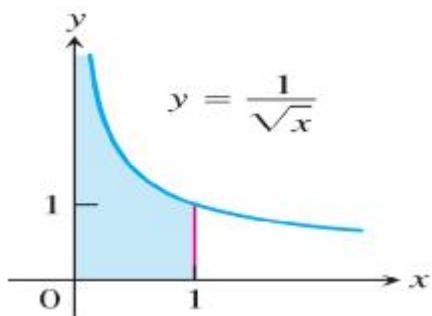
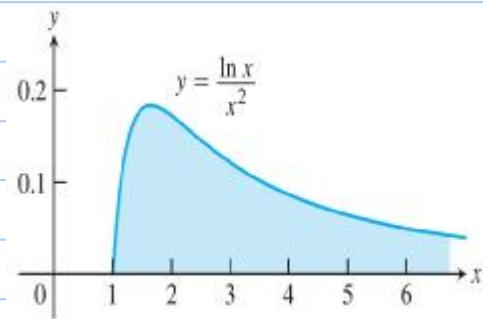


## 8.7 Improper Integrals

Note Title

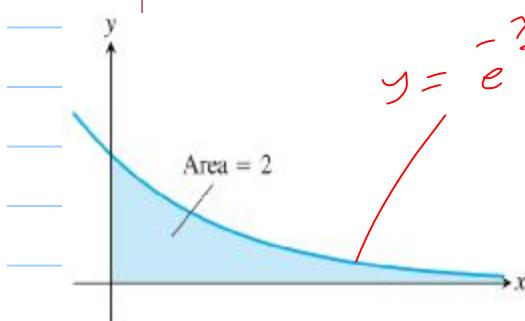
٢٣/٠٤/٢٣

جَمِيعَ الْفُرْسَرِ اَنْتَ هُنْ رَبِّيْمَادِيْنَ مُحَدَّدَ اَنَّهُ سَكُونِيْمَادِيْنَ مُحَدَّدَ [٩,٦] وَأَنَّهُ سَلَوْنِيْمَادِيْنَ مُحَدَّدَ اَنَّهُ تَضَيَّعَ. لَكِنَّهُ فِي الْصَّيْبَاتِيْمَادِيْنَ عَالِيَّهُ اَكْسَامِيْمَادِيْنَ مُحَدَّدَ، اَنَّهُ فَوَاجَهَهُ اَنَّهُ يَكُوْنُ اَنْتَ هُنْ طَرِيْدَهُ اَوْ مَلَاهِيْهُ غَيْرَ مَكْسُودَهُ، مُسَالِ زَلَّهُ: الْمَسَاخَهُ اَكْتَنَهُ (طَفْهُهُ  $y = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$ ) صَمَدَ  $x = \infty$  حَتَّى  $x = 1$  مُسَالِ كَسَابِلِ عَالِيَّهُ مُجَالِ رَانِخَهُوَهُ) وَمَسَاخَهُ اَكْتَنَهُ (طَفْهُهُ  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ ) صَمَدَ  $x = 1$  هُوَ مُسَالِ ظَرِيْيَهُ مَدِيْهُ لَهُ خَصَائِصُ (اِنْظَرْ لِرِجَالِيْمَادِيْنَ)



يَكُوْنُ هَذَا النَّوْعُ مِنْ اَسَامِيْلَاتِ **improper integral** وَهُوَ لِلِّعَبِ دَوْرِيْمَادِيْنِ فِي فَحْصِ اَسَارِبِ الْمَسَارِيْمَادِيْنَ اَلَّا رَخَائِيْهُ كَلَّا بَرِيْيَهُ لَرِجَالَهُ

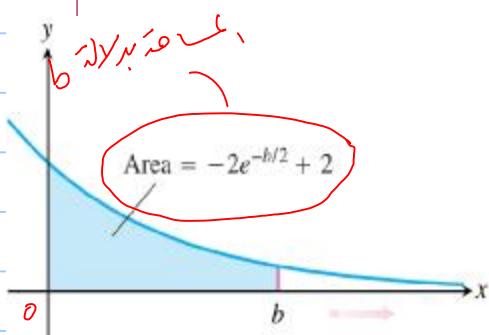
### Infinite limits of Integration



إِذَا أَرَدْنَا إِيجَادَ مَسَاخَهُ اَكْتَنَهُ (طَفْهُهُ  $y = e^{-x/2}$ ) فِي اَسَارِبِ الْمَسَارِيْمَادِيْنَ اَلَّا رَخَائِيْهُ / نَفَعَهُ تَضَيَّعَ لِلْوَعْلَهُ اَكْتَنَهُ اَنْهَا مَسَاخَهُ لَرِجَالَهُ / وَلَكِنَّا سَعَيْدَهُ اَنْهَا عَيْزَ ذَلِّهُ، وَلَكِنَّهُ اَكْتَنَهُ اَنْهَا مَعْوِيْفَهُ نَفَعَهُ اَبَدِيْهُ بِهَذِهِ مَسَاخَهُ دَبَّاتِ طَرِيْفَهُ؟

