

Today's Learning Goal(s):

By the end of the class, I will be able to:

- determine if and where any holes or asymptotes occur for a rational function.
- graph a rational function.

2.5 Exploring Graphs of Rational Functions (Holes)

Date: Mar. 2/17
(Every lesson)

HOLES!!!

$$\text{Graph } g(x) = \frac{x^2 + 7x + 12}{x + 3}$$

Just like our first unit! Factor first.

$$g(x) = \frac{\cancel{(x+3)}(x+4)}{\cancel{(x+3)}}$$

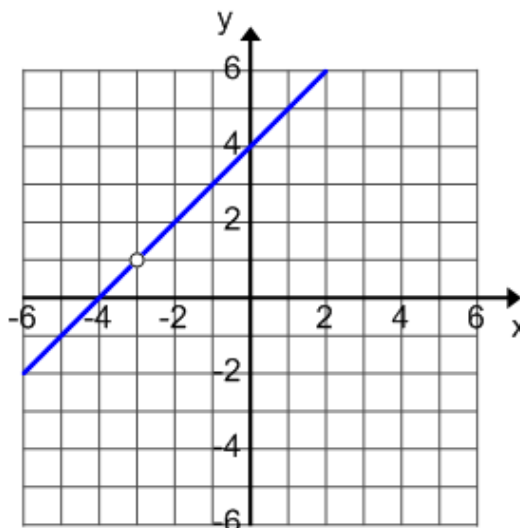
We have the restriction that $x \neq -3$, but since we cancel $(x+3)$ we create a hole in the graph.

So, $g(x) = (x + 4)$ is a linear function with a hole at $x = -3$

ie. $y = x + 4$

$b = 4$

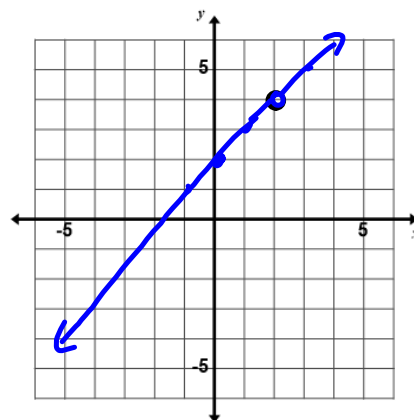
$m = 1$



Ex.1 Graph $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$

$$= \frac{(x+2)\cancel{(x-2)}}{\cancel{x-2}}$$

$$= x+2, x \neq 2$$

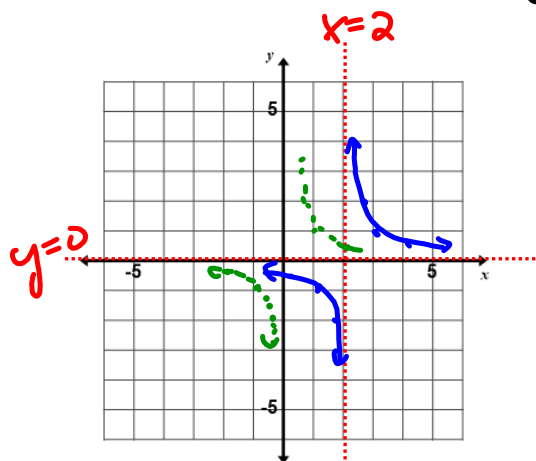


The restriction is that $x \neq 2$.
there is hole at $x = 2$.

o
o

Ex.2 Graph $g(x) = \frac{1}{x - 2}$

The restriction is still $x \neq 2$.
there is vertical asymptote at $x = 2$.



Summary:

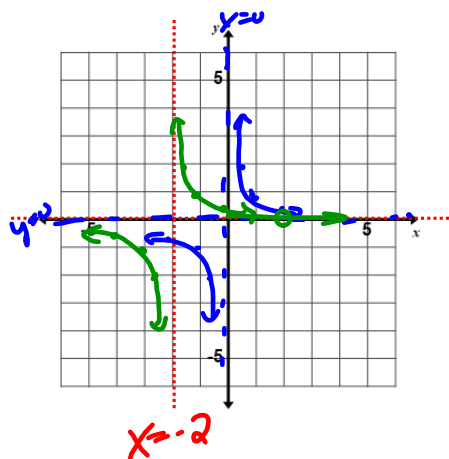
If the restriction divides out, then there is a **hole** at that point.

If the restriction remains, then there is a vertical asymptote at that point.

