## **27** Properties of Rational Functions

# Due: 12/14/2015 at 06:00am EST.

Students will be able to:

- Identify domain of rational functions
- Identify vertical asymptotes of rational functions
- Identify horizontal or slanted asymptotes of rational functions
- Identify any holes a graph of rational function might have
- Find the *x*-intercepts and *y*-intercepts of a graph of rational function

## Functions and symbols that WeBWorK understands.

### Links to some useful WeBWorK pages for students

**1.** (1 pt) Consider the function

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

Find the vertical asymptote(s). If there is more than one vertical asymptote give a list of the x-values separated by commas.

*x* = \_\_\_\_\_

If this function has a horizontal asymptote, give its *y*-value. If there is no horizontal asymptote, type in *none*.

Find the *x*-intercept(s). If there is more than one *x*-intercept give a list of the *x*-values separated by commas. If there is no *x*-intercept type in *none*.

x =\_\_\_\_\_ Find the *y*-intercept

y = \_\_\_\_\_

**2.** (1 pt) Consider the function

$$f(x) = \frac{-4x+8}{9x+7}$$

Enter the equations of the vertical asymptotes. If there are no vertical asymptotes, enter *none*. If there is more than one vertical asymptote, enter a list of the equations separated by a comma (e.g., x=20, x=-7).

Vertical asymptotes: \_\_\_\_\_

Enter the equations of the horizontal asymptotes. If there are no horizontal asymptotes, enter *none*. If there is more than one horizontal asymptote, enter a list of the equations separated by a comma (e.g., y=20, y=-7).

Horizontal asymptotes:

Find the *x*-intercept(s). If there is more than one *x*-intercept give a list of the *x*-intercepts separated by commas (i.e.: (1,2),(3,4)). If there is no *x*-intercept type in *none*.

x-intercepts: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the y-intercept:

Find the domain of f(x): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Give your answer in **interval notation**.

**3.** (1 pt) Consider the function

$$f(x) = \frac{8x - 7}{x^2 + 3x - 10}$$

Find the vertical asymptote(s). If there is more than one vertical asymptote give a list of the *x*-values separated by commas.

If this function has a horizontal asymptote, give its *y*-value. If there is no horizontal asymptote, type in *None*.

Find the *x*-intercept(s). If there is more than one *x*-intercept give a list of the *x*-values separated by commas.

$$x = \_$$
  
Find the *y*-intercept

x =\_\_\_\_\_

y = \_\_\_\_\_

**4.** (1 pt) Consider the function

y = \_\_\_\_\_

1

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x - 32}{x^2 + 7x}$$

Find the vertical asymptote(s). If there is more than one vertical asymptote give a list of the *x* -values separated by commas. x =\_\_\_\_\_

If this function has a horizontal asymptote, give its *y*-value. If there is no horizontal asymptote, type in *None*.

Find the *x*-intercept(s). If there is more than one *x*-intercept give a list of the *x*-values separated by commas. x =\_\_\_\_\_

Find the *y*-intercept. If there is no *y*-intercept type in *None* 

5. (1 pt) Consider the function  $f(x) = \frac{2x+4}{(8x+5)(7x+10)}$ 

Enter the equations of the vertical asymptotes. If there are no vertical asymptotes, enter *none*. If there is more than one vertical asymptote, enter a list of the equations separated by a comma (e.g., x=20, x=-7).

Vertical asymptotes: \_\_\_\_\_

Enter the equations of the horizontal asymptotes. If there are no horizontal asymptotes, enter *none*. If there is more than one horizontal asymptote, enter a list of the equations separated by a comma (e.g., y=20, y=-7).

Horizontal asymptotes: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the *x*-intercept(s). If there is more than one *x*-intercept give a list of the *x*-intercepts separated by commas (i.e.: (1,2),(3,4)). If there is no *x*-intercept type in *none*.

*x*-intercepts: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the domain of f(x): \_\_\_\_\_\_ Give your answer in <u>interval notation</u>.

**6.** (1 pt) Consider the function

$$f(x) = \frac{x-5}{(-2x+7)(5x+2)}$$

Enter the equations of the vertical asymptotes. If there are no vertical asymptotes, enter *none*. If there is more than one vertical asymptote, enter a list of the equations separated by a comma (e.g., x=20, x=-7).

Vertical asymptotes: \_\_\_\_\_

Enter the equations of the horizontal asymptotes. If there are no horizontal asymptotes, enter *none*. If there is more than one horizontal asymptote, enter a list of the equations separated by a comma (e.g., y=20, y=-7).

Horizontal asymptotes: \_\_\_\_\_

**7.** (1 pt) Consider the function

$$f(x) = \frac{(-6x+5)(9x+3)}{(5x-9)(x+9)}$$

Enter the equations of the vertical asymptotes. If there are no vertical asymptotes, enter *none*. If there is more than one vertical asymptote, enter a list of the equations separated by a comma (e.g., x=20, x=-7).

