$(x-1)$ is a factor of $(x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x + a)$. Find a.

When $(2x^3 - x^2 + ax + 12)$ is divided by $(x+1)$, the remainder is 2. Find a.

$(x-2)$ is a factor of $(x^3 - x^2 + x + a)$. Find a.

$(x+1)$ is a factor of $(3x^3 + ax^2 + x + 1)$. Find a.

When $(x^3 + x^2 + 5x + a)$ is divided by $(x-1)$, the remainder is 4. Find a.

When $(3x^3 - 2x^2 + ax + 7)$ is divided by $(x-1)$, the remainder is 1. Find a.

$(x+1)$ is a factor of (x^3+4x^2-x+a).
Find a.

$(x+1)$ is a factor of $(3x^3-x^2+a)$.
Find a.

$(x-2)$ is a factor of (x^3-2x^2+ax+2).
Find a.

$(x-1)$ is a factor of (x^3+2x^2+ax-5).
Find a.

$(x-2)$ is a factor of $(2x^3+ax^2-7x+6)$.
Find a.

When $(ax^3-4x^2+9x-35)$ is divided by $(x+2)$,
the remainder is 3. Find a.

When $(2x^3+ax^2-15x+19)$ is divided by $(x+2)$,
the remainder is 1. Find a.

When $(2x^3+ax^2-11x+4)$ is divided by $(x-1)$,
the remainder is 3. Find a.

When $(ax^3+x^2+5x+20)$ is divided by $(x+1)$,
the remainder is 7. Find a.

$(x-1)$ is a factor of $(2x^3+3x+a)$.
Find a.

When $(2x^3+ax^2-3x+a)$ is divided by $(x+1)$,
the remainder is 9. Find a.

When (x^3-2x^2+ax+1) is divided by $(x-1)$,
the remainder is 6. Find a.