

(1) [8 points] Use long division to find the quotient and remainder when $5x^4 - 3x^2 + x + 1$ is divided by $x^2 + 2$. Clearly (and neatly) show all steps.

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 0x + 2 \overline{) 5x^4 + 0x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 1} \\ \underline{-(5x^4 + 0x^3 + 10x^2)} \\ -13x^2 + x + 1 \\ \underline{-(-13x^2 + 0x - 26)} \\ x + 27 \end{array}$$

$\therefore$ quotient is $5x^2 - 13$

remainder is $x + 27$

(2) [4 points] Use synthetic division to find the quotient and remainder when $x^5 - 4x^3 + x$ is divided by $x + 3$.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} -3 & 1 & 0 & -4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & & -3 & 9 & -15 & 45 & -138 \\ \hline & 1 & -3 & 5 & -15 & 46 & \boxed{-138} \end{array}$$

$\therefore$ quotient is $x^4 - 3x^3 + 5x^2 - 15x + 46$
remainder is -138

(3) [3 points] Use synthetic division to determine if $x - 2$ is a factor of $3x^4 - 6x^3 - 5x + 10$.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 2 & 3 & -6 & 0 & -5 & 10 \\ & & 6 & 0 & 0 & -10 \\ \hline & 3 & 0 & 0 & -5 & \boxed{0} \end{array} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{remainder } 0, \\ \text{so } x-2 \text{ is } \\ \text{a factor.} \end{array}$$