

Name: Key

Section: _____

Remember to show all work.

1. Graph the rational function

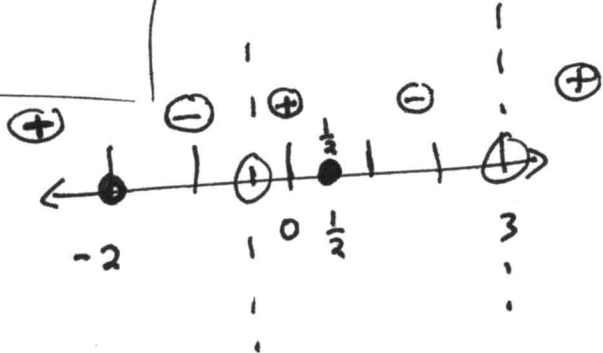
$$f(x) = \frac{(2x-1)(x+2)}{(3x+1)(x-3)}$$

$$= \frac{2x^2 + 4x - x - 2}{3x^2 - 9x + x - 3}$$

↑ leading terms of top & Bottom

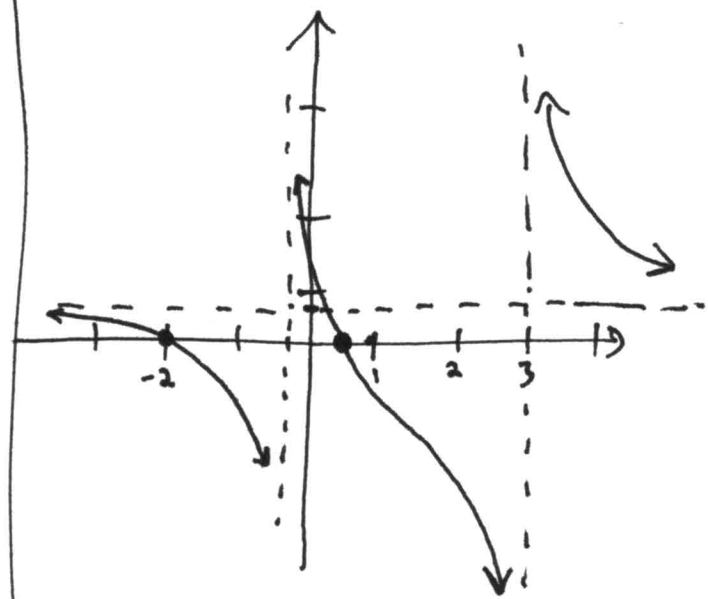
(1) when x is big
 $f(x) \approx \frac{2x^2}{3x^2} = \frac{2}{3}$
 \Rightarrow has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{2}{3}$

(2) (A) $f(x) = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow (2x-1)(x+2) = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$ or $x = -2$
 (x-intercepts)



(B) $f(x)$ undefined
 $\Leftrightarrow (3x+1)(x-3) = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}$ or $x = 3$
 these are vertical asymptotes

Graphing Give:



(3) check intervals

$$f(-3) = \frac{(-6-1)(-3+2)}{(-9+1)(-3-3)} = \frac{(-7)(-1)}{(-8)(-6)} \oplus$$

$$f(-1) = \frac{(-2-1)(-1+2)}{(-3+1)(-1-3)} = \frac{(-3)(1)}{(-2)(-4)} \ominus$$

$$f(0) = \frac{(0-1)(0+2)}{(0+1)(0-3)} \oplus$$

$$f(1) = \frac{(2-1)(1+2)}{(6+1)(1-3)} = \frac{(1)(3)}{(7)(-2)} \ominus$$

$$f(4) = \frac{(8-1)(4+2)}{(12+1)(4-3)} = \oplus$$

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2. Find the quotient $Q(x)$ and the remainder $R(x)$ when the polynomial

$$2x^2 - 3x + 4$$

is divided by

$$x + 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \overline{2x-7} \\
 x+2 \overline{) 2x^2 - 3x + 4} \\
 \underline{-(2x^2 + 4x)} \\
 -7x + 4 \\
 \underline{-(-7x - 14)} \\
 0 \\
 18
 \end{array}$$

$$Q(x) = 2x - 7$$

$$R = 18$$

$$Q = 2x - 7$$

$$R = 18$$

Answer: _____

3. Rewrite the following using polynomial long division:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \overline{3x^2 - 4x + 11} \\
 x^2 + 2x - 1 \overline{) 3x^4 + 2x^3 + 0x^2 - x + 2} \\
 \underline{-(3x^4 + 6x^3 - 3x^2)} \\
 -4x^3 + 3x^2 - x \\
 \underline{-(-4x^3 - 8x^2 + 4x)} \\
 11x^2 - 5x + 2 \\
 \underline{-(11x^2 + 22x - 11)} \\
 -27x + 13
 \end{array}$$

$$3x^2 - 4x + 11 + \frac{-27x + 13}{x^2 + 2x - 1}$$

Answer: _____