

Quiz 9

This quiz is graded out of 15 marks. No books, calculators, notes or cell phones are allowed. You must show all your work, the correct answer is worth 1 mark the remaining marks are given for the work. If you need more space for your answer use the back of the page.

Question 1. (5 marks) §8.8 #29

Determine if the improper integral diverges or converges. Evaluate if the integral converges.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^x + \frac{1}{e^x}} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{e^{2x} + 1}{e^x}} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b \frac{e^x}{(e^x)^2 + 1} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \stackrel{①}{=} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^{e^b} \frac{e^x}{u^2 + 1} \frac{du}{e^x} \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^{e^b} \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\arctan u \right]_1^{e^b} \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\arctan e^b - \arctan 1 \right] \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(x) &= e^x & u(0) &= e^0 = 1 \\
 du &= e^x dx & u(b) &= e^b \\
 \frac{du}{e^x} &= dx
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 2. (5 marks) §8.8 #35

Determine if the improper integral diverges or converges. Evaluate if the integral converges.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^8 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{8-x}} dx \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 8^-} \int_0^b \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{8-x}} dx \stackrel{①}{=} \lim_{b \rightarrow 8^-} \int_8^{8-b} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{u}} -du \\
 & u = 8-x & & \\
 & du = -dx & & \\
 & u(0) = 8-0 = 8 & & \\
 & u(b) = 8-b & & \\
 & -du = dx & & \\
 & = - \lim_{b \rightarrow 8^-} \int_8^{8-b} u^{-1/3} du \\
 & = - \lim_{b \rightarrow 8^-} \left[\frac{3u^{2/3}}{2} \right]_8^{8-b} \\
 & = - \lim_{b \rightarrow 8^-} \left[\frac{3}{2} (8-b)^{2/3} - \frac{3}{2} 8^{2/3} \right] \\
 & = \frac{3}{2} 8^{2/3} = \frac{3}{2} 4^2 = 6
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 3. (5 marks) §9.1 #64

Determine the convergence or divergence of the sequence with the given n^{th} term. If the sequence converges, find its limit.

$$a_n = n \sin \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{IF. } \infty \cdot 0$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} \quad \text{IF } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{-1}{n^2} \right)}{\frac{-1}{n^2}} \quad \text{by } \hat{H}$$

$$= 1$$