3

$$P_3(x) = e^0 \cdot \left[\frac{x-1}{0-1} \cdot \frac{x-2}{0-2} \cdot \frac{x-3}{0-3}\right] + e^1 \left[\frac{x-0}{1-0} \cdot \frac{x-2}{1-2} \cdot \frac{x-3}{1-3}\right] + \cdots$$

$$\cdots + e^2 \cdot \left[\frac{x-0}{2-0} \cdot \frac{x-1}{2-1} \cdot \frac{x-3}{2-3}\right] + e^3 \left[\frac{x-0}{3-0} \cdot \frac{x-1}{3-1} \cdot \frac{x-2}{3-2}\right]$$

$$P_3(x) = 1 \cdot \left[-(x-1)\tfrac{1}{2}(x-2)\tfrac{1}{3}(x-3)\right] + e^1 \left[x\left(-(x-2)\tfrac{1}{2}(x-3)\right] + \cdots\right.$$

$$\cdots + e^2 \cdot \left[\tfrac{1}{2} x\,(x-1)(-x+3)\right] + e^3 \left[\tfrac{1}{3} x\,\tfrac{1}{2}(x-1)\cdot(x-2)\right]$$

$$P_3(x) = \boxed{\begin{aligned} &-\tfrac{1}{6}(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) + \cdots \\ \cdots &+ \tfrac{e}{2} x(-x+2)(-x+3) + \cdots \\ \cdots &+ \tfrac{e^2}{2} x(x-1)(-x+3) + \cdots \\ \cdots &+ \tfrac{e^3}{6} x(x-1)(x-2) \end{aligned}}$$

BELIEVE THE NEXT STEP WILL HELP

YOUR DEGREE IS AT RISK

$e^t / 1+e^x$

1
2 (2)
3 ✓
4 (4)
5 (5)
6 (6)
7 (7)
8 (8)
9 - 19/10
10 COND. CONV.
11 CONV.
12
13
14
15
16
17
18