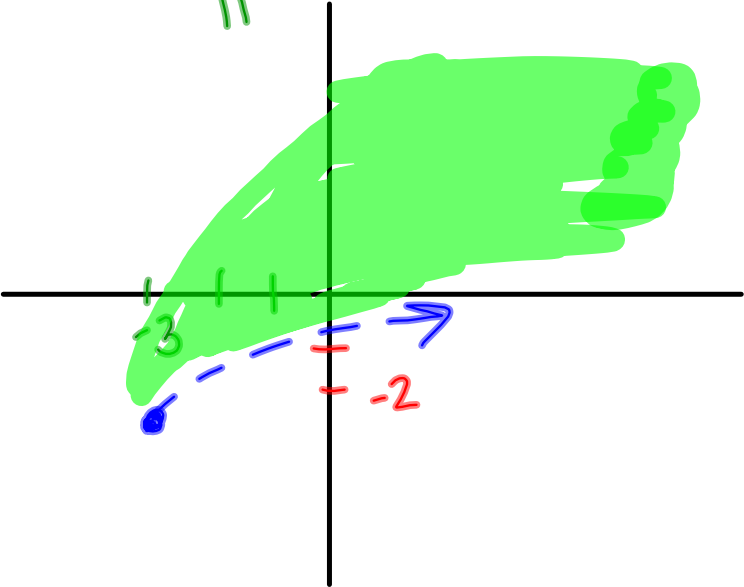








$y > \sqrt{x+3} - 2$

opposite (under $x+3$)

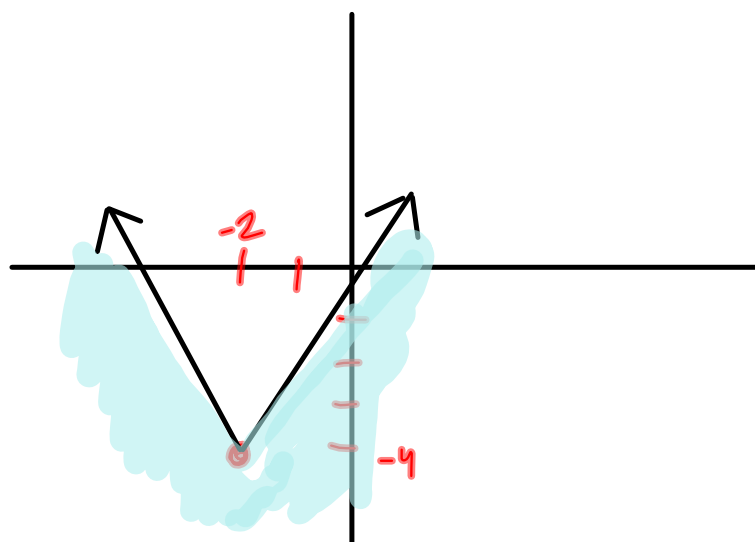
same (around -2)

