

1. Evaluate $\int_0^8 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$.

[Solution]

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^8 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_t^8 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)_t^8 \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left(8^{\frac{2}{3}} - t^{\frac{2}{3}} \right) \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

2. Evaluate $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sec x dx$.

[Solution]

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sec x dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^-} \int_0^t \sec x dx \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^-} \left(\ln |\sec x + \tan x| \right)_0^t \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^-} \ln |\sec t + \tan t| \\ &= \infty \end{aligned}$$

The improper integral $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sec x dx$ diverges.

3. Evaluate $\int_0^5 \frac{x}{x-2} dx$.

[Solution]

$$\int_0^5 \frac{x}{x-2} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \int_0^t \frac{x}{x-2} dx + \lim_{s \rightarrow 2^+} \int_s^5 \frac{x}{x-2} dx$$

Let $u = x - 2$, then $du = dx$.

When $x = 0$, $u = -2$ and when $x = t$, $u = t - 2$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Thus } \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \int_0^t \frac{x}{x-2} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \int_{-2}^{t-2} \frac{u+2}{u} du \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \int_{-2}^{t-2} \left(1 + \frac{2}{u}\right) du \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \left(u + 2 \ln|u|\right)_{-2}^{t-2} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \left[(t-2) - (-2) + 2 \ln|t-2| - 2 \ln 2\right] \\ &= -\infty \end{aligned}$$

The improper integral $\int_0^5 \frac{x}{x-2} dx$ diverges.

4. Use the Comparison Theorem to determine whether the integral $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{x}{x^3+1} dx$ is convergent or divergent.

[Solution]

Note that $x^3 + 1 > x^3$ for all x .

Thus $\frac{1}{x^3+1} < \frac{1}{x^3}$ for all x .

That is $\frac{x}{x^3+1} < \frac{x}{x^3}$ for all x .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Therefore, } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x}{x^3+1} dx &< \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x}{x^3} dx = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)_1^t \\ &= -\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{t} - 1\right) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

As a result, the improper integral $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{x}{x^3+1} dx$ converges.