

# Long Division of Polynomials - Notes

Divide, using long division. After writing your answer use the Remainder Theorem to state whether the binomial is a factor of the polynomial.

1)  $(3k^4 - 12k^3 + 7k - 31) \div (k - 4)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3k^3 \qquad \qquad \qquad +7 \\ k-4 \overline{) 3k^4 - 12k^3 + 0k^2 + 7k - 31} \\ \underline{-(3k^4 - 12k^3)} \phantom{+ 0k^2 +} \\ 0 \phantom{0} 7k - 31 \\ \underline{-(7k - 28)} \\ -3 \phantom{0} k - 4 \end{array}$$

$$3k^3 + 7 - \frac{3}{k-4}$$

2)  $(16n^4 - 48n^3 - 28n^2 - 4) \div (8n + 4)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2n^3 - 7n^2 \\ 8n+4 \overline{) 16n^4 - 48n^3 - 28n^2 + 0k - 4} \\ \underline{-(16n^4 + 8n^3)} \phantom{+ 0k -} \\ -56n^3 - 28n^2 \\ \underline{-(-56n^3 - 28n^2)} \\ 0 \phantom{0} \textcircled{-4} \\ \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \textcircled{8n+4} \end{array}$$

$$2n^3 - 7n^2 - \frac{1}{2n+1}$$