

Dividing Polynomials by Monomials

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The term **quotient** refers to the answer when dividing two expressions.

Example: Determine each quotient.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \frac{9x+12}{3} \\ &= \frac{9x}{3} + \frac{12}{3} \\ &= 3x + 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \frac{2x^2-4x}{-2x} \\ &= \frac{2x^2}{-2x} - \frac{4x}{-2x} \\ &= -x - (-2) \\ &= -x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \frac{12y^2+28y}{4y} \\ &= \frac{12y^2}{4y} + \frac{28y}{4y} \\ &= 3y + 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \frac{12k^2+8k-5}{4} \\ &= \frac{12k^2}{4} + \frac{8k}{4} - \frac{5}{4} \\ &= 3k^2 + 2k - \frac{5}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Try these questions yourself. Determine each quotient.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \frac{15x-10}{5} \\ &= 3x - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \frac{14m^2+8m}{-2m} \\ &= -7m - 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \frac{6k^2+12k+8}{3} \\ &= 2k^2 + 4k + \frac{8}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \frac{2.8y^2+1.2y-1.6}{4} \\ &= \frac{2.8y^2}{4} + \frac{1.2y}{4} - \frac{1.6}{4} \\ &= 0.7y^2 + 0.3y - 0.4 \end{aligned}$$

A business sells an advertising banner where the area of the banner is $3x^2 + 6x$ and the length is $3x$.

a) What algebraic expression represents the height of the banner?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{height} &= \frac{\text{area}}{\text{length}} = \frac{3x^2+6x}{3x} \\ &= \frac{3x^2}{3x} + \frac{6x}{3x} \\ &= x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

The height of the banner is $x + 2$.

b) Calculate the area and height of a banner when the length is 120 cm.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length} &= \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{120}{3} \\ x &= 40 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{area} &= \text{length} \times \text{height} \\ &= 120 \times 42 \\ &= 5040 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

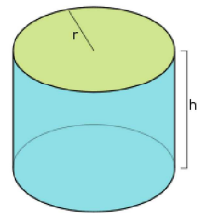
The height is 42 cm and the area is 5040 cm².

$$\text{height} = x + 2 = 42 \text{ cm}$$

What is the ratio of the surface area to the radius of the cylinder? Write the ratio in simplest form.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{surface area} &= 2 \text{ circles} + \text{rectangle} \\ &= 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ratio: } \frac{2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h}{r} \\ &= \frac{2\pi r^2}{r} + \frac{2\pi r h}{r} \\ &= 2\pi r + 2\pi h \end{aligned}$$



Assignment: p.276 #8, 11 – 13