Guidance document 16

Personal Skills 1

Remainder and the quotient of polynomials is n, when $n \in I^+$ and $n \geq 1$

<u>Learning outcomes</u> Find the n root of a complex number when $n \in I^+$, and Solve polynomial equations of one variable with integer coefficients of degree less than or equal to three.

<u>Intended destination</u> Find a remainder and quotient of the polynomial is n ,when $n \in I^+$ and $n \geq 1$ this is the only polynomial coefficients are positive integers.

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Find the quotient and the remainder from dividing the polynomial.

<u>Example</u> $(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 9) \div (x-2)$

<u>Solution</u> $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 9$

$x - c = x - 2 \quad \therefore c = 2$

2	2	-3	4	-9	
		4	2	12	+
	2	1	6	**3**	

Quotient $2x^2 + x + 6$ Remainder 3

No	Problem	Quotient	Remainder
1	$(x^3+3x^2+1) \div (x-1)$	x^2+4x+4	5
2	$(x^4+1) \div (x+1)$		
3	$(2x^6+3x^2+7) \div (2x-1)$		
4	$(2x^4-3x^2+5x+1) \div (2x+3)$		
5	$(x^3+3ix^2+3x-1) \div (x-i)$		

Find the quotient and the remainder by using the theory of algorithms divide or dividing the true synthesis.

Summary score

Score 8 points made .... points

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