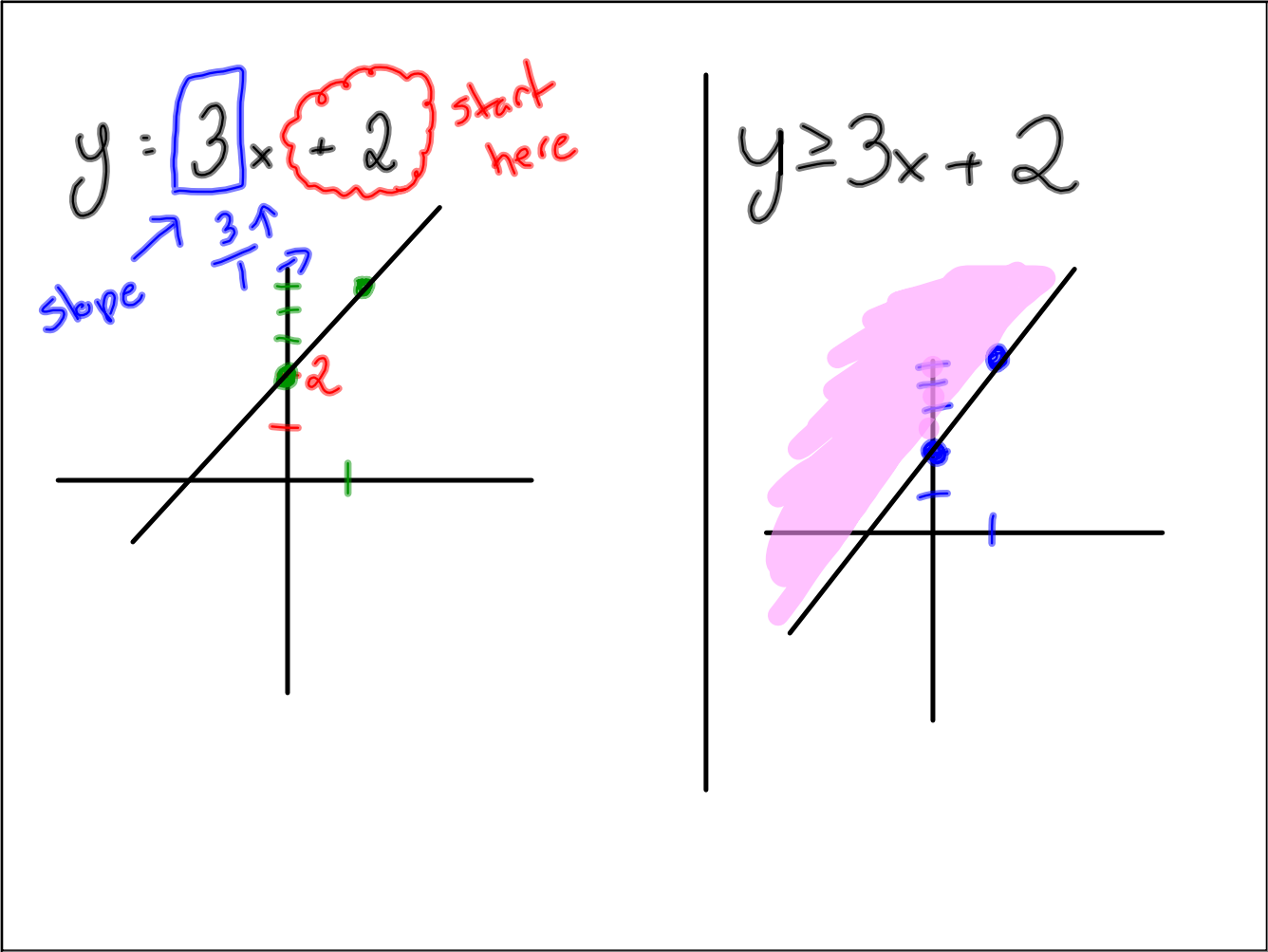


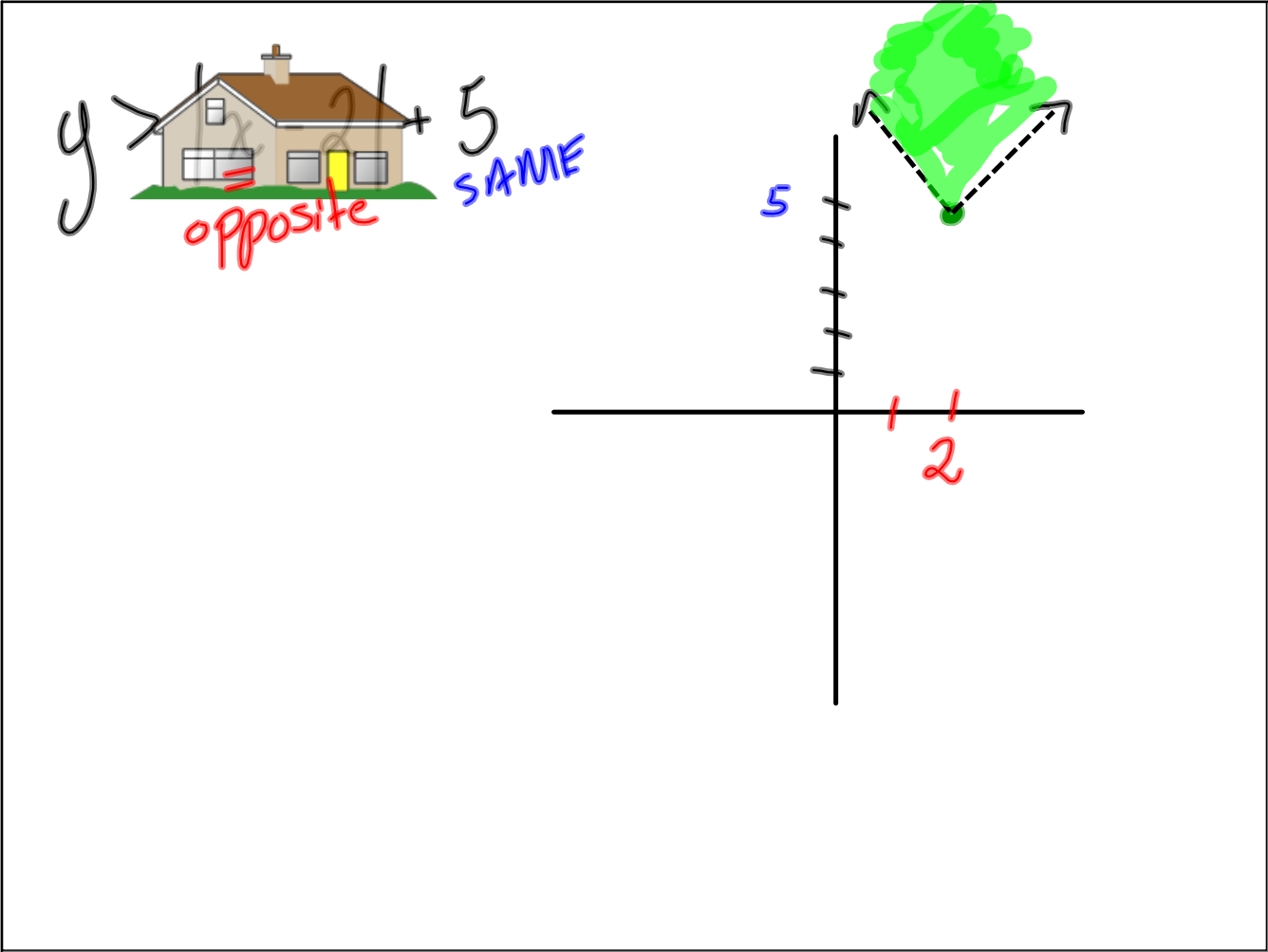
 opposite

$y = \sqrt{x+2}$	-5	SAME vertex	
$y = (x+2)^2$	-5		
$y = (x+2)^3$	-5		
$y = \frac{1}{x+2}$	-5		
$y = x+2 $	-5		

