

HW 2 – Long Division

Determine whether each binomial is a factor of $x^3 + 3x^2 - 10x - 24$.

$$1. \ x+4 \quad \begin{array}{r} x^2 - x - 6 \\ \hline x^3 + 3x^2 - 10x - 24 \\ -x^3 - 4x^2 \\ \hline -x^2 - 10x \\ -x^2 - 4x \\ \hline -6x - 24 \\ -6x - 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

YES

Divide using Long Division.

$$2. \ x-3 \quad \begin{array}{r} x^2 + 6x + 8 \\ \hline x^3 + 3x^2 - 10x - 24 \\ -x^3 - 3x^2 \\ \hline 6x^2 - 10x \\ 6x^2 - 18x \\ \hline 8x - 24 \\ 8x - 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

YES

$$3. \ x+6 \quad \begin{array}{r} x^2 - 3x + 8 \\ \hline x^3 + 3x^2 - 10x - 24 \\ -x^3 - 6x^2 \\ \hline -3x^2 - 10x \\ -3x^2 - 18x \\ \hline 8x - 24 \\ 8x + 48 \\ \hline -72 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

NO

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$$5. \ (x^2 - 13x - 48) \div (x + 3)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x - 16 \\ \hline x+3 \quad | x^2 - 13x - 48 \\ -x^2 - 3x \\ \hline -16x - 48 \\ -16x - 48 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$X-16$$

$$6. \ (2x^2 + x - 7) \div (x - 5)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x+11 \\ \hline x-5 \quad | 2x^2 + x - 7 \\ -2x^2 + 10x \\ \hline 11x - 7 \\ 11x - 55 \\ \hline 48 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$8. \ (3x^3 - x^2 - 7x + 6) \div (x + 2)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^2 - 7x + 7 \\ \hline x+2 \quad | 3x^3 - x^2 - 7x + 6 \\ -3x^3 - 6x^2 \\ \hline -7x^2 - 7x \\ -7x^2 - 14x \\ \hline 7x + 6 \\ 7x + 14 \\ \hline -8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$10. \ (x^4 + 2x^3 + x - 3) \div (x - 1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 4 + \frac{1}{x-1} \\ \hline x-1 \quad | x^4 + 2x^3 + 0x^2 + x - 3 \\ -x^4 + x^3 \\ \hline 3x^3 + 0x^2 \\ -3x^3 + 3x \\ \hline 3x^2 + x \\ 3x^2 - 3x \\ \hline 4x - 3 \\ 4x - 4 \\ \hline -1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$12. \ (x^3 + 7x^2 + 12x - 3) \div (x + 5)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 2x + 2 - \frac{13}{x+5} \\ \hline x+5 \quad | x^3 + 7x^2 + 12x - 3 \\ -x^3 - 5x^2 \\ \hline 2x^2 + 12x \\ 2x^2 + 10x \\ \hline 2x - 3 \\ 2x + 10 \\ \hline -13 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$9. \ (6x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x + 12) \div (3x + 4)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^2 - 2x - 1 \\ \hline 3x+4 \quad | 6x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x + 12 \\ -6x^3 - 8x^2 \\ \hline -6x^2 - 11x \\ -6x^2 - 8x \\ \hline -3x + 12 \\ -3x - 4 \\ \hline 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$2x^2 - 2x - 1 + \frac{16}{3x+4}$$

$$11. \ (2x^4 + 3x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 1) \div (2x - 1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 2x^2 - x \\ \hline 2x-1 \quad | 2x^4 + 3x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 1 \\ -2x^4 - x^3 \\ \hline 4x^3 - 4x^2 \\ 4x^3 - 2x^2 \\ \hline -2x^2 + x \\ -2x^2 + x \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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