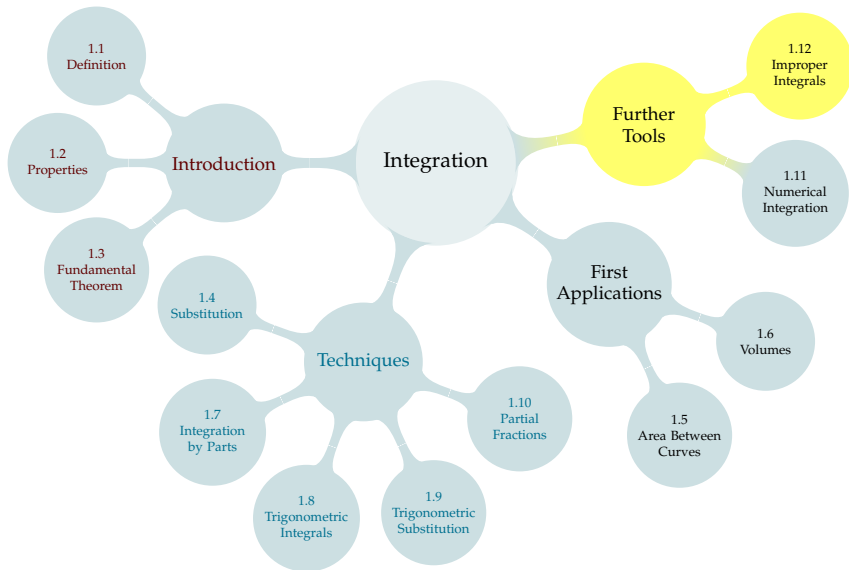
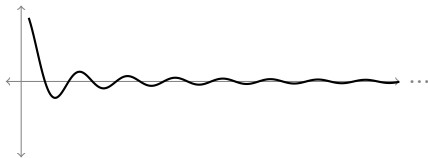


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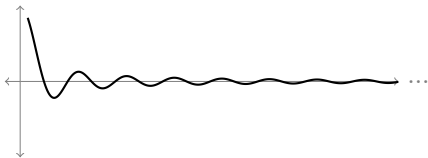
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- The region of integration is unbounded, e.g. $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$



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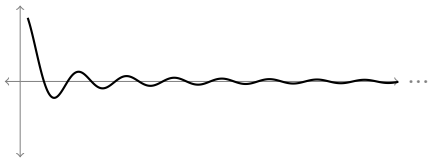
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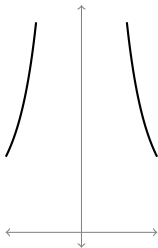
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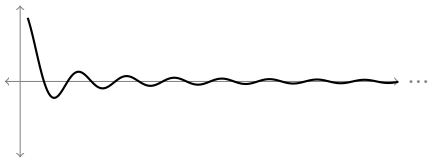
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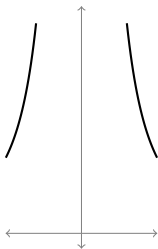
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$$f(0)\Delta x = ???$$

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**.

Strategy

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

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_1^b \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right]$$

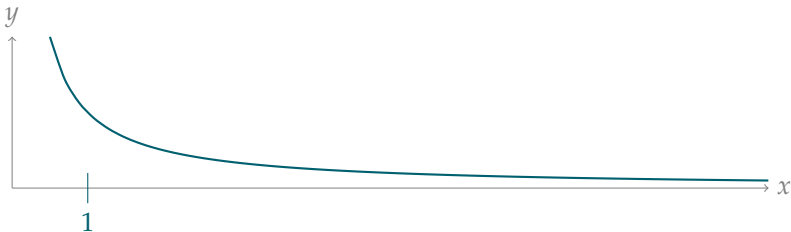
$$\int_0^3 \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\int_a^3 \frac{1}{x} dx \right]$$

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

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

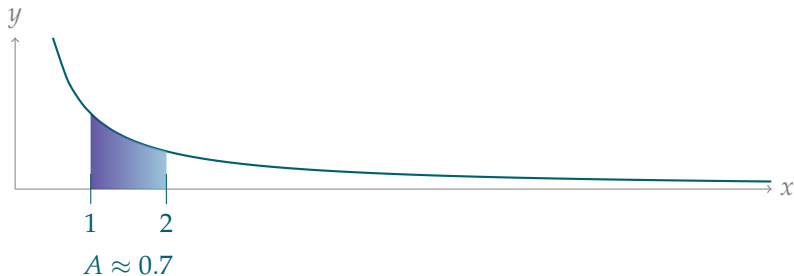
$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} \, dx &= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_1^a \frac{1}{x} \, dx \right] \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} [\log a] = \infty\end{aligned}$$

We say this integral **diverges** because the limit is not a number.



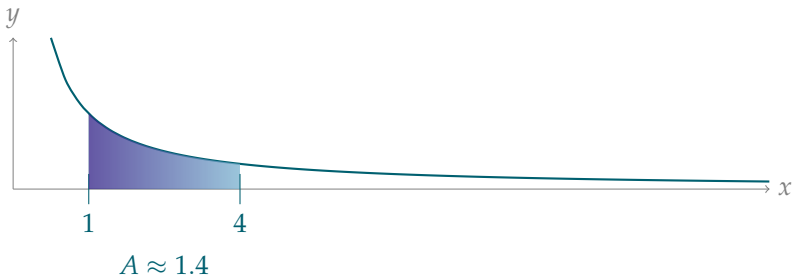
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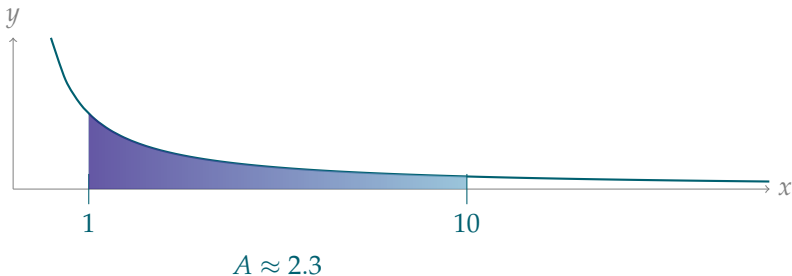
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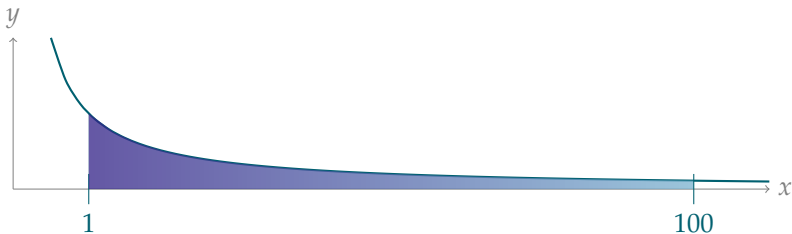
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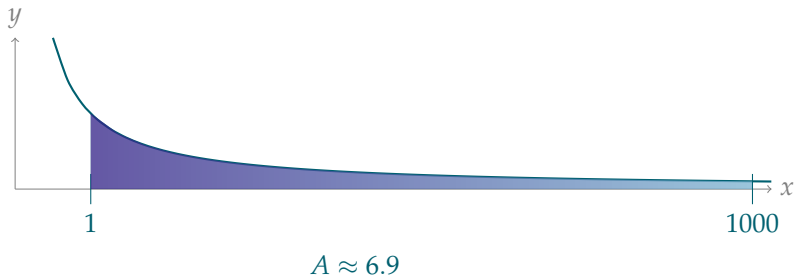
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$$A \approx 4.6$$

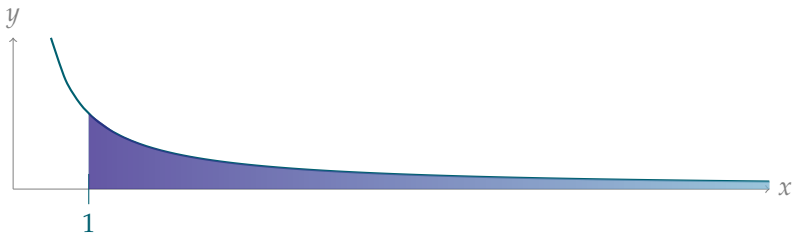
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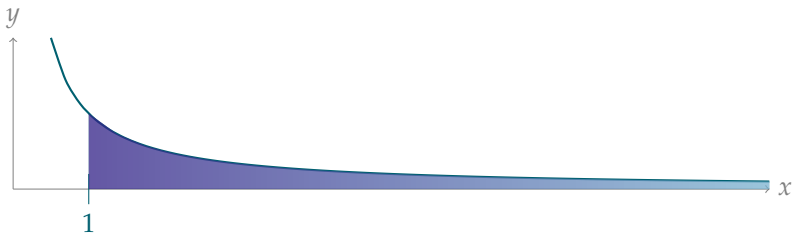
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$$A \approx 1000$$

