

## Unit 5 Review

Identify the holes, vertical asymptotes, and horizontal asymptote of each.

1)  $f(x) = \frac{x+4}{-4x+12}$

2)  $f(x) = \frac{-2x+4}{x^2-6x+8}$

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

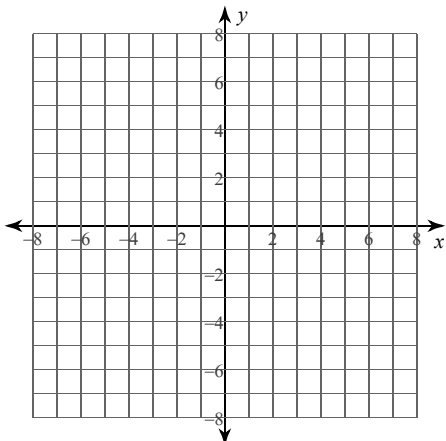
4)  $f(x) = -\frac{4}{x+2} + 2$

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

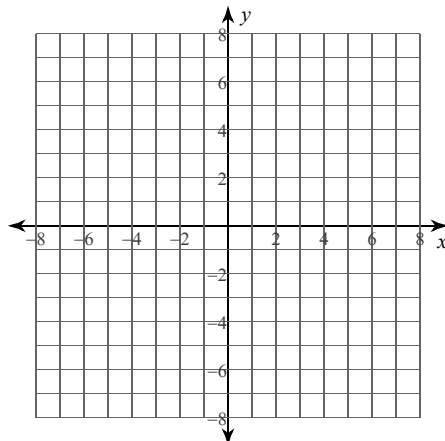
6)  $f(x) = \frac{2}{x-1} + 3$

Graph the standard form function. Show vertical and horizontal asymptotes as dashed lines, mark the anchor points with dots.

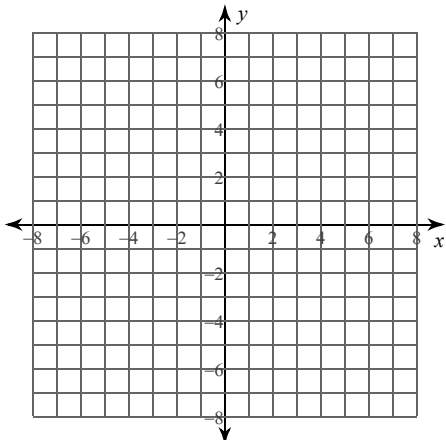
7)  $f(x) = \frac{3}{x-2} - 1$



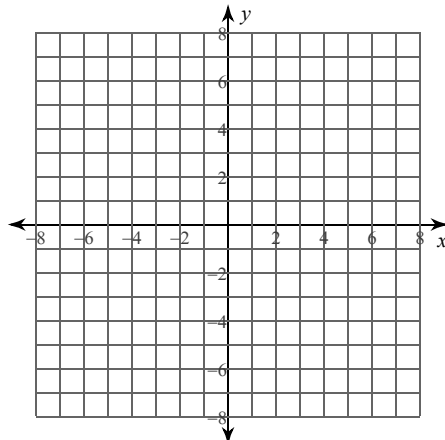
8)  $f(x) = -\frac{4}{x-1}$



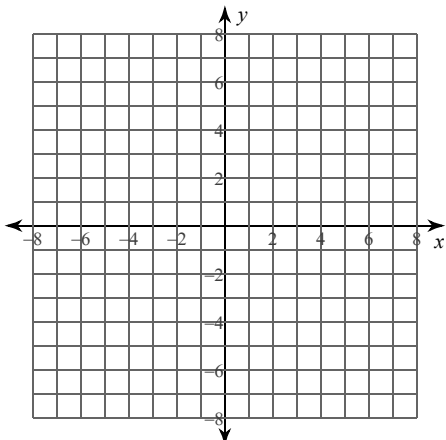
9)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} - 2$



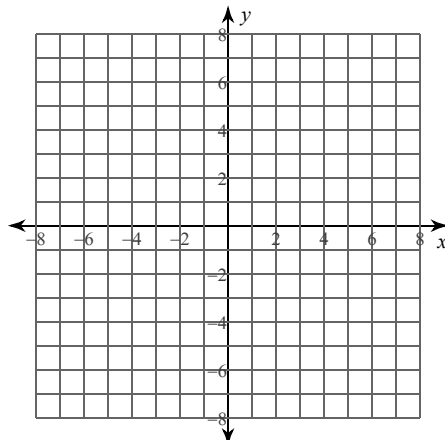
10)  $f(x) = -\frac{2}{x} + 1$



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



12)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+4} - 2$

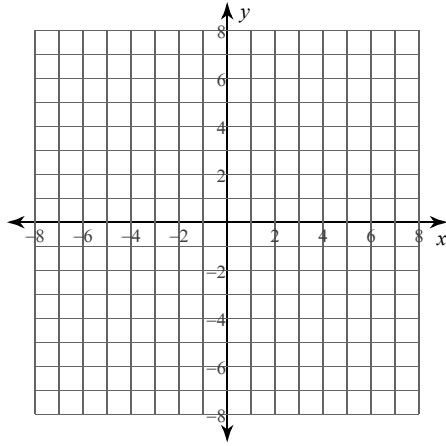


Factor to find holes if there are any, Use long division to write the function in standard form then graph each function.

