

Calcolare il **quoziente** ed il **resto** delle seguenti divisioni.

59. $(2x^3 + 5x^2 - 8x - 1) : (x + 3).$

$[Q(x) = 2x^2 - x - 5; R = 14]$

60. $(4y^3 - 3y + 8) : (y + 2).$

$[Q(y) = 4y^2 - 8y + 13; R = -18]$

61. $(a^3 + a - 1) : (a - 2).$

$[Q(a) = a^2 + 2a + 5; R = 9]$

62. $(6x^2 - 5x) : (2x - 3).$

$[Q(x) = 3x + 2; R = 6]$

63. $(-9a^3 + a + 2) : (3a - 2).$

$[Q(a) = -3a^2 - 2a - 1; R = 0]$

64. $(2x^4 - x^3 - 6x^2 + 19x - 8) : (2x - 1).$

$[Q(x) = x^3 - 3x + 8; R = 0]$

65. $(15x^3 - 4x + 1) : (3x - 1)$

$\left[Q(x) = 5x^2 + \frac{5}{3}x - \frac{7}{9}; R = \frac{2}{9} \right]$

66. $(2y^3 - 5y^2 + 3y - 4) : (y^2 - 3y + 1).$

$[Q(y) = 2y + 1; R(y) = 4y - 5]$

67. $(8b^3 - 2b^2 + b - 2) : (2b^2 - 2b + 3).$

$[Q(b) = 4b + 3; R(b) = -5b - 11]$

68. $(6x^4 - 5x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 2) : (3x^2 + 2x - 1).$

$[Q(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 2; R(x) = -6x]$

69. $(4x^3 - 4x^2 + 6x^4 - x - 1 + x^5) : (x + x^2 - 1).$

$[Q(x) = x^3 + 5x^2 + 1; R(x) = -2x]$

70. $(a^3 - 3a^2 - a + 6) : (a^2 - a - 3).$

$[Q(a) = a - 2; R = 0]$

71. $(2x^4 - 2x^2 - 1 - 5x^3) : (x^2 + x - 1).$

$[Q(x) = 2x^2 - 7x + 7; R(x) = -14x + 6]$

72. $(2y^4 + 5y^3 + 6y + 1) : (y^2 + 3y).$

$[Q(y) = 2y^2 - y + 3; R(y) = -3y + 1]$

73. $x^4 : (x^2 + x + 1).$

$[Q(x) = x^2 - x; R(x) = x]$

74. $(4a^3 - 13a + 3a^2 - 5) : (a^2 - a - 2).$

$[Q(a) = 4a + 7; R(a) = 2a + 9]$

75. $(x^5 - 3) : (x^2 - x - 2).$

$[Q(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 3x + 5; R(x) = 11x + 7]$

76. $\left(\frac{2}{3}x^4 - \frac{25}{36}x^3 + \frac{7}{6}x^2 - \frac{25}{48}x + \frac{3}{8} \right) : \left(\frac{2}{3}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{2} \right)$

$\left[Q(x) = x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{3}{4} \right]$

77. $(14x^4 - 20x^3 - 13x^2 + 4x - 2) : (7x^2 - 3x + 1).$

$[Q(x) = 2x^2 - 2x - 3; R(x) = -3x + 1]$

78. $(b^5 - b + b^2 + 5) : (b^3 - 2b + 1).$

$[Q(b) = b^2 + 2; R(b) = 3b + 3]$

79. $(y^4 + 2y^2 - 1) : (y^3 + 2y^2 + 6y + 12).$

$[Q(y) = y - 2; R = 23]$