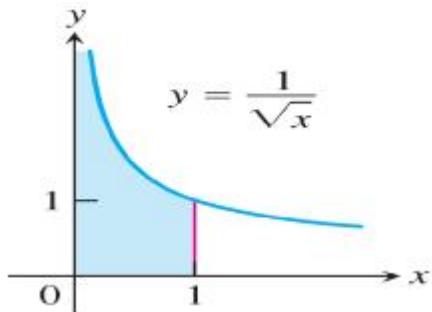
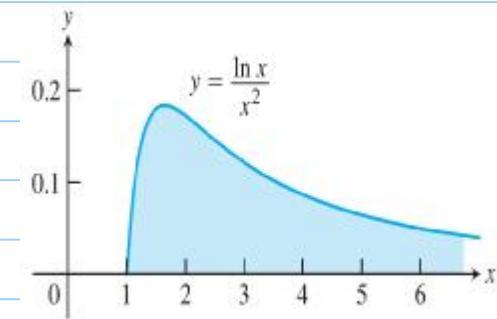


8.7 Improper Integrals

Note Title

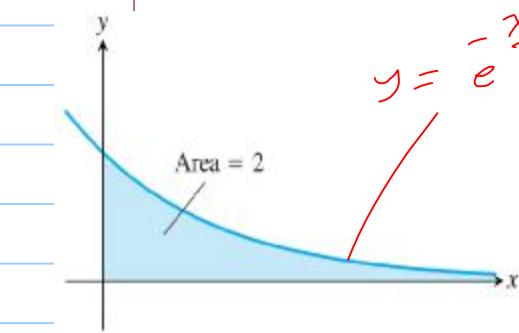
۲۳/۰۷/۲۳

وأَنْ يَوْمَ الْحِسْبَانِ أَنَّهُ مَوْلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَالْمَوْلَى مُحَمَّدٌ أَنَّهُ

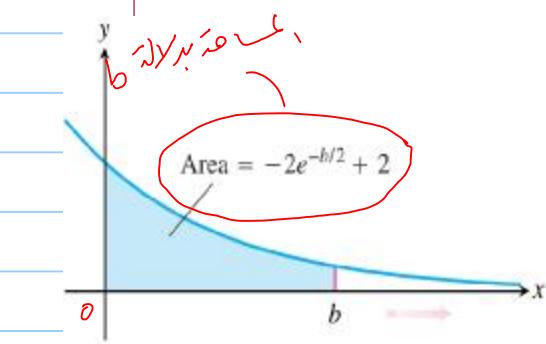


يُسمى هذا النوع من التكاملات **improper integral** وهو يُلعب دوراً هاماً في فهم التغيرات المحدودة والمتطرفة كالتي تحدث في الواقع.

Infinite Limits of Integration



إذا أردنا أن نجاوز الحدود
فمن المريح أن نقول رحى معاشرة نسخة معينة إلى ما
لا يخاتمه / نعم لكنه لوحظ أنه في أى منها
معاهدة لا يخاتمه / ولكننا نرجو أن نها عن
ذلك / ولكنك أنت أهل هنا مهولين
نقوم بباب هذه معاهدة وأي



نقوم بحساب $x = b > 0$ اي $x = 0$ ينبع عنه $b = 0$ / ثم
بعد هذا نحن $\Rightarrow b = 0$ (انظر لاحقاً)

$$A(b) = \int_0^b -e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx = -2 e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \Big|_0^b = -2 e^{-\frac{b}{2}} + 2$$

$\therefore \text{Area} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-2 e^{-\frac{b}{2}} + 2 \right] = 2 \text{ (units)}^2 \quad [\text{finite}]$

DEFINITION Integrals with infinite limits of integration are **improper integrals of Type I.**

1. If $f(x)$ is continuous on $[a, \infty)$, then

$$\int_a^\infty f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

2. If $f(x)$ is continuous on $(-\infty, b]$, then

$$\int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

3. If $f(x)$ is continuous on $(-\infty, \infty)$, then

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^c f(x) dx + \int_c^\infty f(x) dx,$$

where c is any real number.

In each case, if the limit is finite we say that the improper integral **converges** and that the limit is the **value** of the improper integral. If the limit fails to exist, the improper integral **diverges**.

EXAMPLE 1 Is the area under the curve $y = (\ln x)/x^2$ from $x = 1$ to $x = \infty$ finite? If so, what is its value?

