

Find in the blanks. Graph the asymptotes with dotted lines. Then graph the functions.

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

Domain: $\mathbb{R} \ x \neq 4 \ x \neq 1$

Range: $\mathbb{R} \ y \neq 0$

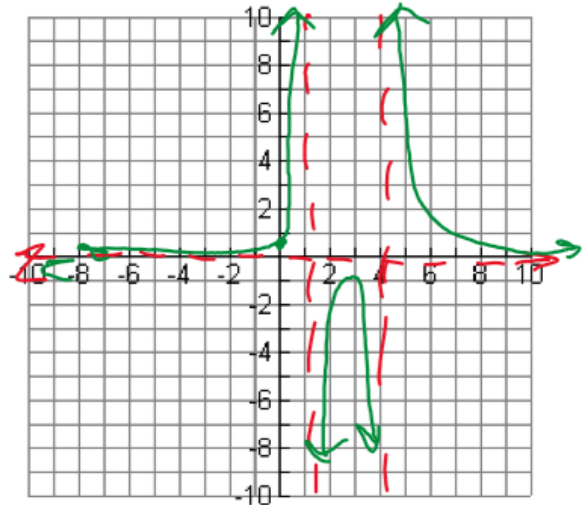
Vertical Asymptote: $x = 4 \ x = 1$

Horizontal Asymptote: $y = 0$

Slant Asymptote: None

Holes: None

x-int: None y-int: $(0, \frac{1}{2})$



2. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x + 12}{2x^2 - 4x - 16} = \frac{(x-4)(x+3)}{2(x-4)(x+2)}$

Domain: $\mathbb{R} \ x \neq -2 \ x \neq 4$

Range: $\mathbb{R} \ y \neq \frac{1}{2}, y \neq \frac{1}{12}$

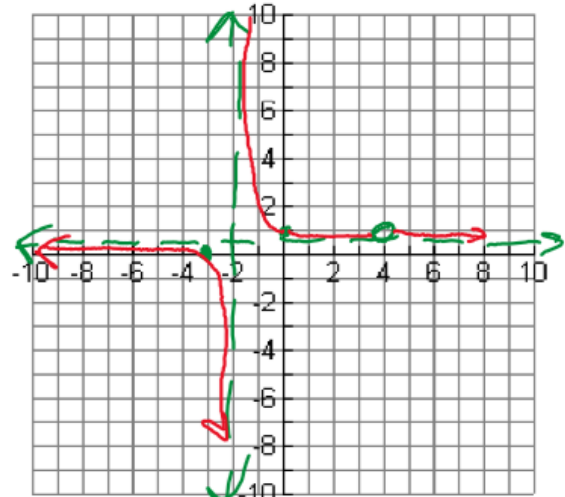
Vertical Asymptote: $x = -2$

Horizontal Asymptote: $y = \frac{1}{2}$

Slant Asymptote: None

Holes: $(4, \frac{1}{12})$

x-int: $(-3, 0)$ y-int: $(0, \frac{3}{4})$



3. $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 6x}{x^2 + 4x + 3} = \frac{2x(x+3)}{(x+3)(x+1)} = \frac{2x}{x+1}$

Domain: $\mathbb{R} \ x \neq -1, 3$

Range: $\mathbb{R} \ y \neq 2, 3$

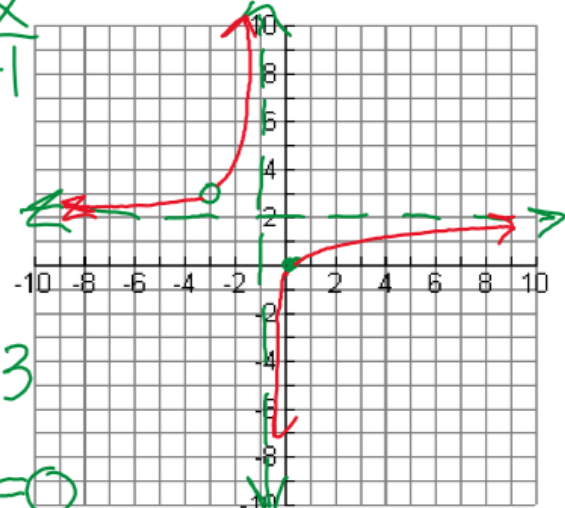
Vertical Asymptote: $x = -1$

Horizontal Asymptote: $y = 2$

Slant Asymptote: None

Holes: $(-3, 3)$

x-int: $(0, 0)$ y-int: $(0, 0)$



$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{0}{2}$
 $x = 0$

$\frac{2(-3)}{-3+1} = 3$
 $\frac{2(0)}{0+1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$

