

But what happens when the degree of the numerator is greater than the degree of the denominator?

Example:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3 - x^2 + 400x}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

Practice:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7x^5 - 2x^4 - 10x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1}$$

Practice Problems: 5.1: # Anything you feel is valuable (This section is Precalc 12 and early limit review)

5.2: # 1-3 (do what you need), 4, 6, 11

5.6: # 1-3



5.2 # 7-10

Desmos Asymptote Activity

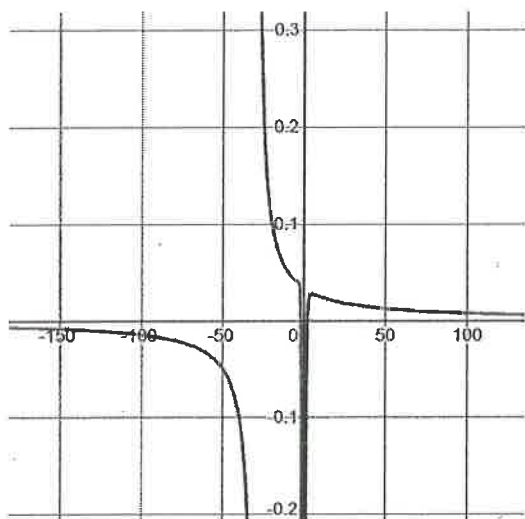
I want you to find the equation to the horizontal and slant asymptotes by using Desmos to graph and compare the rational function to the equation to the asymptote as I showed in class.

Go to:

desmos.com/calculator/rhnw0r4upz

Find the equation to the horizontal/slant asymptote and graph the asymptote along with the graph.

1.

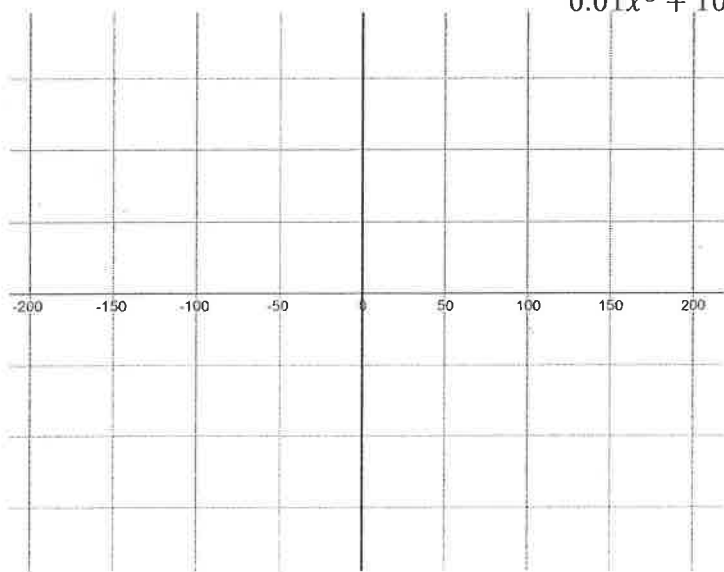


$$\frac{x^6 - 5x^3 - 100}{x^7 + 30x^6} = f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^6 - 5x^3 - 100}{x^7 + 30x^6}$$

$$\approx \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^7} = 0$$

2.



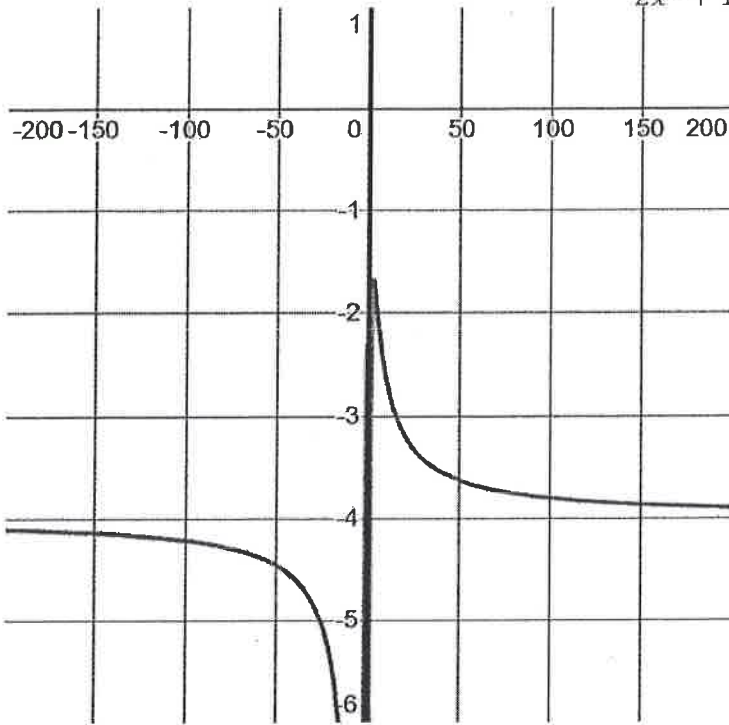
$$\frac{-x^5 + 100x^3 - 200}{0.01x^8 + 100}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x^5 + 100x^3 - 200}{0.01x^8 + 100}$$

