

So 
$$f$$
 as an foreign our se pende example content.

$$f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{(x-a)^p}$$
where  $0 \le p \le 1$  y  $g$  as continuo en  $f(a,b)$ , enforces  $b$  integral, impropriate that  $f(a,b)$  is a superior  $f(a,b)$  in the second  $f(a,b)$  in the second  $f(a,b)$  is a superior  $f(a,b)$  in the second  $f(a,b)$  in the second  $f(a,b)$  is a superior  $f(a,b)$  in the second  $f(a,b)$  in the second  $f(a,b)$  is a  $f(a,b)$  in  $f(a,b)$  in

Para la integral calcularemos una aproximación usando la regla compresta de Simpson définimos la signiente finevoir.  $\frac{g(x) - P_4(x)}{H(x)} = \frac{g(x) - P_4(x)}{(x - a)^p}, \quad \text{si} \quad a < x \le b$ si  $\chi = 0$ En esta nueva Rinción aplicamos la regla compuesta de Simpson. Ejemplo. Usar la regla compresta de Simpson con h=0.25 para aproximar de grado 4 al rededor de x=0. (para g(x)).  $P_{4}(x) = 2(0) + 2(0)x + 2'(0)x^{2} + 2''(0)x^{3} + 2''(0)$  $\Rightarrow P_{4}(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{3}}{6} + \frac{x^{4}}{2^{4}}$  $\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{1} \frac{e^{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{e^{x} - P_{4}(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{P_{4}(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx. \qquad \Rightarrow Calcularemos las dos integrales.$ Calculamos la segunda integral.  $2 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{21} + \frac{1}{108} \approx 2.923544974$ 

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Ahora aproximamos \int_{0}^{1} \frac{e^{x} - P_{4}(x)}{Jx^{3}} dx.
                                                                0< x < 1
Definimos:
                                                                  X=0
 Aproximamos S, H(x) dx, para esto usamos la regla compresta de Simpson.
Teorema: Si f \in C^4[a,b], n es par, h = b-a, x_j = a+jh para cada j = 0,1,...,n. Existe \mu \in (a,b) + d^n q \nu e:
                 \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} \left[ f(a) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} f(\chi_{2j}) + 4 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} f(\chi_{2j-1}) + f(b) \right]
                                  -\frac{b-a}{180} h^4 f^{(4)}(\mu).
                     \begin{array}{c} \chi_o = 0 \\ \chi_1 = 0.25 \end{array}
 h = 0.25
 \int_{0}^{1} H(x) dx \approx 0.25 \left[ H(0) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{1} H(\chi_{2j}) + 4 \sum_{j=1}^{2} H(\chi_{2j-1}) + H(1) \right]
                            0 + 2H(\chi_2) + 4H(\chi_1) + 4H(\chi_3) + H(1)
                   6.25 \Gamma_0 + 2 H(0.5) + 4 H(0.25) + 4 H(0.75) + H(1)
              = \underbrace{6.25}_{3} \left[ 2(0.0004013) + 4(0.00001697) + 4(0.00260260594) \right]
                                                                               + 0.00994849512
              \approx 0.00176911657
   \int_{0}^{1} \frac{e^{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \approx 0.00176911657 + 2.923544974
i. \int_{0}^{x} \frac{e^{x}}{1} dx \approx 2.925314091
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