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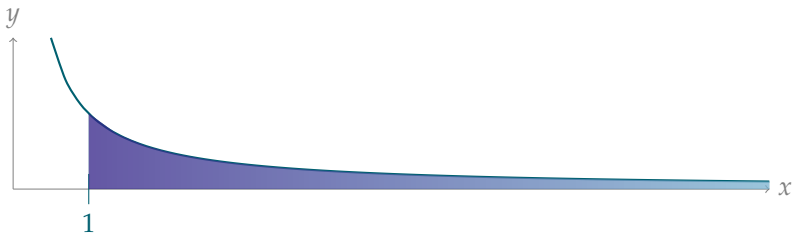
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$A \approx 1000000000000$ etc

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

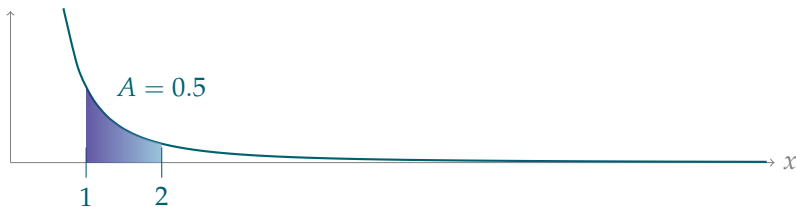
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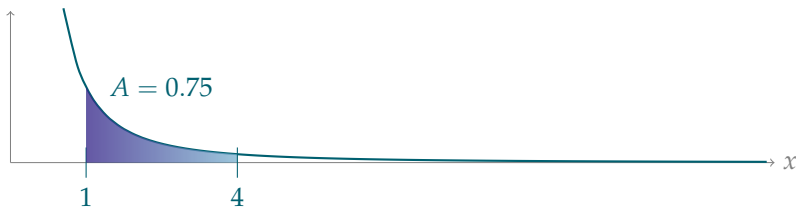
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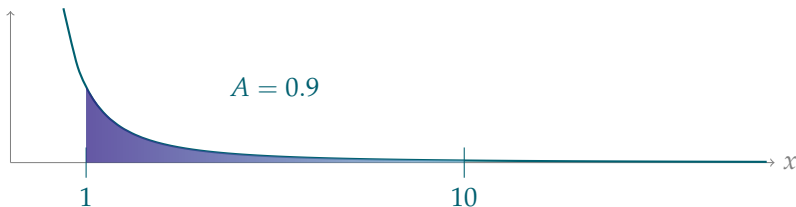
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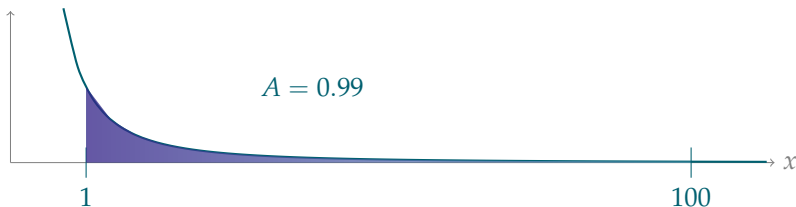
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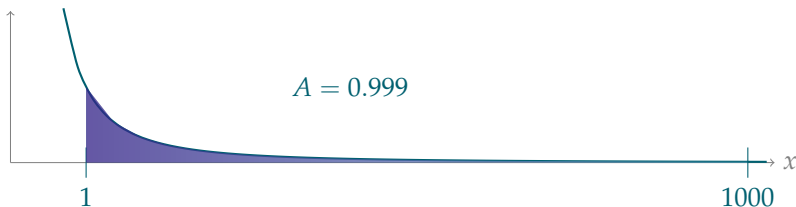
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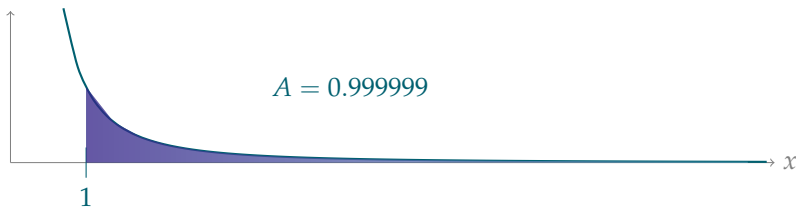
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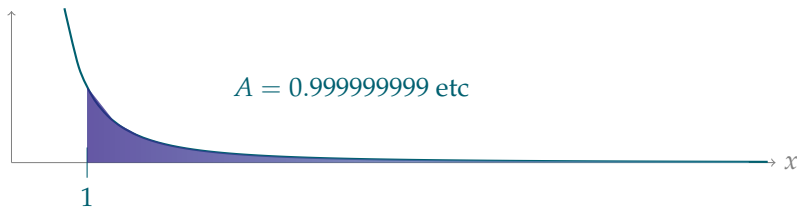
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Evaluate $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$

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

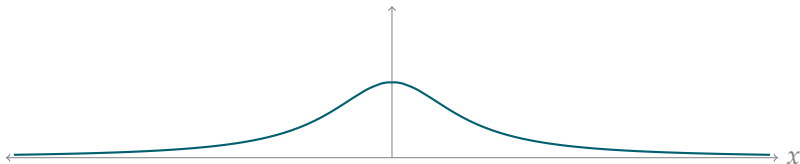
Evaluate $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\int_a^0 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \right] + \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_0^b \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \right]$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} [\arctan 0 - \arctan a] + \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [\arctan b - \arctan 0]$$

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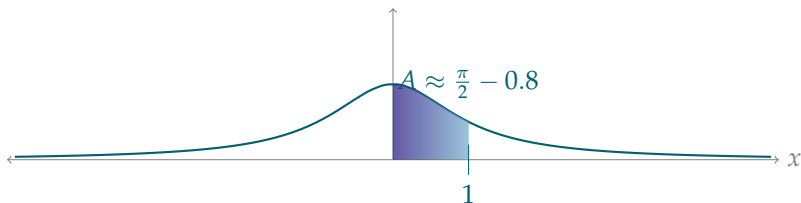
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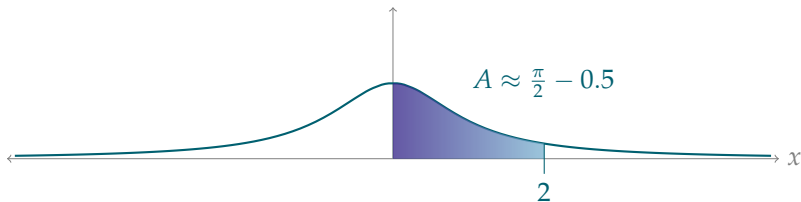
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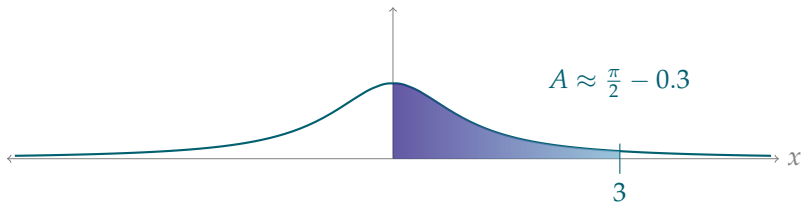
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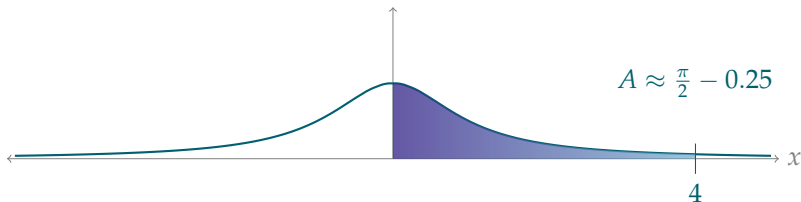
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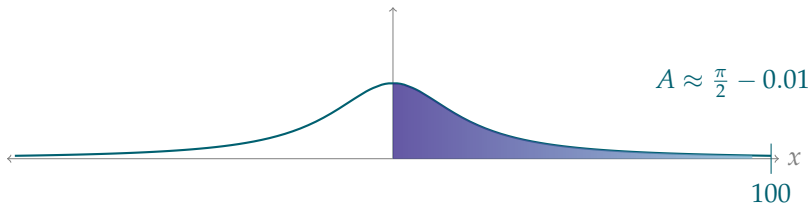
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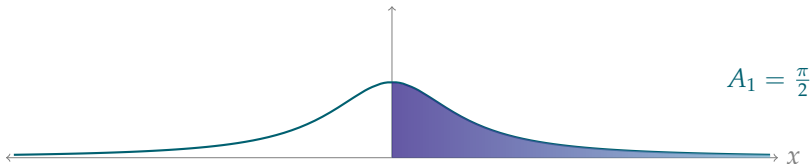
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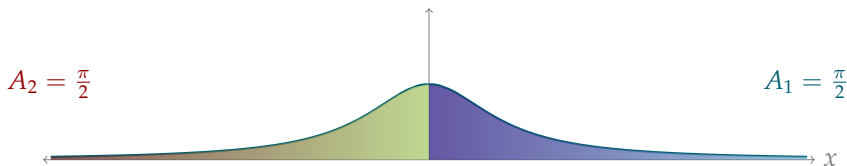
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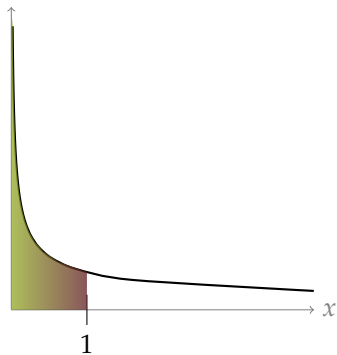
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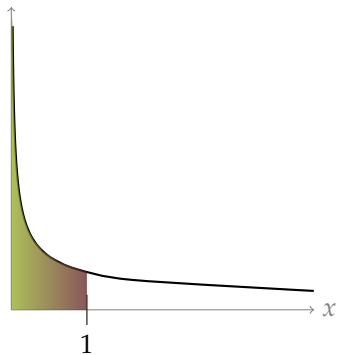
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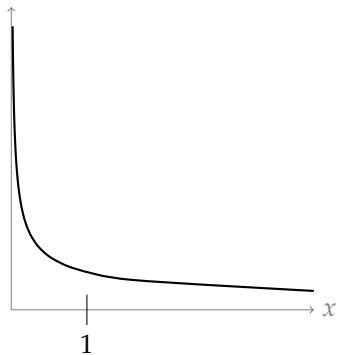
Same idea: we solve our problems by ignoring them (temporarily).
Eliminate the problematic part of the integral using a limit.



