

$$1. \int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)^3} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^b \frac{1}{(x+1)^3} dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^b (x+1)^{-3} dx \quad \leftarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = x+1 \\ du = dx \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{(x+1)^{-2}}{-2} \right]_2^b$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{-1}{2(x+1)^2} \right]_2^b$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{-1}{2(b+1)^2} - \frac{-1}{2(2+1)^2} \right)$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{18} = \boxed{\frac{1}{18}}$$

$$1. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b \frac{e^x}{(e^x)^2 + 1} dx$$

$$u = e^x$$
$$du = e^x dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_{e^0}^{e^b} \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\tan^{-1}(u) \right]_1^{e^b}$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\tan^{-1}(e^b) - \tan^{-1}(1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$1. \int_2^{\infty} \frac{\cos(\pi/x)}{x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^b \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{x})}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{b}} \cos(u) du$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{\pi}{x} \\ du &= -\frac{\pi}{x^2} dx \\ \frac{-1}{\pi} du &= \frac{1}{x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sin(u) \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{b}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{b}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right)$$

approaching 0!

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \left(\sin(0) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} (0 - 1) = \boxed{\frac{1}{\pi}}$$

$$1. \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2+x} dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{dx}{x(x+1)}$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\ln|x| - \ln|x+1| \right]_1^b$$

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

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln \left| \frac{b}{b+1} \right| - 0 - \ln|2| \right)$$

$$= \ln \left| \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b}{b+1} \right| - \ln|2|$$

$$= \ln|1| - \ln|2|$$

$$= 0 - \ln|2| =$$

$$\boxed{\ln \left| \frac{1}{2} \right|}$$

Partial Fractions

$$\frac{1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1}$$

$$1 = A(x+1) + Bx$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow A=1$$

$$x=-1 \Rightarrow B=-1$$