

# Improper Integrals

## Comparison test:-

Suppose  $0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$

$\forall x \geq a$

Then ①  $\int_a^\infty g(x) dx$  conv

$\Rightarrow \int_a^\infty f(x) dx$  conv.

②  $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx$  div  $\Rightarrow \int_a^\infty g(x) dx$  div.

Ex 1:-  $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^2(1+e^x)}$

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2(1+e^x)} dx < \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2} dx \quad \forall x \geq 1$$

Conver.  $\Rightarrow \int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^2(1+e^x)}$  conv.

Ex 2:  $\int_1^\infty \frac{x^3}{x+1} dx$

$$\frac{x^3}{x+1} > \frac{x^2}{2} \quad \forall x \geq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} x > 1 \\ 2x > 1+x &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x} > \frac{1}{2x} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{x^3}{1+x} > \frac{x^3}{2x} = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{x^2}{2} dx \text{ div.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^\infty \frac{x^3}{x+1} dx \text{ div.}$$

Ex:-

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} \geq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad \forall x \geq 1$$

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \text{ div}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx \text{ div.}$$

EX:-  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x^5} dx$ , conv or div??

Limit comparison test:-

Let  $f, g$  define & positive  $\forall x \geq a$   
and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L$ . Then

① if  $L > 0$ , then  $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$  and  $\int_a^{\infty} g(x) dx$   
both conv or div together.

②  $L = 0$  and  $\int_a^{\infty} g(x) dx$  conv  
 $\Rightarrow \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$  conv.

③  $L = \infty$  and  $\int_a^{\infty} g(x) dx$  div  $\Rightarrow \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$  div.

EX1:  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1}}$   $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$   
 $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1 > 0$ .  
 $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$  is div  $\Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1}}$  div.

EX2:  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$   $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$   
 $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1 > 0$   
 $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$  conv  $\Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$  conv.

Improper integral of 2nd kind

Let  $f$  defined on  $[a, c)$  and  $f \in R[a, c-\epsilon]$   
 $\forall \epsilon > 0$ . Then  $\int_a^c f(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_a^{c-\epsilon} f(x) dx$   
if limit exists & finite  $\Rightarrow$  Imp. int conv.  
otherwise Imp. int. div.

$$\underline{\text{Ex:}} - \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\epsilon}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} 2(1 - \sqrt{\epsilon}) = 2$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex:}} - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^p} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\epsilon}^1 \frac{1}{x^p} dx$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{x^{-p+1}}{1-p} \right]_{\epsilon}^1$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{1-p} - \frac{\epsilon^{-p+1}}{1-p} \right)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-p} & \text{if } p < 1 \\ \text{div} & \text{if } p \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx$   
 conv if  $p > 1$   
 div if  $p \leq 1$

Result: - Suppose  $f$  is discontinuous at  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  in  $[a, b]$ . Then

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^{a_1} f + \int_{a_1}^{a_2} f + \dots + \int_{a_n}^b f.$$

If all int. on Right side conv  $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f$  conv.

otherwise,  $\int_a^b f$  div.

Comparison test: -  $0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$   
 $\forall x \in [a, c)$

and  $f, g$  are disconti at  $c$ . Then

①  $\int_a^c g(x) dx$  conv  $\Rightarrow \int_a^c f(x) dx$  conv.

②  $\int_a^c f(x) dx$  div  $\Rightarrow \int_a^c g(x) dx$  div.

Limit Comparison test -

If  $f, g > 0$  &  $f, g$  conti on  $[a, c)$ . and

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L. \text{ Then.}$$

①  $L > 0$ ,  $\int_a^c f$ ,  $\int_a^c g$  both conv or div together.

$$\textcircled{2} L=0 \text{ and } \int_a^c f \text{ conv} \Rightarrow \int_a^c f \text{ conv.}$$

$$\textcircled{3} L=-\infty \text{ and } \int_a^c g \text{ div} \Rightarrow \int_a^c f \text{ div.}$$

Def<sup>n</sup>:  $f \in R[a, b]$   $\forall b > a$ . Then

$$\int_a^\infty f(x) dx \text{ conv. absolutely if } \int_a^\infty |f(x)| dx \text{ conv.}$$

Result: If  $\int_a^\infty |f(x)| dx \text{ conv.}$  Then  $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx \text{ conv.}$

Ex:- Show that  $\int_1^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x^3} dx$  absolutely conv.

$$\left| \frac{\sin x}{x^3} \right| < \frac{1}{x^3} \text{ and } \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^3} dx \text{ conv.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^\infty \left| \frac{\sin x}{x^3} \right| dx \text{ conv.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x^3} dx \text{ absolutely conv.}$$

EX 2: Show that  $\int_1^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx \text{ conv}$   
 $\forall p > 0$ .

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx$$

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

$$= \cos 1 - \frac{\cos b}{b^p} - p \int_1^b \frac{\cos x}{x^{p+1}} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos b}{b^p} = 0, \left[ \int_1^\infty \frac{\cos x}{x^{p+1}} dx \text{ conv for } p > 0 \right]$$

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx = \cos 1 - 0 - \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} p \int_1^b \frac{\cos x}{x^{p+1}} dx$$

$$= \cos 1 - 0 - \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} p \int_1^b \frac{\cos x}{x^{p+1}} dx$$

$$\left[ \left| \frac{\cos x}{x^{p+1}} \right| < \frac{1}{x^{p+1}} \text{ and } \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^{p+1}} dx \text{ conv } p+1 > 1 \right]$$

$$\text{conv for } p > 0$$

Ex:-  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^p} dx$  conv  $\forall p > 0$ .

Ex:-  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx$  conv  $\forall p < 2$

$\int_0^1 \frac{\cos x}{x^p} dx$  conv  $\forall p < 1$

Remark:  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx$  conv  $0 < p < 2$

$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^p} dx$  conv.  $0 < p < 1$

---