

Graphs of Rational Functions

- Rational Function in the form: $f(x) = \frac{A}{Bx - C} + D$
- A is the vertical stretch
- B is the horizontal compression
- $\frac{C}{B}$ is the horizontal translation
- $x = \frac{C}{B}$ is the vertical asymptote
- D is the vertical translation
- $y = D$ is the horizontal asymptote

EXAMPLE

- How can the graph of $g(x) = \frac{3}{4x-20} + 1$ be obtained from the graph of the parent function $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$?
- What are the horizontal and vertical asymptotes of $g(x)$?
- Stretch vertically by a factor of 3, compress horizontally by a factor of 4, shift right 5 units, shift up 1 unit.
- HA: $y = 1$
- VA: $x = 5$

Example

- Write the function $g(x)$ that transforms the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ as follows:
3 units right
stretched vertically by a factor of 0.5
compressed horizontally by a factor of 3

- $A = .5$

- $B = 3$

Since it is moved three to the right,
 $\frac{C}{B} = 3$ and since B is 3,
 C has to = 9

Therefore:

$$g(x) = \frac{.5}{3x - 9}$$

More Rational Functions

What about rational functions that are not in the form given on the previous slides?

$R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$; where $P(x)$ and $Q(x)$ are polynomial functions and $Q(x) \neq 0$

Graphical Features of $R(X) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$

INTERCEPTS

x -intercept(s): let $y = 0$ and solve for x

y -intercept: let $x = 0$ and solve for y

EXAMPLE: $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{2}$

x -intercept(s): $(-4, 0), (-1, 0)$

y -intercept: $(0, 2)$

Graphical Features of $R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$

VERTICAL ASYMPTOTE(s) / HOLE(s)

Determine any value(s) that makes the denominator equal zero.

If that value makes ONLY the denominator 0, there is a vertical asymptote at that value.

If that value ALSO makes the numerator 0 there is a hole in the graph at that value.

EXAMPLE:

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

Has a VA at $x = -1$
and a hole at $(-4, -\frac{1}{3})$

Graphical Features of $R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$

HORIZONTAL ASYMPTOTE

Determine the degree of the numerator and the degree of the denominator.

If the degree of the denominator is greater than the degree of the numerator, there is a HA at $y = 0$

If the degree of the denominator is the same as the degree of the numerator there is a HA

at $y = \frac{\text{Leading coefficient of numerator}}{\text{Leading coefficient of denominator}}$

If the degree of the numerator is greater than the degree of the denominator there is no HA....HOWEVER

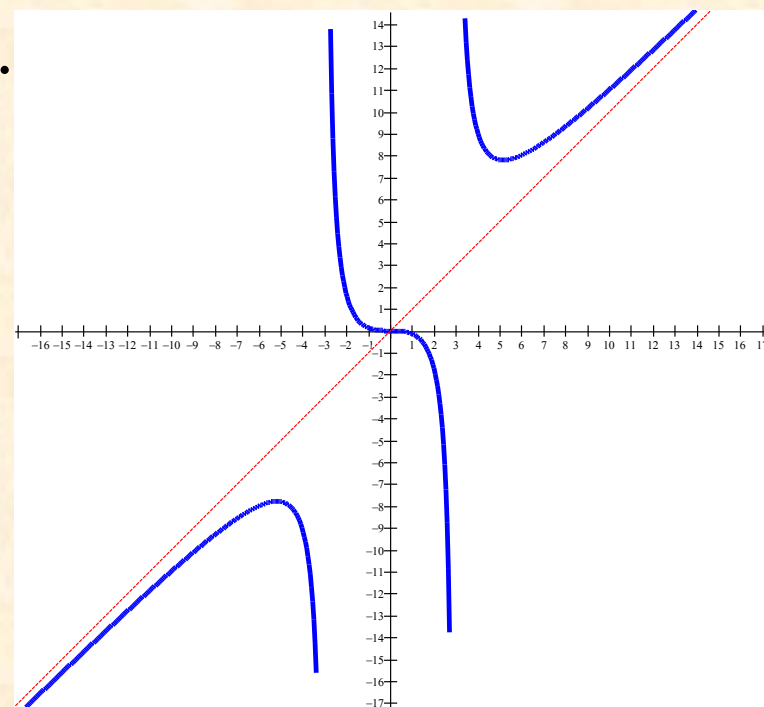
Graphical Features of Rational Functions

