

Warm up - Review

- Write in standard form: $5x - 2x^2 + 9 - 6x^2$
 $-8x^2 + 5x + 9$
- Find the zeros, then state the multiplicity of each zero, then graph: $y = -(x-3)^2(x+5)$
 $\text{deg} = 3$ $\text{EB: } x \downarrow$ $\text{Z: } x=3 \quad x=-5$ $\text{M: } 2 \quad 1$
- Factor then find the zeros: $9x^3 + 6x^2 - 3x = 0$
 $3x(3x^2 + 2x - 1) = 0$ $\text{Z: } x=0 \quad x=-\frac{1}{3} \quad x=1$
- Write a polynomial in standard form with the given zeros: 7, 0, and -2
 $x(x-7)(x+2)$ factored form $3x^2 + 3x - x - 1$
 $x(x^2 - 5x - 14)$ $3x(x+1) - 1(x+1)$
 $x^3 - 5x^2 - 14x$ standard form $3x(3x-1)(x+1)$

$(x-7)^3$
 $(x-7)(x-7)(x-7)$
 $x^2 - 14x + 49$

x		
-7		

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6.3 Dividing Polynomials

Remember long division?

How do you do the following problem?

$582 \div 23$

$23 \overline{) 582}$	$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ \underline{-46} \\ 122 \\ \underline{-115} \\ 7 \end{array}$	$25 R7$ $25 \frac{7}{23}$
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23 is not a factor of $582!$

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Now we'll divide polynomials the same way. *Get out your note catcher to complete the problem.*

1) Divide $x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 10$ by $(x + 2)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - 4x + 5 \\
 x+2 \overline{) x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 10} \\
 \underline{-x^3 + 2x^2} \\
 -4x^2 - 3x \\
 \underline{+4x^2 + 8x} \\
 5x + 10 \\
 \underline{-5x + 10} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$x \cdot ? = x^3$
 $x \cdot ? = -4x^2$

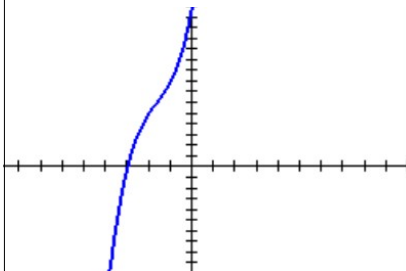
$x+2$ is a factor of the polynomial

2) Divide $x^2 + 2x - 35$ by $(x - 5)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x + 7 \\
 x-5 \overline{) x^2 + 2x - 35} \\
 \underline{-x^2 + 5x} \\
 7x - 35 \\
 \underline{-7x + 35} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

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3) Why do we need long division with polynomials? Let's consider the graph of:
 $y = x^3 + 5x^2 + 11x + 15$.



What is the zero you see in the graph? So what will be the factor? And how will you find the other 2 zero's?

$$x = -3 \quad (x+3)^3 = x^3 \dots + 27$$

not y !

Oct 31-10:55 AM

Dividing when all powers are not in the original polynomial.

4) Divide $x^4 - 5x^3 - 24 - 25x^2$ by $(x+3)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^3 - 8x^2 - x + 3 \\
 x+3 \overline{) x^4 - 5x^3 - 25x^2 + 0x - 24} \\
 \underline{-x^4 + 3x^3} \\
 -8x^3 - 25x^2 \\
 \underline{+8x^3 + 24x^2} \\
 -x^2 + 0x \\
 \underline{+x^2 + 3x} \\
 3x - 24 \\
 \underline{-3x + 9} \\
 -33
 \end{array}$$

$$x^3 - 8x^2 - x + 3 - \frac{33}{x+3}$$

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Determine whether each divisor is a factor of each dividend.

5) Is $(x-8)$ a factor of $2x^2 - 19x + 24$?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2x - 3 \\
 x-8 \overline{) 2x^2 - 19x + 24} \\
 \underline{-2x^2 + 16x} \\
 -3x + 24 \\
 \underline{+3x - 24} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

6) Is $(x+2)$ a factor of $x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x + 2$?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - 6x + 15 \\
 x+2 \overline{) x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x + 2} \\
 \underline{-x^3 + 2x^2} \\
 -6x^2 + 3x \\
 \underline{+6x^2 + 12x} \\
 15x + 2 \\
 \underline{-15x + 30} \\
 -28
 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 15 - \frac{28}{x+2}$$

not a factor

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Check for Understanding - Partner Work

- 1) *Get with a partner.*
- 2) *Go to the google classroom to complete the Math Lib.*
- 3) *Work through the problems to fill out the paragraph at the bottom.*
- 4) *Try to get through at least half of the problems.*
- 5) *What you don't finish in class will be HW.*

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