7.
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \begin{vmatrix} y = -2 + 4 \cdot \frac{x - a}{b - a} \\ dy = \frac{5}{b - a} dx \end{vmatrix} \times = \frac{(y + 2)(b - a)}{5} + \alpha = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{2} f\left(\frac{(y + 2)(b - a)}{5} + \alpha\right) \cdot \frac{1}{5}(b - a) \cdot dy = \frac{7}{5}(b - a) \int_{-2}^{2} f\left(\frac{(y + 2)(b - a)}{5} + \alpha\right) dy$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{2} f\left(\frac{(y + 2)(b - a)}{5} + \alpha\right) \cdot \frac{1}{5}(b - a) \cdot dy = \frac{7}{5}(b - a) \int_{-2}^{2} f\left(\frac{(y + 2)(b - a)}{5} + \alpha\right) dy$$

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$$= \int_{-2}^{2} f\left(\frac{(y + 2)(b - a)}{5} + \alpha\right) \cdot \frac{1}{5}(b - a) \cdot dy = \frac{7}{5}(b - a) \cdot \frac{1}{5}(b -$$

2. Pohazai ze
$$a_n(f) = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k)$$

ma read I not voto goly jest knachotura interpologyman

(=) Zaktodowny
$$an(f)$$
 interpologina
Polarienz, ze jej vzerol $n+1$
 $an(f) = \int_{cd}^{b} L_{n}^{f}(x) dx$

Winy w & Un

Wholy
$$w(x) = L_n(x)$$

Cayli rand Qm 71 m+1

Be ella kazolego vielomiamu stopnia «n bradratura jest deltadnor

$$(\Rightarrow)$$

Polarier, že jest ono interpolacyjna

Weiny downlose f(x) t. z. f(x) & Um

Whody

$$f(x) = L_n^f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) \lambda_i$$

 $\lambda_{i}(x) =
\begin{cases}
\frac{\pi}{x} & \frac{x - x_{k}}{x_{i} - x_{k}} \\
\frac{x - x_{k}}{x_{i}} & \frac{x - x_{k}}{x_{i}}
\end{cases}$

Xx - westy interpologi

Mozno zauwożyć, że!

$$\lambda_i(x_i) = 0$$
 do $i \neq l$

Rospotrzny kwadraturą olka funkcji 2;

$$Q(\lambda_i) = \int \lambda_i = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k \lambda_i (x_k) = A_i$$

 \Rightarrow $A_i = \int_a^b \lambda_i$

Styrien 2: 8 = n czyli kwadraturę możeny zopisać bez reszty

bagh

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} A_{i} f(x_{i}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} {b \choose 2i} f(x_{i}) \in \text{hwadratura interpolary} \text{ me}$$

3 Polozać, že rzad kwadratary $a_n(f) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} A_k f(x_k)$ nie przebouca 2n.t2

Pokazie, že istnieje vielomian rzeolu 2n+2 olla którego nie zochodzi $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} A_k f(x_k)$.

Weing wielomian $f(x) = ((x-x_0), ...(x-x_n))^2$ test on regolu 2n+2

f(x) > 0Obs x rozingch od miejsc zenonych f(x) > 0

Wiec many:

f f(x) ≥0

Pomosto many:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} A_k f(x_k) = 0$$

bo x sa miejscami zerowymi

Czyli $\int_{0}^{b} f(x) \neq \sum_{k=0}^{n} A_{k} f(x_{k})$

Wzór interpolacyjny :

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} y_i \frac{x - x_j}{1}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} y_i \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$$

Aly strymai verty nowwoodleyle very $x_k = a + h \cdot k$ gobie $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$

Witsday

$$\sum_{i=6}^{n} y_{i} \frac{n}{j=0} \frac{x-(\alpha+h_{i}j)}{(\alpha+h_{i})-(\alpha+h_{j})} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} y_{i} \frac{n}{j=0} \frac{x-\alpha-h_{j}}{h(i-j)}$$

$$= \sum_{i=6}^{n} y_{i} \frac{n}{j=0} \frac{x-\alpha-h_{j}}{h(i-j)}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} L_{n}(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(x_{k}) f(x_{k}) f(x_{k-j}) f(x_{k-j})$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(x_i) h \int_{0}^{n} \frac{1}{j=0} \frac{t-j}{k-j} dt$$

$$A_{k} = h \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{j^{2}} dt$$

$$A_{k} = h \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1!} \frac{t-j}{k-j} olt$$

$$V = n - t \quad dt = -dv$$

$$t = n - v$$

$$A_{k} = -h \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{110} \frac{n-v-j}{k-j} dv$$

$$A_{k} = h \int_{0}^{n} \frac{n}{11} \frac{n-j-v}{(n-j)-(n-k)} dv$$

$$j \neq k$$

$$A_{k} = h \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{u}{V = 0} \frac{v' - v}{v' - (n-k)} dv$$

$$v \neq n-k$$

$$A_{k} = h \int_{0}^{m} \frac{m}{V' = 0} \frac{V - V'}{(m - k) - V'} dV$$

$$V' \neq m - k$$

$$V=t'$$

$$A_{k}=h\int_{v=0}^{n}\frac{1}{(n-k)-v'}\text{ off}$$

$$A_{k} = h \int_{V=0}^{n} \frac{t - V}{k - V} dt' = A_{k'} = A_{n-k}$$

$$V \neq k'$$

7 Polouzaí
$$\frac{A_{k}}{(k-\alpha)}$$
 rymierne

$$A_{k} = \frac{b^{-\alpha}}{n} \int_{0}^{n} \frac{1}{i!} \frac{t-j}{k-j} dt$$

$$\frac{A_{k}}{(k-\alpha)} = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} \frac{1}{j!} \frac{t-j}{k-j} dt = \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{j!} \frac{1}{k-j} \int_{0}^{n} \frac{1}{j!} t-j dt$$

$$\frac{A_{k}}{(k-\alpha)} = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} \frac{1}{j!} \frac{t-j}{k-j} dt = \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{j!} \frac{1}{k-j} \int_{0}^{n} \frac{1}{j!} t-j dt$$

$$\frac{A_{k}}{(k-\alpha)} = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} \frac{1}{j!} \frac{t-j}{k-j} dt = \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{j!} \int_{0}^{n} \frac{1}{j!} t-j dt$$

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$$\frac{A_{k}}{(k-\alpha)} = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} \frac{1}{j!} \frac{1}{k-j} dt = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} \frac{1}{j!} dt = \frac{1}{n} \int$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \psi(t) dt = W(n) - W(Q) = \left(\frac{1}{n+1} n^{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + x_{0} n \right) - 0$$

$$e$$

$$2 (1)(2)(3) \frac{A_k}{(b-a)} \in Q$$