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تر جمه براى دانش آموزان
The division process ends when the expression in the bottom row is of lesser degree than the divisor. The expression in the bottom row is the remainder, and the polynomial in the top row is the quotient. Thus $\left(6 x^{3}-16 x^{2}+23 x-5\right) \div(3 x-2)=2 x^{2}-4 x+5$ with a remainder of 5 .

Although there is nothing wrong with writing the answer as we did above, it is more common to write the answer as the quotient plus the remainder divided by the divisor. (See the note at the left.) Using this method, we write
$\frac{\overbrace{6 x^{3}-16 x^{2}+23 x-5}^{\text {Dividend }}}{\underbrace{3 x-2}_{\text {Divisor }}}=\overbrace{2 x^{2}-4 x+5}^{\text {Quotient }}+\frac{5}{3 x-2}$ Divisor
In every division, the dividend is equal to the product of the divisor and quotient, plus the remainder. That is,
$\underbrace{6 x^{3}-16 x^{3}+23 x-5}_{\text {Dividend }}=(\underbrace{3 x-2}_{\text {Divisor }}) \cdot(\underbrace{2 x^{2}-4 x+5}_{\text {Quotient }})+\underbrace{5}_{\text {Remainder }}$
The preceding polynomial division concepts are summarized by the following theorem.

## Note

$\frac{20}{3}$ written as a mixed number is $6 \frac{2}{3}$.
Recall, however, that $6 \frac{2}{3}$ means $6+\frac{2}{3}$,
which is in the form quotient $+\frac{\text { remainder }}{\text { divisor }}$.

الكَوريتم تقسيم براى چِندجملهاىها
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$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{x})=\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{x}) \cdot \mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{x})+\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{x})$


باقىمانده، ناميده شده است.




 $\left(r x+1+x^{r}\right) \div(x-1)$
$\frac{-\Delta x^{r}-\lambda x+x^{\mu}+r}{(x-r)}$


حا: صورت كسر را باصورت نزولى، مرتب مینويسيم. سيس تقسيم مى كنيم:
$\frac{-\Delta x^{r}-\lambda x+x^{\mu}+r}{x-r}=\frac{x^{\mu}-\Delta x^{r}-\lambda x+r}{x-r}$
$x^{r}+o x^{r}-\Delta x^{r}-\lambda x+r \quad \square \quad x-r$
$\underline{x^{\varphi}-r x^{r}} \quad x^{r}+r x^{r}+{ }^{r} x+\varphi$
$r x^{r}-\Delta x^{r}$
$r x^{r}-9 x^{r}$
${ }_{4 x^{r}}-\lambda x$
$\underset{f^{r}}{ }{ }^{\mu}-1 r x$
fx +r
$\underline{\text { fx-ir }}$
10
قـرار دادن ox به جه جاى جملئ جافتــاده كمك مى كند تا جملات را بهصورت ستونى زير هم مرتب بنويسيم.
$\frac{-\Delta x^{r}-\lambda x+x^{r}+r}{x-r}=x^{r}+r x^{r}+\mu x+r+\frac{1 \Delta}{x-r} \quad$ بنابراين:

|  | لغتها و اصطالاحات مهرم |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 2.Polynomial........................................ |
| 3. Degree ......................................... درج | 4.Unique ........................................ |
| 5. Dividend .......................................... | 6. Divisor ......................................... |
| 7.Quotient ............................................ | 8.Remainder ............................................ |
| 9.Descending ....................................................... | 10. Missingterm ................................ |
| 11.Numerator .............................................. |  |

## Division Algorithm for Polynomials

Let $P(x)$ and $D(x)$ be polynomials, with $D(x)$ of lower degree than $P(x)$ and $D(x)$ of degree 1 or more. Then there exist unique polynomials $Q(x)$ and $R(x)$ such that

$$
P(x)=D(x) \cdot Q(x)+R(x)
$$

where $R(x)$ is either 0 or of degree less than the degree of $D(x)$. The polynomial $P(x)$ is called the dividend, $D(x)$ is the divisor, $Q(x)$ is the quotient, and $R(x)$ is the remainder.

Before dividing polynomials, make sure that each polynomial is written in descending order. In some cases, it is helpful to insert a 0 in the dividend for a missing term (one whose coefficient is 0 ) so that like terms align in the same column. This is demonstrated in Example 1.
Question: What is the first step you should perform to find the quotient of

$$
\left(2 x+1+x^{2}\right) \div(x-1) ?
$$

## EXAMPLE 1 Divide Polynomials

Divide: $\frac{-5 \mathrm{x}^{2}-8 \mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}^{4}+3}{\mathrm{x}-3}$

## Solution

Write the numerator in descending order. Then divide.

$$
\frac{-5 x^{2}-8 x+x^{4}+3}{x-3}=\frac{x^{4}-5 x^{2}-8 x+3}{x-3}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{x^{4}+0 x^{3}-5 x^{2}-8 x+3}{} \frac{x-3}{x^{4}-3 x^{3}} \\
& \frac{3 x^{3}}{3}-5 x^{2} \\
& \frac{3 x^{3}-9 x^{2}}{4 x^{2}-8 x}+4 x+4 \\
& \frac{4 x^{2}-12 x}{4 x+3} \\
& \frac{4 x-12}{15}
\end{aligned}
$$

- Inserting $0 \mathrm{x}^{3}$ for the missing term helps align like terms in the same column.

$$
\text { Thus } \frac{-5 x^{2}-8 x+x^{4}+3}{x-3}=x^{3}+3 x^{2}+4 x+4+\frac{15}{x-3}
$$

