

1. Determine the domain of the rational function:  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 4}{x^2 - 3x - 10}$ .

1. \_\_\_\_\_

In 2-5, complete the information on the left side of the page. If a blank is not needed, write "NA." Create an exclusion chart, and then use all the information to create an accurate graph of the rational function. Be sure asymptotes are written as equations and holes and y intercept are written as ordered pairs.

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

CV: \_\_\_\_\_

Root(s): \_\_\_\_\_

VA: \_\_\_\_\_

HA: \_\_\_\_\_

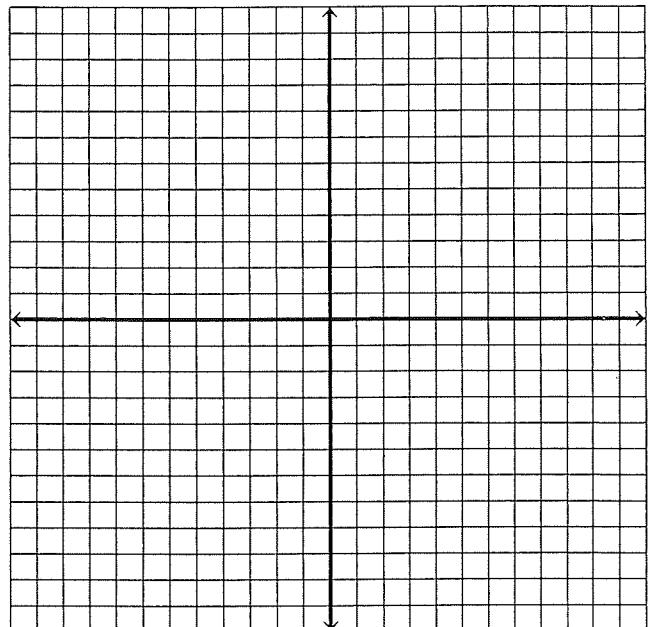
SA: \_\_\_\_\_

PA: \_\_\_\_\_

y-int. = \_\_\_\_\_

Hole = \_\_\_\_\_

Exclusion chart:



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

CV: \_\_\_\_\_

Root(s): \_\_\_\_\_

VA: \_\_\_\_\_

HA: \_\_\_\_\_

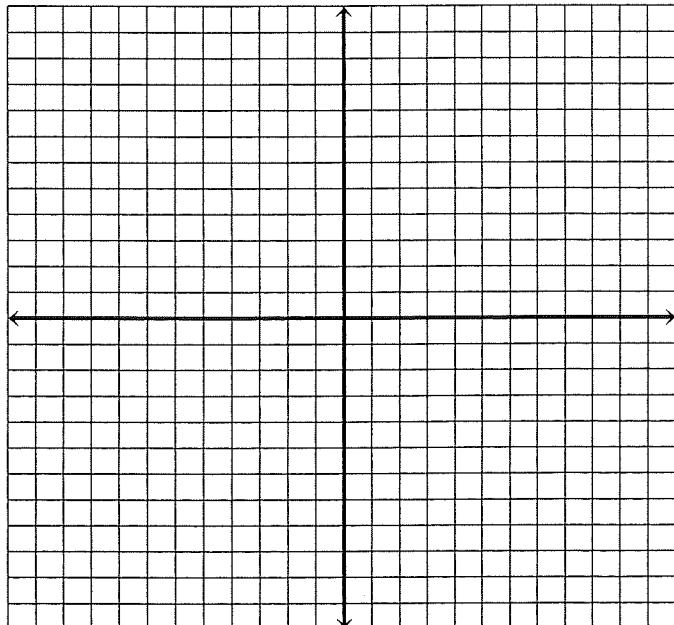
SA: \_\_\_\_\_

PA: \_\_\_\_\_

y-int. = \_\_\_\_\_

Hole = \_\_\_\_\_

Exclusion chart:



