Intégration
(Newton $I = \int u(x) dx \approx \int \frac{u^h(x)}{u^h(x)} dx = \sum_{i=0}^{m} U_i \int \frac{di(x)}{dx} dx$ Cotes) $I = \int u(x) dx \approx \int \frac{u^h(x)}{u^h(x)} dx = \sum_{i=0}^{m} U_i \int \frac{di(x)}{u^h(x)} dx$ $I = \int u(x) dx \approx \int \frac{u^h(x)}{u^h(x)} dx = \int u(x) \int u(x) dx$ The $I = \int u(x) dx \approx \int u(x) \int u(x) dx$ The $I = \int u(x) dx \approx \int u(x) dx$ The $I = \int u(x) dx \approx \int u(x) dx$ The $I = \int u(x) dx \approx \int u(x) dx$ The $I = \int u(x) dx \approx \int u(x) dx$ The $I = \int u(x) dx \approx \int u(x) dx$ The $I = \int u(x) dx \approx \int u(x) dx$ The $I = \int u(x) dx \approx \int u(x) dx$ The $I = \int u(x) dx \approx \int u(x) dx$ The $I = \int u(x) dx \approx \int u(x) dx$ The $I = \int u(x) dx \approx \int u(x) dx$ The $I = \int u(x) dx$ $\int u^{h}(x) dx = \int u^{h}(\S) \frac{dx}{d\S} d\S$ $a \qquad 1 - 1$ $X(\S) = \S \frac{b-a}{2} + \frac{b+a}{2} \stackrel{> b-a}{=} 2$ choix des Xi i = 0. m. · equidistents | Xi-Xi-1=h trouver X_i tels que $\frac{2}{2j+1} = \overline{Z} \quad W_K \times X_K^2$ $0 = \overline{Z} \quad W_K \times X_K^2$ $= \overline{Z} \quad W_K \times X_K^2$ 1> m+1 joints donnen un degil de picasion 2m+1 > Combinaison linéaire des résultats en O(h') jour obtenir une méthode en $O(h^{min}) = elimination$ d'un terme d'encur dons le dulp de Toylor (h4) Extrapolation Richardson h Fo,0 (h2) (b(h3) (6(h4)) $F_{1,K} = \frac{1}{F_{1,K-1}} - \frac{1}{2^{K}} \frac{F_{1-9,K-1}}{F_{1-9,K-1}} \frac{h/2}{h/4} \frac{F_{2,0}}{F_{2,0}} \frac{F_{2,1}}{F_{2,2}} \frac{F_{2,2}}{F_{2,3}} \frac{F_$





