

Valutazione di polinomi di primo grado in una variabile

Periodo 1 - UdA 3-4

Valutare i seguenti polinomi per i valori indicati

1. $P(x) = 3x + 3$ $P(2)$ $P(3)$ $P(1)$

2. $Q(x) = -2x - 2$ $Q(-2)$ $Q(-3)$ $Q(4)$

3. $P(x) = -3x + 3$ $P(-3)$ $P(3)$ $P(-2)$

4. $Q(x) = 2x - 1$ $Q(-5)$ $Q(-3)$ $Q(2)$

5. $P(x) = -x + 2$ $P(-4)$ $P(2)$ $P(0)$

6. $Q(x) = x - 5$ $Q(-2)$ $Q(3)$ $Q(2)$

7. $P(x) = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{4}$ $P\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$ $P\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)$ $P(0)$

8. $Q(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x - 2$ $Q\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$ $Q\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ $Q(2)$

9. $P(x) = -2x - \frac{3}{2}$ $P\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$ $P(-1)$ $P\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)$

10. $Q(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$ $Q(-1)$ $Q\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)$ $Q\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$

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|-----|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 11. | $P(x) = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}$ | $P(2)$ | $P\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)$ | $P\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)$ |
| 12. | $Q(x) = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{2}{3}$ | $Q\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ | $Q\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)$ | $Q(-2)$ |
| 13. | $P(x) = \frac{3}{5}x$ | $P(1)$ | $P\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)$ | $P\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)$ |
| 14. | $Q(x) = -\frac{4}{3}x + 2$ | $Q\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$ | $Q\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)$ | $Q\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)$ |
| 15. | $P(x) = \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{2}{3}$ | $P(-1)$ | $P(-2)$ | $P\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)$ |
| 16. | $Q(x) = \frac{5}{6}x - 1$ | $Q(3)$ | $Q\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)$ | $Q\left(-\frac{3}{10}\right)$ |
| 17. | $P(x) = -4x - \frac{1}{2}$ | $P\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ | $P\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ | $P\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)$ |
| 18. | $Q(x) = -\frac{5}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}$ | $Q(-1)$ | $Q(2)$ | $Q\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)$ |
| 19. | $P(x) = -\frac{7}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}$ | $P\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ | $P(2)$ | $P\left(-\frac{5}{7}\right)$ |
| 20. | $Q(x) = -\frac{2}{7}x + \frac{1}{2}$ | $Q\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ | $Q\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ | $Q\left(\frac{7}{4}\right)$ |

SOLUZIONI

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[1] $P(2) = 9 \ P(3) = 12 \ P(1) = 6$

[2] $Q(-2) = 2 \ Q(-3) = 4 \ Q(4) = -10$

[3] $P(-3) = 12 \ P(3) = -6 \ P(-2) = 9$

[4] $Q(-5) = -11 \ Q(-3) = -7 \ Q(2) = 3$

[5] $P(-4) = 6 \ P(2) = 0 \ P(0) = 2$

[6] $Q(-2) = -7 \ Q(3) = -2 \ Q(2) = -3$

[7] $P\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4} \ P\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) = -\frac{5}{12} \ P(0) = -\frac{1}{4}$

[8] $Q\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = -\frac{11}{4} \ Q\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{7}{4} \ Q(2) = -3$

[9] $P\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = -2 \ P(-1) = \frac{1}{2} \ P\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$

[10] $Q(-1) = \frac{2}{3} \ Q\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{6} \ Q\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

[11] $P(2) = 2 \ P\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \ P\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = 0$

[12] $Q\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = 1 \ Q\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \ Q(-2) = \frac{1}{6}$

[13] $P(1) = \frac{3}{5} \ P\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = -\frac{2}{5} \ P\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

[14] $Q\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = 1 \ Q\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = 4 \ Q\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) = \frac{8}{9}$

[15] $P(-1) = \frac{1}{2} \ P(-2) = \frac{1}{3} \ P\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{5}{9}$

[16] $Q(3) = \frac{3}{2} \ Q\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = -\frac{2}{3} \ Q\left(-\frac{3}{10}\right) = -\frac{5}{4}$

[17] $P\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{5}{2} \ P\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2} \ P\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{5}{2}$

[18] $Q(-1) = \frac{7}{3} \ Q(2) = -\frac{8}{3} \ Q\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) = 2$

[19] $P\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{3}{8} \ P(2) = -3 \ P\left(-\frac{5}{7}\right) = \frac{7}{4}$

[20] $Q\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{14} \ Q\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{9}{14} \ Q\left(\frac{7}{4}\right) = 0$