Antiderivative Chart

$\int 0\,dx = C$	$\int \cos x\,dx = \sin x + C$	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = \arcsin x + C$
$\int 1\,dx = x + C$	$\int \sin x\,dx = -\cos x + C$	$\int -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = \arccos x + C$
$\int x^n\,dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$	$\int \sec^2 x\,dx = \tan x + C$	$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2}\,dx = \arctan x + C$
$\int e^x\,dx = e^x + C$	$\int \csc^2 x\,dx = -\cot x + C$	$\int -\frac{1}{1+x^2}\,dx = \operatorname{arccot} x + C$
$\int \frac{1}{x}\,dx = \ln\lvert x\rvert + C$	$\int \tan x \sec x\,dx = \sec x + C$	$\int \frac{1}{\lvert x\rvert\sqrt{x^2-1}}\,dx = \operatorname{arcsec} x + C$
$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$	$\int \cot x \csc x\,dx = -\csc x + C$	$\int -\frac{1}{\lvert x\rvert\sqrt{x^2-1}}\,dx = \operatorname{arccsc} x + C$