

Algebra 2 8.4

Graph rational functions with vertical and horizontal asymptotes

Graph rational functions with oblique asymptotes

Graph rational functions with point discontinuity

rational function

zero (of a function)

vertical asymptote

horizontal asymptote

oblique (slant) asymptote

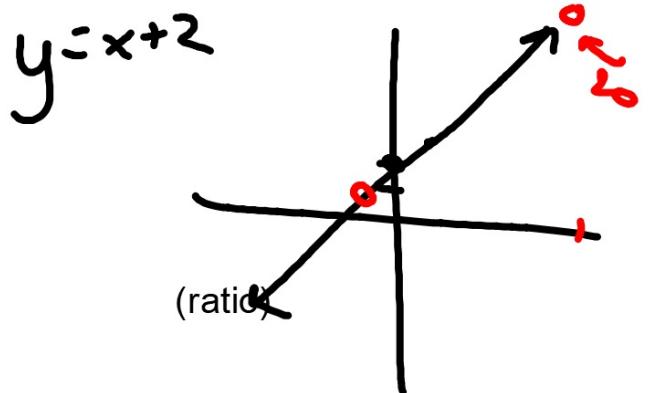
point discontinuity

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

VA (denom) $x =$
 HA (look at degree)
 SA (degree) $y = mx + b$
~~1 2 3~~ Point discontinuity (cancelled factors)

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

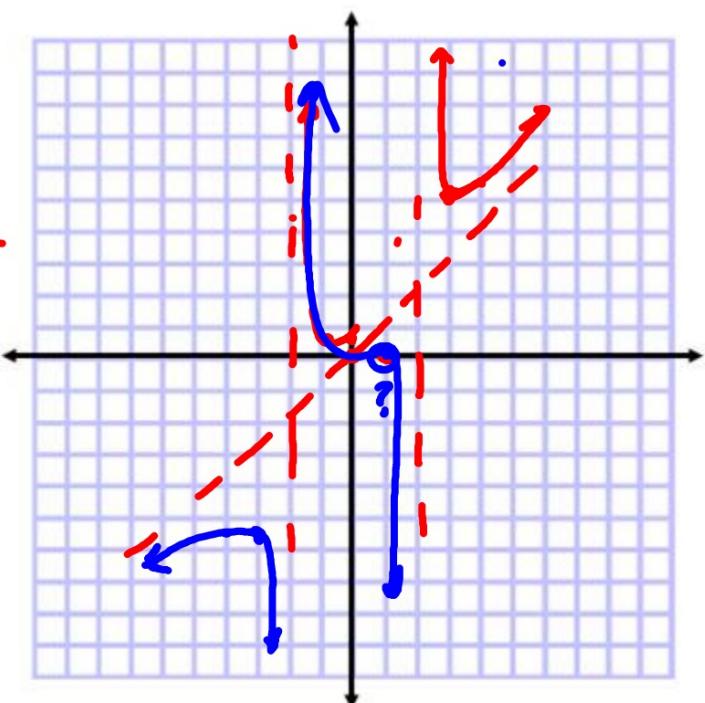
$$x = -1$$



Whiteboards

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

-9	$\frac{-61}{9-4}$	5	
-3	$\frac{27-1}{9-4} = \frac{26}{5}$	5.1	
3	$\frac{64-1}{16-4} = \frac{63}{12}$	5.3	
0	$\frac{0-1}{-4} = \frac{1}{4}$	0	
1	$\frac{1-1}{1-4} = \frac{-1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	
-1	$\frac{-1-1}{-1-4} = \frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{-2}{3}$	



$$3 < x < 5$$

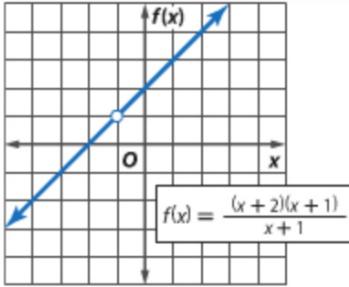
$$1 < y < 6$$

Repeated factors = point discontinuity

 **KeyConcept** Point Discontinuity 

Words If $f(x) = \frac{a(x)}{b(x)}$, $b(x) \neq 0$, and $x - c$ is a factor of both $a(x)$ and $b(x)$, then there is a point discontinuity at $x = c$.

