```
5.1.1 - f'(x) = f(x+n) - f(x) + f(x
                                                                       e(1) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} (1) \cdot .05 \cdot \int_{0}^{1} (1)
e(1) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} (1) \cdot .05 \cdot \int_{0}^{1} (1)
e(1) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} (1) \cdot .05 \cdot \int_{0}^{1} (1)
              5,1.7 - f(x-n) = f(x) - hf(x) + = f(u)
                                                                                                                           h f'(x) = f(x) - f(x-h) + b= f"c
                                                                                                                        f(x) = f(x) - f(x-h) + n/2 f "(4)
                                                                                                                                               f(x) = 50- 50-h)
                                                                                                                                               ex) = \f'()
                     5.2. | a^{m} | \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx = \frac{h}{2} (y_{0} + y_{0} + 2 \frac{y_{0}}{2}) | h = (b - a)/m = (1 - 0)/(1 - 1)
                                                                                                  m=2 h=(1-0)/2=\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx = \frac{1}{4}(0^{2}+1^{2}+2,\frac{5}{2}(\frac{1}{2})^{2}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         b=(1-0)/4= 4 (x2dx=8(02+12,2.12)2+2.13)2+2.13)2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       actual So x2dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 lo = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0 = \frac{1}{3}
                                                                                                                                    error (m=4) = (3- 1/3=) = = = = (0104)
                                                                                                                                    error (m=2)= 13-3 = 1.0417)
                                                                                                                                \frac{(2\pi)^{2}(m-1)^{2}}{\int_{0}^{2\pi}(-1)^{2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{166}\right)^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{166}\right)^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{166}\right)^{2\pi} + \left
                                                                                                     enor (m=4) = |1-,9871/-2.0129]
                                                                                                       error (m=2) = |1-,9481 = 1.0519]
                                                                                                      cord (mx1) = 11-,7854 = ,2146
```