

To assist in the comprehension of a common error area, I will employ some INFORMAL vocabulary.

EQUAL Degree = the highest exponent is the SAME in both the numerator (TOP of fraction) and the denominator (BOTTOM of fraction)

BOTTOM HEAVY = when a rational function has an exponent that is LARGER than all of the exponents in the DENOMINATOR

TOP HEAVY = when a rational function has an exponent that is LARGER than all of the exponents in the NUMERATOR

- When a rational function has EQUAL degree, then a horizontal asymptote exists and must be determined by the fraction created by the lead coefficients of the numerator and denominator
  - $y = \frac{\text{lead coefficient of NUMERATOR}}{\text{lead coefficient of DENOMINATOR}}$
- When a rational function is BOTTOM HEAVY, then a horizontal asymptote exists and is  $y = 0$  (the x axis)
  - $y = 0$
- When a rational function is TOP HEAVY, then a horizontal asymptote does NOT exist.
  - A slant asymptote exists when the difference in degree of the numerator and denominator is exactly 1
  - An oblique asymptote exists when the difference in degree of the numerator and denominator exceeds 1

ALL ANSWERS ON FUTURE ASSIGNMENTS AND ASSESSMENTS MUST BE IN PROPER FORMAT

Lines are stated as lines and points are stated as points

BAD example	GOOD example
<p>1. <math>f(x) = \frac{x^2-4}{3x-9}</math></p> <p>X intercept(s) 2 or -2</p> <p>Y intercept <math>\frac{4}{9}</math></p> <p>Horizontal asymptote ??? or blank</p> <p>Vertical asymptote 3</p>	<p>1. <math>f(x) = \frac{x^2-4}{3x-9} = \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{3(x-3)}</math></p> <p>X intercept(s) (-2,0) or (2,0)</p> <p>Y intercept <math>(0, \frac{4}{9})</math></p> <p>Horizontal asymptote NONE or this has a slant asymptote</p> <p>Vertical asymptote <math>x = 3</math></p>

<p>To find the y intercept of any function</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Evaluate the function at <math>x = 0</math></li> </ol> <p>To find the x intercepts of a rational function</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Factor the numerator</li> <li>2) Factor the denominator</li> <li>3) Check to see if a hole is present FIRST</li> <li>4) Cancel off any common terms</li> <li>5) Set remaining factors from NUMERATOR equal to 0 and solve for x (these numbers are the x intercepts)</li> <li>6) STATE as a POINT <math>(x, 0)</math></li> </ol>	<p>To determine if a rational function has a hole</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Factor both the numerator and denominator</li> <li>2) Does the numerator and denominator have a factor that has a variable in common?</li> <li>3) If YES on 2) then a hole is present on the graph of the rational function</li> <li>4) If YES on 2) set canceled factor equal to zero and solve for x (this is the x of your hole and a domain restriction)</li> <li>5) If YES on 2) replace x in NEW version of rational function with the solution you just found in 4)</li> </ol>	<p>To find vertical asymptotes of a rational function</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Factor the numerator</li> <li>2) Factor the denominator</li> <li>3) Check to see if a hole is present FIRST</li> <li>4) Cancel off any common terms</li> <li>5) Set remaining factors from DENMINATOR equal to 0 and solve for x (these numbers are the x values of the vertical asymptotes &amp; domain restrictions)</li> <li>6) STATE as an EQUATION <math>x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math></li> </ol>
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Intercepts & Asymptotes

Determine the intercepts and asymptotes of each of the rational functions (if NONE, then state so)

1.  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 100}{3x + 15}$

X intercept(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Y intercept \_\_\_\_\_

Horizontal asymptote \_\_\_\_\_

Vertical asymptote \_\_\_\_\_

Does this rational function have a hole? \_\_\_\_\_

If this rational function has a hole, then state it \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $g(x) = \frac{20x + 40}{x^2 - 16}$

X intercept(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Y intercept \_\_\_\_\_

Horizontal asymptote \_\_\_\_\_

Vertical asymptote \_\_\_\_\_

Does this rational function have a hole? \_\_\_\_\_

If this rational function has a hole, then state it \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $h(x) = \frac{-4x^2 - 24x}{x^2 - 36}$

X intercept(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Y intercept \_\_\_\_\_

Horizontal asymptote \_\_\_\_\_

Vertical asymptote \_\_\_\_\_

Does this rational function have a hole? \_\_\_\_\_

If this rational function has a hole, then state it \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $j(x) = \frac{x^2 - 6x - 7}{2x + 14}$

X intercept(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Y intercept \_\_\_\_\_

Horizontal asymptote \_\_\_\_\_

Vertical asymptote \_\_\_\_\_

Does this rational function have a hole? \_\_\_\_\_

If this rational function has a hole, then state it \_\_\_\_\_

5.  $k(x) = \frac{x + 1}{x^2 - 7x - 8}$

X intercept(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Y intercept \_\_\_\_\_

Horizontal asymptote \_\_\_\_\_

Vertical asymptote \_\_\_\_\_

Does this rational function have a hole? \_\_\_\_\_

If this rational function has a hole, then state it \_\_\_\_\_

6.  $m(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 8}{2x^2 - 8x}$

X intercept(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Y intercept \_\_\_\_\_

Horizontal asymptote \_\_\_\_\_

Vertical asymptote \_\_\_\_\_

Does this rational function have a hole? \_\_\_\_\_

If this rational function has a hole, then state it \_\_\_\_\_

7.  $w(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x - 8}{2x^2 - 8x}$

X intercept(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Y intercept \_\_\_\_\_

Horizontal asymptote \_\_\_\_\_

Vertical asymptote \_\_\_\_\_

Does this rational function have a hole? \_\_\_\_\_

If this rational function has a hole, then state it \_\_\_\_\_