## Factor Theorem & Polynomials



• 
$$(x + 2)$$
  
•  $(x - 4)$   
•  $(x + 1)$   
•  $(2x + 1)$   
•  $(2x + 1)$   
•  $(2x - 1)$   
•  $(4x - 3)$ 

- ii. Show that (2x+3) is a factor of  $g(x) = 2x^4 + 7x^3 20x^2 19x + 30$ .
  - Hence, find the values of p, q, r, s such that  $(2x + 3)(px^3 + qx^2 + rx + s) = g(x)$ .

 $f(x) = 8x^4 - 10x^3 - 97x^2 + 27x + 36$ 

- (x-1) is also a factor of g(x). Hence, factorise g(x) completely.
- iii. Use trial and error to find one factor of:

$$f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6$$

• Hence, factorise f(x) fully.

iv. Given that  $h(x) = 2x^2 - 5x - 1$ :

- Divide h(x) by (x-3) using long division.
- Hence, show that h(x) can be written in the form (x-3)(ax+b)+c, where a, b, c are integers.