لِكَثِيرَيْهِ لِلْسَّعَهُ رَبِّيْمَادِيْنَ مُحَدَّدَهُ اَنَّهَا كَانَتْ مُحَدَّدَهُ اَنَّهَا

نَفَعَهُ اَجَابَ اَنْتَهُهُ مَدِيْهُ اَنَّهَا  $x = 0 > b$  اَلَّا  $x = b > 0$  اَلَّا  $b > 0$  اَلَّا  $b > 0$  بَعْدَهَا اَخْرَجَهُ  $\rightarrow \infty$  (اِنْظَرْ لِرِجَالَهُ)



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

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

**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  $x=\infty$

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

$$= -\frac{\ln x}{x} \Big|_1^b + \int_1^b \frac{dx}{x^2}$$

$$= -\frac{\ln b}{b} - \frac{1}{x} \Big|_1^b = -\frac{\ln b}{b} - \frac{1}{b} + 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{S.t.} \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x} \right]_0^b \\ & = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -16 e^{-\tan^{-1} b} + 16 \right] = -16 e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} + 16 \end{aligned}$$

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  $p=1$ :

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

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

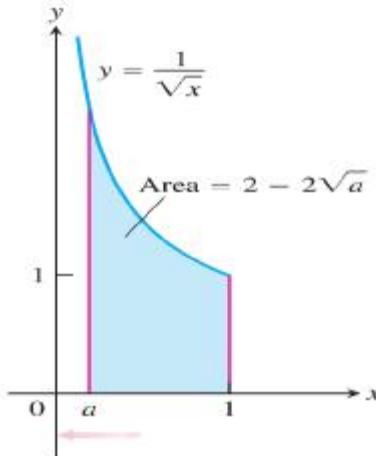
$\therefore \int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^p}$  is  $\begin{cases} \text{divergent if } p \leq 1, \\ \text{convergent to } \frac{1}{p-1} \text{ if } p > 1. \end{cases}$

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

وَهُوَ مُفْعَلُ وَمُعْرِفٌ (مُحَالَةٌ) وَمُنْهَىٰ سَعِيٌّ (سَارٌ لَا يَخْافُ) وَجَرِيٌّ  
عَنْهَا يَكُونُ هُنْكَارٌ خَلِفَ تَعَابِرِهِ عَنْ اَصْلَاهِ لِرَحْمَانَةِ  
. اَوْ عَلَى نَفَّةِ دَافِلَةِ نَفَّةِ (infinite discontin.)



تَعْلِمُ (لِلْعَالَمِ) مَعَ هَذِهِ الْمُفْعَلِيَّاتِ اَنْ تَخَلِّيَ لِلْمُنْهَىٰ مِنْ اَنْتِي  
لِلْجَنْدُولِ كَاسَّةً .

**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

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

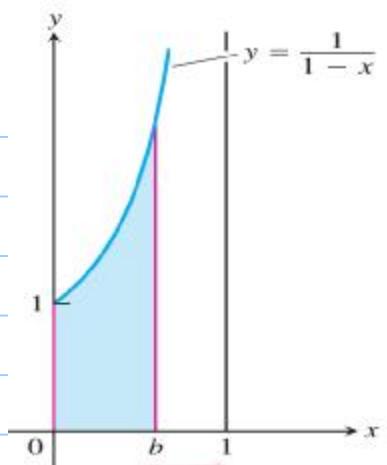
3. If  $f(x)$  is discontinuous at  $c$ , where  $a < c < b$ , and continuous on  $[a, c) \cup (c, b]$ , then

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

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:  $y = \frac{1}{1-x}$  is not defined at  $x=1$  because it has a vertical asymptote.



