

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

VA : polen van f : $x = 2$ v $x = -2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{1}{0} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{1}{0} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{1}{0} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{1}{0} = +\infty$$

\Rightarrow VA : $x = 2$ en $x = -2$

HA $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$

\Rightarrow HA : $y = 0$

SA : kan niet want er al een HA

b) zie inleidend voorbeeld bij uitleg

$$c) f(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2+2}$$

VA : geen, want f heeft geen polen

$$\underline{\text{HA}} : \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{x^2+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{x} = \frac{2}{+\infty} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{HA} : \textcircled{y = 0}$$

SA : kan niet want er is al een HA

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

VA : pool : $x = -1$

$$\lim_{x \nearrow -1} \frac{2-x-x^2}{x+1} = \frac{2+1-1}{0} = \frac{2}{0} = -\infty$$

| | |
|-------|------|
| x | -1 |
| $x+1$ | 0 |

$$\lim_{x \searrow -1} \frac{2-x-x^2}{x+1} = \frac{2}{0} = +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{VA} : \textcircled{x = -1}$$

$$\underline{\text{HA}} : \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2-x-x^2}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-x) = -\infty$$

\Rightarrow HA : geen

$$\underline{\text{SA}} : m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2-x-x^2}{x(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2-x-x^2}{x^2+x}$$

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

$$q = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - mx)$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2 - \cancel{x} - \cancel{x^2} + \cancel{x^2} + \cancel{x}}{x+1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2}{x+1} = \frac{2}{-\infty} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow SA : y = -x$$

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

VA: polen van f : $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$ $D = 4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-3) = 16$

$$x_1 = \frac{-2-4}{2} = -3 \quad x_2 = \frac{-2+4}{2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 + 2x - 3} = \frac{4}{0} = +\infty$$

| | | |
|----------------|------|-----|
| x | -3 | 1 |
| $x^2 + 2x - 3$ | $+$ | $-$ |
| | 0 | 0 |
| | $-$ | $+$ |

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 + 2x - 3} = \frac{4}{0} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 + 2x - 3} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+3)}$$

$$T: \begin{array}{c|cc|c} & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & & 1 & 2 \\ \hline & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+2}{x+3} = \frac{3}{4}$$

opm: f heeft een perforatie voor $x=1$

$$\Rightarrow \text{VA: } x = -3$$

$$\text{HA} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 + 2x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} 1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{HA: } y = 1$$

SA: kan niet want er is al een HA

$$f) f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 4x - 5}{x^2 - 1}$$

VA : polen van f : $x = 1$ v $x = -1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x^3 + 4x - 5}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{-10}{0} = -\infty$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} x & & -1 & 1 \\ \hline x^2 - 1 & + & 0 & - & 0 & + \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x^3 + 4x - 5}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{-10}{0} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + 4x - 5}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$T: \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 4 & -5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 5 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2+x+5)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{7}{2}$$

→ dus f heeft perforatie
by $x = 1$

$$\Rightarrow VA: \boxed{x = -1}$$

$$\underline{HA}: \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 + 4x - 5}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow HA: \text{geen}$

$$\underline{SA}: m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 + 4x - 5}{x(x^2 - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3}{x^3} = 1$$

$$g = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^3 + 4x - 5}{x^2 - 1} - x \right)$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^3} + 4x - 5 - \cancel{x^3} + x}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5x - 5}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5}{x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow SA: \boxed{y = x}$$