7.8 Exercises

1. Explain why each of the following integrals is improper.

(a) $\int_1^2 \frac{x}{x-1}\,dx$ (b) $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1+x^3}\,dx$

(c) $\int_{-\infty}^\infty x^2 e^{-x^2}\,dx$ (d) $\int_0^{\pi/4} \cot x\,dx$

2. Which of the following integrals are improper? Why?

(a) $\int_0^{\pi/4} \tan x\,dx$ (b) $\int_0^\pi \tan x\,dx$

(c) $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2-x-2}$ (d) $\int_0^\infty e^{-x^3}\,dx$

3. Find the area under the curve $y = 1/x^3$ from $x = 1$ to $x = t$ and evaluate it for $t = 10$, 100, and 1000. Then find the total area under this curve for $x \geqslant 1$.

4. (a) Graph the functions $f(x) = 1/x^{1.1}$ and $g(x) = 1/x^{0.9}$ in the viewing rectangles $[0, 10]$ by $[0, 1]$ and $[0, 100]$ by $[0, 1]$.
(b) Find the areas under the graphs of f and g from $x = 1$ to $x = t$ and evaluate for $t = 10$, 100, 10^4, 10^6, 10^{10}, and 10^{20}.
(c) Find the total area under each curve for $x \geqslant 1$, if it exists.

5–40 Determine whether each integral is convergent or divergent. Evaluate those that are convergent.

5. $\int_3^\infty \frac{1}{(x-2)^{3/2}}\,dx$

6. $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{1+x}}\,dx$

7. $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{3-4x}\,dx$

8. $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{(2x+1)^3}\,dx$

9. $\int_2^\infty e^{-5p}\,dp$

10. $\int_{-\infty}^0 2^r\,dr$

11. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^3}}\,dx$

12. $\int_{-\infty}^\infty (y^3 - 3y^2)\,dy$

13. $\int_{-\infty}^\infty xe^{-x^2}\,dx$

14. $\int_1^\infty \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx$

15. $\int_0^\infty \sin^2\alpha\,d\alpha$

16. $\int_{-\infty}^\infty \cos \pi t\,dt$

17. $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2+x}\,dx$

18. $\int_2^\infty \frac{dv}{v^2+2v-3}$

19. $\int_{-\infty}^0 ze^{2z}\,dz$

20. $\int_2^\infty ye^{-3y}\,dy$

21. $\int_1^\infty \frac{\ln x}{x}\,dx$

22. $\int_{-\infty}^\infty x^3 e^{-x^4}\,dx$

23. $\int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{x^2}{9+x^6}\,dx$

24. $\int_0^\infty \frac{e^x}{e^{2x}+3}\,dx$

25. $\int_e^\infty \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^3}\,dx$

26. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x \arctan x}{(1+x^2)^2}\,dx$

27. $\int_0^1 \frac{3}{x^5}\,dx$

28. $\int_2^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3-x}}\,dx$

29. $\int_{-2}^{14} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{x+2}}$

30. $\int_6^8 \frac{4}{(x-6)^3}\,dx$

31. $\int_{-2}^3 \frac{1}{x^4}\,dx$

32. $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

33. $\int_0^9 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x-1}}\,dx$

34. $\int_0^5 \frac{w}{w-2}\,dw$

35. $\int_0^3 \frac{dx}{x^2-6x+5}$

36. $\int_{\pi/2}^\pi \csc x\,dx$

37. $\int_{-1}^0 \frac{e^{1/x}}{x^3}\,dx$

38. $\int_0^1 \frac{e^{1/x}}{x^3}\,dx$

39. $\int_0^2 z^2 \ln z\,dz$

40. $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx$

41–46 Sketch the region and find its area (if the area is finite).

