

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

Dept - Mathematics

Topic - Asymptote (Differential Calculus)

Class - B.Sc II (HONS)

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Signature

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ASYMPTOTES

Introduction : An Asymptote is a line that approaches closer to a given Curve as one or both of x or y co-ordinates tend to infinity but never intersect or crosses the curve. There are two types of

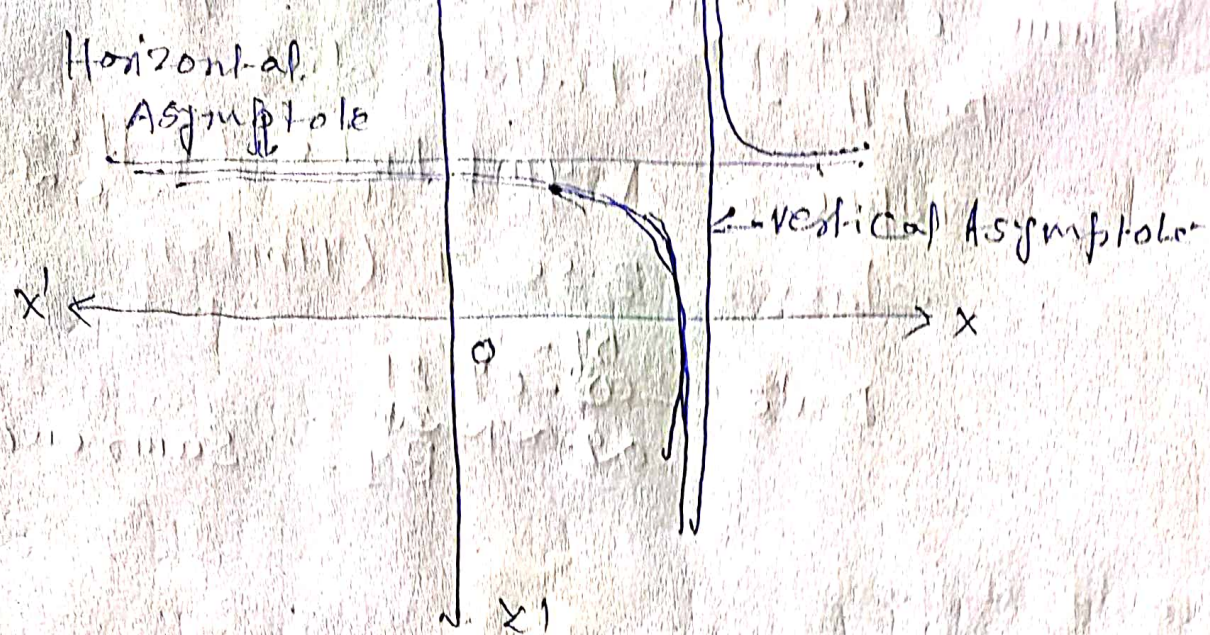
Asymptotes

(i) Rectangular Asymptotes

(ii) oblique Asymptotes

Rectangular Asymptote $\rightarrow$ If Asymptote is parallel to x -axis or to y -axis, then it is called Rectangular Asymptote

An Asymptote parallel to x -axis is called Horizontal Asymptote and the Asymptote parallel to y -axis is called vertical Asymptote



Oblique Asymptote : $\rightarrow$

If an Asymptote is neither parallel to x -axis nor to y -axis, then it is called oblique Asymptote.

An oblique Asymptote occurs when the degree of polynomial in the N^r is greater than that of polynomial in the D^r .

To Find oblique Asymptote N^r must be divided by the D^r by using either long division or synthetic division.

