

6. In a microbiology experiment, the bacteria count (in ten thousands) in a sample of **tap water** left over time  $t$  (days) is modelled by the function:

$$f(t) = \frac{4t}{t^2 - 4t + 12}, \text{ while the bacteria count (in ten thousands) in a sample of pond}$$

**water** left over time  $t$  (days) is modelled by the function:  $g(t) = \frac{8t}{t^2 - 3t + 20}$

In what **time interval(s)** will the number of bacteria in the **tap water** exceed the bacteria count in the **pond water**?

$$f(t) > g(t)$$

4/11

[10]

$$\frac{4t}{t^2 - 4t + 12} > \frac{8t}{t^2 - 3t + 20}$$

$$\frac{4t(t^2 - 3t + 20)}{(t^2 - 4t + 12)(t^2 - 3t + 20)} > \frac{8t(t^2 - 4t + 12)}{(t^2 - 4t + 12)(t^2 - 3t + 20)}$$

$$\frac{(4t^3 - 12t^2 + 80t) - (8t^3 - 32t^2 + 96t)}{(t^2 - 4t + 12)(t^2 - 3t + 20)} > 0$$

$$\frac{-4t^3 + 20t^2 - 16t}{(t^2 - 4t + 12)(t^2 - 3t + 20)} > 0$$

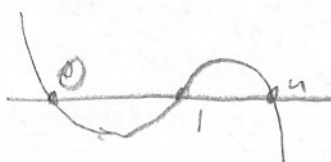
$$\frac{-4t(t^2 - 5t + 4)}{(t^2 - 4t + 12)(t^2 - 3t + 20)} > 0$$

$$t \in (1, 4)$$

$$\frac{-4t(t-1)(t-4)}{(t^2 - 4t + 12)(t^2 - 3t + 20)} > 0$$

always > 0, no real roots

	$(-\infty, 0)$	$(0, 1)$	$(1, 4)$	$(4, \infty)$
$t^2 - 4t + 12$	+	+	+	+
$t^2 - 3t + 20$	+	+	+	+
$(-4t)$	+	-	-	-
$(t-1)$	-	-	+	+
$(t-4)$	-	-	-	+
TV	-1	1/2	2	5



So The tap water has more bacteria in it between the interval of 1 and 4 days.

# THINKING

7.  $f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{cx^2 + dx - 12}$  has the following features:

- the graph passes through (0, 3);
  - $x \rightarrow \pm\infty, f(x) \rightarrow -1$ ;
  - a hole at  $x = -2$ ;
  - $x \rightarrow 3^-, f(x) \rightarrow \infty; x \rightarrow 3^+, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$ ;
- Find a, b, c, d, e.

[12]

$$2x^2 + 2x - 12$$

$$2(x^2 - x - 6)$$

$$2(x-3)(x+2)$$

$$\frac{a}{c} = -1$$

$$\frac{a}{c} = -1 \quad a = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -2 \\ b &= -22 \\ c &= 2 \\ d &= -2 \\ e &= -36 \end{aligned}$$

$$a(-2)^2 + b(-2) - 36 = 0$$

$$4a - 2b - 36 = 0$$

$$4a - 2b = 36$$

$$4(-2) - 2b = 36$$

$$-2b = 44$$

$$b = -22$$

$$-2x^2 - 22x - 36$$

$$2(x-3)(x+2)$$

$$\frac{-2(x^2 + 11x + 18)}{2(x-3)(x+2)}$$

$$\frac{e}{-12} = 3 \quad \text{y-intercept}$$

$$e = -36$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -2 \\ b &= -22 \\ c &= 2 \\ d &= -2 \\ e &= -36 \end{aligned}$$

$$ax^2 + bx - 36 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$cx^2 + dx - 12 = 0$$

$$((3)^2 + d(3) - 12 = 0$$

$$c(-2)^2 + d(-2) - 12 = 0$$

$$9c + 3d - 12 = 0$$

$$9(-2) + 3(2c - 6) - 12 = 0$$

$$4c - 2d - 12 = 0$$

$$4c + 6c - 18 - 12 = 0$$

$$2d = 4c - 12$$

$$d = 2c - 6$$

$$15c = 30$$

$$c = 2$$

$$d = 2(2) - 6$$

$$d = -2$$

## COMMUNICATION

8. Compare and contrast where a polynomial and rational function can change from positive to negative intervals or vice versa?

[2]

A polynomial changes from positive to negative when it crosses the x-axis, it changes from positive to negative at the x-intercepts. However in a rational function a graph can change from positive to negative at the hole or at the vertical asymptote, a rational function

**Bonus:** Create a rational function for which:

- the graph passes through (0, 4);
- $x \rightarrow \pm\infty, f(x) \rightarrow 0$ ;
- $x \rightarrow a^+, f(x)$  does not approach  $\pm\infty$  for any value of a in the domain;

that has two points on either side of a vertical asymptote may have one positive and one negative even though it has no x-intercepts like  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

$$x+8 \quad \frac{8}{x} = 4$$

$$x+4 \quad \frac{4}{x} = 4$$