Primitives immédiates

$$\int \frac{1}{x+2}\,dx = \ln(x+2)+k$$

$$\int \frac{x+3}{x+1}\,dx = x+2\ln(x+1)+k$$

$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{x-1}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(x^2+2x+4\ln(x-1)\right)+k$$

$$\int \frac{1}{3x^2+5}\,dx = \frac{\operatorname{Arctg}\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\,x\right)}{\sqrt{15}}+k$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{7-5x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\operatorname{Arcsin}\left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{7}}\,x\right)}{\sqrt{5}}+k$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^6+1}\,dx = \frac{\operatorname{Arctg}\left(x^3\right)}{3}+k$$

$$\int \cos(3x+2)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\sin(3x+2)+k$$

$$\int \sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(x-\cos(x)\sin(x)\right)+k$$

$$\int \cos^2(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(x+\cos(x)\sin(x)\right)+k$$

$$\int x\sin\left(1-x^2\right)dx = \frac{1}{2}\cos\left(1-x^2\right)+k$$

$$\int \operatorname{tg}(x)\,dx = -\ln(\cos(x))+k$$

$$\int \operatorname{cotg}(x)\,dx = \ln(\sin(x))+k$$

$$\int \frac{x^3-1}{x+1}\,dx = \frac{x^3}{3}-\frac{x^2}{2}+x-2\ln(x+1)+k$$

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sin(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\cos^4(x)+k$$

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{Arcsin}^2(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\operatorname{Arcsin}^3(x)}{3}+k$$

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{Arcsin}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{Arcsin}^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+k$$