Vertical asymptotes: \_\_\_\_\_

Enter the equations of the horizontal asymptotes. If there are no horizontal asymptotes, enter *none*. If there is more than one horizontal asymptote, enter a list of the equations separated by a comma (e.g., y=20, y=-7).

Horizontal asymptotes: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the *x*-intercept(s). If there is more than one *x*-intercept give a list of the *x*-intercepts separated by commas (i.e.: (1,2),(3,4)). If there is no *x*-intercept type in *none*.

*x*-intercepts: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the domain of f(x): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Give your answer in <u>interval notation</u>.

**8.** (1 pt) Consider the function

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 4x - 45}{x - 5}$$

Find the vertical asymptote(s). If there is more than one vertical asymptote give a list of the x-values separated by commas. If there is no vertical asymptote, type in *None*.

If this function has a horizontal asymptote, give its *y*-value. If there is no horizontal asymptote, type in *None*.

Find the *x*- intercept(s). If there is more than one *x*-intercept give a list of the *x*-values separated by commas. x =\_\_\_\_\_

Find the *y*-intercept

y = \_\_\_\_\_

*x* = \_\_\_\_\_

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9. (1 pt) Consider the function

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 16}{x^2 - 25}$$

Find the vertical asymptote(s). If there is more than one vertical asymptote give a list of the *x*-values separated by commas. x =\_\_\_\_\_

If this function has a horizontal asymptote, give its *y*-value. If there is no horizontal asymptote, type in *None*.

Find the *x*-intercept(s). If there is more than one *x*-intercept give a list of the *x*-values separated by commas.

 $x = \_$ 

Find the *y*-intercept

 $y = \_$ 

**10.** (1 pt) Consider the function

$$f(x) = \frac{(7x-1)(-x-4)}{(x+7)(7x-1)}.$$

What is the vertical asymptote that is furthest left? x =\_\_\_\_\_

What is the vertical asymptote that is furthest right? x =\_\_\_\_\_

What is the horizontal asymptote? y =\_\_\_\_\_

**11.** (1 pt) For the function

$$f(x) = \frac{x-6}{(-2x+3)(5x+3)}$$

v 6

What are the vertical asymptotes? Give a list of the *x*-values of the asymptotes separated by commas.

What is the horizontal asymptote? y =\_\_\_\_\_

*x* = \_\_\_\_\_

**12.** (1 pt) Consider the function

$$f(x) = \frac{4x+7}{(7x+2)(4x+1)}$$

Find the vertical asymptote(s). If there is more than one vertical asymptote give a list of the *x*-values separated by commas. If there are no vertical asymptotes, type in *none*.

*x* = \_\_\_\_\_

If this function has a horizontal asymptote, give its *y*-value. If there is no horizontal asymptote, type in *none*.

y =\_\_\_\_\_

Find the *x*-intercept(s). If there is more than one *x*-intercept give a list of the *x*-intercepts separated by commas (i.e.: (1,2),(3,4)). If there is no *x*-intercept type in *none*.

#### Find the y-intercept

Find the domain. Write a comma separated list of all the *x* values that are not in the domain. If there are no such *x*, type *none* in the answer blank.  $x \neq$ \_\_\_\_\_

**13.** (1 pt) For the function

$$f(x) = \frac{(7x-3)}{(-3x-5)(4x-3)}$$

What are the vertical asymptotes? Give a list of the *x*-values of the asymptotes separated by commas.

*x* = \_\_\_\_\_

What is the horizontal asymptote?

*y* = \_\_\_\_\_

What are the *x*-intercepts? Give a list of the *x*-intercepts separated by commas (i.e.: (1,2),(3,4)). If there are no *x*-intercepts, type in *none*.

*x*-intercepts: \_\_\_\_\_

What is the *y*-intercept? *y*-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_

**14.** (1 pt) Consider the function

$$f(x) = \frac{x^4 + 20}{x^2 - 4x + 7}$$

What are the vertical asymptotes? Give a list of the *x*-values of the asymptotes separated by commas. If there are none, enter *None*.

What is the horizontal asymptote? If there are none, enter *None*.

y =\_\_\_\_\_

v = \_\_\_\_\_

x =

x =\_\_\_\_\_

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What are the x -intercepts? Give a list of the x-values of the x -intercepts separated by commas. If there are none, enter *None* .

What is the y- intercept? If there are none, enter None.

**15.** (1 pt) Let

$$f(x) = \frac{8x^3 - 18x^2 - 207x + 162}{-4x^3 + 3x^2 + 196x - 147}$$

The domain of the function f(x) is: \_\_\_\_\_\_ Use <u>interval notation</u> to enter your answer.

The root(s) of f(x) is/are: \_\_\_\_\_

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Enter the root(s) as a comma-separated list.

f(x) has one hole at the point: (\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_).

f(x) has vertical asymptotes for the following x value(s):

Enter the asymptote(s) *x*-values as a comma-separated list.

f(x) has a horizontal asymptote at y = \_\_\_\_\_