Example
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{(x+2)(x+1)}{x+1} \\ &= x+2; x \neq -1 \end{aligned}$$



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

If something "cancels out" of original equation

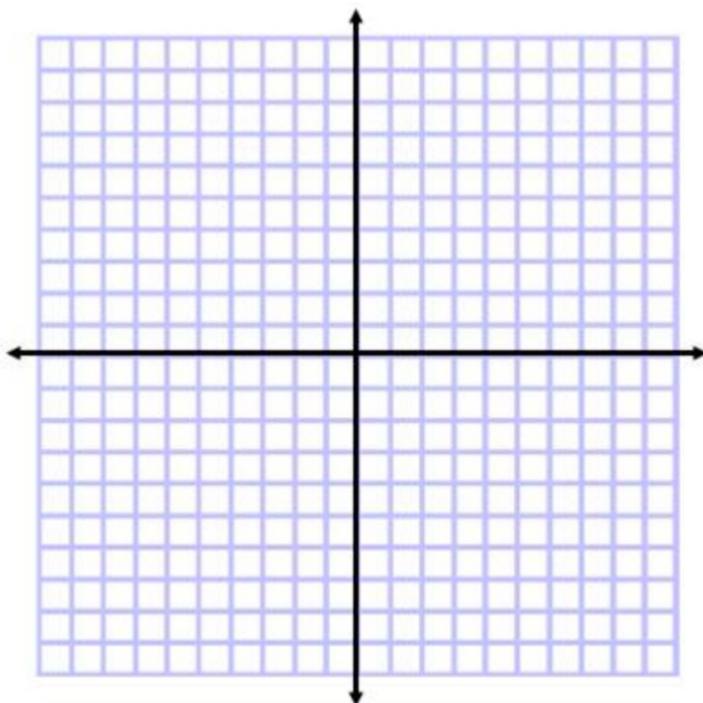
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Example 4 Graph with Point Discontinuity

Graph $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 16}{x - 4}$

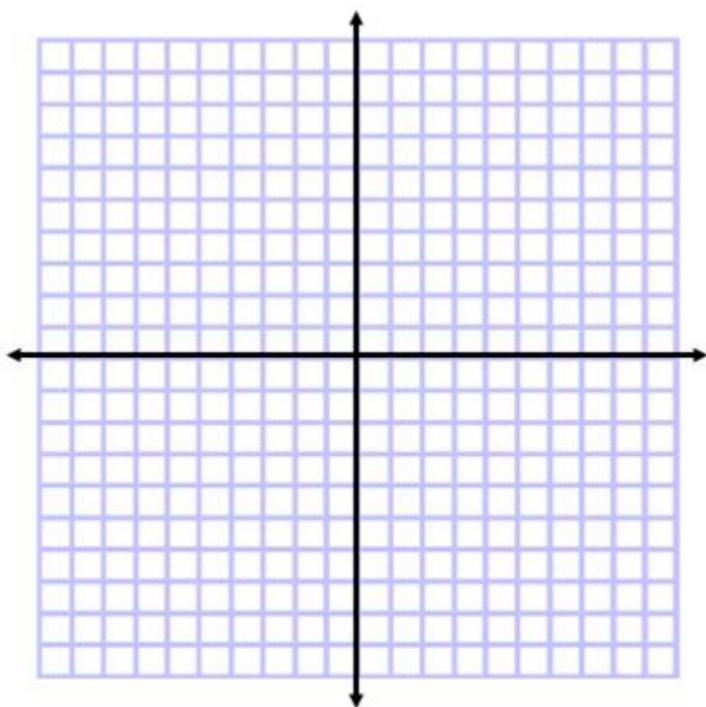
$y = 4 + x$

Is it an asymptote or a point discontinuity?

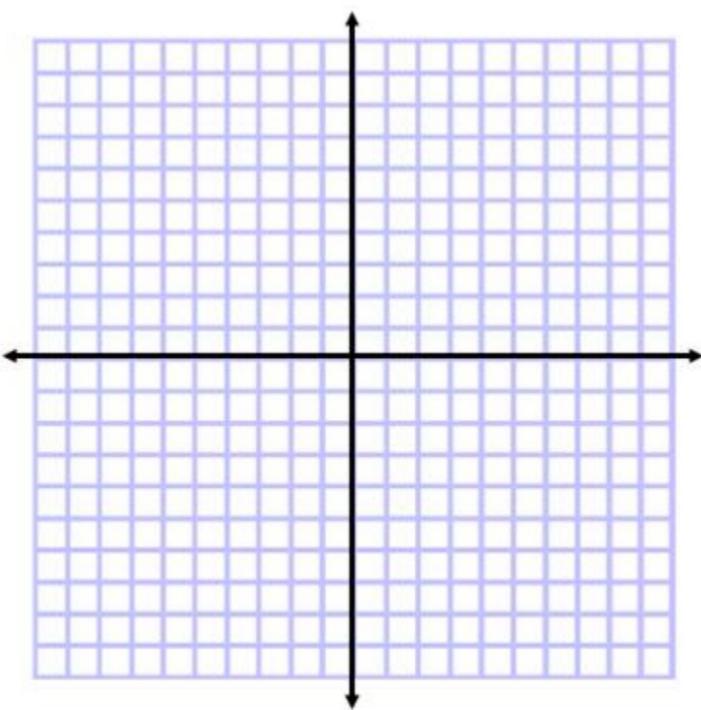


Graph each function.
4A. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 4x - 5}{x + 5}$

~~(x+5)(x-1)~~ ~~s~~ ~~-s~~
~~4~~



4B. $f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - 9x - 18}{x^2 - 9}$



8.4 WS skills
1-110