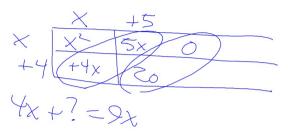
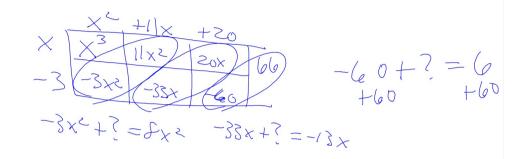
$$\frac{x^2 + 9x + 20}{x + 4} = x + 5$$

$$x + 4 \sqrt{x^2 + 9x + 20}$$



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



If x + 2 is a factor, use polynomial division

to factor $x^3 + x^2 - 22x - 40$ completely.

=(x-5)/x+4

Therefore:

$$\frac{x^3 - 5x^2 + 8x - 11}{x + 3} = x^2 - 8x + 32 - \frac{107}{x + 3}$$
What is the remainder?

What is the zero of the divisor? -

Evaluate the dividend using the zero of the divisor. $(-3)^3 - 5(-3)^2 + 3(-3)$

Do you notice anything?

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

Theorem

Remainder Theorem

If a polynomial P(x) of degree $n \ge 1$ 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 $2x^3 - 12x^2 + 21x - 9$?

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

call the dividend f(x)

Evalute the dividend using the zero of the divisor.

f(-z) = -7

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