M10.6. 2 punkty Niech  $f \in C^4[a, b]$ . Obliczamy wartość całki  $I(f) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$  za pomocą wzoru Simpsona, czyli kwadraturą Newtona-Cotesa dla n = 2. Udowodnić, że istnieje taka liczba  $\xi \in [a, b]$ , dla której

$$I(f) - Q_2^{NC}(f) = -\frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{90}h^5$$
  $(h := (b-a)/2).$ 

Twierdzenie 
$$Reszta \ R_n \ kwadratury \ Newtona-Cotesa \ wyraża się wzorem$$
 
$$R_n(f) = \begin{cases} \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \int_a^b \omega(x) \mathrm{d}x & (n=1,3,\ldots), \\ \frac{f^{(n+2)}(\eta)}{(n+2)!} \int_a^b x \, \omega(x) \mathrm{d}x & (n=2,4,\ldots), \end{cases}$$
 gdzie  $\xi, \, \eta \in (a,b).$ 

$$I(f) - Q_{2}^{NC}(f) = R_{2}(f) = \frac{f^{(h)}(n)}{4!} \cdot \int_{a}^{b} \times \omega(x) dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \times \omega(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} \times (x - x_{0})(x - x_{0}) - (x - x_{0}) dx =$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \times (x - \alpha)(x - \frac{\alpha + b}{2})(x - b) dx = \left| \frac{x = \alpha + th}{dx = h dt} \right| =$$

$$\int_{a}^{2} (\alpha + th) th \cdot (t - 1)h \cdot (t - 2)h \cdot h dt \qquad t(t^{2} - 3t + 2)$$

$$= h^{4} \int_{0}^{2} (\alpha + th)(t^{3} - 3t^{2} + 2t) dt =$$

$$= h^{4} \int_{0}^{2} (\alpha + th)(t^{3} - 3t^{2} + 2t) dt =$$

$$= h^{4} \left[ \frac{at^{4}}{4} - \frac{3\alpha t^{3}}{3} + \frac{2\alpha t^{2}}{2} + \frac{ht^{5}}{5} - \frac{3ht^{4}}{3h} + \frac{2ht^{3}}{3} \right]_{t=0}^{2} =$$

$$= h^{4} \left[ \frac{4\alpha - 8\alpha + 4\alpha + \frac{32}{5}h - 12h + \frac{16}{3}h \right] =$$

$$= h^{5} \left( \frac{96}{15} - \frac{180}{15} + \frac{80}{15} \right) = -h^{5} \frac{4}{15}$$

$$R_{2}(f) = -\frac{f^{(h)}(n)}{4!} h^{5} \cdot \frac{4}{15} = -\frac{f^{(h)}(n)}{90} h^{5}$$