

Remainder Theorem

If polynomial $f(x)$ is divided by $(x - a)$, then the remainder is equal to $f(a)$.

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x - 12$$

What is the value of...

$$f(3)$$

Remainder Theorem

If polynomial $f(x)$ is divided by $(x - a)$, then the remainder is equal to $f(a)$.

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x - 12$$

What is the value of...

$$f(-2)$$

Remainder Theorem

If polynomial $f(x)$ is divided by $(x - a)$, then the remainder is equal to $f(a)$.

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x - 12$$

What is the value of...

$$f(4)$$

Remainder Theorem

If polynomial $f(x)$ is divided by $(x - a)$, then the remainder is equal to $f(a)$.

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

What is the value of...

$$f(1)$$

Remainder Theorem

If polynomial $f(x)$ is divided by $(x - a)$, then the remainder is equal to $f(a)$.

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

What is the value of...

$$f(-3)$$

Remainder Theorem

If polynomial $f(x)$ is divided by $(x - a)$, then the remainder is equal to $f(a)$.

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

What is the value of...

$$f(5)$$

Remainder Theorem

If polynomial $f(x)$ is divided by $(x - a)$, then the remainder is equal to $f(a)$.

Synthetic substitution to evaluate polynomial functions

$f(a)$ = the remainder when $f(x)$ is divided by $(x - a)$.