Arithmetic with Polynomials - Worksheet 2

- 1. If p(a) = 5, is x a a factor of p(x)?
- 6. What is (x + 4)(x 3)? What is the remainder when $x^2 + x 13$ is divided by (x + 4)?
- 2. If $\frac{x^2+4x-2}{x-3} = x+7$, remainder 19, rewrite $x^2 + 4x 2$ as $q(x) \times (x-a) + p(a)$. What is a?
- 7. Re-write $x^2 + x 13$ in the form $q(x) \times (x a) + p(a)$.
- 3. If $\frac{2x^2-3x+1}{x+4} = 2x 11$, remainder -43, rewrite $2x^2 3x + 1$ as $q(x) \times (x-a) + p(a)$. What is a?
- 8. What is $(x^2 + 2x 1)(x + 3)$? Rewrite $x^3 + 5x^2 + 5x$ in the form $q(x) \times (x + 3) + p(a)$. What are q(x) and p(a)?
- 4. What is the remainder when $\frac{-x^2+6x+2}{x+1} = -x+7?$ Rewrite $-x^2+6x+2$ as $q(x)\times(x-a)+p(a)$. What is a?
- 9. What is (x + 4)(x + 2)? Find the smallest whole number remainder when $x^2 + 6x + 10$ is divided by either (x + 4) or (x + 2).
- 5. What does $\frac{2x^2+3x+1}{x}$ equal? Rewrite $2x^2+3x+1$ as $q(x)\times(x-a)+p(a)$. What is a?
- 10. If we rewrite $x^2 4$ as $q(x) \times (x a) + p(a)$, which values of a will make p(a) = 0?

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