

PROBLEMS on Convergence of Improper Integrals.

1) Test the Convergence of $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx$

$$\text{we have } \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^x e^{-x} dx$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{e^{-x}}{-1} \right]_0^x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} -1 \left[e^{-x} - e^{-0} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 - e^{-x} \right]$$

$$= 1 \quad \text{Since } \left[e^{-\infty} = 0 \right]$$

Thus the limit exists and unique and finite and hence the integral is Cgt.

2) Test the Convergence of $\int_0^{\infty} \cos x dx$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^x \cos x dx$$

Teacher's Signature : _____

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sin x \right]_0^x$$

The above limit does not exist as a unique value since the limit of $\sin x$ oscillates between +1 and -1 when $x \rightarrow \infty$. Hence the given integral oscillates.

③ Test the convergence of

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-x} dx$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_x^0 e^{-x} dx$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[-e^{-x} \right]_x^0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[1 - e^{-x} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[e^{-x} - 1 \right]$$

$$= \infty$$

Hence the integral diverges to $+\infty$.

④ Test the convergence of

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

Expt. No.

Date

Page No.

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\tan^{-1} x \right]_x^0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\tan^{-1} x \right]_0^x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[0 - \tan^{-1} x \right] + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\tan^{-1} x - 0 \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[-\tan^{-1} x \right] + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \tan^{-1} x$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

Hence the given integral converges.

Teacher's Signature : _____