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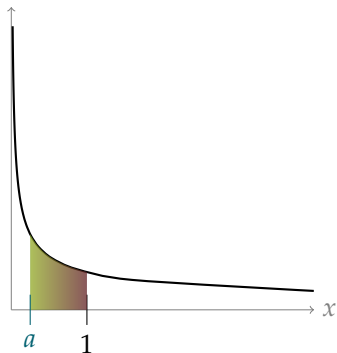


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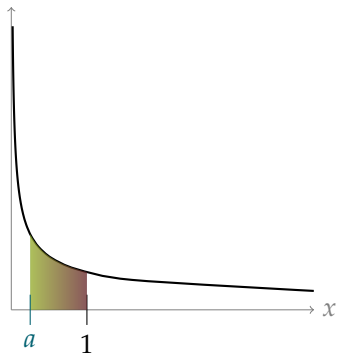


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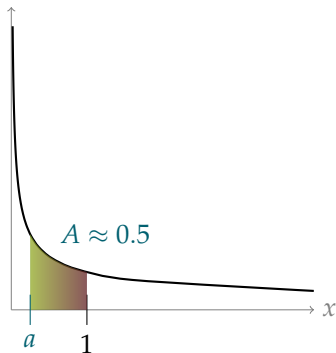


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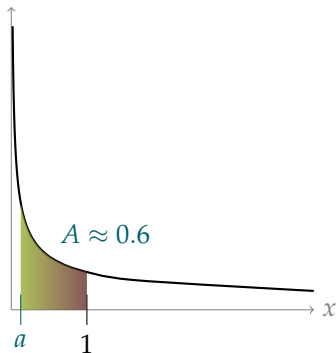


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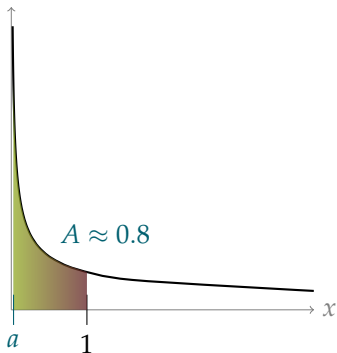


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Eliminate the problematic part of the integral using a limit.

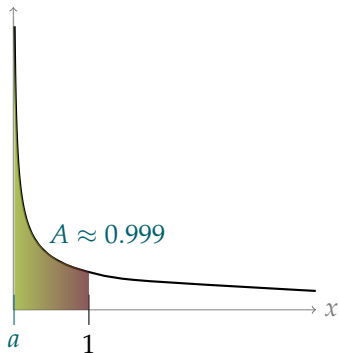


$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\int_a^1 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \right] = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} [1 - \sqrt{a}] = 1$$

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

Same idea: we solve our problems by ignoring them (temporarily).

Eliminate the problematic part of the integral using a limit.



$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\int_a^1 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \right] = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} [1 - \sqrt{a}] = 1$$

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

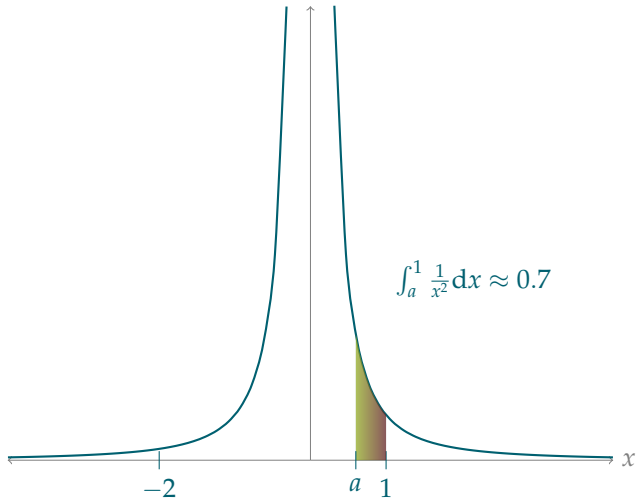
Evaluate $\int_{-2}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

$$\int x^{-2} dx = -x^{-1} + C = -\frac{1}{x} + C$$

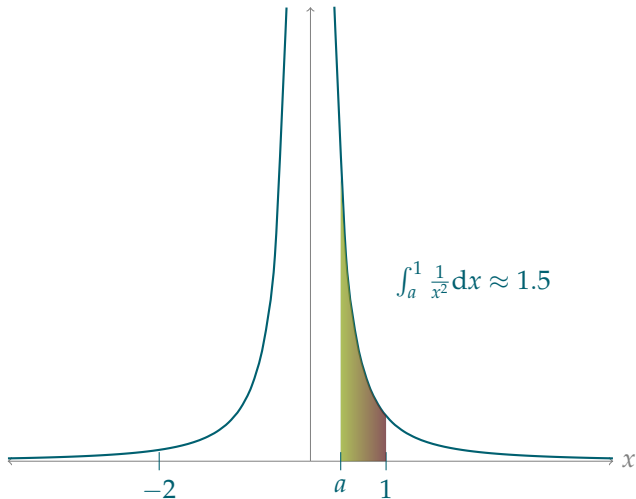
$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \int_a^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_a^1 \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \left[-1 + \frac{1}{a} \right] = \infty\end{aligned}$$

Once we see that one part of the improper integral diverges, we stop: the entire integral diverges, regardless of what happens to the left of the y -axis.

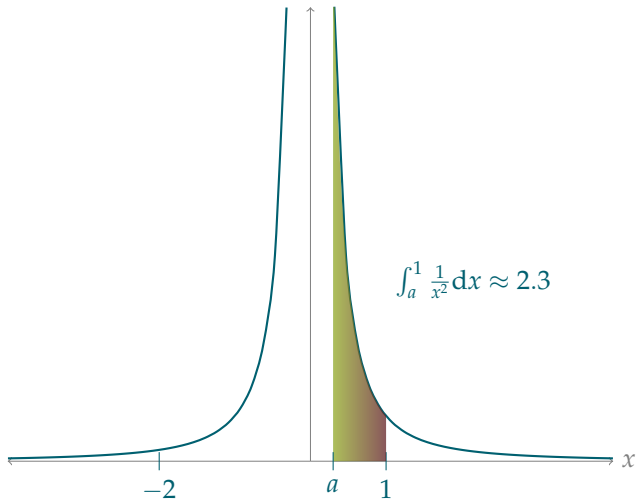
Evaluate $\int_{-2}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$



