

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: Sept. 30 / 19
(Every lesson)

HOLES!!!

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

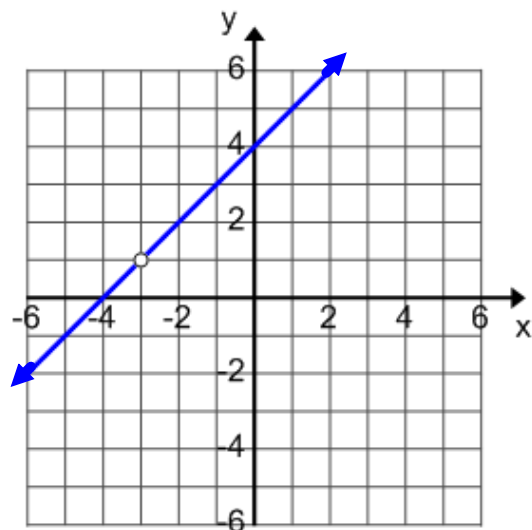
Just like our first unit! Factor first.

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

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 $x = -3$

see [desmos](#) (FIRST)



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

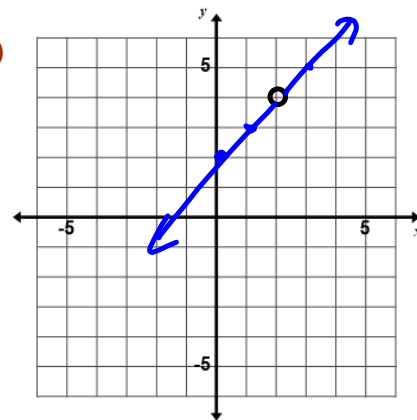
*ex1.84 state
show TI-84 (after)*

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

~~$x-2$~~

$$= x+2$$

Rest. $x \neq 2$

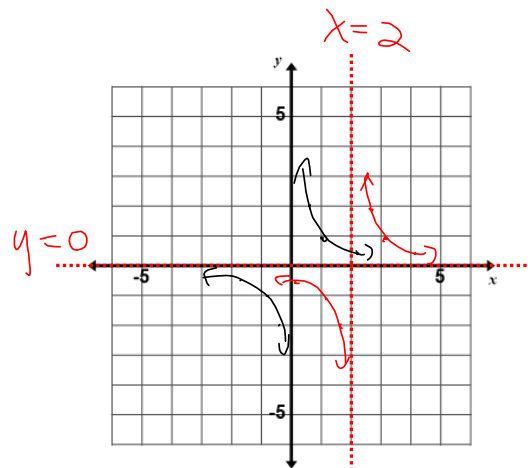


The restriction is that $x \neq 2$.
there is hole at $x = 2$.

o
o

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

h.t. 2 units right



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

Summary:

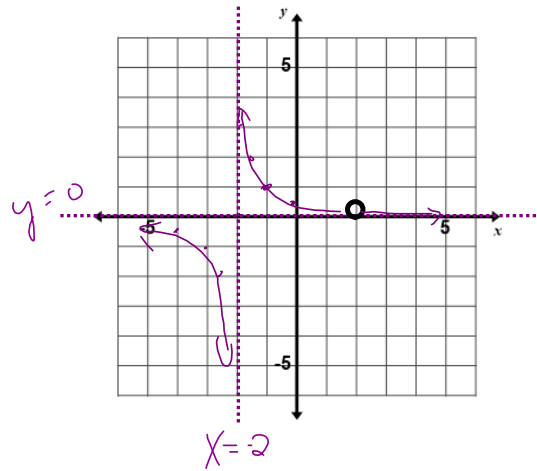
If the restriction divides out, then there is a **hole** at that point.

