```
\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx = 2 = I f(-1) + 2 f(x_0) + 3 f(x_0)

\frac{f(x)=x, m}{\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx} = 0 = f(x) + 2f(x) + 3f(x)

          \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1 + 242x_1^2 + 3x_1^2}{2}
          解得 \begin{cases} X_1 = 0.06899 \\ X_2 = 0.1266 \end{cases}   \overrightarrow{X}   \begin{cases} X_1 = -0.2899 \\ X_2 = 0.5266 \end{cases}
            全+(X)=X3, M)
            \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx = 0, f(-1) + 2f(x) + 3f(x)
            二原求积公前具有2次精度
    ス解:全f(x)=1,例 C = \frac{b-a}{90} (7t32t12t32t7) = b-a = \int_a^b f(x) dx
    当f(x) = X, X^2, X^3, X^4, X^5时,均存在

\frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} = \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (f(x) = X^2)
\frac{b^3 - a^3}{3} = \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (f(x) = X^2)
\frac{b^3 - a^3}{3} = \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (f(x) = X^2)
\frac{b^3 - a^3}{3} = \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (f(x) = X^2)
      \frac{b^b - a^b}{b} = \int_a^b f(x) dx \ (f(x) = x^5)
  当+(X)=X6时,有
C= b-a [7a6+32(3atb)6+12(atb)6+32(at3b)6+766]
 =\frac{b-a}{90}\left(\frac{825}{64}a^{6}+\frac{405}{32}a^{5}b+\frac{1710}{128}a^{4}b^{2}+\frac{195}{16}a^{3}b^{3}+\frac{1710}{128}a^{2}b^{4}+\frac{405}{32}ab^{5}\right)
                         +8466) + 67-07 = 16x8dx
```

八柯特斯公式最高具有上次代数精度

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} [f(b) + f'(\eta)(x-b)] dx$$

$$= f(b) (b-a) - \frac{f'(\eta)}{2} (b-a)^{2}$$

$$II$$

|Rn(+)|=|
$$\frac{b-a}{12}h^2f''(\eta)$$
|≤| $\frac{1}{12}(h)^2e$ |<| $\frac{1}{12}(h)^2e$ |≤| $\frac{1}{12}(h)^2e$ |<| $\frac{1}{12}(h)^2e$

农用复合辛普森公式,得

改用复合字音称公孙,将
$$P_n(f) = -\frac{b-a}{2880}h^4f(\eta)$$
 $f(\eta) = e^{\eta}$ 为 $E(0.1)$