For each rational function in Questions 1-5,

- a. Find the power function it most closely resembles for very large values of *x*.
- b. Describe the **long run** behavior by completing the boxes:

As
$$x \to -\infty$$
, then $y \to [$; as $x \to \infty$, then $y \to [$

c. Sketch the power function which has the same **long run** behavior. Pick from these choices: The *short run* behavior is covered up to emphasize that only the **long run** behavior is being mirrored.

d. Find the horizontal asymptote, if there is one. If none, state so.

1. $f(x) = \frac{8x^3 + 5x - 9}{4x^7 + 200x^2 - 6}$	 a. Power function model: y = (simplify) b. As x → -∞, then y →; as x → ∞, then y →; c. Graph of power function with same long run behavior: d. horizontal asymptote:
2. $f(x) = \frac{36x^3 + 3x - 7}{x^2 - 4x^3}$	 a. Power function model: y = (simplify) b. As x→-∞, then y→; as x→∞, then y→; c. Graph of power function with same long run behavior: d. horizontal asymptote:
3. $f(x) = \frac{3+4x}{2+7x}$	 a. Power function model: y = (simplify) b. As x → -∞, then y →; as x → ∞, then y →; c. Graph of power function with same long run behavior: d. horizontal asymptote:
4. $f(x) = \frac{10x^6 - 4x}{(x - 3)(x - 4)}$	 a. Power function model: y = (simplify) b. As x → -∞, then y →; as x → ∞, then y →; c. Graph of power function with same long run behavior: d. horizontal asymptote:
5. $f(x) = \frac{2(x-2)^2(x-6)}{9(x-5)^3}$	 a. Power function model: y = (simplify) b. As x → -∞, then y →; as x → ∞, then y →; c. Graph of power function with same long run behavior: d. horizontal asymptote:

For the functions below, report the horizontal asymptote, if there is one. If none, state so.

6.
$$f(x) = \frac{7(x+2)(x+5)}{11(x-5)}$$

7. $f(x) = \frac{12x^2+1}{3x^2+2} + 3$
8. $f(x) = \frac{25x^2+38}{x(1+0.02x)}$
9. $f(x) = \frac{6x}{3x^2+10} + 2$
10. $f(x) = \frac{3(x+5)^2(x-4)}{4(x-6)^3(x-1)}$