valogat

1. **horner1**

   Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(2)$ for the polynomial

   $$P(x) = 3x^5 - 2x^4 - x^3 + x^2 + 1$$

   Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

   (a) 30 ✓
   (b) 31
   (c) 29
   (d) 28

2. **horner1**

   Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(-2)$ for the polynomial

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

   Then, the value under the degree 2 term is:

   (a) 2 ✓
   (b) 3
   (c) 1
   (d) 0

3. **horner1**

   Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(-3)$ for the polynomial

   $$P(x) = -x^4 + 4x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x$$

   Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

(a) 72 ✓

(b) 73

(c) 71

(d) 70

4. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(3)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = -2x^4 - 2x^2 - 1$$

Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

(a) -60 ✓

(b) -59

(c) -61

(d) -62

5. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(1)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = 4x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x + 1$$

Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

(a) -2 ✓

(b) -1

(c) -3

(d) -4

6. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(1)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = 3x^4 - 2x^2 - 1$$

Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

(a) 1 ✓
(b) 2
(c) 0
(d) −1

7. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(3)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = -x^5 - 3x^3 - x - 2$$

Then, the value under the degree 2 term is:

(a) −36 ✓
(b) −35
(c) −37
(d) −38

8. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(3)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = -x^5 + 4x^4 + x^2 - 2x + 2$$

Then, the value under the degree 2 term is:

(a) 10 ✓
(b) 11
(c) 9
(d) 8

9. **horner1**

3

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(1)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = -x^6 + 3x^5 - x^4 + 2x^3 - 2x^2 - 2x$$

Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

(a) -1 ✓
(b) 0
(c) -2
(d) -3

10. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(-3)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = -2x^6 + x^4 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$$

Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

(a) 453 ✓
(b) 454
(c) 452
(d) 451

11. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(3)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = -2x^6 + 2x^5 - 2x^4 + x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x + 1$$

Then, the value under the degree 3 term is:

(a) -41 ✓
(b) -40
(c) -42

(d) -43

12. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(3)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = x^5 + 3x^4 - 3x^2 - 1$$

Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

(a) 153 ✓
(b) 154
(c) 152
(d) 151

13. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(-1)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = -x^6 + 3x^5 - 3x^4 - 3x^3 - 4x^2 - 2$$

Then, the value under the degree 2 term is:

(a) -8 ✓
(b) -7
(c) -9
(d) -10

14. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(-2)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = 3x^6 - 2x^5 - 4x^3 + x^2$$

Then, the value under the degree 2 term is:

(a) 73 ✓

(b) 74

(c) 72

(d) 71

15. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(1)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = -x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2 - 4x - 1$$

Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

(a) -2 ✓

(b) -1

(c) -3

(d) -4

16. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(2)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = 2x^4 + 4x^2 + 1$$

Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

(a) 24 ✓

(b) 25

(c) 23

(d) 22

17. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(1)$ for the polynomial

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

Then, the value under the degree 2 term is:

(a) 4 ✓
(b) 5
(c) 3
(d) 2

18. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(-2)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = x^4 + 4x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x - 4$$

Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

(a) 12 ✓
(b) 13
(c) 11
(d) 10

19. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(3)$ for the polynomial

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

Then, the value under the degree 2 term is:

(a) 109 ✓
(b) 110
(c) 108
(d) 107

20. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(1)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = 3x^4 - 3x^3 - x^2 + 2x + 1$$

Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

(a) 1 ✓
(b) 2
(c) 0
(d) −1

21. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(3)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = -x^5 - x^4 - 2x^2 - 4$$

Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

(a) −114 ✓
(b) −113
(c) −115
(d) −116

22. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(3)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = -3x^4 + x^3 + 4x^2 + 2$$

Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

(a) −60 ✓
(b) −59
(c) −61

(d) -62

23. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(-1)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = -x^6 + 3x^5 + x^4 - 4x^3 - 2x + 4$$

Then, the value under the degree 2 term is:

(a) 1 ✓
(b) 2
(c) 0
(d) -1

24. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(-2)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = x^5 - 4x^3 - 4x - 4$$

Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

(a) -4 ✓
(b) -3
(c) -5
(d) -6

25. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(3)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = -x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 - 1$$

Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

(a) -42 ✓

(b) -41

(c) -43

(d) -44

26. **horner1**

    Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(-1)$ for the polynomial

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

    Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

    (a) 6 ✓

    (b) 7

    (c) 5

    (d) 4

27. **horner1**

    Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(1)$ for the polynomial

    $$P(x) = -x^4 - 3x^3 - 3x + 1$$

    Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

    (a) -7 ✓

    (b) -6

    (c) -8

    (d) -9

28. **horner1**

    Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(-1)$ for the polynomial

    $$P(x) = x^5 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 2$$

Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

(a) 0 ✓
(b) 1
(c) −1
(d) −2

29. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(3)$ for the polynomial

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

Then, the value under the degree 2 term is:

(a) −99 ✓
(b) −98
(c) −100
(d) −101

30. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(3)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = -x^4 + 3x^3 - x - 3$$

Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

(a) −1 ✓
(b) 0
(c) −2
(d) −3

31. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(1)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = x^6 + x^2 + 2x + 4$$

Then, the value under the degree 1 term is:

(a) 4 ✓
(b) 5
(c) 3
(d) 2

32. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(-2)$ for the polynomial

$$P(x) = -2x^6 - 2x^5 + 4x^2 - 2x - 4$$

Then, the value under the degree 3 term is:

(a) 8 ✓
(b) 9
(c) 7
(d) 6

33. **horner1**

Using Horners tabular method, we compute $P(3)$ for the polynomial

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

Then, the value under the degree 2 term is:

(a) 15 ✓
(b) 16
(c) 14

(d) 13