

Products and Factors of Polynomials

Day 2

Dividing Polynomials

A multiplication equation can be written as two or more division equations.

$$x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12 = (x^2 + 5x + 6)(x - 2)$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12}{x^2 + 5x + 6} = x - 2 \qquad \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12}{x - 2} = x^2 + 5x + 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2303\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 6 \overline{) 13821} \\ \underline{-12} \downarrow \\ 18 \\ \underline{18} \\ 021 \\ \underline{18} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$10 = 2 \times 5$$

$$2 \overline{) 10} = 5$$

$$5 \overline{) 10} = 2$$

A polynomial can be divided by a divisor of the form $x-r$ by using long division or a shortened form of long division called synthetic division

Long Division

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + 5x + 6 \\
 \hline
 x-2 \overline{) x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12} \\
 \underline{x^2 - 2x^2} \quad \downarrow \\
 5x^2 - 4x \\
 \underline{-5x^2 + 10x} \\
 6x - 12 \\
 \underline{-6x + 12} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$(x-2)(x^2+5x+6) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12$$

$$(x-2)(x+3)(x+2)$$

Synthetic Division

$$\underline{2} \quad | \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad -4 \quad -12$$

$$\quad \quad \quad 2 \quad 10 \quad 12$$

$$\hline 1x^2 + 5x + 6 \quad | \quad 0$$

Write the coefficients of the polynomial and then write the r-value of the divisor on the left.

Write the first coefficient, 1, below the line.

$$x - 2$$

$$x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12$$

Multiply the r-value, 2, by the number below the line, and write the product below the next coefficient

$$(x - 2)(x^2 + 5x + 6)$$

$$x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 2 \div x^2 + x + 1$$

$$x + 2$$

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

$$x^3 - x^2 - 4 \div x^2 + x + 2 = x - 2$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - 3x + 9 + \frac{21}{x+3} \quad x^3 + 48 \div x+3 \\
 x+3 \overline{) \begin{array}{l} x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 48 \\ x^3 + 3x^2 \\ \hline -3x^2 + 0x \\ -3x^2 - 9x \\ \hline 9x + 48 \\ 9x + 27 \\ \hline 21 \end{array} }
 \end{array}$$

Given 2 is a zero of $x^3 + x - 10$
use division to factor

$$x^3 + 0x^2 + x - 10$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -10 \\ & \downarrow & 2 & 4 & 10 \\ \hline & 1x^2 & 2x & 5 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 5)$$

$$x^3 - 13x - 12$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -3 & 1 & 0 & -13 & -12 \\ & & -3 & 9 & 12 \\ \hline & 1 & -3 & -4 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$(x + 3)(x^2 - 3x - 4) = x^3 - 13x - 12$$

$$P(x) = 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + 4 \text{ find } P(3)$$

plug 3 in for x

$$3(3^3) + 2(3^2) - 3(3) + 4$$

$$94$$

3	3	2	-3	4
		9	33	90
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	3	11	30	94