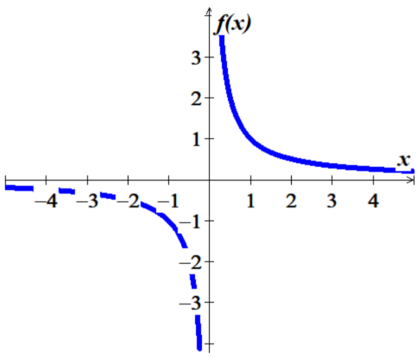
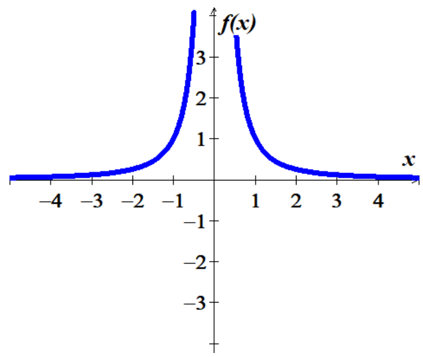
Section 2.6 – Rational Functions

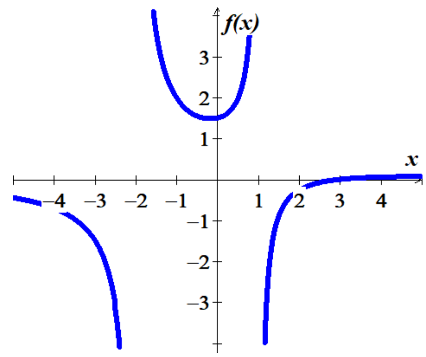
$f(x)=\dfrac{1}{x}$



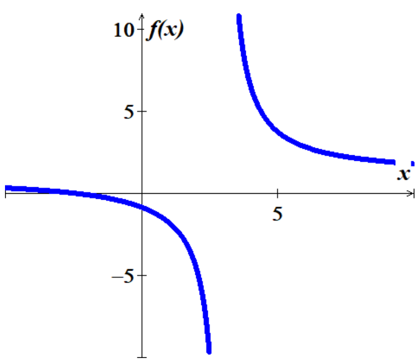
$f(x)=\dfrac{1}{x^2}$



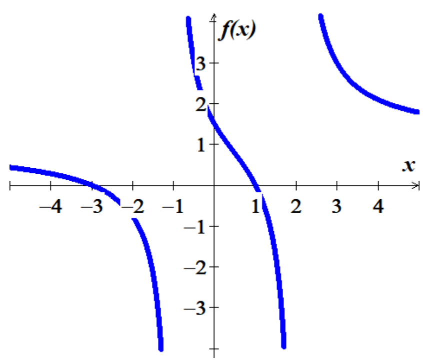
$f(x)=\dfrac{x-3}{x^2+x-2}$



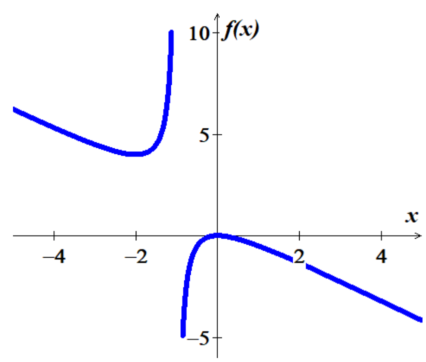
$f(x)=\dfrac{2x+5}{2x-6}$



$f(x)=\dfrac{x^2+2x-3}{x^2-x-2}$



$f(x)=-\dfrac{x^2}{x+1}$



Rational Function

A rational function is a function f that is a quotient of two polynomials, that is,

$$f(x)=\frac{g(x)}{h(x)}$$

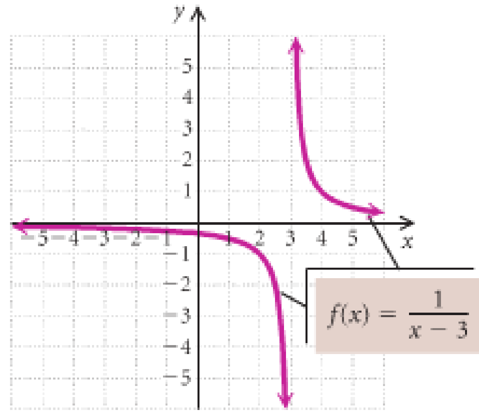
Where $g(x)$ and $h(x)$ are polynomials. The domain of f consists of all real numbers ***except*** the zeros of the denominator $h(x)$.

