

$$f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x-1} = \frac{2x+1}{\frac{x-1}{x}}$$
$$= \frac{\frac{2x}{x} + \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{x}{x} - \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{2 + \frac{1}{x}}{1 - \frac{1}{x}}$$

if x is large then $\frac{1}{x} \approx 0$

$$\text{so } f(x) \approx \frac{2+0}{1-0} = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-3x}{2x+1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1-3x}{x}}{\frac{2x+1}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 3}{2 + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{0-3}{2+0} \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{3 - 2x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{x}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^2}}{\frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{x^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2}}{\frac{3}{x^2} - 2} \\ &= \frac{1 - 0 - 0}{0 - 2} = -\frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$