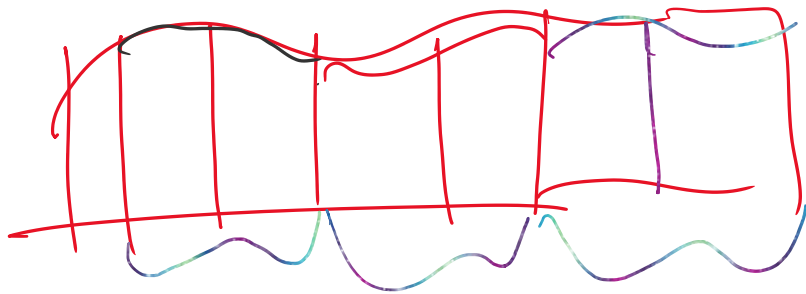


$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} \left[\{f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + f(x_2)\} + \{f(x_2) + 4f(x_3) + f(x_4)\} + \dots \right]$$



$$\dots + \{f(x_{2n-2}) + 4f(x_{2n-1}) + f(x_{2n})\}$$

$$= \frac{h}{3} \left[f(x_0) + 4 \{f(x_1) + f(x_3) + \dots + f(x_{2n-1})\} + 2 \{f(x_2) + f(x_4) + \dots + f(x_{2n-2})\} + f(x_{2n}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{h}{3} \left[\underline{f(a) + f(b)} + 4 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fin at} \\ \text{odd} \\ \text{point} \end{array} \right\} + 2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fin at} \\ \text{even} \\ \text{point} \end{array} \right\} \right]$$

$$R(f, n) = -\frac{h^5}{90} \left[f^{(5)}(\xi_1) + f^{(5)}(\xi_2) + \dots \right]$$

$$|R(f, n)| \leq \frac{h^5 n}{90} \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f^{(5)}(x)|$$

$$+ f(x_4) \}$$

$$4f(x_{2n-1})$$

$$f(x_{2n}) \}$$

$$f(x_{2n-1}) \}$$

$$+ f(x_{2n-2})$$

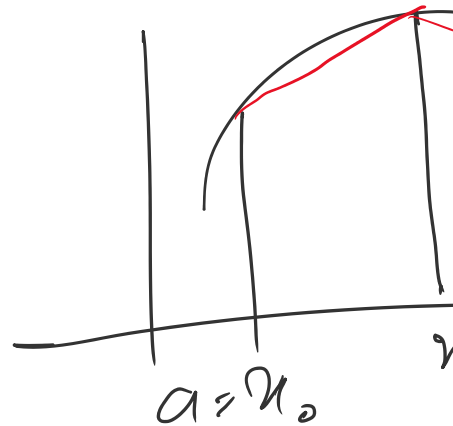
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{fun at} \\ \text{ever pts} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left[f^{(iv)} \left(\frac{3}{2}n \right) \right]$$

$$|K(f, n)| = \frac{1}{90} \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f^{(4)}(x)|$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)^5}{2880 n^4} \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f^{(4)}(x)|$$

In the method $f(x)$ is approximated by a cubic polynomial.



$$\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ x_1 = x_0 + h \\ x_2 = x_0 + 2h \\ x_3 = x_0 + 3h \end{array} \quad \left| \quad h = \frac{b-a}{3} \right.$$

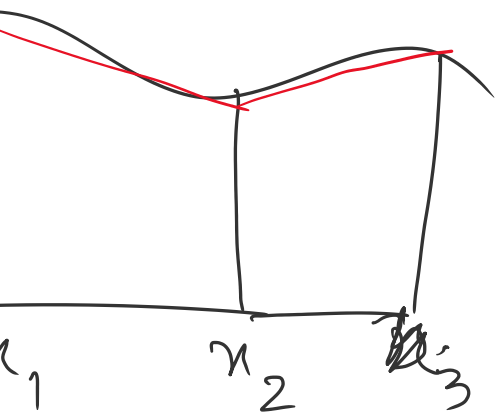
$$P(x_0, f(x_0)), Q(x_1, f(x_1)), R(x_2, f(x_2)), S(x_3, f(x_3))$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{x-x_0}{h} \Delta f(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{2h^2} \Delta^2 f(x_0) + \frac{1}{6h^3} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2) \Delta^3 f(x_0)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{x_0}^{x_3} f(x) dx = \int_{x_0}^{x_3} \left[f(x_0) + \frac{x-x_0}{h} \Delta f(x_0) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{6h^3} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2) \Delta^3 f(x_0) \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{3h}{8} [f(x_0) + 3f(x_1) + 3f(x_2) + f(x_3)]$$

$$R(f, n) = - \frac{(b-a)^5}{2880 n^4} f^{(4)}(\xi), \quad a \leq \xi \leq b$$



$$f(x_0)$$

)

-

$$\int dx$$

$$f(x_3)]$$

$$R(f, n) = - \frac{(b-a)^5}{6480} f^{(5)}(\xi) \quad , \quad \underline{a \leq \xi \leq b}$$

$$= - \frac{3h^5}{80} f^{(5)}(\xi) \quad \left[h = \frac{b-a}{3} \right]$$

Composite formula for Simpson's 3/8

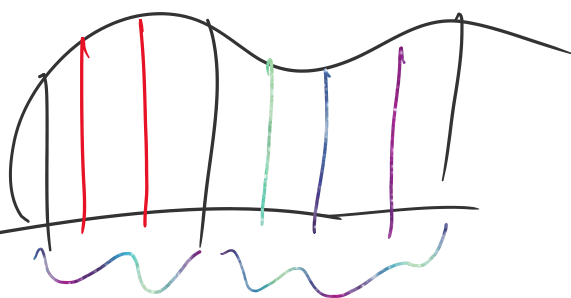
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{x_0}^{x_{3k}} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x_3} f(x) dx + \int_{x_3}^{x_6} f(x) dx + \dots + \int_{x_{3(k-1)}}^{x_{3k}} f(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{3h}{8} \left[f(x_0) + f(x_{3k}) + 3 \left\{ f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_4) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + 2 \left\{ f(x_3) + f(x_6) + f(x_9) + \dots + f(x_{3(k-1)}) \right\} \right\} \right]$$

$$|R(f, n)| \leq \frac{3kh^5}{80} \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f^{(5)}(x)|$$

$$\int \int f(x) dx dy$$



$$\int_{x_{3n}}^{x_{3n}} f(x) dx$$

x_{3n}

\dots

$\dots + f(x_{3n-3}) \}$

\dots

$$\int I_1 dy$$

$$I_1 = \int f(x)$$

x	y
1	100
2	50
3	25
4	5.5
5	20

$$f(1,1) =$$

$$f(4,9) =$$

$$f(3,5) =$$

$$f(2,8) =$$

h
ndh