4. Graph:  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x - 6}{x^2 - 1}$

CV : \_\_\_\_\_

Root(s): \_\_\_\_\_

VVA: \_\_\_\_\_

HA: \_\_\_\_\_

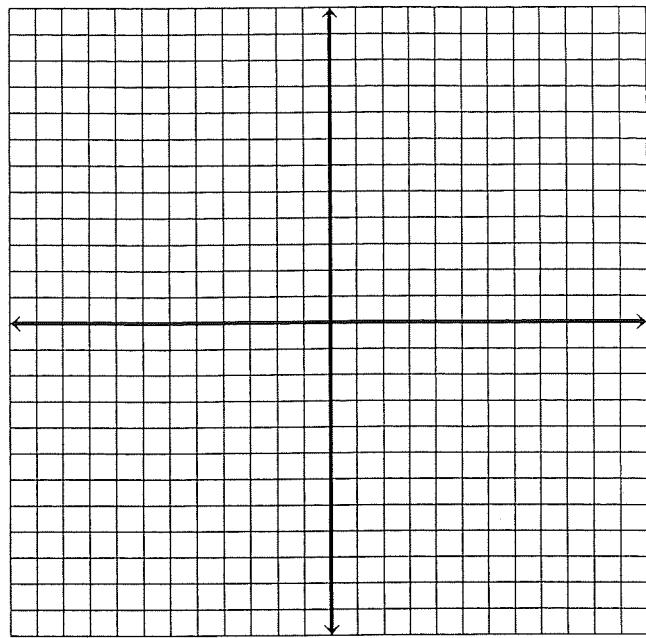
SA: \_\_\_\_\_

PA: \_\_\_\_\_

y-int. = \_\_\_\_\_

Hole = \_\_\_\_\_

Exclusion chart:



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

CV : \_\_\_\_\_

Root(s): \_\_\_\_\_

VVA: \_\_\_\_\_

HA: \_\_\_\_\_

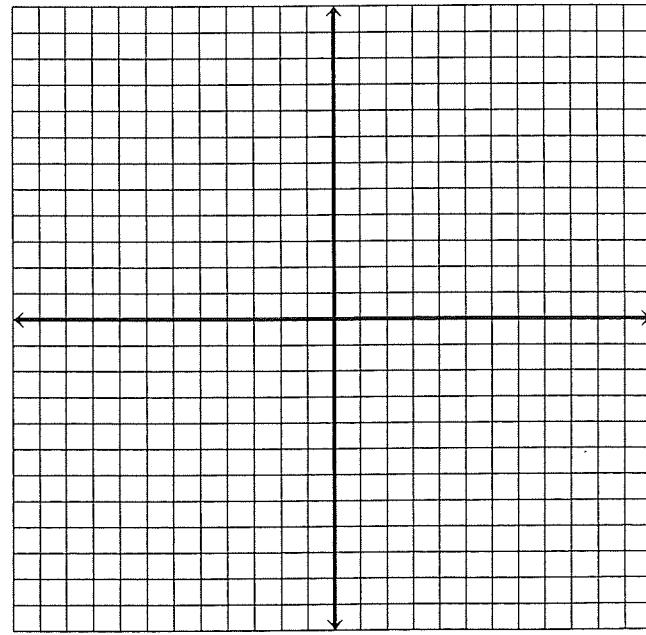
SA: \_\_\_\_\_

PA: \_\_\_\_\_

y-int. = \_\_\_\_\_

Hole = \_\_\_\_\_

Exclusion chart:



1. Determine the domain of the rational function:  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 4}{x^2 - 3x - 10}$ .

$$(x+4)(x-1)$$

$$(x-5)(x+2)$$

1. Domain  $x \neq 5, x \neq -2$

In 2-5, complete the information on the left side of the page. If a blank is not needed, write "NA." Create an exclusion chart, and then use all the information to create an accurate graph of the rational function. Be sure asymptotes are written as equations and holes and y intercept are written as ordered pairs.

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

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

CV:  $3, -1, -2$

Root(s):  $(3, 0), (-1, 0)$  top

VA:  $x = -2$  bottom

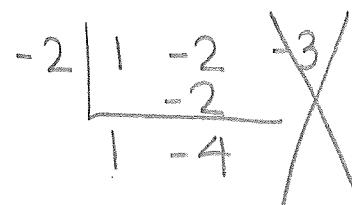
HA: —

SA:  $y = 1$

PA: —

y-int. =  $(0, -1\frac{1}{2})$

Hole = —



Exclusion chart:

