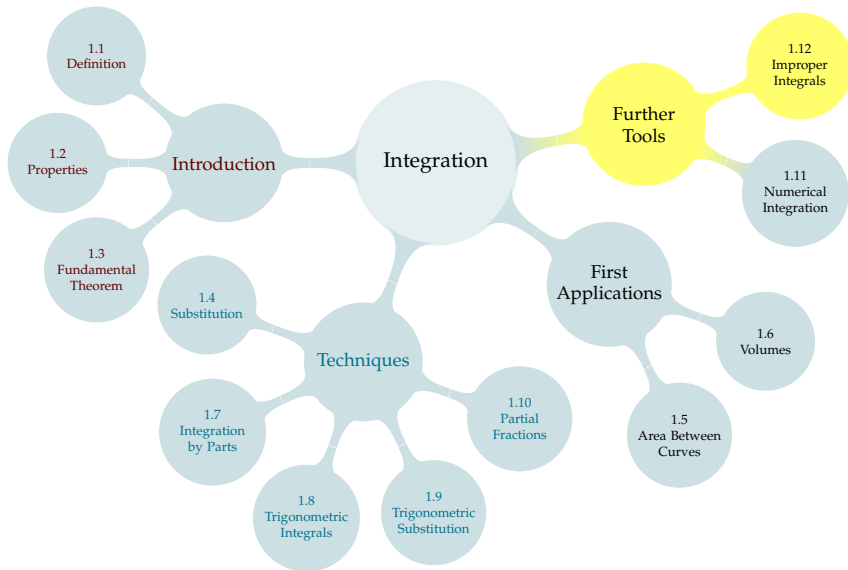
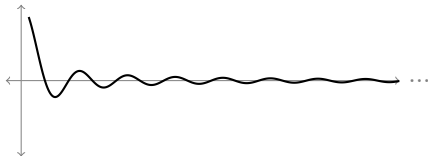


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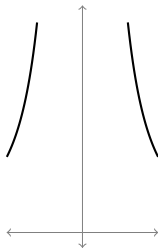
An integral is **improper** if one or both of the following happen:

- The region of integration is unbounded, e.g. $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$



$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{\infty}{n} ???$$

- The integrand is unbounded over the interval, e.g. $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$



$$f(0)\Delta x = ???$$

Strategy

In both cases, we eliminate the offending parts of the integral using limits.

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

$$\int_0^3 \frac{1}{x} dx =$$

If the limit doesn't exist, we say the integral **diverges**. Otherwise it **converges**.

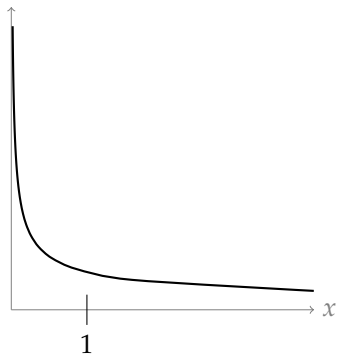
$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} \, dx =$$

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

Evaluate $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$

When an integral has multiple sources of impropriety, we break it up into integrals that have only one source each. If all of them converge, the original integral converges. If any of them diverges, the original integral diverges as well.

Evaluate $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$



Evaluate $\int_{-2}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx$, or show that it diverges.

WARNING: SNEAKY DIVERGENCE

If you don't realize that an integral diverges, you can generate answers that look plausible but are secretly nonsense.

For example, attempting to use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus in the example $\int_{-2}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ gives $\left[-\frac{1}{x}\right]_{-2}^1 = -\frac{3}{2}$: a poor approximation for positive infinity!

Evaluate $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ and $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ when p is constant.

p -test

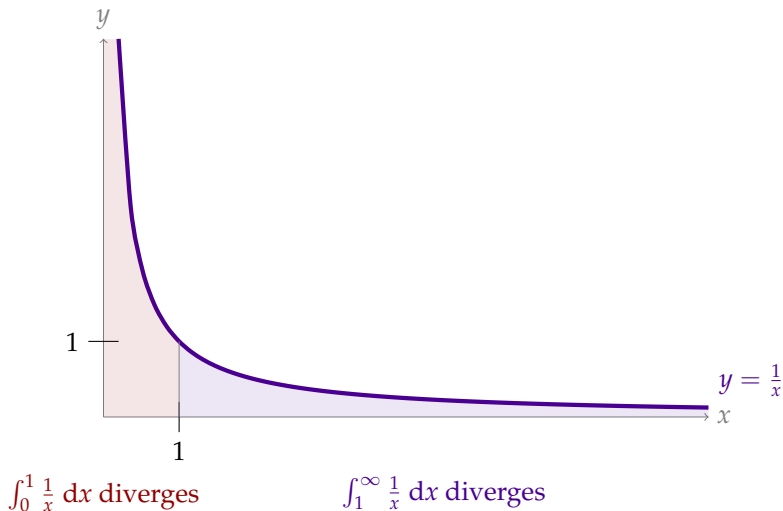
Let p be a constant.

