

# Math 3B: Lecture 2

Noah White

October 2, 2017

## Last time

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## Graphing using calculus: Why?

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- Building intuition
- Understand functions qualitatively
- Better understanding of derivatives

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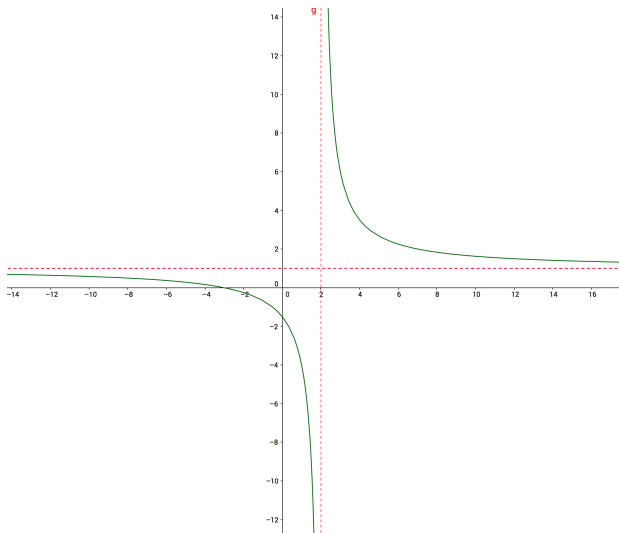
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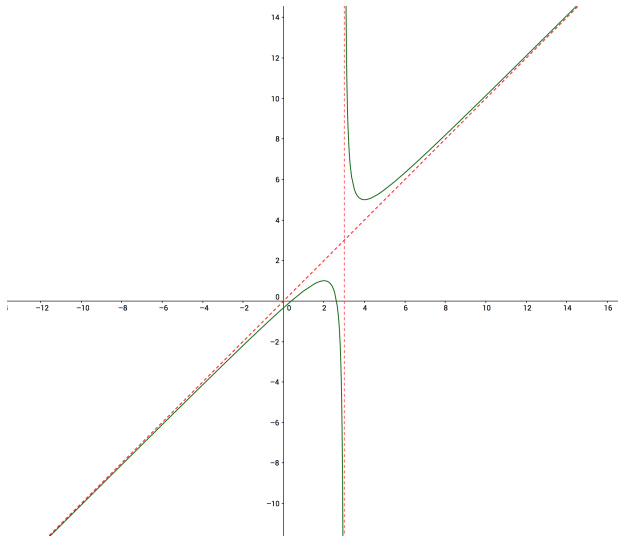
# Asymptotes

An **asmtote** is a line which the function approaches. Some examples:

