

Group #: _____ Name: _____

- (5 points) When does a rational function have a slant asymptote?
- (5 points) Is it okay for parts of a rational function to cross through a slant asymptote? Why or why not?
- (25 points each) Find the **slant asymptotes** and the **vertical asymptotes**. Examine the function behavior around the function zeros and the x -intercept of the vertical asymptotes. Then, use the information in the *behavior chart* to **sketch a graph** of the given rational function. If necessary, plot additional points to ensure the accuracy of the graph. If available, verify your graph with a computer or a calculator.

(a) $r(x) = \frac{x^2}{x-2}$

(b) $r(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x - 8}{x}$

(c) $r(x) = \frac{x^3 + x^2}{x^2 - 4}$

- (15 points) Graph a function $f(x)$ with the following properties.

- $f(x)$ has a slant asymptote $y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}$.
- The only vertical asymptotes of $f(x)$ are $x = -1$ and $x = \frac{1}{2}$.
- The only x -intercept of $f(x)$ is $(-\sqrt[3]{4}, 0)$.
- $f(x)$ has the following behavior near the vertical asymptotes:

$$\begin{array}{ll} f(x) \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } x \rightarrow -1^- & \text{and} \quad f(x) \rightarrow -\infty \text{ as } x \rightarrow -1^+ \\ f(x) \rightarrow -\infty \text{ as } x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^- & \text{and} \quad f(x) \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+ \end{array}$$