

## 7.6 Improper Integrals Introduction

$\int_a^b f(x)dx$  is called improper if there is

- an infinite interval of integration ( $a = -\infty$  and/or  $b = \infty$ )  
OR  
an infinite discontinuity ( $f(x)$  has a vertical asymptote on the region of integration)

1. Let's examine  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-4x} dx$ .

- (a) **Sketch a rough plot** from  $x = 0$ . Then **shade in the area** that represents the integral from 0 to  $\infty$ .
- (b) The integral is improper because it has an infinite interval of integration ( $b = \infty$ ). Improper integrals are handled as limits:

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b e^{-4x} dx$$

As in [1], the integral to  $b$  could represent the fraction of light bulbs from a given company that fail within the first  $b$  months, while the integral to  $\infty$  could represent the fraction of light bulbs that fail *eventually*, so "it is natural to consider questions where we desire to integrate over an interval whose upper limit grows without bound."

We continue by integrating as usual. **What method of integration did we use here?**

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left. \frac{e^{-4x}}{-4} \right|_0^b$$

- (c) Next we plug in the endpoints:

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-4b}}{-4} - \frac{e^{-0}}{-4}$$

Finally, we take the limit. **What is the limit here?**

- (d) The integral converges if the limit exists, and diverges otherwise. **Does this converge?**

2. Next examine  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

- (a) **Sketch a rough plot**. Then **shade in the area** that represents the integral from 0 to 1.
- (b) This integral is improper because the function has an infinite discontinuity ( $f(x)$  has a vertical asymptote on the region of integration). **What value causes this integral to be improper?**  
 $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- (c) Set up the integral using a limit for the infinite discontinuity.
- (d) Integrate
- (e) Plug in the endpoints
- (f) Take the limit. What is the limit here?
- (g) The integral converges if the limit exists, and diverges otherwise. Does it converge?

[1] *Active Calculus* by Matt Boelkins, David Austin and Steven Schlicker