

Review - Polynomial Division and Graphing Rational Functions

Name:
 Date:
 Period:

Percent:

Graph each of the following. Find all necessary features, skip features that are not needed to graph.

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

x-intercept(s):
 $2x = 0$

$(0, 0)$

y-intercept:

$f(0) = \frac{0}{0-1} = 0$

$(0, 0)$

Vert. Asymp/Holes:

$x-1=0$

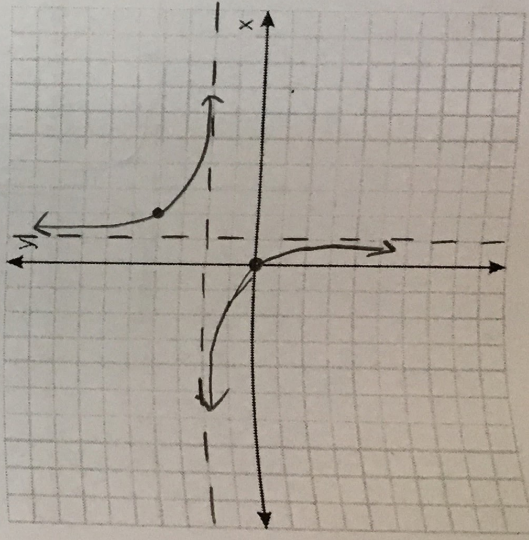
$x = 1$

Horz Asymp:

$\frac{2}{1} = y = 2$

Extra Points (if necessary):

$f(2) = \frac{2(2)}{2-1} = \frac{4}{1} = (2, 4)$



2. $g(x) = \frac{4x}{x^2-36} = \frac{4x}{(x+6)(x-6)}$

x-intercept(s):

$4x = 0$

$x = 0$

$(0, 0)$

y-intercept:

$f(0) = \frac{0}{0-36} = (0, 0)$

Vert. Asymp/Holes:

$x = -6$

$x = 6$

Horz Asymp:

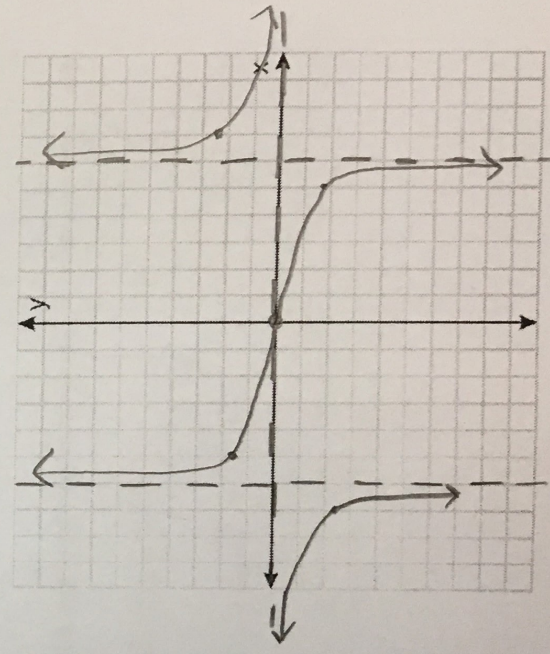
Top lower degree $\rightarrow y = 0$

Extra Points (if necessary):

$f(5) = \frac{4(5)}{25-36} = \frac{20}{-11} = (5, -\frac{20}{11})$

$f(-5) = \frac{4(-5)}{25-36} = \frac{-20}{-11} = (5, \frac{20}{11})$

$f(7) = \frac{4(7)}{49-36} = \frac{28}{13} = (7, \frac{28}{13})$



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

x-intercept(s):

$$(x+3)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x = -3 \quad x = 1$$

y-intercept:

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

$$(0, \frac{3}{2})$$

Vert. Asymp/Holes:

$$x = 2$$

Vert. Asymp/Holes:

$$x = -3$$

Horz Asymp: slant $y = x$

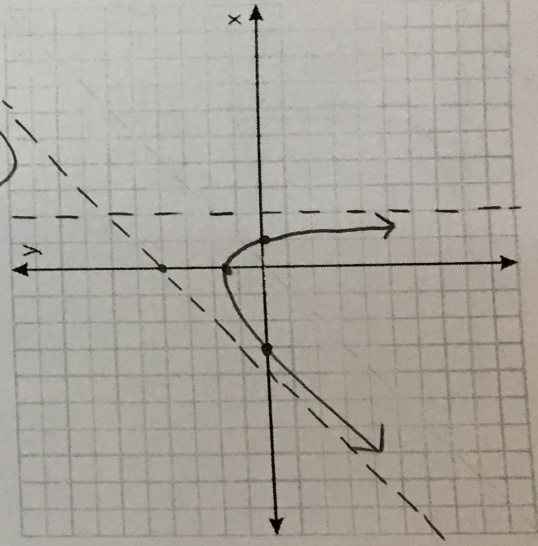
$$x-2 \overline{) \begin{array}{r} x^2+2x-3 \\ -x^2+2x \\ \hline -4x-3 \end{array}}$$

Extra Points (if necessary):

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

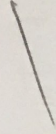
$$= \frac{9+6-3}{1}$$

$$= (3, 12)$$

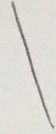


$$4. g(x) = \frac{1}{(x+3)^2} - 4$$

x-intercept(s):



y-intercept:



