05.11.20. YM. CENULAP 10. KPA. TOKKERA ANELICALIZARA 409.

(1) f x2f(x)dx = Cof(0) + Cof(x) vruyio gns muchorn max bacours eveneum

revous:
That 3 charoguax napanepa: c1, C2; X2

=> 8 nyrueses engrae out write gus 1, x, x2

$$f = 1 \Rightarrow \int_{-2}^{0} \chi^{2} 1 d\chi = C_{1} + C_{2}$$

$$f(x)=x \Rightarrow \int_{-2}^{0} x^{2} \cdot x dx = c_{2} \cdot \delta + c_{2} \cdot x_{2}$$

$$f(N) = X \Rightarrow \int X^{2} \cdot X^{2} dX = C_{1} \cdot \partial + C_{2} \cdot X_{2}^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int C_{1} \cdot C_{2} = \frac{X^{3}}{3} \Big|_{-2}^{0} = -\frac{(-2)^{3}}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$C_{2} \cdot X_{2} = \frac{X^{4}}{4} \Big|_{-2}^{0} = -\frac{16}{4} = -4$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{2} \cdot X_{2}^{2} = \frac{X^{5}}{5} \Big|_{2}^{0} = -\frac{(-32)}{5} = \frac{32}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{2} = -\frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 5 = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow S(f) = \frac{1}{6}f(0) + \frac{5}{2}f(-\frac{9}{5})$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{1} = \frac{1}{3} - C_{2} = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$f(x)dx \approx C_{1}f(a) + C_{2}f(\frac{2a+6}{3}) + C_{3}f(\frac{0+26}{3}) + C_{4}f(6)$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 = \frac{32}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{8}{5} \in [1-2;0]$$

=>
$$S(g) = \frac{1}{6}f(0) + \frac{5}{2}f(-\frac{9}{5})$$

Other. 7

1 3 3

(2) \int f(x)dx \sim C_1 f(a) + C_2 f(\frac{2a+l}{3}) + C_3 f(\frac{a+2l}{3}) + C_4 f(b)

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 $keunenue: 3anena: \chi = \frac{a+b}{2} + \frac{b-q}{2}t$; $t \in [-1,1]$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{2}{\theta - a} \cdot \left(x - \frac{a + \theta}{2} \right) ; dx = \frac{\theta - q}{2} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow a \longmapsto \frac{2}{\theta - a} \left(a - \frac{a + \ell}{2} \right) = \frac{\varrho}{\theta - a} \cdot \frac{a - \ell}{2} = -1.$$

$$\frac{2a+6}{3} \longmapsto \frac{2}{\theta-a} \left(\frac{2a+6}{3} - \frac{a+6}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{\theta-a} \cdot \left(\frac{a-6}{6} \right) = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

=> $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{2} \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a+b}{2} + \frac{b-a}{2} t \right) dt \approx c_{1} \cdot f(-1) + c_{2} f(-\frac{1}{2}) + c_{3} \cdot f(\frac{1}{3}) + c_{4} f(1)$

cremeres o onese t

=> Myell C. .. Cy toxx, xmoon reaghages dona royea gue 1, t, t, t 2.

$$f = 1 \Rightarrow \int_{1}^{1} 1 dt = \lambda \Rightarrow \frac{\theta - \alpha}{2} \cdot \int_{1}^{1} 1 dt = C_{1} + C_{2} + C_{3} + C_{4}$$

$$f(t) = t \implies \frac{\theta - q}{2} \int_{10}^{1} tolt = -\ell_1 + \ell_2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \ell_3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \ell_4$$

$$\begin{cases} |k| = k^{2} \Rightarrow \frac{k - 0}{k} \int_{0}^{k} k^{2} k + \frac{k}{2} + \frac{k}{3} + \frac{k}{3} \int_{0}^{k} f + \frac{k}{3} \int_{0}^{k}$$

Ch2)

(3) noespoceme reapparent Payera C & yznarcu: f f(x)dx = Cif(xi) + Cif(xi)

насти оценку погр-п.

