$$=2\int_{1}^{2}\ln(x) dx$$

$$\int |n(x)| dx = x \cdot |n(x) - x + \zeta \Rightarrow = 2[(x \cdot |n(x) - x)]_4^2 = 2[(2 \cdot |n(2) - 2) - (4 \cdot |n(4) - 4)] = 2[(2 \cdot |n(2) - 2 - (-4)]$$

= $2(1-\ln(2)-4) \approx 2\cdot(2\cdot0.6334-4) = 0.7324$

Fellerabschätzung Summierte Rechtecks regel

$$|E| \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}n^2} \max_{\substack{x \in [a,b]}} |f^{ij}(x)|$$

Ableitung berechnen

Einsetzen

$$\frac{(2-1)^{5}}{2^{4}n^{2}} \cdot 2 \leq 10^{5} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{2^{4}n^{2}} \leq 10^{5} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{72n^{2}} \leq 10^{5} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{72 \cdot 40^{5}} = \frac{40^{5}}{72} = 8333.53 \Rightarrow n \geq \sqrt{8333.53} = 34.3 \Rightarrow n = 92$$

$$h = \frac{6-a}{n} = \frac{1}{12} = 0.01087$$

Fehlerabschätzung Summierte Trapezregel

$$|E| \leq \frac{(b-a)^3}{-12u^2} \max_{x \in [a,b]} |f^x(x)|$$

Einsetzen

$$\frac{1}{42n^{3}} \cdot 2 \le 10^{5} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{12n^{3}} \le 10^{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{6n^{2}} \le 10^{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{6n^{2}} \le 10^{5} = n^{2} \ge \frac{1}{6 \cdot 40^{5}} = \frac{10^{5}}{6} = 16666.67 \Rightarrow n \ge \sqrt{16666.67} \Rightarrow 129.1 \Rightarrow n = 130$$

$$h = \frac{1}{130} = 0.00369$$

Fehlerabschätzung Summiete Simps-niegel

$$|E| \leq \frac{(b-a)^5}{480n^6} \max_{x \in [a,b]} |f^{(b)}(x)|$$

Berechner 4. Ableitung

$$f'''(x) = \frac{6}{x^3}$$
, $f^{(4)}(x) = -\frac{24}{x^4} \Rightarrow \max_{x \in [0,2]} |f^{(4)}(x)| = 24$

Einselven

$$\frac{1}{450n^{3}} \cdot 24 \le 10^{-5} \Rightarrow \frac{24}{150n^{3}} \le 10^{5} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{15n^{3}} \le 10^{5} \Rightarrow n^{4} > \frac{2}{15 \cdot 40^{5}} = \frac{2 \cdot 40^{5}}{15} = 13533.23 \Rightarrow n > \sqrt{12335.23} = 10.75 \Rightarrow n = 11$$