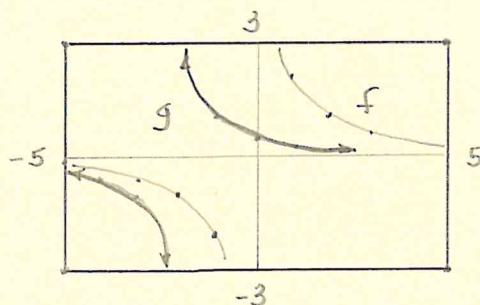
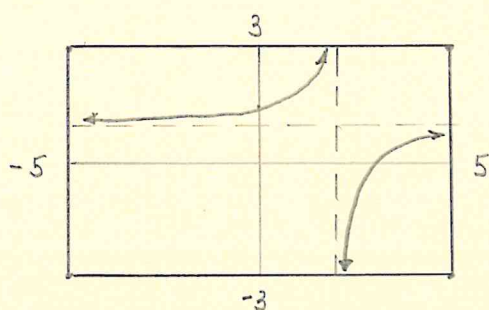


Pg. 157, #12  $f(x) = 2/x$ ;  $g(x) = \frac{1}{2} f(x+2)$

Transformation from  $f \rightarrow g$ ① HS 2  $\leftarrow$ ② V Shrink  $c = \frac{1}{2}$ 

Pg. 157, #34  $f(x) = (3-x)/(2-x)$

Domain: All real #s except  $x = 2$ 

VA:  $x = 2$

HA:  $n = m$  so  $y = 1$

Pg. 158, #56  $f(x) = (2x^2 - 5x + 5)/(x-2)$

y-intercept ( $x=0$ ):  $y = -5/2$

x-intercept ( $y=0$ ) solve:  $2x^2 - 5x + 5 = 0$

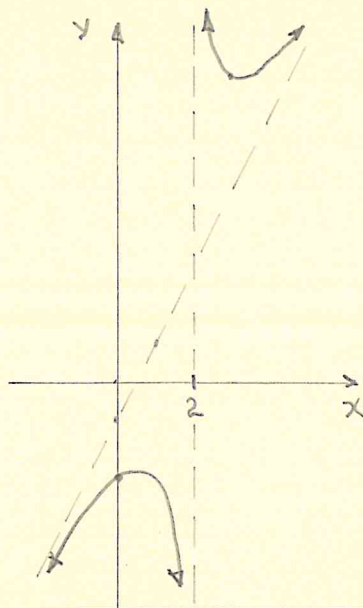
No solution.

VA:  $x = 2$

$n = m + 1 \Rightarrow$  SA:

$y = 2x - 1$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x-1 \\ x-2 \overline{) 2x^2 - 5x + 5} \\ \underline{-(2x^2 - 4x)} \phantom{+ 5} \\ -x + 5 \\ \underline{-(-x + 2)} \\ 3 \end{array}$$



Pg. 158, #68  $f(x) = [(3x-2)(x-2)] / [(2x+1)(x-2)]$

VA: Solve  $2x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (2x+1)(x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1/2$   $x = 2$

HA: Since  $n = m$ ,  $y = 3/2$

No slant asymptote, Hole at  $x = 2$ .