Tabel 6.1: Basisintegralen.

$\int x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C, \quad \alpha \neq -1$	$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln\lvert x\rvert + C$
$\int \exp(x)dx = \int e^x dx = e^x + C$	$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln(a)} + C$
$\int \sin(x)dx = -\cos(x) + C$	$\int \cos(x)dx = \sin(x) + C$
$\int \mathrm{tg}(x)dx = -\ln\lvert\cos(x)\rvert + C$	$\int \mathrm{cotg}(x)dx = \ln\lvert\sin(x)\rvert + C$
$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2(x)} = \mathrm{tg}(x) + C$	$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2(x)} = -\mathrm{cotg}(x) + C$
$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \mathrm{bgtg}(x) + C$	$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \mathrm{bgsin}(x) + C$

Tabel 6.2: Rekenregels voor integralen.

$\int Cf(x)dx = C\int f(x)dx$
$\int (f(x)+g(x))dx = \int f(x)dx + \int g(x)dx$
$\int_a^c f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(x)dx + \int_b^c f(x)dx$
$\int_a^b f(x)dx = -\int_b^a f(x)dx$
$\int_a^a f(x)dx = 0$
$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a)$ als $F' = f$
$\int_a^b f(g(t))g'(t)dt = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(s)ds$ (substitutie $s = g(t)$)
$\int f(x)g'(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x)dx$ (partiële integratie)

$$\int f^\alpha(x)\, df(x) = \int t^\alpha dt \qquad t = f(x)$$

$$\int \frac{df(x)}{f(x)^\alpha} = \int \frac{dt}{t^\alpha}$$