$\int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} |x| dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (x_{0}|x) + \int_{0}^{\infty} |x|^{2} dx$ Keroliere In casal areta function pendera este $w(x) = x^2 + vo \cdot [o, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ elitebras marebienas etusanusen auab kmit $R(1) = R(x) = 0 \qquad \left(R(\xi) = \int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx - \log f(x)\right)$ Rul = 1 x2 1 dx - 40 1 = 0 $R(x) = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} \cdot x dx - Ax_{0} = 0$ $\int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx = \frac{x^{3}}{3} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{3} ||x| \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx = \frac{x^{4}}{4} ||_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{4}$ Si obtimem sistemal: $A_0 = 1$ $A_0 = 3$ Ordinam formula de cuadratura $\int_{0}^{1} \chi^{2} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} f(\frac{3}{5}) + \frac{21}{5} f(\frac{3}{5})$ their mult $R(x^{2}) = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} \cdot x^{2} dx - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{2} = \frac{x^{5}}{5} \Big|_{0}^{1} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{9}{16} = \frac{16}{5} - \frac{3}{16} = \frac{x}{60} \neq 0$ \Rightarrow formula de cuadratura vouxica $R(1) = R(x) = 0 \quad \text{Ni} \quad R(x^2) = \frac{1}{80} \neq 0$

1 stre stotitare el lubargo = amost il amerat salz mor teer lunement sominatel a H a? R(R) = 0 + R & Tim-1 (Kor P = Tim-1). Atumei + Je C"[a,b] R(8) = 9° 8(m) (u) K(u) du " unde k representà mudeul Peano definit prin $K(\mathcal{U}) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} P_X(X-\mathcal{U}) \qquad \mathcal{U} \in [a,b]$ modicile im Px imdica faptul ca R "actioneară" îm raport cu u) x sorbicilore x (mu im raport cu u) troberos nemos secestrais y lucleum arab, them is is the second of the s $(\mathcal{S}(\xi) = \xi_{(\omega)}(\xi) \mathcal{S}(x_{\omega})$ In coral motion $R: C^2[0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Rifl = 1 x /x dx - 1 / 3 Avom Kor(R) = M (m-1=1 => m=2) $\Rightarrow R(\xi) = \int_0^1 K(u) \int_0^{(2)} (u) du$ et tot etre anais in hulum etans

$$K(w) = \frac{1}{(2-1)!} R_{x} (x-w)^{2-1} = R(x-w)_{+} = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2}(x-w)_{+} dx - \frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{3}-w)_{+} dx - \frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{3}-w)_{+} = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2}(x-w)_{+} dx - \frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{3}-w)_{+} dx - \frac{1}{3}(\frac{1$$