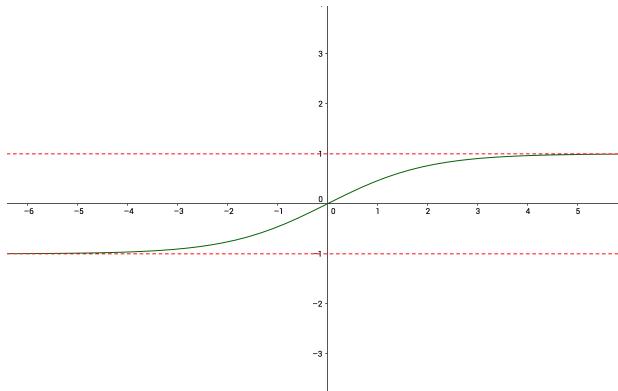




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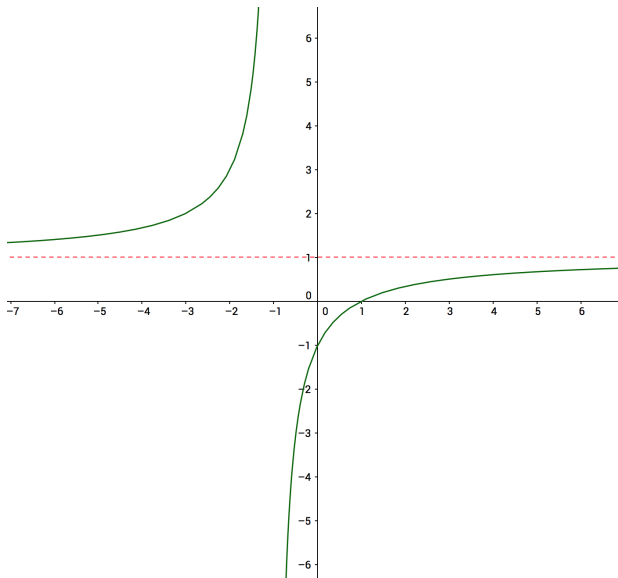
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### Example

Say  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ . In this case

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x-1}{x+1} = 1$$

## Finding horizontal asymptotes



## More examples

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$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t \ln t}{t-1} = \infty$$

No horizontal asymptotes.

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No horizontal asymptotes.

### Example

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## Finding verticle asymptotes

Verticle asymptotes happen when a function "blows up", or goes to infinity as it approaches a finite number. I.e. Is there a real number  $a$  so that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \pm\infty$$

or

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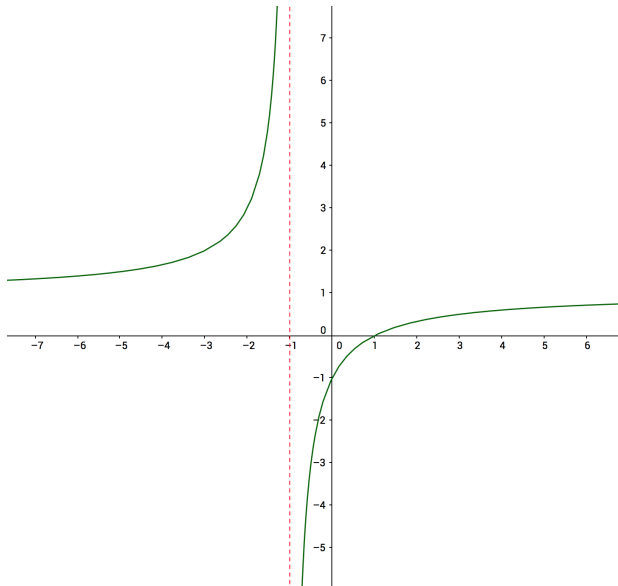
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \pm\infty$$

### Example

$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{1+x}$ , we have

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x-1}{1+x} = -\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x-1}{1+x} = \infty$$

## Finding verticle asymptotes

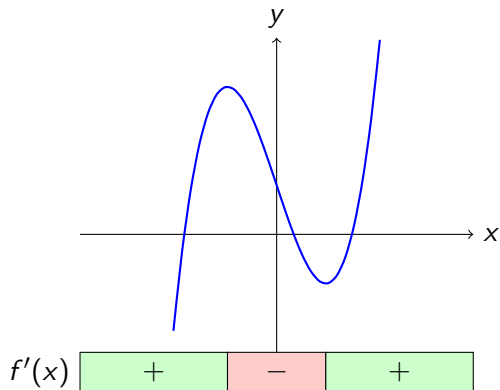


## Finding slanted asymptotes

Lets come back to this...

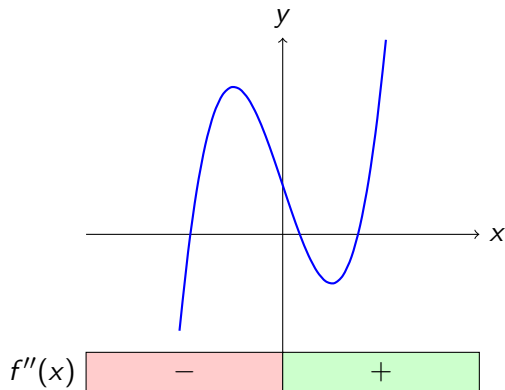
# The first derivative

The first derivative tells us **is the function going up or down?**



# The second derivative

The second derivative tells us **is the function concave up or down?**



## Example time

... On the board.