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$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad \int_2^{\infty} \frac{3}{x} dx &\Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^R \frac{3}{x} dx \\
 &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[3 \ln |x| \right]_2^R \\
 &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} 3 (\ln R - \ln 2) = \infty \text{ Divergen}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 36. \quad \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx &\Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^R u \, du = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^R \\
 &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{R^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \infty \text{ Divergen}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9. \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} dx &\Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^R \frac{1}{u^2} du = \left[-\frac{1}{x-2} \right]_0^R \\
 &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{\infty} - \left(\frac{-1}{-2} \right) = -2 \text{ konvergen}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 11. \quad \int_0^{\infty} \cos x \, dx &\Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^R \cos x \, dx \\
 &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \sin x \Big|_0^R = \sin R - \sin 0 \Rightarrow \infty \text{ Divergen}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 27. \quad \int_1^{\infty} e^x \, dx &\Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^R e^x \, dx \\
 &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} e^x \Big|_1^R = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} e^R - e^1 = e^{\infty} - e = \infty \text{ Divergen}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1. \int_{-\infty}^{-1} \frac{3}{x} dx \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow -\infty} \int_R^{-1} \frac{3}{x} dx$$

$$\text{terdef pada } (-\infty, -1) = \lim_{R \rightarrow -\infty} \left[3 \ln |x| \right]_R^{-1}$$

$$= 3(\ln |-1| - \ln |-R|) = 3(\ln 1 - \ln(-\infty)) = -\infty \text{ Divergen}$$

$$5. \int_{-\infty}^{-1} x e^{-x^2} dx \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow -\infty} \int_R^{-1} x e^{-x^2} dx =$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow -\infty} \int_R^{-1} \frac{x}{e^{x^2}} dx$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_R^{-1} \frac{1}{e^u} du$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{-1}$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{e^1} - \frac{1}{e^{\infty}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e^{\infty}} \right) = \frac{1}{2e} \text{ konvergen}$$

$$6. \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{(2x-1)^3} \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow -\infty} \int_R^0 \frac{dx}{(2x-1)^3}$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow -\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{4(2x-1)^2} \right]_R^0 = -\frac{1}{4(0-1)^2} - \left(-\frac{1}{4(2R-1)^2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} - \left(-\frac{1}{2(\infty)^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{4} \text{ konvergen}$$

$$8. \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{3x} dx \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow -\infty} \int_R^0 e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_R^0 e^u du$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = \frac{1}{3} (e^0 - e^{-\infty}) = \frac{1}{3} (1 - 0) = \frac{1}{3} \text{ konvergen}$$

$$9. \int_{-\infty}^1 \frac{dx}{(2-x)^2} \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow -\infty} \int_R^1 \frac{dx}{(2-x)^2} = - \int_R^1 \frac{1}{(u)^2} = - \left(-\frac{1}{u} \right) \Big|_R^1 = \left(\frac{1}{2-x} \right) \Big|_R^1$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{2-1} - \frac{1}{2-(-\infty)} = 1 - 0 = 1 \text{ konvergen}$$

2.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{x^2} + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_R^0 \frac{dx}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_R^0 = -\frac{1}{0} - \left(-\frac{1}{R}\right) = -\infty \text{ Divergen}$$

karena $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{x^2}$ divergen, maka $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ divergen

5.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{3x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{3x} dx + \int_0^{\infty} e^{3x} dx$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^R e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \Big|_0^R = \frac{1}{3} (e^{\infty} - e^0) = \infty \text{ Divergen}$$

karena $\int_0^{\infty} e^{3x} dx$ divergen, maka $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{3x} dx$ divergen

6.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_R^0 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan(x) \Big|_R^0 = \arctan(0) - \arctan(-\infty) = -(-1,57) = 1,57...$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = 1,57 + 1,57 = 3,14 \text{ Konvergen}$$

10.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} dx \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_R^0 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} = \frac{1}{2} 2\sqrt{u} = \sqrt{x^2+4}$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{4} - \sqrt{-\infty+4} = -\infty \text{ Divergen}$$

karena $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} dx$ divergen, maka $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} dx$ divergen

13.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{(x^2+4)^2} dx \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x}{(x^2+4)^2} dx + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{(x^2+4)^2} dx$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_R^0 \frac{x}{(x^2+4)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{(u)^2} = -\frac{1}{2x} \Big|_R^0 = -\frac{1}{0} - \left(-\frac{1}{2(-\infty)}\right) = -\infty$$

karena $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x}{(x^2+4)^2} dx$ divergen, maka $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{(x^2+4)^2} dx$ divergen