Sol: Consider the area from $x=1$ to $x=b$

$$A(b) = \int_1^b \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\ln x}{x} \Big|_1^b + \int_1^b \frac{dx}{x^2}$$

$$= -\frac{\ln b}{b} - \frac{1}{x} \Big|_1^b = -\frac{\ln b}{b} - \frac{1}{b} + 1$$

$$u = \ln x \quad dv = \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{x}$$

L.R

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{mx}{x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{-\ln b}{b} - \frac{1}{b} + 1 \right] = \boxed{1} \text{ finite}$$

So the improper integral converges and the area has finite value 1.

2) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx$

$$\underline{\text{Sol:}} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx$$

Consider the integral

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx \quad u = \tan^{-1} x \\ & du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ & = \int 16 e^{-u} du = -16 e^{-u} + C = -16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \left[-16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x} \right]_b^0 \\ & = \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \left[-16 + 16 e^{-\tan^{-1} b} \right] = 16 e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Sibl:} \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x} \right]_0^b \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-16 e^{-\tan^{-1} b} + 16 \right] = -16 e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} + 16$$

Since the two improper integrals converge, then we have that the improper integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{16 e^{-\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx = 16 \left[e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \right] = 32 \sinh(\frac{\pi}{2})$$

(p -integral)

EXAMPLE 3 For what values of p does the integral $\int_1^\infty dx/x^p$ converge? When the integral does converge, what is its value?

Sol: For $p \neq 1$:

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^p} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{x^{-p+1}}{-p+1} \right]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1-p} [b^{1-p} - 1]$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{p-1} & p > 1 \\ \infty & p < 1 \end{cases}$$

So the improper integral converges to $\frac{1}{p-1}$ if $p > 1$ and diverges if $p < 1$.

For $p=1$:

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [\ln x]_1^b$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \ln b = \infty \text{ diverges.}$$

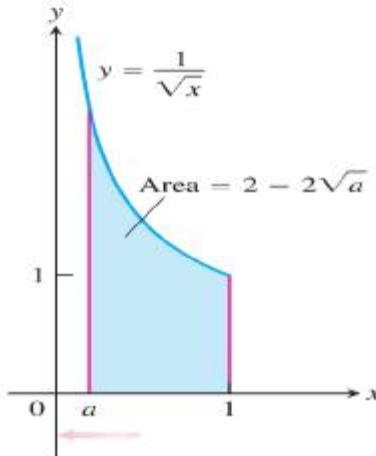
$\therefore \int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^p}$ is $\begin{cases} \text{divergent if } p \leq 1, \\ \text{convergent to } \frac{1}{p-1} \text{ if } p > 1. \end{cases}$

For Example: $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^{1.001}} = \frac{1}{1.001-1} = 1000$ converges

but $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^{0.999}}$ is divergent integral.

Integrands with vertical Asymptotes

مُفْعَلْ وَمُنْهَرْ مُدَلَّةٌ (مُخَالِفَةٌ) نَسْبَتْ دَلَالَةٍ لِـ
عَنْهَا يَكُونُ هُنْكَارْ بِـ، فَيُـ عَنْهَا يَكُونُ اَصْلَالَ لِـ
ـ. (infinite discontin.)



مُنْهَرْ مُدَلَّةٌ لِـ مُفْعَلْ وَمُنْهَرْ مُدَلَّةٌ لِـ
ـ. (infinite discontin.)

DEFINITION Integrals of functions that become infinite at a point within the interval of integration are **improper integrals of Type II**.

1. If $f(x)$ is continuous on $(a, b]$ and discontinuous at a , then

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow a^+} \int_c^b f(x) dx.$$

2. If $f(x)$ is continuous on $[a, b)$ and discontinuous at b , then

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow b^-} \int_a^c f(x) dx.$$

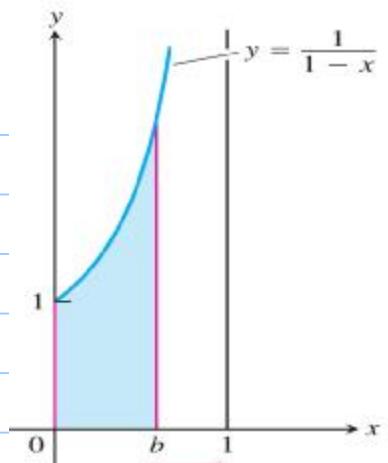
3. If $f(x)$ is discontinuous at c , where $a < c < b$, and continuous on $[a, c) \cup (c, b]$, then

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

In each case, if the limit is finite we say the improper integral **converges** and that the limit is the **value** of the improper integral. If the limit does not exist, the integral **diverges**.

