

# Rational Functions

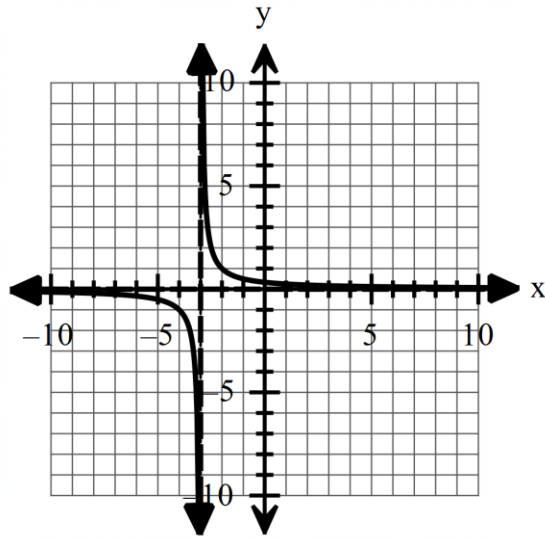
Date:

Objective:

Not only do rational graphs have end behavior, but they also have limits at the asymptotes.

**Example: Evaluate the limit and end behavior based on the graph of  $f(x)$  shown.**

1.



End Behavior:

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

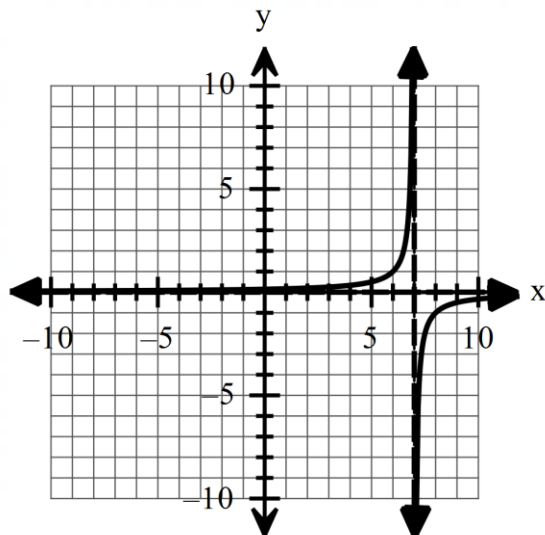
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) =$$

Limits at the asymptote:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f(x) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} f(x) =$$

2.



End Behavior:

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

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

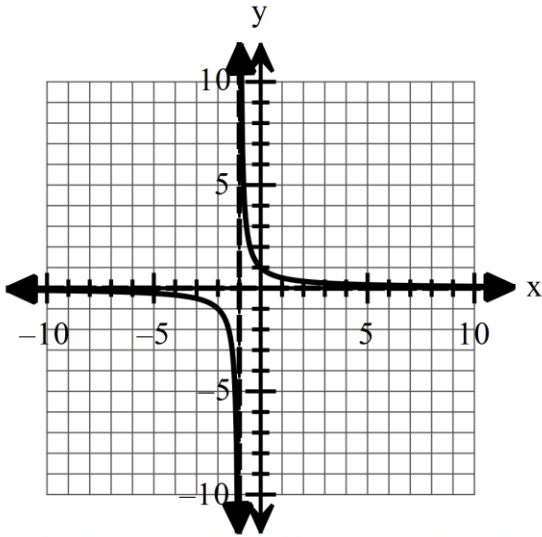
Limits at the asymptote:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7^-} f(x) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7^+} f(x) =$$

**Example: Given the graphs of function below, determine the key features.**

3.



Domain:

Positive:

Range:

Negative:

$x$ -intercept(s):

Maximums / minimums:

$y$ -intercept:

Symmetry:

Increasing:

End Behavior/Limits:

Decreasing:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) =$$

Constant:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) =$$

Vertical Asymptote(s):

Horizontal Asymptote:

To graph a rational function, you need to find the horizontal and vertical asymptotes and the  $x$ - and  $y$ - intercepts. You will find the domain as well.

- To find the vertical asymptote, set the denominator equal to 0 and solve.
- To find the horizontal asymptote, we will always use  $y = 0$ . There are others but they are harder and we are doing the easy ones that will always be  $y = 0$ .
- To find the  $x$ -intercept set the equation equal to 0 and solve. Since we are always doing easy ones, there will never be an  $x$ -intercept.
- To find the  $y$ -intercept, make all the  $x$ 's 0 and evaluate. This will always be the constant of the numerator over the constant of the denominator.
- We have already found the domain in unit 4, but here is a review. Factor the denominator and set it  $\neq 0$ . Then solve. This will tell you what number you can't use in the domain. Then you can write the interval notation.