Punemue: Charana Maisgill open. Munorneu creneur n=2 40 (0,53 c p(x)=1.

$$Y_1 = X + a$$
.

$$(4_1, 4_0) = 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^{5} 1.(x+a) dx = 0.$$

$$\frac{\chi^2}{2} \int_0^5 + a \cdot 5 = 0$$

$$\frac{25}{4} + 50 = 0 \implies \frac{5}{4} + 0 = 0 \implies 0 = -\frac{5}{4} \implies 41 = 1 - \frac{5}{4}$$

$$(42, 46) = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{6} 1 \cdot (x^{2} + 6x + e) dx = 0.$$

 $\frac{x^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{6} + 6 \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{6} + 5e = 0.$

$$\frac{125}{3} + 8 \cdot 25 + 5c = 0.$$

$$(42:4;)=0 \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{5} (x-\frac{5}{4})(x^{2}+6x+e)dx=0.$$

$$\int_{0}^{5} (x^{3} + \theta x^{2} + cx) dx - \frac{5}{4} \int_{0}^{5} (x^{2} + \theta x + c) dx = 0$$

$$\frac{x^{4}}{4} \int_{0}^{5} + \frac{8 \cdot x^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{5} + \frac{cx^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{5} - \frac{5}{4} \left(\frac{x^{3}}{3} \right) \int_{0}^{5} + \frac{6x^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{5} + 5c = 0.$$

$$\frac{625}{4} + \frac{1258}{3} + \frac{25c}{2} - \frac{5}{4} / \frac{125}{3} + \frac{256}{2} + 5c) = 0.$$

$$\frac{62S + 125l + 25c}{4} - \frac{625}{2} - \frac{125l - 25c}{8} - \frac{25c}{4} = 0$$

$$\frac{625}{6} + \frac{625}{24}\ell + \frac{25c}{4} = 0.$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \Rightarrow \int \frac{12S}{3} + \frac{6.2S}{2} + \frac{5c = 0}{2} \\ \frac{62S}{6} + \frac{62S}{2y} + \frac{25c}{y} = 0 \end{array} \\ \Rightarrow \int \frac{\frac{25}{3}}{6} + \frac{25}{2y} + \frac{25c}{y} = 0 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \frac{25}{3} + \frac{56}{2} + c = 0 \\ \frac{25}{6} + \frac{25}{2y} + \frac{25}{2} + c = 0 \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 150 + 156 + 6c = 0 \\ 100 + 256 + 6c = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 6C = 0 & > & 106 + 50 = 0 \\ +6C = 0 & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ \end{array}$$

$$6x^2 - 30x + 25 = 0$$
.

=>
$$\times 112 = \frac{30 \pm 10\sqrt{3}}{12} = \frac{5}{2} \pm \frac{5}{6}\sqrt{3} = \frac{5}{2} \pm \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}}$$
 - 43 no klappayor

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$$f(x) = x \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{S} x dx = C_{1} x_{1} + C_{1} x_{2} = C_{1} \cdot \left(\frac{S}{2} - \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}} \right) + C_{2} \left(\frac{S}{2} + \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int G_{1}G_{2} = 5$$

$$C_{1}\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}}\right) + C_{2}\left(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{25}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{1}\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C_{2}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(C_{1} + C_{2}\right) + \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\left(C_{2} - C_{1}\right) = 5 \Rightarrow C_{1} = C_{2} = \frac{5}{2}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{2}G_{1}\right) = \frac{5}{2}f\left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}}\right) + \frac{5}{2}f\left(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

Harigen overney norp-ne: of na rayeca no needs. Torrea gus m=n-1.

Ho no respecte sayera suj ja noso, uno $P_{2n-1}(x) = Q_{n-1}(x) \cdot W_n(x) + f_{n-1}(x) u$ Wn(x)-Opron. MHOIOTNEM) - OMA POTRA U go M=2n-1 EKMOTENTEME.

Y HAR n=2 => m= 2n-1=3

>> no roumapuois go ne:

$$|I(1)-\frac{3}{3}(f)| \leq ||f|^{(m+1)}|| \left(\int_{a}^{b} |p(x)| dx + \frac{5}{2} |ci| \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2m} \cdot \left(\frac{b-q}{2} \right)^{m+1} =$$

$$= ||f|^{(1)}|| \cdot 2|b-a| \cdot \frac{1}{23} \cdot \frac{|b-q|}{2}|^{4} = \left(||f|^{(1)}|| \cdot |b-a| \right)$$

$$= ||f|^{(1)}|| \cdot 2|b-a| \cdot \frac{1}{23} \cdot \frac{|b-q|}{2}|^{4} = \left(||f|^{(1)}|| \cdot |b-a| \right)$$

$$= ||f|^{(1)}|| \cdot |b-a| \cdot \frac{1}{236} = ||f|^{(1)}|| \cdot |f|^{(1)}|| \cdot$$

(4) Dou to, runo $S_3(f) = \frac{1}{3} \left(f(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) + f(0) + f(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \right)$ rould gras m = 5god Iles= pt flx) dx.

renoved Majo rhobeness, vano $S_3(f)$ rouna ma $f = 1, x, x^2, x^3, x^4, x^5$.

