$$\int_{(x)} (x) \approx a(x-x_{2})^{2} + b(x-x_{2}) + C$$

$$\int_{(x)} (x) \approx \int_{(x-x_{2})} (x) + \int_{(x-x_{2})} (x-x_{2}) + C$$

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$$\int_{(x-x_{2})} (x-x_{2}) + C$$

$$\int_{(x-x_{2}$$

$$= x^{2} - 2xx_{2} + x_{2}^{2} - x_{2}^{2} + x_{0}x_{1}$$

$$= ((x-x_{2})^{2} - x_{2}^{2} + x_{0}x_{1})$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x_-x_2)^2 + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x_0x_1 - x_2^2)$$

$$a = (f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1])/(h_2 - h_1)$$

 $b = f[x_1, x_2] + ah_2$

$$c = f(x_2)$$

$$Q = \begin{cases} \begin{cases} (x_0, x_1, x_2) = \underbrace{f(x_1, x_2) - f(x_1, x_0)}_{x_2 - x_0} = \underbrace{f(x_1, x_0) - f(x_1, x_0)}_{h_2 - h_1} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{f(x_{2}) = \alpha (x_{2} - x_{1})' + b(x_{3} - x_{2}) + c = c}{f(x_{1}) = \alpha (x_{3} - x_{2})' + b(x_{3} - x_{2}) + c = \alpha h_{1}' - b h_{3} + f(x_{3})}$$

$$\frac{f(x_{1}) - f(x_{1})}{h_{3}} = \alpha h_{2} - b = \alpha h_{2} - \frac{f(x_{3}) - f(x_{3})}{h_{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_1)}{x_1 - x_2} + ah_1 = F[x_1, x_1] + ah_2$$

i) Debemos enecution x_s , donde $p(x)=c+b(x-x_s)+a(x-x_s)^s$, s_s aplicamos la formula cuadratica, tenemos dos casos, la raiz positiva g la raiz negativa pero nosotros subemos que esta debe tomar el valor más cercano a x_s .

Ahora...
$$x_3 - x_2 = \frac{-2c}{b^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{b^{\frac{1}{2}} - 4ac}}$$

$$\Rightarrow b^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{b^{2}} \cdot 4ac \text{ debe ser (o mais grande possible}$$

$$51 b > 0 = \sqrt{b^{2} \cdot 4ac} > 0 \Rightarrow b + \sqrt{b^{2} \cdot 4ac}$$

$$51 b < 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{b^{2} \cdot 4ac} \leq 0 \Rightarrow b + \sqrt{b^{2} \cdot 4ac}$$
Así, esta es (a única bima de tenel $|X_{3} - X_{c}|$ lo mas