

## 3.5a Problems

Example 1. How does a slant asymptote differ from a vertical asymptote? from a horizontal asymptote?

Vertical asymptote  $\rightarrow |f| \rightarrow \infty$  at finite value of  $x$

Horizontal asymptote  $\rightarrow f \rightarrow$  finite value as  $|x| \rightarrow \infty$

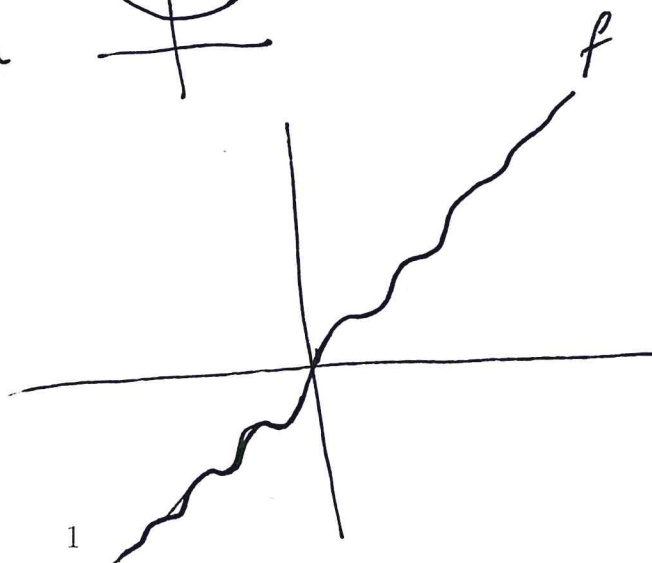
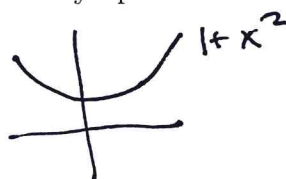
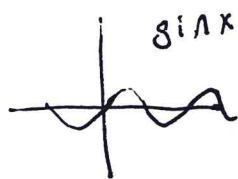
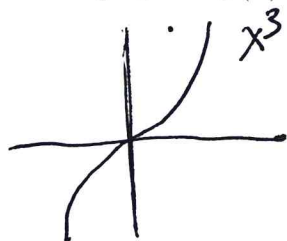
slant asymptote  $\rightarrow |f| \rightarrow \infty$  as  $|x| \rightarrow \infty$

and the growth is linear.

Example 2. (a) Plot the graph of  $f(x) = x + \sin x$ , does it have a slant asymptote?

"Linear part of  $f$ " is  $x$  remainder is  $\sin(x)$ . But  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin x = \text{DNE}$ ,  
 so there is no slant asymptote.

(b) Plot the graph of  $f(x) = \frac{x^3 + \sin x}{1 + x^2}$ , does it have a slant asymptote?



# MTH132 - Examples

Example 3. Practice long division of the following rational expressions.

(a)  $\frac{x^4}{x^2+1}$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2-1 \\ x^2+1 \overline{) x^4} \\ \underline{x^4+x^2} \phantom{+3} \\ -x^2 \phantom{+3} \\ \underline{-x^2-1} \phantom{+3} \\ \phantom{-x^2-1} +1 \end{array}$$

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

(b)  $\frac{x^5+2x^4+3}{x^2+1}$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3+x^2-x-2 \\ x^2+1 \overline{) x^5+2x^4+3} \\ \underline{x^5+x^3} \phantom{+3} \\ -x^3+2x^4+3 \\ \underline{2x^2+2x^4} \\ -x^3-2x^2+3 \\ \underline{-x^3-x} \phantom{+3} \\ -2x^2+x+3 \\ \underline{-2x^2-2} \phantom{+3} \\ \phantom{-2x^2-2} -x+5 \end{array}$$

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

$\frac{x^3+3x^2+5}{x^2+1}$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+3 \\ x^2+1 \overline{) x^3+3x^2+5} \\ \underline{x^3+x} \phantom{+5} \\ 2x^2-x+5 \\ \underline{2x^2+2} \phantom{+5} \\ -x+3 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{x^3+3x^2+5}{x^2+1} = x+3 + \frac{-x+2}{x^2+1}$$

Example 4. Find the slant asymptote of the function  $f(x) = \frac{x^3+4x^2+x-8}{x^2-x-2}$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+5 \\ x^2-x-2 \overline{) x^3+4x^2+x-8} \\ \underline{x^3-x^2-2x} \phantom{-8} \\ 5x^2+3x-8 \\ \underline{5x^2-5x-10} \phantom{-8} \\ 8x+2 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{x^3+4x^2+x-8}{x^2-x-2} = x+5 + \frac{8x+2}{x^2-x-2}$$

∴ slant asymptote:

$$y = x+5$$