The Domain of a Rational Function

Example

Consider: $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x-3}$

Find the domain and graph *f*.



Solution

$x - 3 = 0$

$x = 3$

Thus, the domain is: $\{x \mid x \neq 3\}$ *or* $(-\infty,\ 3) \cup (3,\ \infty)$

Function	*Domain*	
$f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}$	$\{x \mid x \neq 0\}$	$(-\infty,\ 0) \cup (0,\ \infty)$
$f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x^2}$	$\{x \mid x \neq 0\}$	$(-\infty,\ 0) \cup (0,\ \infty)$
$f(x) = \dfrac{x-3}{x^2 + x - 2}$	$\{x \mid x \neq -2 \text{ and } x \neq 1\}$	$(-\infty,\ -2) \cup (-2,\ 1) \cup (1,\ \infty)$
$f(x) = \dfrac{2x+5}{2x-6} = \dfrac{2x+5}{2(x-3)}$	$\{x \mid x \neq 3\}$	$(-\infty,\ 3) \cup (3,\ \infty)$

Asymptotes

Vertical Asymptote (*VA*) - ***Think Domain***

The line $x = a$ is a ***vertical asymptote*** for the graph of a function f if

$$f(x) \to \infty \quad or \quad f(x) \to -\infty$$

As ***x*** approaches ***a*** from either the left or the right

Example

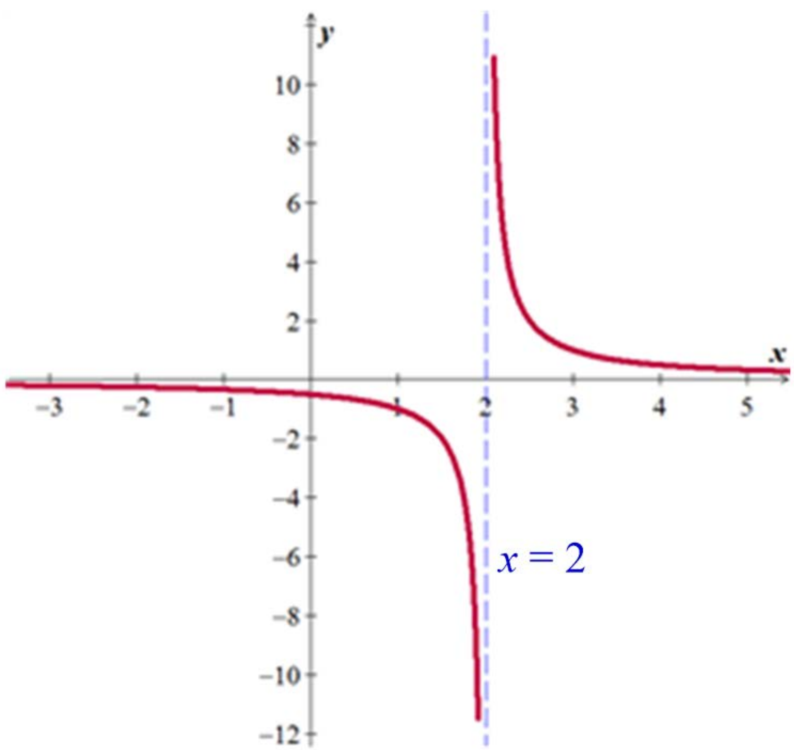
Find the vertical asymptote of $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x-2}$, and sketch the graph.

Solution

VA: $x = 2$

$f(x) \to \infty \quad as \quad x \to 2^{+}$

$f(x) \to -\infty \quad as \quad x \to 2^{-}$



Horizontal Asymptote (*HA*)

The line $y = c$ is a ***horizontal asymptote*** for the graph of a function f if

$$f(x) \to c \quad as \quad x \to -\infty \quad or \quad x \to -\infty$$

Let $f(x) = \dfrac{p(x)}{q(x)} = \dfrac{a_n x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \ldots + a_1 x + a_0}{b_m x^m + b_{m-1}x^{m-1} + \ldots + b_1 x + b_0} = \dfrac{a_n x^n}{b_m x^m}$ be a rational function.