**Example:** Use the following information to graph the rational equations without technology and determine the domain.

4.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+8}$

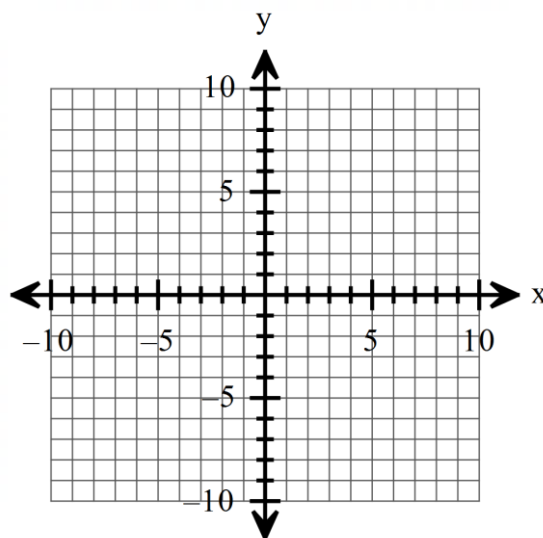
vertical asymptote:  $x = -8$

horizontal asymptote:  $y = 0$

x-intercept: NONE

y-intercept:  $(0, \frac{1}{8})$

Domain: \_\_\_\_\_



**Example:** Find the vertical asymptotes (remember it is the same as the restrictions, set the denominator = 0 and solve for  $x$ ).

5.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+5}$

Vertical Asymptote: \_\_\_\_\_

**Example:** Find the domain and write it in interval notation (remember it is the same as the vertical asymptote, set the denominator  $\neq 0$  and solve for  $x$ ).

6.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+5}$

Domain: \_\_\_\_\_

**Example:** Find the horizontal asymptotes and the  $x$ -intercept.

7.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+5}$

Horizontal Asymptote: \_\_\_\_\_

$x$ -intercept: \_\_\_\_\_

**Example:** Find the  $y$ -intercepts (make  $x = 0$  and solve).

8.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+5}$

$y$ -intercept: \_\_\_\_\_

**Example: Graph each rational function without technology. You found all of the information in #5-8. Just copy it, don't find it again!**

9.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+5}$

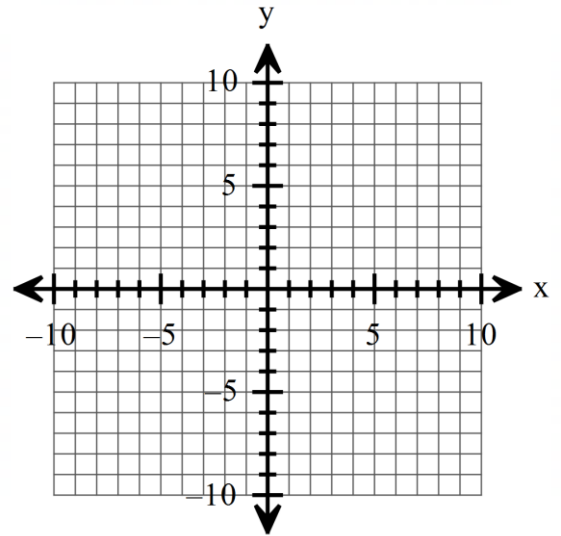
Vertical Asymptote: \_\_\_\_\_

Domain: \_\_\_\_\_

Horizontal Asymptote: \_\_\_\_\_

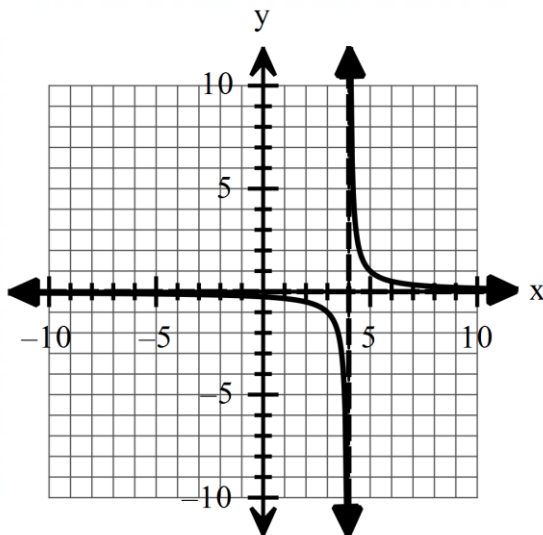
x-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_

y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_



**Example: Given the following graph, write an equation for the function.**

10.



Equation: \_\_\_\_\_