

DIRECTIONS: For each function, name the x-coordinate of any discontinuities and tell if they are removable (hole in the graph) or infinite (vertical asymptote). Also, use end behavior to determine any horizontal asymptotes.

1) $f(x) = \frac{x-9}{2x-6} = \frac{x-9}{2(x-3)}$

Location of discontinuity: x=3

Type of discontinuity: vertical asymptote

x	-1,000,000,000	-1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000,000
f(x)	0.500	0.500	.4999	.49999

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0.5$

Horizontal Asymptote: y=0.5

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0.5$

2) $f(x) = \frac{6x^2}{2x^2-8} = \frac{6x^2}{2(x^2-4)} = \frac{6x^2}{2(x-2)(x+2)}$

Locations of discontinuities: x=2, x=-2

Type of discontinuities: Vertical asymptotes

x	-1,000,000,000	-1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000,000
f(x)	3	3	3	3

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 3$

Horizontal Asymptote: y=3

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 3$

3) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+6}$

Location of discontinuity: $x = -6$
 Type of discontinuity: vertical asymptote

x	-1,000,000,000	-1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000,000
f(x)	-1.00×10^{-9}	-1.00×10^{-6}	9.999×10^{-7}	$9.99 \dots \times 10^{-7}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \underline{0}$

Horizontal Asymptote: $y = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \underline{0}$

4) $f(x) = \frac{x^2+2x-8}{4x-3} = \frac{(x+4)(x-2)}{(4x-3)}$

Location of discontinuity: $x = \frac{3}{4}$
 Type of discontinuity: vertical asymptote

x	-1,000,000,000	-1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000,000
f(x)	$-2.499 \dots \times 10^8$	-2.49×10^5	2.5×10^5	2.5×10^8

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \underline{\infty}$

Horizontal Asymptote: none

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \underline{-\infty}$

***Do you think you can come up with the end behavior for rational functions just by looking at the equation?