$$\approx \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{0.01x^8} = 0$$

3.

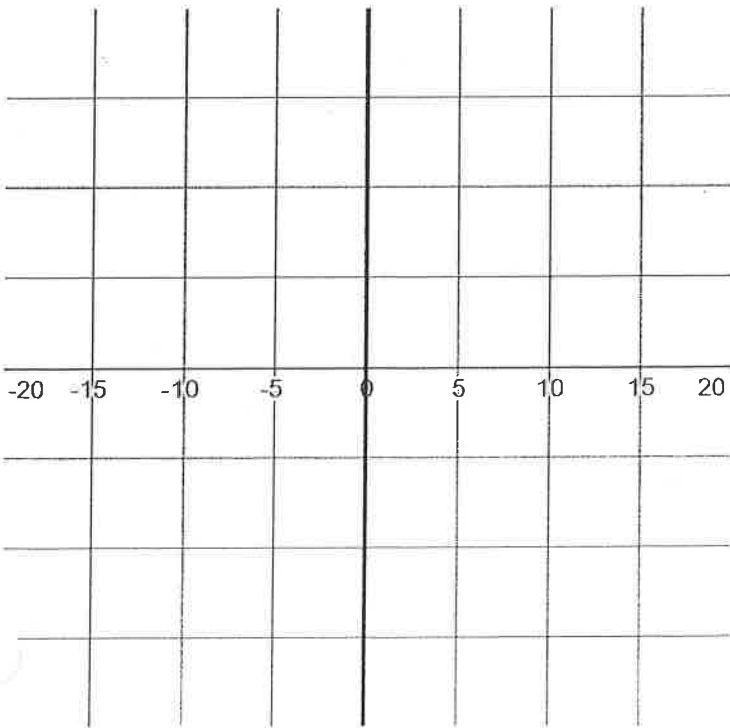
$$\frac{-8x^4 + x^3 - 20}{2x^4 + 10x^3 - 18x}$$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-8x^4 + x^3 - 20}{2x^4 + 10x^3 - 18x}$
 Same
 $\equiv \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-8x^4}{2x^4} = -4$
 less than x^4 (1)
 less than x^4 on top (2)

4.

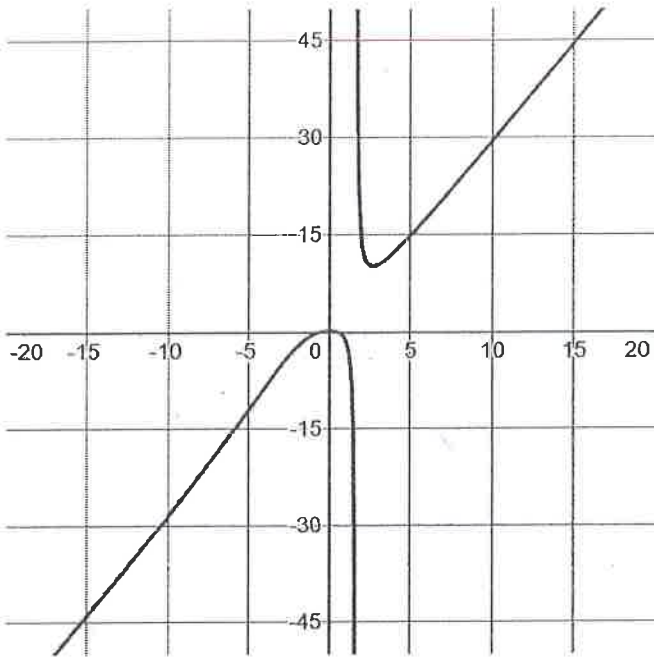
$$\frac{20x^3 - 6x^2 + 15x}{4x^3 - 10x^2 + 1}$$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{20x^3 - 6x^2 + 15x}{4x^3 - 10x^2 + 1}$
 Same
 $\equiv \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{20x^3}{4x^3} = 5$
 less than x^3 bottom (1)
 less than x^3 on top (2)

5.

