

HW: p467 #2-24 evens

p467

21, 23, ~~17~~, ~~18~~, 11, 13,

$$\textcircled{11} \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \int_b^{-2} \frac{2 dx}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \int_b^{-2} \frac{2}{(x+1)(x-1)} dx$$

$$\frac{2}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-1} = \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \int_b^{-2} \left(\frac{-1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx$$

$$2 = A(x-1) + B(x+1)$$

$$\textcircled{A = -1}$$

$$\textcircled{B = 1}$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \left[-\ln|x+1| + \ln|x-1| \right]_b^{-2}$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| \right]_b^{-2}$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\ln \frac{-3}{-1} \right) - \ln \left| \frac{b-1}{b+1} \right|$$

$$\ln 3 - \ln 1$$

$$\ln 3 - 0 = \ln 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (13) \quad \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-1}^b \frac{dx}{x^2 + 5x + 6} &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-1}^b \frac{-1}{x+3} + \frac{1}{x+2} dx \\
 \frac{1}{x^2 + 5x + 6} &= \frac{A}{(x+3)} + \frac{B}{x+2} \\
 1 &= A(x+2) + B(x+3) \\
 A &= -1 \quad B = 1 \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} -\ln|x+3| + \ln|x+2| \Big|_{-1}^b \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(\frac{x+2}{x+3} \right) \Big|_{-1}^b \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(\frac{b+2}{b+3} \right) - \ln \left(\frac{-1+2}{-1+3} \right) \\
 &= 0 - \ln \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= -\ln \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \ln 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(23) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \int \frac{dx}{e^{-x}(e^{2x} + 1)}$$

$$= \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^{2x} + 1}$$

$$u = e^x$$

$$du = e^x dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1 \cdot du}{u^2 + 1} = \tan^{-1} u = \tan^{-1}(e^x)$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 \frac{du}{u^2 + 1} + \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b \frac{du}{u^2 + 1}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \tan^{-1}(e^x) \Big|_a^0 + \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \tan^{-1}(e^x) \Big|_0^b$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\tan^{-1}(e^1) - \tan^{-1}(e^0) \right) + \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(\tan^{-1}(e^\infty) - \tan^{-1}(e^0) \right)$$

$$\tan^{-1}(1) - \tan^{-1}(0) \quad \tan^{-1}(\infty) - \tan^{-1}(1)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \quad \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$