For $x \in \mathbb{R}$ we define

$$f_0(x) := 0$$
 $g_0(x) := 1$ $h_0(x) := e$ (1)
 $f_0(x) := 1$ $g_0(x) := x$ $h_0(x) := e^x$
 $f_0(x) := 2$ $g_0(x) := x^2$ $h_0(x) := e^{x^2}$

and similarly

$$f_k(x) := k$$
 $g_k(x) := x^k$ $h_0(x) := e^{x^k}$ (2)

for $k \geq 3$. Equation (1) can be obtained by plugging in k = 0 in (2).