

THIS IS A NO CALCULATOR QUIZ

[10 POINTS] Determine whether the following integrals converge or diverge. You must show work which supports your conclusion.
You do NOT need to find the value of an integral if it converges.

1 POINT EACH (TOTAL = 5)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 x}{e^x + 1} dx$$

0 $\leq \frac{\cos^2 x}{e^x + 1} \leq \frac{1}{e^x + 1} < \frac{1}{e^x}$

OR EITHER ONE

$$0 \leq \frac{\cos^2 x}{e^x + 1} < \frac{\cos^2 x}{e^x} \leq \frac{1}{e^x}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^x} dx = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} -e^{-x} \Big|_0^N$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} (-e^{-N} - -1)$$

$$= 0 + 1 = 1$$

$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^x} dx$ CONV, so $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 x}{e^x + 1} dx$ CONV

1 POINT EACH (TOTAL = 5)

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

$\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x-1} > \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} > 0$

$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx$ DIVERGES ($p = \frac{1}{2} < 1$)

so $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x-1} dx$ DIVERGES

[10 POINTS] Determine whether the following integrals converge or diverge. Find the value of each integral that converges.
You must show work which supports your conclusion.

1

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 x^2 e^{4x} dx$$

$\lim_{N \rightarrow -\infty} \int_N^0 x^2 e^{4x} dx$

2

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4} x^2 e^{4x} - \frac{1}{8} x e^{4x} + \frac{1}{32} e^{4x} \right) \Big|_N^0$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{32} - \left(\frac{1}{4} N^2 - \frac{1}{8} N + \frac{1}{32} \right) e^{4N} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{32} - 0 = \frac{1}{32}$$

$\lim_{N \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4} N^2 - \frac{1}{8} N + \frac{1}{32} \right) e^{4N} = \lim_{N \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{4} N^2 - \frac{1}{8} N + \frac{1}{32}}{e^{-4N}} = \lim_{N \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2} N - \frac{1}{8}}{-4e^{-4N}} = \lim_{N \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{16e^{-4N}} = 0$

1 POINT EACH (TOTAL = 4)

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{x+1}{x^3} dx = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^N \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right) dx$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left(-x^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} x^{-2} \right) \Big|_1^N$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left(-N^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} N^{-2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= 0 - 0 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$