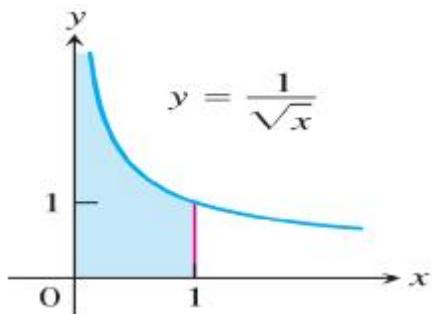
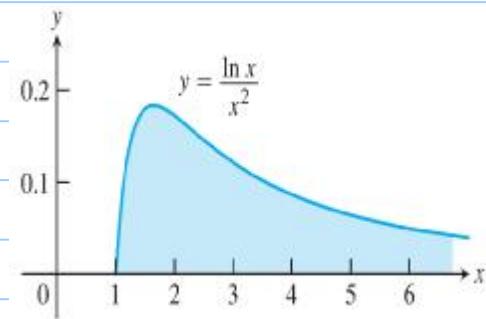


8.7 Improper Integrals

Note Title

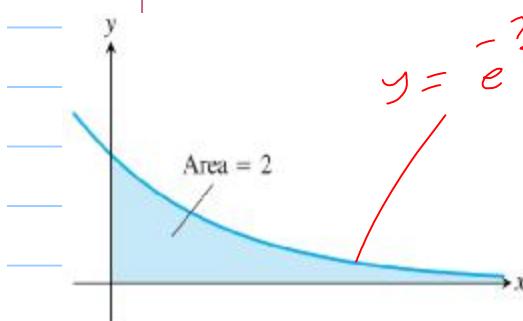
٢٣/٠٤/٢٣

جَمِيعَ الْفُرْسَرِ اَنْتَ هُنْ رَبِّيْمَادِيْنَ مُحَدَّدَ اَنْهُ سَكُونِيْمَادِيْنَ مُحَدَّدَ [٩,٦] وَأَنْهُ سَلَوْنِيْمَادِيْنَ مُحَدَّدَ اَنْهُ تَضَيَّعَ. لَكِنَّهُ فِي الْصَّيْبَاتِيْمَادِيْنَ عَالِيَّهُ اَكْسَيْمَادِيْنَ مُحَدَّدَ، اَنَّهُ فَوَاجَهَ اَنَّهُ يَكُوْنُ اَنْتَ هُنْ طَرِيْدَهُ اَوْ مَلَاهِيْهُ غَيْرَ مَكْسُودَهُ، مُنَالِ زَلَّهُ: الْمَسَاحَهُ اَكْتَنَ (طَفِيْلَهُ) $y = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$ صَمَدَ $x = \infty$ حَمِيقَهُ $x = 1$ مُنَالِ كَنَابِلِ عَلِيِّيْمَادِيْنَ مُحَادِيْنَ رَانِخَادَهُ) وَ الْمَسَاحَهُ اَكْتَنَ (طَفِيْلَهُ) $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ صَمَدَ $x = 1$ هُونَسَادَهُ اَخْرَىيِّيْمَادِيْنَ مُهَوَّنَهُ دَلَّا خَصَائِصَ (انْظَرْ لِلْجُوْنَاتِعَ)



يَكُوْنُ هَذَا النَّوْعُ مِنْ اَسَاطِيلَاتِ impropper integral وَهُوَ لِلْعَابِ دُورِنِيمِ فِي فِيَضِ الْسَّاعَاتِ لِلْسَّارَاتِ اَلْرَانِخَادَهُ كَلَّا بَيْنِيْنِ لِلْجَمَعَهُ

