## Improper Integrals

Type 1. Infinite Intervals

\* Infinite limit(s) of integration \* "Long run" in a scenario

(Ex)  $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2x+1)^3} dx$ 

 $= \lim_{b\to\infty} \int \frac{1}{(2x+1)^3} dx$ 

= lim = = = = = du

=  $\lim_{b\to\infty} \frac{1}{4u^2} \Big|_{x=b}$  =  $\lim_{b\to\infty} \frac{1}{4(2x+1)^2} \Big|_{x=b}$ 

 $= \lim_{b \to \infty} \left[ \frac{-1}{4(2b+1)^2} + \frac{1}{4(9)} \right]$ 

= lim (-1 6-100 (4/36+1)2) + 36

 $= 0 + \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{36}$ 

Converges

(4-3ub)

u= 2x+1

du = 2dx

1/2 du = dx

## Improper Integrals

Type 2. Discontinuous Integrands

+ At one or both limits of integration

$$\int_{0}^{2} Z^{2} \ln(2) d2$$

= 
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0^+} \int_{\alpha}^{3} z^2 \ln(z) dz$$

$$u = \mathcal{L}_1(z) \quad V = \frac{z^3}{3}$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \frac{z^{3}}{3} \ln(z) - \int_{z=a}^{z=3} \frac{z^{2}}{3} dz$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^+} \frac{z^3}{3} \ln(z) - \frac{z^3}{9} \Big|_{z=a}^{z=3}$$

= lim 
$$(9 \ln(3) - 3) - (\frac{a^3 \ln(a)}{3} - \frac{a^3}{3})$$

$$= 9 \ln(3) - 3 - \lim_{a \to 0^+} \frac{\ln(a)}{3a^{-3}} + 0$$

$$= 9 \ln(3) - 3 - \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \frac{-\alpha^{3}}{9}$$

$$=9 \ln(3)-3-0=9 \ln(3)-3$$
 (on verges

## In proper Integrals Type 2. Discontinuous Integrands \* Between limits of integration (ED) $\int \frac{\omega}{\omega - 2} d\omega = \int \frac{\omega}{\omega - 2} d\omega + \int \frac{\omega}{\omega - 2} d\omega$ Start with left integral ... lin Sw-2 du lim 5/1+2 dw = $\lim_{b\to 2^{-}} |w + 2\ln|w-2|$ = lim (b+2ln/b-2/)-(0+2ln(2)) b+5 2+2 lim ln/6-2/-2 ln(2) - 2 ln(2) Diverges Since left integral diverges, the entire integral Swiz du diverges.