# Az alapintegrálok táblázata

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|---|---|
| $\int k\,dx = kx + c,\ k \in \mathbb{R}$ | $\int x^{\alpha}dx = \dfrac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + c,\ \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$ |
| $\int e^{x}dx = e^{x} + c$ | $\int a^{x}dx = \dfrac{a^{x}}{\ln a} + c$ |
| $\int \sin x\,dx = -\cos x + c$ | $\int \cos x\,dx = \sin x + c$ |
| $\int \dfrac{1}{\sin^{2}x}\,dx = -\operatorname{ctg} x + c$ | $\int \dfrac{1}{\cos^{2}x}\,dx = \operatorname{tg} x + c$ |
| $\int \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}dx = \arcsin x + c$ | $\int \dfrac{1}{1+x^{2}}dx = \operatorname{arctg} x + c$ |
| $\int \dfrac{1}{x}\,dx = \ln\lvert x\rvert + c$ | |
| $\int \operatorname{sh} x\,dx = \operatorname{ch} x + c$ | $\int \operatorname{ch} x\,dx = \operatorname{sh} x + c$ |
| $\int \dfrac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^{2}x}\,dx = -\operatorname{cth} x + c$ | $\int \dfrac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^{2}x}\,dx = \operatorname{th} x + c$ |
| $\int \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2}+1}}dx = \operatorname{arsh} x + c$ | $\int \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2}-1}}dx = \operatorname{arch} x + c,\ x > 1$ |
| $\int \dfrac{1}{1-x^{2}}dx = \begin{cases} \operatorname{arth} x + c, & \text{ha } \lvert x\rvert < 1 \\ \operatorname{arcth} x + c, & \text{ha } \lvert x\rvert > 1 \end{cases}$ | |