Graphs of Reciprocal Functions

The function g(x) has a reciprocal function $f(x) = \frac{1}{g(x)}$

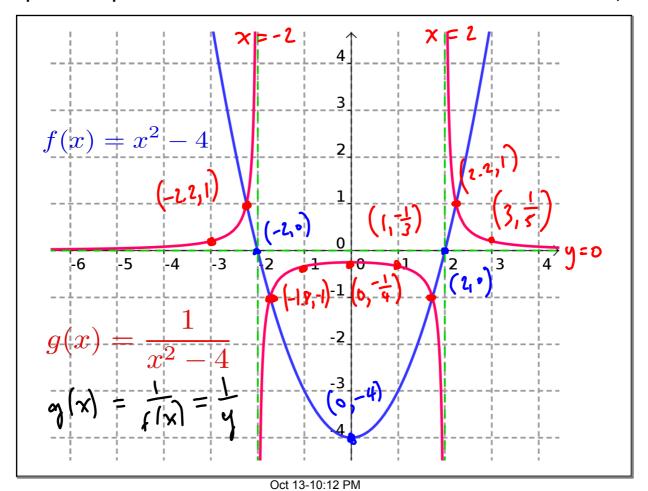
We shall limit $g(\boldsymbol{x})$ to polynomial functions for this unit.

- (1) Do the "INVESTIGATE the Math" on p.248, parts F to H
- graph paper will be provided
- use graphing technology to verify results

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4$$
 $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4}$

Oct 13-6:19 PM

characteristics	$f(x) = x^2 - 4$	$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4}$
intercepts & asymptotes		
positive intervals		
negative intervals		
increasing intervals		
decreasing intervals		
points where y = 1		
points where y = -1		

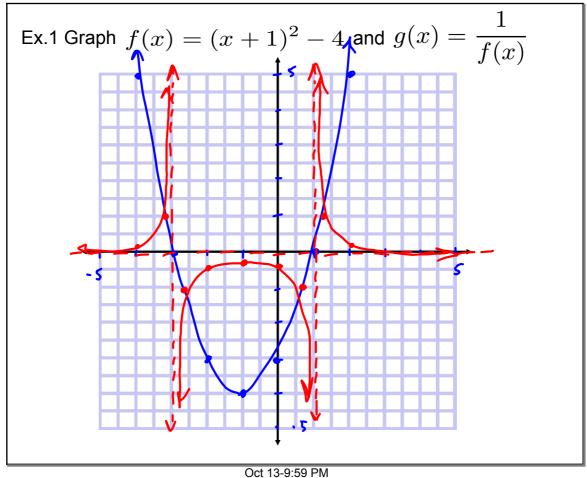


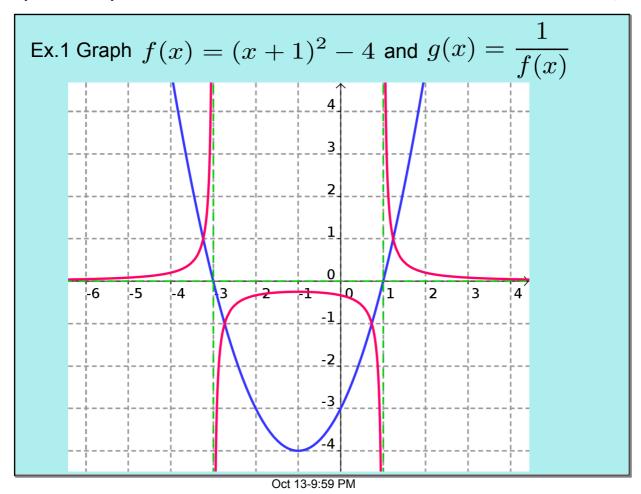
characteristics	$f(x) = x^2 - 4$	$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4}$
intercepts & asymptotes	x: (-2,0), (2,0) y: (0,-4)	VA: x = -2, x = 2 $y \cdot (0, -\frac{1}{4}) HA: y = 0$
positive intervals	(- \omega_1-2), (2, \omega)	(-∞,-2) ₃ (2,∞)
negative intervals	x ∈ (-2,2) _	$\Rightarrow \chi \in (-2,2)$
increasing intervals	(0, ∞)	(- \pi,-2),(-2,0)
decreasing intervals	(- ∞, 0)	(0,2), (2,∞)
points where y = 1	(-2.2,1),(2.2,1)-	-> same
points where y = -1	(-1.8,-1), (1.8,-1)-	-> same

Summary:

- (a) any point $\left(x, \frac{a}{b}\right)$ becomes $\left(x, \frac{b}{a}\right)$
- $f(x) = \frac{1}{g(x)}$
- (b) zeroes become vertical asymptotes
- (c) reciprocals of linear or quadratic will have a horizontal asymptote at y = 0
- (d) the original and reciprocal will be positive and negative on the same intervals
- (e) intervals of increase/decrease are reversed on reciprocal
- (f) any local max/min points become local min/max points (they are reversed)
- (g) any point on the original function with a y-value of 1 or -1 will intersect the reciprocal at that point

Oct 13-9:43 PM





Assigned Work:

p.254 # 1, 2def, 6bcd, 8bdf, 9bc, 11
16 (find equation of reciprocal (shown) and original function)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{g(x)}$$