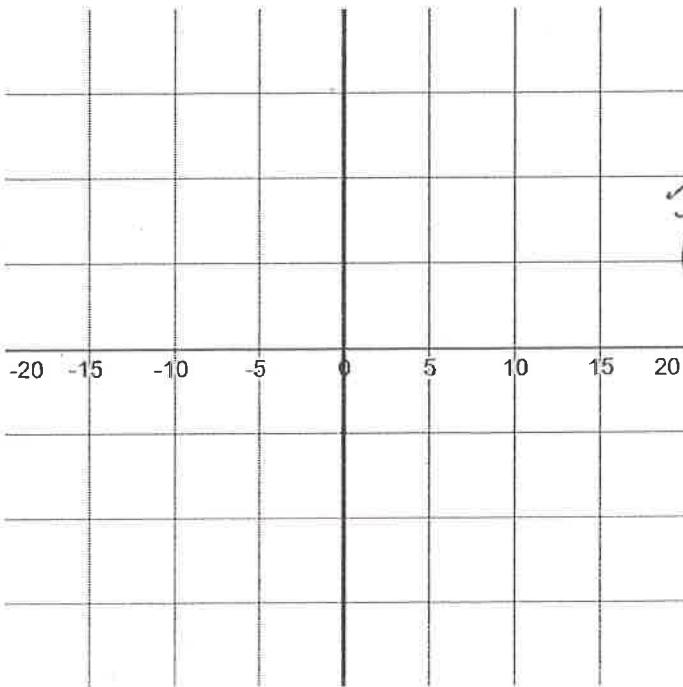
$$\frac{3x^4 + 10x^2 - 3}{x^3 + 7x - 16}$$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^4 + 10x^2 - 3}{x^3 + 7x - 16}$
 less than x^3 bottom ①
 $\frac{3x^4 + 10x^2 - 3}{x^3 + 7x - 16}$
 less than x^2 ②
 1 bigger (need 1 more term, x^2)
 $\equiv \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^4}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3x$
 Slant asymptote $y = 3x$

6.

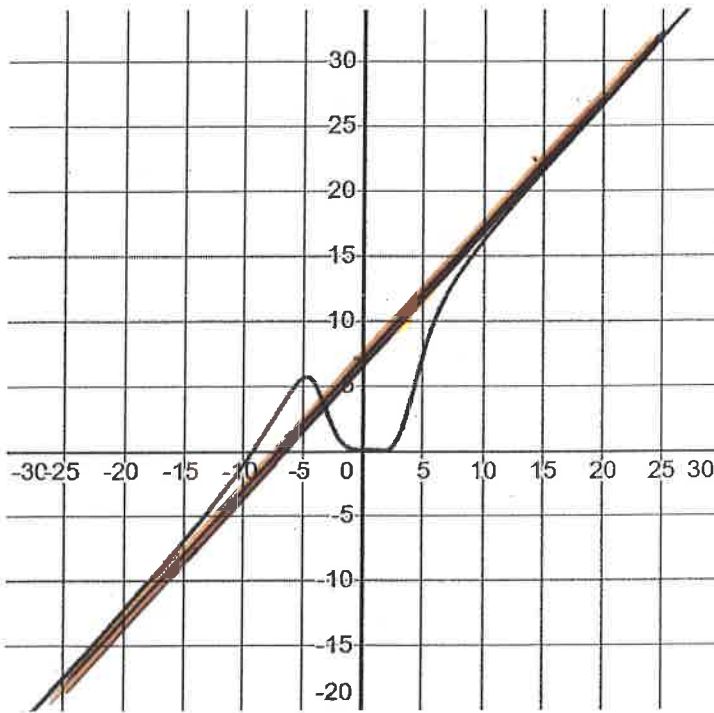
$$\frac{-x^5 - 4x^3 + 20x}{2x^4 + 5x^2 - 10}$$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x^5 - 4x^3 + 20x}{2x^4 + 5x^2 - 10}$
 less than x^4 on bottom ①
 $\frac{-x^5 - 4x^3 + 20x}{2x^4 + 5x^2 - 10}$
 less than x^3 ②
 1 bigger (need 1 more term, x^3)
 $\equiv \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x^5}{2x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x}{2}$
 slant asymptote $y = -\frac{x}{2}$

7.

