

Name of the college - S.S. College J. Bad

Dept - Mathematics

Topic $\rightarrow$ ^{Problem based On} Oblique Asymptotes of Algebraic Curve.

Class - B.Sc I (Hons)

Date - 16-07-2021

B-1 Samrendra Kumar

Find the Asymptotes of the Curve.

Solution

$$(1+x)^2 (x+2y+2) = x+9y+2$$

The Given Equation of the Curve is

$$(x+x)^2 (x+2y+2) = x+9y+2$$

it is of the form.

$$(x+2y+2) F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} = 0$$

$\therefore$ One of the Asymptote is

$$x+2y+2=0$$

and other two asymptotes are given by

$$x+y = \pm \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow -y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+9y+2}{x+2y+2}}$$

To evaluate this limit,

$$\text{put } x = -\frac{1}{t} \text{ and } y = \frac{1}{t}.$$

$$\text{When } x = -y = \infty \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore x+y = \pm \sqrt{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t} + 2}{-\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t} + 2}}$$

$$= \pm \sqrt{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + 1 + 2t}{-1 + 1 + 2t}}$$

$$= \pm \sqrt{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{8 + 2t}{2t + 1}}$$

$$= \pm \sqrt{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \{ \cancel{8} + 2 \} 8}{1}} = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

Hence the Asymptotes are

$$x + y + 2 = 0$$

$$x + y - 2\sqrt{2} = 0$$

$$x + y + 2\sqrt{2} = 0$$

Problem 2. Find the Asymptotes of the Cubic curve

$$x^3 + 4x^2y + 4xy^2 + 5x^2 + 15xy + 10y^2 - 2y + 1 = 0$$

Solution $\rightarrow$ Here Equation of the Curve is

$$x^3 + 4x^2y + 4xy^2 + 5x^2 + 15xy + 10y^2 - 2y + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2) + 5(x^2 + 3xy + 2y^2) - (2y + 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x + 2y)^2 + 5(x + y)(x + 2y) - 2y + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 2y)^2 + 5(x + 2y) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + y/x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (-2y + 1)$$

$$\text{When } x \rightarrow \infty \quad \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 2y)^2 + 5(x + 2y) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + [-2(-\frac{1}{2}) + 0] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 2y)^2 + \frac{5}{2}(x + 2y) + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(x + 2y)^2 + 5(x + 2y) + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{i.e. } \underline{2(x + 2y)^2 + 4(x + 2y) + (x + 2y) + 2 = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(x + 2y)(x + 2y + 2) + (x + 2y + 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 2y + 2)(2x + 4y + 1) = 0$$

$$\text{i.e. } x + 2y + 2 = 0$$

$$2x + 4y + 1 = 0$$

Since in this ^{Cubic} Equation of Curve,

we find that x^3 is present but there is
no term containing y^2

Hence, ^{No} Asymptote parallel to x -axis

To Get the Asymptote parallel to y -axis

Co-efficient of $y^2 = 0$

$$4x + 10 = 0$$

$$2x + 5 = 0$$

Hence Required Asymptotes are

$$x + 2y + 2 = 0$$

$$2x + 4y + 1 = 0$$

$$2x + 5 = 0$$

Find the Asymptotes of the Curve.

$$3x^3 + 17x^2y + 21xy^2 - 9y^3 - 2ax^2 - 12axy - 18ay^2 \\ - 3a^2x + a^2y = 0$$

Solution $\rightarrow$ Here the Equation of
Curve is Cubic.

Therefore, we have three
Asymptotes which are
to be Found.