

Objective 1 - Domain of Rational Functions

Identify the domain of a rational function.

[Link to section in online textbook.](#)

As we discussed in Module 1, we cannot divide by 0. This gives us “something” that is not a Real (*nor a Complex*) number. When considering the domain of a rational function, we need to exclude these values. The questions below will consider different rational functions to give you an idea of what our domain can look like.

You can print out [these notes](#) to follow along with the video below and keep notes to organize your thoughts.

YouTube link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jCqSSp449UI>

First, we start with a bare-bones example.

Question 1 Solve for when the denominator is equal to zero.

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

The denominator is zero when $x = \boxed{-3}$.

That means the domain of the rational function is

$$\boxed{(-\infty, \boxed{-3})}$$

\cup

$$\boxed{(\boxed{-3}, +\infty)}$$

Does it matter that our first example had an Integer that was removed from the domain? Let's try to do the same thing when a Rational number makes the denominator zero.

Question 2 Solve for when the denominator is equal to zero.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{-3x+4}$$

Learning outcomes:
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The denominator is zero when $x = \boxed{\frac{4}{3}}$.

That means the domain of the rational function is

$$\begin{aligned} & \left((-\infty, \boxed{\frac{4}{3}}) \right) \\ & \cup \\ & \left(\boxed{\frac{4}{3}}, +\infty \right) \end{aligned}$$

So we've seen that it doesn't matter what type of Real number makes the denominator zero. What happens when we have two or more fractions in the same function? The domain is the intersection of the domains of each function separately (**we'll dig into this idea in a later Module**). Since we are just working with rational functions, an easier way to think of this is to remove every value that makes a denominator equal to zero from the domain of the function. Practice this with the following function.

Question 3 Solve for when the denominator is equal to zero.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3x+4} - \frac{1}{-2x+3}$$

The denominator is zero when $x = \boxed{-\frac{4}{3}}$ and $x = \boxed{\frac{3}{2}}$.

That means the domain of the rational function is

$$\begin{aligned} & \left((-\infty, \boxed{-\frac{4}{3}}) \right) \\ & \cup \\ & \left(\boxed{-\frac{4}{3}}, \boxed{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \\ & \cup \\ & \left(\boxed{\frac{3}{2}}, +\infty \right) \end{aligned}$$

What happens if we have a polynomial that is larger than degree 1 in the denominator? We will need to factor it somehow!

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Question 4 Solve for when the denominator is equal to zero.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$$

The denominator is zero when $x = \boxed{2}$ and $x = \boxed{3}$.

That means the domain of the rational function is

$$\begin{aligned} & \boxed{(-\infty, 2)} \\ & \cup \\ & \boxed{(2, 3)} \\ & \cup \\ & \boxed{(3, +\infty)} \end{aligned}$$

We are slowly ramping up the difficulty in factoring the denominator. Practice again when the two zeros are Rational numbers.

Question 5 Solve for when the denominator is equal to zero.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{-6x^2 + 7x - 2}$$

The denominator is zero when $x = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $x = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}$.

That means the domain of the rational function is

$$\begin{aligned} & \boxed{(-\infty, \frac{1}{2})} \\ & \cup \\ & \boxed{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3})} \\ & \cup \\ & \boxed{(\frac{2}{3}, +\infty)} \end{aligned}$$

Practice again when there are three Rational zeros.

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Question 6 Solve for when the denominator is equal to zero.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{6x^3 + 11x^2 + 3x}$$

The denominator is zero when $x = -\frac{3}{2}$, $x = -\frac{1}{3}$, and $x = 0$.

That means the domain of the rational function is

$$\begin{aligned} & \left((-\infty, -\frac{3}{2}) \right) \\ & \cup \\ & \left((-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{3}) \right) \\ & \cup \\ & \left((-\frac{1}{3}, 0) \right) \\ & \cup \\ & \left((0, +\infty) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Up to this point, I've made sure there were as many x -values removed from the domain as the degree in the denominator. But this doesn't have to be the case! If we have copies, like for the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$, we would only remove $x = 1$ from the domain. But there is one other case where the degree of the polynomial in the denominator would not match the number of x -values we remove from the domain...

Question 7 Solve for when the denominator is equal to zero.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3 + 29x}$$

The denominator is zero when $x = 0$.

Feedback(attempt): There is only one REAL value that makes the denominator equal to zero - the others are complex. As we have been doing in this course, we are only looking at functions graphed on the Real plane. It is a far more difficult question to consider these functions on the Complex plane.

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That means the domain of the rational function is

$$\begin{array}{c} (-\infty, 0) \\ \cup \\ (0, +\infty) \end{array}$$

Question 8 Main takeaway: Before looking, you should work through the previous problems. Have you finished working through the examples?

Feedback(correct): To find the domain of a rational function, solve for when the denominator is equal to zero. If there are multiple fractions, remove when each denominator is equal to zero from the domain. The number of x -values we remove does not need to be the same as the degree of the polynomial! If we have copies (e.g., $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$) or we have complex roots (e.g., $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+4}$), we would have less x -values to remove from the domain than the degree of the polynomial in the denominator.