

Dividing Polynomial 6-3 A

Name: Key

Divide using long division.

1. $(x^2 - 3x - 40) \div (x + 5)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+5 \overline{) x^2 - 3x - 40} \\ \underline{-(x^2 + 5x)} \\ -8x - 40 \\ \underline{-(-8x - 40)} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{x-8}$$

2. $(3x^2 + 7x - 20) \div (x + 4)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+4 \overline{) 3x^2 + 7x - 20} \\ \underline{-(3x^2 + 12x)} \\ -5x - 20 \\ \underline{-(-5x - 20)} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{3x-5}$$

3. $(x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 2) \div (x - 1)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x-1 \overline{) x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 2} \\ \underline{-(x^3 - x^2)} \\ 4x^2 - x \\ \underline{-(4x^2 - 4x)} \\ 3x + 2 \\ \underline{-(3x - 3)} \\ 5 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + 4x + 3 + \frac{5}{x-1}}$$

4. $(2x^3 - 3x^2 - 18x - 8) \div (x - 4)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x-4 \overline{) 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 18x - 8} \\ \underline{-(2x^3 - 8x^2)} \\ 5x^2 - 18x \\ \underline{-(5x^2 - 20x)} \\ 2x - 8 \\ \underline{-(2x - 8)} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{2x^2 + 5x + 2}$$

5. $(9x^3 - 18x^2 - x + 2) \div (3x + 1)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x+1 \overline{) 9x^3 - 18x^2 - x + 2} \\ \underline{-(9x^3 + 3x^2)} \\ -21x^2 - x \\ \underline{-(-21x^2 - 7x)} \\ 6x + 2 \\ \underline{-(6x + 2)} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{3x^2 - 7x + 2}$$

6. $(9x^2 - 21x - 20) \div (x - 1)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x-1 \overline{) 9x^2 - 21x - 20} \\ \underline{-(9x^2 - 9x)} \\ -12x - 20 \\ \underline{-(-12x + 12)} \\ -32 \end{array}$$

~~$$\boxed{9x^2 - 21x - 20 \div (x-1)}$$~~

$$\boxed{9x - 12 - \frac{32}{x-1}}$$

Determine whether each binomial is a factor of $x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6$.

9. $x + 1$
 $x^2 + 3x - 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+1 \overline{) x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6} \\ \underline{-(x^3 + x^2)} \\ 3x^2 + x \\ \underline{-(3x^2 + 3x)} \\ -2x - 6 \\ \underline{-(-2x - 2)} \\ -4 \end{array}$$

No, there is a remainder!

10. $x + 2$ $x^2 + 2x - 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+2 \overline{) x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6} \\ \underline{-(x^3 + 2x^2)} \downarrow \\ 2x^2 + x \\ \underline{-(2x^2 + 4x)} \\ -3x - 6 \\ \underline{-(-3x - 6)} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Yes, a factor

11. $x + 3$

~~x^2~~ $x^2 + x - 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+3 \overline{) x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6} \\ \underline{-(x^3 + 3x^2)} \\ x^2 + x \\ \underline{-(x^2 + 3x)} \\ -2x - 6 \\ \underline{-(-2x - 6)} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Yes, a factor!

12. $x - 3$

$x^2 + 7x + 22$

$$\begin{array}{r} x-3 \overline{) x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6} \\ \underline{-(x^3 - 3x^2)} \\ 7x^2 + x \\ \underline{-(7x^2 - 21x)} \\ 22x - 6 \\ \underline{-(22x - 66)} \\ 60 \end{array}$$

No, there is a remainder