

Tutorial 7 sol

$$(a) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^3-1} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} dx$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^3-1} \geq \int_1^2 \frac{1}{(x-1)(2^2+2+1)} = C \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x-1} = \infty$$

$$(b) \int_{-\infty}^0 e^x dx = \lim_a \int_{-a}^0 e^x dx = \lim_a (1 - e^{-a}) = 1$$

$$(c) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\log x}{x^2} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^a \frac{\log x}{x^2} dx$$

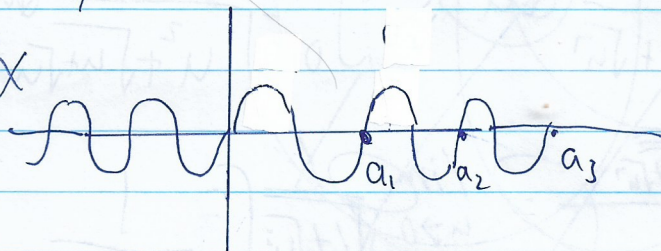
$$\int_1^a \frac{\log x}{x^2} dx = - \int_1^a \log x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = - \frac{\log x}{x} \Big|_1^a + \int_1^a \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$= - \frac{\log a}{a} + 0 - \frac{1}{x} \Big|_1^a$$

$$= \frac{1 + \log a}{a} + 1$$

Take $a \rightarrow \infty$, $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\log x}{x^2} dx = 1$

$$(c) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin(x) dx$$



$$\int_0^a \sin x = -\cos a + 1$$

$$a_n = 2\pi n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{a_n} \sin x dx = 0$$

$$b_n = 2\pi n + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{b_n} \sin x dx = -1$$

$$(d) \int_1^{\infty} \sin x^2 dx$$

$$\int_0^a \sin(x^2) dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{a}} \frac{\sin 2u}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{u}} du \quad (\text{let } 2u = x^2)$$

$$= \int_0^{\sqrt{a/2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{u}} d\sin^2 u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\sin^2 u}{\sqrt{u}} \right]_1^{\sqrt{a/2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_1^{\sqrt{a/2}} \frac{\sin^2 u}{u^{3/2}} du$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\sqrt{a/2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{u}} d\sin^2 u \leq \left| \frac{\sin^2 u}{\sqrt{2}} \right| + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{u^{3/2}} du < \infty$$

Hence $\int_0^{\infty} \sin(x^2) dx$ converges

(f) Shown in lecture notes

$$(g) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}} dx \sim \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

~~(h) $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}} dx$~~

~~Let $u = \sqrt{x}$~~

~~$du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$~~

~~$-\frac{1}{2} du = dx$~~

~~$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 + \sqrt{u^2 + \sqrt{u^2}}}} du$~~

~~$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^3 + \sqrt{u^5 + \sqrt{u^7}}}} du$~~

~~$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{u^3 + \sqrt{u^5 + \sqrt{u^7}}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{u^3}}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{u}}$~~

$$(h) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}} dx$$

$$\geq \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \dots}}}} dx$$

$$\text{let } y = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \dots}}}$$

$$y = \sqrt{x + y}$$

$$y^2 - y = x$$

$$dx = (2y - 1) dy$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{4x+1}}{2}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{y} (2y - 1) dy$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}^{\infty} 2 - \frac{1}{y} dy$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left(2y - \ln y \right) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}^a$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} y \Big|_{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}^a$$

$$= \infty$$

Hence it diverges