

Wednesday, May 15, 2019
7:05 PM

For problems #1 - 4: (a) state the domain; (b) identify all intercepts; (c) Find any asymptotes (horizontal, vertical, or slant); (d) identify any holes; (e) sketch the graph (plotting additional points as needed)

$$1. \ g(x) = \frac{2+x}{1-x} \quad x \neq 1$$

a) Domain: $(-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$

b) x-intercept: $(-2, 0)$ $2+x=0 \quad x=-2$

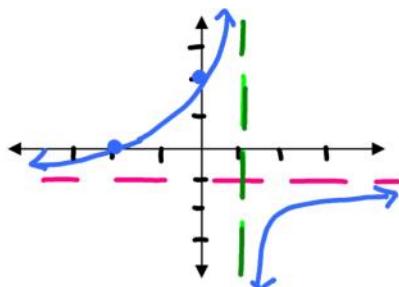
y-intercept: $(0, 2)$ $\frac{2+0}{1-0} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$

c) VA: $x=1$

* HA: $y=-1$ $n=m$ ratio of L.C.

SA: none

d) Holes: none



$$2. \ y = \frac{2x^2}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{2x^2}{(x+2)(x-2)} \quad x \neq -2, x \neq 2$$

a) Domain: $(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$

b) x-intercept: $(0, 0)$ $2x^2=0 \quad x^2=0 \quad x=0$

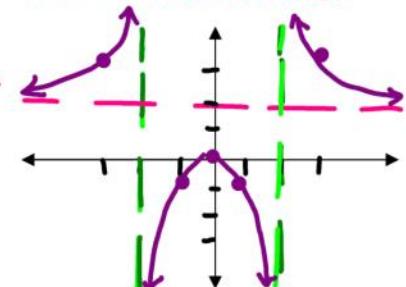
y-intercept: $(0, 0)$ $\frac{2(0)^2}{(0)^2 - 4} = \frac{0}{-4} = 0$

c) VA: $x=-2, x=2$

HA: $y=2$ $n=m$ ratio of L.C.

SA: none

d) Holes: none



x	-3	-1	1	3	
y	3.6	-1.7	-1.7	3.6	

$$3. \ f(x) = \frac{6x^2 - 11x + 3}{3x^2 - x} = \frac{(2x-3)(3x-1)}{x(3x-1)} = \frac{2x-3}{x} \quad x \neq 0, x \neq \frac{1}{3}$$

a) Domain: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \frac{1}{3}) \cup (\frac{1}{3}, \infty)$

b) x-intercept: $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ $2x-3=0 \quad 2x=3 \quad x=\frac{3}{2}$

y-intercept: none $\frac{2(0)-3}{0} = \text{undef}$

c) VA: $x=0$

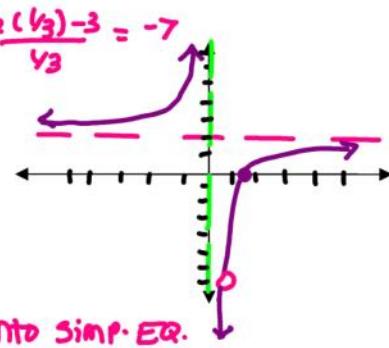
HA: $y=2$ $n=m$, ratio of L.C.

SA: none

* d) Holes: $(\frac{1}{3}, -7)$

use simplified form for everything except domain!

* find point
* substitute 1/3 into simp. eq.



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

a) Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

b) x-intercept: $(0, 0)$ $2(0)^3 = 0$

y-intercept: $(0, 0)$

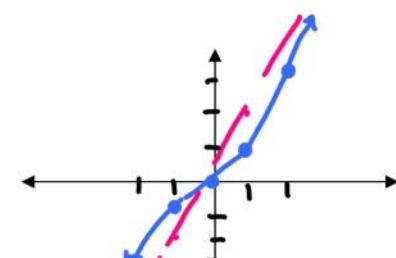
c) VA: none

HA: none $n > m$

* SA: $y=2x$

d) Holes: none

$$\frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} \sqrt[3]{2x^3} \\ - \frac{(2x^3 + 2x)}{-2x}$$



x	-2	-1	1	2	
y	-3.2	-1	1	3.2	