

Show all work on this sheet, including mental steps, in a clearly organized way that speaks for itself. Use proper mathematical notation. Box final short answers.

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - 3, \quad g(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 1}{1 - x^2}$$

- ① a) Find the slope of the tangent line to f at a (or at " $x=a$ "). [using limits]
 b) Use your result to write the equation of the tangent line to f at $x=1$, and give your final result with y expressed as a function of x .
- ② a) Evaluate the limits necessary to determine if g has any horizontal asymptotes.
 b) Give the equations of any horizontal asymptotes you find.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \text{ a) } m &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} \\ &= \frac{[2(a+h)^2 - 3] - [2a^2 - 3]}{h} = \frac{2(a^2 + 2ah + h^2) - 3 - 2a^2 + 3}{h} \\ &= \frac{2a^2 + 4ah + 2h^2 - 3 - 2a^2 + 3}{h} = \frac{4ah + 2h^2}{h} = \frac{h(4a + 2h)}{h} \stackrel{h \neq 0}{=} 4a + 2h \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = 2x^2 - 3 \\ f(a) = 2a^2 - 3 \\ f(a+h) = 2(a+h)^2 - 3 \\ f(a+h) - f(a) = [2(a+h)^2 - 3] - [2a^2 - 3] \end{cases}$$

so $m = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (4a + 2h) = 4a + 2(0) = \boxed{4a}$

b) Setting $a=1$: $m = 4(1) = 4$.

If $x=1$, then $y = f(1) = 2(1)^2 - 3 = 2 - 3 = -1$

pt $(1, -1)$, slope 4 \rightarrow pt-slope eq: $y - (-1) = 4(x - 1)$

$$y + 1 = 4x - 4$$

$$\boxed{y = 4x - 5}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 - 1}{1 - x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3x^2 - 1)/x^2}{(1 - x^2)/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2} - 1} \rightarrow 0 = \frac{3}{-1} = -3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^2 - 1}{1 - x^2} = -3 \quad (\text{same calculation, no change since } g \text{ is even})$$

- b) $y = -3$ is a horizontal asymptote for g both as $x \rightarrow \infty$ and $x \rightarrow -\infty$.