

# Funções racionais

**DelftX: CalcSP01x Pre-University  
Calculus (Self-Paced)**

1.4 Rational Functions

## Rational functions

$$R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \text{ for polynomials } P(x), Q(x)$$

Domain: excludes points with  $Q(x) = 0$

Examples:

$$\frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 3}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2}$$

## Adding rational functions

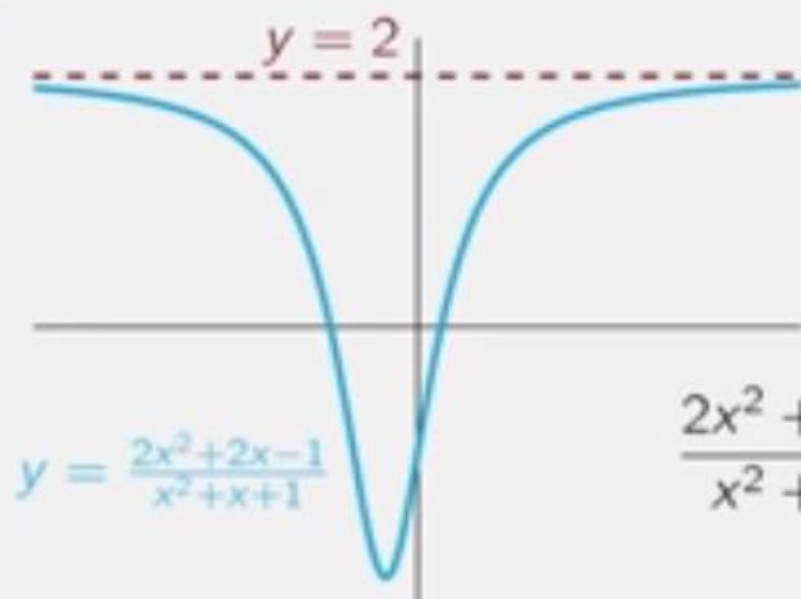
To add: put over a common denominator

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x^2+2} &= \frac{x^2+2}{(x-2)(x^2+2)} + \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x^2+2)} \\ &= \frac{x^2+x}{(x-2)(x^2+2)}\end{aligned}$$

Redução ao mesmo denominador: Mínimo múltiplo comum

## Horizontal asymptotes

$$R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$



**Horizontal asymptote:**  
if  $\deg(P) \leq \deg(Q)$

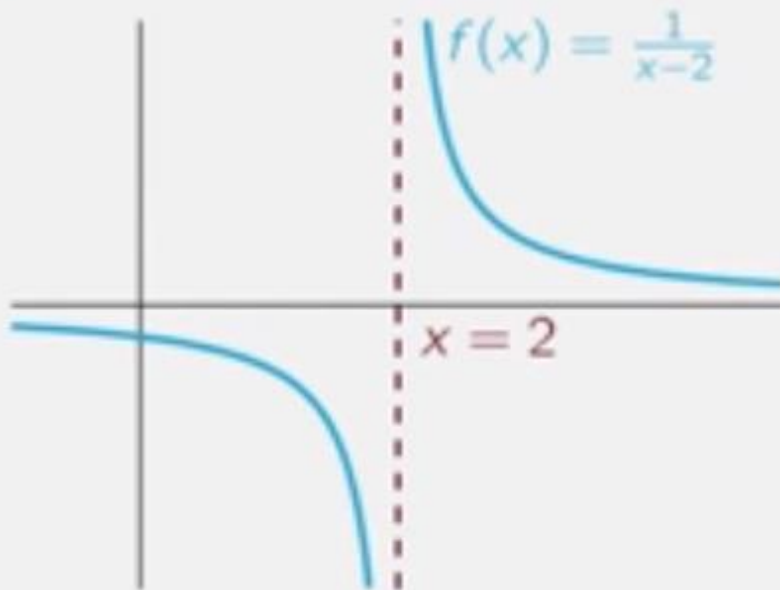
Determine location by  
dividing by  $x^{\deg(Q)}$

$$\frac{2x^2 + 2x - 1}{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{2 + 2\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \approx \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

For large  $x$

## Vertical asymptotes

$$R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$



**Vertical asymptotes: can only occur at  $Q(x) = 0$**

Ver a explicação dada em:

<http://www.im.ufrj.br/dmm/projeto/projetoc/precalculo/sala/conteudo/capitulos/cap121s3.html>

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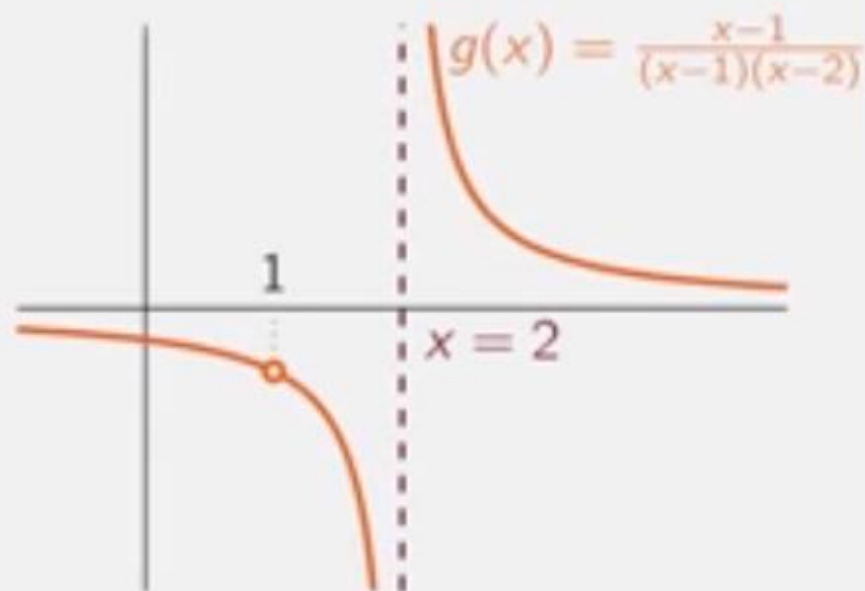
Uma função racional  $f(x) = \frac{N(x)}{D(x)}$  tem uma descontinuidade em  $x = a$ , se  $D(a) = 0$ .