Examples: 1) $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1-x}$

Sol: $y = \frac{1}{1-x}$ has a vertical asymptote at $x=1$. The function is undefined at $x=1$.



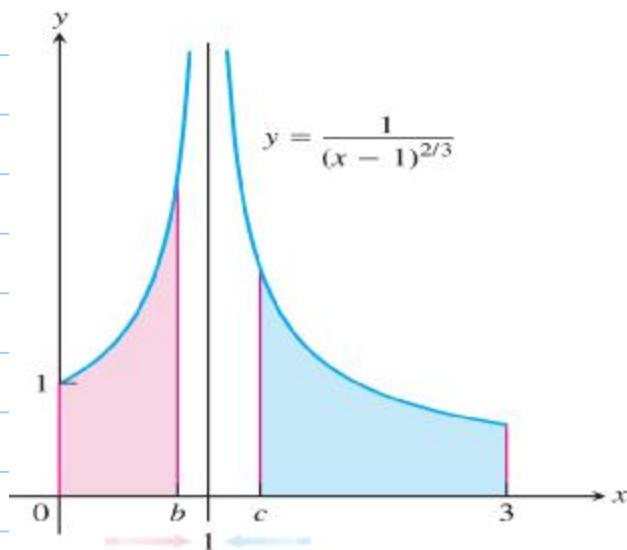
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1-x} &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{1-x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \left[-\ln|1-x| \right]_0^b \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \left[-\ln|1-b| \right] = -(-\infty) = \infty \end{aligned}$$

div.

2) $\int_0^3 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{2/3}}$

Sol: $x=1$ is an infinite discontinuity $y = \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2/3}}$ has a vertical asymptote at $x=1$.

$$\therefore \int_0^3 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{2/3}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{2/3}} + \int_1^3 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{2/3}}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \left[3(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]_0^b \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \left[3(b-1)^{\frac{1}{3}} + 3 \right] = 3, \text{ and} \\
 \int_1^3 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} &= \lim_{c \rightarrow 1^+} \int_c^3 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \lim_{c \rightarrow 1^+} \left[3(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]_c^3 \\
 &= \lim_{c \rightarrow 1^+} 3 \left[\sqrt[3]{2} - \sqrt[3]{c-1} \right] = 3\sqrt[3]{2} \\
 \therefore \int_0^3 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} &= \boxed{3 + 3\sqrt[3]{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tests for Convergence and Divergence:

هذا دل نتائج حساب التكامل (تحل سلسلة) فإنه قد يكون ناتج التكامل محدوداً، فإذا كان الناتج محدوداً، مما يعني أن التكامل تقاربها، فإذا كان الناتج غير محدوداً، مما يعني أن التكامل لا يقاربها، فإذا كان الناتج محدوداً، مما يعني أن التكامل يقاربها، فإذا كان الناتج غير محدود، مما يعني أن التكامل لا يقاربها، وهذا هو المعيار للفحص (الناتج محدود، مما يعني أن التكامل يقاربها، فإذا كان الناتج غير محدود، مما يعني أن التكامل لا يقاربها، وهذا هو المعيار للفحص).

• (Limit Comparison test)

Illustration: The improper integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$$

can not be evaluated directly, but for $x \geq 1$, note that $x \leq x^2 \Rightarrow -x \geq -x^2$ and since e^x is an increasing function, we get $e^{-x^2} \leq e^{-x} \forall x \geq 1 \Rightarrow$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x} dx \approx 0.368.$$

لهمَّ إِنِّي أَتُسْأَلُ عَمَّا لَمْ يَعْلَمْكُمْ بِهِ فَقُلْ لِي مَا يُحِيطُ بِهِ مِنْ حِلٍّ
 فَإِنْ كُنْتُ تَعْلَمُ بِهِ فَاجْعَلْهُ مَوْجِعًا لِي وَاجْعَلْهُ مَوْجِعًا لِي وَاجْعَلْهُ مَوْجِعًا لِي
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$ جَاءَ 0.368 ~

Thrm: (Direct Comparison test)

Let $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ be continuous on $[a, \infty)$ with $0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x) \quad \forall x \geq a$.

- 1) If $\int_a^\infty g(x) dx$ converges, then $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx$ converges.
- 2) If $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx$ diverges, then $\int_a^\infty g(x) dx$ diverges.

Examples: Test the convergence:

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

Sol: We know that $0 \leq \sin^2 x \leq 1$, so we have that $0 \leq \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$.