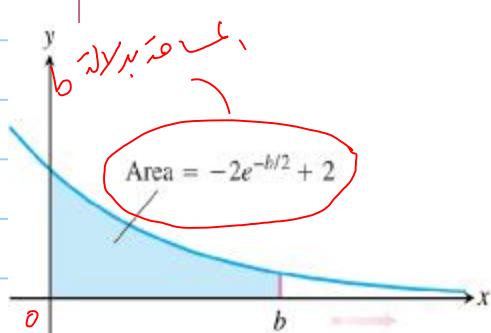
Infinite limits of Integration



إِذَا أَرَدْنَا إِيجَادَ مَسَاحَهُ اَكْتَنَ (طَفِيْلَهُ) $y = e^{-x/2}$ فِي الْجَمِيعِ الْمُنَوْرِيْمَادِيْنَ رَبِّيْمَادِيْنَ مُحَدَّدَهُ إِلَيْهِ اَنَّهُ لَيْخَاهَهُ / نَفَعَ رَيْغَهُ لِلْوَعْلَهُ اَنَّهُ وَقَدْنَا بِهِ اَنَّهَا عَيْزَ ذَلِلَهُ، وَقَدْنَا اَنَّهُ اَنَّهَا مُعَوَّنِيفَهُ نَفَعَمِ اَجَابَ بِهِنَهُ مَسَاحَهُ دَيَّانِيْهُ ؟؟

لِكَثِيرَتِهِ لِلْسَّاعَهُ رَبِّيْمَادِيْنَ مُحَدَّدَهُ اَنَّهُ كَانَتْ مُحَدَّدَهُ اَنَّهُ

نَفَعَمِ اَجَابَ اَنَّهَ مِنْ $x=0$ اِلَيْهِ $x=b > 0$ وَتَلَوْنِيْهُ اَنَّهُ مَسَاحَهُ بَلَّهُ اَنَّهُ بَعْدَهَا اَخْرَىيِّيْمَادِيْنَ $b \rightarrow \infty$ (انْظَرْ لِلْجَمَعَهُ)



$$A(b) = \int_0^b e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx = -2 e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \Big|_0^b = -2 e^{-\frac{b}{2}} + 2$$

$\therefore \text{Area} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-2 e^{-\frac{b}{2}} + 2 \right] = 2 \text{ (units)}^2 \quad [\text{finite}]$

DEFINITION Integrals with infinite limits of integration are **improper integrals of Type I.**

1. If $f(x)$ is continuous on $[a, \infty)$, then

$$\int_a^\infty f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

2. If $f(x)$ is continuous on $(-\infty, b]$, then

$$\int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

3. If $f(x)$ is continuous on $(-\infty, \infty)$, then

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^c f(x) dx + \int_c^\infty f(x) dx,$$

where c is any real number.

In each case, if the limit is finite we say that the improper integral **converges** and that the limit is the **value** of the improper integral. If the limit fails to exist, the improper integral **diverges**.

EXAMPLE 1 Is the area under the curve $y = (\ln x)/x^2$ from $x = 1$ to $x = \infty$ finite? If so, what is its value?

Sol: Consider the area from $x=1$ to $x=b$

$$A(b) = \int_1^b \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{\ln x}{x} \right]_1^b + \int_1^b \frac{dx}{x^2}$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^b = \frac{-1}{b} - (-1) = \frac{1}{b} + 1$$

$$u = \ln x \quad dv = \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{x}$$

L.R

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{mx}{x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{-\ln b}{b} - \frac{1}{b} + 1 \right] = \boxed{1} \text{ finite}$$

So the improper integral converges and the area has finite value 1.

2) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx$

$$\underline{\text{Sol:}} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx$$

Consider the integral

$$\int \frac{16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx \quad u = \tan^{-1} x \\ du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ = \int 16 e^{-u} du = -16 e^{-u} + C = -16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x} + C$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \left[-16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x} \right]_b^0 \\ = \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \left[-16 + 16 e^{-\tan^{-1} b} \right] = 16 e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 16$$

$$\text{Sibl:} \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x} \right]_0^b$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-16 e^{-\tan^{-1} b} + 16 \right] = -16 e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} + 16$$

Since the two improper integrals converge, then we have that the improper integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx = 16 \left[e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \right] = 32 \sinh(\frac{\pi}{2})$$

(p -integral)

EXAMPLE 3 For what values of p does the integral $\int_1^\infty dx/x^p$ converge? When the integral does converge, what is its value?

Sol: For $p \neq 1$:

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^p} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{x^{-p+1}}{-p+1} \right]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1-p} [b^{1-p} - 1]$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{p-1} & , p > 1 \\ \infty & , p < 1 \end{cases}$$

So the improper integral converges to $\frac{1}{p-1}$ if $p > 1$ and diverges if $p < 1$.

