## Вычисление определенный инбегралов. Квадратурные доормулы.

$$\begin{cases} 1 & \begin{cases} f(x) dx \\ a \end{cases}, & f \in \mathbb{C}[a, b]; \end{cases}$$

(2) 
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_{i}f(x_{i})_{i} - kbagpaiyphas qp-na$$

$$C_i \in \mathbb{R}$$
  $(i=\overline{l_3h})$  -  $ko \ni qpqp$ .  $kbagpatypredia qp-like (cymuch)  $X_i \in [a_1b]$   $(i=\overline{l_3h})$ :  $x_1 < x_2 < ... < x_n - y_3$  let  $kb.qp-lon$ .$ 

JI san:

- 1) Mpocrécieure кв. др-лы (др-лы прямоуг., Транеций, Симпеона).
- 2) Coctabreble Kb. 90-101.
- 3) Uniepnonsurvouser kb. ej-voi Kb. gp-ron Taycca.

## Troctéaurne réagraignesse goopmyese.

I. Popuyion mps may rombku kob.

$$\int f(x)dx \approx \int f(c) dx = (6-a) \cdot f(c);$$

$$x(0) = 0.6 + (1-0).a; \quad 0 \in [0,1].$$

$$f(x) = f(x(\theta)) + [x - x(\theta)] \cdot f(x(\theta)) + \frac{1}{2} [x - x(\theta)]^2 \cdot f''(\zeta_{\lambda}).$$

(3) 
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = (b-a) \cdot f(x(b)) + (b-a)^{2} (\frac{1}{2}-b) \cdot f(x(b)) + \frac{1}{2} (x-x(b))^{2} \cdot f''(5x(b))$$

$$\begin{cases} (x-x(0))dx = \frac{1}{2}(x-x(0)) = \frac{1}{2}[(6-x(0))^{2} - (x(0)-a)^{2}] = \sqrt{1} \\ = \frac{1}{2}(6-a)(8+a-206-2(1-0)a) = \frac{(6-a)}{2}(1-20) \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow (4) \left[ \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \approx (6-a) f(x(\theta)), \quad \theta \in [0,1]. \right]$$

$$\Delta [f] = (1-a)^{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - \theta\right) \cdot f'(x(\theta)) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha} [x - x(\theta)]^{2} \cdot f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx$$

$$f(x(\theta)) \left[ \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \approx (6-a)^{2} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} - \theta \right| \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{2} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} - \theta \right| \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} (6-a)^{3} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_{x_{1}\theta}) dx$$

Составний ср-ли прямоугольников:

$$\Delta \Gamma f = \int_{a}^{6} \int_{a}^{4} (x) dx - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \int_{a}^{1} \int_{a}^{4} f(x) dx - h \int_{a}^{4} (x_{i}(\theta)) dx - h \int_{a}^{4} (x_{i}(\theta)) dx - h \int_{a=1}^{n-1} \int_{a=1}^{n-1}$$

## II. Popuyse Tpanerius.

(8) 
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \approx \int_{a}^{b} l_{2}(x, (f)) dx = (b-a) \cdot \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2};$$

$$l_{2}(x_{1}(\xi)^{k}) = \frac{x-a}{6-a} \cdot f(6) + \frac{6-x}{6-a} \cdot f(a);$$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} y^{2} = f(x) 
\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} f(x) - l_{2}(x, (+)^{n}) = \frac{M_{2}}{2} \cdot (x - a)(x - b);$$

$$\Delta [+] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} f(x) dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} l_{2}(x, (+)^{n}) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} f''(x, (+)^{n}) dx;$$

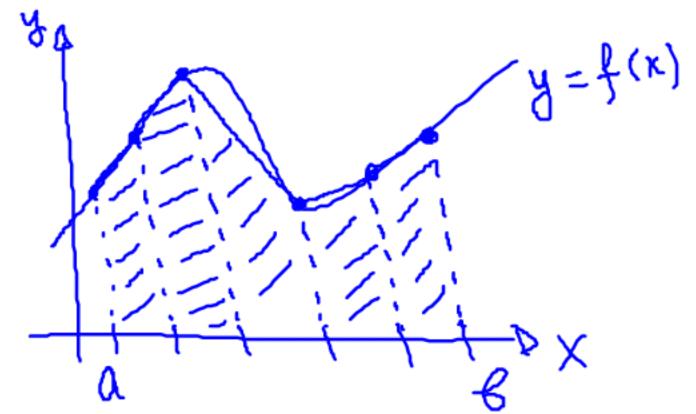
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} f''(x, (+)^{n}) = \frac{M_{2}}{2} \cdot (x - a)(x - b);$$