...If the degree of the numerator is **EXACTLY** one more than the degree of the denominator:

Slant (or Oblique) Asymptotes: occur if the degree of numerator is exactly one more than the degree of denominator. Use polynomial long division, the quotient is the equation for the slant asymptote.

Note: Graphs **NEVER** intersect their vertical asymptotes but they can intersect slant and horizontal asymptotes.

NOTE: graph never has both a HA and SA



Example 1

List the asymptotes and intercepts for the following graph.

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

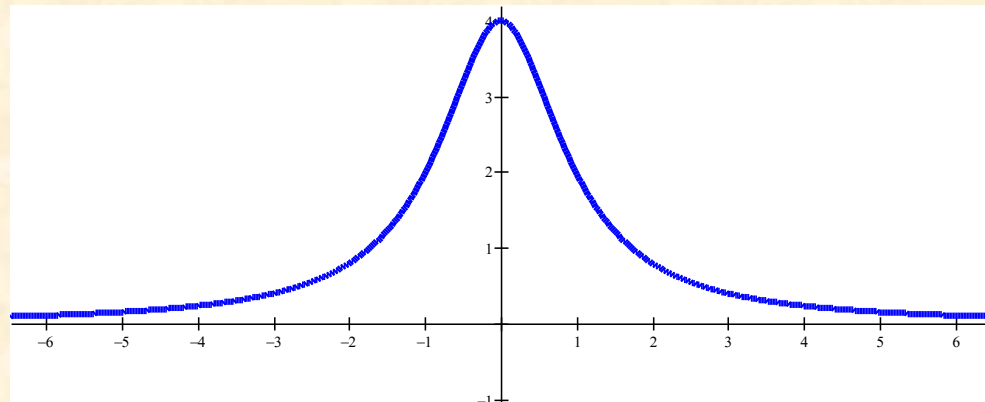
Vertical asymptote: none

Horizontal asymptote: $y=0$ $\frac{\text{small}}{\text{large}}$

Slant asymptote: none

x-intercept: none

y-intercept: (0,4)



Example 2

List the asymptotes and intercepts for the following graph.

