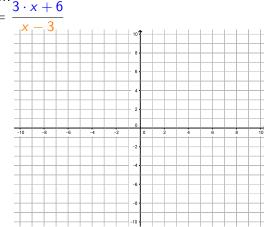
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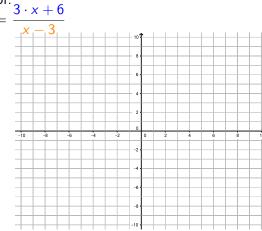
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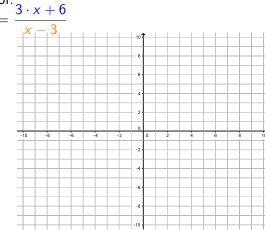
The y-int



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The *x*-int

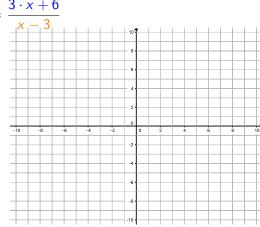


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We need to find: The γ -int

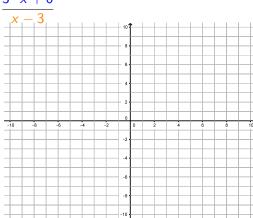
The *x*-int

Vertical asymptotes



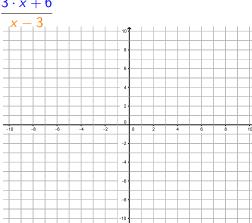
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Example: Sketch the graph of: $f(x) = \frac{3 \cdot x + 6}{x - 3}$ We need to find: The y-int: x = 0 The x-int

Vertical asymptotes



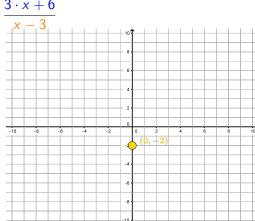
Example: Sketch the graph of: $f(x) = \frac{3 \cdot x + 6}{x - 3}$ We need to find: The y-int: x = 0 $f(0) = \frac{3 \cdot 0 + 6}{0 - 3} = -2 \rightarrow (0, -2)$ The x-int

Vertical asymptotes

-10 -8 -6 -2 0 6 8 -4 à -2 -4 -6 -8

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Vertical asymptotes



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- The y-int: x = 0 $f(0) = \frac{3 \cdot 0 + 6}{0 - 3} = -2 \rightarrow (0, -2)$ The work way f(x) = 0
- The x-int: y = f(x) = 0

Vertical asymptotes

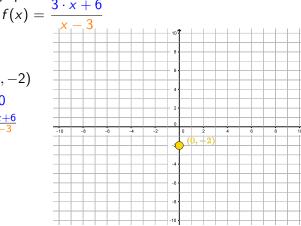
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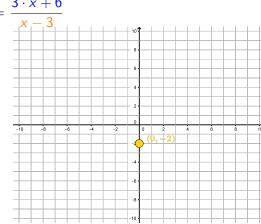
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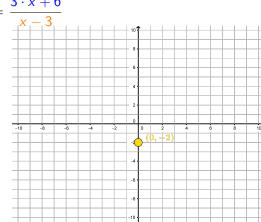


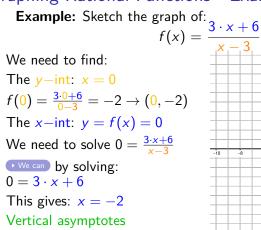
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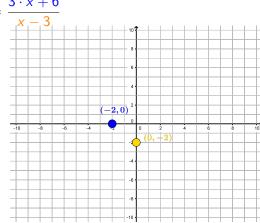
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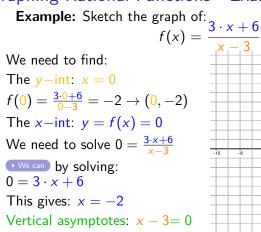


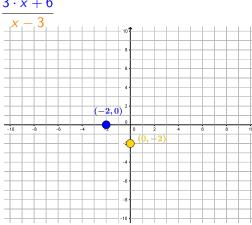
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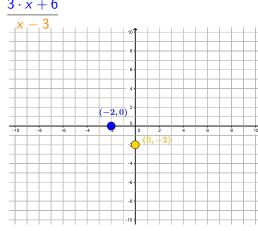