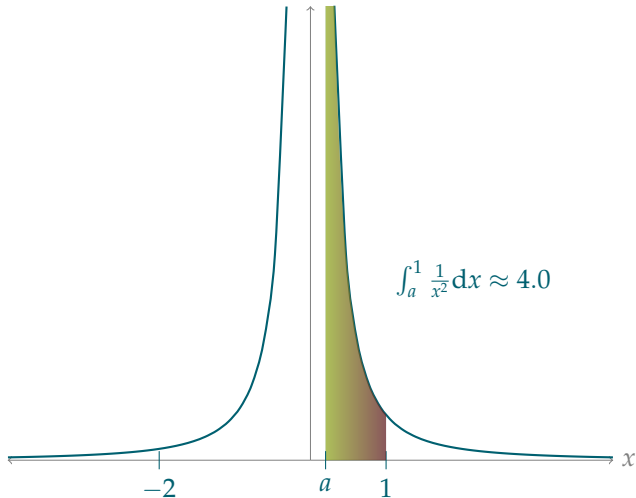
Evaluate $\int_{-2}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$



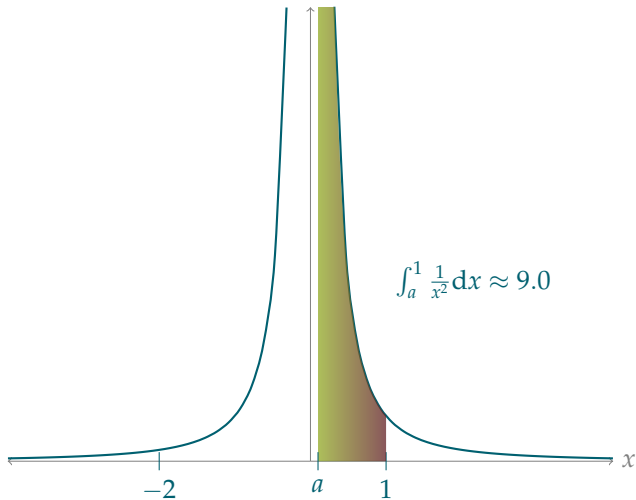
Evaluate $\int_{-2}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$



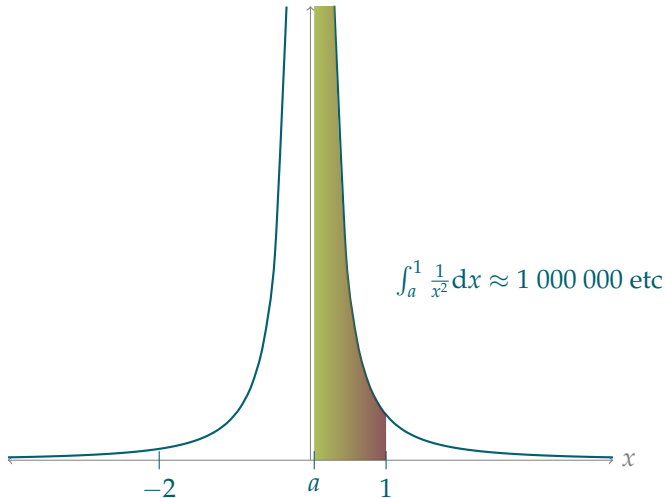
Evaluate $\int_{-2}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$



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



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.

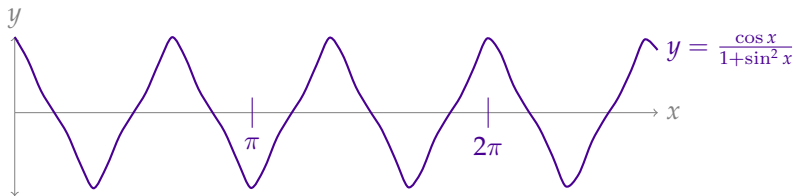
Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx$, or show that it diverges.

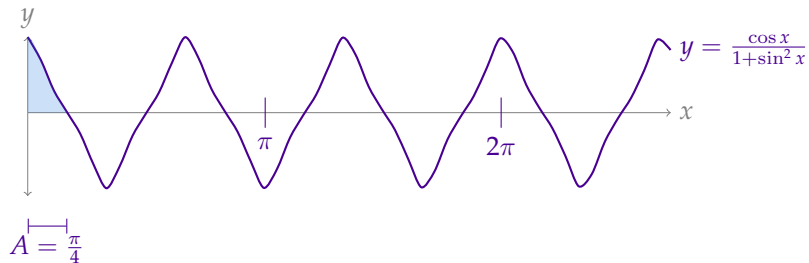
$$u = \sin x, \quad du = \cos x \, dx$$

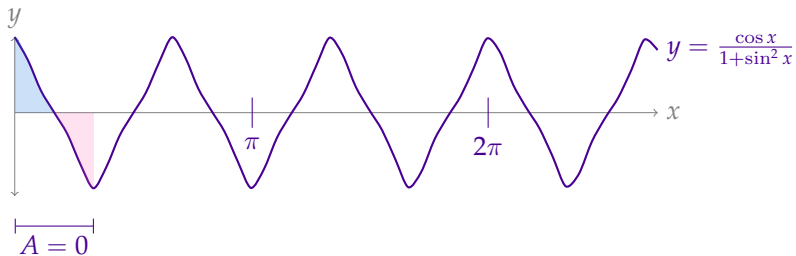
$$u(0) = 0$$

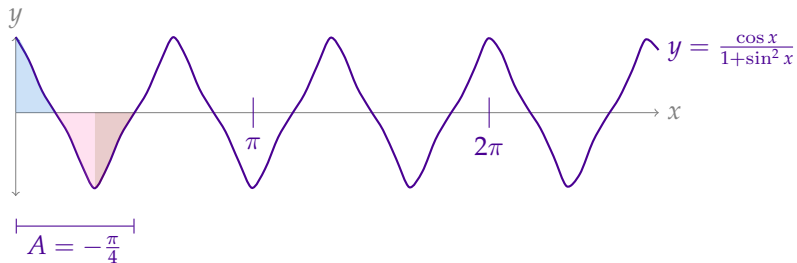
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_0^b \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx \right] &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_0^{\sin b} \frac{1}{1 + u^2} du \right] \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [\arctan(\sin b) - \arctan(0)] \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [\arctan(\sin b)] \end{aligned}$$

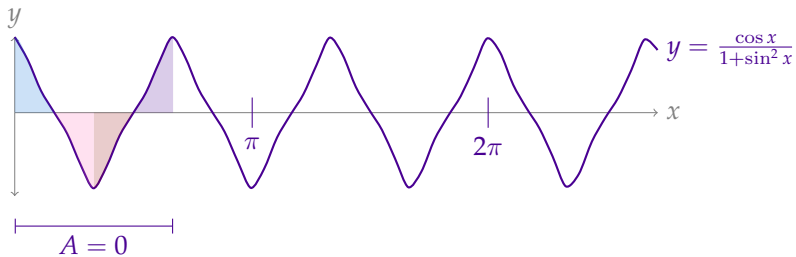
As b goes to infinity, $\sin b$ oscillates between -1 and 1 , so $\arctan(\sin b)$ oscillates between $-\frac{\pi}{4}$ and $\frac{\pi}{4}$. Since its limit does not exist, the integral **diverges**.

