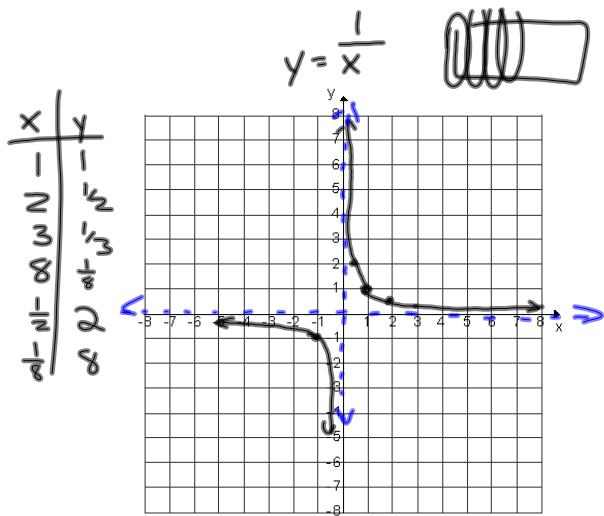


1-16-14

3<sup>rd</sup> Trig

Asymptotes



Horizontal Asymptotes

Bobo	Botn	Eats DC
↓	↓	↓
Bigger	Bigger	Exponents
On	On	Are
Bottom	Top	The
$y=0$	NONE	same
		Divide
		Coefficients

$$y = \frac{x^{\textcircled{3}} + 2x - 10}{x^{\textcircled{2}} - 1}$$

Bigger on Top **NONE**

$$y = \frac{3x^{\textcircled{2}} + 6x - 1}{5x^{\textcircled{3}} + 7}$$

BOBO  
 $y=0$

$$y = \frac{\boxed{5}x^{\textcircled{3}} + 1}{\boxed{10}x^{\textcircled{3}} + 7x - 1}$$

EATS DC

$$\downarrow y = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Give Horizontal Asymptote

①  $y = \frac{6x^2-1}{x}$  Bot None

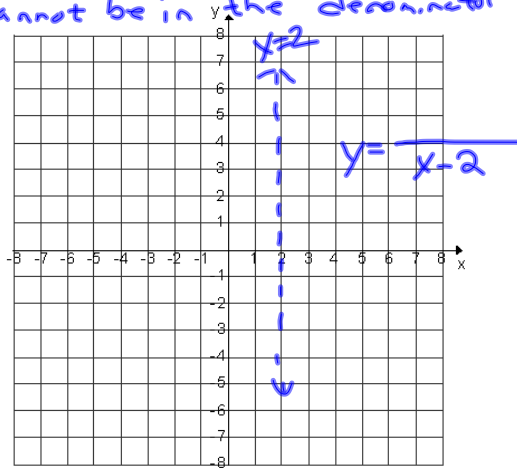
②  $y = \frac{8x+1}{5x^2-2}$  Bot  $y=0$

③  $y = \frac{2x^{10}+6x-1}{x^{10}+5x+2}$  Etc etc  $y=2$

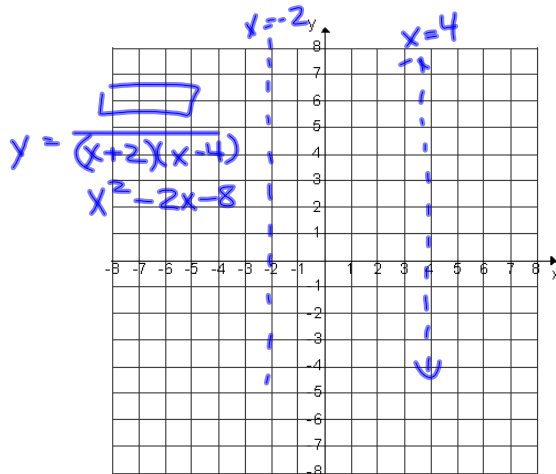
④  $y = \frac{x^4+6x-1}{x^5+5}$  BOB  $y=0$

Vertical Asymptote

→ determined by what  $x$  cannot be in the denominator



How can I get this



Give vertical asymptote  
for

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = \frac{5x^3 + 7}{x - 4} \quad x = 4$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = \frac{6x^{10} - 5x + 1}{x} \quad x = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y = \frac{2x^3 + 6x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 5x + 4} \quad x = -4 \text{ and } x = -1$$

$(x+4)(x+1)$

Give horizontal and  
vertical asymptotes.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = \frac{3x^4 + 5}{x - 2}$$

H: Bot + NONE

V:  $x = 2$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = \frac{x^2 - 8}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$$

