Table de primitives

$$
\begin{array}{lcl}
\int x^{\alpha}dx & = & \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}+C \\
\int \frac{dx}{x} & = & ln\left|x\right|+C \\
\int sinxdx & = & -cosx+C \\
\int cosxdx & = & sinx+C \\
\int \frac{dx}{cos^2x} & = & tanx+C \\
\int \frac{dx}{sin^2x} & = & -cotx+C \\
\int tanxdx & = & -ln\left|cosx\right|+C \\
\int cotxdx & = & ln\left|sinx\right|+C \\
\int e^{x}dx & = & e^{x}+C \\
\int a^{x}dx & = & \frac{a^{x}}{lna}+C \\
\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} & = & arc\ tanx+C \\
\int \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} & = & arc\ tan\frac{x}{a}+C \\
\int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} & = & \frac{1}{2a}ln\left|\frac{a+x}{a-x}\right|+C \\
\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} & = & arc\ sinx+C \\
\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} & = & arc\ sin\frac{x}{a}+C \\
\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2\pm a^2}} & = & ln\left|x+\sqrt{x^2\pm a^2}\right|+C
\end{array}
$$