

# MA 166: Quiz 7 Solutions

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You have **15 minutes** to complete this quiz. You may work in groups, but you are not allowed to use any other resources.

**Problem 1.** For **one** of the following integrals, determine whether it is convergent or divergent. If it is convergent, evaluate it

(a)  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$

(b)  $\int_1^5 \frac{dx}{(5-x)^2}$

(c)  $\int_0^\infty x e^{-x^2} dx.$

**Problem 2.** Find the length of the curve

$$y = \ln(x^2 - 1), \quad 2 \leq x \leq 5.$$

## Solutions

Here are the solutions to the quiz.

*Solution.* For the following problems, let  $t$  be a dummy variable.

(a) Take the limit as  $t \rightarrow 0$  of the indefinite integral

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_t^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_t^1 x^{-1/2} dx \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{1/2} \right]_t^1 \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} t^{1/2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

So the integral converges and its value is  $1/2$ .

(b) Take the limit as  $t \rightarrow 5$  of the indefinite integral

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 5} \int_t^1 \frac{dx}{(5-x)^2} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 5} \int_1^t (5-x)^{-2} dx \end{aligned}$$

make the substitution  $u = 5 - x$ ,  $du = -dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 5} - \int_{5-t}^4 u^{-2} du \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 5} \int_{5-t}^4 u^{-2} du \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 5} - \left[ -u^{-1} \right]_{5-t}^4 \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 5} \left[ u^{-1} \right]_{5-t}^4 \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 5} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5-t} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} - \lim_{t \rightarrow 5} \frac{1}{5-t}
 \end{aligned}$$

So the integral converges and its value is  $1/2$ .

(c) Take the limit as  $t \rightarrow 0$  of the indefinite integral

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_3 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_t^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_t^1 x^{-1/2} dx \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{1/2} \right]_t^1 \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} t^{1/2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

So the integral converges and its value is  $1/2$ .

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*Solution.*

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