





- (1) 1. The short run behavior of a *polynomial* (from Section 9.3) is found by examining its factored form. How is the short run behavior of a *rational function* (from Section 9.5) found?
- o examining the ratio of its leading terms
 - o examining its factored form as well
 - o observing the behavior as $x \rightarrow \infty$ or $x \rightarrow -\infty$
- (1) 2. Since a fraction $\frac{p}{q}$ can be written as $\frac{p}{q} = p \cdot \frac{1}{q}$, we can confidently find when the fraction $\frac{p}{q}$ is 0. How?
- Tip: Read the last sentence on page 415. It is so important, it should be written on your heart. Since that could get messy, simply rewrite it here instead, word for word. It is a key concept to this section and the answer to this question.
- (1) 3. Explain why a fraction such as $\frac{1}{x}$ is large whenever its denominator is small. Use examples.
- (1) 4. Because a fraction is large whenever its denominator is small, we can find the vertical asymptote of a rational function by
- o setting its numerator equal to 0.
 - o setting its denominator equal to 0.
 - o setting the value of x equal to 0 and solving for y .
 - o observing the behavior as $x \rightarrow \infty$ or $x \rightarrow -\infty$
5. a. Because of your answer to previous question, $r(x) = \frac{25}{(x+2)(x-3)^2}$ has two vertical asymptotes,
- (3) namely $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ and $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, and no zeros since $\underline{\hspace{4cm}}$.
By the way, you answered a similar question on a previous assignment when you examined Example 4 of Section 2.2.
- (1) b. Near the value $x = -2$ the graph of $r(x)$ looks like the function $y = \frac{1}{\boxed{\hspace{2cm}}}$, which is a $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ shift
{vertical, horizontal}
- (2) of the power function $y = \frac{1}{x}$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ by $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ units.
{up, down, left, right} how many?
- (2) c. Near the value $x = 3$ the graph of $r(x)$ looks like the function $y = \frac{\boxed{\hspace{1cm}}}{\boxed{\hspace{2cm}}}$, which is a $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ shift
{vertical, horizontal}
- (2) of the power function $y = \frac{5}{x^2}$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ by $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ units.
{up, down, left, right} how many?
- (1) d. Which one of these graphs looks like $y = \frac{1}{x}$? $\underline{\hspace{4cm}}$ Choose A, B, C, or D
- A.  B. 
- (1) Which one of these graphs looks like $y = \frac{5}{x^2}$? $\underline{\hspace{4cm}}$ Choose A, B, C, or D
- C.  D. 

Notice the how these two shapes appear in the graph on page 417 near their vertical asymptotes.

