

ASINTOTAS

1. Calcula las siguientes asíntotas  $f(x) = \frac{x^2-x-6}{x^2-2x}$

dominio

$$x^2-2x=0 \\ x(x-2)=0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Dom } f(x) = \mathbb{R} - \{0, 2\}$$

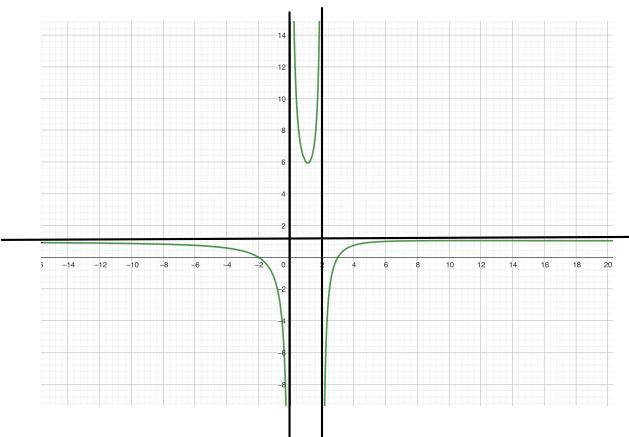
• Asintota vertical

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2-x-6}{x^2-2x} = \frac{-6}{0^-} \rightarrow (\text{ind}) \quad \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2-x-6}{x^2-2x} \rightarrow \frac{-6}{0^+} \rightarrow -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2-x-6}{x^2-2x} \rightarrow \frac{-6}{0^-} \rightarrow +\infty \end{cases}$$

$$x=0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2-x-6}{x^2-2x} = \frac{-4}{0^-} \rightarrow (\text{ind}) \quad \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2-x-6}{x^2-2x} \rightarrow \frac{-4}{0^+} \rightarrow +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2-x-6}{x^2-2x} \rightarrow \frac{-4}{0^+} \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$$

$$x=2$$



• Asintota horizontal

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2-x-6}{x^2-2x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \rightarrow (\text{ind}) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2} \rightarrow 1$$

$$y=1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2-x-6}{x^2-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+x-6}{x^2+2x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} (\text{ind}) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2} \rightarrow 1$$

para representar la fracción...

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & -100 & 100 \\ \hline y & 1 & 1 \\ \hline y = \frac{x^2-x-6}{x^2-2x} & & \end{array}$$

2. Determinar las asíntotas de la siguiente función  $f(x) = \frac{x^2+1}{x-1}$

dominio de la función

$$y = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \quad \text{Dom } f = \mathbb{R} - \{g(x)=0\}$$

$$x-1=0 \rightarrow x=1$$

$$\text{Dom } f(x) = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

Possible A.V. en  $x=1$

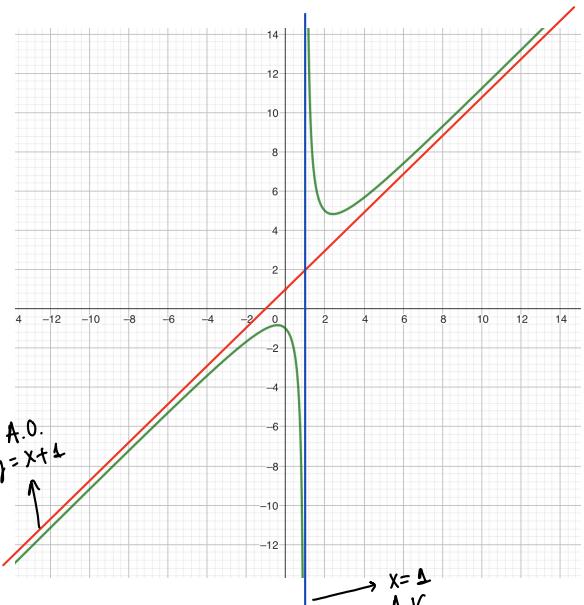
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2+1}{x-1} = \frac{2}{0^-} \rightarrow (\text{ind}) \quad \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2+1}{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{2}{0^-} \rightarrow -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2+1}{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{2}{0^+} \rightarrow +\infty \end{cases}$$

A.H.

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

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

Como no tenemos A.H. podemos calcular A.O.



A.O.

