

## Graphing Rational Functions with Slant Asymptotes and Holes Notes

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**Holes:** An open \_\_\_\_\_ on the graph, (x,y). This is where there is a \_\_\_\_\_ in the graph and occurs when there is a \_\_\_\_\_ between the numerator and denominator. The X-coordinate is found by setting the common factor equal to zero. The Y-coordinate is found by substituting the x-coordinate into the simplified equation.

**Ex:**  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^2 - x - 6}$

**Slant Asymptotes:** If the degree on the \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ higher than the degree on the \_\_\_\_\_, then the function has a slant asymptote, \_\_\_\_\_.

- Use \_\_\_\_\_ to find the equation.

**Ex:**  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x + 2}$

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1.)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{x^2 - 16}$

x-intercept(s): \_\_\_\_\_

y-intercepts: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

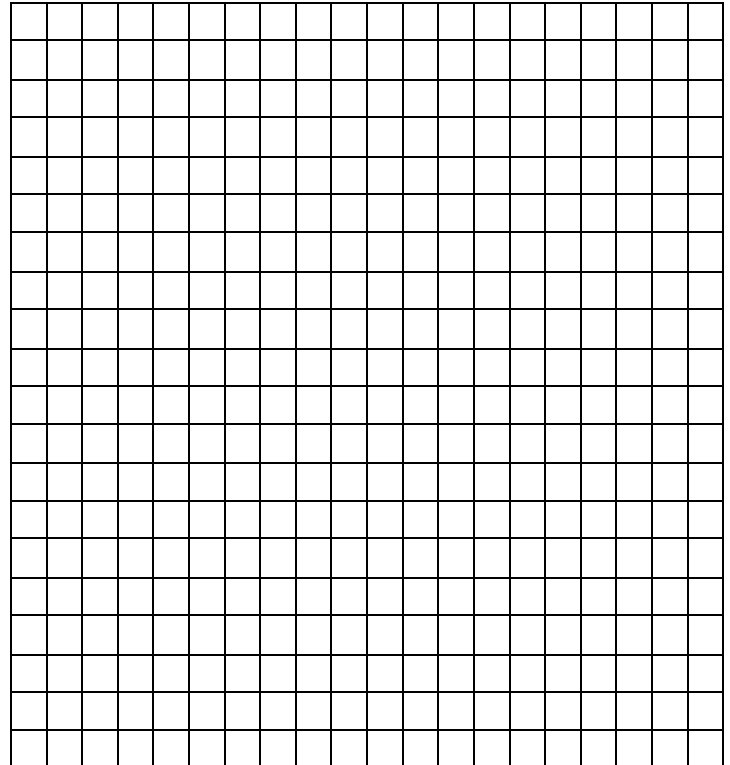
hole: \_\_\_\_\_

domain: \_\_\_\_\_

range: \_\_\_\_\_

End Behavior:  
 $as x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow$ : \_\_\_\_\_