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

Domain: $\mathbb{R} \quad x \neq 1, y + 3$

Range: $\mathbb{R} \quad y = x - 3$

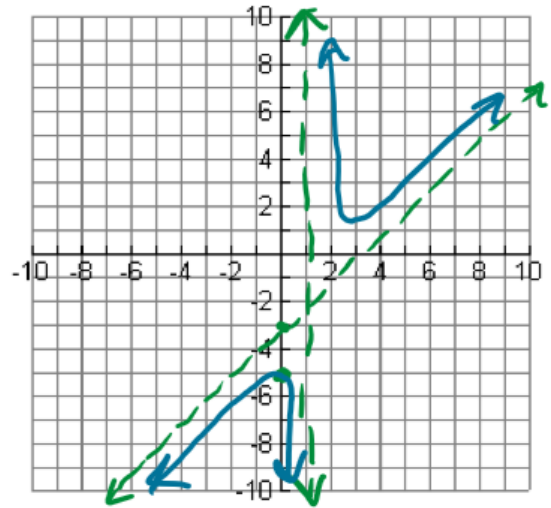
Vertical Asymptote: $x = 1$

Horizontal Asymptote: None

Slant Asymptote: $y = x - 3$ \Downarrow $\begin{array}{r} 1 \ -4 \ 5 \\ 1 \ -3 \end{array}$

Holes: None

x-int: None y-int: $(0, -5)$ $\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 3 \\ 1 \ -3 \end{array}$



5. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 12}{x - 2} = \frac{(x + 4)(x - 3)}{x - 2}$

Domain: $\mathbb{R} \quad x \neq 2, y - 3$

Range: $\mathbb{R} \quad y \neq x + 3$

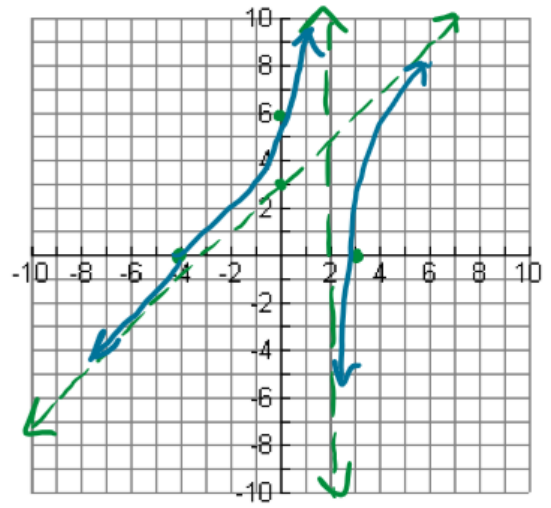
Vertical Asymptote: $x = 2$

Horizontal Asymptote: None

Slant Asymptote: $y = x + 3$ \Downarrow $\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 1 \ -12 \\ 2 \ 6 \\ 1 \ 3 \end{array}$

Holes: None

x-int: $(-4, 0), (3, 0)$ y-int: $(0, 6)$ $\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 1 \ -12 \\ 2 \ 6 \\ 1 \ 3 \end{array}$



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

Domain: $\mathbb{R} \quad x \neq -2, 2$

Range: $\mathbb{R} \quad y \neq 1$

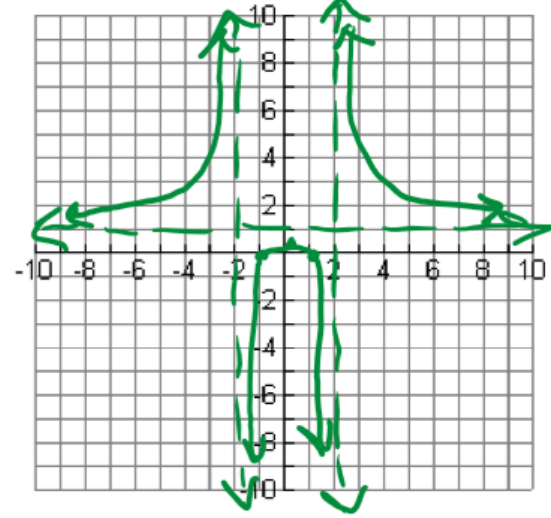
Vertical Asymptote: $x = -2, 2$

Horizontal Asymptote: $y = 1$

Slant Asymptote: None

Holes: None

x-int: $(1, 0), (-1, 0)$ y-int: $(0, 1/4)$



7. Write an equation of a rational function that has a horizontal asymptote of $y = 1/2$.

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

8. Write the equation of a rational function that has a vertical asymptote at $x = -1$ and x-intercept of $(3, 0)$.

$f(x) = \frac{x - 3}{x + 1}$