



```
2h = a + b + C

0 = -a + b + c + b

\frac{2h^3}{3} = ah^2 + ch^2

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\int f(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} f(-h) + \frac{4h}{3} f(0) + \frac{h}{3} f(h) = \frac{h}{3} [f(-h) + 4 \cdot f(0) + f(h)]
   -> If(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} [f(a) + 4. f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(b)] - jednodnohe Sinpsonovo pravidlo
    slozene Simpsonovo pravollo:
                     $ [f(x0)+4f(x1)+2f(x2)+4f(x2)+2f(x4)+...+4f(xn-1)+f(xn)]
    chyla Simpsonora praviolla:
E = -\frac{h^5}{90} \cdot f^{(4)}(\theta)
                        Ganssova madratura
wadrature = numericly integra!
vie ve tran Iaif(xi)
            Odvoren droubodore la praviolla raide 3
[f(x) dx & a.f(xx) + b.f(xz) 2atim jen pro wentre 4rd internal <-1,17
presne pro f(x)=1:
           \int_{-1}^{1} 1 \, dx = [x]_{-1}^{1} = 1 - (-1) = 2
                                                          \rightarrow a \cdot 1 + b \cdot 1 = a + b = 2
presne prof(x)=x:
           \int_{X}^{1} dx = \left[\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right]_{-1}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0
                                                           -> Q1X1 + bx2 = 0
were pro f(x)=x2
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-> WX12+b X22= ===

 $\int_{1}^{3} x^{2} dx = \left[\frac{x^{3}}{3}\right]_{-1}^{1} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

presne pro f(x) = X
Note sine 'pro $f(x) = x^3$ $\int_{1}^{2} x^3 dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4}\right]_{-1}^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{1} = 0 \Rightarrow ax_1^3 + bx_2^3 = 0$
per je disolutost a uraine, re a=b
2 prim somice vidine:
a+b=2, $a=b - a=b=1$
-> dosadime do dalsich romic:
$\chi_1 + \chi_2 = 0 \longrightarrow \chi_1 = -\chi_2$
$(\chi_1^2 + \chi_2^2 = \frac{2}{3})$
$\chi_1^3 + \chi_2^3 = 0$
$(-\chi_2)^2 + \chi_2^2 = \frac{2}{3}$
$2x_1^2 = \frac{2}{3}$
$\chi_2^2 = \frac{1}{3}$
X ₂ = * 台 -> X ₄ = - (* も)
\rightarrow take $\hat{z}e$ major blood $x_1 = \frac{1}{13}$, $x_2 = -\frac{1}{13}$
$\Rightarrow \int_{-1}^{2} f(x) dx = f(\frac{1}{12}) + f(-\frac{1}{12})$
da se robecnit na jaky hoh interval

