

AP Calculus BC

Improper Integrals

$$1) \int_2^{\infty} \frac{5}{x^2} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^b 5x^{-2} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-5x^{-1} \right]_2^b$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{5}{b} + \frac{5}{2} \right]$$

$$\boxed{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$2) \int_{-\infty}^{-27} x^{-1/3} dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^{-27} x^{-1/3} dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{3}{2} x^{2/3} \right]_a^{-27}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{3}{2} (-27)^{2/3} - \frac{3}{2} a^{2/3} \right] = -\infty$$

DIVERGES

$$3) \int_{-\infty}^{-1} -2x^{-2} dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^{-1} -2x^{-2} dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left[2x^{-1} \right]_a^{-1}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left[-2 - \frac{2}{a} \right] = \boxed{-2}$$

$$4) \int_5^{\infty} \frac{4}{x^2 + 5x + 6} dx = \int_5^{\infty} \frac{4}{(x+3)(x+2)} dx$$

$$\frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{B}{x+2} = \frac{4}{(x+3)(x+2)}$$

$$A(x+2) + B(x+3) = 4$$

$$\underline{x = -2}$$

$$B = 4$$

$$\underline{x = -3}$$

$$-A = 4 \rightarrow A = -4$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_5^b \left[\frac{-4}{x+3} + \frac{4}{x+2} \right] dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-4 \ln(x+3) + 4 \ln(x+2) \right]_5^b$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-4 \ln(b+3) + 4 \ln(b+2) - (-4 \ln 8 + 4 \ln 7) \right]$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[4 \ln \frac{b+2}{b+3} + -4 \ln \frac{7}{8} \right]$$

$$0 + 4 \ln \frac{7}{8} = \boxed{4 \ln \frac{7}{8}}$$

$$5) \int_{15}^{\infty} x \ln(15x) dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_{15}^b x \ln(15x) dx$$

$$u = \ln(15x) \quad v = \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$du = \frac{15}{15x} dx \quad dv = x dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(15x) \right]_{15}^b - \int_{15}^b \frac{1}{2} x dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(15x) - \frac{1}{4} x^2 \right]_{15}^b$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} b^2 \ln(15b) - \frac{1}{4} b^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} (15)^2 \ln(15) - \frac{1}{4} (15)^2 \right) \right]$$

DIVERGES

$$6) \int_0^7 (2x+3)(x^2+3x)^{-1/2} dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \int_a^7 (2x+3)(x^2+3x)^{-1/2} dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \left[2(x^2+3x)^{1/2} \right]_a^7$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \left[2\sqrt{70} - 2(a^2+3a)^{1/2} \right]$$

$$\boxed{\sqrt{70}}$$

check
 $\frac{1}{2}(x^2+3x)^{1/2}(2x+3)$

$$7) \int_0^{16} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x}} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow 16^-} \int_0^b (16-x)^{-1/2} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow 16^-} \left[-2(16-x)^{1/2} \right]_0^b$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow 16^-} \left[-2(16-b)^{1/2} + 2(16)^{1/2} \right] = \boxed{8}$$

$$8) \int_{-\infty}^1 \theta e^{\theta} d\theta$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^1 \theta e^{\theta} d\theta$$

	D	I
+	θ	e^{θ}
-	1	e^{θ}
,	0	e^{θ}

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\theta e^{\theta} - e^{\theta} \right]_a^1$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left[e - e - (ae^a - e^a) \right] = \boxed{0}$$