Esta descontinuidade é do tipo infinito, dando origem a uma assíntota vertical, se  $N(a) \neq 0$ .

Se  $N(a) = 0$ , a fração pode ser simplificada. Se na sua forma irredutível  $D(a) \neq 0$ , a descontinuidade é do tipo removível e o gráfico da função não apresenta assíntotas verticais neste ponto.

## Vertical asymptotes

$$R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$



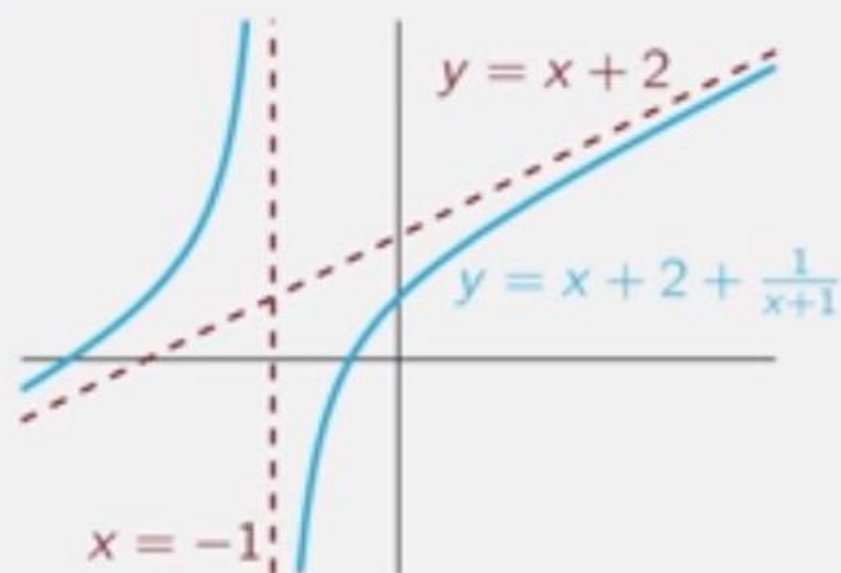
**Vertical asymptotes:** can only occur at  $Q(x) = 0$

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

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

$$g(x) = f(x) \text{ for } x \neq 1$$

## Oblique asymptotes



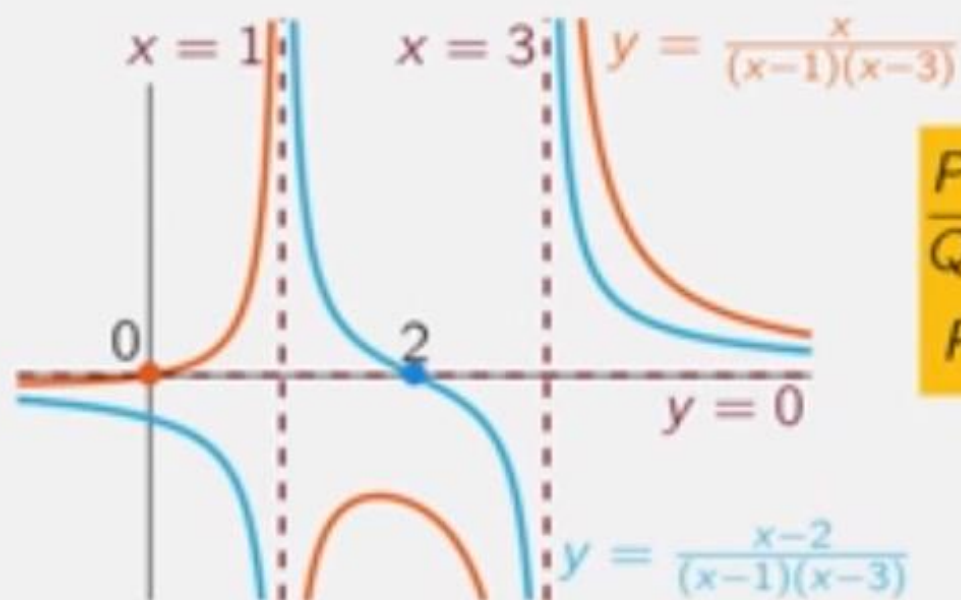
$$f(x) = x + 2 + \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$f(x) - (x + 2) = \frac{1}{x+1} \approx 0$$

For large  $x$



## Zeros of rational functions



$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = 0 \text{ whenever}$$

$$P(x) = 0 \text{ and } Q(x) \neq 0$$

## Summary

$$R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \text{ for polynomials } P(x), Q(x)$$

Domain:	excludes points with $Q(x) = 0$
Add:	put over common denominator
Horizontal asymptote:	if $\deg(P) \leq \deg(Q)$ divide by $x^{\deg(Q)}$
Vertical asymptote:	only at $Q(x) = 0$
Zeros:	whenever $P(x) = 0$ and $Q(x) \neq 0$