

## Thinking Questions

2) The remainder when  $f(x) = x^5 - 2x^4 + ax^3 - x^2 + bx - 2$  is divided by  $x+1$  is  $-7$ . When  $f(x)$  is divided by  $x-2$ , the remainder is  $32$ . Determine the remainder when  $f(x)$  is divided by  $x-1$ .

Solution

$$f(x) = x^5 - 2x^4 + ax^3 - x^2 + bx - 2$$

$$\begin{cases} f(-1) = -7 \\ f(2) = 32 \end{cases}$$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^5 - 2(-1)^4 + a(-1)^3 - (-1)^2 + b(-1) - 2$$

$$f(-1) = -1 - 2 - a - 1 - b - 2 = -7$$

$$-6 - a - b = -7$$

$$\boxed{a + b = 1} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$f(2) = (2)^5 - 2(2)^4 + a(2)^3 - (2)^2 + b(2) - 2$$

$$f(2) = 32 - 32 + 8a - 4 + 2b - 2 = 32$$

$$8a + 2b - 6 = 32, \quad 8a + 2b = 38$$

$$\boxed{4a + b = 19} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} a + b = 1 \quad \textcircled{1} \\ 4a + b = 19 \quad \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1}: 3a = 18$$

$$a = 6$$

Sub  $a = 6$  into  $\textcircled{1}$ :

$$6 + b = 1$$

$$b = -5$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^5 - 2x^4 + 6x^3 - x^2 - 5x - 2$$

$$f(1) = (1)^5 - 2(1)^4 + 6(1)^3 - (1)^2 - 5(1) - 2$$

$$f(1) = 1 - 2 + 6 - 1 - 5 - 2 = -3 \checkmark$$