



Critical Thinking Exercises

112. Which one of the following is true?

- The graph of a rational function cannot have both a vertical asymptote and a horizontal asymptote.
- It is not possible to have a rational function whose graph has no y -intercept.
- The graph of a rational function can have three horizontal asymptotes.
- The graph of a rational function can never cross a vertical asymptote.

113. Which one of the following is true?

- The function $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-3}}$ is a rational function.
- The x -axis is a horizontal asymptote for the graph of $f(x) = \frac{4x-1}{x+3}$.
- The number of televisions that a company can produce per week after t weeks of production is given by

$$N(t) = \frac{3000t^2 + 30,000t}{t^2 + 10t + 25}$$

Using this model, the company will eventually be able to produce 30,000 televisions in a single week.

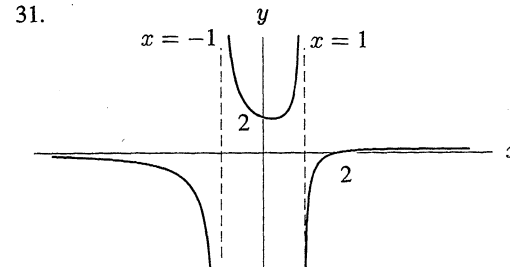
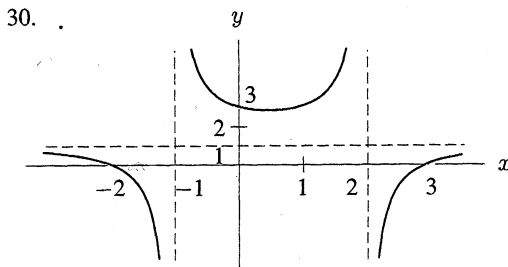
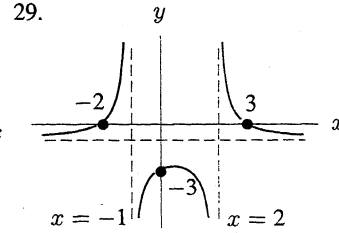
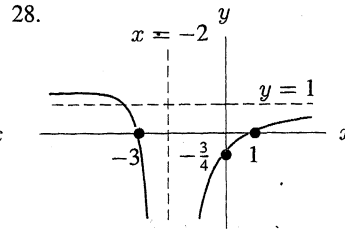
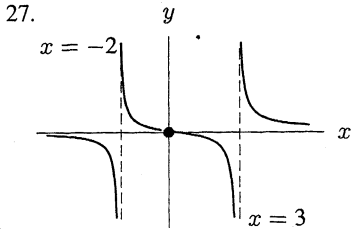
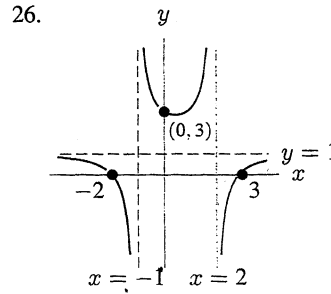
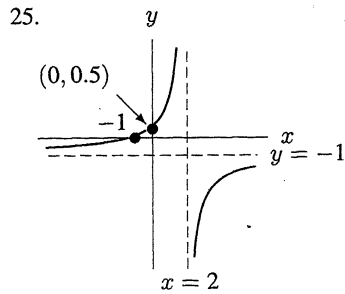
- None of the given statements is true.

In Exercises 114–117, write the equation of a rational function

$f(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$ having the indicated properties, in which the degrees

of p and q are as small as possible. More than one correct function may be possible. Graph your function using a graphing utility to verify that it has the required properties.

- f has a vertical asymptote given by $x = 3$, a horizontal asymptote $y = 0$, y -intercept at -1 , and no x -intercept.
- f has vertical asymptotes given by $x = -2$ and $x = 2$, a horizontal asymptote $y = 2$, y -intercept at $\frac{9}{2}$, x -intercepts at -3 and 3 , and y -axis symmetry.
- f has a vertical asymptote given by $x = 1$, a slant asymptote whose equation is $y = x$, y -intercept at 2 , and x -intercepts at -1 and 2 .
- f has no vertical, horizontal, or slant asymptotes, and no x -intercepts.



In Problems 32–34, find a possible formula for the rational functions.

- The graph of $y = f(x)$ has one vertical asymptote, at $x = -1$, and a horizontal asymptote at $y = 1$. The graph of f crosses the y -axis at $y = 3$ and crosses the x -axis once, at $x = -3$.
- The graph of $y = g(x)$ has two vertical asymptotes: one at $x = -2$ and one at $x = 3$. It has a horizontal asymptote of $y = 0$. The graph of g crosses the x -axis once, at $x = 5$.
- The graph of $y = h(x)$ has two vertical asymptotes: one at $x = -2$ and one at $x = 3$. It has a horizontal asymptote of $y = 1$. The graph of h touches the x -axis once, at $x = 5$.