

3.27

b) BERÄKNA $D^n(x^3 e^x)$.

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$$(*) \quad D^n(f(x)g(x)) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} D^k f(x) \cdot D^{n-k} g(x)$$

I VÅRT FALL ÄR $f(x) = x^3$, $g(x) = e^x$.

$$D^0(f(x)) = x^3, \quad D^1(f(x)) = 3x^2, \quad D^2(f(x)) = 6x, \quad D^3(f(x)) = 6$$

$$D^k(f(x)) = 0 \quad \text{OM } k=4, 5, 6, \dots$$

$$D^k(g(x)) = e^x \quad \text{FÖR } k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

SÄTT IN I (*):

$$D^n(x^3 e^x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} D^k(x^3) D^{n-k}(e^x) =$$

$$= \binom{n}{0} x^3 \cdot e^x + \binom{n}{1} 3x^2 e^x + \binom{n}{2} 6x e^x + \binom{n}{3} 6 \cdot e^x + \binom{n}{4} \cdot 0 \cdot e^x + 0 + \dots$$

$$= e^x \cdot \left[\frac{n!}{0!(n-0)!} x^3 + \frac{n!}{1!(n-1)!} 3x^2 + \frac{n!}{2!(n-2)!} 6x + \frac{n!}{3!(n-3)!} 6 \right] \quad \text{ALLA TERMER BLIR 0!}$$

$$= e^x \cdot \left[x^3 + n \cdot 3x^2 + \frac{n \cdot (n-1)}{2} \cdot 6x + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3 \cdot 2} \cdot 6 \right]$$

$$= e^x \cdot \left[x^3 + 3nx^2 + 3n(n-1)x + n(n-1)(n-2) \right]$$

$$\text{SVAR: } D^n(x^3 e^x) = e^x \cdot \left[x^3 + 3nx^2 + 3n(n-1)x + n(n-1)(n-2) \right]$$
