$$A_1 = \frac{h}{2}(f_0 + f_1)$$

. . .

$$P_2 = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} f_0 + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} f_1 + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} f_2.$$

$$s = \frac{x - x_1}{h}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{2}s(s-1)f_0 - (s+1)(s-1)f_1 + \frac{1}{2}(s+1)sf_2.$$

$$A_1 = \frac{h}{3}(f_0 + 4f_1 + f_2).$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \frac{h}{3}[f_0 + 4f_1 + 2f_2 + 4f_3 + \dots + 2f_{n-2} + 4f_{n-1} + f_n].$$

$$s = \frac{x - x_0}{h}x = s$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x)dx = af(0) + bf(1).$$

f(x)

$$f(x) = f(0) + xf'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2}f''(0) + \dots$$

 $f(1)a, ba = b = \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x)dx = af(-1) + bf(0) + cf(1).$$

 $\mathcal{O}(h^5)$ 

$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{(-x^{2})} dx.$$