

Convergence Tests

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^2} dx$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^x \frac{\sin t}{t^2} dt$$

Direct Comparison test:

Assume that the integral $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ exists for all $b \geq a$ and $0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$ for all $x \in [a, \infty)$. Then

$$\int_a^{\infty} g(x) dx \text{ converges} \Rightarrow \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx \text{ converges.}$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx \text{ diverges} \Rightarrow \int_a^{\infty} g(x) dx \text{ diverges.}$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

Examples:

(1)

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^2} dx$$

convergent by comparison test.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{x^2} \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$$

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

(2)

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}} dx$$

divergent.

$$x^2 - 0.1 \leq x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1} \leq \sqrt{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ diverges}$$

Limit comparison test:

Assume that $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ and $\int_a^b g(x) dx$ exist $\forall b \geq a$, where $\underline{f(x) \geq 0}$ and $\underline{g(x) > 0}$ $\forall x \geq a$.

If $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = c$ where $\underline{c \neq 0}$ $c \in \mathbb{R}$.

then either both $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx$ and $\int_a^\infty g(x) dx$ converge.

or both $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx$ and $\int_a^\infty g(x) dx$ diverge.

Examples

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

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{t^2}$$

$\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{t^2} dt$ convergent

$$\frac{f(t)}{g(t)} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$t \geq 1$
 \downarrow
 $f(t) > 0$
 $g(t) > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(t)}{g(t)} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{t^2}} = 1 \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$\int_1^\infty \frac{3}{e^x + 5} dx$ convergent!!

$$f(t) = \frac{3}{e^t + 5} \quad g(t) = \frac{1}{e^t}$$

Exc $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{e^t} dt$ is convergence.

$$\frac{f(t)}{g(t)} = \frac{\frac{3}{e^t + 5}}{\frac{1}{e^t}} = \frac{3e^t}{e^t + 5}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(t)}{g(t)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3e^t}{e^t + 5} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{1 + \frac{5}{e^t}} = 3 \neq 0$$