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$0 \cdot (2-4z^3) = 2$ $0 \cdot (5z^2+3z^3) = 0$ $1 \cdot (1) \cdot (2-4z^3) = 0$ $1 \cdot (1) \cdot (2-4z^3) = 0$ $1 \cdot (1) \cdot (2-4z^3) = 0$ $1 \cdot (1) \cdot (1) \cdot (1) = 0$ $2 \cdot (1) \cdot (1) \cdot (1) = 0$ $2 \cdot (1) \cdot (1) \cdot (1) = 0$ $2 \cdot (1) \cdot (1) \cdot (1) = 0$ $2 \cdot (1) \cdot (1) \cdot (1) = 0$ $2 \cdot (1) \cdot (1) \cdot (1) = 0$ $2 \cdot (1) \cdot (1) \cdot (1) = 0$ $2 \cdot (1) \cdot (1) \cdot (1) = 0$ $2 \cdot (1) \cdot (1) \cdot (1) = 0$ $2 \cdot (1) \cdot (1) \cdot (1) = 0$ $3 \cdot (1) \cdot (1) \cdot (1) = 0$ $4 \cdot (1) \cdot (1) = 0$ $4 \cdot (1) \cdot (1) = 0$ $4 \cdot (1) \cdot (1) = 0$ $5 \cdot (1) \cdot (1) = 0$ $6 \cdot (1) \cdot (1) = 0$ $1 \cdot (1) = 0$	
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$  m  (2-4)z^{3}  = + 60 \text{ by Theorem 18}$ $z = 0 \text{ for } 5z^{2} + 3z^{3} \text{ (i)}$ $z = 0 \text{ so a vertical asymptote of the function}$ $  z  + 3z^{3}  = z^{2} (5 + 3z)$ $  z$	
$z = 0$ is a vertical asymptote of the function $z = 3z^{3} = z^{2}(5 + 3z)$ $z = z^{2}(5 + 3z) = 0$ that $z = 0$ is a vertical asymptote: $z = z^{2}(5 + 3z)$ we know that $z = 0$ is a vertical asymptote: $z = z^{2}(5 + 3z)$	
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$= \left\{\begin{array}{c} 0, -\frac{5}{3} \right\}$ I we know that $z = 0$ is a vertical asymptote: $\begin{bmatrix} 2 - 4z^{3} \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z^{2}(5+3z) \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 2 - 4z^{3} \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} > 0$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \text{ im} \\ 2-3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5z^{2} + 3z^{3} \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$ In function $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \text{ im} \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \text{ im} \\ 3 $	
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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
3 3 2-3 5	approaches 0 through positive values
3 3 2-3 5	2-423 = 400 by Theorem 18
	$2-4z^3$ = +00 by Theorem (8 $5z^2+3z^3$ )
∴ Z= <u>5</u>	is a vertical asymptote of the function
<del></del>	
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	
to 23 4 ×> 0 23	by theorems 2, 4, 6, 22
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	( )
2 - 3 / 3 (0) 1 3 (2)	
<del></del>	
$2 = 4$ is a honzontal asymptote of the function. $2 - 4z^3 = 5z^2 + 3z^3$	There is an x-intercept at the point
3	(3/4, 0)
$2z^3 = z$	
auxe $z=0$ is a vertical asymptote, there are NO $z^3=$	(
	= 274
ntercepts	= 1/4
	= 74
	= 1/4