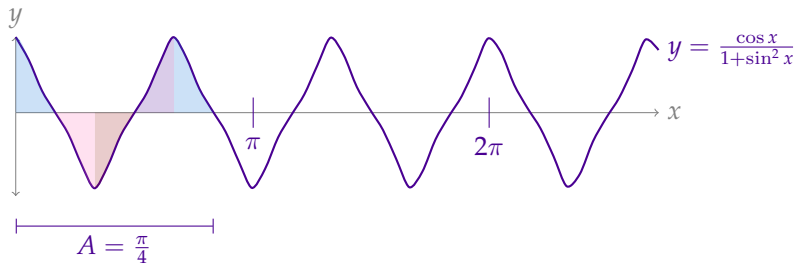


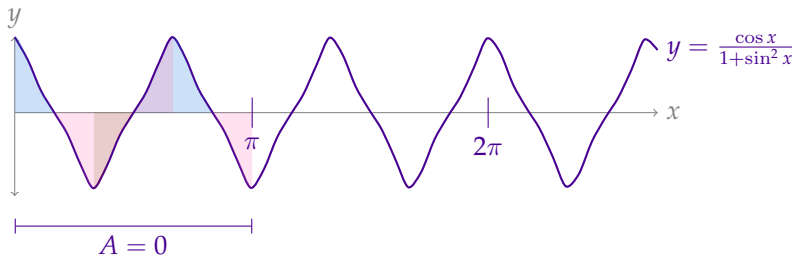


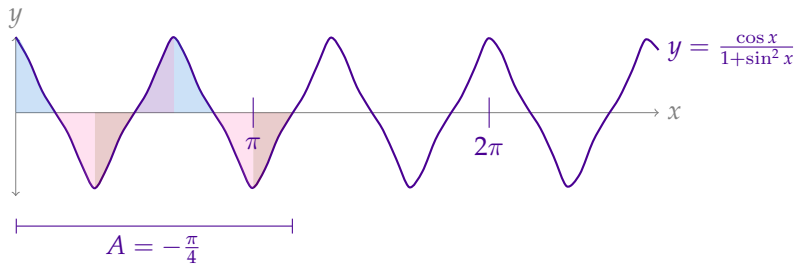


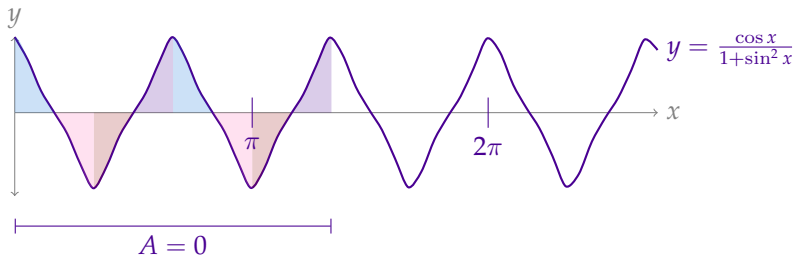


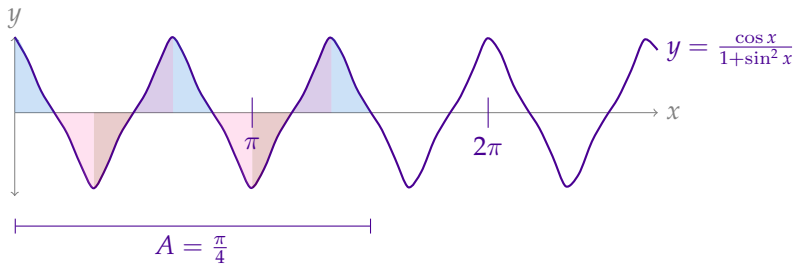


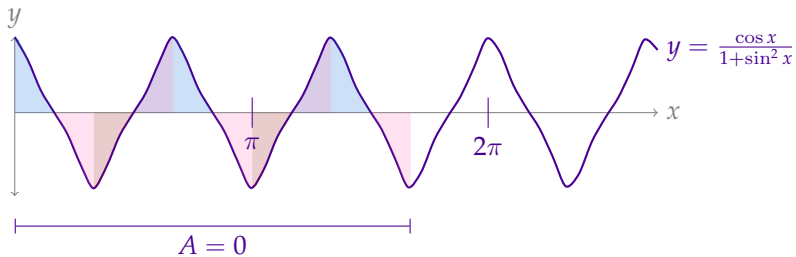


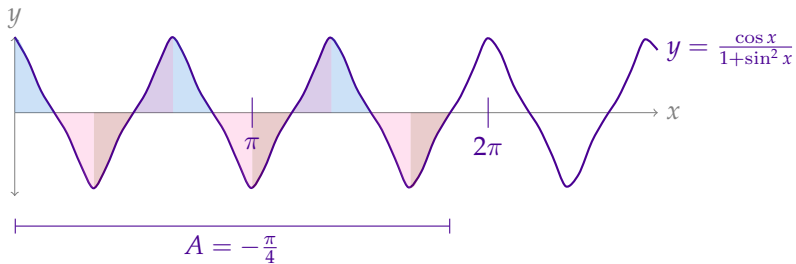


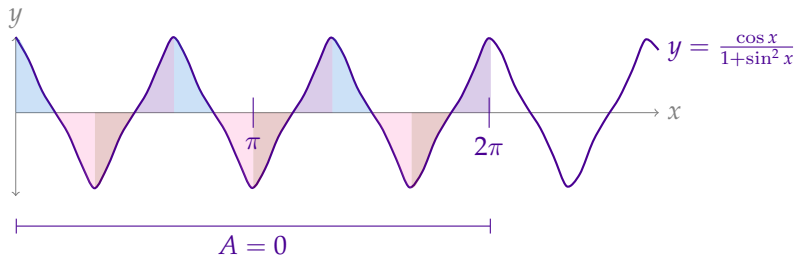


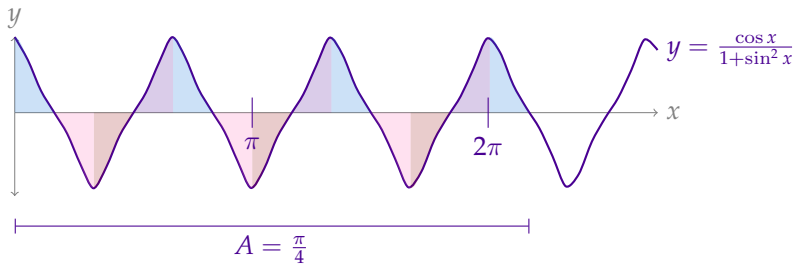


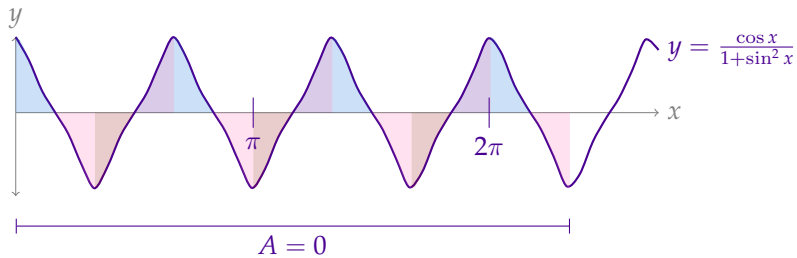


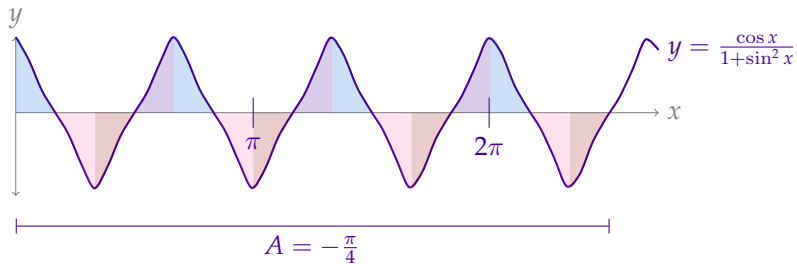


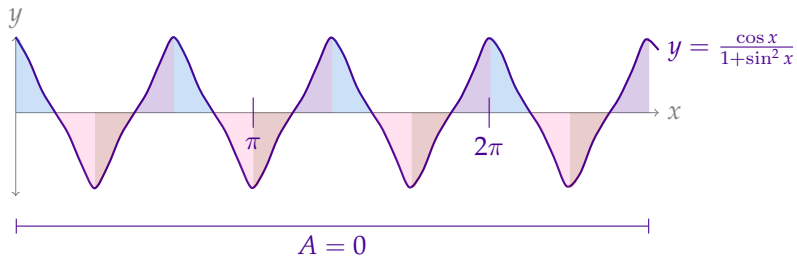












WARNING: SNEAKY DIVERGENCE

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!

WARNING: SNEAKY DIVERGENCE



NATURAL LANGUAGE

MATH INPUT

EXTENDED KEYBOARD

EXAMPLES

UPLOAD

RANDOM

Input interpretation

integrate

$\frac{1}{x^2}$

using Simpson's rule

from $x = -1$ to 1

Result

0.666667

(using 1 interval)

More digits

This mistake can be especially dangerous using computer algebra systems, where you spend less time thinking about the integral and so have fewer chances to notice that something is awry. As of this writing, [WolframAlpha](#) gives no warnings when you ask it to approximate $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ using Simpson's Rule: it tells you the approximation with one parabola is $\frac{2}{3}$.

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x^p} dx = \int x^{-p} dx = \begin{cases} \log |x| + C & \text{if } p = 1 \\ \frac{x^{1-p}}{1-p} + C & \text{if } p \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_a^b \frac{1}{x^p} dx = \begin{cases} \log |b| - \log |a| & \text{if } p = 1 \\ \frac{b^{1-p} - a^{1-p}}{1-p} & \text{if } p \neq 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{if } x = 0 \text{ is not in } [a, b]$$

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^p} dx = \begin{cases} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \log |b| & \text{if } p = 1 \\ \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{b^{1-p} - 1}{1-p} \right] & \text{if } p \neq 1 \end{cases} : \begin{cases} \text{divergent} & \text{if } p = 1 \\ \text{divergent} & \text{if } p < 1 \\ \frac{1}{p-1} & \text{if } p > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^p} dx = \begin{cases} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} -\log |a| & \text{if } p = 1 \\ \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{1 - a^{1-p}}{1-p} \right] & \text{if } p \neq 1 \end{cases} : \begin{cases} \text{divergent} & \text{if } p = 1 \\ \frac{1}{1-p} & \text{if } p < 1 \\ \text{divergent} & \text{if } p > 1 \end{cases}$$

p -test

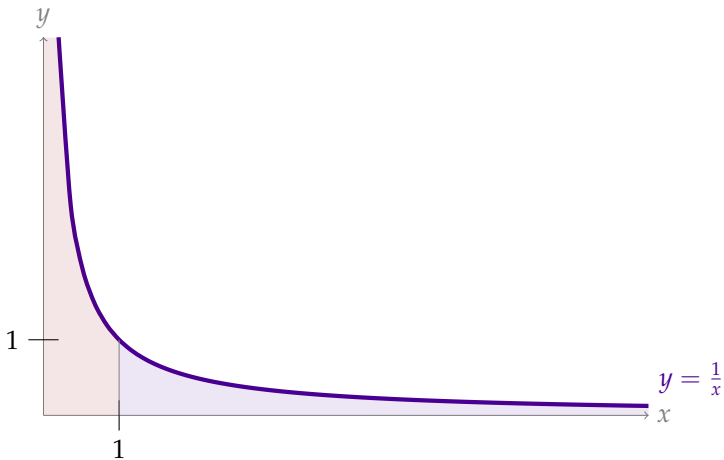
Let p be a constant.

