Primitivní cyklometrické a hyperbolometrické funkce

$\int 1/\sqrt{(1 - x^2)}\, dx = \arcsin x + C_1 \quad (x \in \langle -1; 1\rangle)$

$\int 1/\sqrt{(1 - x^2)}\, dx = -\arccos x + C_2 \quad (x \in \langle -1; 1\rangle)$

$\int 1/\sqrt{(x^2 - 1)}\, dx = \text{ach } x + C \quad (x \in \langle 1; \infty))$

$\int 1/\sqrt{(x^2 + 1)}\, dx = \text{ash } x + C \quad (x \in \mathcal{R})$

$\int 1/(x^2 + 1)\, dx = \text{arctg } x + C_1 \quad (x \in \mathcal{R})$

$\int 1/(x^2 + 1)\, dx = -\text{arccotg } x + C_2 \quad (x \in \mathcal{R})$

$\int 1/(1 - x^2)\, dx = \text{ath } x + C \quad (x \in \langle -1; 1\rangle)$

$\int 1/(1 - x^2)\, dx = \text{acth } x + C \quad (x \in (-\infty; -1\rangle \cup \langle 1; \infty))$

$\int 1/(x.\sqrt{(x^2 - 1)})\, dx = \text{sign } x .\text{arcsec } x + C_1$
$(x \in (-\infty; -1\rangle \cup \langle 1; \infty))$

$\int 1/(x.\sqrt{(x^2 - 1)})\, dx = -\text{sign } x.\text{arccosec } x + C_2$
$(x \in (-\infty; -1\rangle \cup \langle 1; \infty))$

$\int 1/(x.\sqrt{(1 - x^2)}) = -\text{aseh } x + C \quad (x \in \langle 0; 1\rangle)$

$\int 1/(x.\sqrt{(1 + x^2)}) = -\text{sign } x.\text{acseh } x + C \quad (x \in \mathcal{R} - \{0\})$

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