$$y \leq |x+2| - 4$$







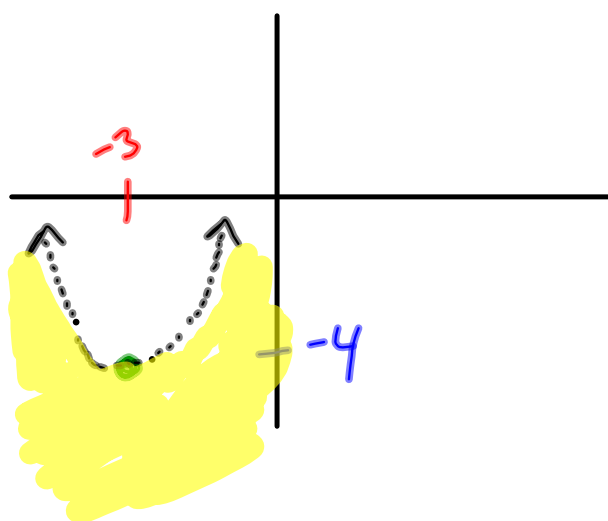
$$y < (x+3)^2 - 4$$

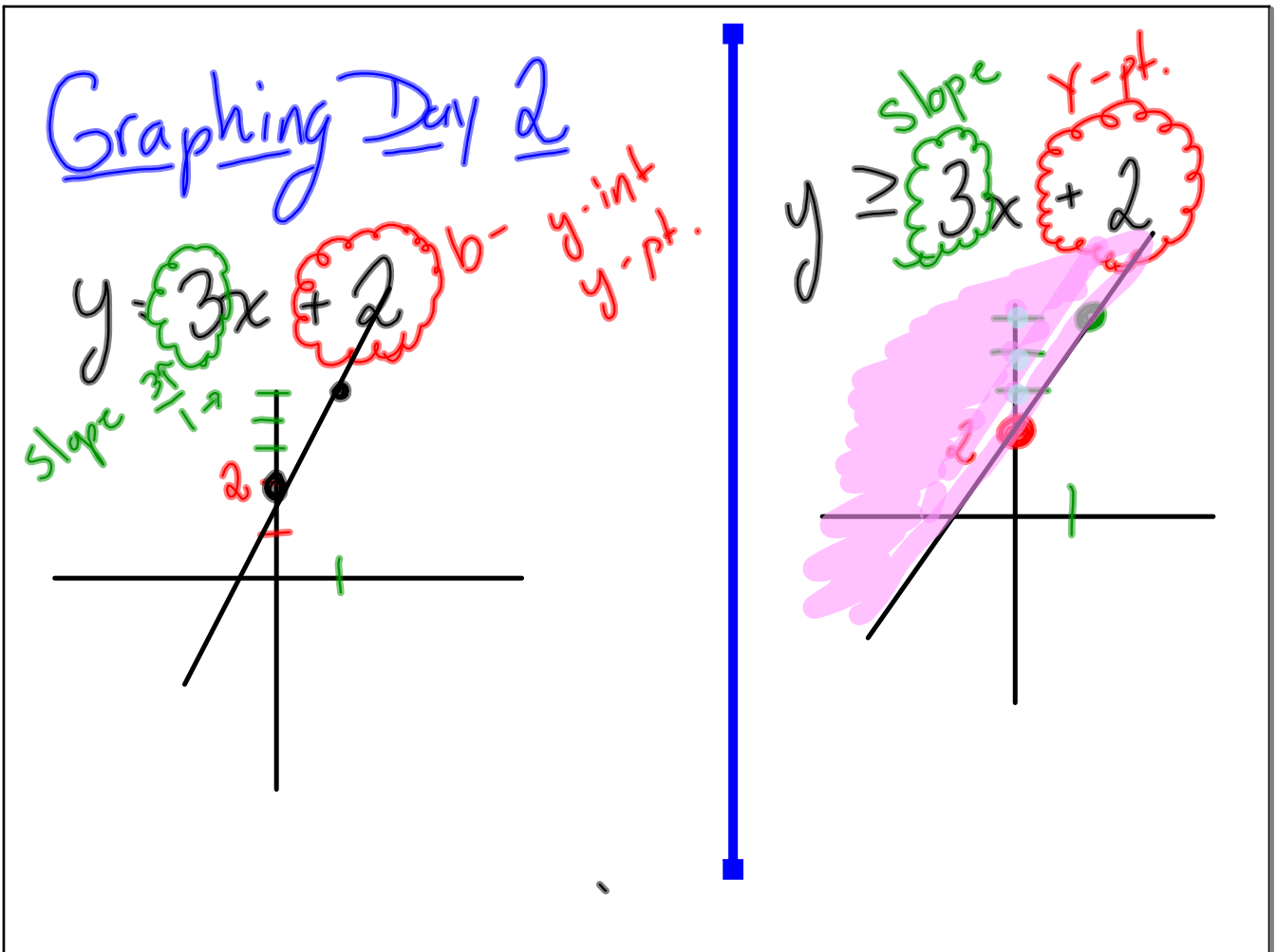
* x-axis * y-axis

opposite SAME

Shape ↶ ↷

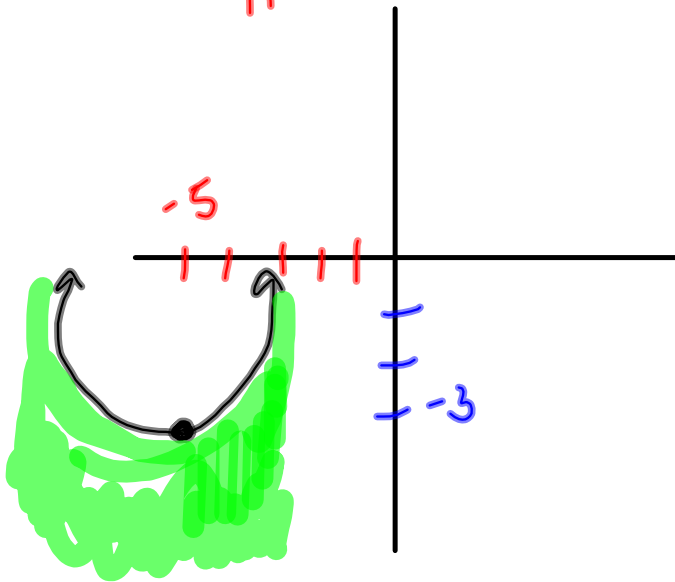
$(-3, -4)$ vertex





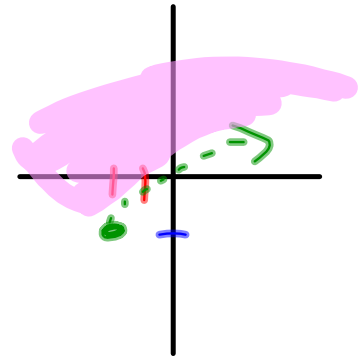
$$y \leq (x+5)^2 - 3$$

Annotations: "opposite" in red under the minus sign; "-3" circled in blue with "SAME" in blue next to it.

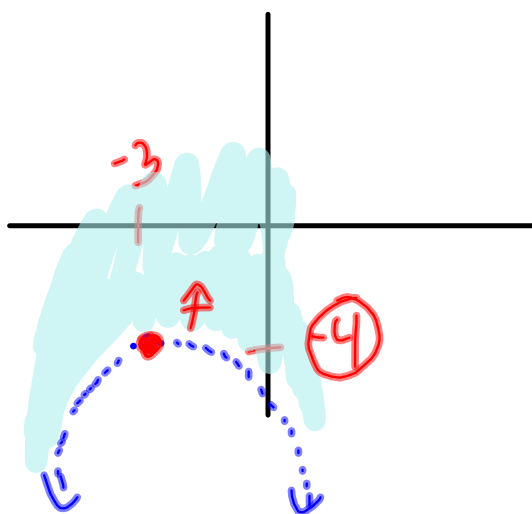


$$y > \sqrt{x+2} - 1$$

Annotation: A dashed arrow points to the right above the square root symbol.



$$y > -(x+3)^2 - 4$$



$$\frac{\cancel{3(x+5)}}{\cancel{3(x+5)}(x-2)}$$

Hole Asymptote
 $x = -5$ $x = 2$

$$\frac{\cancel{3(x+5)}}{\cancel{3}x\cancel{(x+5)}(x-2)}$$

Hole asymptote
 $x = 0$ $x = -5$ $x = 2$
Asymptote

$$\left. \begin{array}{r} r-5 \\ -r+5 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline (-1) \end{array} \right\} = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{x(x-2)}$$

asymptote
 $x=0$ $x-2=0$
 $x=2$

$$3) \frac{r-5}{5-r} \div \frac{r-3}{r^2-13r+30} \quad -(r-10); \{5, 3, \cancel{10}\}$$

$$\frac{r-5}{-1(r-5)} \cdot \frac{r^2-13r+30}{r-3}$$

$$r^2 - 13r + 30$$

$$-10 \cdot -3 = 30$$

$$-13 = -10 + -3$$

$$\frac{\cancel{(r-5)} (r-10) \cancel{(r-3)}}{-1 \cancel{(r-5)} \cancel{(r-3)}} = \frac{r-10}{-1} = -\frac{r-10}{1}$$

Hole Hole
 $r-5=0$ $r=3$
 $r=5$

$= -r+10$

