$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \begin{cases} y = -2 + 4 \cdot \frac{x - a}{b - a} \\ dy = \frac{4}{b - a} dx \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = \frac{(y + 2)(b - a)}{4} + a \\ dx = \frac{4}{a}(b - a)dy \end{cases} =$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{2} \int \left(\frac{(y+2)(6-\alpha)}{4} + \alpha \right) \cdot \frac{1}{4} (6-\alpha) dy = \frac{1}{4} (6-\alpha) \int_{-2}^{2} \int \left(\frac{(y+2)(6-\alpha)}{4} + \alpha \right) dy$$

$$f(x) = L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) h_i$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) = \int_{a}^{b} \sum_{i=0}^{n} f(x_{i}) \lambda_{i} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \int_{a}^{b} \lambda_{i} f(x_{i}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} f(x_{i}) \int_{a}^{b} \lambda_{i} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} A_{i} f(x_{i})$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n} A_{i} f(x_{i})$$

Zaol. 3

Poleozemy, ze veget kwadratury ω postaci $Q_n(f) = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k)$ nie prekvacra 2n+2.

Aby to polozać, zbudujemy wielowim f(x) stopnia 2n+2, dla któnego zachodi:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \neq \sum_{k=0}^{n} A_{k} f(x_{k})$$

Weiny
$$f(x) = \prod_{k=0}^{n} (x - x_k)^2$$
 (stopień $2n+2$)

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