$$\frac{|\Delta [f]|}{|\Delta [f]|} \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{b} |f''(3x)| \cdot |(x-a)(x-b)| dx \leq \frac{||f'''||_{\infty}}{2} \cdot (b-a)^{3};$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{h-1} \left[ \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} f(x) dx - h \cdot \frac{f_{i} + f_{i+1}}{2} \right] \xrightarrow{(9)} a = x_{i} \cdot b = x_{i+1}$$

$$(11) \left| \Delta Cf \right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{h-1} h^{3} \cdot \frac{\|f''\|_{\infty}}{2} = \frac{h^{2}}{2} \cdot \|f''\|_{\infty} \cdot (b-a)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{h-1} f_i = f_i \sum_{i=1}^{h-1} 1 = f_i(n-1) = f_i - \alpha;$$



## Рорициа Симпсона.

Mrociennas gp-na: (12)  $\int f(x) dx \approx \int l_3(x, (f)^h) dx = \frac{6-a}{6} \left[ f(a) + 4f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{a+b}{2} \right]$ y = f(x)  $l_3(x, (f)^h) = \frac{2}{(6-a)^2} \cdot (x-6)(x-\frac{a+6}{2})x$  $x f(a) - 2(x - 6)(x - a) \cdot f(a + 6)$ + (x-a+6)(x-a). f(6) \,

$$f(x) - l_3(x, (f)^h) = \frac{f(3)}{3!} \cdot (x-a)(x - \frac{a+b}{2})(x-b);$$

$$|\Delta[f]| = \int_{a}^{b} [f(x) - l_3(x, (f)^h)] dx \leq \frac{|f^{(3)}||_{\infty}}{6} x$$

$$(13) \qquad x \int_{a}^{b} (x-a)(x - \frac{a+b}{2})(x-b) dx \leq \frac{(b-a)^h}{6} \cdot ||f^{(3)}||_{\infty};$$

$$Coclabras = co-Aa Chuncona;$$

Coctabras 
$$p-na$$
 Chuncora:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} f(x) dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{h}{6} \left[ f(x_{i}) + 4f(x_{i+1/2}) + f(x_{i+1/2}) \right]$$

$$\alpha = x_{i}, 6 = x_{i+1}$$

$$\Delta [f] = \sum_{i=1}^{h-1} \int_{\kappa_i}^{\kappa_{i+1}} [f(\kappa) - l_3(\kappa_1(4)^h)] d\kappa \Longrightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow |\Delta [f]| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{h-1} \frac{h^4}{6} ||f^{(3)}||_{\infty} = \frac{6-\alpha}{6} ||f^{(3)}||_{\infty}$$
(14)

Edree Toynan Oyekka:

$$|\Delta \Gamma \xi 3| \leq \frac{\|\xi^{(4)}\|_{\infty}}{2880} \cdot h^{4};$$

Интерноизушонные квадратурные

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \approx \int_{a}^{b} l_{n}(x_{1}(\xi)^{h}) dx = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(x_{i}) \cdot \int_{a}^{b} \omega_{i,n}(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \ell_{n}(x_{1}(f)^{R}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \omega_{i,n}(x_{1}) f(x_{i}); \\ & \left| \Delta \ell_{1} \right| \leq \int_{a} |f(x) - \ell_{n}(x_{1}(f)^{R})| dx = \int_{a} |\frac{f^{(n)}(x_{1})}{n!} \omega_{n}(x_{1})| dx \leq \\ & \leq \frac{\|f^{(n)}\|_{\infty}}{n!} \int_{a} |\omega_{n}(x_{1})| dx; \end{aligned}$$

Onpeg. 1 (1) Kbagp. 
$$q - \lambda a$$
 Toylor tea  $q - \lambda u = \int_{i=1}^{N} C_{i} f(x_{i}) = 0$ .

$$\Delta [f] = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx - \sum_{i=1}^{N} C_{i} f(x_{i}) = 0.$$
(2) Kbagp.  $q - \lambda a : \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^{N} C_{i} f(x_{i})$ 

yerau yuka, eeun  $\exists M \in (0, +\infty) : \forall n \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{N} C_{i} f(x_{i}) = \int_{i=1}^{N} C_{i} f(x_{i}) \approx f(x_{i}) \approx f(x_{i}) + E_{i} (E_{i} > 0, i = 1, n)$ 

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{N} C_{i} f(x_{i}) \approx S = \sum_{i=1}^{N} C_{i} f(x_{i}) = S + \sum_{i=1}^{N} C_{i} E_{i};$$

 $\Delta S = \overline{S} - S = \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_{i} \varepsilon_{i}$   $|\Delta S| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} |c_{i}| | |\varepsilon_{i}| \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |c_{i}|\right) \cdot \max_{i} |\varepsilon_{i}| \leq$ 

< M. max [si];

Teopena 1. Uniepnos. kb.qp-na c "h" yzsamı Torræ rea np-be  $P_{n-1}$  - unorornerob deg  $\leq n-1$ .

