ALAPINTEGRÁLOK

f(x)	F(x)
$c \quad c\in\mathbb{R}$	$cx + C$
x^{α}	$\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$
$\frac{1}{x}$	$\ln\lvert x\rvert + C$
a^x	$\frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$
e^x	$e^x + C$
$\sin(x)$	$-\cos(x) + C$
$\cos(x)$	$\sin(x) + C$

f(x)	F(x)
$\frac{1}{\cos^2(x)}$	$\mathrm{tg}(x) + C$
$\frac{-1}{\sin^2(x)}$	$\mathrm{ctg}(x) + C$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\arcsin(x) + C$
$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\arccos(x) + C$
$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\mathrm{arctg}(x) + C$
$\frac{-1}{1+x^2}$	$\mathrm{arcctg}(x) + C$

INTEGRÁLÁSI SZABÁLYOK

$$\int c\, f(x)dx = c\int f(x)dx$$

$$\int f(x) \pm g(x)dx = \int f(x)dx \pm \int g(x)dx$$

$$\int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{F(ax+b)}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}dx = \ln\lvert f(x)\rvert + C$$

$$\int f^n(x)\, f'(x)dx = \frac{[f(x)]^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$\int g'(x)\, f(g(x))dx = F(g(x)) + C$$

$$\int f'(x)\, g(x)dx = f(x)\, g(x) - \int f(x)\, g'(x)dx$$