## Kwadratung (cathowanie)

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = 7 = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$(x^n)^1 = nx^{n-1}$$

$$(\sin x)^1 = \cos x$$

$$(\cos x)^1 = -\sin x$$

$$(\operatorname{coretan} x)^1 = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\int (\cos x + \frac{1}{1+x^2}) dx - \cot k a \text{ nieomacrona}$$

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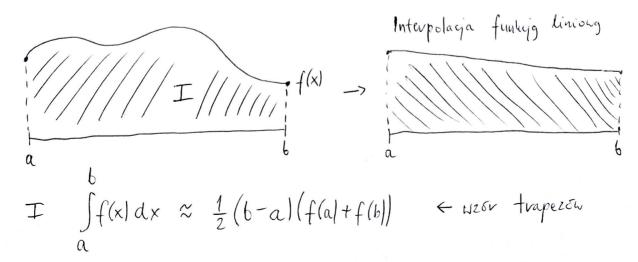
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Metody Odicrania catel:

- · podstavianie
- · pnez części

Problem Oblicaeure  $I = \int_{\alpha}^{6} f(x) dx$  dla danych  $f \in C[a,b]$ ,  $a,b \in \mathbb{R}$ .



$$Q_{n}(f) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} A_{k} f(x_{k}) \approx I(f)$$

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$$Q_n(f+g) = Q_n(f) + Q_n(g)$$
  
 $Q_n(af) = \alpha Q_n(f)$ 

We wrone trapezon: 
$$x_0 = a$$
,  $x_1 = b$ ,  $A_0 = A_1 = \frac{b-a}{2}$ .

$$R_n(f) := I(f) - Q_n(f)$$

1° 
$$\int e^{x} dx$$
  $\begin{cases} x_{0} = 3 \\ x_{1} = 5 \\ A_{0} = -1 \\ A_{1} = 1 \end{cases}$ 

r jest nødem hvadrahny jesti:

• 
$$\forall w \in \prod_{r=1} \mathbb{R}_n(u) = 0$$

Rigd wrom tuperes mynosi 2. (n = 1)

Wzőr Simpsona 
$$(n=2)$$
 $a \qquad a+b \qquad b$ 

$$X_0 = \alpha$$

$$X_1 = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{h}{3}$$

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$$Q_{2}(f) = \frac{6-a}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} f(a) + \frac{4}{3} f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{1}{3} f(6) \right)$$

← interpolação hoadratoca v trech punhtach

Regd Evoly Simpsona to 4, a evige delitademe moina oblicingé cathé nahvet 3. stopnia.

Threndzenie: Rzyd hundvatny  $Q_n(f) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} A_k f(x_k)$  nie prehvacza 2n+2.

Kendratur nedu 4 na 2 egetach (dla prediata [-1,1]):

$$x_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{37}}{3}, x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{37}}{3}$$
 $A_0 = 1, A_1 = 1$ 
 $f(x_0) + f(x_1) \approx \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx$ 

Kwadrahny interpolacyjne:

 $Q_n(f) = \int L_n(x) dx, gdrie L_n jest welomianem interpolojogyan$   $funligg f u punlitæd x_0, ..., x_n.$ 

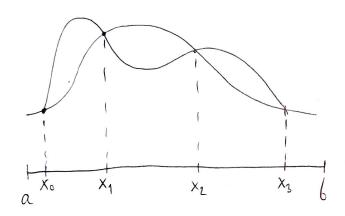
$$L_{n}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(x_{k}) \lambda_{k}(x), \quad \lambda_{k}(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ j\neq k}}^{n} \frac{x - x_{j}}{x_{k} - x_{j}} \in \Pi_{n}$$

$$Q_{n}(f) = \int_{a}^{b} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(x_{k}) \lambda_{k}(x) \right] dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \left( f(x_{k}) \cdot \int_{a}^{b} \lambda_{k}(x) dx \right) =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n} A_{k} f(x_{k}) dx = \int_{a}^{b} \lambda_{k}(x) dx$$

Knadvahun interpolacyjna ma nyd > n+1.

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \approx Q_{n}(f) = \int_{a}^{b} L_{n}[f](x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n} A_{k} f(x_{k}) \qquad (A_{k} \text{ jal uyiej})$$



Kwadvahua Nentona - Cotesa (cryli z vyrtami wmoodlegitymi)
$$X_{k} = a + k \cdot \frac{b-a}{n} = a + kh \quad (h := \frac{b-a}{n})$$

Threndur: Kudvatura intupdacyjna ma ngd > n+1.

Thierdranic: Jesti hundratura Qua (liniona) ma myd > n+1, to jest ona hundratury interpolacyjng.

$$n=1$$
 => wish tupers 2  
 $n=2$  => wish Simpsona 4  
 $n=3$  => 11 reguta 3/8" 4  
 $n=4$  6  
 $n=5$  6

Tuendzenie: Resita Pn kwadratung Newtona - Cotesa nyrain sig vroum:

$$R_{n}(f) = \begin{cases} \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x)}{(n+1)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ nicepanyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{n+1}(x) dx &: n \text{ panyste} \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(n)}{(n+2)!} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} x p_{$$

Whiosel: Rzgd Qn =  $\begin{cases} n+1 : n \text{ niepanyste} \\ n+2 : n \text{ panyste} \end{cases}$ 

Resita wrom trapezon;

Sita wrom respects,
$$L_{1}(f) = I(f) - Q_{1}(f) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx - \int_{a}^{b} L_{1}(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} (f(x) - L_{1}(x))dx = \int_{a}^{b} f[x_{1}x_{0}, x_{1}] p_{2}(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} f[x_{1}a_{1}b](x-a)(x-b)dx = \int_{a}^{b} f[x_{1}a_{1}b] \cdot \int_{a}^{b} (x-a)(x-b)dx = \int_{a}^{b} f[x_{1}a_{1}b] \cdot \int_{a}^{b} (x-a)(x-b)dx = \int_{a}^{c} f[x_{1}a_{1}b] \cdot \int_{a}^{b} f[x_{1}a_{1}b] \cdot \int_{a}^$$