

**Таблица производных основных
элементарных функций**

$$(x^\alpha)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$$

$$(C)' = 0, \quad (C = \text{const})$$

$$(x)' = 1$$

$$(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$(\operatorname{tg} x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$(\operatorname{ctg} x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(\operatorname{arctg} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(\operatorname{arcctg} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

**Таблица дифференциалов основных
элементарных функций**

$$dx = \frac{1}{a} d(ax + b)$$

$$\sin x dx = -d\cos x$$

$$\cos x dx = d\sin x$$

$$x^\alpha dx = \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} dx^{\alpha+1} \quad (\alpha \neq -1)$$

$$\frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = dtg x$$

$$x dx = \frac{1}{2} dx^2$$

$$\frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -dctg x$$

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\frac{dx}{x^2} = -d\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} &= darcsin x = \\ &= -darccos x \end{aligned}$$

$$a^x dx = \frac{da^x}{\ln a}$$

$$\frac{dx}{1+x^2} = darctg x =$$

$$e^x dx = de^x$$

$$= -darccotg x$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = d\ln|x| = (\ln a) d\log_a|x|$$

Таблица неопределенных интегралов от основных элементарных функций

$$\int 0 du = C$$

$$\int \sin u du = -\cos u + C$$

$$\int u^\alpha du = \frac{u^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$$

$$\int \cos u du = \sin u + C$$

($\alpha \neq -1$)

$$\int \frac{du}{\cos^2 u} = \operatorname{tg} u + C$$

$$\int du = u + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sin^2 u} = -\operatorname{ctg} u + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} = 2\sqrt{u} + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u^2} = -\frac{1}{u} + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = \arcsin \frac{u}{a} + C =$$

$$\int a^u du = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + C$$

$$= -\operatorname{arccos} \frac{u}{a} + C$$

$$\int e^u du = e^u + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{a^2 + u^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{u}{a} + C =$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C =$$

$$= (\ln a) \log_a |u| + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arcctg} \frac{u}{a} + C$$

Некоторые полезные интегралы:

$$\int \frac{du}{a^2 - u^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{u+a}{u-a} \right| + C \text{ (высокий логарифм)}$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln \left| u + \sqrt{u^2 \pm a^2} \right| + C \text{ (длинный логарифм)}$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - u^2} du = \frac{u}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - u^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{u}{a} + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{u^2 \pm a^2} du = \frac{u}{2} \sqrt{u^2 \pm a^2} \pm \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left| u + \sqrt{u^2 \pm a^2} \right| + C$$