

# Study Guide

## The Remainder and Factor Theorems

### The Remainder Theorem

If a polynomial  $P(x)$  is divided by  $x - r$ , the remainder is a constant  $P(r)$ , and  $P(x) = (x - r) \cdot Q(x) + P(r)$  where  $Q(x)$  is a polynomial with degree one less than the degree of  $P(x)$ .

**Example 1** Divide  $x^4 - 5x^2 - 17x - 12$  by  $x + 3$ .

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 29 \\
 x + 3 \overline{) x^4 + 0x^3 - 5x^2 - 17x - 12} \\
 \underline{x^4 + 3x^3} \phantom{- 12} \\
 -3x^3 - 5x^2 \phantom{- 17x - 12} \\
 \underline{-3x^3 - 9x^2} \phantom{- 12} \\
 4x^2 - 17x \phantom{- 12} \\
 \underline{4x^2 + 12x} \phantom{- 12} \\
 -29x - 12 \\
 \underline{-29x - 87} \\
 75 \leftarrow \text{remainder}
 \end{array}$$

Find the value of  $r$  in this division.

$$x - r = x + 3$$

$$-r = 3$$

$$r = -3$$

According to the Remainder Theorem,  $P(r)$  or  $P(-3)$  should equal 75.

Use the Remainder Theorem to check the remainder found by long division.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) &= x^4 - 5x^2 - 17x - 12 \\
 P(-3) &= (-3)^4 - 5(-3)^2 - 17(-3) - 12 \\
 &= 81 - 45 + 51 - 12 \text{ or } 75
 \end{aligned}$$

The Factor Theorem is a special case of the Remainder Theorem and can be used to quickly test for factors of a polynomial.

### The Factor Theorem

The binomial  $x - r$  is a factor of the polynomial  $P(x)$  if and only if  $P(r) = 0$ .

**Example 2** Use the Remainder Theorem to find the remainder when  $2x^3 + 5x^2 - 14x - 8$  is divided by  $x - 2$ . State whether the binomial is a factor of the polynomial. Explain.

Find  $f(2)$  to see if  $x - 2$  is a factor.

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 14x - 8 \\
 f(2) &= 2(2)^3 + 5(2)^2 - 14(2) - 8 \\
 &= 16 + 20 - 28 - 8 \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Since  $f(2) = 0$ , the remainder is 0. So the binomial  $x - 2$  is a factor of the polynomial by the Factor Theorem.

## Practice

### The Remainder and Factor Theorems

*Divide using synthetic division.*

1.  $(3x^2 + 4x - 12) \div (x + 5)$

2.  $(x^2 - 5x - 12) \div (x - 3)$

3.  $(x^4 - 3x^2 + 12) \div (x + 1)$

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

*Use the Remainder Theorem to find the remainder for each division.  
State whether the binomial is a factor of the polynomial.*

5.  $(2x^4 + 4x^3 - x^2 + 9) \div (x + 1)$

6.  $(2x^3 - 3x^2 - 10x + 3) \div (x - 3)$

7.  $(3t^3 - 10t^2 + t - 5) \div (t - 4)$

8.  $(10x^3 - 11x^2 - 47x + 30) \div (x + 2)$

9.  $(x^4 + 5x^3 - 14x^2) \div (x - 2)$

10.  $(2x^4 + 14x^3 - 2x^2 - 14x) \div (x + 7)$

11.  $(y^3 + y^2 - 10) \div (y + 3)$

12.  $(n^4 - n^3 - 10n^2 + 4n + 24) \div (n + 2)$

13. Use synthetic division to find all the factors of  $x^3 + 6x^2 - 9x - 54$   
if one of the factors is  $x - 3$ .

14. **Manufacturing** A cylindrical chemical storage tank must have a height 4 meters greater than the radius of the top of the tank. Determine the radius of the top and the height of the tank if the tank must have a volume of 15.71 cubic meters.