

例1. 求 $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$ 之所有渐近线

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{x+3}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$

① $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \infty$. 得 $x=1$ 为垂直渐近线 (亦可观察得知)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \infty$. 得 $x=3$ 为垂直渐近线 (亦可观察得知)

② $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = 1$ $y=1$ 为渐近线.

例2. 求 $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x + 4}{x+1}$ 之所有渐近线

假若式先化为真分式! 先整理为

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x + 4}{x+1} = x - 2 + \frac{6}{x+1}$$

∴ 直接看出 $x=-1$ 为垂直渐近线

$y=1$ 为垂直渐近线.

例3. 求 $y = \frac{\sqrt{x^6+3} - x^3 - x^2}{x^2 - x}$ 之所有渐近线?

① 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y(x) = \infty$. 得 $x=0$ 为垂直渐近线

但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y(x) \neq \infty$ (分子分母皆为0). 因此 $x=1$ 不一定为垂直渐近线

故再分析如下:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^6+3} - x^3 - x^2}{x^2 - x}$$

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

故 $x=1$ 不为垂直渐近线

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x^5 - x^4 + 3}{(x^2 - x)(\sqrt{x^6+3} + x^3 + x^2)} = \frac{-2}{1 \cdot 2} = -1$$

例4. 求 $y = x^{1/3}(x+3)^{2/3}$ 之渐近线? (此题既可直接求导)

(soln)

以 $y = mx + b$ 代入 $\Rightarrow mx + b = x^{1/3}(x+3)^{2/3}$

$$\Rightarrow (mx+b)^3 = x(x+3)^2$$

$$\text{整理得 } (m^3-1)x^3 + (3m^2b-b)x^2 + (3mb^2-9)x + b^3 = 0$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} m^3-1=0 \\ 3m^2b-b=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow m=1, b=2 \quad \therefore y=x+2 \text{ 为渐近线}$$

例5. 求双曲线 (folium of Descartes)

$$x^3 + y^3 = 3axy \text{ 之渐近线}$$

以 $y = mx + b$ 代入原方程得

$$x^3 + (mx+b)^3 - 3ax(mx+b) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (m^3+1)x^3 + (3m^2b-3am)x^2 + (3mb^2-3ab)x + b^3 = 0$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} m^3+1=0 \\ 3m^2b-3am=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{solve } \begin{cases} m=-1 \\ b=-a \end{cases}$$

故渐近线为 $y = -x - a$

例6. 求曲线 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{t}{1-t^2} \\ y = \frac{t^2}{1-t^2} \end{cases}$ 之渐近线

$$\text{a) } m = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{t^2}{1-t^2}}{\frac{t}{1-t^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t}{1} = 1 \quad \text{又}$$

$$b = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \left(y - \frac{x}{2} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^2 - t}{1-t^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

故渐近线为 $y = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{b) } m = \lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \frac{\frac{t^2}{1-t^2}}{\frac{t}{1-t^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \frac{t}{1} = -1 \quad \text{又}$$

$$b = \lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \left(y + \frac{x}{2} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \frac{t^2 + t}{1-t^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

故渐近线为 $y = -\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$

例 7. 求 $f(x) = 2x + \tan^2 x$ 之渐近线

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x + \tan^2 x}{x} = 2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2x + \tan^2 x - 2x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

得 $y = 2x + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 为斜渐近线

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x + \tan^2 x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{x} = 2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (y - 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2x + \tan^2 x - 2x) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

得 $y = 2x - \frac{\pi}{2}$

例 1. 求 $y = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}$ 之渐近线

题目要求 $|x| > 1$ 或 $|x| < -1$ $\therefore x=0$ 不为渐近线

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y(x) = 1$, 得 $y=1$ 为水平渐近线

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y(x) = 1$, 得 $y=1$ 为水平渐近线

例 2. $2x^4 - x^3y + 3x^2 - 2x + y - x = 0$ 之渐近线

整理得

$$y = \frac{2x^4 + 3x^2 - 2x - x}{(x-1)(x^4 + x^2 + 1)} = 2x + \frac{3x^2 - 4}{(x-1)(x^4 + x^2 + 1)}$$

得 $x=1$ 和 $y=2x$ 为斜渐近线

例 3. 求 $f(x) = \frac{x-9}{\sqrt{4x^2+3x+2}}$ 之渐近线

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

例 4. 求 $f(x) = \frac{x^3-1}{x}$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = \frac{x^3-1}{x} = x^2 - \frac{1}{x}$$

$x=0$ 为唯一渐近线

25. 若 $f(x) = \frac{1+x}{1-\sqrt{x}}$ 之渐近线

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

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

双渐近线为 $y=1$
 $x=1$.

26. 求 (1) $y(x) = \frac{2x}{3x^2+1}$

(2) $y(x) = \frac{3x}{\sqrt{4x^2+1}}$ 之渐近线

(1) $y = \frac{2}{3}$ or $y = -\frac{2}{3}$

(2) $y = \frac{3}{2}$ or $y = -\frac{3}{2}$

之渐近线