$\int dx = x + C$	$\int a\,dx = ax + C$
$\int x dx = \dfrac{x^2}{2} + C$	$\int x^2 dx = \dfrac{x^3}{3} + C$
$\int x^n dx = \dfrac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, (n \neq -1)$	$\int u' u^n dx = \dfrac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + C,\ (n \neq -1)$
$\int \dfrac{1}{x} dx = \ln\lvert x\rvert + C$	$\int \dfrac{u'}{u} dx = \ln\lvert u\rvert + C$
$\int \dfrac{1}{x+a} dx = \ln\lvert x+a\rvert + C$	$\int \dfrac{u'}{u+a} dx = \ln\lvert u+a\rvert + C$
$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$	$\int u' e^u dx = e^u + C$
$\int a^x dx = \dfrac{a^x}{\ln a} + C,\ (a > 0, a \neq 1)$	$\int u' a^u dx = \dfrac{a^u}{\ln a} + C,\ (a > 0, a \neq 1)$
$\int \operatorname{sen} x dx = -\cos x + C$	$\int u' \operatorname{sen} u dx = -\cos u + C$
$\int \cos x dx = \operatorname{sen} x + C$	$\int u' \cos u dx = \operatorname{sen} u + C$
$\int \tan x dx = -\ln \cos x + C$	$\int u' \tan x dx = -\ln \cos u + C$
$\int \dfrac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$	$\int \dfrac{u'}{\cos^2 u} dx = \tan u + C$
$\int (1 + \tan^2 x) dx = \tan x + C$	$\int u'(1 + \tan^2 u) dx = \tan u + C$
$\int \dfrac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} dx = -\cot x + C$	$\int \dfrac{u'}{\operatorname{sen}^2 u} dx = -\cot u + C$
$\int \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \operatorname{arcsen} x + C$	$\int \dfrac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} dx = \operatorname{arcsen} u + C$
$\int \dfrac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C$	$\int \dfrac{u'}{1+u^2} dx = \arctan u + C$
$\int \dfrac{1}{a^2 + b^2 x^2} dx = \dfrac{1}{ab} \arctan \dfrac{bx}{a} + C$	$\int \dfrac{u'}{a^2 + b^2 u^2} dx = \dfrac{1}{ab} \arctan \dfrac{bu}{a} + C$

Integral de la suma o resta	$\int (u \pm v) dx = \int u dx \pm \int v dx$
Integración por partes	$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$
Regla de Barrow (**Fórmula de Newton–Leibniz**)	$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x)\big\rvert_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$

Siendo: $\boldsymbol{u}$, $\boldsymbol{v}$ funciones de $\boldsymbol{x}$; $\boldsymbol{a}$, $\boldsymbol{n}$, $\boldsymbol{C}$ constantes.