For $p=1$:

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [\ln x]_1^b$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \ln b = \infty \text{ diverges.}$$

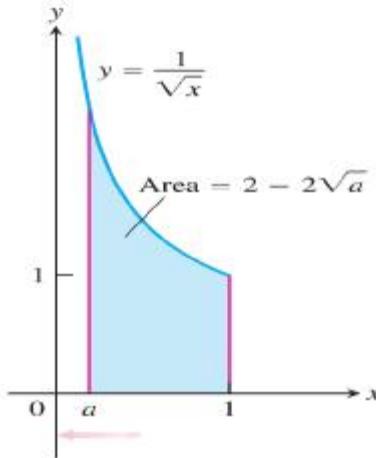
$\therefore \int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^p}$ is $\begin{cases} \text{divergent if } p \leq 1, \\ \text{convergent to } \frac{1}{p-1} \text{ if } p > 1. \end{cases}$

For Example: $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^{1.001}} = \frac{1}{1.001-1} = 1000$ converges

but $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^{0.999}}$ is divergent integral.

Integrands with vertical Asymptotes

مُفْعَلْ وَمُخْرِجْ مُنْهَى (مُنْهَى) مُنْهَى لِلخَاصَّاتِ وَجَزْءٌ
عِنْدَهَا يَكُونُ هُنْكَارُ خَطْرَنَّابِ، فَتُسْعَى عَنْ اَصْلَهُ لِلخَاصَّاتِ
. وَعَلَى نَفْتَهُ دَافِلَةٌ (infinite discontin.)



مُنْهَى (مُنْهَى) مُنْهَى لِلخَاصَّاتِ وَجَزْءٌ مُنْهَى لِلخَاصَّاتِ
لِلخَاصَّاتِ كَاسَّاتِ .

DEFINITION Integrals of functions that become infinite at a point within the interval of integration are **improper integrals of Type II**.

1. If $f(x)$ is continuous on $(a, b]$ and discontinuous at a , then

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow a^+} \int_c^b f(x) dx.$$

2. If $f(x)$ is continuous on $[a, b)$ and discontinuous at b , then

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow b^-} \int_a^c f(x) dx.$$

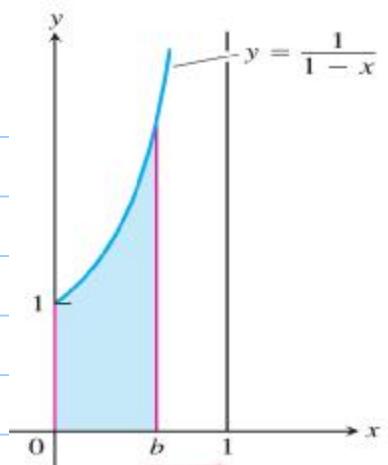
3. If $f(x)$ is discontinuous at c , where $a < c < b$, and continuous on $[a, c) \cup (c, b]$, then

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx.$$

In each case, if the limit is finite we say the improper integral **converges** and that the limit is the **value** of the improper integral. If the limit does not exist, the integral **diverges**.

Examples: 1) $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1-x}$

Sol: $y = \frac{1}{1-x}$ \rightarrow $x=1$ is a vertical asymptote. The function is undefined at $x=1$.



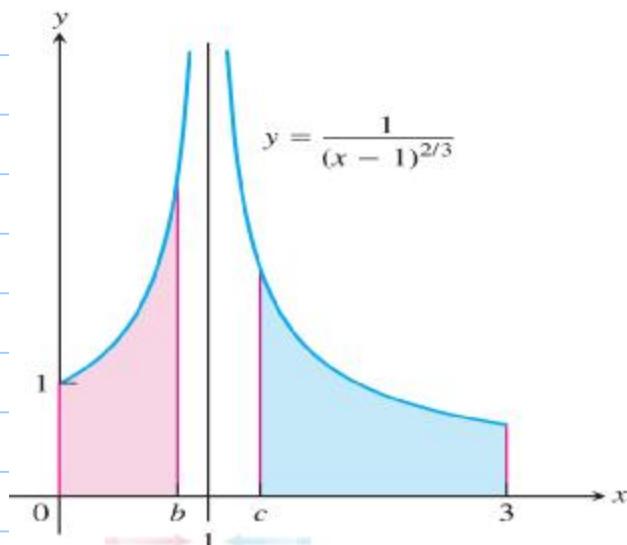
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1-x} &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{1-x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \left[-\ln|1-x| \right]_0^b \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \left[-\ln|1-b| \right] = -(-\infty) = \infty \end{aligned}$$

div.

