

# Improper Integrals

$$\int_3^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_3^a \frac{1}{(x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_3^a y^{-1.5} dy = -\frac{y^{-0.5}}{0.5} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{y-2}}$$

$$= -2 \cdot \frac{1}{\infty} + 2 = 2$$

Convergent.

6.

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{4\sqrt{1+x}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^a \frac{1}{4\sqrt{1+x}} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} \int_0^a (x+1)^{-0.5} dx = 2 \cdot (x+1)^{0.5}$$

Divergent.

7.

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{3-4x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln(3-4x) \Big|_{-\infty}^0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln(3) - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln(3-4x)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln(3) + \infty = \infty$$

$0 - \ln \infty$  Diverges

$$30. \int_6^9 \frac{4}{(x-6)^3} dx = 4 \int_6^9 (x-6)^{-3} = 4 \cdot \frac{(x-6)^{-2}}{-2}$$

Divergent,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} = \infty$

$$8. \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2x+1)^3} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^a (2x+1)^{-3} = -\frac{(2x+1)^{-2}}{2}$$

(convergent)

$$= -\frac{1}{2 \cdot (2x+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{1}{18} = -\frac{1}{18}$$

$$9. \int_2^{\infty} e^{-5p} dp = -\frac{1}{5} e^{-5p}$$

(convergent)

$$= \frac{1}{\infty} - \left( -\frac{1}{5} \cdot e^{-10} \right)$$

$$10. \int_{-\infty}^6 2^r dr = \frac{2^r}{\ln(2)} = \frac{1}{50^{10}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln(2)} - \frac{2^{-\infty}}{\ln(2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln(2)} - 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln(2)}$$

$$27. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{3}{x^5} = 3 \cdot \int x^{-5} = 3 \cdot \frac{x^{-4}}{-4}$$

Divergent.

$$29. \int_{-2}^{14} \frac{dx}{(x+2)^{.25}} = \int_{-2}^{14} \frac{(x+2)^{.75}}{.75} = \frac{16^{.75}}{.75} - 0$$