$as x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow$ : \_\_\_\_\_



$$2.) f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 12}{x}$$

x-intercept(s): \_\_\_\_\_

y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

hole: \_\_\_\_\_

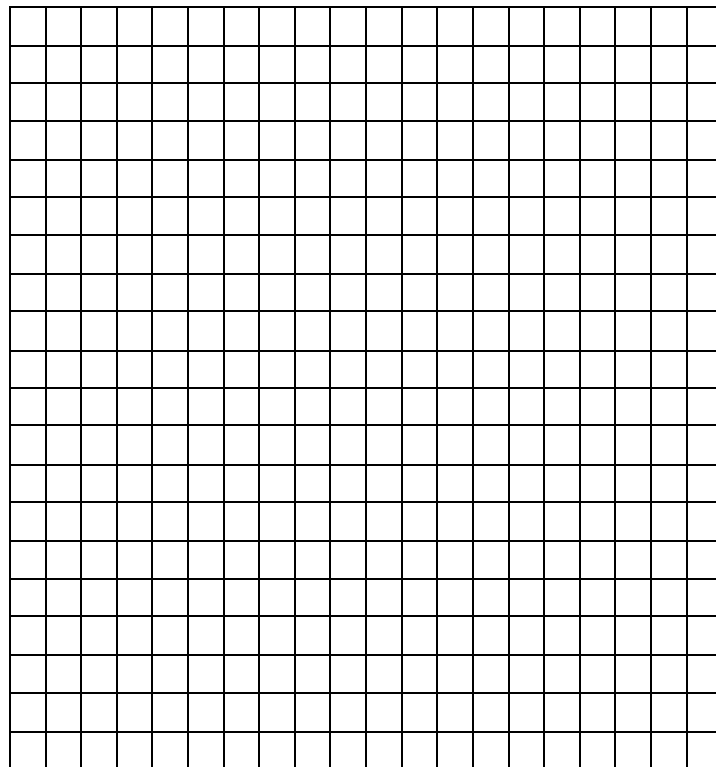
domain: \_\_\_\_\_

range: \_\_\_\_\_

End Behavior:

as  $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow$ : \_\_\_\_\_

as  $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow$ : \_\_\_\_\_



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

x-intercept(s): \_\_\_\_\_

y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

hole: \_\_\_\_\_

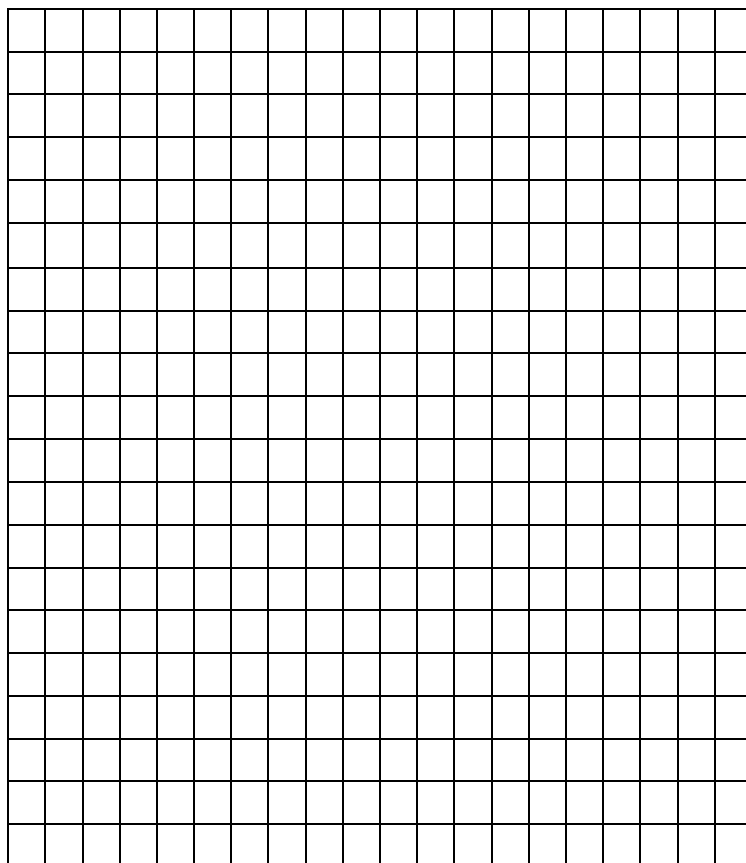
domain: \_\_\_\_\_

range : \_\_\_\_\_

End Behavior:

as  $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow$ : \_\_\_\_\_

as  $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow$ : \_\_\_\_\_



## Graphing Rational Functions with Slants and Holes HW

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

x-intercept(s): \_\_\_\_\_

y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

hole: \_\_\_\_\_

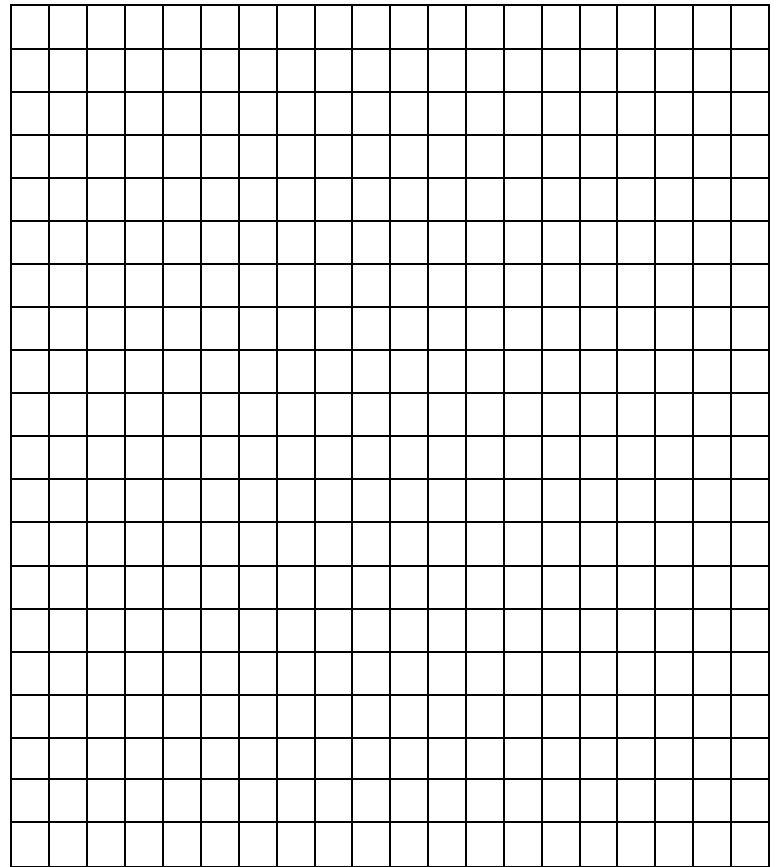
domain: \_\_\_\_\_

range: \_\_\_\_\_

End Behavior:

