$$\frac{\chi^{3}-6\chi^{2}+1(\chi-6)}{(\chi-1)(\chi^{2}-5\chi+6)}$$

$$=(\chi-1)(\chi-2)(\chi-3)$$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 7 + 1$$

$$32^2 + 7 + (1)^{2/3}$$

=
$$(\chi-1)(\chi-2)\frac{f'(3)}{(3-1)(3-2)}$$

+ $(\chi-1)(\chi-3)\frac{f(2)}{(\chi-3)(2-3)}$

+
$$(\chi-2)(\chi-3)\frac{4(1)}{(1-1)(1-3)}$$

$$= \frac{3!}{2}(3-1)(3-2) - \frac{15}{5}(3-1)(3-3) + \frac{5}{5}(3-1)(2-3)$$

$$3/\sqrt{1}$$
, $y_0 = \frac{1}{2}(y_1 + y_2) - \frac{1}{8}\left[\frac{1}{2}(y_3 - y_1) - \frac{1}{2}(y_1 - y_2)\right]$

$$y_{2} = (2+1)(2+1)(2-3)\frac{y_{-3}}{(-4)(-2)(-6)} + (2-1)(2+1)(2+3)\frac{y_{-3}}{2\cdot 4\cdot 6} + (2-1)(2+3)\frac{y_{-3}}{(-2)\cdot (-4)\cdot (2)} + (2+1)(2-3)(2+2)\frac{y_{-3}}{(-2)\cdot (2+3)(2+3)}$$

$$y_0 = \frac{-11}{16}y_3 + \cdots$$

Numerical Integration

$$\int_{a}^{1} f(x) dx = \frac{h}{2} \left(f(a) + f(b) \right)$$
+ $h \left(f(x_{i}) + f(x_{2}) + \dots + f(x_{r-1}) \right)$

$$h - Q \int_{a}^{2} \cos \left(f(x_{i}) + f(x_{2}) + \dots + f(x_{r-1}) \right)$$

$$|E| \leq \frac{3-a}{12} \log \max_{\alpha \leq x \leq \delta} |f^{(2)}(x)|$$

Simpson's 1/3 10

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(z) dz = \frac{h}{3} \left(f(a) + f(b) \right) + 2h \left(f(a+2d) + f(a+2d) \right)$$

$$+\frac{2h}{3}\left(\frac{f(a+2d)+f(a+4a)+}{f(a+d)+f(a+3d)} + \frac{4h}{3}\left(\frac{f(a+d)+f(a+3d)}{f(a+d)+f(a+3d)}\right)$$

4)
$$\int_{0.2}^{1.4} \frac{10}{50} dx = 0.1 + 6h \Rightarrow h = \frac{1.2}{5} = 0.2$$
4
$$I_{trop} = 0.1 \left(\frac{4(0.2) + \frac{4}{5}(1.4)}{5(0.4) + \frac{4}{5}(0.6) + \frac{4}{5}(0.6)} + \frac{4}{5}(0.6) + \frac{4}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{x} dx \qquad f(x) = e^{x} + f^{(2)}(x) = e^{x}$$

$$10^{-5} = \frac{1}{12}h^{2}e \Rightarrow h = 0.018061$$

$$\int_{0}^{h} f(x) = ax^{2} + bx + c.$$

$$\int_{0}^{h} f(x) dx, = b d \left(f(-h) + f(h)\right)$$

$$+ 4 d \left(f(-h)\right)$$

$$+ 4 d \left(f(-h)\right)$$

$$+ 4 d \left(f(-h)\right)$$

$$+ 4 d \left(f(-h)\right)$$

$$= \frac{h}{3} \left(2ah^{2} + 2c\right) + 4 d h \left(c\right)$$

$$= \frac{2ah^{3} + 2hc}{3} + 2hc$$

$$= \frac{2ah^{3} + 2hc}{3} + 2hc$$

$$\int_{0}^{h} (ax^{2} + bx + c) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{h} (ax^{2} + c) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{ah^{3}} + ch$$

\$ 5.2 madre 4,4.2,4.4,6,4.8,5.0,5.2 = 5.2=4+6h = h=0.2 0.2 (+(4)+ H(5.2)) + 0.4 (+(4.4)+ +(4.8)) + 0.8 (7(4.2) + f(4.6)+ f(5.0)) = 1.82784725 [E| rap = 12 | f(2)(x) | E| stup = 6-@ h max [f (4) (2)] Q=0, b=2. $f(x)=\frac{1}{7+4}$ $f'(x)=-\frac{1}{(x+4)^2}4^{(2)}(x)=\frac{2}{(x+4)^3}$ 7'3) = -6 (7+4)4, 9(4) = (7x+4)5 包ェロチかり 10年 2 2 2 43 かんニー・コーカーのころ $\frac{n=15}{10^{-7}} = \frac{n=15}{180} + \frac{24}{48} + h = 0. = 3 = -a$

·: 7=4