

## valogat

### 1. ertek

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(2) = 8 \quad H(-1) = -7 \quad H'(2) = 8$$

Then,  $H(-3) =$

- (a)  $-7$  ✓
- (b)  $-10$
- (c)  $-8$
- (d)  $-4$

### 2. ertek

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-3) = 22 \quad H(3) = 46 \quad H'(-3) = -20$$

Then,  $H(0) =$

- (a)  $-2$  ✓
- (b)  $0$
- (c)  $-1$
- (d)  $-4$

### 3. ertek

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-1) = -6 \quad H(2) = -21 \quad H'(-1) = 7$$

Then,  $H(3) =$

- (a)  $-42$  ✓

- (b)  $-45$
- (c)  $-39$
- (d)  $-38$

4. **ertekek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(4) = 21 \quad H(-4) = 13 \quad H'(4) = 9$$

Then,  $H(-3) =$

- (a)  $7$  ✓
- (b)  $4$
- (c)  $3$
- (d)  $8$

5. **ertekek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-3) = -17 \quad H(-1) = 3 \quad H'(-3) = 16$$

Then,  $H(2) =$

- (a)  $-12$  ✓
- (b)  $-9$
- (c)  $-8$
- (d)  $-13$

6. **ertekek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(4) = -84 \quad H(2) = -28 \quad H'(4) = -36$$

Then,  $H(3) =$

- (a)  $-52$  ✓
- (b)  $-51$
- (c)  $-54$
- (d)  $-55$

**7. ertekek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-4) = -72 \quad H(-3) = -41 \quad H'(-4) = 35$$

Then,  $H(3) =$

- (a)  $-23$  ✓
- (b)  $-27$
- (c)  $-25$
- (d)  $-20$

**8. ertekek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-2) = 2 \quad H(0) = -4 \quad H'(-2) = -9$$

Then,  $H(3) =$

- (a)  $32$  ✓
- (b)  $36$
- (c)  $34$
- (d)  $33$

**9. ertekek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(1) = -1 \quad H(-3) = -29 \quad H'(1) = -1$$

Then,  $H(-1) =$

- (a)  $-7$  ✓
- (b)  $-10$
- (c)  $-4$
- (d)  $-9$

10. **ertek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-2) = -15 \quad H(-3) = -34 \quad H'(-2) = 15$$

Then,  $H(1) =$

- (a)  $-6$  ✓
- (b)  $-7$
- (c)  $-4$
- (d)  $-3$

11. **ertek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(4) = 26 \quad H(-2) = -4 \quad H'(4) = 11$$

Then,  $H(3) =$

- (a)  $16$  ✓
- (b)  $17$
- (c)  $15$

(d) 12

12. **ertekek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-1) = -4 \quad H(-3) = -36 \quad H'(-1) = 10$$

Then,  $H(-2) =$

(a)  $-17$  ✓

(b)  $-14$

(c)  $-15$

(d)  $-19$

13. **ertekek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-1) = 9 \quad H(3) = 9 \quad H'(-1) = -8$$

Then,  $H(1) =$

(a)  $1$  ✓

(b)  $-2$

(c)  $4$

(d)  $0$

14. **ertekek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-2) = 14 \quad H(0) = 2 \quad H'(-2) = -14$$

Then,  $H(3) =$

(a)  $44$  ✓

- (b) 41
- (c) 46
- (d) 45

15. **ertekek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-3) = -43 \quad H(-2) = -20 \quad H'(-3) = 27$$

Then,  $H(4) =$

- (a) -50 ✓
- (b) -51
- (c) -47
- (d) -48

16. **ertekek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(4) = 31 \quad H(-1) = 1 \quad H'(4) = 11$$

Then,  $H(-2) =$

- (a) 1 ✓
- (b) -2
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

17. **ertekek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-2) = 0 \quad H(3) = -20 \quad H'(-2) = 6$$

Then,  $H(0) =$

- (a) 4 ✓
- (b) 6
- (c) 8
- (d) 0

18. **ertek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(4) = -41 \quad H(2) = -9 \quad H'(4) = -22$$

Then,  $H(-2) =$

- (a) -17 ✓
- (b) -20
- (c) -19
- (d) -15

19. **ertek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(4) = -67 \quad H(-2) = -13 \quad H'(4) = -33$$

Then,  $H(3) =$

- (a) -38 ✓
- (b) -41
- (c) -36
- (d) -35

20. **ertek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(1) = 0 \quad H(3) = 0 \quad H'(1) = -2$$

Then,  $H(-2) =$

- (a) 15 ✓
- (b) 11
- (c) 19
- (d) 18

21. **ertek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(1) = -3 \quad H(0) = 1 \quad H'(1) = -7$$

Then,  $H(-4) =$

- (a) -43 ✓
- (b) -42
- (c) -44
- (d) -46

22. **ertek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-3) = -22 \quad H(-4) = -33 \quad H'(-3) = 10$$

Then,  $H(-1) =$

- (a) -6 ✓
- (b) -7
- (c) -5



(d)  $-9$

23. **ertekek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(0) = 4 \quad H(1) = 2 \quad H'(0) = -1$$

Then,  $H(3) =$

(a)  $-8$  ✓

(b)  $-5$

(c)  $-4$

(d)  $-12$

24. **ertekek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-1) = 2 \quad H(0) = -3 \quad H'(-1) = -8$$

Then,  $H(2) =$

(a)  $5$  ✓

(b)  $3$

(c)  $1$

(d)  $6$

25. **ertekek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(2) = -3 \quad H(-4) = -57 \quad H'(2) = -9$$

Then,  $H(-3) =$

(a)  $-33$  ✓

- (b)  $-30$
- (c)  $-36$
- (d)  $-29$

**26. ertekek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-4) = 28 \quad H(-2) = 8 \quad H'(-4) = -14$$

Then,  $H(3) =$

- (a)  $28$  ✓
- (b)  $24$
- (c)  $32$
- (d)  $27$

**27. ertekek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-2) = 18 \quad H(1) = 0 \quad H'(-2) = -12$$

Then,  $H(3) =$

- (a)  $8$  ✓
- (b)  $11$
- (c)  $5$
- (d)  $9$

**28. ertekek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-2) = 5 \quad H(2) = 21 \quad H'(-2) = -8$$

Then,  $H(-1) =$

- (a) 0 ✓
- (b) 4
- (c) -2
- (d) -4

29. **ertek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-1) = -6 \quad H(3) = -6 \quad H'(-1) = 4$$

Then,  $H(2) =$

- (a) -3 ✓
- (b) -5
- (c) -6
- (d) 0

30. **ertek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-1) = 5 \quad H(-2) = 11 \quad H'(-1) = -5$$

Then,  $H(1) =$

- (a) -1 ✓
- (b) 3
- (c) -4
- (d) 2

31. **ertek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(2) = 22 \quad H(-2) = 14 \quad H'(2) = 18$$

Then,  $H(-1) =$

- (a) 4 ✓
- (b) 8
- (c) 7
- (d) 3

**32. ertek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-4) = 2 \quad H(-1) = -4 \quad H'(-4) = -5$$

Then,  $H(3) =$

- (a) 16 ✓
- (b) 20
- (c) 13
- (d) 18

**33. ertek**

If  $H$  is the minimal degree polynomial, for which:

$$H(-3) = 14 \quad H(0) = -1 \quad H'(-3) = -11$$

Then,  $H(-4) =$

- (a) 27 ✓
- (b) 24
- (c) 31

(d) 25