$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow \frac{x^2+1}{x-1} = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)+2}{x-1} \\ & \quad = \frac{x^2+x-1+2}{x-1} \\ & \quad = \frac{x^2+x+1}{x-1} \\ & \quad = \frac{x^2}{x-1} + \frac{x+1}{x-1} \\ & \quad = x + 1 + \frac{2}{x-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = x+1$$

para saber representar la curva sobre la asíntota...

$$\frac{x^2+1}{x-1} = (x+1) + \frac{2}{x-1} \quad \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2}{x-1} \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2}{x-1} \rightarrow 0^- \end{cases}$$

para poder representar A.O.

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} x & y \\ \hline 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{array}$$

ASINTOTAS

3. Calcular la asíntota oblicua de la función  $f(x) = \frac{3-x^2}{2x+2}$

Vamos a realizar por medio de los dos procedimientos

Primer tipo

$$\begin{array}{r} -x^2 + 3 \\ +x^2 + x \\ \hline x + 3 \\ -x - 1 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

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

Segundo tipo

$$y = mx + b$$

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

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

$$y = mx + n \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$$

4. Encontrar todas las asíntotas de la función  $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2-9}$

Dominio

$$y^2 - 9 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 3$$

$$\text{Dom } f(x) = \mathbb{R} - \{-3, 3\}$$

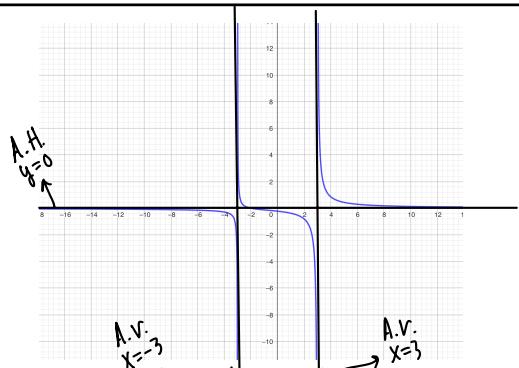
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{x+2}{x^2-9} = \frac{5}{0^-} \rightarrow -\infty \quad \boxed{x=3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \frac{x+2}{x^2-9} = \frac{-1}{0^+} \rightarrow +\infty \quad \boxed{x=-3}$$

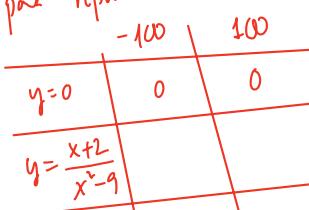
A.H.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+2}{x^2-9} \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ (ind)} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x^2} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x+2}{x^2-9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x+2}{x^2-9} \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ (ind)} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x}{x^2} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{x} \rightarrow 0$$



para representar la A.H.



5. Encontrar todas las asíntotas de la función  $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x}$

Dominio

$$x=0 \rightarrow \text{Dom } f(x) = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

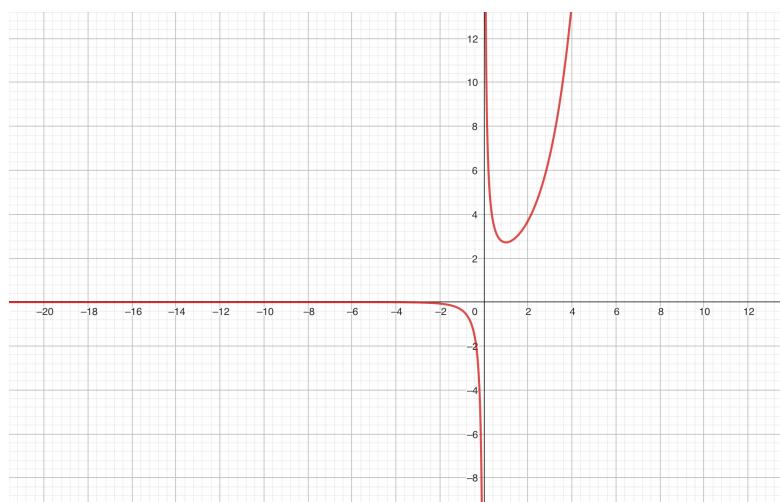
Asintota vertical

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x}{x} = \frac{1}{0^+} \text{ (ind)} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{0^+} \rightarrow +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^x}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{0^-} \rightarrow -\infty \end{array} \right.$$

Asintota Horizontal

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{-x \cdot e^x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\infty} \rightarrow 0$$



Tenemos una A.H.  
en la parte izquierda  
de la función.