

# MTH 32 LECTURE NOTES (Ojakian)

## Topic 11: Improper Integrals

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### OUTLINE

(References: 3.7)

1. Integrals with infinite interval
  2. Integrals and asymptotes
  3. Comparison test
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### 1. Recall: Integrals

**Theorem 1.** *If  $f(x)$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$  then  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  is integrable.*

- (a) Examples not covered by last case:
- i. Infinite Intervals
  - ii. Discontinuities in the interval

### 2. Integrals: Infinite intervals

**PROBLEM 1.** *Consider  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^x} dx$ .*

- (a) Why “should” this integral be finite? (pick a simple Riemann sum above it)  
(b) In fact, what should be a nice upper bound?  
(c) Calculate it and verify your upper bound without a calculator.

**PROBLEM 2.** *Evaluate  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$ .*

**PROBLEM 3.** *Find the volume that results from rotating the region under  $\frac{1}{x}$ , and  $x \geq 1$ , about the  $x$ -axis (Called Gabriel’s Horn).*

**\*PROBLEM\* 4.**

- Evaluate  $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4} dx$ .
- Evaluate  $\int_{58}^{\infty} \frac{-7}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ .

### 3. Integrals: Infinite intervals on both sides

**PROBLEM 5.** *Evaluate  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 dx$ .*

**\*PROBLEM\* 6.** *Evaluate  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} dx$*

#### 4. Integrals: Asymptote at limit of integration

**PROBLEM 7.** Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

**\*PROBLEM\* 8.** Evaluate  $\int_2^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3-x}} dx$

**PROBLEM 9.**

- Evaluate  $\int_0^3 \frac{1}{x-1} dx$
- And consider an incorrect way to do it!

**\*PROBLEM\* 10.** Evaluate  $\int_{-2}^3 \frac{1}{x^4} dx$

#### 5. Comparison Test

**Theorem 2.** (Roughly) Suppose  $f(x) \geq g(x) \geq 0$  on the interval  $(a, b)$ . Then

(a) If  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  converges, then  $\int_a^b g(x) dx$  converges.

(b) If  $\int_a^b g(x) dx$  diverges, then  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  diverges.

**PROBLEM 11.** For each integral determine if it converges or diverges.

(a)  $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{10x+x^2} dx$

(b)  $\int_{-2}^3 \frac{1+e^{-x}}{7x^4} dx$

**\*PROBLEM\* 12.** For each integral determine if it converges or diverges.

(a)  $\int_9^\infty \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{x} dx$

(b)  $\int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{x^2}{21+x^2+x^6} dx$

#### 6. Practice Problems

**\*PROBLEM\* 13.** From WORK BOOK, section 19: Problems 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 4a, 4b, 6a, 6b (for problem 2 and 4 also evaluate the integral).