Lecture 29 Section 3.3

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## **Objectives**

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• Use information derived from f(x), f'(x), and f''(x) to sketch the graph of y = f(x).

# **Vertical Asymptotes**

#### **Definition (Vertical Asymptote)**

The graph of a function f(x) has a **vertical asymptote** at x = c if

$$\lim_{x\to c^-} f(x) = +\infty \text{ or } -\infty$$

and/or

$$\lim_{x\to c^+} f(x) = +\infty \text{ or } -\infty.$$

## **Horizontal Asymptotes**

### **Definition (Horizontal Asymptote)**

The graph of a function f(x) has a **horizontal asymptote** y = b if

$$\lim_{x\to-\infty}f(x)=b$$

or

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}f(x)=b.$$

To sketch the graph of y = f(x), find the following:

• The domain of f(x).

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- Where f(x) is concave upward and where it is concave downward.

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- The *x*-intercepts and the *y*-intercepts.
- The vertical and horizontal asymptotes.
- Where f(x) is increasing and where it is decreasing.
- The relative extreme values.
- Where f(x) is concave upward and where it is concave downward.
- The inflection points.

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