

2.2 Factor and remainder theorems

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 24 marks

KEY WORDS factor theorem • remainder theorem
• algebraic division • quotient

Objective

Use the factor theorem (including $(ax-b)$ divisors) and the remainder theorem, and divide polynomials by $(ax \pm b)$ stating quotient and remainder. Original teaching questions for specification item P2.2.1; the exam-style part adapts reviewed WMA12 June 2025 demand.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

For a polynomial $f(x)$:

- **Factor theorem** : $(x-b)$ is a factor $\iff f(b) = 0$. For $(ax-b)$: it is a factor $\iff f\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = 0$.
- **Remainder theorem** : dividing by $(ax-b)$ leaves the remainder $f\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$.
- After **algebraic division** , $f(x) = (ax-b)(\text{quotient}) + \text{remainder}$, and the quotient's degree is one less than f 's.

Worked example – factorise fully. Factorise $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6$.

- Test small integers: $f(2) = 8 + 8 - 10 - 6 = 0$, so $(x-2)$ is a factor.
- Divide: $x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6 = (x-2)(x^2 + 4x + 3)$.
- Factorise the quotient: $x^2 + 4x + 3 = (x+1)(x+3)$.

$$f(x) = (x-2)(x+1)(x+3)$$

- Check: $f(0) = -6$ and $(-2)(1)(3) = -6$ ✓; roots are 2, -1, -3.

Worked example – remainder with $(2x+1)$. Find the remainder when $2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4$ is divided by $(2x+1)$.

- The divisor is zero at $x = -\frac{1}{2}$, so the remainder is $f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$:

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2\left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) - 3\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + 4 = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4} + 4 = 3$$

- Check: $(2x+1)(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 3 = 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x + x^2 - 2x + 1 + 3 = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4$ ✓.

2 Practice

2.1 Show that $(x + 1)$ is a factor of $x^3 - 7x - 6$. [2]

2.2 Hence factorise $x^3 - 7x - 6$ completely. [3]

2.3 Find the remainder when $x^3 + x^2 - 2$ is divided by $(x - 1)$, and say what your answer implies. [2]

2.4 Find the remainder when $3x^3 - 5x^2 + 7$ is divided by $(2x - 1)$. [3]

2.5 $f(x) = x^3 + ax + b$ has $(x - 2)$ as a factor and leaves remainder 15 when divided by $(x - 3)$. Find a and b . [5]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 (*Adapted from Edexcel IAL WMA12 June 2025 Q4.*) $f(x) = 2x^3 + px^2 + 11x + q$, where $(x - 1)$ is a factor of $f(x)$ and $f(x)$ leaves remainder -36 when divided by $(x + 2)$. Find p and q , and verify both conditions. [5]

3.2 Using the factor theorem, fully factorise $x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6$. [4]
