When drawing a graph, also draw the asymptotes. Label them with their equations. Label the x-intercepts (zeros, roots).

1(8). \( y = \frac{(x - 2)^2}{x^2 + 2x} = \frac{(x - 2)^2}{x(x + 2)}. \) Draw the graph. One root, two vertical asymptotes, one horizontal asymptote.

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{y-intercept:} & y = & \\
\hline
\text{x-intercepts: } x = & \text{degree } = & \\
\hline
\text{v.a.: } x = & \text{degree } = & x = \text{degree } = \\
\hline
\text{Leading Term:} & & \\
\hline
\text{h.a.:} & y = & \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

2(8). \( y = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{(x - 2)^2} = \frac{x(x + 2)}{(x - 2)^2}. \) Draw the graph. Two roots, one vertical asymptote, one horizontal asymptote.

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{y-intercept:} & y = & \\
\hline
\text{x-intercepts: } x = & \text{degree } = & x = \text{degree } = \\
\hline
\text{v.a.: } x = & \text{degree } = & \\
\hline
\text{Leading Term:} & & \\
\hline
\text{h.a.:} & y = & \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]