## Warm-up

1. Describe the transformations that changed the function $f(x)=x^{2}$ to $g(x)=7(x-3)^{2}-2$
2. Create a quadratic equation with the roots $x=2$ and $x=1$.
3. The function $f(x)=x^{2}+18-8 x$ has what type of roots? How do you know?

## Objectives

Use Polynomial Long Division to divide one polynomial into another polynomial.

Use Synthetic Division to divide one polynomial into another polynomial.

## Homework

Packet Page 40, 5-4 Dividing Polynomials: 12, 14 and 16
Packet Page 36, 5-4 Dividing Polynomials: 17-29 odd

## Homework Review

Divide using polynomial long division.

1. $\left(3 x^{2}-8 x+7\right) \div(x-1)$
2. $\left(x^{3}+5 x^{2}-3 x-4\right) \div(x+6)$
$3 x-5, \mathrm{R} 2$

$$
x^{2}-x+3, \mathrm{R}-22
$$

3. $\left(x^{2}+3 x-8\right) \div(x-5)$ $x+8, \mathrm{R} 32$
4. $\left(x^{2}+6 x+14\right) \div(x+3)$
$x+3, \mathrm{R} 5$
5. $\left(x^{3}-7 x^{2}+11 x+3\right) \div(x-3)$
$x^{2}-4 x-1$
6. $\left(2 x^{3}-3 x^{2}-x-2\right) \div(x-2)$
$2 x^{2}+x+1$
7. $\left(2 x^{2}-4 x+7\right) \div(x-3)$
$2 x+2, R 13$
8. $\left(x^{3}+2 x^{2}-20 x+4\right) \div(x+7)$

$$
x^{2}-5 x+15, \mathrm{R}-101
$$

9. $\begin{gathered}\left(x^{2}-5 x+2\right) \div(x-1) \\ x-4, \mathrm{R}-2\end{gathered}$
10. $\left(2 x^{3}+3 x^{2}+x+6\right) \div(x+3)$
$2 x^{2}-3 x+10, \mathrm{R}-24$
Prentice Hall Algebra 2 - Teaching Resources

Use polynomial division to divide $2 x^{5}+x^{4}-15 x^{3}-2 x+10 x-24$ by $x^{2}-x-4$. What is the quotient and what is the remainder?

$$
x ^ { 2 } - x - 4 \longdiv { 2 x ^ { 5 } + x ^ { 4 } - 1 5 x ^ { 3 } - 2 x + 1 0 x - 2 4 }
$$



Goole siffit...

## If you liked long division, you'll love SYNTHETIC division!

Synthetic division was first modeled in the early $1800 s$ by the Italian mathematician, Paolo Ruffini. This process was created to more efficiently perform long division between polynomials. Synthetic division is a form of shorthand mathematics, which allows you to work solely with the coefficients without having to worry about the variables. You can find more information here: http://www.purplemath.com/modules/synthdiv.htm

But...there's some fine print. Itonly works when you divide by a linear factor. (Degree of 1)

AND you divide by the zero!

Use synthetic division to divide $x^{3}+13 x^{2}+46 x+48$ by $x+3$. What is the quotient and what is the remainder?

Use synthetic division to divide $x^{3}+3 x^{2}-15$ by $x+5$. What is the quotient and what is the remainder?

Use synthetic division to divide $x^{3}+x^{2}-10 x+8$ by $x-1$. What is the quotient and what is the remainder?

## Look at 5-4 Dividing Polynomials page 40.

Use synthetic division to find the quotient and remainder.

13. $\left(3 x^{4}+x^{3}-6 x^{2}-9 x+12\right) \div(x+1)$

# To Turn in for a classwork grade: <br> Packet Page 35-36 <br> 5-4 Dividing Polynomials; 3, 23 and 25 

You may work with a partner