2) $\int_0^3 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{2/3}}$

Sol: $x=1$ is an infinite discontinuity. $y = \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2/3}}$ is undefined at $x=1$.

$$\therefore \int_0^3 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{2/3}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{2/3}} + \int_1^3 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{2/3}}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \left[3(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]_0^b \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \left[3(b-1)^{\frac{1}{3}} + 3 \right] = 3, \text{ and} \\
 \int_1^3 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} &= \lim_{c \rightarrow 1^+} \int_c^3 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \lim_{c \rightarrow 1^+} \left[3(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]_c^3 \\
 &= \lim_{c \rightarrow 1^+} 3 \left[\sqrt[3]{2} - \sqrt[3]{c-1} \right] = 3\sqrt[3]{2} \\
 \therefore \int_0^3 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} &= \boxed{3 + 3\sqrt[3]{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tests for Convergence and Divergence:

هذا دل نتائج حساب التكامل (الحد بـ 0) فإذا وجدنا (نحوه) في مادة
 اختبار ما إذا كان التكامل تقييماً أم مبادراً فإذا كان مبادراً فإنه
 تكون نهاية (الخلاف) أنها إذا كانت تقييماً فإنه بالاستكمال يتحقق مبدأ
 التكامل (عدد الترتيب صغير)، التكامل معه لا يختلف عن
 لغرض (النهاية لها) اختبار (Direct Comparison test)،
 وختبار مقارنة (Limit Comparison test).

Illustration: The improper integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$$

can not be evaluated directly, but for $x \geq 1$
 Note that $x \leq x^2 \Rightarrow -x \geq -x^2$ and since e^x is
 ↗ fun, we get $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x} \quad \forall x \geq 1 \Rightarrow$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x} dx \approx 0.368.$

لهمَّ إِنِّي أَتُسْأَلُ عَمَّا لَمْ يَعْلَمْكُمْ بِهِ فَقُلْ لِي مَا يُحِيطُ بِهِ مِنْ حِلٍّ
 فَإِنْ كُنْتُ تَعْلَمُ بِهِ فَاجْعَلْهُ مَوْجِعًا لِي وَاجْعَلْهُ مَوْجِعًا لِي وَاجْعَلْهُ مَوْجِعًا لِي
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$ جَاءَ 0.368 ~

Thrm: (Direct Comparison test)

Let $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ be continuous on $[a, \infty)$ with $0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x) \quad \forall x \geq a$.

- 1) If $\int_a^\infty g(x) dx$ converges, then $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx$ converges.
- 2) If $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx$ diverges, then $\int_a^\infty g(x) dx$ diverges.

Examples: Test the convergence :

$$1) \int_1^\infty \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$$

Sol: We know that $0 \leq \sin^2 x \leq 1$, so we have that $0 \leq \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$.

But by p-test, we have that the improper integral $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^2}$ converges, so by DCT,

the improper integral $\int_1^\infty \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$ is convergent.

$$2) \int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}}$$

Sol: For $x \geq 1$, $x^2 - 0.1 < x^2$, so

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 0.1} < \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = x$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}} > \frac{1}{x}$$

Since $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x}$ diverges (p -test),
then by DCT, $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}}$ diverges also.

3) $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}}$

Sol: For $x > 1$, $x^2 - 0.1 > x^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2}$

$$\text{so } \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1} > \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{2}} = \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x$$

$$\text{Thus, } x \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x^2 \quad (x > 1 > 0)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}} < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x^2}$$

By p -test, $\int_1^\infty \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x^2} dx$ converges ($p=2>1$)

thus by DCT, $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}}$ converges.