41. $S = \{(x, y) \mid x \geqslant 1,\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant e^{-x}\}$

42. $S = \{(x, y) \mid x \leqslant 0,\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant e^x\}$

43. $S = \{(x, y) \mid x \geqslant 1,\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1/(x^3 + x)\}$

44. $S = \{(x, y) \mid x \geqslant 0,\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant xe^{-x}\}$

45. $S = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant x < \pi/2,\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \sec^2 x\}$

46. $S = \{(x, y) \mid -2 < x \leqslant 0,\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1/\sqrt{x+2}\}$

47. (a) If $g(x) = (\sin^2 x)/x^2$, use your calculator or computer to make a table of approximate values of $\int_1^t g(x)\,dx$ for $t = 2$, 5, 10, 100, 1000, and 10,000. Does it appear that $\int_1^\infty g(x)\,dx$ is convergent?
(b) Use the Comparison Theorem with $f(x) = 1/x^2$ to show that $\int_1^\infty g(x)\,dx$ is convergent.
(c) Illustrate part (b) by graphing f and g on the same screen for $1 \leqslant x \leqslant 10$. Use your graph to explain intuitively why $\int_1^\infty g(x)\,dx$ is convergent.

48. (a) If $g(x) = 1/(\sqrt{x} - 1)$, use your calculator or computer to make a table of approximate values of $\int_2^t g(x)\,dx$ for $t = 5$, 10, 100, 1000, and 10,000. Does it appear that $\int_2^\infty g(x)\,dx$ is convergent or divergent?

(b) Use the Comparison Theorem with $f(x) = 1/\sqrt{x}$ to show that $\int_2^\infty g(x)\,dx$ is divergent.

(c) Illustrate part (b) by graphing f and g on the same screen for $2 \le x \le 20$. Use your graph to explain intuitively why $\int_2^\infty g(x)\,dx$ is divergent.

49–54 Use the Comparison Theorem to determine whether the integral is convergent or divergent.

49. $\displaystyle\int_0^\infty \frac{x}{x^3+1}\,dx$

50. $\displaystyle\int_1^\infty \frac{2+e^{-x}}{x}\,dx$

51. $\displaystyle\int_1^\infty \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^4-x}}\,dx$

52. $\displaystyle\int_0^\infty \frac{\arctan x}{2+e^x}\,dx$

53. $\displaystyle\int_0^1 \frac{\sec^2 x}{x\sqrt{x}}\,dx$

54. $\displaystyle\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx$

55. The integral

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}\,(1+x)}\,dx$$

is improper for two reasons: The interval $[0, \infty)$ is infinite and the integrand has an infinite discontinuity at 0. Evaluate it by expressing it as a sum of improper integrals of Type 2 and Type 1 as follows:

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}\,(1+x)}\,dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}\,(1+x)}\,dx + \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}\,(1+x)}\,dx$$

56. Evaluate

$$\int_2^\infty \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-4}}\,dx$$

by the same method as in Exercise 55.

57–59 Find the values of p for which the integral converges and evaluate the integral for those values of p.

57. $\displaystyle\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^p}\,dx$

58. $\displaystyle\int_e^\infty \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p}\,dx$

59. $\displaystyle\int_0^1 x^p \ln x\,dx$

60. (a) Evaluate the integral $\int_0^\infty x^n e^{-x}\,dx$ for $n = 0, 1, 2$, and 3.

(b) Guess the value of $\int_0^\infty x^n e^{-x}\,dx$ when n is an arbitrary positive integer.

(c) Prove your guess using mathematical induction.

61. (a) Show that $\int_{-\infty}^\infty x\,dx$ is divergent.

(b) Show that

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{-t}^{t} x\,dx = 0$$

This shows that we can't define

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty f(x)\,dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{-t}^{t} f(x)\,dx$$

62. The *average speed* of molecules in an ideal gas is

$$\bar{v} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{M}{2RT}\right)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty v^3 e^{-Mv^2/(2RT)}\,dv$$

where M is the molecular weight of the gas, R is the gas constant, T is the gas temperature, and v is the molecular speed. Show that

$$\bar{v} = \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi M}}$$

63. We know from Example 1 that the region $\mathfrak{R} = \{(x, y) \mid x \ge 1,\ 0 \le y \le 1/x\}$ has infinite area. Show that by rotating $\mathfrak{R}$ about the x-axis we obtain a solid with finite volume.

64. Use the information and data in Exercise 29 of Section 5.4 to find the work required to propel a 1000-kg space vehicle out of the earth's gravitational field.

