Basic and Trigonometric Integrals

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