

7.8 Improper Integrals

A definite integral is called **improper** if the interval is unbounded ($a = -\infty$ or $b = \infty$) or if the integrand becomes infinite at an endpoint (or at a point inside the interval).

Strategy: rewrite the integral using limits.

• **Infinite interval:** $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^t f(x) dx, \quad \int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \int_t^b f(x) dx.$

• **Infinite discontinuity:** if $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$ as $x \rightarrow a^+$, then $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow a^+} \int_t^b f(x) dx$. If f blows up at $c \in (a, b)$, then *split the integral*:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

and convert *each* piece to a limit.

Convergence: the improper integral **converges** if the relevant limit(s) exist and are finite; otherwise it **diverges**. If you split at c , both limits must converge.

Notes

- $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x} dx.$
- $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2} dx.$
- $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^p} dx.$
- $\int_{-\infty}^0 x e^x dx.$
- $\int_2^5 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}} dx.$
- $\int_0^3 \frac{dx}{x-1}.$

WebAssign

- $\int_8^9 \frac{1}{9x-1} dx.$
- $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{2x-1} dx.$
- $\int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\sin(x)}{1+2x^2} dx.$
- $\int_1^3 \ln(x-1) dx.$
- $\int_0^\infty e^{-6x} dx.$
- $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x}{(x^2+2)^4} dx.$
- $\int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{x^5}{x^6+1} dx.$
- $\int_e^\infty \frac{11}{x(\ln(x))^3} dx.$
- $\int_0^1 \frac{5}{x^5} dx.$
- $\int_3^{11} \frac{1}{\sqrt{11-x}} dx.$

- $\int_2^\infty \frac{1}{x - \ln(x)} dx.$
- $\int_1^\infty \frac{8 + \cos(x)}{\sqrt{x^4 + x^2}} dx.$

Practice

- $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$
- $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$
- $\int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx$
- $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2} dx$
- $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$
- $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$
- $\int_1^\infty \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$
- $\int_0^1 \ln(x) dx$
- $\int_0^\infty \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$
- $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(2-x)^{1/3}}$
- $\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$
- $\int_0^{\pi/2} \tan(x) dx$
- $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx$
- $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$