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Use the Integral Test to determine if the series shown below converges or diverges. Be sure to check that the conditions of the Integral Test are satisfied.

$$\sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \frac{8}{k(\ln k)^2}$$

Let $\{a_n\}$ be a sequence of positive terms. Suppose that $a_n = f(n)$, where f is a continuous, positive, decreasing function of x

for all $x \ge N$ (N a positive integer). Then the series $\sum_{n=N}^{\infty} a_n$ and the integral $\int_{N}^{\infty} f(x)dx$ both converge or both diverge.

Consider the function $f(x) = \frac{8}{x \ln^2 x}$. Notice that this function is continuous, positive, and decreasing for $x \ge 3$.

Find the improper integral.

$$\int_{3}^{\infty} \frac{8}{x \ln^{2} x} dx$$

First, find the indefinite integral.

$$\int \frac{8}{x \ln^2 x} dx$$

Make the substitution $u = \ln x$, $du = \frac{dx}{x}$.

$$\int \frac{8}{x \ln^2 x} dx = \int \frac{8}{u^2} du$$

$$= -\frac{8}{u} + C$$
Find the integral in terms of u.
$$= -\frac{8}{\ln x} + C$$
Replace u with $\ln x$.

Calculate the improper integral.

$$\int_{3}^{\infty} \frac{8}{x \ln^{2} x} dx = \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{3}^{b} \frac{8}{x \ln^{2} x} dx$$
$$= \lim_{b \to \infty} -\frac{8}{\ln x} \Big]_{3}^{b}$$

Simplify.

$$\lim_{b \to \infty} -\frac{8}{\ln x} \Big]_{3}^{b} = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(-\frac{8}{\ln b} + \frac{8}{\ln 3} \right)$$
 Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.

$$= 0 + \frac{8}{\ln 3}$$
 Find the limit.

$$= \frac{8}{\ln 3}$$
 Add.

The improper integral is convergent.

Hence, the infinite series is convergent.