

13. The synthetic division table for this problem takes the following form.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 6 & 3 & 5 & 0 & \\ \hline & & 18 & 138 & \\ \hline & 3 & 23 & 138 & \end{array} \quad \text{Thus the quotient is } 3x + 23, \text{ and the remainder is } 138.$$

15. Since $x + 2 = x - (-2)$, the synthetic division table for this problem takes the following form.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline & & -2 & 0 & -4 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & 2 & -3 \end{array} \quad \text{Thus the quotient is } x^2 + 2, \text{ and the remainder is } -3.$$

17. Since $x + 3 = x - (-3)$ and $x^3 - 8x + 2 = x^3 + 0x^2 - 8x + 2$, the synthetic division table for this problem takes the following form.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -3 & 1 & 0 & -8 & 2 \\ \hline & & -3 & 9 & -3 \\ \hline & 1 & -3 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \quad \text{Thus the quotient is } x^2 - 3x + 1, \text{ and the remainder is } -1.$$

19. Since $x^5 + 3x^3 - 6 = x^5 + 0x^4 + 3x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x - 6$, the synthetic division table for this problem takes the following form.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & -6 \\ \hline & & 1 & 1 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ \hline & 1 & 1 & 4 & 4 & 4 & -2 \end{array} \quad \text{Thus the quotient is } x^4 + x^3 + 4x^2 + 4x + 4, \\ \text{and the remainder is } -2.$$