

Throughout this document, the variable of integration is denoted by u because many times one does a u -substitution to transform the integral into one of these forms. If your integral does not look **exactly** like one of these integrals (perhaps with some constants out in front of the integral or a different variable), you should either do a substitution, integration by parts, or, in the case of rational functions, partial fractions.

1 Integrals you *need* to know

- $\int u^n du = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$

Valid for $n \neq -1$. u must be in the numerator (i.e. $\frac{1}{u^n}$ doesn't cut it)

- $\int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln |u| + C$

Absolute values are crucial when integrating over a region involving negative numbers.

- $\int e^{ku} du = \frac{1}{k} e^{ku} + C$

k is any *constant*, e.g. $k = 1$, $k = \pi$, or $k = -2$.

- $\int \sin u du = -\cos u + C$

- $\int \cos u du = \sin u + C$

- $\int \sec^2 u du = \tan u + C$

- $\int \csc u \cot u du = -\csc u + C$

- $\int \sec u \tan u du = \sec u + C$

- $\int \csc^2 u du = -\cot u + C$

For these last six integrals, it may be easier to remember the corresponding derivatives, i.e. the derivative of $\tan u$ is $\sec^2 u$, therefore the integral of $\sec^2 u$ is $\tan u$.

2 Integrals you should *probably* know

If you're running out of room in your brain to cram integrals into, you can either do these on the fly or take a gamble and hope you don't need them for the exam.

- $\int \tan u \, du = -\ln |\cos u| + C$

- $\int \cot u \, du = \ln |\sin u| + C$

The trick for the previous two integrals is to write the integrand as $\frac{\sin u}{\cos u}$ (respectively, $\frac{\cos u}{\sin u}$) and do a substitution. In both cases, you should call the denominator your substitution variable.

- $\int \sec u \, du = \ln |\sec u + \tan u| + C$

- $\int \csc u \, du = \ln |\csc u - \cot u| + C$

For the trick to do these last two, see page 259 in your textbook.