

2.4a Dividing a Polynomial by a Polynomial

(The Hunt for Factors)

Note: In this course we will almost always be dividing a polynomial by a ~~monomial~~ linear factor

eg $(x-2)$ or $(3x-1)$

Before embarking, we should consider some “basic” terms (and notation):

thing being divided \rightarrow $\frac{\text{dividend}}{\text{divisor}} = \text{quotient} + \frac{\text{remainder}}{\text{divisor}}$ \leftarrow stuff left 'over'
thing doing the dividing \rightarrow \uparrow answer
 \Rightarrow form of division statements

\times both sides by 'divisor' \Rightarrow

$$\text{dividend} = (\text{divisor})(\text{quotient}) + \text{remainder}$$

Note: The Divisor and the Quotient will both be

FACTORS of the dividend

IF The remainder is zero

Example 2.4.1Use **LONG DIVISION** for the following division problem:

$$\frac{5x^4 + 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 6x - 7}{x - 2}$$

Please read Example 1 (Part A) on
Pgs. 162 – 163 in your textbook.

turn into
a "long division
statement"

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \overline{5x^3 + 13x^2 + 24x + 54} \\
 x-2 \overline{) 5x^4 + 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 6x - 7} \\
 \underline{5x^4 - 10x^3} \\
 3x^3 - (-10x^3) \\
 + 13x^3 - 2x^2 \\
 \underline{13x^3 - 26x^2} \\
 24x^2 + 6x \\
 \underline{24x^2 - 48x} \\
 54x - 7 \\
 \underline{54x - 108} \\
 + 101
 \end{array}$$

INTO
TIMES
SUBTRACT
BRING DOWN

write the division statement

$$\therefore 5x^4 + 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 6x - 7 = (x-2)(5x^3 + 13x^2 + 24x + 54) + 101$$

KEY OBSERVATION:

Since the remainder (R) is not zero
therefore $(x-2)$ is NOT a factor of the polynomial

Example 2.4.2

Using Long Division, divide $\frac{2x^5 + 3x^3 - 4x - 1}{x - 1}$.

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

(every 'power' needs to show up)

remainder is zero

Division Statement

$$\therefore 2x^5 + 3x^3 - 4x - 1 = (x - 1)(2x^4 + 2x^3 + 5x^2 + 5x + 1)$$

KEY OBSERVATION:

$x - 1$ is a factor of $2x^5 + 3x^3 - 4x - 1$

($\because x - 1$ is a zero!) because remainder is 0

Classwork: Pg. 169 #5 (Yep, that's it for today)