1. If the degree of numerator is less than of denominator $(n < m) \Rightarrow y = 0$

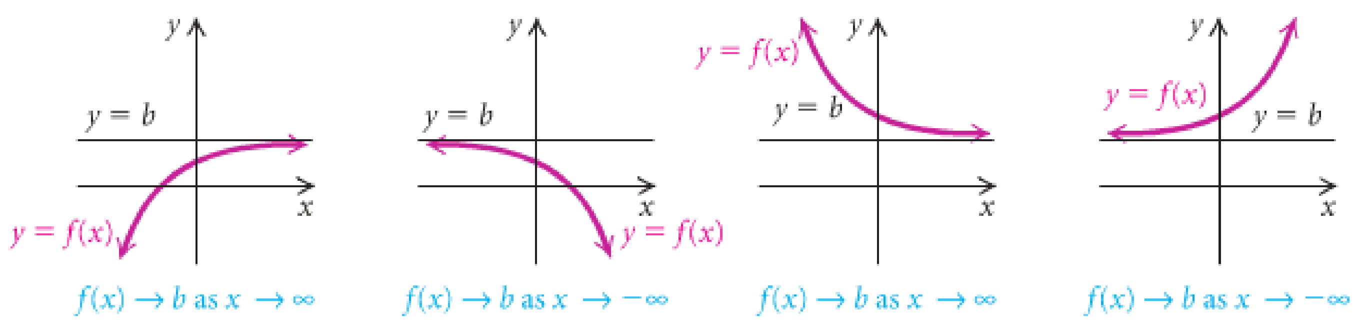
$$y = \frac{2x+1}{4x^2+5} \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 0}$$

2. If the degree of numerator is equal of denominator $(n = m) \Rightarrow y = \dfrac{a_n}{b_m}$

$$y = \frac{2x^2+1}{4x^2+5} \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}}$$

3. If the degree of numerator is greater than of denominator $(n > m) \Rightarrow$ No horizontal asymptote

$$y = \frac{2x^3+1}{4x^2+5} \quad \Rightarrow No \ \ HA$$



Example

Determine the horizontal asymptote of $f(x) = \dfrac{-7x^4 - 10x^2 + 1}{11x^4 + x - 2}$

Solution

$$f(x) = \frac{-7x^4}{11x^4} = -\frac{7}{11}$$

Therefore, the horizontal asymptote (***HA***) is: $\boxed{y = -\dfrac{7}{11}}$

Example

Find the vertical and the horizontal asymptote for the graph of f, if it exists

a) $f(x)=\frac{3x-1}{x^2-x-6}$

b) $f(x)=\frac{5x^2+1}{3x^2-4}$

c) $f(x)=\frac{2x^4-3x^2+5}{x^2+1}$

Solution

a) $f(x)=\frac{3x-1}{x^2-x-6}$

$$x^2-x-6=0 \quad \rightarrow \ x=-2,\ 3$$

VA: $x=-2, \quad x=3$

HA: $y=0$

b) $f(x)=\frac{5x^2+1}{3x^2-4}$

$$3x^2-4=0$$

$$3x^2=4$$

$$x^2=\frac{4}{3}$$

$$x=\pm\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

VA: $x=-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad x=\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

HA: $y=\frac{5}{3}$

c) $f(x)=\frac{2x^4-3x^2+5}{x^2+1}$

$$x^2+1=0 \quad \rightarrow \ x^2=-1$$

VA: *n/a*

HA: *n/a*

Slant or *Oblique* Asymptotes

When the degree of the numerator is one greater than the degree of the numerator, the graph has a slant or oblique asymptote and it is a line $y = ax + b, \quad a \neq 0$. To find the slant asymptote, divide the fraction using long division. The quotient (not remainder) is the slant asymptote.

$$y = \frac{3x^2 - 1}{x + 2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x - 6 \\ x+2 \overline{\smash{\big)}\, 3x^2 + 0x - 1} \\ \underline{3x^2 + 6x} \quad\; \\ -6x - 1 \\ \underline{-6x - 12} \\ R = 11 \end{array}$$

