

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

SECTION 3.4

Math 1001 Worksheet

FALL 2025

SOLUTIONS

1. (a) We have

$$\begin{aligned}\int_2^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x+1}} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x+1}} dx \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4x+1} \right]_2^t \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4t+1} - \frac{3}{2} \right) \\ &= \infty.\end{aligned}$$

So the integral **diverges**.

- (b) We write

$$\int_0^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x}} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 4^-} \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x}} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 4^-} [-2\sqrt{4-x}]_0^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow 4^-} (-2\sqrt{4-t} + 4) = 4.$$

So the integral **converges**.

- (c) We have

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{3x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \int_t^0 e^{3x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \right]_t^0 = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} e^{3t} \right) = \frac{1}{3} - 0 = \frac{1}{3}.$$

So the integral **converges**.

- (d) We write

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{(x+3)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t (x+3)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{-2}{\sqrt{x+3}} \right]_1^t \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{-2}{\sqrt{t+3}} + 1 \right) \\ &= -0 + 1 \\ &= 1.\end{aligned}$$

So the integral **converges**.

(e) First we write

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x}{x^4 + 1} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t \frac{x}{(x^2)^2 + 1} dx.$$

Let $u = x^2$ so $du = 2x dx$ and $\frac{1}{2} du = x dx$. When $x = 0$, $u = 0$. When $x = t$, $u = t^2$. Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{x^4 + 1} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{t^2} \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [\arctan(u)]_0^{t^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [\arctan(t^2) - 0] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

So the integral converges.

(f) We write

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \int_t^0 \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} dx.$$

Let $u = 1 + e^x$ so $du = e^x dx$. When $x = t$, $u = 1 + e^t$. When $x = 0$, $u = 2$. Thus we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \int_{1+e^t}^2 \frac{1}{u} du \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} [\ln|u|]_{1+e^t}^2 \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} [\ln(2) - \ln(1 + e^t)] \\ &= \ln(2) - \ln(1 + 0) \\ &= \ln(2). \end{aligned}$$

So the integral converges.

(g) We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 3^-} \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 3^-} \left[\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) \right]_0^t \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 3^-} \left[\arcsin\left(\frac{t}{3}\right) - \arcsin(0) \right] \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

So the integral converges.

(h) We write

$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 3^-} \int_0^t \frac{x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx.$$

Let $u = 9 - x^2$ so $du = -2x dx$ and $-\frac{1}{2} du = x dx$. When $x = 0$, $u = 9$. When $x = t$, $u = 9 - t^2$. This yields

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^3 \frac{x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 3^-} \int_9^{9-t^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 3^-} \left[2\sqrt{u} \right]_9^{9-t^2} \\
 &= -\lim_{t \rightarrow 3^-} \left[\sqrt{9-t^2} - 3 \right] \\
 &= -(0 - 3) \\
 &= 3.
 \end{aligned}$$

So the integral converges.

(i) We have

$$\int_e^\infty \frac{1}{x \ln^2(x)} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_e^t \frac{1}{x \ln^2(x)} dx.$$

Let $u = \ln(x)$ so $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$. When $x = e$, $u = 1$. When $x = t$, $u = \ln(t)$. Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned}\int_e^\infty \frac{1}{x \ln^2(x)} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^{\ln(t)} \frac{1}{u^2} du \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{u} \right]_1^{\ln(t)} \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{\ln(t)} + 1 \right] \\&= -0 + 1 \\&= 1.\end{aligned}$$

So the integral converges.

(j) We write

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{4x^2 + 9} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \int_t^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{(2x)^2 + 9} dx \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{1}{6} \arctan \left(\frac{2x}{3} \right) \right]_t^{\frac{3}{2}} \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{6} \arctan \left(\frac{2t}{3} \right) \right] \\&= \frac{\pi}{24} - \frac{1}{6} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\&= \frac{\pi}{24} + \frac{\pi}{12} \\&= \frac{\pi}{8}.\end{aligned}$$

So the integral converges.

(k) Using integration by parts with $w = x$ and $dv = e^{-x} dx$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^\infty x e^{-x} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t x e^{-x} dx \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left([-x e^{-x}]_0^t + \int_0^t e^{-x} dx \right) \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-x e^{-x} - e^{-x}]_0^t \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (-t e^{-t} - e^{-t} + 1) \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-t}{e^t} - \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-t} + \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} 1 \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-t}{e^t} - 0 + 1 \\&\stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{e^t} + 1 \\&= 0 + 1 \\&= 1.\end{aligned}$$

So the integral converges.

(ℓ) Using integration by parts with $w = \ln(x)$ and $dv = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} dx$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^\infty \frac{\ln(x)}{x\sqrt{x}} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{\ln(x)}{x\sqrt{x}} dx \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left[-\frac{2\ln(x)}{\sqrt{x}} \right]_1^t + \int_1^t \frac{2}{x\sqrt{x}} dx \right) \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{2\ln(x)}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} \right]_1^t \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{2\ln(t)}{\sqrt{t}} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{t}} + 4 \right) \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2\ln(t)}{\sqrt{t}} - \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{\sqrt{t}} + \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} 4 \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2\ln(t)}{\sqrt{t}} - 0 + 4 \\&\stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{2}{t}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}} + 4 \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4}{\sqrt{t}} + 4 \\&= -0 + 4 \\&= 4.\end{aligned}$$

So the integral converges.