

#5

Asymptotes

Graph the function

$$y(x) = \frac{x^3 + 4}{2x^2 + x - 1}$$

Solution

⇒ Y-intercept, $x = 0$

$$y(0) = \frac{4}{-1} = -4 ; (0, -4)$$

⇒ x-intercept; $y(x) = 0$

$$\frac{x^3 + 4}{2x^2 + x - 1} = 0$$

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Asymptotes

$$x^3 + 4 = 0$$

$$x^3 = -4$$

$$x \doteq -1.6 ; (-1.6, 0)$$

⇒ Vertical Asymptotes

Factor the denominator

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Asymptotes

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

$$2(-1) = -2$$

$$2x^2 + \underbrace{2x - x}_{\substack{\text{Middle} \\ \text{Term}}} - 1 = 0$$

$$(2x^2 + 2x) + (-x - 1) = 0 \quad \text{Group}$$

$$2x(x+1) - (x+1) = 0 \quad \text{Factor}$$

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Asymptotes

$$(2x-1)(x+1) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \& \quad x = -1$$

We must analyze the behavior of $y(x)$ with x -values very, very close to

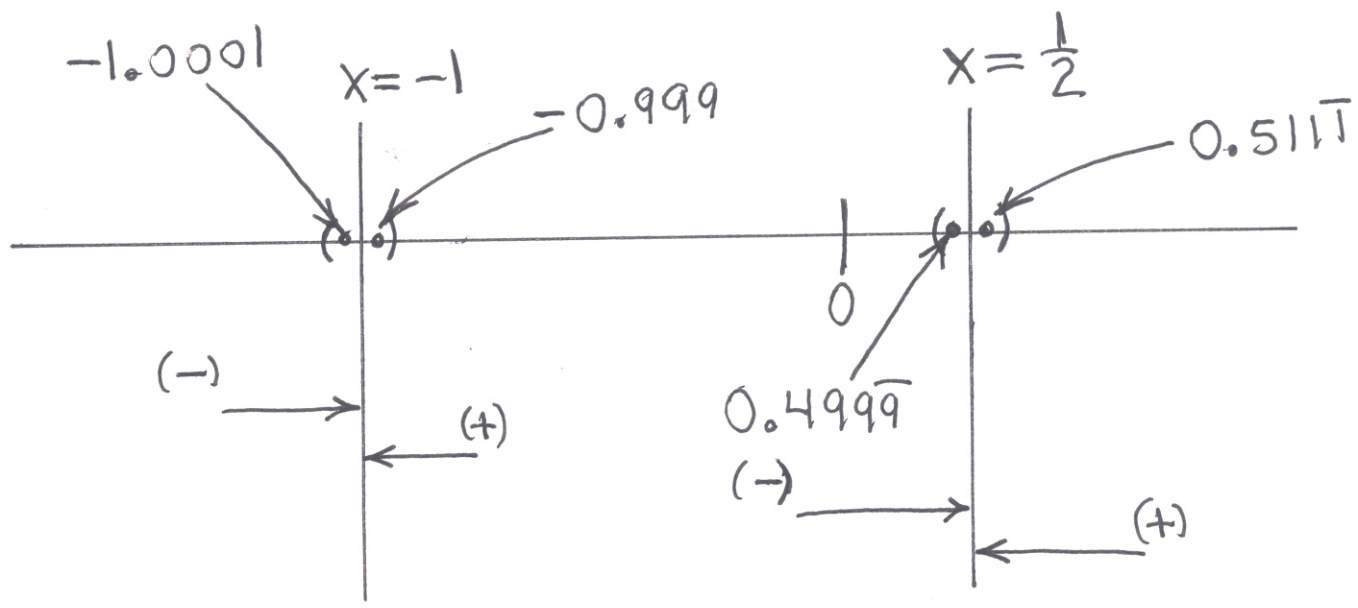
$$x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \& \quad x = -1$$

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Asymptotes



$$y(x) = \frac{x^3 + 4}{(2x - 1)(x + 1)}$$

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Asymptotes

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x^3 + 4}{(2x - 1)(x + 1)} \Rightarrow \frac{(+)}{(-)(-)} \Rightarrow (+)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} y(x) \Rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x^3 + 4}{(2x - 1)(x + 1)} \Rightarrow \frac{(+)}{(-)(+)} \Rightarrow (-)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} y(x) \Rightarrow -\infty$$

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Asymptotes

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^-} \frac{x^3 + 4}{(2x - 1)(x + 1)} \Rightarrow \frac{(+)}{(-)(+)} \Rightarrow (-)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^-} y(x) \Rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{x^3 + 4}{(2x - 1)(x + 1)} \Rightarrow \frac{(+)}{(+)(+)} \Rightarrow (+)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} y(x) \Rightarrow +\infty$$

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⑦

#5) Asymptotes

⇒ Slant Asymptote

since the power of the leading term in the numerator is one greater than the power of the leading term in the denominator, a slant asymptote exists.

