$

Stirling's approximation

$$N! \approx \sqrt{2\pi N} \left(\frac{N}{e}\right)^N \quad N \gg 1$$

Error Function

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{erf}(x) &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-\xi^2} \, d\xi \\ \operatorname{erfc}(x) &= 1 - \operatorname{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^\infty e^{-\xi^2} \, d\xi \\ \operatorname{erf}(\infty) &= 1\end{aligned}$$