

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

Divide:

1.  $(h^3 + 64) \div (h + 4)$

[A]  $h^2 + 16$

[B]  $h^2 - 4h + 16$

[C]  $h^2 + 4h + 16$

[D]  $h^2 - 16$

2.  $(k^3 - 8) \div (k - 2)$

[A]  $k^2 + 2k + 4$

[B]  $k^2 - 4$

[C]  $k^2 - 2k + 4$

[D]  $k^2 + 4$

3.  $(r^3 + 216) \div (r + 6)$

[A]  $r^2 + 36$

[B]  $r^2 + 6r + 36$

[C]  $r^2 - 36$

[D]  $r^2 - 6r + 36$

4. Divide  $3x^3 + 3x - 3$  by  $x + 2$ .

[A]  $3x^2 - 6x - 9 + \frac{18}{x+2}$

[B]  $3x^2 - 6x + 15 - \frac{33}{x+2}$

[C]  $3x^2 - 3x - 6 + \frac{9}{x+2}$

[D]  $3x^2 - 3x + 3 - \frac{6}{x+2}$

5. Divide  $2x^3 - 5x + 4$  by  $x - 3$ .

[A]  $2x^2 + 6x + 13 + \frac{43}{x-3}$

[B]  $2x^2 + x + 7 + \frac{21}{x-3}$

[C]  $2x^2 + x - 3 - \frac{5}{x-3}$

[D]  $2x^2 + 6x - 23 - \frac{70}{x-3}$

6. Divide  $-2x^3 + x + 1$  by  $x + 3$ .

[A]  $-2x^2 + 6x - 17 + \frac{52}{x+3}$

[B]  $-2x^2 + 7x - 20 + \frac{60}{x+3}$

[C]  $-2x^2 + 7x + 21 - \frac{62}{x+3}$

[D]  $-2x^2 + 6x + 19 - \frac{55}{x+3}$

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Compare the quantity in Column A with the quantity in Column B.

the quotient of  $(x^3 + x^2 + 7x + 26) \div (x - 2)$

Column A

Column B

the coefficient of the  $x^2$  term      the constant term

[A] The quantity in Column A is greater.      [B] The quantity in Column B is greater.

[C] The two quantities are equal.

[D] The relationship cannot be determined on the basis of the information supplied.

8. The sum of a set of data can be modeled by the expression  $x^3 + x^2 - 2x$ . Write an expression in simplest form for the mean of this data if there are  $(x - 1)$  data items.

9. The design for a new ski slope can be modeled by  $y = -x^3 + 17x^2 - 110x + 400$ .

Use division to prove that  $x = 10$  is a real root of this function.

10. Divide  $x^3 + 3x^2 - 10x - 24$  by  $x + 4$  to find all the zeros of the polynomial.

[A] 4, -2, 3

[B] -4, 3, -2

[C] -4, 2, 3

[D] 0, -4, -2

[1] B

[2] A

[3] D

[4] B

[5] A

[6] A

[7] B

[8]  $x(x+2)$

[9]  $(-x^3 + 17x^2 - 110x + 400) \div (x - 10) = -x^2 + 7x - 40$  with no remainder, so  $x = 10$  is a real root of the function.

[10] B