

Algebra 2            8.3

Determine properties of reciprocal functions

Graph transformations of reciprocal functions

continuous

discontinuous

parent graph

reciprocal function

hyperbola

asymptote

domain

range

Is it ever OK to divide by zero?

whiteboards

$$y = \frac{2}{x-3} + 7$$

Quiz 8.1-8.2

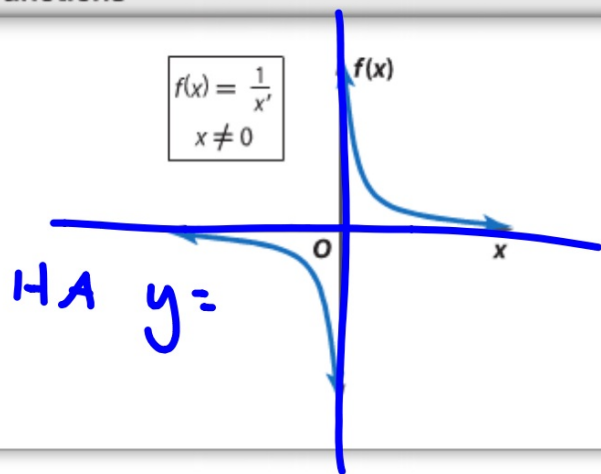
Quiz 8.1-8.2

VA  $x=$

### KeyConcept Parent Function of Reciprocal Functions

Parent function:	$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
Type of graph:	<b>hyperbola</b>
Domain and range:	all nonzero real numbers
Asymptotes:	$x = 0$ and $f(x) = 0$
Intercepts:	none
Not defined:	$x = 0$

$$\begin{matrix} f(x) = \frac{1}{x'} \\ x \neq 0 \end{matrix}$$



### Guided Practice

Determine the value of  $x$  for which each function is not defined.

1A.  $f(x) = \frac{2}{x-1}$

1B.  $f(x) = \frac{7}{3x+2}$

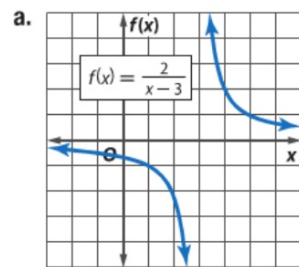
$$\begin{aligned} 3x+2 &= 0 \\ 3x &= -2 \\ \frac{3x}{3} &= \frac{-2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**StudyTip**

**CCSS Structure** Vertical asymptotes show where a function is undefined, while horizontal asymptotes show the end behavior of a graph.

**Example 2** Determine Properties of Reciprocal Functions

Identify the asymptotes, domain, and range of each function.



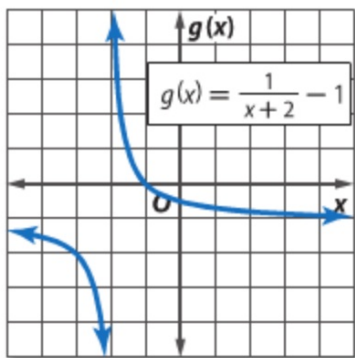
$$VA \quad x = 3$$

$$HA \quad y = 0$$

$$D \text{ ARN } x \neq 3$$

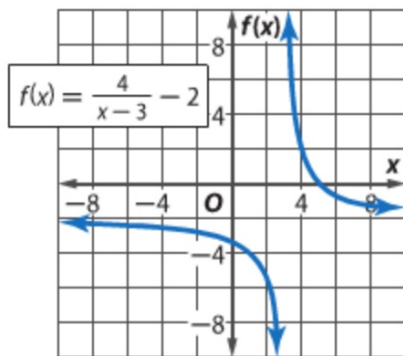
$$R \text{ ARN } y \neq 0$$

b.

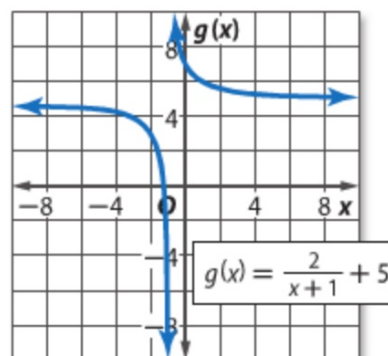


## Guided Practice

2A.



2B.



**StudyTip**

**Asymptotes** The asymptotes of a reciprocal function move with the graph of the function and intersect at  $(h, k)$ .

**KeyConcept** Transformations of Reciprocal Functions

$$f(x) = \frac{a}{x-h} + k$$

 **$h$  – Horizontal Translation**

$h$  units right if  $h$  is positive  
 $|h|$  units left if  $h$  is negative

The *vertical* asymptote is at  $x = h$ .

 **$k$  – Vertical Translation**

$k$  units up if  $k$  is positive  
 $|k|$  units down if  $k$  is negative

The *horizontal* asymptote is at  $f(x) = k$ .

 **$a$  – Orientation and Shape**

If  $a < 0$ , the graph is reflected across the  $x$ -axis.

If  $|a| > 1$ , the graph is stretched vertically.  
If  $0 < |a| < 1$ , the graph is compressed vertically.

## Whiteboards

### Example 3 Graph Transformations

Graph each function. State the domain and range.

a.  $f(x) = \frac{2}{x-4} + 2$

What happened to the parent graph?  
Use transformation(s)

VA=

HA=

Can use a couple of ordered pairs. But  
if you use a whole bunch...

**b.**  $f(x) = \frac{-3}{x+1} - 4$

**Guided Practice**

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

**3B.**  $g(x) = \frac{1}{3(x-1)} - 2$

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$$\begin{aligned} D &= R \cdot T \\ R &= \frac{D}{T} \\ T &= \frac{D}{R} \end{aligned}$$

m =

<sup>m</sup> D	R	<sup>d</sup> T
5000	$\frac{5000}{d}$	d

  
$$\frac{5000}{d} = \frac{? \cdot d}{d}$$

D	R	T
120 mi	(10) 10+x	? (5) 4

$$T = \frac{120}{10+x}$$

$$S = \frac{120}{10+x}$$

$$4 = \frac{120}{(\quad)+x}$$