56) Sā 12 gāsascā formula de cuadraturā de grad marxim de exactitate Pt fe C²[a,b] sā se determine mucleul lui Peano, sommul acentura si o evaluare a restului m || f"||_∞ Jo expexidx = to ((xo) + R(g) provosal In card acta functia pondure alle $S \leftarrow [0, 0]$ ev $(0, 1) \rightarrow 2$ Aven un singus mod to si un singus cospicient to, m=0

Tima doua muunocute consideram conditiile:

P(1) = P(X) = 0 = (P(S)) = (e^x f(x) dx - to f(xo)) $R(1) = \int_{0}^{1} e^{x} \cdot 1 \cdot dx - A_0 = 1$ $R(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{1} e^{x} x dx - Aoxo = 0$ $\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} dx = e^{x} \int_{0}^{\infty} = e^{-1}$ $\int_0^1 x e^{x} dx = x e^{x} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^{x} dx = e - \int_0^1 e^{x} dx = e - e^{x} \Big|_0^1 = x$ si estimem sistemul $\begin{cases} e - 1 - A_0 = 0 \\ 1 - A_0 \times 0 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A_0 = e - 1 \\ (e - 1) \times 0 = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A_0 = e - 1 \\ X_0 = e - 1 \end{cases}$ Obtinem formula de cuadratura $\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{x} f(x) dx = (e-1) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{e-1} + R(f)$ Mai mult $\int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx = x^2 e^x \Big|_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 x e^x dx = e - 2$

Sederam Cà $2(x^2) = \int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx - (e-1)(\frac{1}{e-1})^2 = (e-2) - \frac{1}{e-1} = \frac{e^2 - 2e+1}{e-1} \neq 0$ > formula de cuadratura voufica R(1) = R(x) = 0 R(x²) + 0 => gradul de exactitate est 1 lurotament salet mos teur lunement panimentels a surtner un terreterra a toller de tollerer ai RRI = 0 + P e Tm-1 (KorP = Tm-1). Atumei + Je C''[a,b] $R(\beta) = \int_{0}^{\beta} \int_{0}^{(m)} (u) K(u) du$ unde K representà mudeul Peano definit prin $K(\mathcal{U}) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} R_{\chi}(\chi - \mathcal{U}) \qquad \text{if } E_{\alpha,b}$ Indiale im Px indica factul ca R "actioneară" îm raport cu u) molenos nemos ascasorteias X luelaum arab, them is molentos que [d, D] 3 F ismula [d, D] eg $\mathcal{R}(\xi) = \xi_{(m)}(\xi) \mathcal{R}(x_m)$

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In casel mostru R: C2[0,1] - TR
                                                                                                        P(\xi) = \int_{0}^{1} e^{x} \left\{ x \right\} dx - \left( e^{-1} \right) \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{e^{-1}} \right) \right\}
                  Aver ||X(x)|| = ||X(x)|| = ||X(x)||
                                                                                                    \Rightarrow R(f) = \int_{0}^{1} K(u) \int_{0}^{2} (u) du
                     eb tab etre anas? int lucleum innu
                                                   K(u) = \frac{1}{(2-1)!} R_{x}(x-u)^{2-1} = \int_{0}^{1} e^{x}(x-u)_{+} dx - (e-1)(\frac{1}{e-1}-u)_{+} = \frac{1}{(e-1)!} R_{x}(x-u)^{2-1} 
                         = \int_{0}^{u} e^{x} (x-u) dx + \int_{u}^{u} e^{x} (x-u) dx - (e-1) (\frac{1}{e-1} - u)_{+} =
= 0 (x \le u) (x \ge u) (x \ge u)
                  = \int_{u}^{2} e^{x} (x-u) dx - (e-1) \left( \frac{1}{e-1} - u \right) = \int_{u}^{2} x e^{x} dx - u \int_{u}^{2} e^{x} dx - (e-1) \left( \frac{1}{e-1} - u \right) =
= x e^{x} \Big|_{u}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} e^{x} dx - u \int_{0}^{1} e^{x} dx - (e^{-1}) \Big( \frac{1}{e^{-1}} - u \Big) = e^{-1} u e^{u} - (1 + u) e^{x} \Big|_{u}^{2} - (1 + u) e
           -(e-1)(\frac{1}{e-1}-u)=e-ue^{u}-(1+u)(e-e^{u})-(e-1)(\frac{1}{e-1}-u)=
        = e - ue^{u} - e - ue + e^{u} + ue^{u} - (e-1)(\frac{1}{e-1} - u) =
            = -eu + e^{u} - (e^{-1})(\underbrace{1}_{e^{-1}} - u)_{+} =
               = \int e^{\mu} - ue, \quad \underline{1} \leq \mu \leq 1
= \int e^{\mu} - ue, \quad \underline{1} \leq \mu \leq 1
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= \int e^{\mu} - ue, \quad \underline{1} \leq \mu \leq 1
             = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} e^{\mu} - \mu & & \\ & \frac{1}{e^{-1}} & \\ \end{array} \right| \leq \mu \leq 1
              = \begin{cases} e^{\mu} - \mu e, & \frac{1}{\ell-1} \leq \mu \leq 1 \\ e^{\mu} - (1 + \mu), & 0 \leq \mu \leq \frac{1}{\ell-1} \end{cases}
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$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |\mathcal{L}(n)| = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{nn} - nn = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^{-n}} \leq nn \leq 1$$