

MA126 Quiz 5

Name:

1) (8 pts) Evaluate the following integral (if it converges)

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x-1}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} \int_t^1 (2x-1)^{-1/2} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(2x-1)^{1/2}}{(1/2)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

2) (8 pts) Use the Comparison Theorem to determine whether the following integral is convergent or divergent when a is a positive constant. (DO NOT evaluate the integral):

$$\int_1^{\infty} a \cdot \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+x^2} dx \quad \cos^2 x \leq 1$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} a \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+x^2} dx = a \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+x^2} dx \leq \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \leq \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2}$$

\uparrow
 Convergent
 P-Series: $p > 1$

(OVER)

3) (9 pts) Determine whether the following improper integral converges when a is a positive constant. If the integral does converge, find its value.

$$\int_0^{\infty} (1+ax)^{-3/2} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{1+ax})^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t (1+ax)^{-3/2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left. \frac{(1+ax)^{-1/2}}{(-1/2)} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \right|_0^t$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{a} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+at}} \cdot \frac{1}{2a} \right) = \frac{2}{a}$$

Converges