H: Eats DC  $y = 1$

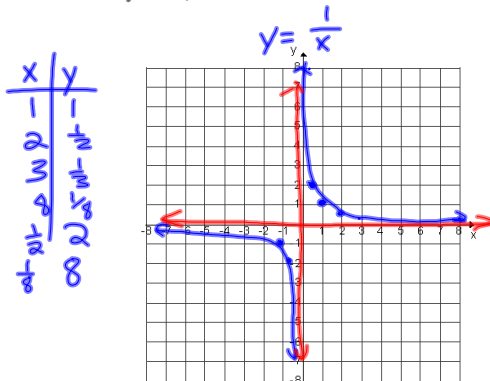
V:  $x^2 + 3x + 2 \neq 0$   
 $(x+2)(x+1) \neq 0$

$x = -2$  and  $x = -1$

1-16-14

4<sup>th</sup> Trig

### Asymptotes



### Horizontal Asymptotes

Bobo Botn Eats DC  
 ↓ ↓ Exponents  
 Bigger on Arc  
 Bottom Top The  
 $y=0$  **NONE** Same  
 Divide  
 Coefficients

①  $y = \frac{x^4 + 6x - 1}{x^2 - 60}$   
 Bot **None**

②  $y = \frac{2x^3 + 1}{x^2 - 2x + 7}$   
 Eats DC  
 $y = 2$

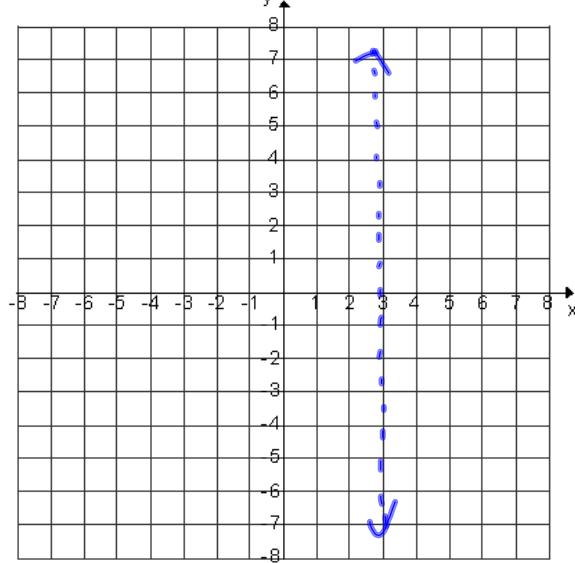
③  $y = \frac{x^4 + 7x}{x^6 - 5x + 10000}$   
 Bob  **$y=0$**

④  $y = \frac{x^4 - 6x^3 + x - 1}{5x^3 + 2x - 6}$   
 Bot **None**

⑤  $y = \frac{5x^2 + 6x}{3x^2 - 1}$   
 EATS DC  
 $y = \frac{5}{3} = 1\frac{2}{3}$

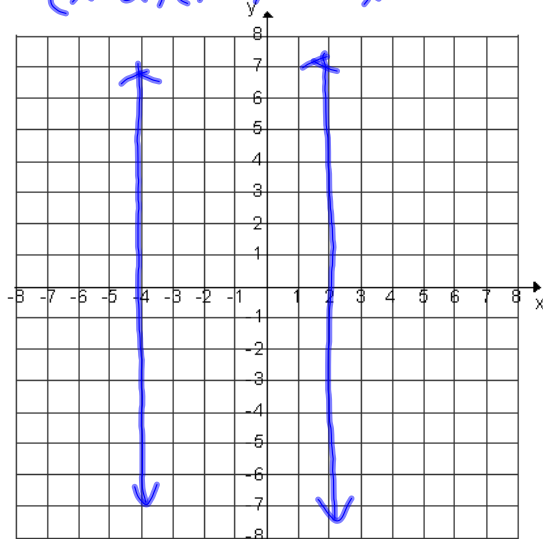
Vertical

$$y = \frac{\boxed{\phantom{0000}}}{x-3}$$



Vertical asymptotes are determined by what  $x$  cannot be in the denominator.

$$y = \frac{\boxed{\phantom{0000}}}{(x-2)(x+4)} = \frac{\boxed{\phantom{0000}}}{x^2+2x-8}$$



Determine the  
vertical asymptote  
for these equations

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = \frac{6x^{100}}{x+8} \quad x = -8$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = \frac{x^2 - 8}{x} \quad x = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y = \frac{x^3 + 6x - 10}{x^2 + 5x + 4} \quad x = -1 \text{ and } x = -4$$

$$(x+1)(x+4)$$

Give horizontal & vertical

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = \frac{x^4 + 6x - 1}{x - 5} \quad \text{Bot None Horiz.}$$

$$\text{Vert. } x = 5$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = \frac{6x - 1}{x^2 + 6x + 5} \quad \text{H: Bob } y = 0$$

$$\text{V: } x = -5 \quad x = -1$$

$$(x+5)(x+1)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y = \frac{x^2 - 6x - 10}{x^2 + 8x + 7} \quad \text{H: Eat O C } y = 1$$

$$\text{V: } x = -7 \quad x = -1$$

$$(x+7)(x+1)$$