$x-3$	-	-	-	•	+
$x+1$	-	-	+	+	+
$x+2$	-	•	+	+	+
$f(x)$	-	+	-	-	+

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

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

CV:  $-2, 0, -5, 1$

Root(s):  $(-2, 0)$

VA:  $x = 0, x = -5, x = 1$

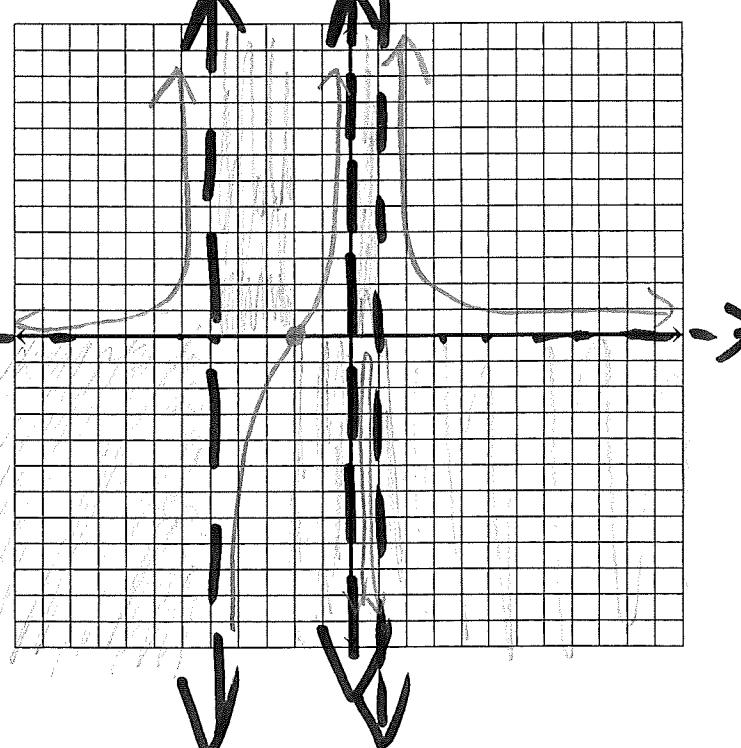
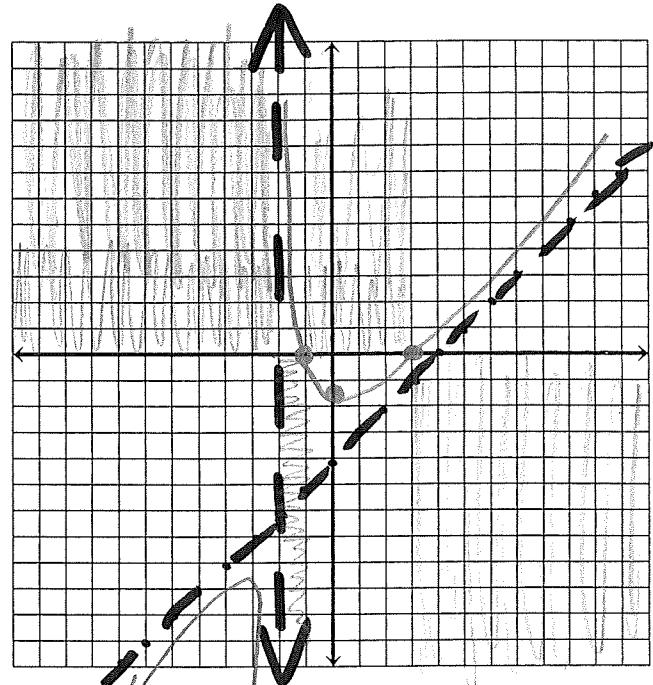
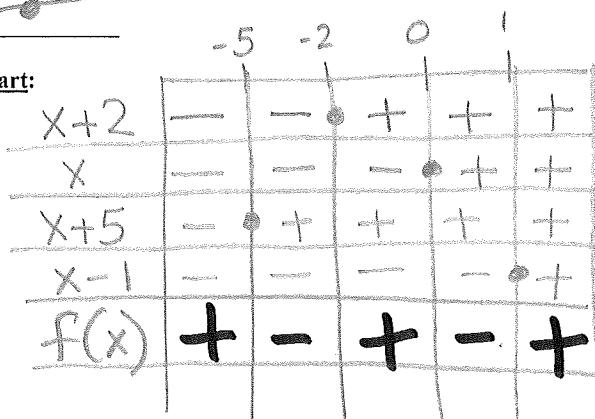
HA:  $y = 0$

SA: —

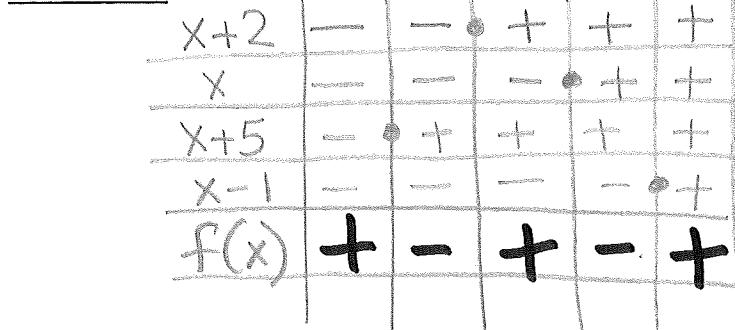
PA: —

y-int. = —

Hole = —



Exclusion chart:



4. Graph:  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x - 6}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{(x-6)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)}$

CV:  $(6, 1)$

Root(s):  $(6, 0)$

VA:  $x = 1$

HA:  $y = 1$

SA:  $\text{None}$

PA:  $\text{None}$

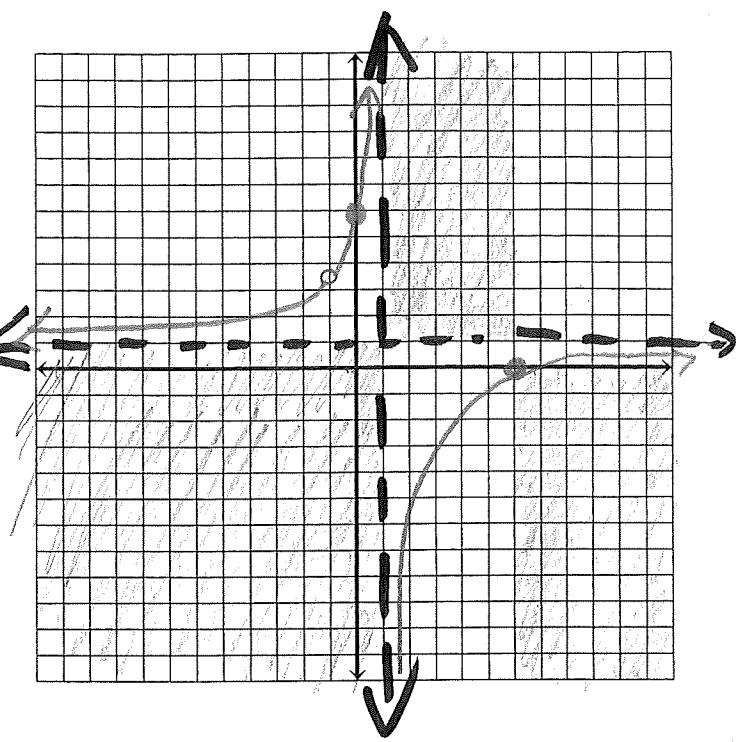
$y\text{-int.} =$   $(0, 6)$

Hole =  $(-1, 3.5)$

$$= \frac{x-6}{x-1}$$

$$(-1, -7/2)$$

$$(-1, 3.5)$$



Exclusion chart:

$x-1$	-	+	+
$x-6$	-	-	+
$f(x)$	+	-	+



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

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

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

CV:  $(0, -3, 1, -2)$

Root(s):  $(0, -3, 1)$

VA:  $x = -2$

HA:  $y = 1$

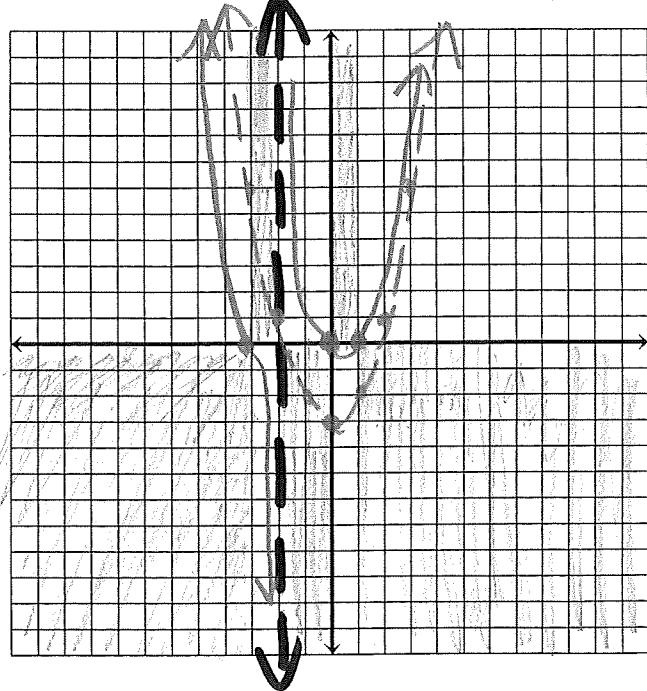
SA:  $\text{None}$

PA:  $y = x^2 - 3$   
 $(0, 0)$

$y\text{-int.} =$   $(0, 0)$

Hole =  $(-3, 0)$

-2		1	2	-3	<del>(-3, 0)</del>
		-2	0		
		1	0	-3	



Exclusion chart:

$x$	-	-	-	+	+
$x+3$	-	-	+	+	+
$x-1$	-	-	-	-	+
$x+2$	-	-	-	+	+
$f(x)$	+	-	+	-	+

1. Determine the domain of the rational function:  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 4}{x^2 - 3x - 10}$ . Write the domain in interval notation.

$$\frac{(x+4)(x-1)}{(x-5)(x+2)}$$

$$x \neq 5, -2$$

$$(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 5) \cup (5, \infty)$$

$$1. \text{ Arn}, x \neq -2, 5$$

In 2-5, complete the information on the left side of the page. If a blank is not needed, write "NA." Create an exclusion chart, and then use all the information to create an accurate graph of the rational function. Be sure asymptotes are written as equations and holes and y intercept are written as ordered pairs.

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

CV: -2, -1, 3

Root(s): -1, 3, (0, 3)

VA:  $x = -2$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2 \\ \hline 1 & -2 & -3 \\ & -2 & 8 \\ \hline & 1 & -4 & \end{array}$$

HA: None

SA:  $y = x - 4$

PA: None

y-int. = (0, -3/2)

Hole = None

Exclusion chart:

	-2	-1	3
$x+1$	-	-	+
$x-3$	-	-	-
$x+2$	-	+	+
$f(x)$	-	+	-

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