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

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

$$= \frac{\cancel{x-2}}{(\cancel{x-2})(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+2}$$

V.A. $x = -2$
BUT hole @ $x = 2$



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Ex.4 As an extra, let's discuss: $m(x) = \frac{x-2}{x^2+4}$ **You will NOT be expected to graph this.**

no restrictions,
no asymptotes

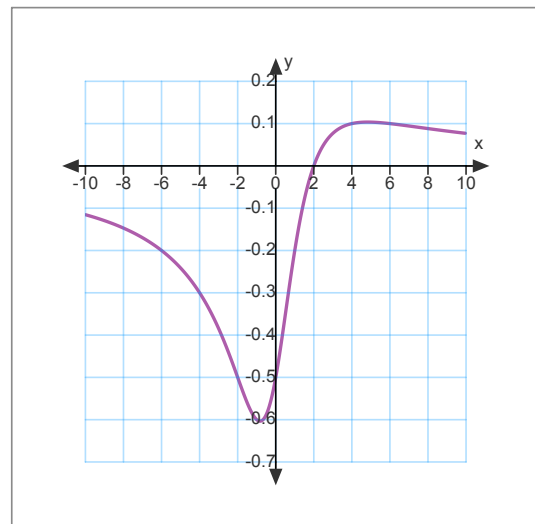
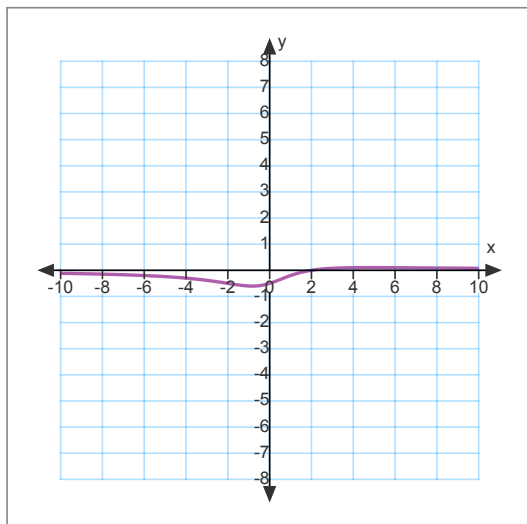
$$x^2 + 4 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq -4$$

did not reduce/cancel,
no holes

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

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



Ex.5 Determine any vertical asymptotes or holes for:

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 4x}{x^3 - x^2 - 6x}$$

$$= \frac{x(x^2 - 4)}{x(x^2 - x - 6)}$$

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

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

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

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

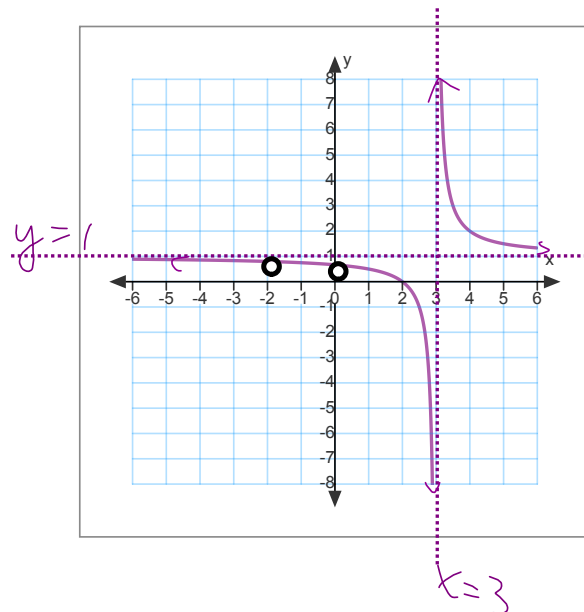
$$x \neq 0, 3, -2$$

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)



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

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

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

Last day's work: pp. 76-77 #1 – 5, 7, 8, 10, 12* – 19
*use web fix

Today's Homework Practice includes:
pp. 70-73 #6bc, 7c, (8,9)ac, 10, 12, 16, 18 [20, 22]
+3 Quesons

Additional Homework Questions Assigned

MCR 3UI

Graphs of Rational Functions

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

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

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

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