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

$$= \frac{\cancel{x-2}}{(x-2)(x+2)}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x+2} \quad R: x \neq 2, -2$$



oo

Ex.4 Graph $m(x) = \frac{x-2}{x^2+4}$

$$R: x^2 + 4 \neq 0$$

$$x^2 \neq -4$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{-4}$$

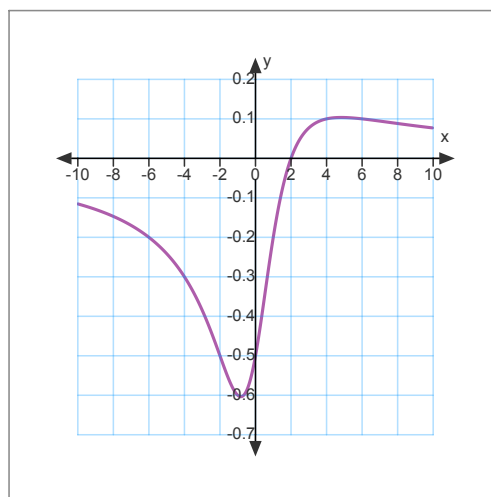
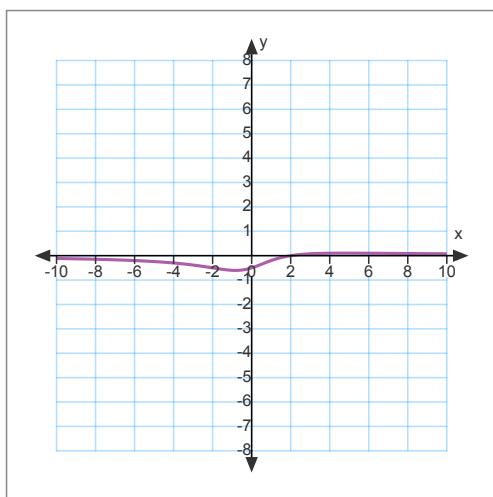
no restrictions,
no asymptotes

did not reduce/cancel,
no holes

$$y = \frac{x-2}{x^2+4}$$

$$y = \frac{x-2}{x^2+4}$$

different scale for "y"



If time,

(otherwise, continue to additional homework on next slide)

Ex.5 Determine any vertical asymptotes or holes for:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \frac{x^3 - 4x}{x^3 - x^2 - 6x} \\
 &= \frac{x(x^2 - 4)}{x(x^2 - x - 6)} \\
 &= \frac{\cancel{x}(x-2)(x+2)}{\cancel{x}(x-3)\cancel{(x+2)}} \\
 &= \frac{x-2}{x-3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Restrictions: $x \neq 3, -2, 0$

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

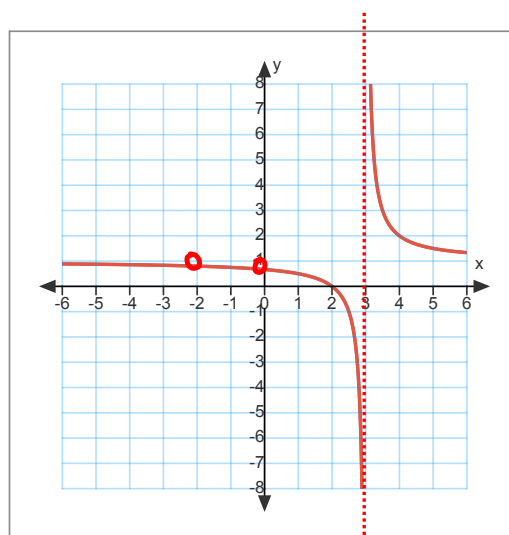
$$x \neq 0, 3, -2$$

Holes at $x = 0$ and $x = -2$

(because the x and $x+2$ divided out)

vertical asymptote at $x = 3$

(because the x and $x-3$ remained)



$$y = \frac{x^3 - 4x}{x^3 - x^2 - 6x}$$

$$y = \frac{x-2}{x-3}$$

Additional Homework Questions Assigned

MCR 3UI

Graphs of Rational Functions

Determine any Vertical Asymptotes or Holes for the following functions.
Graph each function.

$$a(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x - 3} \quad b(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x^3 - 4x} \quad c(x) = \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 2}{x - 1}$$

Today's Homework Practice includes:

pp. 70-73 #6bc, 7c, (8,9)ac, 10, 12,
16, 18 [20, 22]

+3 Quesons

Are there any Homework Questions you would like to see on the board?

Last day's work: pp. 70-71 #4def, 5cd, 6a, 7a

p.70 5c

$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{x} = 2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$y = -\frac{2}{x}$$

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

$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{x}$$

