A partir de la regla de la cadena podemos generalizar la tabla de integrales inmediatas anterior a las integrales que se denominan a menudo integrales **casi inmediatas**.

| Integrales casi inmediatas | |
|---|---|
| Integral | Ejemplo |
| $\int [f(x)]^{n} \cdot f'(x)\, dx = \frac{[f(x)]^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \text{ si } n \neq 1$ | $\int [\text{sen}(x)]^4 \cdot \cos x\, dx = \frac{[\text{sen}(x)]^5}{5} + C$ |
| $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln\lvert f(x)\rvert + C$ | $\int \frac{2x-3}{x^2-3x+13} dx = \ln\lvert x^2-3x+12\rvert + C$ |
| $\int e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) dx = e^{f(x)} + C$ | $\int e^{4x^2+3x-2} \cdot (8x+3)\, dx = e^{4x^2+3x-2} + C$ |
| $\int a^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) dx = \frac{a^{f(x)}}{\ln a} + C$ | $\int 5^{4x^2+3x-2} \cdot (8x+3)\, dx = \frac{5^{4x^2+3x-2}}{\ln 5} + C$ |
| $\int f'(x) \cdot \text{sen}(f(x)) dx = -\cos(f(x)) + C$ | $\int \cos x \cdot \text{sen}(\text{sen}(x)) dx = -\cos(\text{sen}(x)) + C$ |
| $\int f'(x) \cdot \cos(f(x)) dx = \text{sen}(f(x)) + C$ | $\int 6 \cdot \cos(6x-2) dx = \text{sen}(6x-2) + C$ |
| $\int \frac{f'(x)}{1+(f(x))^2} dx = \arctan(f(x)) + C$ | $\int \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1+(\ln(x))^2} dx = \arctan(\ln(x)) + C$ |
| $\int \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-(f(x))^2}} dx = \text{arcsen}(f(x)) + C$ | $\int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1-(e^x)^2}} dx = \text{arcsen}(e^x) + C$ |