

Name: _____ Section: _____

A short table of integrals

$$A \text{ a constant} \quad \int A dx = Ax + C,$$

$$n \neq 0, 1 \quad \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \log(x) + C; \text{ Integration by parts: } \int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} + C; \text{ Substitution: } u = u(x), \int u du = \int u(x)u'(x) dx$$

$$\int x e^{ax} dx = e^{ax} \left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{a^2} \right) + C$$

$$\int x^2 e^{ax} dx = e^{ax} \left(\frac{x^2}{a} - \frac{2x}{a^2} + \frac{2}{a^3} \right) + C$$

$$\int \log(ax) = x \log(ax) - x + C$$

$$\int x \log(ax) = \frac{x^2}{2} \log(ax) - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$$

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \log\left(\frac{x+a}{x-a}\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} = \log\left(x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2}\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} = \operatorname{arsinh}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$

$$\int \sin(ax) = -\frac{1}{a} \cos(ax) + C$$

$$\int \cos(ax) = \frac{1}{a} \sin(ax) + C$$

$$\int \tan(ax) = \frac{1}{a} \log(\sec(ax)) + C$$

$$\int \cot(ax) = \frac{1}{a} \log(\sin(ax)) + C$$

$$\int \sec(ax) = \frac{1}{a} \log(\tan(ax) + \sec(ax)) + C$$

$$\int \csc(ax) = -\frac{1}{a} \log(\csc(a*x) + \cot(a*x)) + C$$

$$\int x \cos(ax) = \frac{x \sin(ax)}{a} + \frac{\cos(ax)}{a^2} + C$$

$$\int x \sin(ax) = \frac{\sin(ax)}{a^2} - \frac{x \cos(ax)}{a} + C$$