$\qquad$
Intro to Rational Functions
Date: $\square$
$\qquad$ Graphing Calculator Activity

## Exploring Vertical Asymptotes \& Roots

## Exploration 1:

A. Consider $f(x)=x^{2}+x-6$ and $g(x)=x+2$. As accurately as possible, graph these functions on the given grids below. The window settings are given.

$$
f(x)=x^{2}+x-6
$$

$$
g(x)=x+2
$$



B. What are the roots/zeros of each function? Describe how you found them both graphically and algebraically. Hint: factor $f(x)$

$$
f(x)=x^{2}+x-6 \quad g(x)=x+2
$$

C. Use a graphing calculator to graph $h(x)=\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$.

Be careful to put parentheses around the entire numerator and denominator.

Looking at the table of values...

$$
Y 1=(\quad) /(
$$

Where are the roots/zeros of $h(x)$ ?

Where is $h(x)$ undefined?
State the vertical asymptotes.


Write $h(x)$ in factored form:

$$
h(x)=\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}=
$$

D. Use a graphing calculator to graph $p(x)=\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$.

Be careful to put parentheses around the entire numerator and denominator.

Looking at the table of values... $\quad \mathrm{Y} 1=(\mathrm{l}$
Where are the roots/zeros of $p(x)$ ?

Where is $p(x)$ undefined?
State the vertical asymptotes.


Write $p(x)$ in factored for : $\quad p(x)=\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}=$

## Exploration 2:

A. Consider $f(x)=x^{2}-x-2$ and $g(x)=x^{2}+2 x-3$. As accurately as possible, graph these functions on the given grids below. The window settings are given.

B. What are the roots/zeros of each function? Describe how you found them both graphically and algebraically. Hint: factor $f(x)$

$$
f(x)=x^{2}-x-2 \quad g(x)=x^{2}+2 x-3
$$

C．Use a graphing calculator to graph $h(x)=\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ ．
Be careful to put parentheses around the entire numerator and denominator．

Looking at the table of values．．．

$$
Y 1=(
$$

）／（
Where are the roots／zeros of $h(x)$ ？

Where is $h(x)$ undefined？
State the vertical asymptotes．


Write $h(x)$ in factored form：

$$
h(x)=\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}=
$$

D．Use a graphing calculator to graph $p(x)=\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$ ．
Be careful to put parentheses around the entire numerator and denominator．
Looking at the table of values．．．

$$
Y 1=(\quad) /(
$$

Where are the roots／zeros of $p(x)$ ？

Where is $p(x)$ undefined？
State the vertical asymptotes．


Write $p(x)$ in factored form：$\quad p(x)=\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}=\square$

## Exploration 3：

A．Consider $f(x)=(x-3)(x+2)(x-1)$ and $g(x)=x-2$ ．As accurately as possible，graph these functions on the given grids below．The window settings are given．

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$$
f(x)=(x-3)(x+2)(x-1) \quad g(x)=x-2
$$



B. What are the roots/zeros of each function? Describe how you found them both graphically and algebraically. Hint: factor $f(x)$
$f(x)=(x-3)(x+2)(x-1)$
$g(x)=x-2$
C. Use a graphing calculator to graph $h(x)=\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$.

Be careful to put parentheses around the entire numerator and denominator.
Looking at the table of values... $\mathrm{Y} 1=[$
Where are the roots/zeros of $h(x)$ ?
$\qquad$
Where is $h(x)$ undefined?
State the vertical asymptotes.


Write $h(x)$ in factored form:

$$
h(x)=\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}=
$$

$\qquad$
D. Use a graphing calculator to graph $p(x)=\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$.

Be careful to put parentheses around the entire numerator and denominator.

Looking at the table of values...

$$
Y 1=(\quad) /[
$$

Where are the roots/zeros of $p(x)$ ?

Where is $p(x)$ undefined?
State the vertical asymptotes.


Write $p(x)$ in factored form: $\quad p(x)=\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}=$

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS about Rational Functions:

1. The roots of the factors in the numerator correspond with the $\qquad$ on the graph.
2. The roots of the factors in the denominator correspond with where the function is undefined. This is where $\qquad$
$\qquad$ occur.
3. Given the functions $f(x)=(x-a)(x+b)(x-c)$ and $g(x)=(x-d)(x+e)$
A. Where are the ROOTS of the function $h(x)=\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ ?
B. Where are the VERTICAL ASYMPOTES of $h(x)=\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ ?
C. Where are the ROOTS of the function $p(x)=\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$ ?
D. Where are the VERTICAL ASYMPOTES of $p(x)=\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$ ?
4. What type of functions were $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ ?
5. In all of the explorations above, $\mathrm{h}(\mathrm{x})$ and $\mathrm{p}(\mathrm{x})$ are called rational functions. Can you formulate a definition for a rational function?
6. For any simplified rational function, what information can you obtain from the numerator?
7. What information can you obtain from the denominator?