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

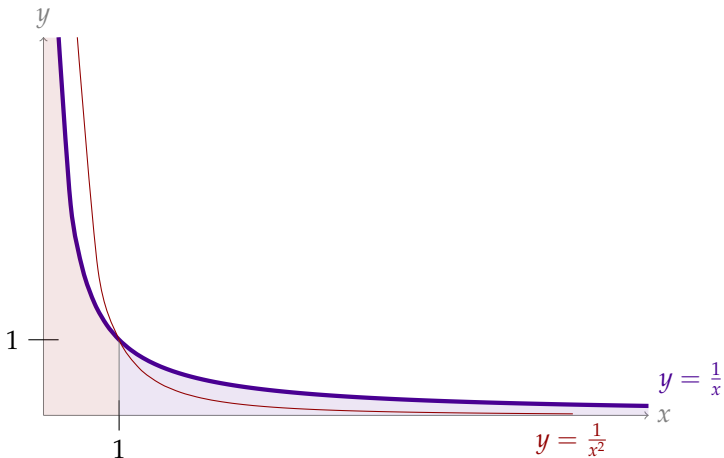
If $p > 1$, then $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ converges

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



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

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

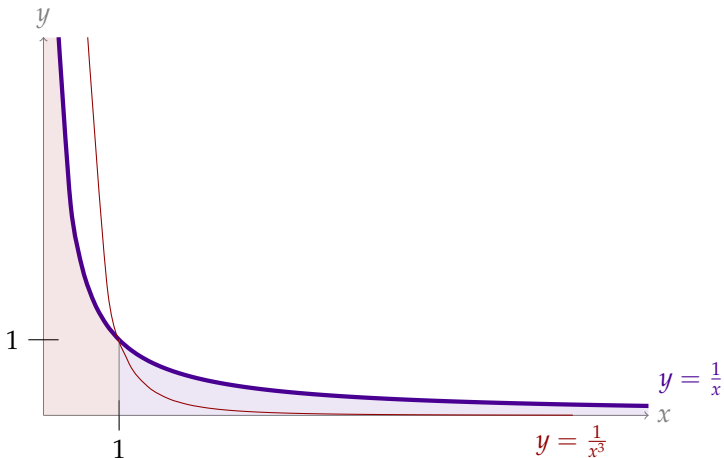


$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$ diverges

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

$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ diverges

$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ converges

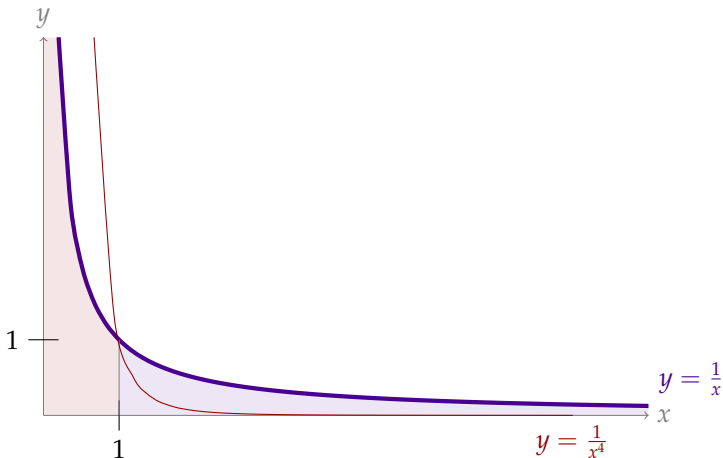


$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$ diverges

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

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

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

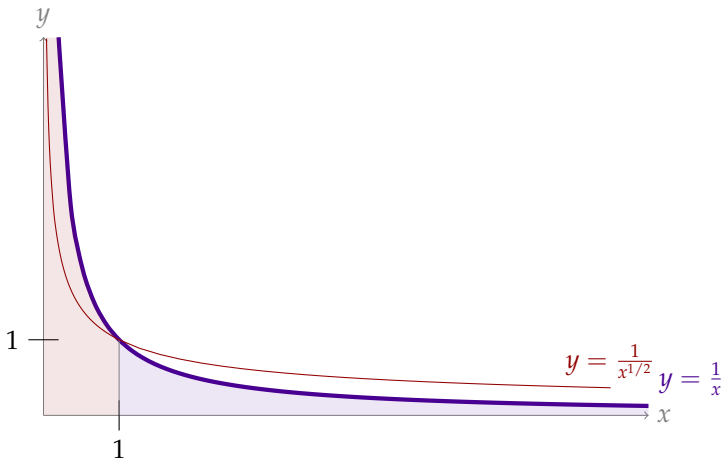


$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$ diverges

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

$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^4} dx$ diverges

$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^4} dx$ converges

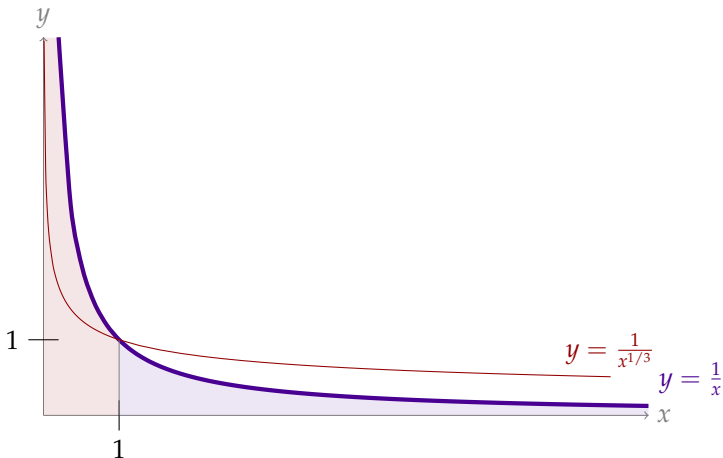


$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ diverges}$$

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

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{1/2}} dx \text{ converges}$$

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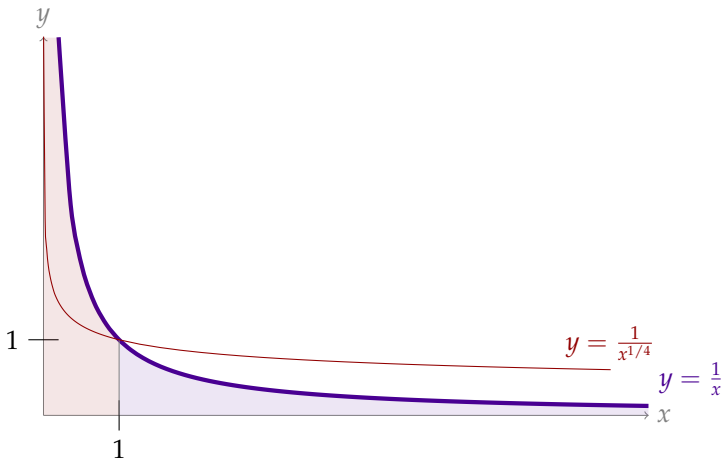


$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ diverges}$$

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

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

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$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ diverges}$$

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$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{1/4}} dx \text{ converges}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{1/4}} dx \text{ diverges}$$

Decide whether each integral converges or diverges.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Decide whether each integral converges or diverges.

