## Lesson 18: Graphs of Rational Functions (Part 2)

* Let’s learn about horizontal asymptotes.

### 18.1: Rewritten Equations

Decide if each of these equations is true or false for $x$ values that do not result in a denominator of 0. Be prepared to explain your reasoning.

1. $\frac{x+7}{x}=1+\frac{7}{x}$
2. $\frac{x}{x+7}=1+\frac{x}{7}$

### 18.2: Publishing a Paperback

Let $c$ be the function that gives the average cost per book $c(x)$, in dollars, when using an online store to print $x$ copies of a self-published paperback book. Here is a graph of $c(x)=\frac{120+4x}{x}.$



1. What is the approximate cost per book when 50 books are printed? 100 books?
2. The author plans to charge $8 per book. About how many should be printed to make a profit?
3. What is the value of $c(x)$ when $x=\frac{1}{2}$? How does this relate to the context?
4. What does the end behavior of the function say about the context?

### 18.3: Horizontal Asymptotes

Here are four graphs of rational functions.

A



B



C



D



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1. Match each function with its graphical representation.
	1. $a(x)=\frac{4}{x}−1$
	2. $b(x)=\frac{1}{x}−4$
	3. $c(x)=\frac{1+4x}{x}$
	4. $d(x)=\frac{x+4}{x}$
	5. $e(x)=\frac{1−4x}{x}$
	6. $f(x)=\frac{4−x}{x}$
	7. $g(x)=1+\frac{4}{x}$
	8. $h(x)=\frac{1}{x}+4$
2. Where do you see the **horizontal asymptote** of the graph in the expressions for the functions?

#### Are you ready for more?

Consider the function $a(x)=\frac{\frac{1}{2}x+1}{x−1}$.

1. Predict where you think the vertical and horizontal asymptotes of $a(x)$ will be. Explain your reasoning.
2. Use graphing technology to check your prediction.

### Lesson 18 Summary

Consider the rational function $f(x)=\frac{3x+1}{x}$. Written this way, we can tell that the graph of the function has a vertical asymptote at $x=0$ by reading the denominator and identifying the value that would cause division by zero. But what can we tell about the value of $f(x)$ for values of $x$ far away from the vertical asymptote?

One way we can think about these values is to rewrite the expression for $f(x)$ by breaking up the fraction:

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

Written this way, it’s easier to see that as $x$ gets larger and larger in either the positive or negative direction, the $\frac{1}{x}$ term will get closer and closer to 0. Because of this, we can say that the value of the function will get closer and closer to 3.

More generally, if a rational function $g(x)=\frac{a(x)}{b(x)}$ can be rewritten as $g(x)=c+\frac{r(x)}{b(x)}$, where $c$ is a constant, and $r(x)$ and $b(x)$ are polynomial expressions where $\frac{r(x)}{b(x)}$ gets closer and closer to zero as $x$ gets larger and larger in both the positive and negative directions, then $g(x)$ will get closer and closer to $c$.

Rational functions of this type have a **horizontal asymptote** at the constant value. The line $y=c$  is a horizontal asymptote for $f$ if $f(x)$ gets closer and closer to $c$ as the magnitude of $x$ increases.



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