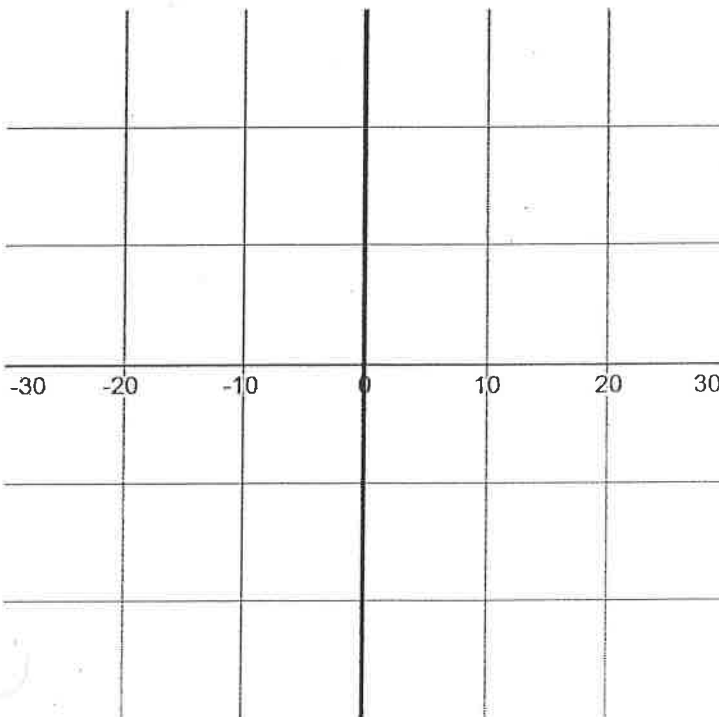
$$\frac{x^5 + 7x^4 - 20x^3 + 30}{x^4 - 10x^2 + 300}$$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^5 + 7x^4 - 20x^3 + 30}{x^4 - 10x^2 + 300}$
 less than x^4 on bottom (1)
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^5 + 7x^4}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + 7)$
 1 more on top so need term (x^3) 1 more less than x^3 (2)
 Slant asymptote $y = x + 7$

8.

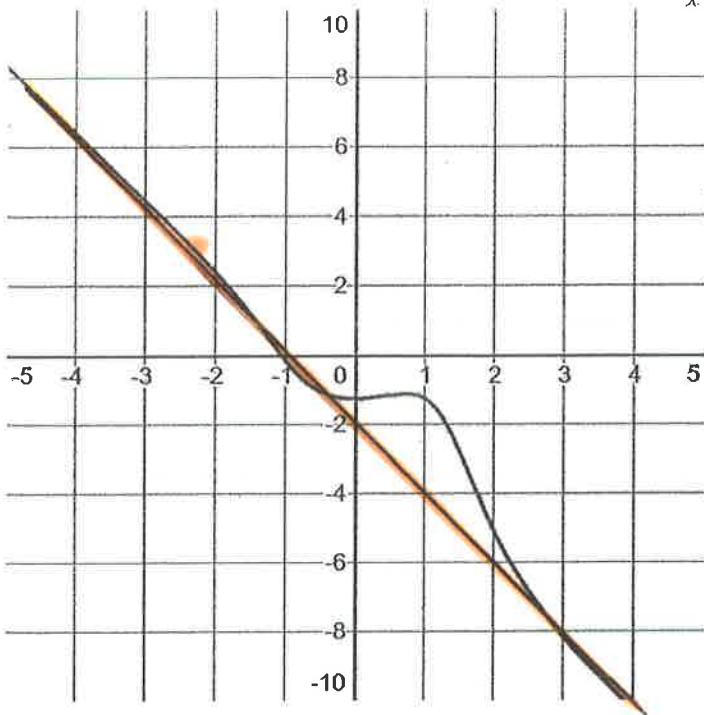
$$\frac{2x^4 - 10x^3 + 30x^2 - 100}{x^3 + 29x}$$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^4 - 10x^3 + 30x^2 - 100}{x^3 + 29x}$
 less than x^3 on bottom (1)
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^4 - 10x^3}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2x - 10)$
~~1~~ 1 more on top (need x^2 term) less than x^2 (2)
 Slant asymptote $y = 2x - 10$

9.