THEOREM 3—(Limit Comparison Test) If the positive functions f and g are continuous on $[a, \infty)$, and if

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L, \quad 0 < L < \infty,$$

then

$$\int_a^\infty f(x) dx \quad \text{and} \quad \int_a^\infty g(x) dx$$

both converge or both diverge.

لحوظات هامة: في حال تم تطبيق نظرية
التقابض بين f و g فالتي هي (نهاية)

تربيعه أختها متسقة بباقي نفس القيمة.

٢- راجحة أنت تنظر لتقريبه حيث $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f}{g} = 1$

يعني أن f و g ت趋向ان نفس المعدل.

٣- باسم مجموع لاختبار (مقارنة) (سباير) فما زلت متحمسة

(التقريبي) عند (الحايبة) حتى على فترات $[a, b]$ محدودة عندها

يكوون هنا حل معملاً من تقدير عد أصاله لاختلاف وبالأسابي ليس

ثوابها ؛ و تكون حدود التبادل على (الفترة) $[a, \infty)$

بينها من LCT / وحسب سلوك (الملاحظة) (٢)

فإذا كان $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$ مقارنة (المنوليزه) متفردة ص (أ) وبالأسابي

فإذن لا تتبع تطبيقات LCT إلا على نوع واحد

ص (البرهان) وهو (النوع) (الزوال) على (الفترة) $[a, \infty)$

Examples: Test for Convergence :

$$1) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}}$$

sol:

- DCT في هذا المثال كسر حلقة يكتب

- LCT في هذا المثال كسر حلقة يكتب

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}} \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{1}{x^2},$$

and by ρ -test, $\int_1^\infty g(x)dx = \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ conv. ($\rho=2$).

Now consider $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}} = 1$

So by LCT

$$\int_1^\infty f(x)dx = \int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}} \text{ converges.}$$

2) $\int_1^\infty \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} dx$

sol: Let $f(x) = \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x}$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

Note that $\frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} < \frac{1}{x}$, and $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x}$ div.

so we can't use the DCT. But Note that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} \right) \cdot x = 1$$

So by LCT, $\int_1^\infty \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} dx$ is divergent.

b	$\int_1^b \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} dx$	$\int_1^\infty \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} dx$
2	0.5226637569	\approx 0.5226637569
5	1.3912002736	\approx 1.3912002736
10	2.0832053156	\approx 2.0832053156
100	4.3857862516	\approx 4.3857862516
1000	6.6883713446	\approx 6.6883713446
10000	8.9909564376	\approx 8.9909564376
100000	11.2935415306	\approx 11.2935415306

$$3) \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{t - \sin t} \quad (x=0 \text{ هي النقطة التي ينبع منها الخط})$$

sol: خط من السطحية أو سطح معزول ناتج عن التبادل المتبادل
لا تستطيع التقارب في LCT ، بالتالي لا تستطيع التقارب في DCT ،
لذلك لا يمكن التقارب في DCT ، مما يدل على التباين.

$$\text{لما } t \in (0, 1] \text{ لذا } \sin t > 0 \text{ و } \frac{1}{t - \sin t} < \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{t - \sin t} > \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\text{consider } \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{t} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \int_b^1 \frac{1}{t} dt \quad (\text{not p-test})$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} [\ln|t|]_b^1 = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} -\ln(b) = \infty$$

so by DCT, $\int_0^1 \frac{dt}{t - \sin t}$ is divergent.

$$4) \int_0^\infty \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^6}}$$

sol: نظر إلى $\sqrt{x^6}$ / $\sqrt{x^6 + 1}$ \rightarrow $\sqrt{x^6}$
• $\sqrt{x^6}$ هي (LCT) \approx x^3 - تقييم

Take $g(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^6}} = \frac{1}{x^2}$ and note that

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2} dx \text{ converges by p-test}$$

$$\text{Consider } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^6}} = 1$$

so by DCT, $\int_0^\infty \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^6}}$ converges.

$$\text{but } \int_0^\infty \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^6}} = \underbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^6}}}_{\text{converges}} + \underbrace{\int_1^\infty \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^6}}}_{\text{converges}}$$

ناتج م Abel تفاصيل

so $\int_0^\infty \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^6}}$ is convergent integral.

