

Full Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Determine whether each of the following improper integrals converges or diverges. Find the exact values of those that converge.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(a)} \quad \int_2^{\infty} \frac{8}{x^5} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^t \frac{8}{x^5} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{-2}{x^4} \Big|_2^t \right) \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{-2}{t^4} + \frac{2}{16} \right) \\
 &= \frac{2}{16} - 0 = \frac{2}{16} = \frac{1}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

The improper integral converges to  $\frac{1}{8}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b)} \quad \int_1^{\infty} \frac{2}{3x+1} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{2}{3x+1} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2}{3} \ln|3x+1| \Big|_1^t \right) \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2}{3} \ln|3t+1| - \frac{2}{3} \ln|4| \right) \\
 &= \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

The integral diverges.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(c)} \quad \int_3^{\infty} \frac{1}{(4x-3)^{3/2}} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_3^t \frac{1}{(4x-3)^{3/2}} dx \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{4} (-2) \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x-3}} \Big|_3^t \right) \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4t-3}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4\cdot 3-3}} \right) = \frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

The integral converges to  $\frac{1}{6}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(d)} \int_0^4 \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_t^4 \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left( 4\sqrt{x} \Big|_t^4 \right) \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (8 - 4\sqrt{t}) = \underline{\underline{8}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(e)} \int_0^2 \frac{2}{(x-2)^2} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \int_0^t \frac{2}{(x-2)^2} dx \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \left( \frac{-2}{x-2} \Big|_0^t \right) \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \left( \frac{-2}{t-2} + \frac{2}{0-2} \right) = +\infty
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{2}{(x-2)^2} dx \quad t \rightarrow 2^- \quad \text{diverges.}$$

$$(f) \int_1^3 \frac{1}{x-2} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x-2} dx + \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x-2} dx \quad (\text{two improper integrals})$$

$$\int_2^3 \frac{1}{x-2} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^+} \int_t^3 \frac{1}{x-2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^+} \left( \ln|x-2| \Big|_t^3 \right)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^+} (\ln|1| - \ln|t-2|)$$

$$= 0 - (-\infty) = \infty.$$

$\int_2^3 \frac{1}{x-2} dx$  is divergent hence  $\int_1^3 \frac{1}{x-2} dx$  is divergent

Note: If you compute  $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x-2} dx$  you would get  $-\infty$  which is also divergent.