



SEGUNDO DE BACHILLERATO – MATEMÁTICAS II

Funciones simples	Funciones compuestas
$\int dx = x + C$	
$\int k dx = kx + C$	
$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, (n \neq -1)$	$\int u^n \cdot u' \cdot dx = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + C (n \neq -1)$
$\int (1/x) dx = \ln x  + C$	$\int (u'/u) \cdot dx = \ln u  + C$
$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$	$\int e^u \cdot u' \cdot dx = e^u + C$
$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$	$\int a^u \cdot u' \cdot dx = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + C$
$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$	$\int \cos u \cdot u' \cdot dx = \sin u + C$
$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$	$\int \sin u \cdot u' \cdot dx = -\cos u + C$
$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \operatorname{tg} x + C$	$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} \cdot u' \cdot dx = \operatorname{tg} u + C$
$\int (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x) dx = \operatorname{tg} x + C$	$\int (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 u) \cdot u' \cdot dx = \operatorname{tg} u + C$
$\int \frac{-1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} dx = \operatorname{cotg} x + C$	$\int \frac{-1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 u} \cdot u' \cdot dx = \operatorname{cotg} u + C$
$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + C$	$\int \frac{1}{1+u^2} \cdot u' \cdot dx = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} u + C$
$\int \frac{-1}{1+x^2} dx = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{cotg} x + C$	$\int \frac{-1}{1+u^2} \cdot u' \cdot dx = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{cotg} u + C$
$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x + C$	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \cdot u' \cdot dx = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} u + C$
$\int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{cos} x + C$	$\int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \cdot u' \cdot dx = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{cos} u + C$

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