

November 16, 2015

$$f(x) = \frac{2x+3}{x-1} \quad n(x) = P(x)$$

$$x-1 \leftarrow D(x) = Q(x)$$

$x \neq 1 \rightarrow$ Vertical Asymptote
 $x=1$

* Horizontal Asymptote: $y = \frac{2}{1} = 2$
 $n=m \rightarrow \frac{2}{1} = 2$

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$$r(x) = \frac{2x-4}{x^2+2x+1}$$

$$x^2+2x+1=0$$

$$(x+1)(x+1)=0$$

$x \neq -1 \rightarrow$ V.A.: $x=-1$
H.A.: $y=0$

$$\frac{\text{degree } n(x)}{\text{degree } d(x)} = \frac{1}{2} \quad n < m \rightarrow y=0$$

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Horizontal Asymptotes

- ① $n < m \rightarrow y=0$
- ② $n = m \rightarrow y = \frac{a}{r}$
- ③ $n > m \rightarrow$ no H.A.

* Slant if m is exactly one less than n .

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$$f(x) = \frac{2x^3 + 2x}{x^2 - 1}$$

V.A.: $x=-1$
 $x=1$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$(x+1)(x-1) = 0$$

$$D(x) \rightarrow x^2 - 1 \quad \left[\frac{2x^3 + 0x^2 + 2x + 0}{-2x^3 + 2x} \right]$$

$$\frac{2x^3 + 0x^2 + 2x + 0}{-2x^3 + 2x}$$

$$\frac{4x}{0}$$

$\left[\frac{2x}{x^2-1} \right] \leftarrow R(x)$

$\left[\frac{2x}{x^2-1} \right] + \frac{4x}{x^2-1}$

↑
Slant A.

$y = mx + b$
 $y = 2x + 0$ S.A.

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