CV: -5, -2, 0, 1

Root(s): -2, -5, 1

VA:  $x = 0, -5, 1$

HA:  $y = 0$

SA: None

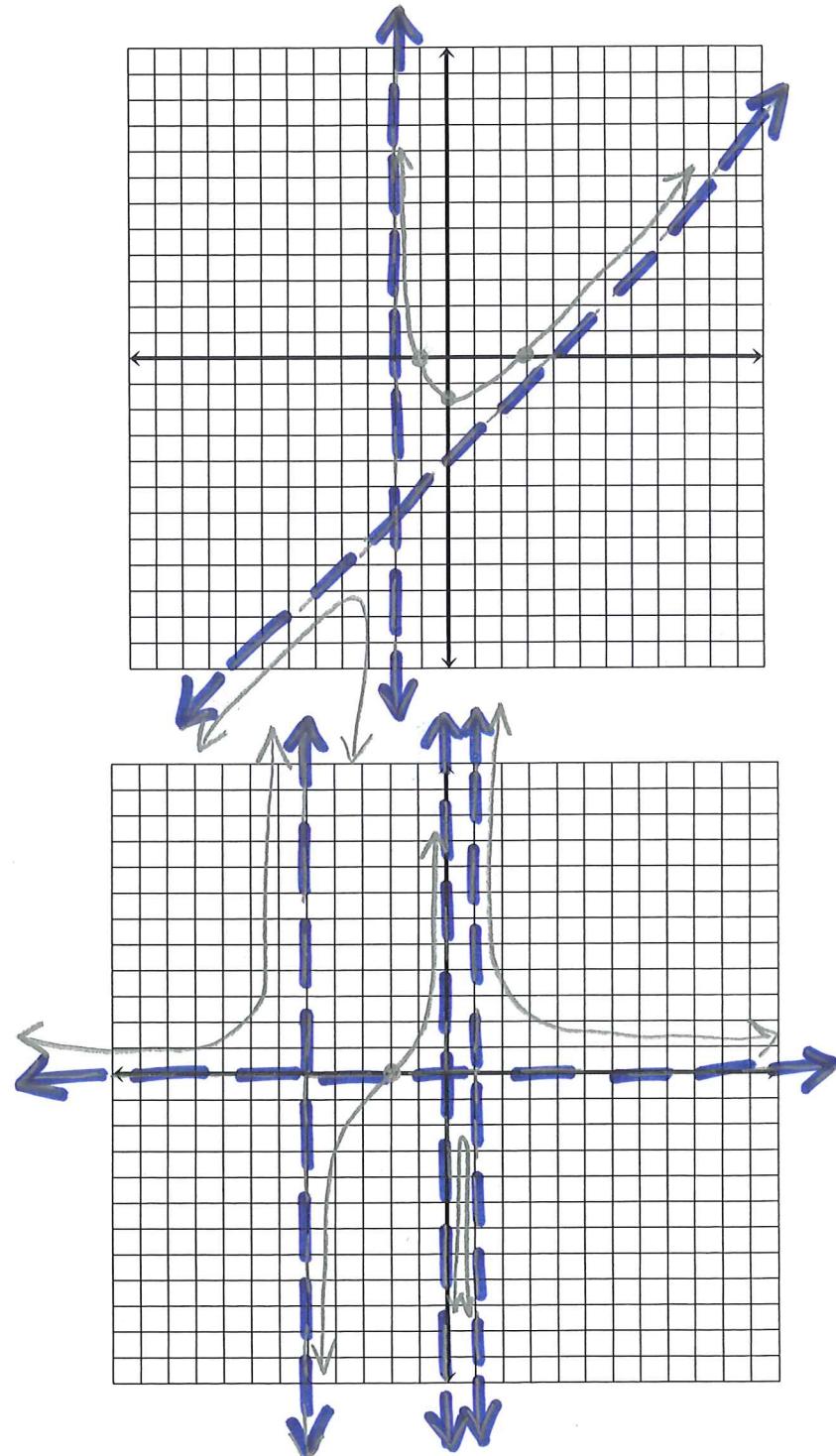
PA: None

y-int. = None

Hole = None

Exclusion chart:

	-5	-2	0	1
$x$	-	-	-	+
$x+2$	-	-	+	+
$x+5$	-	+	+	+
$x-1$	-	-	-	+
$f(x)$	+	-	+	-





4. Graph:  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x - 6}{x^2 - 1}$

$$\frac{(x-6)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)}$$

CV: 1, 6

Root(s): (6, 0)

VA:  $x = 1$

HA:  $y = 1$

SA: —

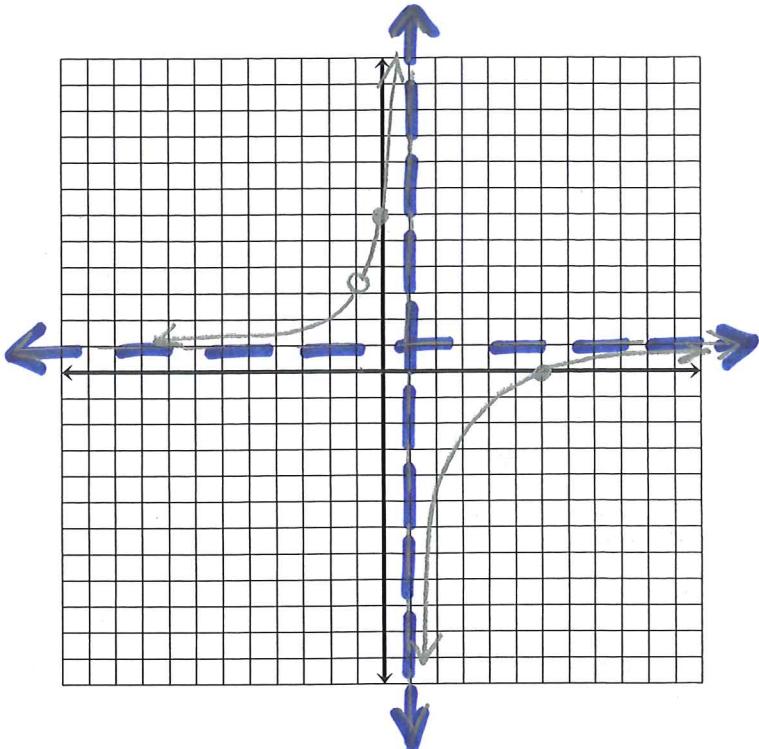
PA: —

y-int. = (0, 6)

Hole = (-1, 1/2)

Exclusion chart:

	1	6
$x-6$	-	-
$x-1$	-	+
$f(x)$	+	-



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

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

CV: -3, -2, 0, 1

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

Root(s): (0, 0), (-3, 0), (1, 0)

VA:  $x = -2$

HA: —

SA: —

PA:  $y = x^2 - 3$

y-int. = (0, 0)

Hole = None

$$-2 \overline{) \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ & -2 & 0 & -6 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & -3 & *6 \end{matrix}}$$

Exclusion chart:

	-3	-2	0	1
$x$	-	-	-	+
$x+3$	-	+	+	+
$x-1$	-	-	-	+
$x+2$	-	-	+	+
$f(x)$	+	-	+	-

