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$$\begin{cases}
\frac{d^2 \overline{D}}{dx^2} = 4 \overline{\Pi} P(x) \\
\overline{\Phi}(0) = 5 \\
\overline{\Phi}(3) = 4
\end{cases}$$

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x \in [0,1] \\ 1, x \in (1,2] \\ 0, x \in (2,3] \end{cases}$$

[0,3] = x -> \$a) & R

dalig Q= U w orna cricch

$$\int_{0}^{3} v'' \vee dx = \int_{0}^{3} 4 \overline{1} G S_{cx} dx$$

$$\left[v' \vee \overline{1}_{0}^{3} - \int_{0}^{3} v' \vee dx \right] = \int_{0}^{3} 4 \overline{1} G dx$$

$$\left[v' \vee \overline{1}_{0}^{3} - \int_{0}^{3} v' \vee dx \right] = \int_{0}^{3} 4 \overline{1} G dx$$

$$\left[v' \vee \overline{1}_{0}^{3} - \int_{0}^{3} v' \vee dx \right] = \int_{0}^{3} 4 \overline{1} G dx$$

- 3 u'v'dx = \$4116dx

unzghdian shift V = 5eo + hen w= w+ V B(w+0,) = LN)

B(w,v)= L(v)-B(v,v)

$$B(w,v) = \widetilde{L}(v)$$

W prognanie kongotalem z mastepnjages observacji

Show
$$e_i = \int \frac{X - X_{i-1}}{X_i - X_{i-1}} \times \epsilon(x_{i-1}) dx_i$$
 to produce the $\frac{X_{i+1} - X_{i-1}}{X_{i+1} - X_{i-1}} \times \epsilon(x_{i-1}) dx_i$

tulyi jest wysé Trymilian hiende ayon ()

hise previous $ei' = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{h} & x \in (X_{i-1}, x_{i}) \\ -\frac{1}{h} & x \in (x_{i}, x_{i+1}) \end{cases}$

