The *poly* tool returns the coefficients of a polynomial with the given sequence of roots.

\[
\text{print numpy.poly([-1, 1, 1, 10])}
\]

#Output : [ 1 -11 9 11 -10]

The *roots* tool returns the roots of a polynomial with the given coefficients.

\[
\text{print numpy.roots([1, 0, -1])}
\]

#Output : [-1. 1.]

The *polyint* tool returns an antiderivative (indefinite integral) of a polynomial.

\[
\text{print numpy.polyint([1, 1, 1])}
\]

#Output : [ 0.33333333 0.5 1. 0.]

The *polyder* tool returns the derivative of the specified order of a polynomial.

\[
\text{print numpy.polyder([1, 1, 1, 1])}
\]

#Output : [3 2 1]

The *polyval* tool evaluates the polynomial at specific value.

\[
\text{print numpy.polyval([1, -2, 0, 2], 4)}
\]

#Output : 34

The *polyfit* tool fits a polynomial of a specified order to a set of data using a least-squares approach.

\[
\text{print numpy.polyfit([0,1,-1, 2, -2], [0,1,1, 4, 4], 2)}
\]

#Output : [ 1.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 -3.97205465e-16]

The functions *polyadd*, *polysub*, *polymul*, and *polydiv* also handle proper addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of polynomial coefficients, respectively.

**Task**

You are given the coefficients of a polynomial \( P \).
Your task is to find the value of $P$ at point $x$.

**Input Format**

The first line contains the space separated value of the coefficients in $P$.
The second line contains the value of $x$.

**Output Format**

Print the desired value.

**Sample Input**

```
1.1 2 3
0
```

**Sample Output**

```
3.0
```