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

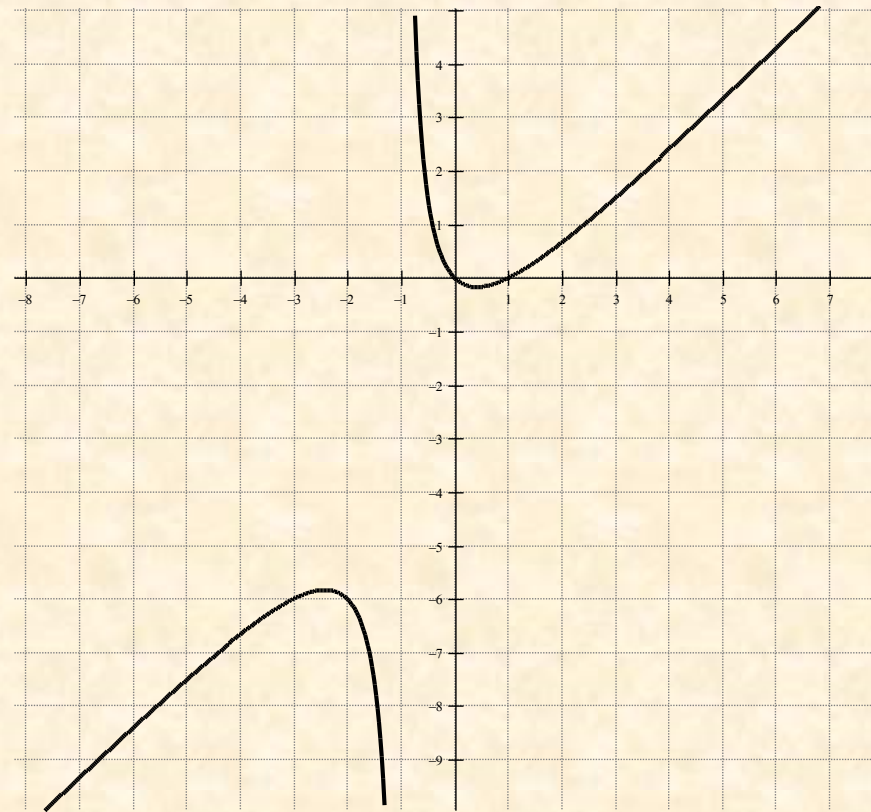
Vertical asymptote: $x = -1$

Horizontal asymptote: none $\frac{\text{large}}{\text{small}}$

Slant asymptote: $y = x - 2$

x-intercept: $(0,0), (1,0)$

y-intercept: $(0,0)$



Example 3

List the asymptotes and intercepts for the following graph.

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

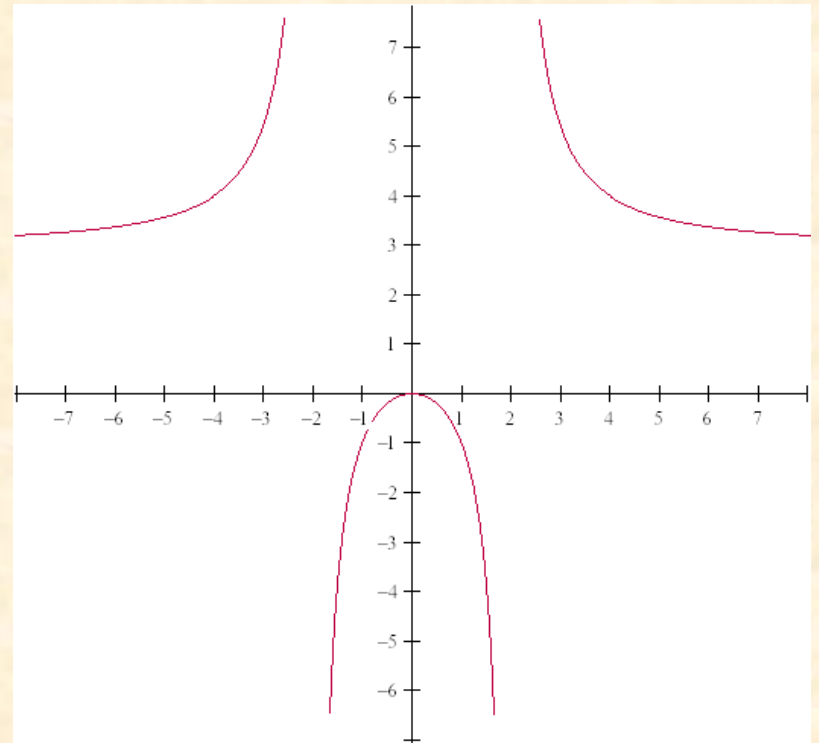
Vertical asymptote: $x = -2, 2$

Horizontal asymptote: $y = 3$ *same*
same

Slant asymptote: none

x-intercept: $(0,0)$

y-intercept: $(0,0)$



Example

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

- There is a VA at $x = -3$

Find the slant asymptote:

This function can also be written:

$$f(x) = \frac{-4}{x+2} + x + 1 \quad (\text{why})$$

Observe: what is the VA and slant asymptote?

Example

- Consider: $f(x) = \frac{4}{x^2 - 64} - 3x + 2$

What are the asymptotes of this equation?