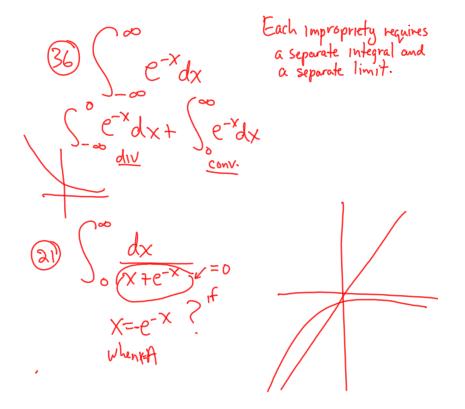
HW: No written HW. I will post some videos on our next topic. DO NOW:

Go over HW with your group.

Put together a list of what you are not sure you understand (or what you're sure you don't understand yet) from this unit.

We will spend this class trying to develop better understanding.

On a computer, or your phone, go to Desmos.com and open the calculator.



http://www.math.uri.edu/~pakula/142sec3f11/limcomp.pdf
The Limit Comparison Test for Improper Integrals
The following test is often, but not always, a useful alternative to the cost use loss base of the textbook.
Limit Comparison Test [f (x) and g(x) are both positive when
$$x \ge a$$

and
 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1$ and $0 \le L \le \infty$
then the improper integrals
 $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$ and $\int_a^{\infty} g(x) dx$ obstitive
 $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$ and $\int_a^{\infty} g(x) dx$ obstitive
 $\int_a^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$ convergent? The obvious integral to use for
comparison is $\int_a^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ which we know diverges because $\int_a^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ diverges
when $p < 1$. However,
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

so the obvious comparison is not the one we want. (We would want the opposite inequality!) On the other hand, using the Limit Comparison Test we find $\frac{1}{\sqrt{-\pi}}$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\overline{\sqrt{x+1}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} = \sqrt{1} = 1.$$

Here L = 1 and $0 < 1 < \infty$ so we conclude that our integral is divergent.

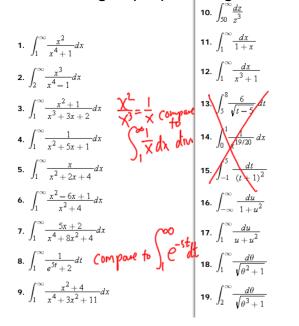
1

What to compare to?

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{X^{10} + 3x^{2}} \quad |ooks| \\ like g(x) = \frac{1}{X^{10}} \\ h(x) = \frac{1}{e^{-x} + x^{2}} \quad |ooks| \\ like m(x) = \frac{1}{X^{2}} \\ g_{r}(x) = \frac{1}{(1x-1)(x^{3}+5)} \quad r(x) = \frac{1}{X^{3/2}} \\ h(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^{2} - 10^{23}} \quad C(x) = \frac{1}{X^{3/2}} \\ h(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^{2} - 10^{23}} \quad C(x) = \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} \\ h(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^{2} - 10^{23}} \quad C(x) = \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} \\ h(x) = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \\ h(x) = \frac{1}{x^{2} - 10^{23}} \quad C(x) = \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} \\ h(x) = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \\ h(x) = \frac{1}{$$

math.arizona.edu/~calc/Text/Section7.8.pdf

Use the limit comparison test to decide whether the following improper integrals converge



math.arizona.edu/~calc/Text/Section7.8.pdf

Use the limit comparison test to decide whether the following improper integrals converge

