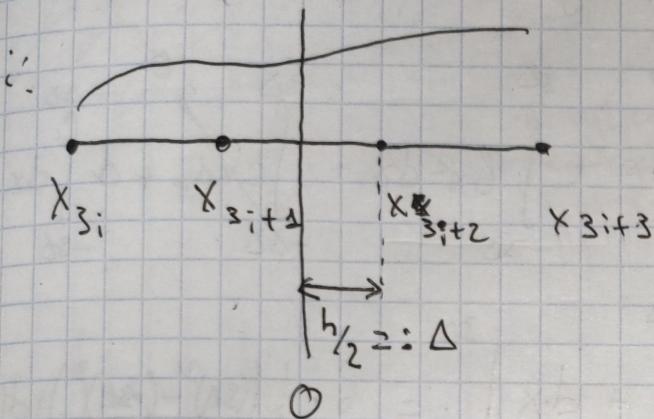


"Кубическое Универсальное"

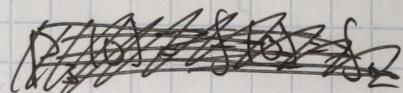
$$x_0 \dots x_{10} = 3m$$

m-интервал длины 3h



$$J_i = \int_{x_{3i}}^{x_{3i+3}} f(x) dx \rightarrow \int_{-3\Delta}^{3\Delta} f(x) dx$$

$$S_i = \int_{x_{3i}}^{x_{3i+3}} P_3(x) dx \rightarrow \int_{-3\Delta}^{3\Delta} P_3(x) dx$$



$$P_3(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$$

$$\begin{cases} \cancel{a\Delta^3 + b\Delta^2 + c\Delta + d = f_1} \\ -a\Delta^3 + b\Delta^2 - c\Delta + d = f_{-1} \\ 27\Delta^3 + 9b\Delta^2 + 3c\Delta + d = f_3 \\ -27\Delta^3 + 9b\Delta^2 - 3c\Delta + d = f_{-3} \end{cases}$$

$$P_3(\Delta) = f(\Delta) = f_1$$

$$P_3(-\Delta) = f(-\Delta) = f_{-1}$$

$$P_3(3\Delta) = f(3\Delta) = f_3$$

$$P_3(-3\Delta) = f(-3\Delta) = f_{-3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 2b\Delta^2 + 2d = f_1 + f_{-1} \text{ ***}$$

$$\textcircled{3} + \textcircled{4} \Rightarrow 18b\Delta^2 + 2d = f_3 + f_{-3}$$

||

$$16b\Delta^2 = f_3 + f_{-3} - f_1 - f_{-1}$$

$$b = \frac{f_3 + f_{-3} - f_1 - f_{-1}}{16 \Delta^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= \frac{f_1 + f_{-1} - 2f_0}{2} = \frac{f_1 + f_{-1}}{2} - 2 \frac{f_3 + f_{-3} - f_1 - f_{-1}}{16\Delta^2} = \\
 &= \frac{f_1 + f_{-1} - \frac{f_3 + f_{-3} - f_1 - f_{-1}}{8}}{2} = \frac{8f_1 + 8f_{-1} - f_3 - f_{-3} + f_1 + f_{-1}}{16} = \\
 &= \frac{9f_1 + 9f_{-1} - f_3 - f_{-3}}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

// Квадратичные коэффициенты a и c находятся при x с нечетн. степенями
// и то же при вычислении по симметрическому
// отрезку (отсчитано выше) дают $\text{cons} (?)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_{-3\Delta}^{3\Delta} [ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d] dx = \int_{-3\Delta}^{3\Delta} ax^3 dx + \int_{-3\Delta}^{3\Delta} bx^2 dx + \int_{-3\Delta}^{3\Delta} cx dx + \int_{-3\Delta}^{3\Delta} d dx = \\
 &= \int_{-3\Delta}^{3\Delta} bx^2 dx + d \int_{-3\Delta}^{3\Delta} dx = b \left. \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_{-3\Delta}^{3\Delta} + d \cdot x \Big|_{-3\Delta}^{3\Delta} = b \cdot \frac{1}{3} ((3\Delta)^3 - (-3\Delta)^3) + d \cdot (3\Delta + 0) \\
 &= \frac{b}{3} [27\Delta^3 + 27\Delta^3] + d \cdot 6\Delta \xrightarrow{\text{подставляем}} \\
 &= \frac{f_3 + f_{-3} - f_1 - f_{-1}}{3 \cdot 16\Delta^2} \cdot 2 \cdot 27\Delta^3 + \frac{9f_1 + 9f_{-1} - f_3 - f_{-3}}{16} \cdot 6\Delta = \\
 &= \frac{f_3 + f_{-3} - f_1 - f_{-1}}{8} g\Delta + \frac{9f_1 + 9f_{-1} - f_3 - f_{-3}}{8} 3\Delta = \\
 &= \frac{[3f_3 + 3f_{-3} - 3f_1 - 3f_{-1}] \cdot 3\Delta + [9f_1 + 9f_{-1} - f_3 - f_{-3}] 3\Delta}{8} = \\
 &= \frac{3\Delta [3f_3 + 3f_{-3} - 3f_1 - 3f_{-1} + 9f_1 + 9f_{-1} - f_3 - f_{-3}]}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{3\Delta [2f_3 + 2f_{-3} + 6f_1 + 6f_{-1}]}{8} = \frac{[6f_3 + 6f_{-3} + 18f_1 + 18f_{-1}]\Delta}{8} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow S_i = \frac{[6f_3 + 6f_{-3} + 18f_1 + 18f_{-1}]}{8} \cdot \frac{h}{2}$$

