## Table of antidifferentiation formulas

| Function | Particular <br> antiderivative | Function | Particular <br> antiderivative |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $x^{n}(n \neq-1)$ | $\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$ | $\frac{1}{x}$ | $\ln \|x\|$ |
| $e^{x}$ | $e^{x}$ | $a^{x}(a>0)$ | $\frac{a^{x}}{\ln a}$ |
| $\cos x$ | $\sin x$ | $\sin x$ | $-\cos x$ |
| $\sec ^{2} x$ | $\tan x$ | $\sec x \tan x$ | $\sec x$ |
| $\frac{1}{1+x^{2}}$ | $\tan { }^{-1} x$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}$ | $\sin -1 x$ |
| $\cosh ^{2}$ | $\sinh x$ | $\sinh x$ | $\cosh x$ |
| $\csc ^{2} x$ | $-\cot x$ | $\csc x \cot x$ | $-\csc x$ |

Let $f$ and $g$ be two functions defined on an interval I. Let $F$ and $G$ be respectively antiderivatives of $f$ and $g$ on $I$. Let $k$ be a constant.
(a) $k F$ is an antiderivative of $k f$ on $I$.
(b) $F+G$ is an antiderivative of $f+g$ on $I$.

To obtain the most general antiderivative from the particular ones in the table, just add a constant $C$.

