

$\forall \forall$ intervalu $I \subset D(f)$ platí

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$$

Nejsou jedn. vzorce pro

$\int \tan x dx$; $\int \cot x dx$ (pocítáme
substitucí)

$\int \ln x dx$; $\int \text{cyklom. fu}$ (per-partes)