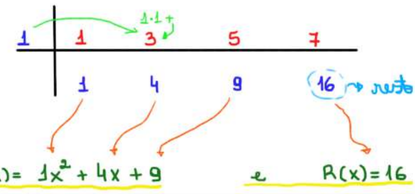
Divida o polinômio $P(x)$ pelo binômio $B(x)$ dado:

1. $P(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 7$ e $B(x) = x - 1$.

$P(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 7$ $\quad$ $B(x) = x - 1$ → raiz = 1

$\frac{P(x)}{B(x)}$:



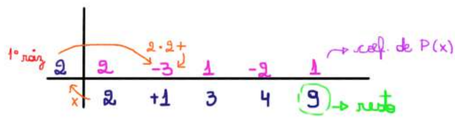
$Q(x) = 1x^2 + 4x + 9$ e $R(x) = 16$

---

2. $P(x) = 2x^4 - 3x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 1$ e $B(x) = x - 2$.

↳ raiz = 2

$\frac{P(x)}{B(x)}$ =

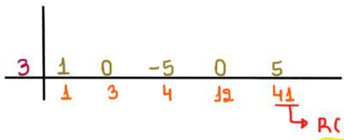


$Q(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 + 3x + 4$ e $R(x) = 9$

---

3. $P(x) = x^4 - 5x^2 + 5$ e $B(x) = x - 3$.

1ª raiz = 3

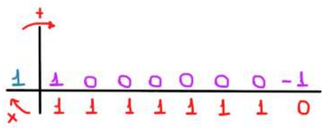


$Q(x) = 1x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 12$

---

4. $P(x) = x^7 - 1$ e $B(x) = x - 1$.

$x^7 + 0x^6 + 0x^5 + 0x^4 + 0x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x - 1 \div x - 1$ → raiz = 1

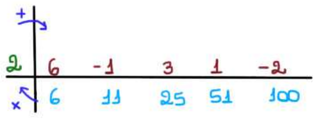


$Q(x) = x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$ e $R(x) = 0$

---

5. $P(x) = 6x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 + x - 2$ e $B(x) = x - 2$.

raiz = 2

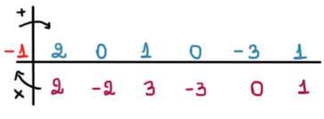


$Q(x) = 6x^3 + 11x^2 + 25x + 51$ e $R(x) = 100$

---

6. $P(x) = 2x^5 + x^3 - 3x + 1$ e $B(x) = x + 1$.

raiz = -1

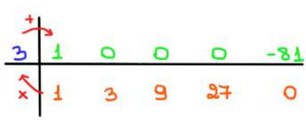


$Q(x) = 2x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x$ e $R(x) = 1$

---

7. $P(x) = x^4 - 81$ e $B(x) = x - 3$.

raiz = 3



$Q(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 9x + 27$ e $R(x) = 0$