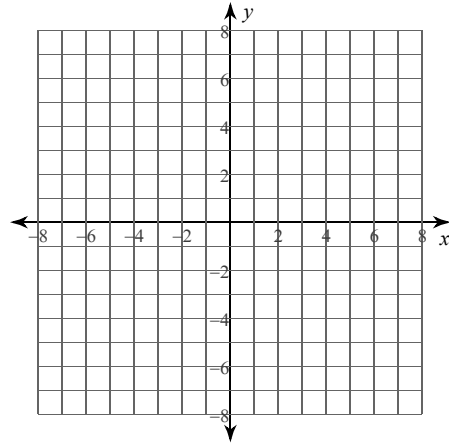
13)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 16}{x^2 + 6x + 8}$

14)  $g(x) = \frac{x + 4}{x - 1}$

Hole:                      Standard Form:



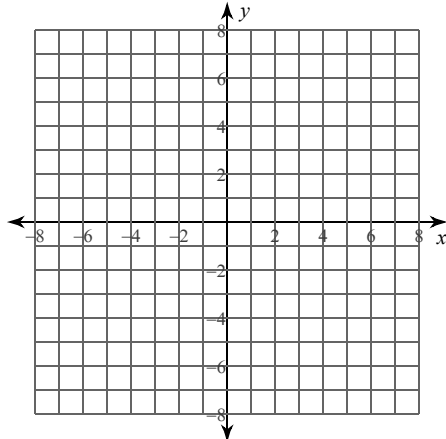
Hole:                      Standard Form:



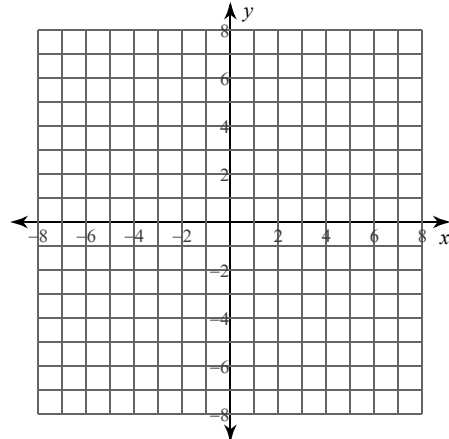
15)  $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 5x - 3}{x^2 - 9}$

16)  $h(x) = \frac{2x - 3}{x - 3}$

Hole:                      Standard Form:

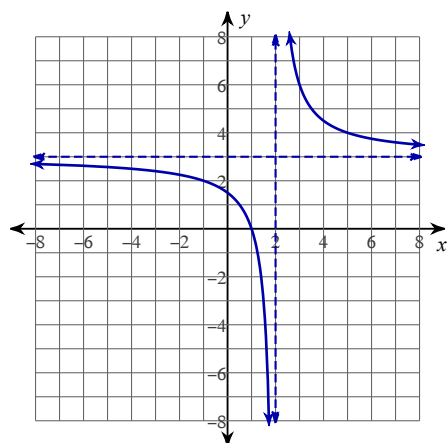


Hole:                      Standard Form:

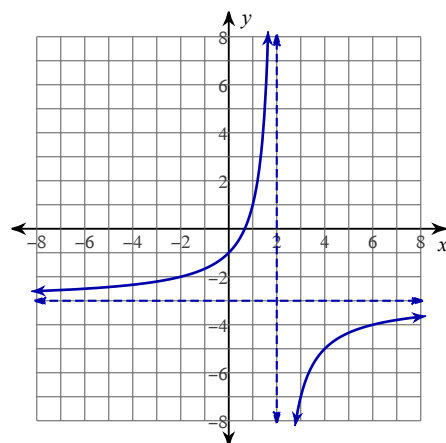


Write the equation for each graph in standard form  $y = \frac{a}{x - h} + k$ . Then describe the vertical asymptote and end behavior using limit notation.

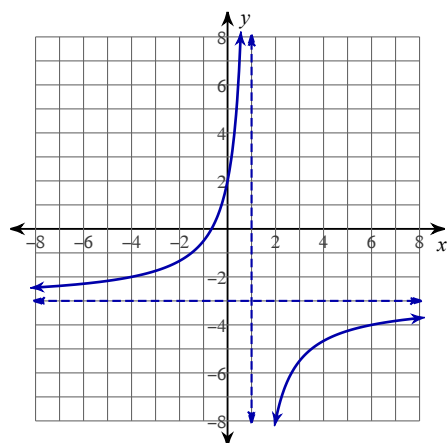
17)



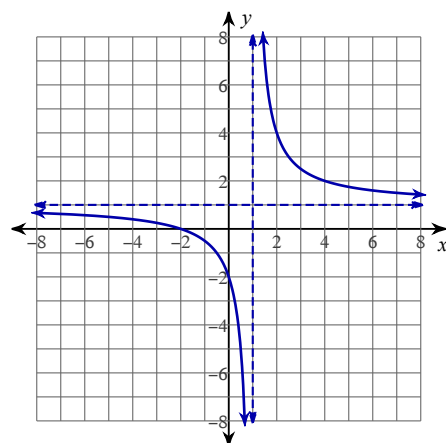
18)



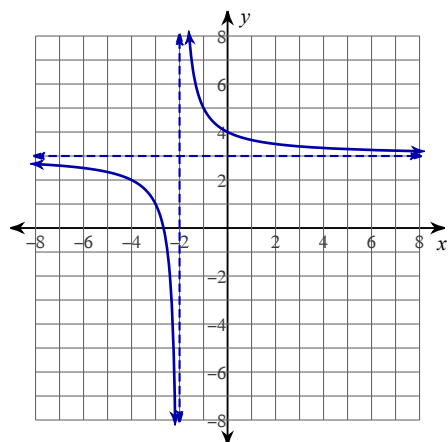
19)



20)



21)



22)

