

## Advanced Calculus 2, Dr. Block, Lecture Notes, 3-20-2020

We begin by recalling Definition 27 in the Chapter 6 course notes.

**Definition 27.** Let  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ , and let  $f : [a, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Suppose that  $f$  is Riemann integrable on  $[a, b]$  for each  $b > a$ . If  $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f$  exists and is some real number  $L$ , then we say that the improper integral  $\int_a^\infty f$  converges to  $L$  and write  $\int_a^\infty f = L$ .

We next look at Theorem 29.

**Theorem 29.** Let  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ , and let  $f : [a, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Suppose that  $f$  is nonnegative, and  $f$  is Riemann integrable on  $[a, b]$  for each  $b > a$ . Suppose that there exists  $M > 0$  such that  $\int_a^b f \leq M$  for all  $b > a$ . Then  $\int_a^\infty f$  converges.

We now give a proof of this theorem.

**Proof.** Consider the function  $F : [a, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by  $F(x) = \int_a^x f$ . By our hypothesis, the set  $\{F(x) : x \in [a, \infty)\}$  is bounded above. Hence this set has a least upper bound which we call  $L$ . We claim that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = L.$$

We now prove this claim. Let  $\epsilon > 0$ . There exist some real number  $t \in [a, \infty)$  such that  $F(t) > L - \epsilon$ . This is true because no real number less than  $L$  can be an upper bound for  $\{F(x) : x \in [a, \infty)\}$ .

Now since the function  $f$  is nonnegative, we see that the function  $F$  is increasing. Suppose that  $s > t$ . Then

$$L - \epsilon < F(t) \leq F(s) \leq L < L + \epsilon.$$

It now follows from the definition of the limit that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = L.$$

This proves the claim. It follows from Definition 27 that the improper integral  $\int_a^\infty f$  converges and  $\int_a^\infty f = L$ .

□

We next give an important test for determining whether improper integrals converge or diverge.

**Theorem 30. (Comparison test)** Let  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ , and let  $f, g : [a, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Suppose that both  $f$  and  $g$  are Riemann integrable on  $[a, b]$  for each  $b > a$ . Suppose that  $0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$  for all  $x \geq a$ . If  $\int_a^\infty g$  converges, then  $\int_a^\infty f$  also converges.

**Proof.** Set  $M = \int_a^\infty g$ . Then  $M$  is a nonnegative real number, and for all  $x \geq a$  we have

$$0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x) \leq M.$$

By Theorem 29,  $\int_a^\infty f$  converges.

□

It is important to note that the contrapositive of the conclusion of Theorem 3 is, of course, true. This is the contrapositive:

If  $\int_a^\infty f$  diverges, then  $\int_a^\infty g$  also diverges.

So the comparison test can be used to show that certain improper integrals converge, and certain improper integrals diverge.

In applying the comparison test to solve a given problem, the difficult part is to find another function to compare the given function to. Sometimes we can use a function of the form  $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ . Recall that this improper integral converges if  $p > 1$  and diverges if  $p \leq 1$ .

Finally, we look at the notion of absolute convergence of an improper integral.

**Definition 31.** Let  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ , and let  $f : [a, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Suppose that  $f$  is Riemann integrable on  $[a, b]$  for each  $b > a$ . We say that  $\int_a^\infty f$  converges absolutely if and only if  $\int_a^\infty |f|$  converges.

We have the following theorem.

**Theorem 32.** Let  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ , and let  $f : [a, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Suppose that  $f$  is Riemann integrable on  $[a, b]$  for each  $b > a$ . If  $\int_a^\infty f$  converges absolutely, then  $\int_a^\infty f$  converges.

This theorem and a proof are given in the text (Theorem 6.5.13 on page 269). Also, you should look at, Example 6.5.4 on page 269.

Please work on these exercises from the text. I will be going over several of these, but it is always best if you try to do them first.

Section 6.4, page 262 and 263, exercises 5 (all parts), 6 (all parts) 7 (parts a, b, e, h, j, k), 10 (all parts).

Section 6.5, Page 271 and 272, exercises 9 (parts a, b, c, f, g, i, j, k), 10 (parts a, b, c, d, e, f), 11 (Parts a, b), 12, 14.

Also, note that we will have a take home exam which I will post next Friday. You will have one week to complete the exam submit your work to me. The exam will be on Sections 6.4 and 6.5.

□