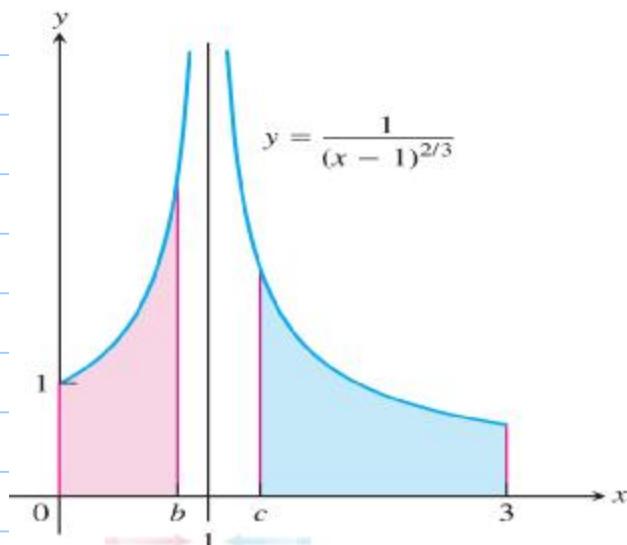
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1-x} &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{1-x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \left[ -\ln|1-x| \right]_0^b \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \left[ -\ln|1-b| \right] = -(-\infty) = \infty \end{aligned}$$

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 not defined 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 (تحل سلسلة) فإنه قد يكون ناتج التكامل محدوداً، فإذا كان الناتج محدوداً، مما يعني أن التكامل تقاربياً، فإذا كان الناتج غير محدوداً، مما يعني أن التكامل لا يقارب، فإذا كان الناتج محدوداً، مما يعني أن التكامل يقارب، فإذا كان الناتج غير محدود، مما يعني أن التكامل لا يقارب، وهذا ينطبق على جميع التكامل (التكامل) التي هي محدودة، ولذلك فإن التكامل (Direct Comparison test) هو اختبار لتقدير (Limit Comparison test) هو اختبار

**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 an increasing function, we get  $e^{-x^2} \leq e^{-x} \forall x \geq 1 \Rightarrow$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \leq \int_1^{\infty} e^{-x} dx \approx 0.368.$$

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 ( $p=2>1$ )

then 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  
 دivergence Test على الدالنتين  $f$  و  $g$  تقارب بينهما (ناتج

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 (الحايدة) حتى على فترات  $[a, b]$  محدودة عندها

يكوون هنا حل معملاً من تقدير عد أصاله لاختلاف وبالأساس ليس

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

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

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

فإننا لا نستطيع تحضيره LCT إلا على نوع واحد

ص (الدلالة) وهو (النوع العذل 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 كي حلها يمكن

- LCT في هذا المثال يمكن

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

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

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

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.

$b$	$\int_1^b \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} dx$	$\int_1^\infty \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} dx$ <i>ni lep!</i>
2	0.5226637569	
5	1.3912002736	
10	2.0832053156	$b > 0$ <i>ni lep!</i> in $\int_1^b \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} dx$ <i>ni lep!</i>
100	4.3857862516	
1000	6.6883713446	( <i>ni lep!</i> ) <i>ni lep!</i> <i>ni lep!</i>
10000	8.9909564376	
100000	11.2935415306	

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

حل: خط من السطحية أو على السطحية  
لا تستطيع التكامل لأنها معرفة / LCT  
لذلك لا يمكن التكامل / DCT  
صعب ، عليه ، لا يمكن التكامل

$$\text{إذ } t \in (0, 1] \text{ لـ } \sin t > 0 \text{ فـ } \int_0^1$$

$$t - \sin t < t$$

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

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

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

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

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

حل: نظر إلى  $\sqrt{x^6}/\sqrt{1+x^6}$   $\rightarrow$   $\sqrt{x^6}$   
•  $\sqrt{x^6}$  هي (LCT)  $\approx$   $x^3$  - لـ p-test

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 في الدالة.

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.

محل

Test the convergent of the following:

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

sol: (معظم حلول) if  $e^x > x$  then it is converges.

we have to prove  $e^x > x$  for  $x > 1$  كذلك

$$x \geq 1 \text{ then } e^x \geq x \text{ for } x > 1$$

1st

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$3) \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t} + \sin t}$$

(  $\int_0^{\pi} dt$  is converges )  
DCT is applicable

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

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

consider  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}}$ .

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

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

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

$$4) \int_2^{\infty} \frac{2dt}{t^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1}$$

( 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

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