

3.1 WS 2

KEY

Use long division to divide the polynomial.

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

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x - 3 \\ x-1 \overline{) x^4 - 5x^3 + 0x^2 + x - 4} \\ \underline{-x^4 + x^3} \\ -4x^3 + 0x^2 + x - 4 \\ \underline{+4x^3 + 4x^2} \\ -4x^2 + x - 4 \\ \underline{+4x^2 + 4x} \\ -3x - 4 \\ \underline{+3x + 3} \\ -7 \end{array}$$

$$x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x - 3 + \frac{-7}{x-1}$$

2. $\frac{3x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 2}{x^2 - 2x + 2}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 7 \\ x^2 - 2x + 2 \overline{) 3x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 2} \\ \underline{-3x^3 + 6x^2 + 6x} \\ 7x^2 - 11x + 2 \\ \underline{-7x^2 + 14x + 14} \\ 3x - 12 \end{array}$$

$$3x + 7 + \frac{3x - 12}{x^2 - 2x + 2}$$

3. $\frac{-5x^2 - 8x + x^4 + 3}{x - 3}$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 4 \\ x-3 \overline{) x^4 + 0x^3 - 5x^2 - 8x + 3} \\ \underline{-x^4 + 3x^3} \\ 3x^3 - 5x^2 - 8x + 3 \\ \underline{-3x^3 + 9x^2} \\ 4x^2 - 8x + 3 \\ \underline{-4x^2 + 12x} \\ 4x + 3 \\ \underline{-4x + 12} \\ 15 \end{array}$$

$$x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 4 + \frac{15}{x-3}$$

4. $\frac{3x^4 - 2x^3 - 7x^2 + x^5 - x + 4}{x^2 + 1}$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x - 10 \\ x^2 + 1 \overline{) x^5 + 3x^4 - 2x^3 - 7x^2 - x + 4} \\ \underline{-x^5 + 0x^4 + x^3} \\ 3x^4 - 3x^3 - 7x^2 - x + 4 \\ \underline{-3x^4 + 0x^3 + 3x^2} \\ -3x^3 - 10x^2 - x + 4 \\ \underline{+3x^3 + 0x^2 + 3x} \\ -10x^2 + 2x + 4 \\ \underline{+10x^2 + 0x + 10} \\ 2x + 14 \end{array}$$

$$x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x - 10 + \frac{2x + 14}{x^2 + 1}$$

Use synthetic division to divide the polynomial.

5. $\frac{5x^3 + 6x^2 - 8x + 1}{x - 5}$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 5 & 5 & 6 & -8 & 1 \\ & \downarrow & 25 & 155 & 735 \\ \hline & 5 & 31 & 147 & 736 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{5x^2 + 31x + 147 + \frac{736}{x-5}}$$

6. $\frac{-4x^2 + 6x^3 + 17}{x + 3}$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -3 & 6 & -4 & 0 & 17 \\ & & -18 & 66 & -198 \\ \hline & 6 & -22 & 66 & -181 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{6x^2 - 22x + 66 - \frac{181}{x+3}}$$

7. $\frac{-4x^2 + 8x^3 + 6x - 3}{x - \frac{1}{2}}$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} \frac{1}{2} & 8 & -4 & 6 & -3 \\ & & 4 & 0 & 3 \\ \hline & 8 & 0 & 6 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{8x^2 + 6}$$

Use synthetic division to determine whether the binomial is a factor of $P(x)$.

8. $P(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 - 27x - 90$, $x + 6$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -6 & 1 & 4 & -27 & -90 \\ & & -6 & 12 & 90 \\ \hline & 1 & -2 & -15 & 0 \end{array}$$

$\boxed{\text{yes}}$

9. $P(x) = 2x^3 - 8x^2 - 5x + 33$, $x - 3$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 3 & 2 & -8 & -5 & 33 \\ & & 6 & -6 & -33 \\ \hline & 2 & -2 & -11 & 0 \end{array}$$

$\boxed{\text{yes}}$

10. $P(x) = x^4 - 12x^2 + 36$, $x - 3$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 3 & 1 & 0 & -12 & 0 & 36 \\ & & 3 & 9 & -9 & -27 \\ \hline & 1 & 3 & -3 & -9 & 9 \end{array}$$

$\boxed{\text{No}}$