

**MAE 501 HOMEWORK-6 DUE AT THE BEGINNING OF CLASS ON THURSDAY,  
OCTOBER 20**

One goal for this course is for you to develop your skill in effectively communicating mathematics. With this in mind, you should clearly write up your solutions.

- (1) (a) Write a clear, concise definition of a vertical asymptote that would be appropriate for an advanced undergraduate mathematics major.
- (b) Write a clear, concise definition of a vertical asymptote that would be appropriate for a high school algebra student.
- (c) Carefully explain how these definitions coincide.
- (2) (a) Give an example of a non-constant rational function  $f$  that satisfies both the following:

(i)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0.$$

(ii) There exists  $a$  in the domain of  $f$  that satisfies  $f(a) = 0$ .

- (b) Sketch a graph of your function on clearly labeled and scaled coordinate axes.
- (3) Explain how the term “limit” has a different meaning in mathematics than it does in casual language.”
- (4) Think of three more terms whose meanings in mathematics are distinct from their meanings in casual language, and carefully explain those distinct meanings.
- (5) (a) Look at the Regents exam problems and solutions given on the second page of this document.
- (b) Write 3-4 paragraphs in which you carefully discuss mathematical inconsistencies among the problems and their proposed solutions.

## New York State Regents Exam Problems

- (a) The expression

$$\frac{\frac{x}{x+2}}{1 - \frac{x}{x+2}}$$

is equivalent to:

- (i)  $\frac{2}{x}$
- (ii)  $\frac{x}{2}$
- (iii)  $\frac{2x}{x+2}$
- (iv)  $\frac{2x}{x^2+4}$ .

Solution is given as (ii).

- (b) When simplified, the complex fraction

$$\frac{1 + \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} - x},$$

 $x \neq 0$ , is equivalent to:

- (i) 1
- (ii) -1
- (iii)  $\frac{1}{1-x}$
- (iv)  $\frac{1}{x-1}$

Solution is given as (iii).

- (c) For all values of
- $x$
- for which the expression is defined,

$$\frac{2x + x^2}{x^2 + 5x + 6}$$

is equivalent to:

- (i)  $\frac{1}{x+3}$
- (ii)  $\frac{x}{x+3}$
- (iii)  $\frac{1}{x+2}$
- (iv)  $\frac{x}{x+2}$

Solution is given as (ii).