Primitivas de funções de referência	$\int 1\, dx = x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$
	$\int (u(x))^{\alpha}.\, u'(x)\, dx = \frac{(u(x))^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + c, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\backslash\{0, -1\}, c \in \mathbb{R}$
	$\int \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}\, dx = \ln(\lvert u(x)\rvert) + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$
	$\int e^{u}(x).\, u'(x)\, dx = e^{u}(x) + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$
	$\int \sin(u(x)).\, u'(x)\, dx = -\cos(u(x)) + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$
	$\int \cos(u(x)).\, u'(x)\, dx = \sin(u(x)) + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$
Linearidade da primitivação	$\int (f(x) + g(x))\, dx = \int f(x)\, dx + \int g(x)\, dx$
	$\int k.\, f(x)\, dx = k \int f(x)\, dx$
Propriedades do integral definido	$\int_b^a f(x)\, dx = -\int_a^b f(x)\, dx$
	$\int_a^a f(x)\, dx = 0$
	$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^c f(x)\, dx + \int_c^b f(x)\, dx$
	$\int_a^b (f(x) + g(x))\, dx = \int_a^b f(x)\, dx + \int_a^b g(x)\, dx$
	$\int_a^b k.\, f(x)\, dx = k \int_a^b f(x)\, dx$
Fórmula de Barrow	$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = F(b) - F(a)$, onde F é primitiva de f no intervalo $[a, b]$