

Using the "Box" for Polynomial Division

$$\frac{x^2 + 9x + 20}{x + 4} = x + 5$$

$$x + 4 \overline{) x^2 + 9x + 20}$$

| | | | |
|------|-------|------|-----|
| | x | $+5$ | |
| x | x^2 | $5x$ | 0 |
| $+4$ | $+4x$ | 20 | |

$4x + ? = 9x$

Using the "Box" for Polynomial Division $\frac{x^3 + 8x^2 - 13x + 6}{x - 3} = x^2 + 11x + 20 \quad r = 66$

$$x - 3 \overline{) x^3 + 8x^2 - 13x + 6} \quad r = 66$$

| | | | |
|------|---------|---------|-------|
| | x^2 | $+11x$ | $+20$ |
| x | x^3 | $11x^2$ | $20x$ |
| -3 | $-3x^2$ | $-33x$ | 60 |

$-3x^2 + ? = 8x^2$ $-33x + ? = -13x$

$$\begin{array}{r} -60 + ? = 60 \\ +60 \end{array}$$

If $x + 2$ is a factor, use polynomial division to factor $x^3 + x^2 - 22x - 40$ completely.

Factor this further. $x^2 - x - 20$

| | |
|------|----------------|
| | $x^2 - x - 20$ |
| x | x^3 |
| $+2$ | $+2x^2$ |

$= (x - 5)(x + 4)$

Therefore:

$$x^3 + x^2 - 22x - 40 = (x + 2)(x - 5)(x + 4)$$

$$\frac{x^3 - 5x^2 + 8x - 11}{x + 3} = x^2 - 8x + 32 - \frac{107}{x + 3}$$

What is the remainder?

$$r = -107$$

What is the zero of the divisor? -3

Evaluate the dividend using the zero of the divisor.

$$(-3)^3 - 5(-3)^2 + 8(-3) - 11$$

Do you notice anything?

The remainder is the same value as if you evaluated the dividend using the zero of the divisor.

$$= -107$$

Theorem**Remainder Theorem**

If a polynomial $P(x)$ of degree $n \geq 1$ is divided by $(x - a)$, where a is a constant, then the remainder is $P(a)$.

Find the remainder to this quotient: $\frac{2x^3 + x^2 - 7x - 10}{x - 2}$

You could actually perform the division or use the Remainder Theorem.

The zero of the divisor is 2

Evaluate the dividend using the zero of the divisor: $2(2)^3 + (2)^2 - 7(2) - 10 = -4$

The remainder would be -4 if you performed the division.

What is the remainder of this quotient?

$$\frac{6x^2 + 5x - 2}{x - 4}$$

Use the zero of the divisor (4) and plug it into the dividend:

$$6(4)^2 + 5(4) - 2 = 114$$

114 would be the remainder

No, $x - 4$ isn't a factor because the remainder isn't zero.

Is $x - 3$ a factor of $2x^3 - 12x^2 + 21x - 9$?

$f(x)$

Only if the remainder is zero!

yes

$$f(3) = 0$$

Is $x + 2$ a factor of $x^3 + 7x^2 + 3x - 21$?

zero
= -2

call the dividend $f(x)$

Evaluate the dividend using the zero of the divisor.

$$f(-2) = -7$$

$x + 2$ isn't a factor because the remainder isn't zero.