But by p-test, we have that the improper integral $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^2}$ converges, so by DCT,

the improper integral $\int_1^\infty \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$ is convergent.

$$2) \int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}}$$

Sol: For $x \geq 1$, $x^2 - 0.1 < x^2$, so

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 0.1} < \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = x$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}} > \frac{1}{x}$$

Since $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x}$ diverges (p -test),
 then by DCT, $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}}$ diverges also.

3) $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}}$

Sol: For $x > 1$, $x^2 - 0.1 > x^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2}$

$$\text{so } \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1} > \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{2}} = \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x$$

$$\text{Thus, } x \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x^2 \quad (x > 1 > 0)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}} < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x^2}$$

By p -test, $\int_1^\infty \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x^2} dx$ converges ($p=2>1$)

then by DCT, $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}}$ converges.

THEOREM 3—(Limit Comparison Test) If the positive functions f and g are continuous on $[a, \infty)$, and if

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L, \quad 0 < L < \infty,$$

then

$$\int_a^\infty f(x) dx \quad \text{and} \quad \int_a^\infty g(x) dx$$

both converge or both diverge.

لحوظات هامة: - في حال تم تطبيق نظرية
 دivergence Test على الدالنتين f و g تقارب بينهما (ناتج

رابعـة أـنـحـاـتـقـارـيـاهـ لـنـفـسـ (ـعـيـةـ).

- راجه اُنہ ترکیبی

- f if $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = L < \infty$ then f is bounded.

٣- بارجوع لاختصار (سباكرة) فانه يمكن تجميع

(لِتُنْهَرِيَّةَ عَنْدَ (عِجَابِهِ حَتَّىٰ عَلَىٰ فَتَرَاتَ {بَأْ, بَأْ} مُحَمَّدٌ رَّضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلَّمَ

يَوْمَ حَسَّا ملِحَّةً مِنْ نَعْصَرَةٍ أَصَالُ لِنْحَائِيْ وَبَالَّاْجِي لِيْن

لـ \mathbb{R} حدد التأثير على (α, ∞) لفترة

بنیانی LCT / رجب سعید (الاعضاهہ ۲)

خاں حُکمِ معاشرہ (جنوں لایزہ سرہ میں) دیاں تائیں

فَإِنَّا لَا نُنْهِي عَنِ الْحِسْبَرِ لَكُمْ نُوعٌ وَأَعْدُ

• $[a, \infty)$ هي المجال وهو نوع إزدلال على الفترة

Examples: Test for Convergence:

$$1) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}}$$

sol:

DCT first approach is to do this

- LCT  سیکلیک لیست

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}} \text{ and } g(x) = \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{1}{x^2},$$

and by p-test, $\int_1^\infty g(x)dx = \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ conv. ($p=2$).

$$\text{Now consider } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}} = 1$$

So by LCT

$$\int_1^\infty f(x)dx = \int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 0.1}} \text{ converges.}$$

2) $\int_1^\infty \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} dx$

sol: Let $f(x) = \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x}$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

Note that $\frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} < \frac{1}{x}$, and $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x}$ div.

so we can't use the DCT. But Note that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} \right) \cdot x = 1$$

So by LCT, $\int_1^\infty \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} dx$ is divergent.

b	$\int_1^b \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} dx$	$\int_1^\infty \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} dx$ <i>ni lep!</i>
2	0.5226637569	
5	1.3912002736	
10	2.0832053156	$b > 0$ <i>ni lep!</i> in $\int_1^b \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} dx$ <i>ni lep!</i>
100	4.3857862516	
1000	6.6883713446	(∞) <i>ni lep!</i> <i>ni lep!</i>
10000	8.9909564376	
100000	11.2935415306	

$$3) \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{t - \sin t} \quad (x=0 \text{ هي النقطة التي ينبع منها الخط})$$

sol: خط من السطحية أو سطح معزول ناتج عن التبادل المتبادل
لا تستطيع التبادل المتبادل / LCT / بالإنصاف
• DCT لا تستطيع التبادل المتبادل

$$\text{iff } t \in (0, 1] \text{ because } \sin t > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{t - \sin t} < \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{t - \sin t} > \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\text{consider } \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{t} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \int_b^1 \frac{1}{t} dt \quad (\text{not p-test})$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} [\ln|t|]_b^1 = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} -\ln(b) = \infty$$

so by DCT, $\int_0^1 \frac{dt}{t - \sin t}$ is divergent.

$$4) \int_0^\infty \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^6}}$$

sol: نظر إلى $\sqrt{x^6}$ / $\sqrt{x^6}$ يمثل حداً أعلى للتكامل

Take $g(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^6}} = \frac{1}{x^2}$ and note that

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2} dx \text{ converges by p-test}$$

$$\text{Consider } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^6}} = 1$$

so by DCT, $\int_0^\infty \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^6}}$ converges.

$$\text{but } \int_0^\infty \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^6}} = \underbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^6}}}_{\text{converges}} + \underbrace{\int_1^\infty \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^6}}}_{\text{converges}}$$

ناتج م Abel تفاصيل

so $\int_0^\infty \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^6}}$ is convergent integral.

