

Homework p95:55-62

In Exercises 55–62, use a method of your choice to find all horizontal and vertical asymptotes of the function.

55. $f(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}$
 H.A. $y=1$
 V.A. $x=1$

57. $g(x) = \frac{x+2}{3-x}$
 H.A. $y=-1$
 V.A. $x=3$

59. $f(x) = \frac{x^2+2}{x^2-1}$
 H.A. $y=1$
 V.A. $x=1$
 V.A. $x=-1$

61. $g(x) = \frac{x^2-1}{x^3-8}$
 V.A. at $x=2$
 H.A. at $y=0$

56. $q(x) = \frac{x-1}{x}$
 V.A. at $x=0$
 H.A. at $y=1$ same degree

58. $q(x) = 1.5^x$
 No V.A. → No Rest.
 H.A. $y=0$

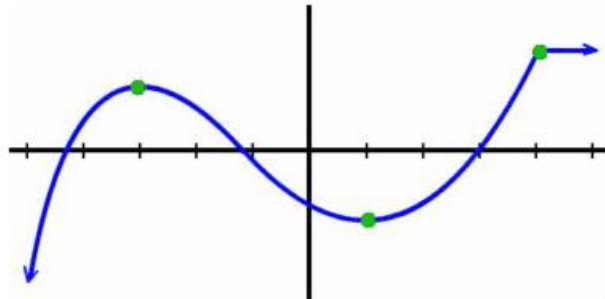
60. $p(x) = \frac{4}{x^2+1}$
 H.A. at $y=0$
 V.A. None

62. $h(x) = \frac{2x-4}{x^2-4} = \frac{2(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+2)}$
 H.A. at $y=0$
 V.A. at $x=-2$
 No → hole at $x=2$
 Yes

V.A. x value $D=0$

Hole at x value both N and $D=0$

Local Extrema (Relative extrema)



DEFINITION Increasing, Decreasing, and Constant Function on an Interval

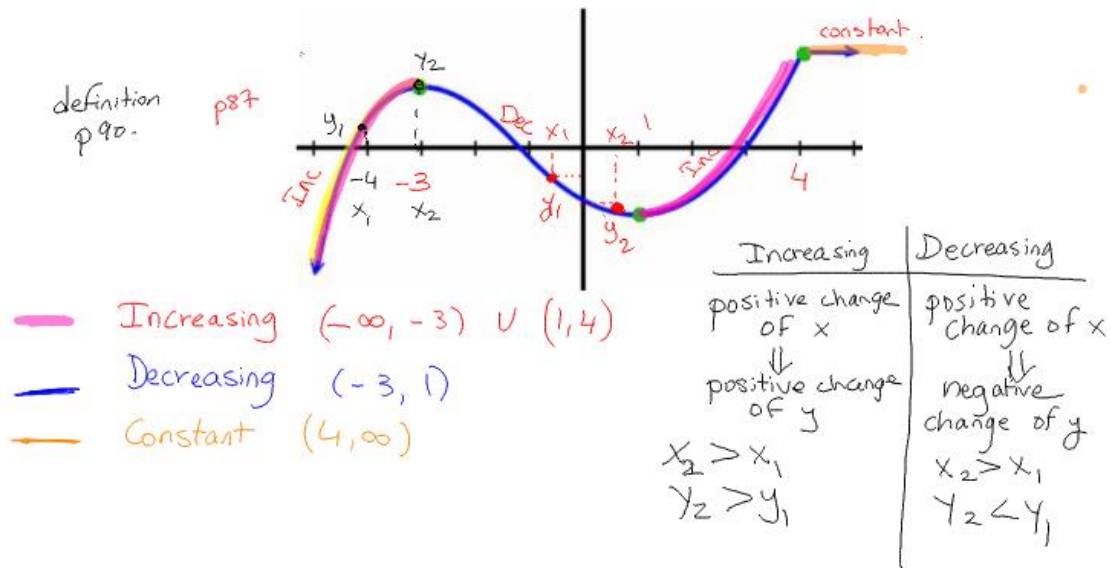
A function f is **increasing** on an interval if, for any two points in the interval, a positive change in x results in a positive change in $f(x)$.