للحظة من البداية أستاذ نحن نواجه نقطة انفصال عند $x=0$ بينما هذه النقطة ليست نقطة انفصال فعليها.

5) $\int_{\pi}^{\infty} \frac{2 + \cos x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx$

sol: $\cos x > -1 \Rightarrow 2 + \cos x > 2 - 1 = 1$... (1)

and $x^2 + 1 < x^2 + x^2 = 2x^2$ for $x \geq \pi$.

so $\sqrt{x^2 + 1} < \sqrt{2} x$ on $[\pi, \infty)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} x}$ ----- (2)

(1) and (2) $\Rightarrow \frac{2 + \cos x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} x}$

Since $\int_{\pi}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2} x}$ is divergent so by DCT

$\int_{\pi}^{\infty} \frac{2 + \cos x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx$ is divergent.

مهم

Test the convergent of the following:

$$1) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e-x}}$$

sol: (معظم حلول) في e^{-x} ينتمي إلى طبقة

نظام نسبي (نوع) e^{-x} هو e^{-x} في $x \rightarrow \infty$

$x \geq 1$ لذا $e^x \geq x$ في

1 ج

By DCT, $x < \frac{1}{2}e^x$ for $x > 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So } -x &> -\frac{1}{2}e^x \Rightarrow e^{-x} > e^{-\frac{1}{2}e^x} = \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{e^x}{e-x}} &> \sqrt{\frac{e^x}{\frac{e^x}{2}}} = \frac{e^{x/2}}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x-x}} < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{e^{x/2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Consider } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{e^{x/2}} dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2} \int_1^b e^{-x/2} dx \\ &= \sqrt{2} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-2e^{-x/2} \right]_1^b = \sqrt{2} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-2 \left(e^{-b/2} - e^{-1/2} \right) \right] = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{e}} \end{aligned}$$

so by DCT, $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x-x}}$ converges.

Ques Take $g(x) = e^{-x/2}$, so $\int_1^\infty e^{-x/2} dx$ conv.

$$\text{and } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{e^x - x}}}{e^{-x/2}} = 1$$

so by LCT, $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x - x}} dx$ is convergent.

2) $\int_2^\infty \frac{\ln x - 1}{\sqrt{x^3 + 1}} dx$

Sol: We will use the fact that

$$\ln x < x^r \quad \forall r > 0$$

For our question,

$$\ln x < x^{\frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow \ln x - 1 < x^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1 < x^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\text{and } x^3 + 1 > x^3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^3 + 1} > x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\text{So } \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3 + 1}} < \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\ln x - 1}{\sqrt{x^3 + 1}} < \frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{5}{4}}}$$

Since $\int_2^\infty \frac{dx}{x^{\frac{5}{4}}}$ converges then by DCT

$$\int_2^\infty \frac{\ln x - 1}{\sqrt{x^3 + 1}} dx \text{ converges.}$$

$$3) \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t} + \sin t} \quad (\text{دالة غير موجبة})$$

sol: on the interval $[0, \pi]$, $\sin t \geq 0$, so we have that $\sqrt{t} \leq \sqrt{t} + \sin t$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{t} + \sin t}$$

consider $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}}$.
 p-integration with $p = 1/2 < 1$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \int_b^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} [2\sqrt{t}] \Big|_b^{\pi}$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} 2\sqrt{\pi} - 2\sqrt{b} = 2\sqrt{\pi} \text{ conv.}$$

so by DCT, $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t} + \sin t}$ is convergent.

$$4) \int_2^{\infty} \frac{2dt}{t^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1} \quad (\text{improper integ. of type I})$$

sol: Take $f(t) = \frac{2}{t^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1}$ and $g(t) = \frac{1}{t^{\frac{2}{3}}}$

consider $\int_2^{\infty} g(t)dt = \int_2^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^{\frac{2}{3}}}$ diverges (p-test, $p = \frac{2}{3} < 1$)

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f}{g} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2t^{\frac{2}{3}}}{t^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1} = 2$$

so by LCT, the improper integral

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1} \text{ is divergent}$$