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

▶ $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ converges

▶ $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$ diverges

▶ $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{1.5}} dx$ diverges

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

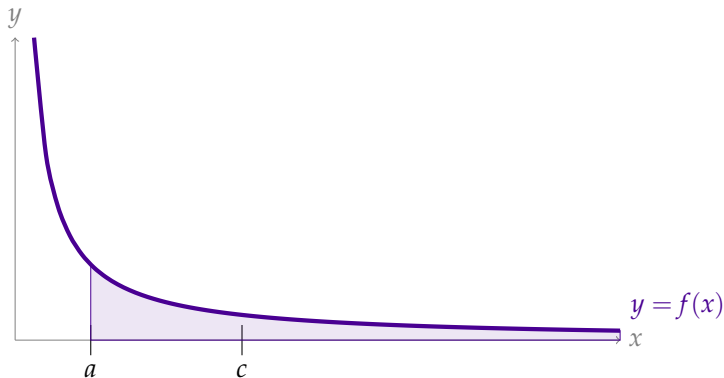
▶ $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ diverges

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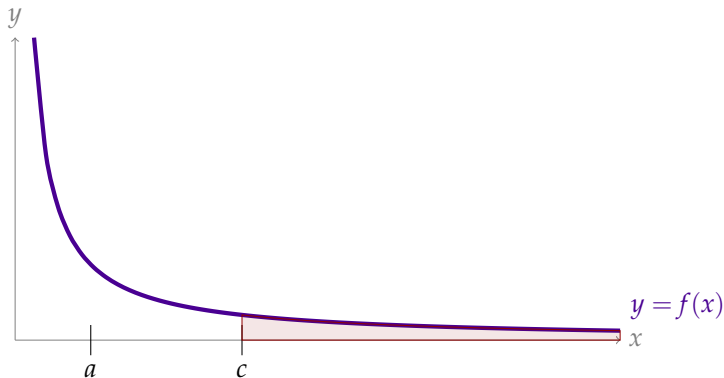
Theorem 1.12.20

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.



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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Decide whether each integral converges or diverges.

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

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

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

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

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

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

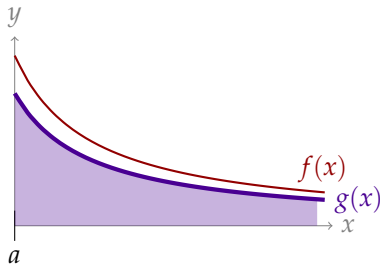
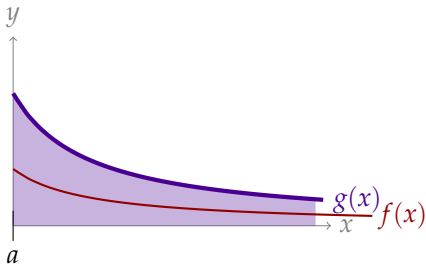
It is very common to encounter integrals that are too complicated to evaluate explicitly. Numerical approximation schemes, evaluated by computer, are often used instead. You want to be sure that at least the integral converges before feeding it into a computer.

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 $x \geq a$.

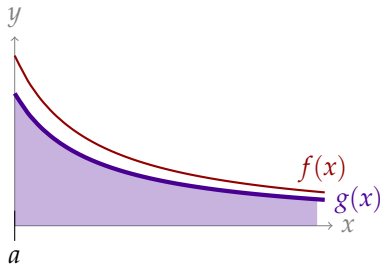
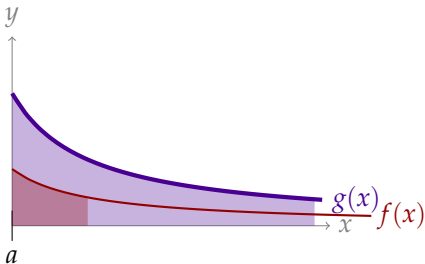
- (a) If $|f(x)| \leq g(x)$ for all $x \geq a$ and if $\int_a^\infty g(x) \, dx$ converges, then $\int_a^\infty f(x) \, dx$ converges.
- (b) If $f(x) \geq g(x)$ for all $x \geq a$ and if $\int_a^\infty g(x) \, dx$ diverges, then $\int_a^\infty f(x) \, dx$ diverges.



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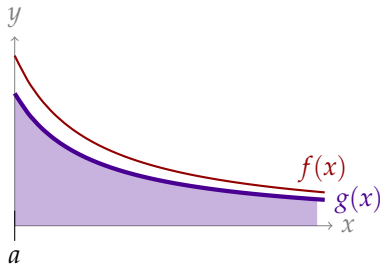
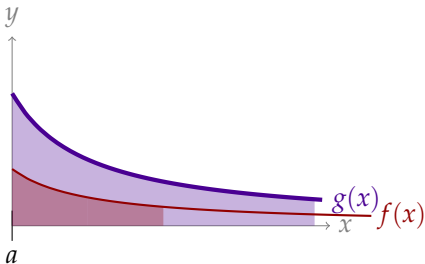
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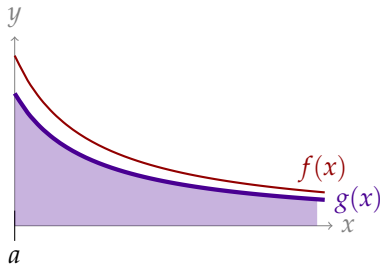
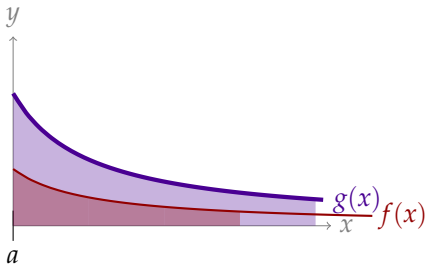
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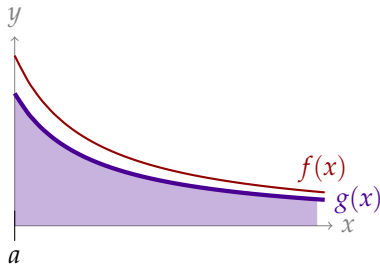
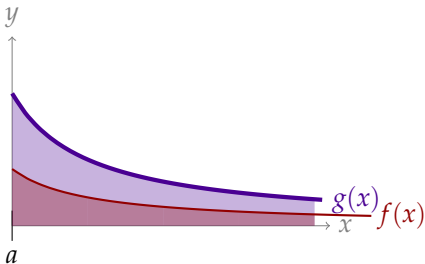
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Comparison

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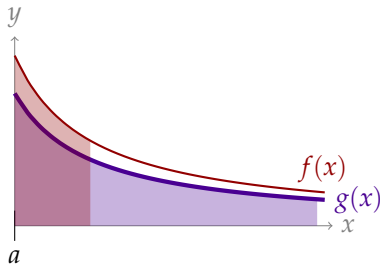
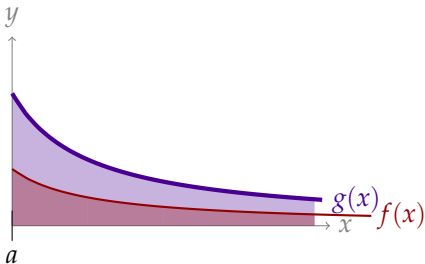
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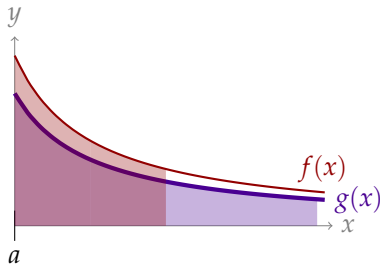
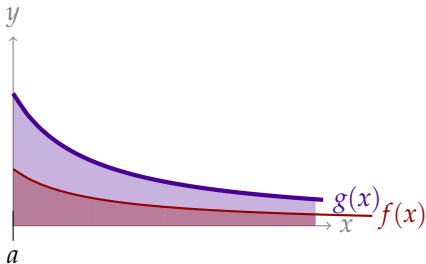
- (a) If $|f(x)| \leq g(x)$ for all $x \geq a$ and if $\int_a^\infty g(x) \, dx$ converges, then $\int_a^\infty f(x) \, dx$ converges.
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Comparison

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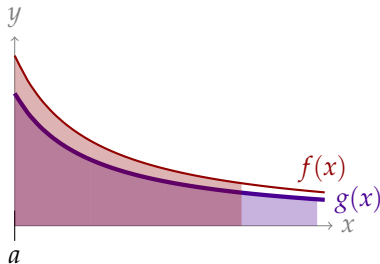
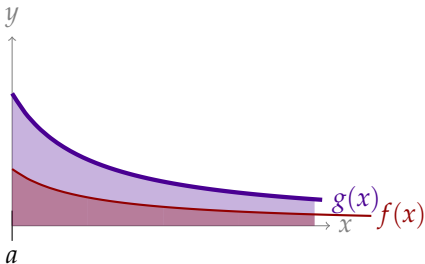
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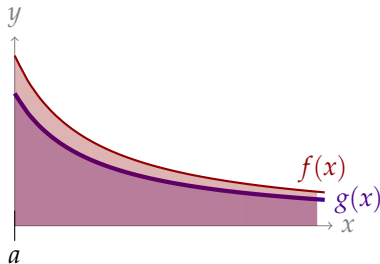
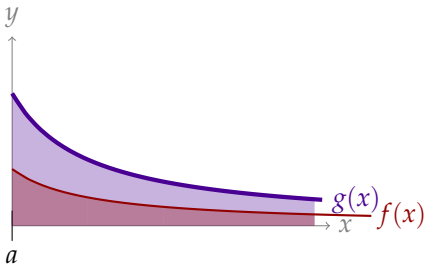
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Does the integral $\int_1^{\infty} e^{-x^2}$ converge or diverge?