65. Find the *escape velocity* v_0 that is needed to propel a rocket of mass m out of the gravitational field of a planet with mass M and radius R. Use Newton's Law of Gravitation (see Exercise 29 in Section 5.4) and the fact that the initial kinetic energy of $\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$ supplies the needed work.

66. Astronomers use a technique called *stellar stereography* to determine the density of stars in a star cluster from the observed (two-dimensional) density that can be analyzed from a photograph. Suppose that in a spherical cluster of radius R the density of stars depends only on the distance r from the center of the cluster. If the perceived star density is given by $y(s)$, where s is the observed planar distance from the center of the cluster, and $x(r)$ is the actual density, it can be shown that

$$y(s) = \int_s^R \frac{2r}{\sqrt{r^2-s^2}}\,x(r)\,dr$$

If the actual density of stars in a cluster is $x(r) = \frac{1}{2}(R-r)^2$, find the perceived density $y(s)$.

67. A manufacturer of lightbulbs wants to produce bulbs that last about 700 hours but, of course, some bulbs burn out faster than others. Let $F(t)$ be the fraction of the company's bulbs that burn out before t hours, so $F(t)$ always lies between 0 and 1.

(a) Make a rough sketch of what you think the graph of F might look like.

(b) What is the meaning of the derivative $r(t) = F'(t)$?

(c) What is the value of $\int_0^\infty r(t)\,dt$? Why?

68. As we saw in Section 6.5, a radioactive substance decays exponentially: The mass at time t is $m(t) = m(0)e^{kt}$, where $m(0)$ is the initial mass and k is a negative constant. The *mean life* M of an atom in the substance is

$$M = -k\int_0^\infty te^{kt}\,dt$$

For the radioactive carbon isotope, ^{14}C, used in radiocarbon dating, the value of k is -0.000121. Find the mean life of a ^{14}C atom.

69. Determine how large the number a has to be so that

$$\int_a^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+1}\,dx < 0.001$$

70. Estimate the numerical value of $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2}\,dx$ by writing it as the sum of $\int_0^4 e^{-x^2}\,dx$ and $\int_4^{\infty} e^{-x^2}\,dx$. Approximate the first integral by using Simpson's Rule with $n = 8$ and show that the second integral is smaller than $\int_4^{\infty} e^{-4x}\,dx$, which is less than 0.0000001.

71. If $f(t)$ is continuous for $t \geqslant 0$, the *Laplace transform* of f is the function F defined by

$$F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t)e^{-st}\,dt$$

and the domain of F is the set consisting of all numbers s for which the integral converges. Find the Laplace transforms of the following functions.
(a) $f(t) = 1$ (b) $f(t) = e^t$ (c) $f(t) = t$

72. Show that if $0 \leqslant f(t) \leqslant Me^{at}$ for $t \geqslant 0$, where M and a are constants, then the Laplace transform $F(s)$ exists for $s > a$.

73. Suppose that $0 \leqslant f(t) \leqslant Me^{at}$ and $0 \leqslant f'(t) \leqslant Ke^{at}$ for $t \geqslant 0$, where f' is continuous. If the Laplace transform of $f(t)$ is $F(s)$ and the Laplace transform of $f'(t)$ is $G(s)$, show that

$$G(s) = sF(s) - f(0) \qquad s > a$$

74. If $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\,dx$ is convergent and a and b are real numbers, show that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x)\,dx + \int_a^{\infty} f(x)\,dx = \int_{-\infty}^{b} f(x)\,dx + \int_b^{\infty} f(x)\,dx$$

75. Show that $\int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2}\,dx$.

76. Show that $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2}\,dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{-\ln y}\,dy$ by interpreting the integrals as areas.

77. Find the value of the constant C for which the integral

$$\int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} - \frac{C}{x+2} \right) dx$$

converges. Evaluate the integral for this value of C.

78. Find the value of the constant C for which the integral

$$\int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{x^2+1} - \frac{C}{3x+1} \right) dx$$

converges. Evaluate the integral for this value of C.

79. Suppose f is continuous on $[0, \infty)$ and $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = 1$. Is it possible that $\int_0^{\infty} f(x)\,dx$ is convergent?

80. Show that if $a > -1$ and $b > a + 1$, then the following integral is convergent.

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^a}{1+x^b}\,dx$$