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$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(x)$$

$$[\ln(x)]_1^2 = \ln(2) - \ln(1) = 0.6931$$

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (f(1) + f(1 + \frac{1}{3}) + f(1 + \frac{2}{3})) = \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (1 + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{12}) = \frac{47}{60} = 0.78333$$

$$x_k \leq \frac{1}{6} \cdot x \cdot 1 \approx \frac{1}{6}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f'(a) = -\frac{1}{4}, f'(1) = -1$$

$$0.7833 \approx \text{approx} \quad \frac{1}{6} = \text{approx}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1.5}{2} + 0 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{5} \right) = \dots = 0.7$$

$$e \leq \frac{1}{108} \cdot \max |f''(x)| = \frac{1}{108} \cdot 2 = \frac{2}{108}$$

$$f''(x) = (-x^{-2})'$$

$$f''(x) = -(-2 \cdot x^{-3}) = 2x^{-3} = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$f''(1) = 2$$

$$f''(a) = 1/4$$

$$e \approx 0.0185$$

$$S = \dots 0.7$$

$$\frac{1}{9} \cdot (f(1) + f(2) + 4 \cdot f(\frac{4}{3}) + 2 \cdot f(\frac{5}{3})) = \frac{19}{30} \approx 0.6333$$

$$f''(x) = 2 \cdot -3 \cdot x^{-4} = -6x^{-4}$$

$$f'''(x) = 24 \cdot x^{-5}$$

$$f'''(1) = 24$$

$$f'''(a) = \frac{24}{3}$$