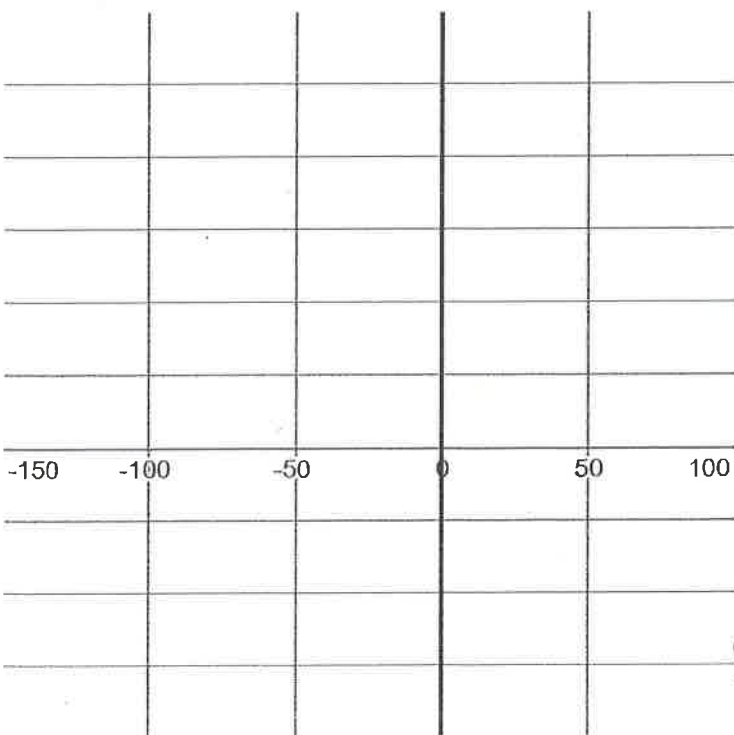
$$\frac{2x^5 - 3x^2 + 5}{-x^4 + x^3 - 4}$$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^5 - 3x^2 + 5}{-x^4 + x^3 - 4}$ less than x^4 ①
 less than x^3 ②
 I move need x^3
 $\equiv \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^5}{-x^4 + x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(-2x - 2 + \frac{2x^3}{x^4 + x^3} \right)$
 $\frac{2x^5}{-x^4 + x^3} \begin{array}{r} -2x - 2 \\ -(-2x^4 - 2x^4) \end{array}$
 $\frac{2x^4}{+2x^4 - 2x^3}$
 $2x^3 \rightarrow \text{remain}$
 slant asym.
 $y = -2x - 2$

10.

$$\frac{-x^3 + 3x - 10}{3x^2 + 18x - 20}$$



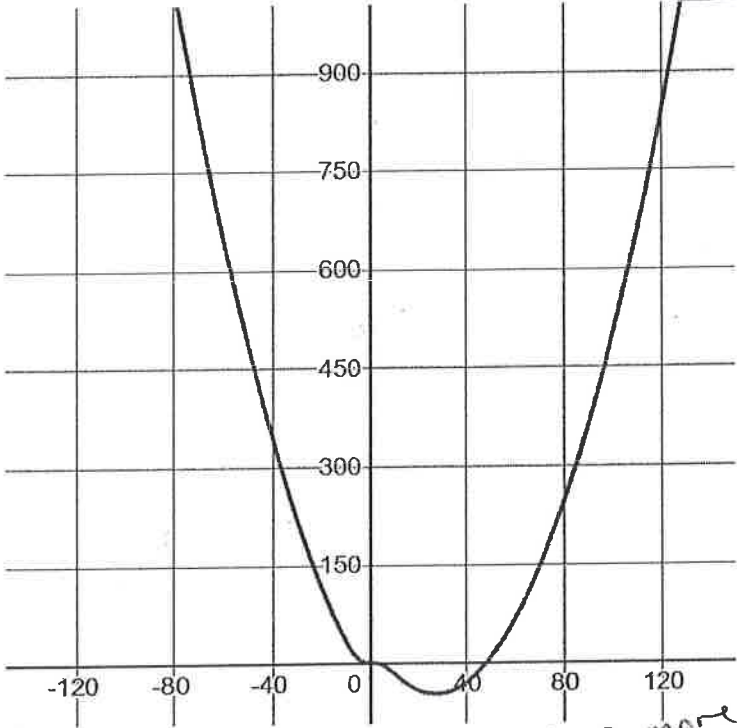
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x^3 + 3x - 10}{3x^2 + 18x - 20}$ less than x^2 ①
 less than x ②
 I move need x
 $\equiv \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x^3}{3x^2 + 18x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3}x + 2 + 0 \right)$
 $\frac{-x^3}{3x^2 + 18x} \begin{array}{r} -\frac{1}{3}x + 2 \\ -(-x^3 - 6x^2) \end{array}$
 $6x^2$
 $6x^2 + \text{Rema.}$
 Slant asym.
 $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 2$

