

Day 6: Reciprocal and Rational Functions

Reciprocal Functions

Non-permissible values: Values that do not exist on the graph of a function. Also known as asymptotes or points of discontinuity.

Find the non-permissible values in each of the following:

$$y = \frac{1}{x+5}$$

$$x+5=0$$

$$x = -5$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3-x}$$

$$3-x=0$$

$$-x = -3$$

$$x = 3$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2-9}$$

$$(x-3)(x+3)$$

$$x-3=0$$

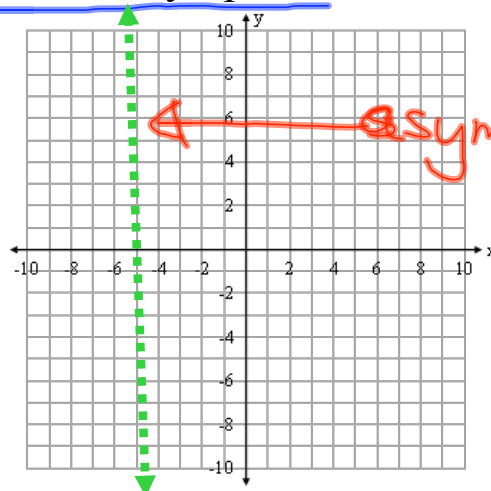
$$x = 3$$

$$x+3=0$$

$$x = -3$$

Each of these is a reciprocal function. In these cases, the non-permissible values represent something called an asymptote.

$$x = -5$$



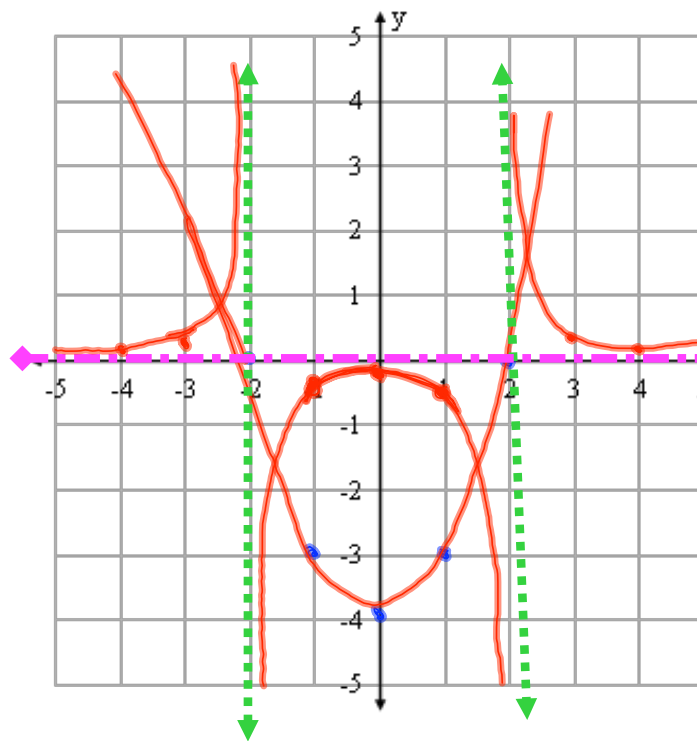
Asymptote: The invisible, impassable barrier that a curve cannot cross.

Note: Any simple reciprocal function (numerator is 1) will have a horizontal asymptote of $y = 0$.

How to sketch a graph of a reciprocal function given its original function:

- 1) Pick coordinates on the original graph.
- 2) Take the reciprocal of their y-coordinates to form new ordered pairs.
- 3) Plot the new ordered pairs and asymptotes (where the x-intercepts of the original graph were).

Try sketching $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4}$ ← original



x	y	y
-2	0	1
-1	-3	-0.3
0	-4	-0.25
1	-3	-0.3
2	0	1
-3	5	0.2
-4	12	0.083
3	5	0.2
4	12	0.083

List the important features of the graph:

Max/min points, domain, range, asymptotes, and any zeros.

max/min: rel max (0, -0.25)

D: $x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \neq \pm 2$

R: $y \in \mathbb{R}$ except $-0.25 \leq y \leq 0$

asym: $x = \pm 2$

Zeros = none

Rational Functions

Defintion: A **function** whose equation can be written in the form $f(x) = \frac{m(x)}{n(x)}$, where $m(x)$ and $n(x)$ are polynomial functions and $n(x) \neq 0$. A reciprocal function is just a simple rational function

Continuous vs. discontinuous functions:

If a graph can be drawn without lifting your pencil, it is continuous.

Graph each of the following with a graphing tool and list domain, range, zeros, asymptotes, and max/min.

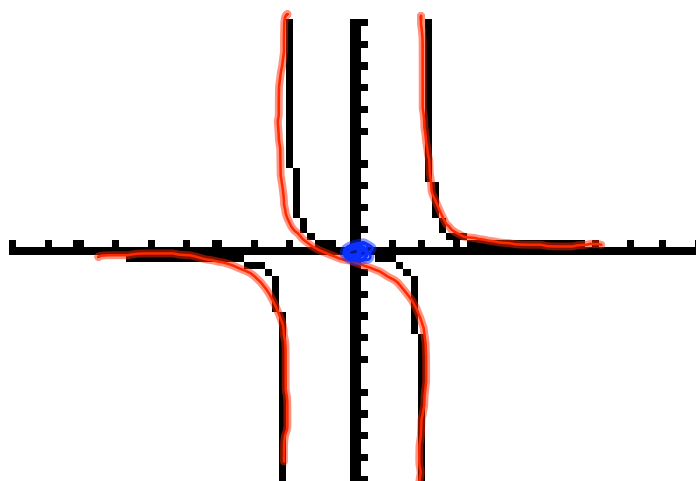
$$y = \frac{x}{x^2 - 4}$$

D: $x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq \pm 2$

R: $y \in \mathbb{R}$

Asym: $x = \pm 2$

Zero: $(0, 0)$



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

Assignment:

Pg. 194 #1, 2 odds, 3a, 5c, 9

Pg. 200 #1, 2, 4, 10