

Topics

In this document we will review

- How to divide polynomials by other polynomials.

Why do we need this?

Here are two typical problems from MTH 132 that can/should be solved using long division of polynomials.

Example 1 (From Section 1.6). Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 27}{x - 3}$

Example 2 (From Section 3.5). Determine if $g(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 3x}{4x + 2}$ has any slant asymptotes. If it does, find them.

Important Definitions and Theorems

Theorem 3 (Division Algorithm). If $f(x)$ and $d(x)$ are polynomials, and the degree of $d(x)$ is less than or equal to the degree of $f(x)$, then there exist unique polynomials $q(x)$ and $r(x)$, so that

$$\frac{f(x)}{d(x)} = q(x) + \frac{r(x)}{d(x)}$$

and so that the degree of $r(x)$ is less than the degree of $d(x)$. In the special case where $r(x) = 0$, we say that $d(x)$ divides evenly into $f(x)$.

Definition 4. In the above theorem $q(x)$ is called the **quotient**, $r(x)$ is called the **remainder**, and $d(x)$ is called the **divisor**.

Instructional Videos

Click on the following links to access helpful instructional videos:

- Super Review: Long division of integers
www.math.msu.edu/classes/mth_132/review_video/div1.aspx
- Introduction into polynomial long division
www.math.msu.edu/classes/mth_132/review_video/div2.aspx
- More difficult polynomial division
www.math.msu.edu/classes/mth_132/review_video/div3.aspx

Now that you have been exposed to all the ideas and seen a couple solutions worked out you should try a few problems. Please see the quiz which has some questions for you to try and the answers posted at the end. The important thing is the work that leads to the answers. That's where you come in!