A function f is **decreasing** on an interval if, for any two points in the interval, a positive change in x results in a negative change in $f(x)$.

A function f is **constant** on an interval if, for any two points in the interval, a positive change in x results in a zero change in $f(x)$.

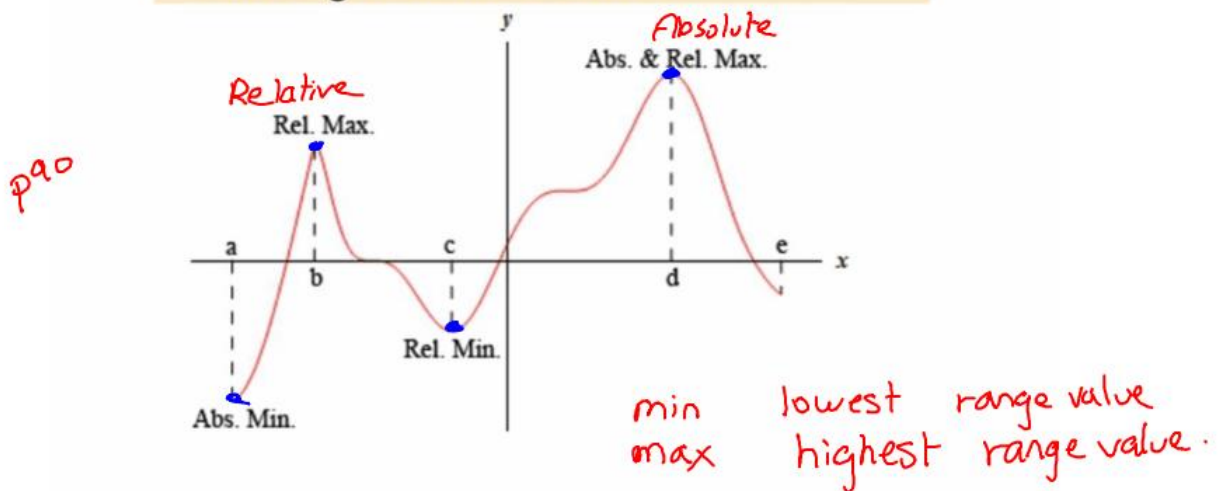
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Increasing/Decreasing Intervals



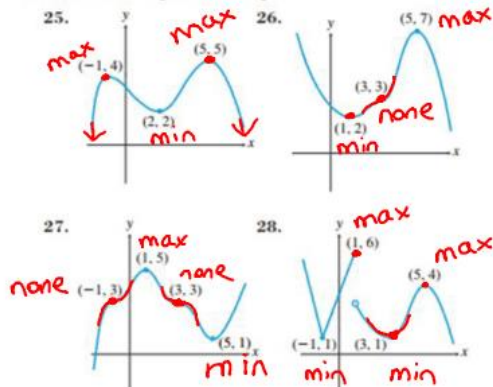
Extrema

Finding Max/Min Values

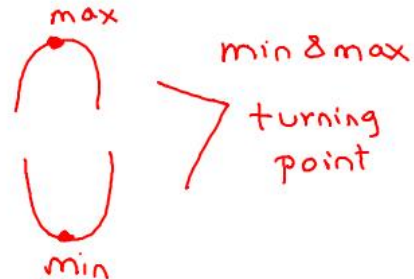


Definition p90

In Exercises 25–28, state whether each labeled point identifies a local minimum, a local maximum, or neither. Identify intervals on which the function is decreasing and increasing.



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Homework

- P95 #41-46 Sketch the graph next to each equation. Label max/min. Write increasing/Decreasing Interval.