

Find the V.A. (s) and Removable discontinuity of the given function

① $u(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$

② $v(x) = \frac{3x - 4}{x^3 - 16x}$

① $u(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-3)}$
 V.A. $x = 3$ • Removable discontinuity at $x = -1$
 Hole • $(-1, \frac{4}{2})$ To find y-coordinate of hole:
 plug $x = -1$ into $\frac{x-1}{x-3}$
 $\frac{-2}{-4} = \frac{1}{2}$

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$v(x) = \frac{3x-4}{x^3-16x} = \frac{3x-4}{x(x^2-16)} = \frac{3x-4}{x(x-4)(x+4)}$

V.A. $x = 0; x = 4; x = -4$

Removable Discontinuity • None.

$f(x) = \frac{4}{x}$

As $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow 0$
 As $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow 0$

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Definition of H.A.
 The horizontal line $y=b$ is a H.A. of $f(x)$
 if $f(x) \rightarrow b$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$ or $x \rightarrow -\infty$

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Method of finding H.A. of rational functions

$f(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$

① Degree of $p(x) <$ Degree of $q(x)$ (E.g. $f(x) = \frac{x+3}{5x^2-2}$)
 then $y=0$ is the H.A. of $f(x)$

② Degree of $p(x) =$ Degree of $q(x)$ (E.g. $f(x) = \frac{-2x^3+1}{5x^3+2x^2+1}$)
 then $y = \frac{a}{b}$ is the H.A. of $f(x)$ where a is the leading coefficient of p and b is the leading coefficient of q

③ Degree of $p(x) >$ Degree of $q(x)$ (E.g. $f(x) = \frac{x^4+1}{x^2+1}$)
 No H.A.

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Why: ① $f(x) = \frac{x+3}{5x^2-2} \approx \frac{x}{5x^2} = \frac{1}{5x} \approx 0$
 when x is large

$y=0$ is the H.A.

② $f(x) = \frac{-2x^3+1}{5x^3+x^2+1} \approx \frac{-2x^3}{5x^3} = -\frac{2}{5}$
 $y = -\frac{2}{5}$ is the H.A.

③ $f(x) = \frac{x^4+1}{x^2+3} \approx \frac{x^4}{x^2} = x^2$
 NO H.A.

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Graph Rational Functions

E.g. $a(x) = \frac{2x-3}{x+4}$

* Domain: $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, \infty)$

* x-intercept: $(\frac{3}{2}, 0)$

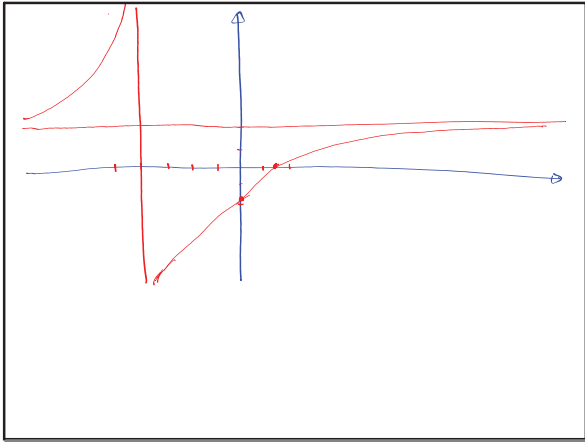
* y-intercept: $(0, -\frac{3}{4})$

* V.A. $x = -4$

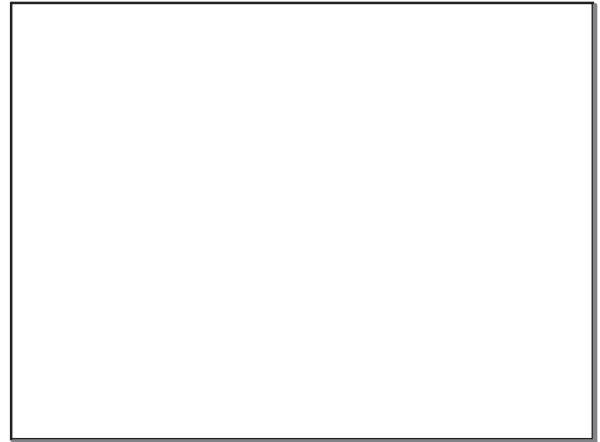
* H.A. $y = 2$

Example calculation: $\frac{2(-5)-3}{-5+4} = \frac{-13}{-1} = 13$

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