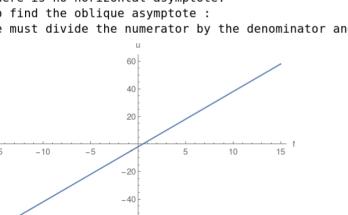
4.

It so happens that this function can be simplified as: $d(f) = \frac{-4+2 f+12 f^2}{2+3 f}$ $=\frac{(3 f+2) (4 f-2)}{}$ =4 f - 2To find the vertical asymptote : There is no vertical asymptote To find the horizontal asymptote : First we must compare the degrees of the polynomials. The numerator contains a 2nd degree polynomial while the denominator contains a 1st degree polynomial. Since the polynomial in the numerator is a higher degree than the denominator, there is no horizontal asymptote. To find the oblique asymptote : we must divide the numerator by the denominator and so the oblique asymptote u=4 f $ext{-}$ 2



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