Dok-bo cugyem us (15) (1)

Teoperus 2. Untepn. kl. op-ra c nonoment. kotop. {c; };;,

ycronywha.

 $\frac{\text{Dox-bo}}{\text{Teop.1}}$ .  $\frac{\text{Op-la}}{\text{Teop.1}}$ .  $\frac{\text{Op-la}}{\text{T$  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} |C_i| = \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i \cdot 1 = \int_{\alpha} 1 dx = 6 - \alpha \equiv M$ Cregerbue. Npoereieune kb. 9p-162 (npsubyr., Than., Cumr.)
yemoù yubor Квадратурные ф-лы Гаусса. Orpeg. 2. Uniepros. kb. gp-ra 403. gp-rou Taycea, ecrey

Ora Toyrea ra up-be Pan-1.

Теорема 3. Лусть  $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \approx \int_{i=1}^{n} C_{i} f(x_{i}) - kb. qp-ла$  интерпол. Типа, построеная по ми-ну  $w_{n}(x)$ . Эта qo-ла точна на пр-ве П2n-1 € (16)  $\int_{0}^{\infty} \omega_{n}(x) \cdot \chi^{2} dx = 0 \quad (i = 0, 1, ..., n-1).$  $\underbrace{\underbrace{\partial o_{k}-k_{0}}_{\text{or}} \quad "_{\text{min}}}^{\text{min}} \quad i=\overline{o_{,}n-1} \Rightarrow \text{deg}\left[\widehat{\omega}_{n}(x)\cdot \chi^{i}\right] = n+i \leqslant 2n-1.$  $\int_{a}^{b} \omega_{n}(x) \cdot \chi^{2} dx = \int_{c}^{b} c_{k} \omega_{n}(x_{k}) \cdot \chi_{k}^{2} = 0, T. k.$ 

Xx (k=T,h)-Hym repr-tra Wn(x) (+)

"(x=" p(x) ∈ ||2n-1 i Ecu deg p(x) ≤ n-1, To кв. ф-ла на нем точка как инбернолячионнай. Regnouoneum, rio deg P(x) > n. =>  $P(x) = \omega_n(x) \cdot \varphi(x) + 2(x);$ (47)  $\deg q(x) \leq n-1$  n  $\deg r(x) \leq n-1$ .  $\int p(x)dx = \int \omega_n(x)q(x)dx + \int r(x)dx =$  $= \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_{i} f(x_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_{i} \left[ f(x_{i}) - \omega_{h}(x_{i}) q(x_{i}) \right] =$  $= \sum_{i,j}^{n} c_i p(x_i) \bigoplus_{j=1}^{n}$ 

Cuciena unoTornemo Memangha:

(18) 
$$\mathcal{J}_{n}(x) = \frac{n!}{(2n)!} \cdot \frac{d^{n}}{dx^{n}} \left[ (x-\alpha)(x-\beta) \right]^{n} i = 0.1,2,...$$

$$\{(19) \begin{cases} J_0(x) = 1, J_1(x) = x - \frac{a+b}{2}; \\ J_{n+1}(x) = (x - \frac{a+b}{2}), J_n(x) - \frac{n^2}{4(2n+1)(2n-1)}; (6-a)^2, J_{n-1}(x)$$

Теорена Ч. Пусть ин-н  $\widehat{W}_n(x)$  удовнетворяет условия и ортогональности (16)  $\Longrightarrow$  он имей "n" размичных корней, лежащих на  $[a_1b]$ .

 $\underline{\bigcirc}_{ok-lo}$ . (16), i=0 $\omega_n(x)dx = 0$ . => Wn(x) rullet na [a,b] xois En ogrue kopens нечетной кратносьи. 3, 32,..., 3 m - βce κορκα ωη(x) κενείτωῦ κβαίτωςδυ; d1, d2,...,dm; Mycro (m<n).  $Q(x) = (x-3_1)(x-3_2)\cdots(x-3_m) \Rightarrow \deg q(x) \leq n-1.$  $\frac{1}{2}\omega_{n}(x)\cdot q(x)=0-6 \text{ enny (16)}$ 

 $W_n(x) \cdot g(x) - uneet kopm Torrko veiteon kpaitocytes:$   $d_{i+1}, d_{2}+1, ... d_{m+1} \Longrightarrow (20)$  telosmontes.  $\Longrightarrow n_i = n$