as  $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow$ : \_\_\_\_\_

as  $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow$ : \_\_\_\_\_



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

x-intercept(s): \_\_\_\_\_

y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

hole: \_\_\_\_\_

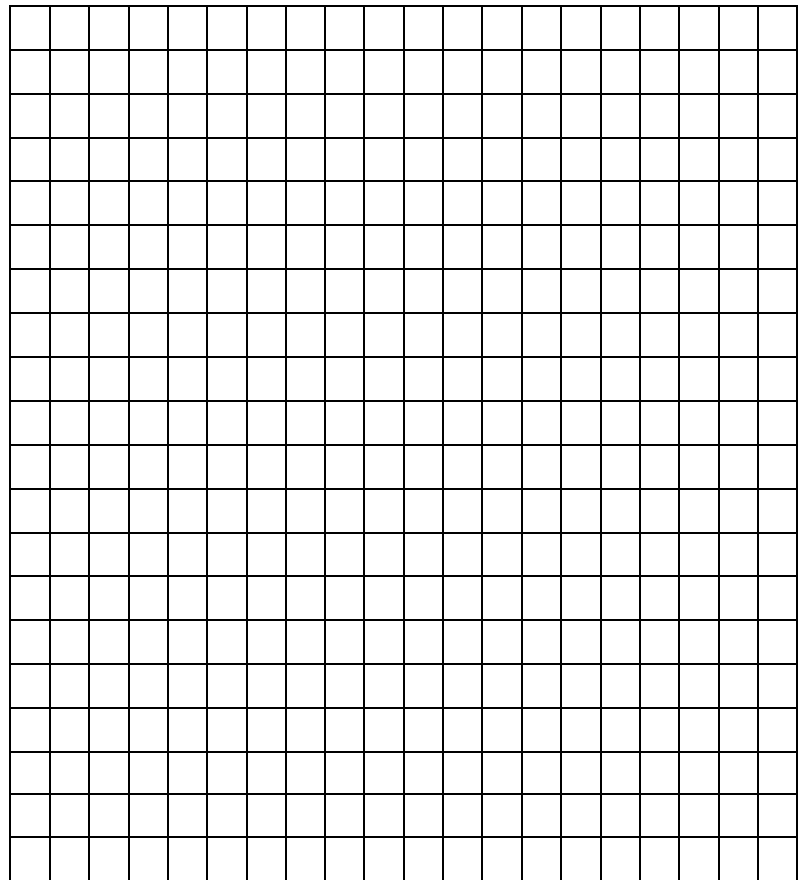
domain: \_\_\_\_\_

range: \_\_\_\_\_

End Behavior:

as  $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow$ : \_\_\_\_\_

as  $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow$ : \_\_\_\_\_



$$3.) f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 10x + 21}{x + 3}$$

x-intercept(s): \_\_\_\_\_

y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

hole: \_\_\_\_\_

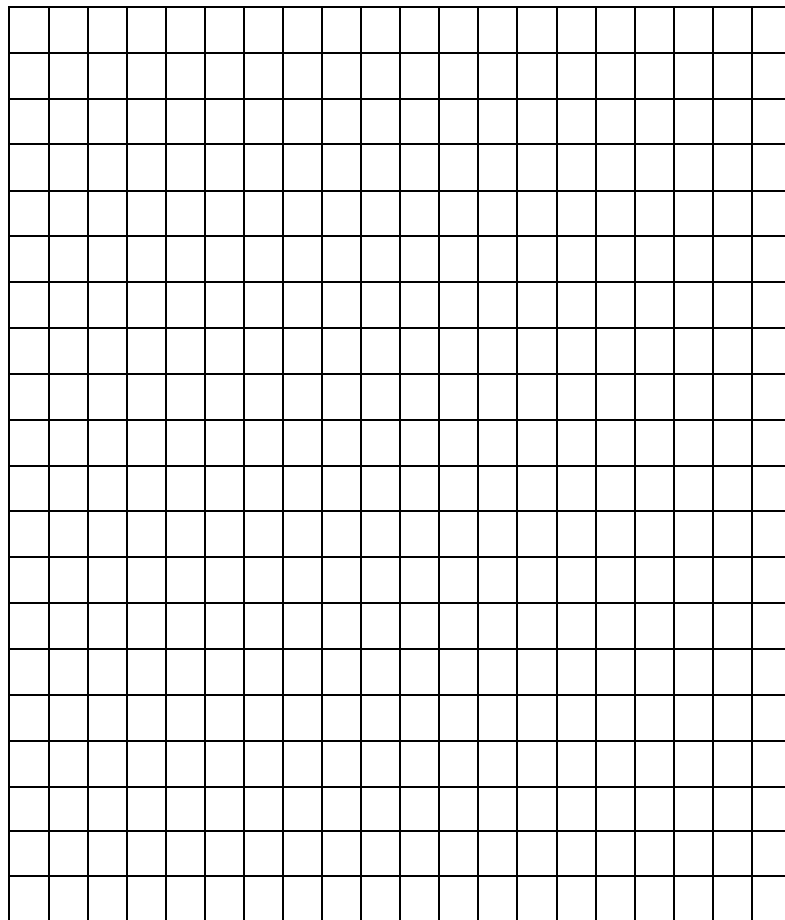
domain: \_\_\_\_\_

range: \_\_\_\_\_

End Behavior:

as  $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow$ : \_\_\_\_\_

as  $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow$ : \_\_\_\_\_



$$4.) f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{x + 2}$$

x-intercept(s): \_\_\_\_\_

y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

hole: \_\_\_\_\_

domain: \_\_\_\_\_

range: \_\_\_\_\_

End Behavior:

as  $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow$ : \_\_\_\_\_

as  $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow$ : \_\_\_\_\_

