

Quiz 13, February 17, 2016

Find $\int_0^2 \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx$.

Answer: The function $\frac{1}{1-x^2}$ has a vertical asymptote at $x = 1$. We put a picture on another page. The integral is

$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^b \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx + \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \int_a^2 \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx.$$

We see that $1-x^2 = (1-x)(1+x)$. We find numbers A and B with

$$\frac{1}{1-x^2} = \frac{A}{1-x} + \frac{B}{1+x}.$$

Multiply both sides by $1-x^2$ to see

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

Plug in $x = -1$ to learn that $B = 1/2$. Plug in $x = 1$ to learn that $A = 1/2$. We have shown that

$$\frac{1}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right].$$

We verify before going any further. The right side is

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{(1+x) + (1-x)}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \frac{1}{1-x^2}. \checkmark$$

Now we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^b \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx + \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \int_a^2 \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^b \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right] dx + \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \int_a^2 \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right] dx \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{2} [-\ln|1-x| + \ln|1+x|] \Big|_0^b + \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{2} [-\ln|1-x| + \ln|1+x|] \Big|_a^2 \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{2} [-\ln|1-b| + \ln|1+b| - (-\ln|1| + \ln|1|)] \\ &\quad + \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{2} [-\ln|1-2| + \ln|1+2| - (-\ln|1-a| + \ln|1+a|)] \end{aligned}$$

We see that $\lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} [-\ln|1-b|] = +\infty$ and $\lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \ln|1-a| = -\infty$.

We conclude that this integral diverges.