

1.7 Rational Functions and End Behavior

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 9 marks**

KEY WORDS horizontal asymptote 水平渐近线 • rational function 有理函数 • quotient 商
• degree 次数 • end behavior 末端行为

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **rational functions and end behavior**.

You must be able to:

- describe a **rational function** 有理函数 as a quotient of polynomials
- find its end behavior from the ratio of the **leading terms**
- identify a **horizontal asymptote** 水平渐近线 where one exists

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

■ Rational functions

A **rational function** $r(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$ is a quotient of two polynomials.

■ End behavior

For large $|x|$ each polynomial is dominated by its leading term, so the end behavior is the ratio of the leading terms:

- degree(top) < degree(bottom) → horizontal asymptote $y = 0$;
- degrees **equal** → $y = \frac{\text{leading coeff of top}}{\text{leading coeff of bottom}}$;
- degree(top) > degree(bottom) → **no** horizontal asymptote.

2 Practice

2.1 State what determines the end behavior of a rational function. [1]

2.2 For $r(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$, state the horizontal asymptote. [1]

2.3 For $r(x) = \frac{3x^2}{x^2 + 1}$, state the horizontal asymptote. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The end behavior of a rational function is found from the ratio of the [1]

- A

B

C

D
- A constant terms

B leading terms

C zeros

D holes

3.2 If the numerator degree is less than the denominator degree, the horizontal asymptote is [1]

- A

B

C

D
- A $y = 1$

B $y = 0$

C none

D $y = x$

3.3 $r(x) = \frac{4x^2 + 1}{2x^2 - 3}$.

(a) State the horizontal asymptote. [2]

(b) State whether the degrees are equal. [1]