And herman crenence (Tef=x, x23, x5) - and oneb. beeping, T.K eneba Hens u enpaba Hens.

and
$$f = 1$$
: $I(f) = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dy}{2\sqrt{p}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+p}} = \int_{0}^{1} (1-p)^{-\frac{1}{2}} p^{-\frac{1}{2}} dp = B(-\frac{1}{2}+1, -\frac{1}{2}+1) = \frac{x^2-p}{4x-1} dp$

$$= B(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = I(\frac{1}{2}) \cdot I(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{1+p}} = R.$$

 $S_3(f) = \frac{1}{3}(1+1+1) = \pi - Befue.$

And $f = x^2$: $I(f) = \int_{-1}^{1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1/2} \frac{1$ $= B(-\frac{1}{2}+1,\frac{1}{2}+1) = B(\frac{1}{2},\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})\cdot\Gamma(\frac{3}{2})}{\Gamma(2)} = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}\cdot\sqrt{1})}{1!} = \frac{R}{2}.$ $S_3(f) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{3}{4} + 0 + \frac{3}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - befue.$ And $f = x^{\frac{1}{4}}$: $I(f) = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x^{4} dx}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}} = 2\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{4} dx} = 2\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{p}} dp = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{(1-p)^{-\frac{1}{2}}} p^{-\frac{3}{2}} dp = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{(1-p)^{-\frac{3}{2}}} p^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ $=B(\frac{1}{2}+1;\frac{3}{2}+1)=B(\frac{1}{2};\frac{5}{2})=\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})\cdot\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})=\Gamma(\frac{3}{2},\frac{1}{2}\cdot\sqrt{3})=\frac{1\cdot\frac{3}{2}}{2!}$ $93(f) = \frac{1}{3}(\frac{9}{16} + 0 + \frac{9}{16}) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{8} = \frac{19 \cdot 3}{8} - \beta \epsilon \rho \omega$ & cnocos Aceranymo gamener, rue $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$: 01 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ - repute open electroneus CERRENCE 49 1-1:47 => pay Klappanpa muca gno $f = x^{n-1} \times x^{n} - po$ onea nomea u gnis f = x2n-1 = x5. Mup. KAK MOR TAK BOTEPPO MANUNU to Opron. MINOCOMPUL My bego onegon = 1-1;13; bee =-=> mo unocorneno resolución 1-20 poga, vasuo морили рованные на тариний конр. $T2 = dx \cdot x - 1 = 2x^2 - 1$ $t_3 = 2x(2x^2-1) - x = 4x^3 - 3x \implies W_3(x) = x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x = 0.$ $X/X^{2} = \frac{3}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow X = 0$ (5) And Ill = [flx) dx noepour rough gray $S_n(f) = C_r \cdot f(-s) + \sum_{i=0}^{n} C_i \cdot f(x_i)$, voruges gas M = 2n-2. Peruence: Bee p(x) = 1 >0 => MOUND espour opror unovorneus, топомо маро вес помешеть Rak noulusmo bec? $P_{2n-2}(x) = P_{n-2}(x)$. $W_n(x) + P_{n-2}(x) - n$ poer nogenusu e ocianom Ma $W_n = (x-a)$ $\bigcap_{i=2}^n (x-x_i)$ => I(Pan-2) = 5 Pn-2(x) Wn(x) dx + 5 Pn-1(x) dx = 3 Ci · Pan-2(Xi)

=> $\int_{-1}^{1} P_{n-2}(x) (x+1) W_{n-1}(x) dx + \int_{-1}^{1} P_{n-1}(x) dx^{-2} + \int_{-1}^{1} C_{1}(P_{n-2}(x)) W_{n}(x) + P_{n-1}(x) | = \int_{-1}^{1} C_{1}(P_{n-1}(x)) W_{n}(x) + P_{n-1}(x) | = \int_{-1}^{1} C_{1}(P_{n-1}(x)) W_{n}(x) + P_{n-1}(x) | = \int_{-1}^{1} C_{1}(P_{n-1}(x)) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} P_{n-2}(x) W_{n}(x) + P_{n-1}(x) | = \int_{-1}^{1} P_{n-2}(x) W_{n}(x) + P_{n-1}(x) | = \int_{-1}^{1} P_{n-2}(x) W_{n}(x) | = \int_{-1}^{1} P_{n-2}(x) W_{$