

Section 3.6

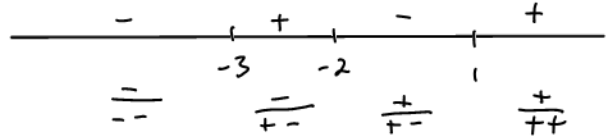
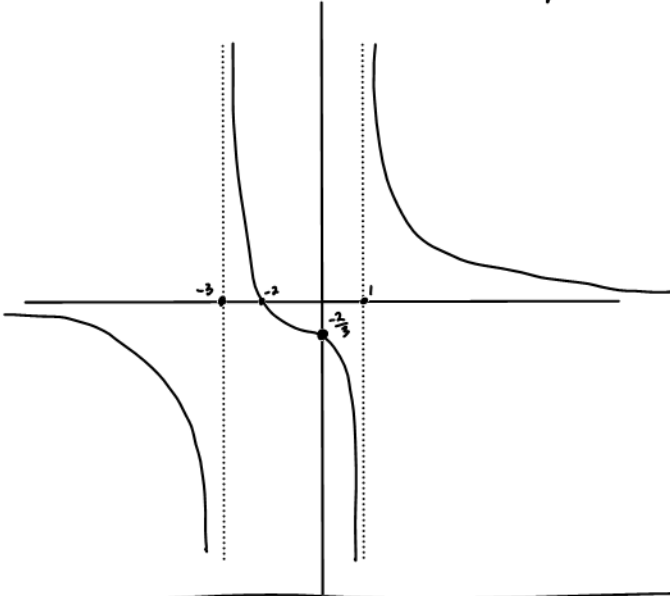
52. $y = \frac{x+2}{(x+3)(x-1)}$

horizontal asymptote $y=0$

Vertical asymptotes $x=1, -3$

x-intercepts $x=-2$

y-intercept $y = \frac{2}{3 \cdot -1} = -\frac{2}{3}$



54. $y = \frac{2x^2+10x-12}{x^2+x-6} = \frac{2(x+6)(x-1)}{(x+3)(x-2)}$

horizontal asymptote $y = \frac{2}{1} = 2$

vertical asymptotes $x = -3, 2$

x-intercepts $x = -6, 1$

y-intercept $y = \frac{2 \cdot 6 \cdot -1}{3 \cdot -2} = 2$

