

CALCULUS 1 (BE5B01MA1)
LAB 10

Exercise 1. Determine whether each of the following integrals is convergent or divergent. Evaluate those that are convergent.

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

$$(2) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{1+x}} dx$$

$$(3) \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{3-4x} dx$$

$$(4) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2x+1)^3} dx$$

$$(5) \int_2^{\infty} e^{-5x} dx$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} dx$$

$$(7) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x^3 - 3x^2) dx.$$

$$(8) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xe^{-x^2} dx$$

$$(9) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{x^3} dx$$

$$(10) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos(\pi x) dx$$

$$(11) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{x} dx$$

$$(12) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 3} dx.$$

Exercise 2. Explain why each of the following integrals is improper, decide if they are convergent or divergent, and finally evaluate those that are convergent.

$$(1) \int_0^9 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x-1}} dx$$

$$(3) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{e^x}{e^x - 1} dx.$$

$$(2) \int_0^5 \frac{x}{x-2} dx$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

Exercise 3. Sketch the region enclosed by the given curves. Then, find the area of the region.

(1) $y = e^x$, $y = x^2 - 1$, $x = -1$, and $x = 1$.

(2) $y = \sin(x)$, $y = x$, $x = \pi/2$, and $x = \pi$.

(3) $y = (x-2)^2$ and $y = x$.

(4) $x = 1 - y^2$ and $x = y^2 - 1$.

(5) $4x + y^2 = 12$ and $x = y$.

(6) $y = \cos(x)$ and $y = 2 - \cos(x)$ for $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$.

(7) $y = |x|$ and $y = x^2 - 2$.

(8) $y = \frac{1}{x}$, $y = x$, and $y = \frac{1}{4}x$ for $x > 0$.

Exercise 4 (Group discussion).

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

(b) Show that $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-t}^t x dx = 0$.

(c) Can we define **in general** the value of $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ as $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-t}^t f(x) dx$?

Exercise 5 (Group discussion). Consider the following integral:

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

(a) Explain why this integral is improper.

(b) Evaluate it by expressing it as a sum of improper integrals of type 2 and 1.