للحظة من البداية أستاذ نحن نواجه نقطة انفصال عند $x=0$ بينما هذه النقطة ليست نقطة انفصال في التابع.

5) $\int_{\pi}^{\infty} \frac{2 + \cos x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx$

sol: $\cos x > -1 \Rightarrow 2 + \cos x > 2 - 1 = 1$... (1)

and $x^2 + 1 < x^2 + x^2 = 2x^2$ for $x \geq \pi$.

so $\sqrt{x^2 + 1} < \sqrt{2} x$ on $[\pi, \infty)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} x}$ ----- (2)

(1) and (2) $\Rightarrow \frac{2 + \cos x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} x}$

Since $\int_{\pi}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2} x}$ is divergent so by DCT

$\int_{\pi}^{\infty} \frac{2 + \cos x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx$ is divergent.

محل

Test the convergent of the following:

$$1) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e-x}}$$

sol: (معنی ملکیت این سوال در بحث نیست) این سوال را با استفاده از طبقه نظریه ای که در تابع $f(x) = \sqrt{e-x}$ برای $x > 1$ داشتیم حل کنید.

برای $x > 1$ داشته باشیم $e^x \geq x$ و $e^x - x \geq 0$.

$x \geq 1$ لذا $e^x \geq x$ است.

1 جزء

By DCT, $x < \frac{1}{2}e^x$ for $x > 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So } -x &> -\frac{1}{2}e^x \Rightarrow e^x - x > e^x - \frac{1}{2}e^x = \frac{e^x}{2} \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{e^x - x} &> \sqrt{\frac{e^x}{2}} = \frac{e^{x/2}}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x - x}} < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{e^{x/2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Consider } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{e^{x/2}} dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2} \int_1^b e^{-x/2} dx \\ &= \sqrt{2} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-2e^{-x/2} \right]_1^b = \sqrt{2} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-2 \left(e^{-b/2} - e^{-1/2} \right) \right] = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{e}} \end{aligned}$$

so by DCT, $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x - x}}$ converges.

Ques Take $g(x) = e^{-x/2}$, so $\int_1^\infty e^{-x/2} dx$ conv.

$$\text{and } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{e^x - x}}}{e^{-x/2}} = 1$$

so by LCT, $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x - x}} dx$ is convergent.

2) $\int_2^\infty \frac{\ln x - 1}{\sqrt{x^3 + 1}} dx$

Sol: We will use the fact that

$$\ln x < x^r \quad \forall r > 0$$

For our question,

$$\ln x < x^{\frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow \ln x - 1 < x^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1 < x^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\text{and } x^3 + 1 > x^3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^3 + 1} > x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\text{So } \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3 + 1}} < \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\ln x - 1}{\sqrt{x^3 + 1}} < \frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{5}{4}}}$$

Since $\int_2^\infty \frac{dx}{x^{\frac{5}{4}}}$ converges then by DCT

$$\int_2^\infty \frac{\ln x - 1}{\sqrt{x^3 + 1}} dx \text{ converges.}$$

$$3) \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t} + \sin t} \quad (\text{DCT یکی نکنید})$$

sol: on the interval $[0, \pi]$, $0 \leq \sin t$, so we have that $\sqrt{t} \leq \sqrt{t} + \sin t$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{t} + \sin t}$$

consider $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}}$. p-integration with $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \int_b^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} [2\sqrt{t}] \Big|_b^{\pi}$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} 2\sqrt{\pi} - 2\sqrt{b} = 2\sqrt{\pi} \text{ conv.}$$

so by DCT, $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t} + \sin t}$ is convergent.

$$4) \int_2^{\infty} \frac{2dt}{t^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1} \quad (\text{improper integ. of type I})$$

sol: Take $f(t) = \frac{2}{t^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1}$ and $g(t) = \frac{1}{t^{\frac{2}{3}}}$

consider $\int_2^{\infty} g(t)dt = \int_2^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^{\frac{2}{3}}}$ diverges (p-test, $p = \frac{2}{3} < 1$)

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f}{g} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2t^{\frac{2}{3}}}{t^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1} = 2$$

so by LCT, the improper integral

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1} \text{ is divergent}$$