

1. Divida  $A(x) = 6x^5 + 5x^4 + 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1$  por  $B(x) = 3x^2 + 2x + 1$ , empregando o método da chave.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 6x^5 + 5x^4 + 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1 \quad | \quad 3x^2 + 2x + 1 \\
 -6x^5 - 4x^4 - 2x^3 \\
 \hline
 0 + x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 \\
 -x^4 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{3}x^2 \\
 \hline
 0 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{8}{3}x^2 + 2x \\
 -\frac{4}{3}x^3 - \frac{8}{9}x^2 - \frac{4}{9}x \\
 \hline
 0 + \frac{16}{9}x^2 + \frac{14}{9}x + 1 \\
 -\frac{16}{9}x^2 - \frac{32}{27}x - \frac{16}{27} \\
 \hline
 0 + \frac{10}{27}x + \frac{11}{27}
 \end{array}$$

•  $Q(x) = \frac{10}{27}x + \frac{11}{27}$

•  $R(x) = \frac{10}{27}x + \frac{11}{27}$

2. Divida  $A(x) = x^5 + x - 1$  por  $B(x) = x^2 - x + 1$ , empregando o método dos coeficientes a determinar (Descartes).

$$\begin{array}{l}
 A(x) = x^5 + x - 1 \\
 \hookrightarrow \text{grau} = 5
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 B(x) = x^2 - x + 1 \\
 \hookrightarrow \text{grau} = 2
 \end{array}$$

$$Q(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$$

$$R(x) = ex + f$$

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

$$x^5 + x - 1 = (x^2 - x + 1) \cdot (ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d) + ex + f$$

$$P(x) = ax^5 + bx^4 + cx^3 + dx^2 - ax^4 - bx^3 - cx^2 - dx + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d + ex + f$$

$$P(x) = x^5 + 0x^4 + 0x^3 + 0x^2 + x - 1$$

$$P(x) = ax^5 + (b-a)x^4 + (c-b+a)x^3 + (d-c+b)x^2 + (-d+c+e)x + (d+f)$$

$$x^5 = ax^5 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad a=1$$

$$0x^4 = (b-a)x^4 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad b-a=0 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad b-1=0 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad b=1$$

$$0x^3 = (c-b+a)x^3 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad c-b+a=0 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad c-1+1=0 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad c=0$$

$$0x^2 = (d-c+b)x^2 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad d-c+b=0 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad d-0+1=0 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad d=-1$$

$$x = (-d+c+e) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad 1 = -(-1)+0+e \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad e=0$$

$$-f = d+f \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad -f = -1+f \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad f=0$$

$$Q(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 1 \quad e \quad R(x) = 0$$

3. Divida  $A(x) = 5x^2 + 2x + 5$  por  $B(x) = x^2 + 5$ .

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5x^2 + 2x + 5 \quad | \quad x^2 + 5 \\
 -5x^2 - 0x - 25 \quad 5 \\
 \hline
 0 + 2x - 20
 \end{array}$$

$$Q(x) = 5 \quad e \quad R(x) = 2x - 20$$

4. Divida  $A(x) = x^2 + x + 3$  por  $B(x) = 2x^3 + 1$ .

O grau de  $B(x)$  é maior do que o grau de  $A(x)$ ,

portanto,  $A(x)$  não é divisível

por  $B(x)$ .

$$x^2 + x + 3 \quad | \quad 2x^3 + 1$$

$$-0 - 0 - 0 \quad 0$$

$$x^2 + x + 3$$

$$R(x) = x^2 + x + 3 \quad e \quad Q(x) = 0$$

5. Divida  $2x^2 + ix + 1$  por  $2x + i$ .

$$2x^2 + ix + 1 \quad | \quad 2x + i$$

$$-2x^2 - ix \quad x$$

$$0 \quad 0 + 1$$

$$Q(x) = x \quad e \quad R(x) = 1$$

6. Verifique que  $x^3 - (2 + \sqrt{2})x^2 + (1 + 2\sqrt{2})x - \sqrt{2}$  é divisível por  $x^2 - 2x + 1$ . Qual é o quociente?

$$P(x) = x^3 - (2 + \sqrt{2})x^2 + (1 + 2\sqrt{2})x - \sqrt{2} \quad \rightsquigarrow \text{grau } 3$$

$$B(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1 \quad \rightsquigarrow \text{grau } 2$$

$$Q(x) = \text{grau } 1 \rightarrow ax + b$$

$$R(x) = \text{grau } 0 \rightarrow 0$$

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

$$x^3 - (2 + \sqrt{2})x^2 + (1 + 2\sqrt{2})x - \sqrt{2} = (x^2 - 2x + 1) \cdot (ax + b) + c$$

$$x^3 - (2 + \sqrt{2})x^2 + (1 + 2\sqrt{2})x - \sqrt{2} = ax^3 + bx^2 - 2ax^2 - 2x^2 + ax + b + c$$

$$jx^3 = ax^3 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad a=j$$

$$-(2 + \sqrt{2})x^2 = (b - 2a)x^2 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad b = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$(1 + 2\sqrt{2})x = (a - 2b)x \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad 1 + 2\sqrt{2} = j + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$-\sqrt{2} = b + c \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad c=0$$

$$Q(x) = x - \sqrt{2} \quad e \quad R(x) = 0$$

7. Calcule  $p$  e  $q$  de modo que  $x^4 + px^2 + q$  seja divisível por  $x^2 - x + 1$ .

$$x^4 + 0x^3 + px^2 + 0x + q \quad | \quad x^2 - x + 1$$

$$-x^4 - x^3 - x$$

$$0 + x^3 + (p-1)x^2$$

$$-x^3 + x^2 - x$$

$$0 \quad px^2 - x + q$$

$$-kx^2 + kx - k$$

$$0 \quad 0 \quad 0$$

$$px^2 - kx^2 = 0$$

$$-x - kx = 0 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad -x = -kx$$

$$k=1$$

$$px^2 - jx^2 = 0$$

$$p=j$$

$$q - k \cdot j = 0$$

$$q=j$$

8. Dividindo  $x^3 + x^2 + ax + b$  por  $x^2 - x - 1$ , encontra-se o resto igual a  $x + 1$ . Calcule  $a$  e  $b$ .

$$x^3 + x^2 + ax + b \quad | \quad x^2 - x - 1$$

$$-x^3 - x^2 - x$$

$$0 + 2x^2 + (a+1)x + b$$

$$-2x^2 + 2x + 2$$

$$0 \quad (a+3)x \quad (2+b) \quad R(x)$$

$$R(x) = x + 1 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad R(x) = (a+3)x + (2+b)$$

$$jx = (a+3)x \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad a = -2$$

$$j = 2 + b \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad b = -3$$

$$b = -3$$