

Para calcular  $w_i$  y  $x_i$  para  $n=3$  necesitamos  $q(x)$  de la forma

$$q(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3$$

tal que

$$\int_{-1}^1 q(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 x q(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 q(x) dx = 0$$

Si hacemos  $c_0 = c_2 = 0$ , entonces  $q(x) = c_1 x + c_3 x^3$

$$\text{y } \int_{-1}^1 x q(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 q(x) dx = 0 \quad \text{por ser } q(x) \text{ impar}$$

lo cual implica que

$$0 = \int_{-1}^1 x q(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 (c_1 x^2 + c_3 x^4) dx = \left( \frac{c_1}{3} x^3 + \frac{c_3}{5} x^5 \right) \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$\text{como } x^3 \Big|_{-1}^1 = 2 \quad \text{y} \quad x^5 \Big|_{-1}^1 = 2 \quad \text{podemos tomar } \boxed{\begin{matrix} c_1 = -3 \\ c_3 = 5 \end{matrix}}$$

$$\Rightarrow q(x) = 5x^3 - 3x$$

$$q(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 5x^3 - 3x = 0 \stackrel{x \neq 0}{\Leftrightarrow} 5x^2 = 3 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$$

si  $x=0$  entonces  $q(x)=0$

$$\therefore x_0 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}, \quad x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$$

Con estos puntos la fórmula de cuadratura es exacta para polinomios de grado a lo más 2, en especial para  $\{1, x, x^2\}$  entonces

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 1 dx &= 2 = w_0 + w_1 + w_2 \\ \int_{-1}^1 x dx &= 0 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} w_0 + 0 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} w_2 \\ \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx &= \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{5} w_0 + 0 + \frac{3}{5} w_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} w_1 = 2 - w_0 - w_2 \\ w_0 = w_2 \\ 10 = 9w_0 + 9w_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} w_1 = 2(1 - w_0) \\ w_0 = w_2 \\ w_0 = \frac{10}{18} = \frac{5}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} w_1 = 2\left(\frac{4}{9}\right) = \frac{8}{9} \\ w_0 = \frac{5}{9} \\ w_2 = \frac{5}{9} \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$  para  $n=3$

$x_0 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$	$w_0 = \frac{5}{9}$
$x_1 = 0$	$w_1 = \frac{8}{9}$
$x_2 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$	$w_2 = \frac{5}{9}$