11.

need 2 more
x and x^2
less than x^2 ①

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}$

$$\frac{0.1x^4 - 5x^3 + 8x^2 - 10x + 20}{x^2 + 100}$$



all

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.1x^2 - 5x - 2 \\ x^2 + 100 \overline{) 0.1x^4 - 5x^3 + 8x^2} \\ \underline{-(0.1x^4 + 10x^2)} \\ -5x^3 - 2x^2 \\ \underline{(-5x^3 - 500x)} \\ -2x^2 + 500x \\ \underline{-2x^2 - 200} \\ \text{Remaind.} \end{array}$$

asymptote is

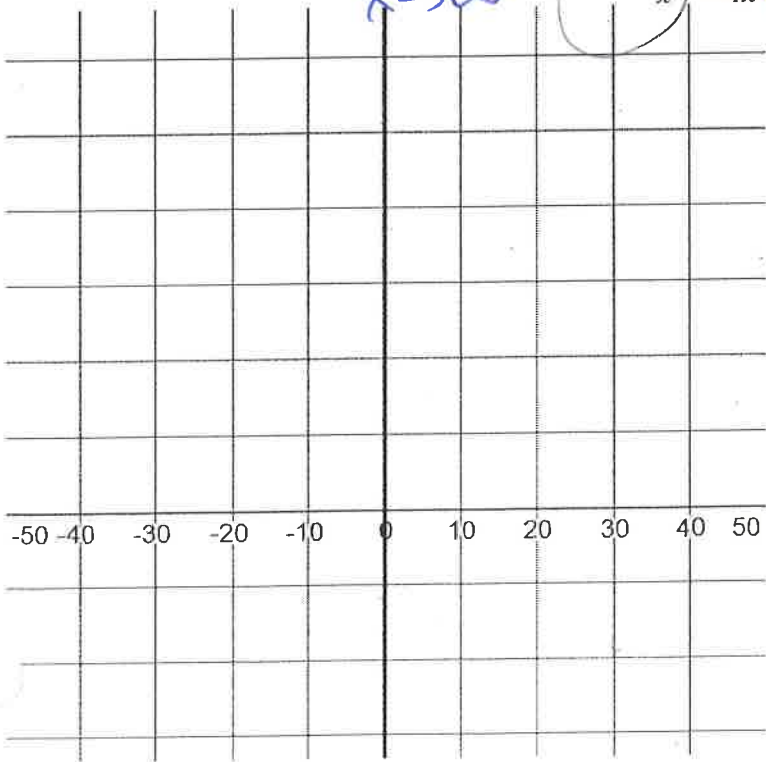
$$y = 0.1x^2 - 5x - 2$$

12.

need 2 more
 x^2 x
less than x^3 ①
less than x

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}$

$$\frac{(x^5 - 2x^4 + 5x^3 - 43x^2 + 30)}{x^3 - 4x + 100}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 2x + 9 \\ x^3 - 4x \overline{) x^5 - 2x^4 + 5x^3} \\ \underline{-(x^5 - 4x^3)} \\ -2x^4 + 9x^3 \\ \underline{-(-2x^4 + 8x^2)} \\ 9x^3 - 8x^2 \\ 9x^3 \dots \\ \text{Remaind.} \end{array}$$

asymptote is

$$y = x^2 - 2x + 9$$

In general, what strategies are you using and what patterns are you noticing? Be as specific as possible.