E. If x and n are integers then

$$(1-x)^n (2-x)^{2n} (3-x)^{3n} (4-x)^{4n} (5-x)^{5n}$$

is

(a) negative when $n > 5$ and $x < 5$,
(b) negative when n is odd and $x > 5$,
(c) negative when n is a multiple of 3 and $x > 5$,
(d) negative when n is even and $x < 5$.