

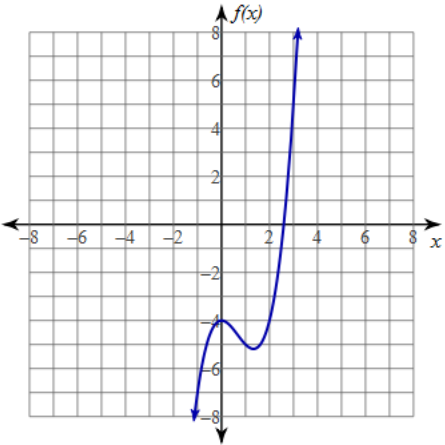
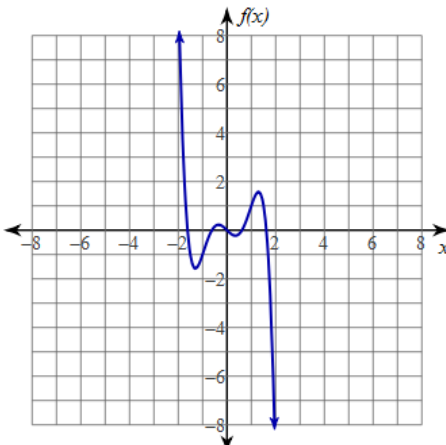
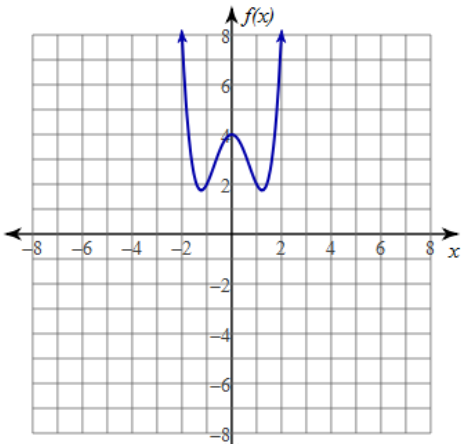
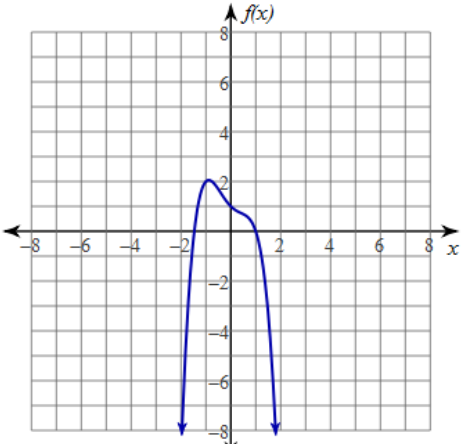
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Unit: Limits**

**Video: Limits Algebraically at Horizontal Asymptotes**

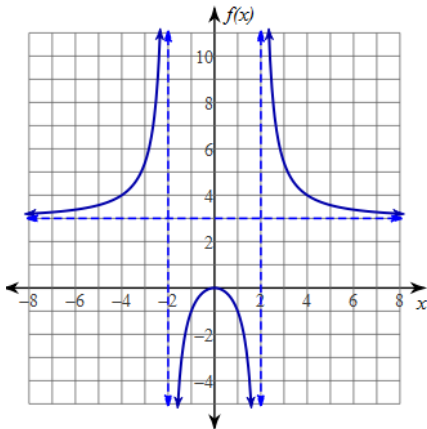
**Polynomial Functions-** Use the leading coefficient and the degree to determine the behavior as  $x$  approaches infinity or negative infinity.

Odd Degree	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Positive Leading Coefficient</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 4</math></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^3 - 2x^2 - 4) =</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^3 - 2x^2 - 4) =</math></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Negative Leading Coefficient</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>f(x) = -x^5 + 3x^3 - x</math></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (-x^5 + 3x^3 - x) =</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-x^5 + 3x^3 - x) =</math></p>
Even Degree	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Positive Leading Coefficient</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>f(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 + 4</math></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^4 - 3x^2 + 4) =</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^4 - 3x^2 + 4) =</math></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Negative Leading Coefficient</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>f(x) = -x^4 + x^2 - x + 1</math></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (-x^4 + x^2 - x + 1) =</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-x^4 + x^2 - x + 1) =</math></p>

**Rational Functions** - Use the Horizontal Asymptote Rules

**Rule #1:** If the degree of the numerator = degree of the denominator, then the horizontal asymptote is the ratio of the coefficients

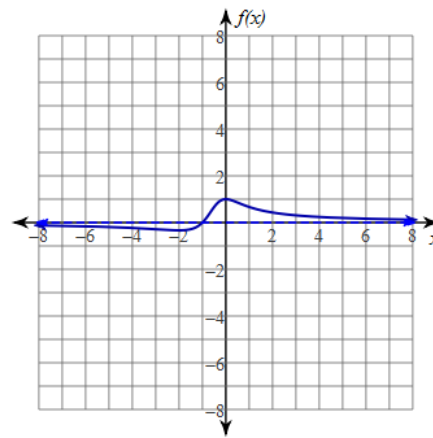
$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2}{x^2 - 4}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{3x^2}{x^2 - 4} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{3x^2}{x^2 - 4} \right) =$$

**Rule #2:** If the degree of the numerator is less than the degree of the denominator, then the horizontal asymptote is equal to  $y = 0$

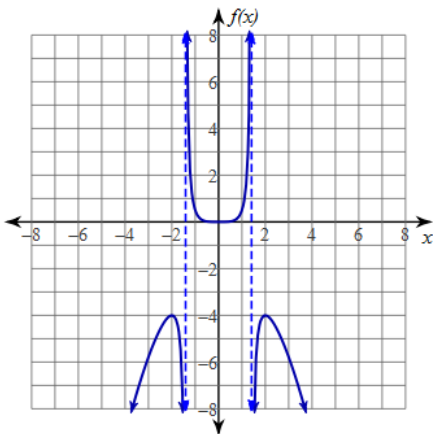
$$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1} \right) =$$

**Rule #3:** If the degree of the numerator is greater than the degree of the denominator, then there is no horizontal asymptote and the graph approaches either positive or negative infinity.

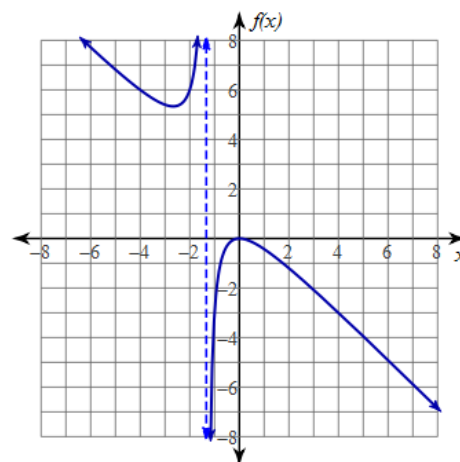
$$f(x) = -\frac{x^4}{2x^2 - 4}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{x^4}{2x^2 - 4} \right) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( -\frac{x^4}{2x^2 - 4} \right) =$$

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



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{3x^2}{3x+4} \right) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( -\frac{3x^2}{3x+4} \right) =$$