



3-4 Additional Practice

Dividing Polynomials

Divide using long division.

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

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

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

Divide using synthetic division.

4. $(x^3 - 8x^2 + 17x - 10)$
 $\div (x - 5)$

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

6. $(2x^4 + 7x^3 - 11x^2$
 $+ 21x + 5) \div (x + 5)$

7. Verify the Remainder Theorem if $P(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 - 7x + 25$ is divided by $(x - 5)$. Explain.

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

8. $x + 4$

9. $x - 3$

10. $x + 6$

11. The volume, in cubic inches, of a rectangular box can be expressed as the product of its three dimensions: $V(x) = x^3 - 16x^2 + 79x - 120$. The length is $x - 8$. Find linear expressions with integer coefficients for the width and height. The width is greater than the height.

12. What does it mean if $P(-4)$ for the polynomial function $P(x) = x^3 + 11x^2 + 34x + 24$ equals zero?



3-4 Additional Practice

Dividing Polynomials

Divide using long division.

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

$x - 16$

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

$x^2 + 6x + 3, R 2$

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

$3x^2 - 7x + 7, R -8$

Divide using synthetic division.

4. $(x^3 - 8x^2 + 17x - 10)$
 $\div (x - 5)$

$x^2 - 3x + 2$

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

$x^2 + 3x - 7, R 5$

6. $(2x^4 + 7x^3 - 11x^2$
 $+ 21x + 5) \div (x + 5)$

$2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x + 1$

7. Verify the Remainder Theorem if
- $P(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 - 7x + 25$
- is divided by
- $(x - 5)$
- . Explain.

Sample Answer:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(5) &= (5)^3 - 5(5)^2 - 7(5) + 25 \\
 &= 125 - 125 - 35 + 25 \\
 &= -10
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr}
 5 & 1 & -5 & -7 & 25 \\
 & & 5 & 0 & -35 \\
 \hline
 & 1 & 0 & -7 & -10
 \end{array}$$

The remainder is -10 , and since $f(5) = -10$, the Remainder Theorem is verified.

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

8. $x + 4$
yes

9. $x - 3$
yes

10. $x + 6$
no

11. The volume, in cubic inches, of a rectangular box can be expressed as the product of its three dimensions:
- $V(x) = x^3 - 16x^2 + 79x - 120$
- . The length is
- $x - 8$
- . Find linear expressions with integer coefficients for the width and height. The width is greater than the height.

width: $x - 3$; height: $x - 5$

12. What does it mean if
- $P(-4)$
- for the polynomial function
- $P(x) = x^3 + 11x^2 + 34x + 24$
- equals zero?

Sample answer: It means that $(x + 4)$ is a factor of the polynomial.