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Asymptotes

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} \\ 2x^2 + x - 1 \overline{) x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 4} \\ - (x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x) \\ \hline -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + 4 \\ - (-\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}) \\ \hline \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{15}{4} \end{array}$$

$$y(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{15}{4}\right)}{2x^2 + x - 1}$$

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⑤

Asymptotes

As $x \rightarrow \pm \infty$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{15}{4}\right)}{2x^2 + x - 1} \rightarrow 0$$

The slant asymptote is

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}$$

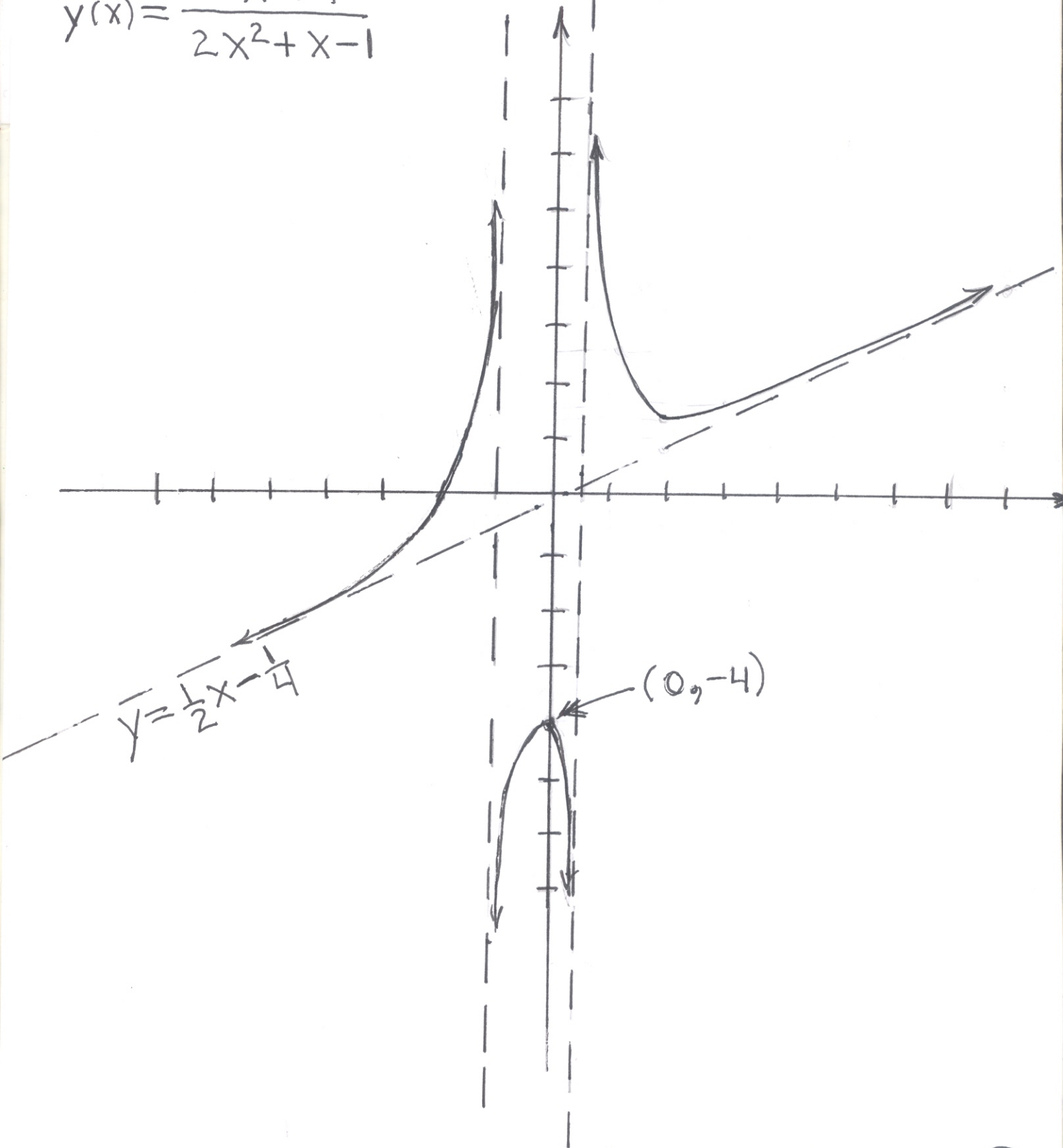
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#5

Asymptotes

$$y(x) = \frac{x^3 + 4}{2x^2 + x - 1}$$

$x = -1$ $x = \frac{1}{2}$



$$y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}$$

$(0, -4)$

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