

Practice Worksheet Dividing Polynomials Answers

Single Variable: S1

Dividing Polynomials

Divide the following.

1) $(6a^2 + 3a^6 + 9a^3) \div 3a$

2) $(2k^5 - 8k^2 - 6k^2) \div 2k^2$

3) $(5m^4 + 10m^6 - 15) \div 5$

4) $(-8n^6 - n^5) \div (-n^4)$

5) $(-4w^7 + 6w^6 + w^3 - 6w^5) \div w^3$

6) $(-7x^5 + 7x^3) \div 7x^4$

7) $(8y^2 + 16y) \div (-8y)$

8) $(6v^6 - 5v^4 + v^2) \div v$

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Practice worksheet dividing polynomials answers are essential tools for students and educators alike, particularly in the realm of algebra. As students progress through their mathematics education, they encounter various polynomial expressions and operations, one of which is division. Understanding how to divide polynomials is crucial for mastering more advanced topics in algebra and calculus. This article will provide a comprehensive overview of dividing polynomials, offer practice problems, and include step-by-step solutions to ensure a thorough understanding of the concepts involved.

Understanding Polynomials

Polynomials are algebraic expressions that consist of variables raised to non-negative integer powers, along with coefficients. A polynomial can be expressed in the standard form as:

$$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

Where:

- $P(x)$ is the polynomial
- a_n, a_{n-1}, \dots, a_0 are constants (coefficients)
- n is a non-negative integer representing the degree of the polynomial

For example, the polynomial $3x^4 - 5x^2 + 2$ has a degree of 4.

Types of Polynomial Division

There are two primary methods for dividing polynomials: long division and synthetic division. Each method has its applications and advantages:

1. Long Division: This method is similar to long division with numbers. It is applicable to any polynomial division, regardless of the degree of the polynomials involved.
2. Synthetic Division: This is a shortcut method that can only be used when dividing by linear polynomials (i.e., polynomials of the form $(x - c)$). It is faster and often simpler than long division.

Dividing Polynomials Using Long Division

To illustrate polynomial long division, let's divide $(2x^3 + 3x^2 - 5)$ by $(x - 2)$.

Step 1: Set up the division.

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

Step 2: Divide the leading term.

Divide the leading term of the dividend $(2x^3)$ by the leading term of the divisor (x) :

$$\frac{2x^3}{x} = 2x^2$$

Step 3: Multiply and subtract.

Multiply $(2x^2)$ by $(x - 2)$ and subtract:

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

$$7x^2 + 0x - 5$$

Step 4: Repeat the process.

Now, take the new leading term $(7x^2)$ and divide by (x) :

$$\left[\frac{7x^2}{x} = 7x \right]$$

Multiply and subtract again:

$$\begin{array}{r} \dots \\ 2x^2 + 7x \\ \hline x - 2 \mid 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 0x - 5 \\ -(2x^3 - 4x^2) \\ \hline 7x^2 + 0x - 5 \\ -(7x^2 - 14x) \\ \hline 14x - 5 \\ \dots \end{array}$$

Step 5: Continue until done.

Now divide $(14x)$ by (x) :

$$\left[\frac{14x}{x} = 14 \right]$$

Multiply and subtract:

$$\begin{array}{r} \dots \\ 2x^2 + 7x + 14 \\ \hline x - 2 \mid 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 0x - 5 \\ -(2x^3 - 4x^2) \\ \hline 7x^2 + 0x - 5 \\ -(7x^2 - 14x) \\ \hline 14x - 5 \\ -(14x - 28) \\ \hline 23 \\ \dots \end{array}$$

The result of the division is:

$$\left[2x^2 + 7x + 14 + \frac{23}{x - 2} \right]$$

Dividing Polynomials Using Synthetic Division

Now, let's consider synthetic division using the same polynomial $(2x^3 + 3x^2 - 5)$ divided by $(x - 2)$.

Step 1: Set up synthetic division.

Write down the coefficients of the polynomial:

- Coefficients: $(2, 3, 0, -5)$
- Use the value $(c = 2)$ from $(x - 2)$.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 2 & 2 & 3 & 0 & -5 \\ & 4 & 14 & 28 & \\ \hline & 2 & 7 & 14 & 23 \end{array}$$

Step 2: Perform the operation.

- Bring down the leading coefficient: (2)
- Multiply (2) by (2) and add to (3) : $(4 + 3 = 7)$
- Multiply (7) by (2) and add to (0) : $(14 + 0 = 14)$
- Multiply (14) by (2) and add to (-5) : $(28 - 5 = 23)$

The result of synthetic division gives us the coefficients $(2, 7, 14)$ and a remainder of (23) .

Thus, the final answer is:

$$[2x^2 + 7x + 14 + \frac{23}{x - 2}]$$

Practice Problems

To solidify your understanding of dividing polynomials, try solving the following practice problems:

1. Divide $(4x^2 + 8x + 5)$ by $(2x + 1)$.
2. Divide $(3x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x - 5)$ by $(x - 1)$.
3. Divide $(5x^4 + 6x^3 - 2x + 1)$ by $(x^2 + 2)$.
4. Divide $(x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3)$ by $(x + 1)$.

Answers to Practice Problems

Here are the answers to the practice problems provided:

1. Problem: $(4x^2 + 8x + 5)$ divided by $(2x + 1)$

Answer: $(2x + 3 + \frac{2}{2x + 1})$

2. Problem: $(3x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x - 5)$ divided by $(x - 1)$

Answer: $(3x^2 - 3 + \frac{-2}{x - 1})$

3. Problem: $(5x^4 + 6x^3 - 2x + 1)$ divided by $(x^2 + 2)$

Answer: $(5x^2 + 6 + \frac{-12x + 1}{x^2 + 2})$

4. Problem: $(x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3)$ divided by $(x + 1)$

Answer: $(x^2 + 2x - 3 + \frac{0}{x + 1})$ (exact division)

Conclusion

Dividing polynomials is a fundamental skill in algebra that lays the groundwork for more advanced mathematical concepts. Whether using long division or synthetic division, understanding the steps involved is crucial for success. The practice problems and their corresponding solutions provided in this article serve as an excellent resource for students looking to enhance their polynomial division skills. By mastering these techniques, students can confidently approach more complex mathematical challenges in their future studies.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the key steps to divide polynomials using long division?

The key steps include: 1) Arrange the polynomials in standard form. 2) Divide the leading term of the dividend by the leading term of the divisor. 3) Multiply the entire divisor by the result from step 2 and subtract from the dividend. 4) Repeat the process with the new polynomial until the degree of the remainder is less than the degree of the divisor.

How can I check my answers when dividing polynomials?

You can check your answers by multiplying the quotient by the divisor and adding the remainder. If the result equals the original polynomial (the dividend), your answer is correct.

What is synthetic division and when can it be used for polynomials?

Synthetic division is a simplified method of dividing a polynomial by a linear divisor in the form $(x - c)$. It can be used when dividing by a linear polynomial, making calculations faster and easier compared to long division.

Are there any online resources where I can find practice worksheets for dividing polynomials?

Yes, many educational websites such as Khan Academy, Mathway, and teacherspayteachers.com offer free practice worksheets and exercises on dividing polynomials along with answers.

What common mistakes should I avoid when dividing polynomials?

Common mistakes include: forgetting to arrange polynomials in standard form, miscalculating the leading term during division, not properly subtracting after multiplying the divisor, and losing track of signs throughout the process.

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