MATH CLUB: POLYNOMIALS AND ROOTS

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Some useful facts about polynomials

• Long division: given polynomials f(x), g(x) (with degree of g(x) at least 1), one can uniquely write f(x) in the form

 $f(x) = q(x)g(x) + r(x), \quad \deg r(x) < \deg g(x)$

Polynomials q(x), r(x) are called *quotient* and *remainder* resepctively.

• Bezout theorem: when a polynomial P(x) is divided by (x-c), the remainder is P(c). In particular, P(x) is divisible by (x-c) if and only if c is a root, i.e. P(c) = 0.

Moreover, if P(x) has integer coefficients and c is an integer root, then P(x) is divisible by (x - c) and the quotient has integer coefficients.

Problems

- 1. Find the remainder when $x^{13} + 1$ is divided by x 1
- 2. The polynomial P(x) has reminder 99 when divided by x 19 and remainder 19 when divided by x 99. What is the remainder when P(x) is divided by (x 19)(x 99)?
- **3.** Let P(x) be a polynomial with integer coefficients and let a, b be integers, $a \neq b$. Prove that then P(a) P(b) is divisible by (a b).
- 4. Is it possible to find a polynomial with integer coefficients such that P(7) = 11 and P(11) = 13?
- 5. Prove that $x^{2n} + x^n + 1$ is divisible by $x^2 + x + 1$ if and only if n is not a multiple of 3.
- 6. Find the remainder when $x^{81} + x^{49} + x^{25} + x^9 + x$ is divided by $x^3 x$.
- 7. Is it true that if the polynomial P(x) is such that P(n) is an integer for any integer n, then P(x) has integer coefficients?
- 8. Construct a quadratic polynomial f(x) such that f(-1) = 1, f(0) = 0, f(2) = 4.
- **9.** A ship is traveling at constant speed keeping the same course without turning. The captain is measuring the distance to remote lighthouse every hour.
 - At noon, the distance was 10 miles.
 - At 3 pm, the distance was $10\sqrt{2}$ miles
 - At 5pm, the distance was $10\sqrt{10}$ miles.
 - What will the distance be at midnight?
- *10. Does there exist a polynomial with integer coefficients P(x) such that for every integer n, P(n) is a prime number?