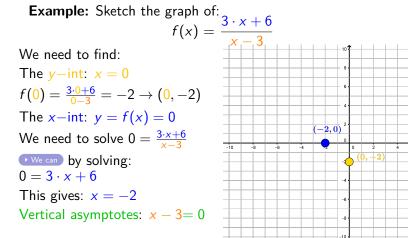




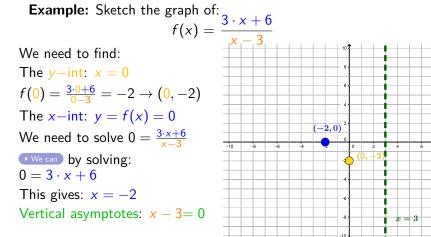
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Solving this polynomial gives: The End Behavior

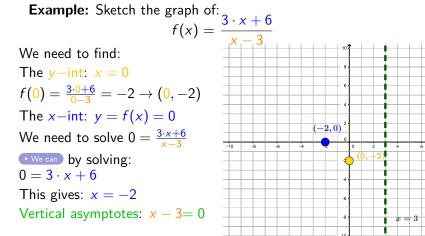




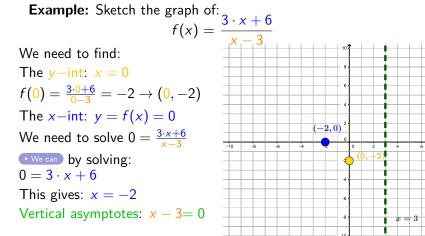
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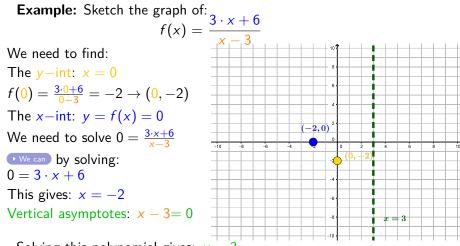
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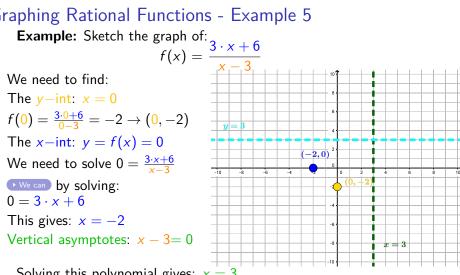
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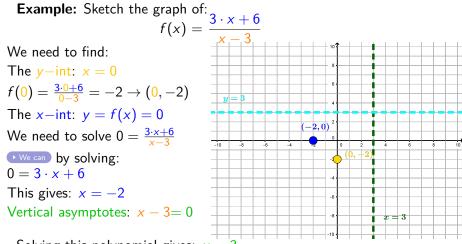
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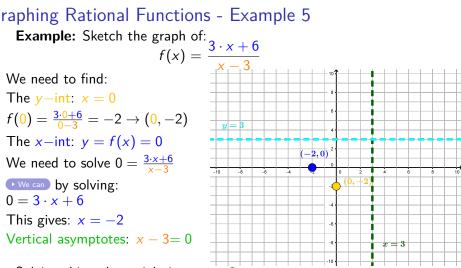
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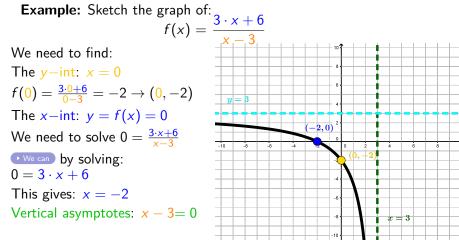
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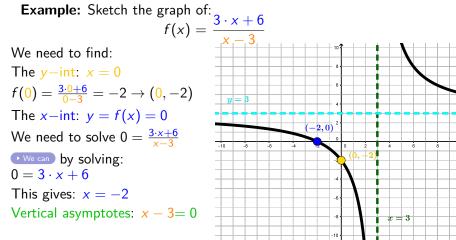
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