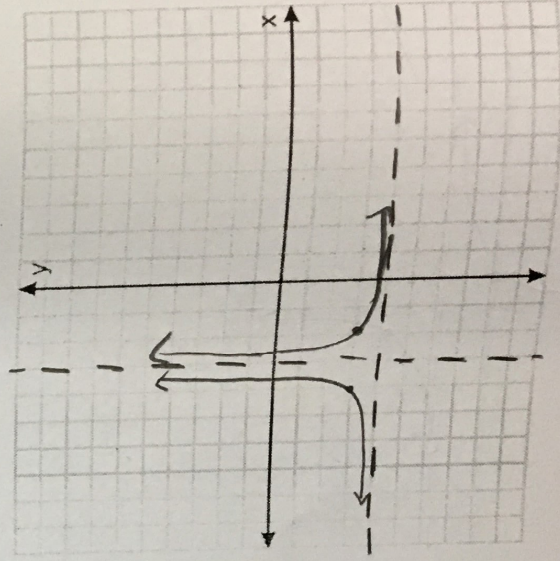
Vert. Asymp/Holes:

$$x = -3$$

Horz Asymp:

$$y = -4$$

Extra Points (if necessary):



State the domain of each rational function.

$$5. f(x) = \frac{x+8}{x^2-64} = \frac{(x+8)}{(x+8)(x-8)}$$

$$\{x \mid x \neq -8, 8\}$$

$$(-\infty, -8) \cup (-8, 8) \cup (8, \infty)$$

$$6. f(x) = \frac{x+8}{x^2+64}$$

$$(-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

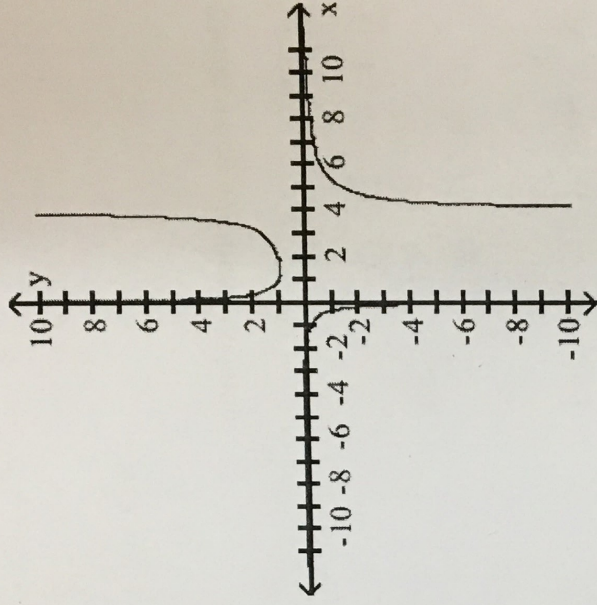
Use the graph to complete each statement.

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) = \infty$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$



Change to

4^-

and

4^+

Find the vertical asymptotes and/or holes of each of the following:

$$11. f(x) = \frac{x^2-9}{x+3} = \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{x+3}$$

Hole at $x = -3$

$$12. f(x) = \frac{x+6}{x(x^2-2x-24)} = \frac{x+6}{x(x+4)(x-6)}$$

V.A. $x = 0$

$x = -4$

$x = 6$

Find the horizontal asymptote/slant asymptote of each of the following:

$$13. f(x) = \frac{-2x+1}{3x+5}$$

$$y = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$14. f(x) = \frac{x^2+4}{x}$$

$$x \sqrt{\frac{x^2+4}{x^2}} + \frac{4}{-x} = \frac{x}{x} + \frac{4}{-x}$$

$$y = x$$

Divide using long division.

15. $\frac{2x^5 - 8x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2}{2x^3 + 1}$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 4x + 1 \\ 2x^3 + 1 \overline{) 2x^5 - 8x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2 + 0x + 0} \\ \underline{-2x^3} \\ 8x^4 + 2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 0 \\ \underline{+ 8x^4} \\ 2x^3 + 0x^2 + 4x + 0 \\ \underline{- 2x^3} \\ 0x^2 + 4x - 1 \end{array}$$

16. $\frac{6x^3 + 13x^2 - 11x - 15}{3x^2 - x - 3}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 5 \\ 3x^2 - x - 3 \overline{) 6x^3 + 13x^2 - 11x - 15} \\ \underline{-6x^3 + 2x^2 + 6x} \\ 15x^2 - 5x - 15 \\ \underline{-15x^2 + 5x + 15} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Divide using synthetic division.

17. $\frac{x^4 - 256}{x - 4}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ -256} \\ \underline{4 \ 16 \ 64 \ 256} \\ 1 \ 4 \ 16 \ 64 \ 0 \end{array}$$

$= x^3 + 4x^2 + 16x + 64$

18. $\frac{x^2 - 6x - 6x^3 + x^4}{6 + x}$

$$\begin{array}{r} -6 \ 1 \ -6 \ 1 \ -6 \ 0 \\ -6 \ 72 \ -438 \ 2664 \\ \hline 1 \ -12 \ 73 \ -444 \ 2664 \end{array}$$

$= x^3 - 12x^2 + 73x - 444 + \frac{2664}{6+x}$

Find all remaining ZEROS of the function, using the zero given.

19. Find all zeros of the equation $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 = 0$ given that 2 is a zero.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 2 \ -5 \ 1 \ 2} \\ \underline{4 \ -2 \ -2} \\ 2 \ -1 \ -1 \ 0 \end{array}$$

$2x^2 - x - 1 = 0$
 $(2x + 1)(x - 1) = 0$
 $x = -1/2 \quad x = 1 \quad x = 2$

Use synthetic division and the remainder theorem to find the indicated function value.

20. $f(x) = 2x^4 - 5x^3 - x^2 + 3x + 2; f(-1/2)$

$$\begin{array}{r} -\frac{1}{2} \overline{) 2 \ -5 \ -1 \ 3 \ 2} \\ \underline{-1 \ 3 \ -1 \ -1} \\ 2 \ -6 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \end{array}$$

$f(-1/2) = 1$