$$y = \frac{3x^2 - 1}{x + 2} = 3x - 6 + \frac{11}{x + 2}$$

The ***oblique asymptote*** is the line $\boldsymbol{y = 3x - 6}$

Example

Find all the asymptotes of $f(x) = \dfrac{2x^2 - 3x - 1}{x - 2}$

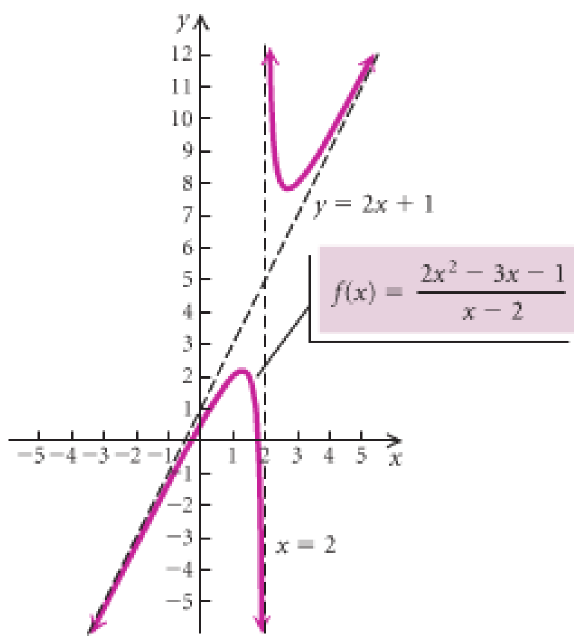
Solution

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 1 \\ x-2 \overline{\smash{\big)}\, 2x^2 - 3x - 1} \\ \underline{-2x^2 + 4x} \quad\; \\ x - 1 \\ \underline{-x + 2} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

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

The ***oblique asymptote*** is the line $y = 2x + 1$

VA:: $x = 2$



Graph That Has a *Hole*

Example

Sketch the graph of g if $g(x)=\dfrac{3x^2+x-4}{2x^2-7x+5}$

Solution

$$g(x)=\frac{(3x+4)(x-1)}{(2x-5)(x-1)}$$

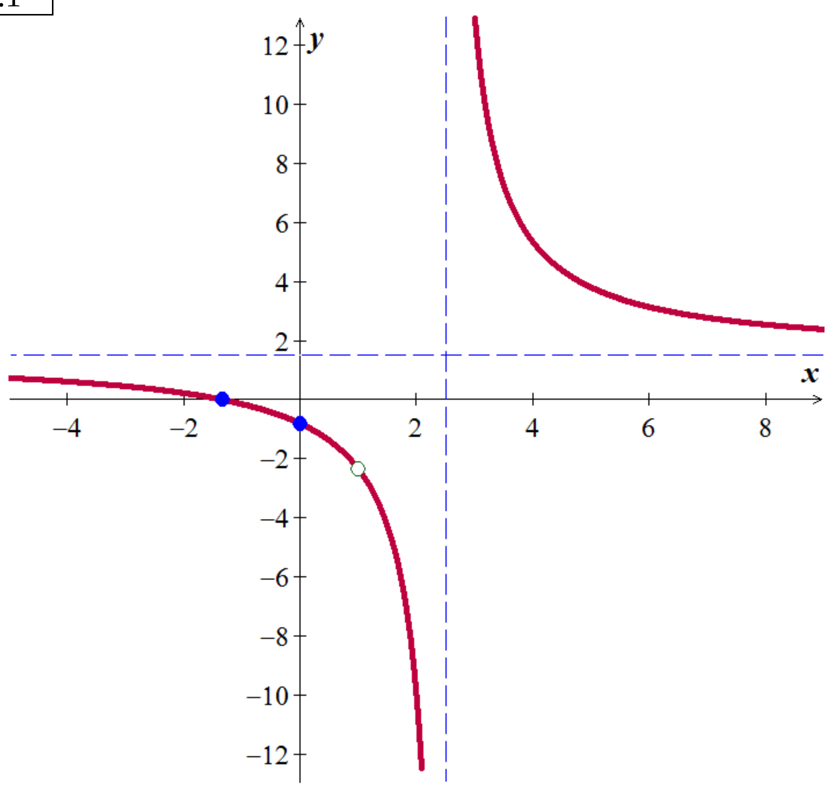
$$=\frac{3x+4}{2x-5}=f(x)$$

VA: $x=\frac{5}{2}$

HA: $y=\frac{3}{2}$

The only different between the graphs that g has a ***hole*** at $x=1 \to f(1)=-\frac{7}{3}$

