Back to Example: Rule E

Branches near ∞ have phase

$$\angle s = \frac{(2\ell+1)\cdot 180^\circ}{n-m}, \qquad \ell = 0, 1, \ldots, n-m-1$$

In our example, $L(s) = \dfrac{s+1}{s(s+2)\big((s+1)^2+1\big)}$ $\qquad \begin{cases} n=4 \\ m=1 \end{cases}$

$$\angle s = \frac{(2\ell+1)\cdot 180^\circ}{3}, \qquad \ell = 0, 1, 2$$

$$\ell = 0: \qquad \frac{2\cdot 0+1}{3}180^\circ = 60^\circ$$

$$\ell = 1: \qquad \frac{2\cdot 1+1}{3}180^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\ell = 2: \qquad \frac{2\cdot 2+1}{3}180^\circ = \frac{5}{3}180^\circ = \left(2-\frac{1}{3}\right)180^\circ = -60^\circ$$

— asymptotes have angles 60°, 180°, -60°