

## Improper Integrals Practice (Relay Style)

**Evaluate the integral.**

1.  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{(4x+1)^2} dx$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^a \frac{1}{(4x+1)^2} dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left. -\frac{1}{4}(4x+1)^{-1} \right|_1^a$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left. -\frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{4x+1} - \frac{1}{5} \right) \right|_1^a$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \left( -\frac{1}{5} \right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{20}} \text{ ANS}$$

**Determine if the integral converges or diverges.**

5. If #4 diverges, replace ANS with 0.

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx \quad \frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{x}{3x^2} \leq \frac{x+1}{x^2+x^2+x^2} \leq \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1}$$

Since  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$  diverges, by comparison test,

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx \text{ also } \boxed{\text{diverges}}$$

**Evaluate the integral.**

2. If #1 diverges, replace ANS with 2.

$$\int_0^{80(\text{ANS})} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\int_0^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_a^4 x^{-1/2} dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left. (2x^{1/2}) \right|_a^4$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} (2(2) - 2\sqrt{a})$$

$$\boxed{4} \text{ ANS}$$

**Determine if the integral converges or diverges.**6. If #5 diverges, replace ANS with 1.  
If #5 converges, replace ANS with 0.

$$\int_{\text{ANS}}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^3+x+1}}$$

by comparison test

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^3+x+1}} \quad x^{3/2} \leq \sqrt{x^3+x+1}$$

$$\text{so } \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3+x+1}} \leq \frac{1}{x^{3/2}}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} x^{-3/2} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^a x^{-3/2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left. (-2x^{-1/2}) \right|_1^a$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} (-2a^{-1/2} + 2) = \text{converges}$$

so  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^3+x+1}}$  also  $\boxed{\text{converges}}$

**Evaluate the integral.**

3. If #2 diverges, replace ANS with 1.

$$\int_{\text{ANS}/2}^{\infty} \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^a \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx \quad u = x^2+1 \quad u(a) = a^2+1$$

$$\frac{du}{2x} = dx \quad u(2) = 5$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_5^{a^2+1} u^{-1} du$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| \Big|_5^{a^2+1} = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} (\ln(a^2+1) - \ln 5)$$

$\boxed{\text{DIVERGES}}$

**Determine if the integral converges or diverges.**7. If #6 diverges, replace ANS with 0.  
If #6 converges, replace ANS with 1.

$$\int_{\text{ANS}}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+x+1}$$

comparison test

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+x+1} \quad x^2 \leq x^2+x+1$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2+x+1} \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^a \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left. (-x^{-1}) \right|_1^a$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{a} + 1 \right) = 1 \text{ converges}$$

so  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+x+1}$  also  $\boxed{\text{converges}}$

**Evaluate the integral.**

4. If #3 diverges, replace ANS with ln 2.

$$\int_{\text{ANS}}^{\infty} x e^{-x} dx = \int_{\ln 2}^{\infty} x e^{-x} dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\ln 2}^a x e^{-x} dx$$

$$u = x \quad du = dx \quad v = e^{-x} \quad \int du v = u v - \int v du$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left( -x e^{-x} \Big|_{\ln 2}^a + \int_{\ln 2}^a e^{-x} dx \right)$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left( -a e^{-a} + \ln 2 e^{-\ln 2} + (-e^{-x}) \Big|_{\ln 2}^a \right)$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{a}{e^a} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - e^{-a} + e^{-\ln 2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{a}{e^a} \right) + \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{e^a} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{e^a} \right) + \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{e^a} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}} \text{ ANS}$$

**Evaluate the integral.**8. If #7 diverges, replace ANS with 2.  
If #7 converges, replace ANS with 1.

$$\int_0^{\text{ANS}} \frac{dx}{x^{1/3}}$$

$$\int_0^1 x^{-1/3} dx = \left. \frac{3}{2} x^{2/3} \right|_0^1$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{3}{2}}$$