Sa x determine formula de cuadratura cu gradul de exactitate marxim de forma:

Jo (x-a)(b-x) fixi dx = A fia)+ B fixi) + C fib) + Rif), unde x, A, B, C nunt necunexitele problemei.

Revolvere Aven 4 mecurescute, pentru a le determina rom folosi condițiile $R(1) = R(\chi) = R(\chi^2) = R(\chi^3) = 0$, adică R(P) = 0 pt $P \in \mathbb{T}_3$ Pontru început consideram urtno $P(x) = (x-a)(b-x)(x-x) \in \mathbb{T}_3$ $\int_{a}^{b} (b-x)^{2} (x-a)^{2} (x-x_{1}) dx = A \cdot 0 + B \cdot 0 + C \cdot 0 \iff$ $\iff \int_{a}^{b} x(b-x)^{2} (x-a)^{2} dx = x, \int_{a}^{b} (b-x)^{2} (x-a)^{2} dx \iff -(a-b)^{5} (a+b) = 0$ $= \frac{-\chi_1(\alpha - b)^5}{30} \implies \chi_1 = \frac{\alpha + b}{2}$: amos estatarban el alumret $\int_{a}^{(x-a)(b-x)} \int_{a}^{b} |x| dx = A \int_{a}^{b} |x| + B \int_{a}^{b} \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) + C \int_{a}^{b} |x| dx$: binair en arabismos el eraunitros mE $|X| = (b-x)(x-\frac{a+b}{2})$ $\int_{X} \int_{X} = (b-x)(x-\alpha)$ $\chi(x) = (x-a)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)$

xi x obtine vistemul:
$$\int_{a}^{b} (b-x)^{2} (x-a) (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) dx = A(b-a)(a - \frac{a+b}{2})$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} -x^{2} (x-a)^{2} dx = B(\frac{a+b}{2} - a)(b - \frac{a+b}{2})$$

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$$\int_{a}^{b} -x^{2} (x-a)^{2} (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) dx = C(b-a)(b - \frac{a+b}{2})$$

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