Враг Мах Норека:

$$f_{-3} + f_{-1} + f_1 + f_3 = 4f_0 + 4f_0'''$$

пропускаем
неравные
члены, т.к. они неизвестны

$$f_{-3} = f_0 + f'_0 \cdot \left(-\frac{3h}{2}\right) + f''_0 \cdot \left(-\frac{3h}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + f'''_0 \cdot \left(-\frac{3h}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{3!} + \\ + \dots + O(h^8)$$

$$f_3 = f_0 + f'_0 \cdot \frac{3h}{2} + f''_0 \cdot \left(\frac{3h}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + f'''_0 \cdot \left(\frac{3h}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + O(h^8)$$

$$f_{-1} = f_0 + f'_0 \cdot \left(-\frac{h}{2}\right) + f''_0 \cdot \left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + f'''_0 \cdot \left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + O(h^8)$$

$$f_1 = f_0 + f'_0 \cdot \left(\frac{h}{2}\right) + f''_0 \cdot \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + f'''_0 \cdot \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + O(h^8)$$

$$f_{-3} + f_3 + 3f_{-1} + 3f_1 = 8f_0 + 3f''_0 \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 + f''_0 \left(\frac{3h}{2}\right)^2 + 2f'''_0 \overset{(IV)}{\left(\frac{3h}{2}\right)^4} \cdot \frac{1}{4!} + \\ + 2f'''_0 \overset{(IV)}{\left(\frac{3h}{2}\right)^4} \cdot \frac{3}{4!} + 2f'''_0 \overset{(VI)}{\left(\frac{3h}{2}\right)^6} \cdot \frac{1}{6!} + 2f'''_0 \overset{(IV)}{\left(\frac{3h}{2}\right)^6} \cdot \frac{3}{6!} + O(h^8)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y &:= \int_{-\frac{3h}{2}}^{\frac{3h}{2}} \left[f_0 + f'(0)x + f''(0) \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + f'''(0) \cdot \frac{x^3}{6} + f^{(IV)}(0) \cdot \frac{x^4}{4!} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + f^{(V)}(0) \cdot \frac{x^5}{5!} + f^{(VI)}(0) \cdot \frac{x^6}{6!} + f^{(VII)}(0) \cdot \frac{x^7}{7!} + O(x^8) \right] dx = \\
&= f_0 x \Big|_{-\frac{3h}{2}}^{\frac{3h}{2}} + \underbrace{O}_{\text{cumbersome}} + f''(0) \cdot \frac{1}{2! \cdot 3} \cdot x^3 \Big|_{-\frac{3h}{2}}^{\frac{3h}{2}} + \underbrace{O}_{\text{cumbersome}} + f^{(IV)}(0) \cdot \frac{1}{4! \cdot 5} \cdot x^5 \Big|_{-\frac{3h}{2}}^{\frac{3h}{2}} \\
&+ \underbrace{O}_{\text{cumbersome}} + \cancel{f^{(V)}(0) \cdot \frac{1}{5! \cdot 6} \cdot x^6} \Big|_{-\frac{3h}{2}}^{\frac{3h}{2}} + \cancel{f^{(VI)}(0) \cdot \frac{1}{6! \cdot 7} \cdot x^7} \Big|_{-\frac{3h}{2}}^{\frac{3h}{2}} \neq 0 + O(h^8) \\
&= 3f_0 h + \frac{3}{8} f''(0) h^3 + \frac{81}{640} \cdot f^{(IV)}(0) \cdot \frac{243}{35840} \cdot h^5 + O(h^8)
\end{aligned}$$

8.-2.2

$$S_i - J_i = 8f_0$$

Приблизить к нормальной форме!

$$S_i = \frac{6h}{8 \cdot 2} [f_{-3} + f_3 + 3f_{-1} + 3f_1] =$$

$$= \frac{6h}{16} [8f_0 + 12f_0^{\prime\prime} \frac{h^2}{4} + \frac{7}{16} f_0^{\text{IV}} h^4 + \frac{61}{1920} f_0^{\text{VI}} h^6 + O(h^8)] =$$

$$= \frac{3h}{8} [-// -] =$$

$$= 3f_0h + \frac{9}{8}f_0''h^3 + \frac{21}{128}f_0^{\text{IV}}h^5 + \frac{61}{5120}f_0^{\text{VI}}h^7 + O(h^9) = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow |S_i - J_i| = \left| \frac{24}{640} f_0^{\text{IV}} h^5 + \frac{184}{35840} f_0^{\text{VI}} h^7 + O(h^9) \right| =$$

$$= \left| \frac{3}{80} f_0^{\text{IV}} h^5 + \frac{23}{4480} f_0^{\text{VI}} h^7 + O(h^9) \right| \Rightarrow \text{Ошибки в формуле}$$

биго:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{(\frac{3}{80}h)^5 \cdot f_0^{\text{IV}}}{1} \neq O(h^2) = \\ = \frac{(3h)^5 \cdot f_0^{\text{IV}}(0)}{3,2768 \cdot 10^9} + O(h^2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \left(\frac{M_4 h^5 \cdot 3^5}{80^5} + O(h^7) \right) =$$

$$= m \cdot \left(\frac{M_4 h^5 \cdot 3^5}{80^5} + O(h^7) \right) = \left[m = \frac{n}{3} = \frac{6-a}{3h} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{M_4 \cdot h^5 \cdot 3^5}{80^5} \cdot \frac{(6-a)}{3 \cdot h} + O(h^6) = \frac{M_4 \cdot h^4 \cdot 3^4 \cdot (6-a)}{80^5} + O(h^6)$$

Наше число определяется, т.к. ошибка меньше