If $p < 1$, then $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ converges

If $p \geq 1$, then $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ diverges

If $p > 1$, then $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ converges

If $p \leq 1$, then $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ diverges



Decide whether each integral converges or diverges.

$$\blacktriangleright \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{1/3}} dx$$

$$\blacktriangleright \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\blacktriangleright \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\blacktriangleright \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{1.5}} dx$$

$$\blacktriangleright \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{1/3}} dx$$

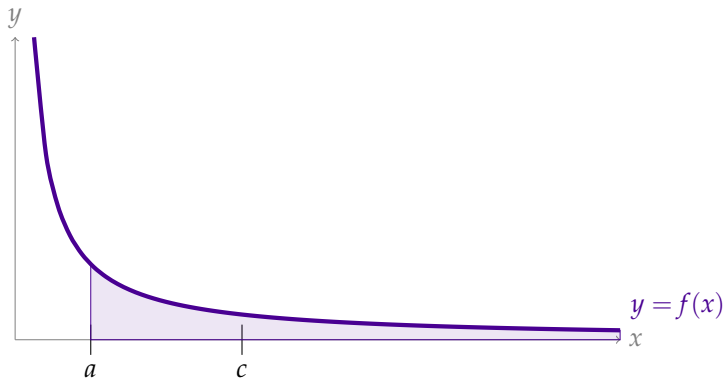
$$\blacktriangleright \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\blacktriangleright \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\blacktriangleright \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{1.5}} dx$$

Theorem 1.12.20

Let a and c be real numbers with $a < c$ and let the function $f(x)$ be continuous for all $x \geq a$. Then the improper integral $\int_a^\infty f(x) \, dx$ converges if and only if the improper integral $\int_c^\infty f(x) \, dx$ converges.



Decide whether each integral converges or diverges.

$$\blacktriangleright \int_0^9 \frac{1}{x^{0.3}} dx$$

$$\blacktriangleright \int_0^{81} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$\blacktriangleright \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{x^3} dx$$

$$\blacktriangleright \int_{15}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{0.3}} dx$$

$$\blacktriangleright \int_{0.4}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$\blacktriangleright \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} dx$$

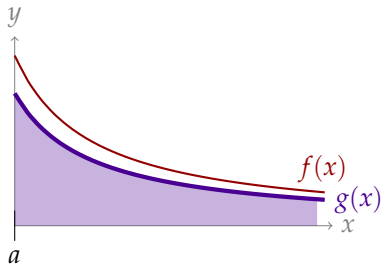
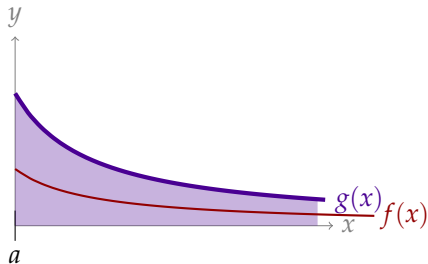
It is very common to encounter integrals that are too complicated to evaluate explicitly. Numerical approximation schemes, evaluated by computer, are often used instead. You want to be sure that at least the integral converges before feeding it into a computer.

Fortunately it is usually possible to determine whether or not an improper integral converges even when you cannot evaluate it explicitly.

Comparison

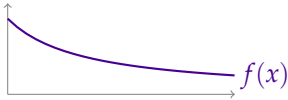
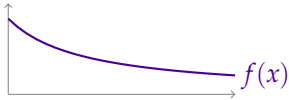

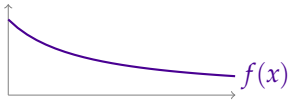
Let a be a real number. Let f and g be functions that are defined and continuous for all $x \geq a$ and assume that $g(x) \geq 0$ for all $x \geq a$.

- (a) If $|f(x)| \leq g(x)$ for all $x \geq a$ and if $\int_a^\infty g(x) \, dx$ converges, then $\int_a^\infty f(x) \, dx$ converges.
- (b) If $f(x) \geq g(x)$ for all $x \geq a$ and if $\int_a^\infty g(x) \, dx$ diverges, then $\int_a^\infty f(x) \, dx$ diverges.



Does the integral $\int_1^{\infty} e^{-x^2}$ converge or diverge?

Let functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ be positive and continuous for all $x \geq a$.

	$\int_a^\infty g(x) \, dx$ converges	$\int_a^\infty g(x) \, dx$ diverges
$f(x) \leq g(x)$ for all $x \geq a$		
$f(x) \geq g(x)$ for all $x \geq a$		

For each example below, decide whether the statement is a valid use of the comparison theorem.

► $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ converges and $0 \leq \frac{1}{x^2} \leq \frac{2+\sin x}{x^2}$ for $x \geq 1$. So by the comparison test, $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{2+\sin x}{x^2} dx$ converges as well.

► $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ converges and $0 \leq \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$ for $x \geq 1$. So by the comparison test, $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} dx$ converges as well.

► $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ converges and $-\frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$ for $x \geq 1$. So by the comparison test, $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{-1}{x} dx$ converges as well.



Limiting comparison

Let $-\infty < a < \infty$. Let f and g be functions that are defined and continuous for all $x \geq a$ and assume that $g(x) \geq 0$ for all $x \geq a$. If the limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

exists and is nonzero, then either $\int_a^\infty f(x) \, dx$ and $\int_a^\infty g(x) \, dx$ both converge, or they both diverge.

Use limiting comparison to determine whether $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x+10} \, dx$ converges or diverges.