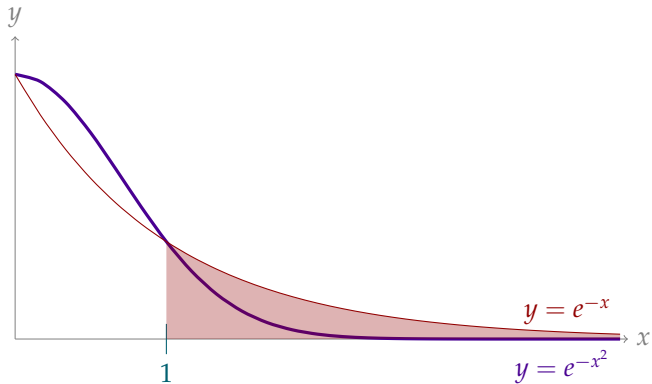
Does the integral $\int_1^{\infty} e^{-x^2}$ converge or diverge?

We know from previous examples that we can't evaluate $\int e^{-x^2} dx$ directly. For $x \geq 1$:

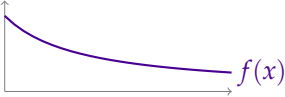
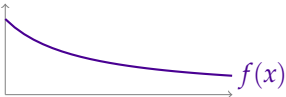
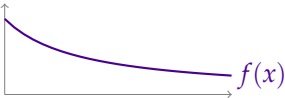
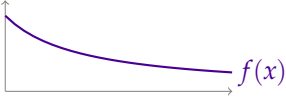
$$\begin{aligned}x^2 > x &\implies -x^2 < -x \implies e^{-x^2} < e^{-x} \\ \int_1^{\infty} e^{-x} dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b e^{-x} dx \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [-e^{-x}]_1^b \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [e^{-b} - e^{-1}] \\ &= e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}\end{aligned}$$

Since $0 \leq e^{-x^2} \leq e^{-x}$ for $x \geq 1$, and since $\int_1^{\infty} e^{-x} dx$ converges, by the comparison test we conclude that $\int e^{-x^2} dx$ converges, as well.

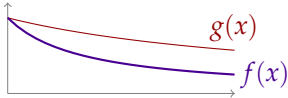
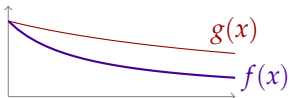
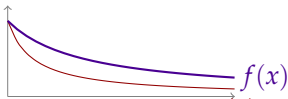
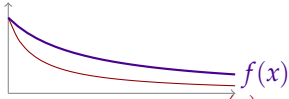
Does the integral $\int_1^{\infty} e^{-x^2}$ converge or diverge?



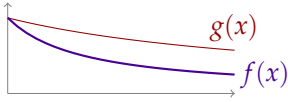
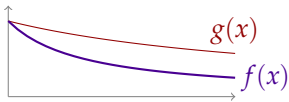
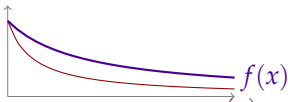
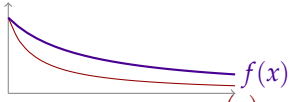
Let functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ be positive and continuous for all $x \geq a$.

	$\int_a^\infty g(x) \, dx$ converges	$\int_a^\infty g(x) \, dx$ diverges
$f(x) \leq g(x)$ for all $x \geq a$	 A graph showing a purple curve labeled $f(x)$ on a coordinate system. The curve starts at a high value on the y-axis and decreases as it moves to the right, approaching the x-axis. This represents a function that is bounded above by a convergent integral.	 A graph showing a purple curve labeled $f(x)$ on a coordinate system. The curve starts at a high value on the y-axis and decreases as it moves to the right, but it remains above a certain positive value, indicating it does not approach zero fast enough for convergence.
$f(x) \geq g(x)$ for all $x \geq a$	 A graph showing a purple curve labeled $f(x)$ on a coordinate system. The curve starts at a high value on the y-axis and decreases as it moves to the right, approaching the x-axis. This represents a function that is bounded below by a convergent integral.	 A graph showing a purple curve labeled $f(x)$ on a coordinate system. The curve starts at a high value on the y-axis and decreases as it moves to the right, but it remains above a certain positive value, indicating it does not approach zero fast enough for convergence.

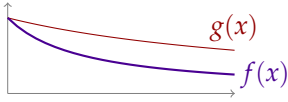
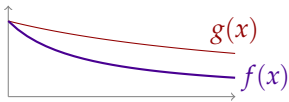
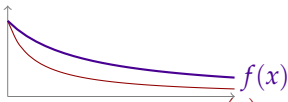
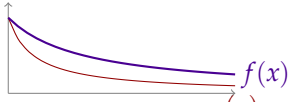
Let functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ be positive and continuous for all $x \geq a$.

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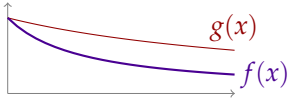
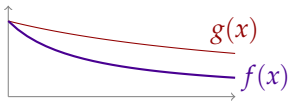
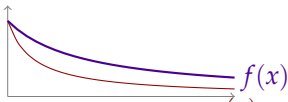
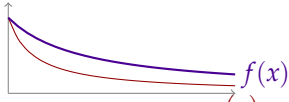
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	$\int_a^\infty g(x) \, dx$ converges	$\int_a^\infty g(x) \, dx$ diverges
$f(x) \leq g(x)$ for all $x \geq a$	 <p>$\int_a^\infty f(x) \, dx$ converges</p>	
$f(x) \geq g(x)$ for all $x \geq a$		

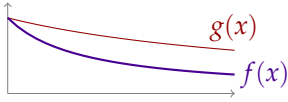
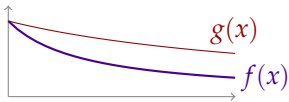
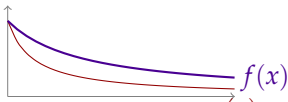
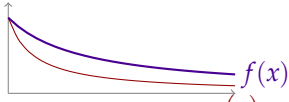
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	$\int_a^\infty g(x) \, dx$ converges	$\int_a^\infty g(x) \, dx$ diverges
$f(x) \leq g(x)$ for all $x \geq a$	 <p>$\int_a^\infty f(x) \, dx$ converges</p>	 <p>inconclusive</p>
$f(x) \geq g(x)$ for all $x \geq a$		

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

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$f(x) \geq g(x)$ for all $x \geq a$	 <p>inconclusive</p>	 <p>$\int_a^\infty f(x) \, dx$ diverges</p>

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.

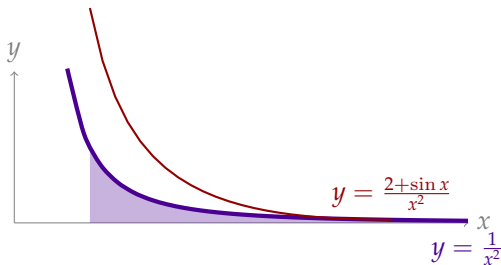


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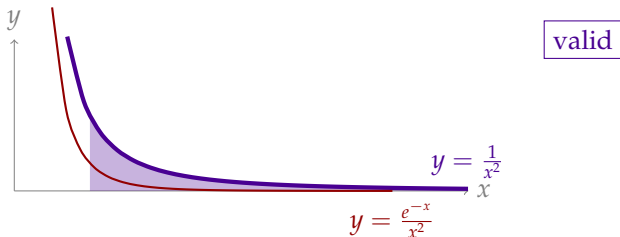
invalid

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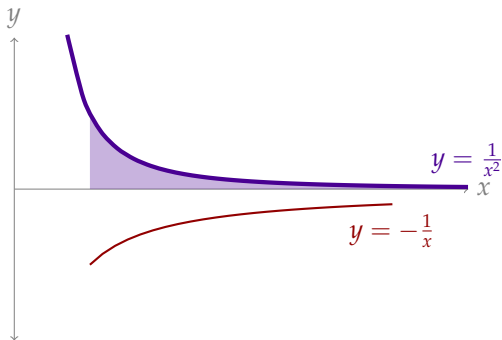


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invalid

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.

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



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An integrand that looks similar and simpler is $\frac{1}{x}$. Since $\frac{1}{x+10} < \frac{1}{x}$ and $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$ diverges, we can't directly compare the two series. So, let's use limiting comparison. Set $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{x+10}$. Then:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/x}{1/(x+10)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+10}{x} = 1$$

Since 1 is nonzero and finite, the integrals either both converge or both diverge. Since $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$ diverges, we conclude $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x+10} dx$ diverges as well.

Included Work



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[WolframAlpha](#) (accessed 25 August 2021) , 75