x	***y***
–4	.6
1.3	0
0	–.8
4	5.3
6	3.1



Exercises *Section* 2.6 – Rational Functions

(**1 – 21**) Determine all asymptotes of the function

1. $y=\dfrac{3x}{1-x}$

2. $y=\dfrac{x^2}{x^2+9}$

3. $y=\dfrac{x-2}{x^2-4x+3}$

4. $y=\dfrac{3}{x-5}$

5. $y=\dfrac{x^3-1}{x^2+1}$

6. $y=\dfrac{3x^2-27}{(x+3)(2x+1)}$

7. $y=\dfrac{x^3+3x^2-2}{x^2-4}$

8. $y=\dfrac{x-3}{x^2-9}$

9. $y=\dfrac{6}{\sqrt{x^2-4x}}$

10. $y=\dfrac{5x-1}{1-3x}$

11. $f(x)=\dfrac{2x-11}{x^2+2x-8}$

12. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^2-4x}{x^3-x}$

13. $f(x)=\dfrac{x-2}{x^3-5x}$

14. $f(x)=\dfrac{4x}{x^2+10x}$

15. $f(x)=\dfrac{3-x}{(x-4)(x+6)}$

16. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^3}{2x^3-x^2-3x}$

17. $f(x)=\dfrac{3x^2+5}{4x^2-3}$

18. $f(x)=\dfrac{x+6}{x^3+2x^2}$

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

20. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^2-6x}{x-5}$

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

(**22 – 53**) Determine all asymptotes (if any) (*Vertical Asymptote, Horizontal Asymptote*; *Hole*; *Oblique Asymptote*) and sketch the graph of

22. $f(x)=\dfrac{-3x}{x+2}$

23. $f(x)=\dfrac{x+1}{x^2+2x-3}$

24. $f(x)=\dfrac{2x^2-2x-4}{x^2+x-12}$

25. $f(x)=\dfrac{-2x^2+10x-12}{x^2+x}$

26. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^2-x-6}{x+1}$

27. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^3+1}{x-2}$

28. $f(x)=\dfrac{2x^2+x-6}{x^2+3x+2}$

29. $f(x)=\dfrac{x-1}{1-x^2}$

30. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^2+x-2}{x+2}$

31. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^3-2x^2-4x+8}{x-2}$

32. $f(x)=\dfrac{2x^2-3x-1}{x-2}$

33. $f(x)=\dfrac{2x+3}{3x^2+7x-6}$

34. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^2-1}{x^2+x-6}$

35. $f(x)=\dfrac{-2x^2-x+15}{x^2-x-12}$

36. $f(x)=\dfrac{1}{x-3}$

37. $f(x)=\dfrac{-2}{x+3}$

38. $f(x)=\dfrac{x}{x+2}$

39. $f(x)=\dfrac{x-5}{x+4}$

40. $f(x)=\dfrac{2x^2-2}{x^2-9}$

41. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^2-3}{x^2+4}$

42. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^2+4}{x^2-3}$

43. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^2}{x^2-6x+9}$

44. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^2+x+4}{x^2+2x-1}$

45. $f(x)=\dfrac{2x^2+14}{x^2-6x+5}$

46. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^2-4x-5}{2x+5}$

47. $f(x)=\dfrac{x-3}{x^2-3x+2}$

48. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^2+2}{x^2+3x+2}$

49. $f(x)=\dfrac{x-2}{x^2-3x+2}$

50. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^2+x}{x+1}$

51. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^2-2x}{x-2}$

52. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^2-3x}{x+3}$

53. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^3+3x^2-4x+6}{x+2}$

(**54 – 59**) Find an equation of a rational function f that satisfies the given conditions

54. $\begin{cases} \textit{vertical asymptote}: \ x=4 \\ \textit{horizontal asymptote}: \ y=-1 \\ x-\textit{intercept}: \ 3 \end{cases}$

55. $\begin{cases} \textit{vertical asymptote}: \ x=-4, x=5 \\ \textit{horizontal asymptote}: \ y=\frac{3}{2} \\ x-\textit{intercept}: \ -2 \end{cases}$

56. $\begin{cases} \textit{vertical asymptote}: \ x=5 \\ \textit{horizontal asymptote}: \ y=-1 \\ x-\textit{intercept}: \ 2 \end{cases}$

57. $\begin{cases} \textit{vertical asymptote}: \ x=-2, \ x=0 \\ \textit{horizontal asymptote}: \ y=0 \\ x-\textit{intercept}: \ 2, \quad f(3)=1 \end{cases}$

58. $\begin{cases} \textit{vertical asymptote}: \ x=-3, \ x=1 \\ \textit{horizontal asymptote}: \ y=0 \\ x-\textit{intercept}: \ -1, \ f(0)=-2 \\ \textit{hole at} \ x=2 \end{cases}$

59. $\begin{cases} \textit{vertical asymptote}: \ x=-1, \ x=3 \\ \textit{horizontal asymptote}: \ y=2 \\ x-\textit{intercept}: \ -2, \ 1 \\ \textit{hole}: \ x=0 \end{cases}$