

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{15} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x-2}{2x+1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(3 - \frac{2}{x})}{x(2 + \frac{1}{x})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - \frac{2}{x}}{2 + \frac{1}{x}} \\
 &= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3 - \frac{2}{x})}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2 + \frac{1}{x})} \\
 &= \frac{3 - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{x}}{2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x}} \\
 &= \frac{3 - 0}{2 + 0} \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{23} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+4x^6}}{2-x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^6(\frac{1}{x^6}+4)}}{x^3(\frac{2}{x^3}-1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^6} + 4}}{x^3 \left(\frac{2}{x^3} - 1\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^6} + 4}}{\frac{2}{x^3} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^6} + 4}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{x^3} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{0 + 4}}{0 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{-1}$$

$$= -2$$

24  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 4x^6}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^6 \left(\frac{1}{x^6} + 4\right)}}{x^3 \left(\frac{2}{x^3} - 1\right)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
(24) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+4x}}{2-x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^6} + 4}}{x^3 \left( \frac{2}{x^3} - 1 \right)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x^3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^6} + 4}}{x^3 \left( \frac{2}{x^3} - 1 \right)} \\
&\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^6} + 4}}{\frac{2}{x^3} - 1} \\
&= \frac{-\sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^6} + 4}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2}{x^3} - 1} \\
&= \frac{-\sqrt{0 + 4}}{0 - 1} \\
&= \frac{-2}{-1} \\
&= 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{27} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{9x^2 + x} - 3x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{9x^2 + x} - 3x)(\sqrt{9x^2 + x} + 3x)}{\sqrt{9x^2 + x} + 3x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(9x^2 + x) - (3x)^2}{\sqrt{9x^2 + x} + 3x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9x^2 + x - 9x^2}{\sqrt{9x^2 + x} + 3x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{9x^2 + x} + 3x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x \sqrt{9 + \frac{1}{x}} + 3x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x \left( \sqrt{9 + \frac{1}{x}} + 3 \right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{9 + \frac{1}{x}} + 3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{9 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x}} + 3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{9 + 3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3 + 3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\textcircled{31} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 - 3x^2 + x}{x^3 - x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 \left(1 - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)}{x^4 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x^4}\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x^4}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x^4} \right)} \\
&= \frac{1 - 0 + 0}{0 - 0 + 0} \\
&= \frac{1}{0} \\
&= \infty
\end{aligned}$$

Notice that  $\frac{1}{x}$  is still "jogging" to 0 when  $\frac{1}{x^3}$  has reached 0 so the denominator moves positively to 0.

41  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \ln(1+x^2) - \ln(1+x) \right]$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left( \frac{1+x^2}{1+x} \right) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{x^2 \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + 1 \right)}{x^2 \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \right)} \\
&\dots \quad \frac{1}{x^2} + 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} + 1}{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x}}$$

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

$$= \ln \frac{0 + 1}{0 + 0}$$

$$= \ln \frac{1}{0}$$

$$= \ln \infty$$

$$= \infty$$

$$\textcircled{49} \quad y = \frac{2x^2 + x - 1}{x^2 + x - 2} = \frac{x^2 \left( 2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{x^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2} \right)}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{2 + 0 - 0}{1 + 0 - 0} = 2 \text{ as } x \rightarrow \pm \infty$$

$$\longrightarrow \frac{2+0-0}{1+0-0} = 2 \text{ as } x \rightarrow \pm\infty$$

So  $y = 2$  is a horizontal asymptote.

Also,

$$x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x+2) - 1(x+2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+2)(x-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -2, x = 1$$

So  $x = -2$  and  $x = 1$  are vertical asymptotes.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{50} \quad y &= \frac{1+x^4}{x^2-x^4} = \frac{x^4 \left( \frac{1}{x^4} + 1 \right)}{x^4 \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - 1 \right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{x^4} + 1}{\frac{1}{x^2} - 1} \longrightarrow \frac{0+1}{0-1} = -1 \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \text{as } x \rightarrow \pm\infty \end{aligned}$$

So  $y = -1$  is a horizontal asymptote.