CLASE 13 FUNCIONES RACIONALES

· DEF. Una función racional es una función del hipo

$$f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{b_m x^m + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{b_m x^m + \dots + b_1 x + b_0}$$

· Ej: f(x)= 1/x, Domf=[x:x+0]=[R/10]

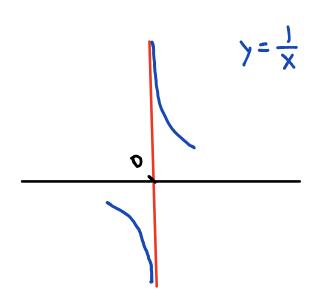
$$0 < x < \xi \implies 0 < \frac{1}{\xi} < \frac{1}{x}$$

Ahre, see K>O (grende) y E= K

$$0 < x < \frac{1}{K} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} > K$$
 (grande!)

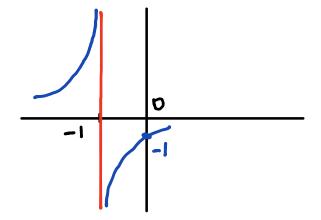
Veamos el coso x<0:

$$-\frac{1}{1}$$
 < x < 0 => $\frac{x}{1}$ < - K (drange water proj)



Cerca de X=-1:

$$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1} \sim \frac{-2}{x+1} \begin{cases} >0 & \text{if } x < -1 \\ <0 & \text{if } x > -1 \end{cases}$$



- · La recta roja (x=-1) se conoce como avintoba restical:
- . Usonemos la signiante para conactarjer les explosiones de f:

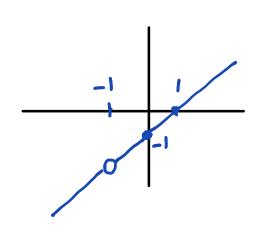
$$f(x) \longrightarrow \infty$$
 arendo $x = 1$ $(x \longrightarrow -1^{-})$
 $f(x) \longrightarrow -\infty$ arendo $x = 1$ $(x \longrightarrow -1^{+})$

• Us: En el ejemplo ontaior,
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(x) \longrightarrow -\infty \text{ arondo } \times 10$$

$$f(x) \longrightarrow \infty \text{ arondo } \times 10$$

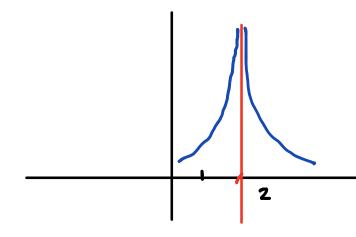
• Obs:
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2-1}{x+1}$$
, Domf = $\{x: x \neq -1\} = |R(\{-1\})|$
S: $x \neq -1$, $f(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x+1} = x-1$



• Ej:
$$f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2-4x+4}$$

= $\frac{x+2}{(x-2)^2}$, Dom $f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$

$$f(x) = \frac{x+2}{(x-2)^2} \stackrel{x \approx 2}{\sim} \frac{4}{(x-2)^2} > 0$$



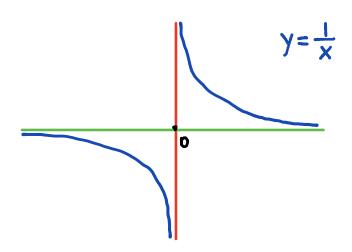
$$f(x) \longrightarrow \infty \text{ si } \times 12$$

$$f(x) \longrightarrow \infty \text{ si } \times 42$$

$$f(x) \longrightarrow \infty \text{ si } \times 42$$

$$f(x) \longrightarrow \infty \text{ si } \times -2$$

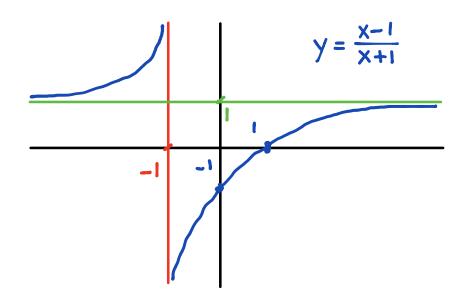
- · Para terminar de sobojor solos funciones, mecesitamos su comportamiento en ±00
 - Por ejemplo, $\delta i = f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $\delta ce(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
 - $\cdot \times \times K = 0 < \frac{1}{x} < \frac{1}{x}$ (pequeño)
 - $\times \times \times \rightarrow -\frac{1}{K} < \frac{1}{X} < 0$ (pequeño)



$$\frac{1}{x} \longrightarrow \infty$$
 $x \longrightarrow \infty$

$$\frac{1}{x} \longrightarrow 0 \iff x \longrightarrow -\infty$$

$$9 \frac{X-1}{x+1} = 1 - \frac{2}{x+1} \simeq 1$$



La recta verde (y=1) se conoce como asimbola horizontal.

$$f(x) \longrightarrow 1 \quad \text{fi} \quad x \longrightarrow \pm \infty$$

· Obs: Otre monere de adininer la positible horizontel

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

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

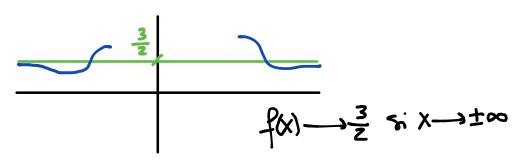
•
$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2 + x + 1}{2x^2 + 2x - 4}$$

Vermos el comportamiento en ±00

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

$$= \frac{x^{2}(3 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}})}{x^{2}(2 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{4}{x^{2}})} = \frac{3 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}}}{2 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{4}{x^{2}}} \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} \frac{3}{2}$$

Luego, tenemo une oninhola horizontal: $y = \frac{3}{2}$.



Brogramos las sombolos renticales

$$2x^{2}+2x-4=0$$
 (=) $x^{2}+x-2=0$
(=) $(x+z)(x-1)=0$
(=) $x=-2$ $x=1$

-> Parilles estables raticales X=-2 2 X=1

· Cerca de X=-2:

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^{2} + x + 1}{(x + z)(x - 1)} \stackrel{\times \triangle - 2}{\sim} \frac{11}{(x + z)(-5)}$$

$$= -\frac{11}{3} \frac{1}{x + 2} \begin{cases} > 0 & x < -2 \\ < 0 & x > -2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) \longrightarrow \infty \quad \text{Si} \times 1 - 2$$

$$f(x) \longrightarrow -\infty \quad \text{Si} \times 1 - 2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2 + x + 1}{(x + 2)(x - 1)} \stackrel{x \ge 1}{\sim} \frac{5}{3(x - 1)} \begin{cases} <0 & x < 1 \\ >0 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

