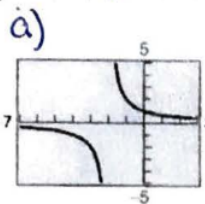


# Part 1

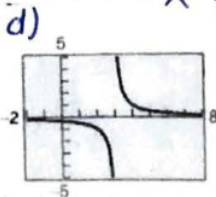
## Sec 2.6 Rational Func. & Asymptotes pg 195 # 7-15, 21, 27, 54

match the graph to function #7-12

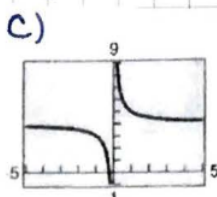
#7)  $f(x) = \frac{2}{x+2}$



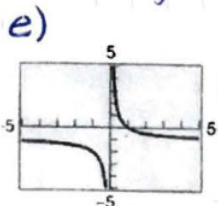
#8)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-3}$



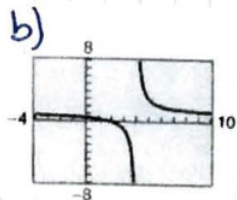
#9)  $f(x) = \frac{4x+1}{x}$



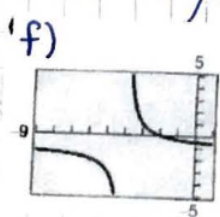
#10)  $f(x) = \frac{1-x}{x}$



#11)  $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x-4}$



#12)  $f(x) = -\frac{x+2}{x+4}$



#13)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$

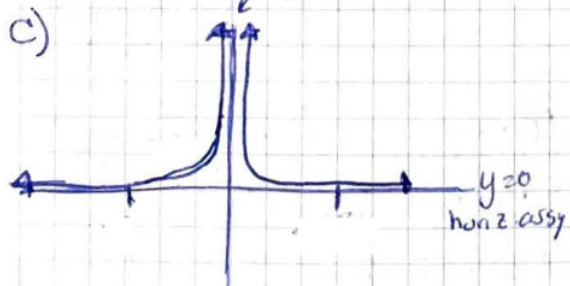
a)  $x^2 = 0$   
 $x = 0$

D:  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq 0\}$

b) hori. asym. (Deg. Num. < Deg. Den.)  
 $y = 0$

vert. asym. (All Real zeros)  
 $x = 0$

$x = 0$  vertical asym



x	f(x)
-0.1	10000
-0.10	100
-0.5	4
-1	1
0.1	10000
0.10	100
0.5	4
1	1

$x \rightarrow 0, f(x) \rightarrow \infty$

$x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow 0$

#14)  $f(x) = \frac{3}{(x-2)^3}$

a)  $x - 2 = 0$   
 $x = 2$

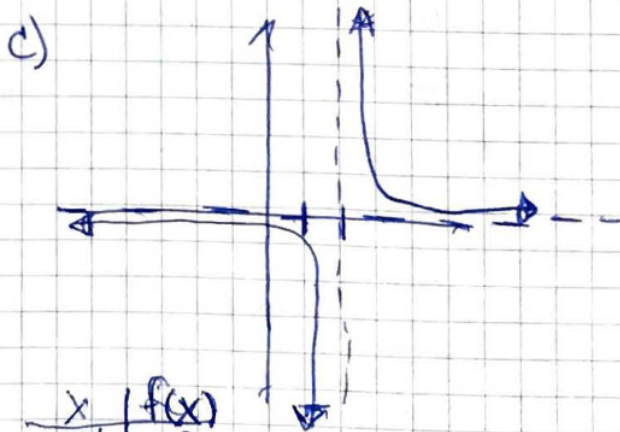
D:  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq 2\}$

b) horizontal Asym  $\Rightarrow$  (Deg. Num. > Deg. Den.)

$y = 0$

Vertical Asym. (All real zeros)

$x = 2$



x	f(x)
1	-3
1.5	-24
1.75	-142
2.5	192
2.75	7.11
3	3

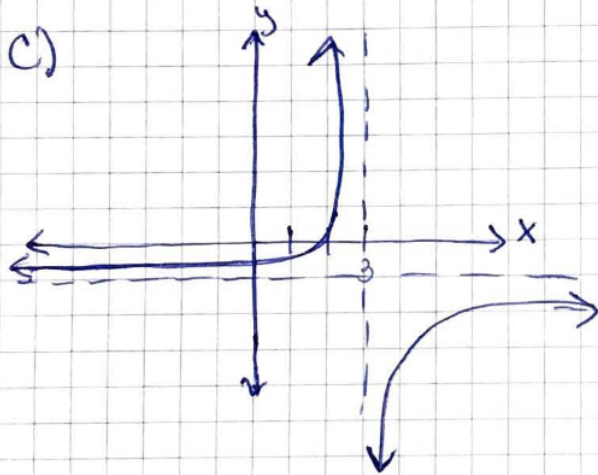
#15)  $f(x) = \frac{3+x}{3-x}$

a)  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq 3\}$

$\rightarrow 3-x \neq 0$   
 $-x \neq -3$   
 $x \neq 3$

b) Vertical Asym =  $x = 3$

Horizontal Asym:  $y = -1$



d)

x	f(x)
2	5
2.5	11
2.75	23
3.25	11
3.5	-13
4	-7

#21)  $f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x^2-3x}$ ,  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

c)

x	-1	-0.5	0	0.5	2	3	4
f(x)	-1	-2	und	2	1/2	und	1/4
g(x)	-1	-2	und	2	1/2	1/3	1/4

a) Domain f(x)

$\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq 0, x \neq 3\}$

Domain g(x)

$\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq 0\}$

b) Since  $x-3$  is a common factor of both numerator and denominator of  $f(x)$ ,  $x=3$  is not a vertical asymptote of  $f(x)$ .

The only vertical asymptote is  $x=0$ .

d) The only place they are different is at  $x=3$ , where  $f(x)$  is undefined and  $g$  is  $1/3$ .

#54)  $8, 5i, -5i$

$(x-8)(x-5i)(x+5i)$   
 $(x-8)(x^2+5i(-5i)+25i^2)$   
 $(x-8)(x^2-25)$   
 $x^3-25x-8x^2+200$

$x^3-8x^2-25x+200$

#27)  $g(x) = \frac{x^2-9}{x+1}$

$= \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{x+1}$

The zeros of  $g(x)$  correspond to the zeros of the numerator and are  $x=3$   
 $x=-3$ .