

# 6.13 Evaluating Improper Integrals

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Total: 13 marks

**KEY WORDS** diverges 发散 • improper integral 反常积分 • limit 极限 • converges 收敛  
• integral 积分

## Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **improper integrals** — integrals with an infinite limit or an infinite discontinuity.

**You must be able to:**

- rewrite an improper integral as a **limit** 极限
- evaluate the limit to decide **convergence** 收敛 or **divergence** 发散
- handle a discontinuity inside the interval

## 1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later — follow the steps and you can do the Practice and Exam-style questions yourself.

### ■ Infinite upper limit

Replace  $\infty$  with  $b$  and take a limit:

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b x^{-2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{b} + 1 \right) = 1.$$

The limit is finite, so the integral **converges** to 1.

### ■ A divergent example

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [\ln x]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \ln b = \infty. \text{ The limit is infinite, so it } \mathbf{diverges}.$$

### ■ Discontinuity at an endpoint

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \text{ is improper at } x = 0: \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \int_a^1 x^{-1/2} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} [2\sqrt{x}]_a^1 = 2 - 0 = 2.$$

Converges.

### ■ The rule for $1/x^p$ on $[1, \infty)$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx \text{ } \mathbf{converges} \text{ when } p > 1 \text{ and } \mathbf{diverges} \text{ when } p \leq 1 \text{ — a handy check.}$$

## 2 Practice

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Now apply the methods above.

**2.1** Rewrite  $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^3} dx$  as a limit. [1]

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**2.2** Evaluate  $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^3} dx$ . [3]

**2.3** State whether  $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^{1/2}} dx$  converges or diverges (use the  $p$ -rule). [1]

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## 3 Exam-style questions

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**3.1**  $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^p} dx$  converges when [1]

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A**  $p < 1$   
**B**  $p = 1$   
**C**  $p > 1$   
**D** all  $p$

**3.2** Evaluate  $\int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx$ .

(a) Write it as a limit. [1]

(b) Evaluate. [3]

**3.3** Determine whether  $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$  converges or diverges, showing your reasoning with a limit. [3]