We found that a Rational Function:

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)}$$

Has a vertical asymptote at x = a if D(a) = 0 and $P(a) \neq 0$

• We found that a Rational Function:

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)}$$

Has a vertical asymptote at x = a if D(a) = 0 and $P(a) \neq 0$ But what happens if P(a) = 0 AND D(a) = 0 for the same a?

• We found that a Rational Function:

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)}$$

Has a vertical asymptote at x = a if D(a) = 0 and $P(a) \neq 0$ But what happens if P(a) = 0 AND D(a) = 0 for the same a?

• By the Factoring Theorem since D and P are polynomials, we know (x - a) is a factor of D and P

• We found that a Rational Function:

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)}$$

Has a vertical asymptote at x = a if D(a) = 0 and $P(a) \neq 0$ But what happens if P(a) = 0 AND D(a) = 0 for the same a?

• By the Factoring Theorem since D and P are polynomials, we know (x - a) is a factor of D and PFor example: $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)} = \frac{(x + 1)(x + 2)}{(x + 1)}$

• We found that a Rational Function:

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)}$$

Has a vertical asymptote at x = a if D(a) = 0 and $P(a) \neq 0$ But what happens if P(a) = 0 AND D(a) = 0 for the same a?

• By the Factoring Theorem since D and P are polynomials, we know (x - a) is a factor of D and PFor example: $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)} = \frac{(x + 1)(x + 2)}{(x + 1)}$

x = -1 is a zero of both D and P

• We found that a Rational Function:

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)}$$

Has a vertical asymptote at x = a if D(a) = 0 and $P(a) \neq 0$ But what happens if P(a) = 0 AND D(a) = 0 for the same a?

• By the Factoring Theorem since D and P are polynomials, we know (x - a) is a factor of D and PFor example: $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)} = \frac{(x + 1)(x + 2)}{(x + 1)}$

x = -1 is a zero of both D and PBut we can reduce:

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

• We found that a Rational Function:

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)}$$

Has a vertical asymptote at x = a if D(a) = 0 and $P(a) \neq 0$ But what happens if P(a) = 0 AND D(a) = 0 for the same a?

• By the Factoring Theorem since D and P are polynomials, we know (x - a) is a factor of D and PFor example: $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)} = \frac{(x + 1)(x + 2)}{(x + 1)}$

x = -1 is a zero of both D and PBut we can reduce:

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

• We found that a Rational Function:

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)}$$

Has a vertical asymptote at x = a if D(a) = 0 and $P(a) \neq 0$ But what happens if P(a) = 0 AND D(a) = 0 for the same a?

• By the Factoring Theorem since D and P are polynomials, we know (x - a) is a factor of D and PFor example: $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)} = \frac{(x + 1)(x + 2)}{(x + 1)}$

x = -1 is a zero of both *D* and *P* But we can reduce:

 $f(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{(x+1)}$ f(x) = x + 2Except undefined for x = -1

• We found that a Rational Function:

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)}$$

Has a vertical asymptote at x = a if D(a) = 0 and $P(a) \neq 0$ But what happens if P(a) = 0 AND D(a) = 0 for the same a?

• By the Factoring Theorem since D and P are polynomials, we know (x - a) is a factor of D and PFor example: $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)} = \frac{(x + 1)(x + 2)}{(x + 1)}$

x = -1 is a zero of both *D* and *P* But we can reduce:

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

Except undefined for x = -1Except at x = -1, f(x) is a line So, we know how to graph this

• We found that a Rational Function:

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)}$$

Has a vertical asymptote at x = a if D(a) = 0 and $P(a) \neq 0$ But what happens if P(a) = 0 AND D(a) = 0 for the same a?

• By the Factoring Theorem since D and P are polynomials, we know (x - a) is a factor of D and PFor example: $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)} = \frac{(x + 1)(x + 2)}{(x + 1)}$

x = -1 is a zero of both *D* and *P* But we can reduce:

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

Except undefined for x = -1Except at x = -1, f(x) is a line So, we know how to graph this



• We found that a Rational Function:

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)}$$

Has a vertical asymptote at x = a if D(a) = 0 and $P(a) \neq 0$ But what happens if P(a) = 0 AND D(a) = 0 for the same a?

• By the Factoring Theorem since D and P are polynomials, we know (x - a) is a factor of D and PFor example: $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{D(x)} = \frac{(x + 1)(x + 2)}{(x + 1)}$

x = -1 is a zero of both D and PBut we can reduce:

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

Except undefined for x = -1Except at x = -1, f(x) is a line So, we know how to graph this Except f(x) is undefined at x=-1

