Apidentina Osskingwon Euro 7: [a,b]  $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  observed  $E = \int_{\alpha}^{b} f(x) dx$ Nia Inv p sivon Eurojo va ojothupworght anadunika  $P_n(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} Y_j L_j(x)$ , sinou  $L_j(x)$  To motorwise Lagrange.  $\int_{\infty}^{b} f(x) dx \simeq \int_{\infty}^{b} \sum_{j=0}^{n} Y_j L_j(x) dx = \sum_{j=0}^{n} \sum_{j$ 

A. Arraos konovay Tov Tearreliest.

$$\Delta = \left\{ \alpha = x_0 < x_1 = b \right\}$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{b} \left\{ x | dx \right\} \approx E$$

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$$\int_{\alpha}^{b} \left\{ x | dx \right\} = \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}, \quad L_1(x) = \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$U_0 = \int_{\alpha}^{b} \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} dx = \frac{1}{b - \alpha} \int_{\alpha}^{b} \left( x - b \right) dx = -\frac{1}{b - \alpha} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{\alpha}^{b} + \frac{b}{b - \alpha} \left( b - \alpha \right) = \frac{b^2 - x^2}{2(b - \alpha)} + \frac{b}{b - \alpha} = \frac{b + \alpha}{2} + \frac{b}{b - \alpha}$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{b} f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-x}{2} f(x_{0}) + \frac{b-x}{2} f(x_{1}) = \frac{1}{2} (b-x) [f(x) + f(b)]$$

$$Q_{2}(f) = \frac{1}{2} (b-x) [f(x) + f(b)]$$

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$$\frac{\partial \text{Enproperties Som } f \in C^2([\alpha,b])}{\int_{\alpha}^{b} f(x) dx} - Q_2(f) \leq \frac{(b-\alpha)^3}{12} \max_{5 \in [\alpha,b]} f'(5)$$
Arrobuson

 $\left| \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx - \int_{a}^{b} \frac{P_{1}(x) dx}{S} \right| \leq \int_{a}^{b} \frac{|f(x)|}{2} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{|f''(5)|}{2} |mdx| (x-a)(x-b) |a|$   $\leq \max_{a} |f''(5)| \cdot \int_{a}^{b} (b-ax)(x-a) dx = (b-a)^{3} \max_{a} |f''(5)|$   $\leq \max_{a} |f''(5)| \cdot \int_{a}^{b} (b-ax)(x-a) dx = (b-a)^{3} \max_{a} |f''(5)|$ 

Theresugha: 
$$f(x) = \cos^2 x$$
  $\int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = 3$   $f'(x) = 2\cos(x) \sin(x)$ 

$$Q_2(f) = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\cos^2(0) + \cos^2(\pi)\right] = \pi$$

$$\left[f(x) - Q_2(f)\right] \le 2 \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\left[f(x)\right] \le 2$$

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$$To 6 feather therefore an approximate  $f(x)$  in the properties  $f(x)$  and  $f(x)$  in the properties  $f(x$$$

$$= \frac{h}{12} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{1}{3} [x_{j-1}, x_{j}] \le \frac{h^{3}}{12} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{1}{3} [x_{j-1}, x_{j}] = \frac{h}{3} [x_{j-1}, x_{j-1}, x_{j-1}] = \frac{h}{3} [x_{j-1}, x_{j-1}, x_{j-1}]$$

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1. Anjos Kanovay Tos Simpson

The determination of the trox 2 faulton.

$$L_0(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)}$$

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$$L_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_1)}$$

$$Q_{5}(f) = b - \alpha \left[ f(\alpha) + f(\frac{\alpha + b}{2}) + f(b) \right]$$

Esta le C4 ([a,b]) con oposopopon diapipon tou [a,b] pr x;-x;-=h.

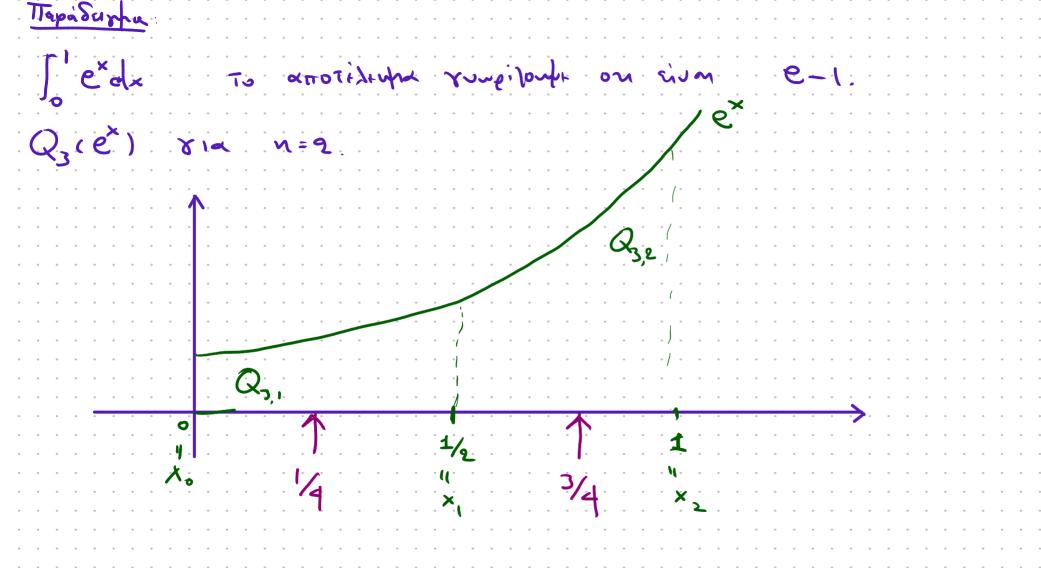
Total 
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx - \sum_{j=1}^{n} Q_{j}(f) dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{5} f(x) dx - \sum_{j=1}^{n} Q_{j}(f) dx$$

Opilate  $Q_3(f) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} Q_{3,j}(f)$ , Tor Girbero Karora Simpson.

To ation the devilent with the devilent tito to 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 max  $\frac{1}{2}$  (3)

 $h = \frac{\pi}{9} \qquad \frac{975}{2^4 9^5 .180} \qquad \frac{2^3}{2^4 9^5 .180} \qquad \frac{10^3 \pi^5}{360} \Rightarrow 975.399$ 



$$Q_{3,2}(e^{x}) = \frac{1}{6} \left[ e^{1/2} + 4e^{1/4} + e^{1/4} \right] = \frac{1}{12} \left( 1.648 + 9.468 + 9.71 \right) = \frac{12.837}{12} = \frac{12.837$$

 $Q_{5,1}(e^{x}) = \frac{1}{6} \left[ e^{0} + 4e^{1/4} + e^{1/2} \right] = \frac{1}{12} \left( 1 + 5.136 + 1.648 \right) = \frac{7.784}{12} = 0.648$