## 4 (done)

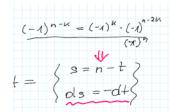
(2) 
$$Q_n^{NC}(f) := \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(a+k \cdot h_n)$$
  $\left(h_n := \frac{b-a}{n}\right)$ 

Ak = (-1) 1-4 ho . Spin (+-3) of ze wzoru

## 6.5.1 Współczynniki kwadratury Newtona-Cotesa

Jawnym wzorem na współczynniki kwadratury Newtona-Cotesa jest

$$A_k^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-k}h}{k!(n-k)!} \int_0^n \left[ \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ j \neq k}}^n (t-j) \right] dt$$



 $A_{n-k} = \frac{(-1)^{n-(n-k)} \cdot h_n}{(n-k)!(n-(n-k))!} \cdot \int_{j=0}^{\infty} (1-j)d^{+2} e^{-jk} d^{+2} d^{+2$ 

 $A_{n-k} = \frac{(-1)^{k} \cdot h_{n}}{(n-k)!(n-(n-k))!} \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (1-j)d1$   $= \frac{(-1)^{k} \cdot h_{n}}{(n-k)!! \cdot h_{n}} \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (1-j)d1$   $= \frac{(-1)^{k} \cdot h_{n}}{(n-k)!! \cdot h_{n}} \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (1-j)d1$   $= \frac{(-1)^{k} \cdot h_{n}}{(n-k)!! \cdot h_{n}} \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (1-j)d1$   $= \frac{(-1)^{k} \cdot h_{n}}{(n-k)! \cdot h_{n}} \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (1-j)d1$   $= \frac{(-1)^{k} \cdot h_{n}}{(n-k)!} \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (1-j)d2$   $= \frac{(-1)^{k} \cdot h_{n}}{(n-k)!} \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (1-j)d1$   $= \frac{(-1)^{k} \cdot h_{n}}{(n-k)!} \cdot$ 

$$\frac{(-1)^{+} \cdot h_{0}}{k!(n+k) \cdot n} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \left(n-5-\frac{1}{k!}\right) = \frac{k!(n-k)!}{k!(n-k)!}$$