

$$862.42. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{ch} px}{\operatorname{sh} qx} \sin mx \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2q} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \frac{m\pi}{q}}{\cos \frac{p\pi}{q} + \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi}{q}} \quad [-q \leq p \leq q; q > 0].$$

$$862.43. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} px}{\operatorname{ch} qx} \sin mx \, dx = \frac{\pi}{q} \frac{\sin \frac{p\pi}{2q} \operatorname{sh} \frac{m\pi}{2q}}{\cos \frac{p\pi}{q} + \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi}{q}} \quad [-q \leq p \leq q; q > 0].$$

$$862.44. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{ch} px}{\operatorname{ch} qx} \cos mx \, dx = \frac{\pi}{q} \frac{\cos \frac{p\pi}{2q} \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi}{2q}}{\cos \frac{p\pi}{q} + \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi}{q}} \quad [-q \leq p \leq q; q > 0].$$

$$863.01. \int_0^1 \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)^q dx = \Gamma(q+1) \quad [q+1 > 0]. \quad [\text{См. } 850.1.]$$

$$863.02. \int_0^1 x^p \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{(p+1)^2} \quad [p+1 > 0].$$

$$863.03. \int_0^1 x^p \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 dx = \frac{2}{(p+1)^3} \quad [p+1 > 0].$$

$$863.04. \int_0^1 x^p \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)^q dx = \frac{\Gamma(q+1)}{(p+1)^{q+1}} \quad [p+1, q+1 > 0].$$

$$863.05. \int_0^1 \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

$$863.06. \int_0^1 \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)^{-1/2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}.$$

$$863.10. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{1-x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

$$863.11. \int_0^1 x \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{1}{12}.$$

$$863.12. \int_0^1 x^2 \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{2^2}.$$

$$863.20. \int_0^1 \ln \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

$$863.21. \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln \frac{1}{x}}{1+x} dx = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

$$863.22. \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \ln \frac{1}{x}}{1+x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$863.30. \int_0^1 \frac{1+x}{1-x} \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 1.$$

$$863.31. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{3}.$$

$$863.32. \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln \frac{1}{x}}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{24}.$$

$$863.33. \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \ln \frac{1}{x}}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{8} - 1.$$

$$863.34. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{1+x^2} dx = G = 0,9159656. \quad [\text{См. 48.32.}]$$

$$863.35. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{(1+x)^2} dx = \ln 2.$$

$$863.36. \int_0^1 \frac{1-x}{1+x^2} \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{2\pi^2}{27}.$$

$$863.37. \int_0^1 \frac{1+x}{1-x^2} \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{4\pi^2}{27}.$$

$$863.41. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$$

$$863.42. \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 1 - \ln 2.$$

$$863.43. \int_0^1 \left( \ln \frac{1}{x} \right) \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \left( \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \right).$$

$$863.51. \int_0^1 \frac{x^p dx}{\ln x} = \infty.$$

$$863.52. \int_0^1 \frac{x^p - x^q}{\ln x} dx = \ln \frac{p+1}{q+1} \quad [p+1, q+1 > 0].$$

$$863.53. \int_0^1 \frac{x^p - x^q}{\ln x} x^r dx = \ln \frac{p+r+1}{q+r+1}$$

$$[p+r+1, q+r+1 > 0].$$

$$863.54. \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x^p)(1-x^q)}{\ln x} dx = \ln \frac{(p+q+1)}{(p+1)(q+1)}$$

$$[p+1, q+1, p+q+1 > 0].$$

$$863.55. \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right) \frac{dx}{\ln x} = \ln \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

$$863.61. \int_0^1 \frac{(\ln x)^2}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi^3}{16}.$$

$$863.71. \int_0^1 \ln(1-x) dx = -1. \quad 863.72. \int_0^1 x \ln(1-x) dx = -\frac{3}{4}.$$

$$863.73. \quad \int_0^1 x^p \ln(1-x) dx = -\frac{1}{p+1} \sum_{n=1}^{p+1} \frac{1}{n} \quad [p=0, 1, 2, \dots].$$

$$863.74. \quad \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

$$863.81. \quad \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = 2 \ln 2 - 1.$$

$$863.82. \quad \int_0^1 x \ln(1+x) dx = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$863.83. \quad \int_0^1 x^{2p} \ln(1+x) dx = \frac{1}{2p+1} \left\{ 2 \ln 2 - \sum_{n=1}^{2p+1} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \right\} \\ [p=0, 1, 2, \dots].$$

$$863.84. \quad \int_0^1 x^{2p-1} \ln(1+x) dx = \frac{1}{2p} \sum_{n=1}^{2p} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \quad [p=1, 2, \dots].$$

$$863.85. \quad \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

$$863.91. \quad \int_0^1 \ln x \ln(1-x) dx = 2 - \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

$$863.92. \quad \int_0^1 \ln x \ln(1+x) dx = 2 - 2 \ln 2 - \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

$$863.93. \quad \int_0^1 x \ln x \ln(1-x) dx = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

$$863.94. \quad \int_0^1 x \ln x \ln(1+x) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{24} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$864.01. \quad \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-x)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 - G = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 - 0,9159656.$$

$$864.02. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2.$$

$$864.03. \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} \ln \frac{1+x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 + G. \quad [\text{См. 48.32.}]$$

$$864.04. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 - G. \quad [\text{См. 48.32.}]$$

$$864.11. \int_0^1 \ln \left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) dx = 2 \ln 2.$$

$$864.12. \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} \ln \left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

$$864.21. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-x^p)}{x} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{6p} \quad [p > 0].$$

$$864.22. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^p)}{x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12p} \quad [p > 0].$$

$$864.31. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -2G - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2. \quad [\text{См. 48.32.}]$$

$$864.32. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 2G - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2. \quad [\text{См. 48.32.}]$$

$$864.33. \int_0^1 \frac{(\ln x)^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \left\{ \frac{\pi^2}{12} + (\ln 2)^2 \right\}.$$

$$864.41. \int_0^1 (1-x) e^{-x} \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = 1 - \frac{1}{e}.$$

$$864.51. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1-x} \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{\sin^2 p\pi} \quad [0 < p < 1].$$

- 864.52. 
$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{\pi^2 \cos p\pi}{\sin^2 p\pi} \quad [0 < p < 1].$$
- 864.53. 
$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2-1} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$
- 864.54. 
$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2a} \ln a \quad [a > 0].$$
- 864.55. 
$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{\pi^3}{8}.$$
- 864.61. 
$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + G. \quad [\text{См. 48.32.}]$$
- 864.62. 
$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1+a^2x^2)}{b^2+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{b} \ln(1+ab) \quad [a, b > 0].$$
- 864.63. 
$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(a^2+x^2)}{b^2+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{b} \ln(a+b) \quad [a, b > 0].$$
- 864.71. 
$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^{2-p}} dx = \frac{\pi}{(1-p) \sin p\pi} \quad [0 < p < 1].$$
- 864.72. 
$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^{1+q}} dx = \frac{\pi}{q \sin \pi q} \quad [0 < q < 1].$$
- 864.73. 
$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^p)}{x^q} dx = \frac{\pi}{(q-1) \sin \frac{\pi(q-1)}{p}} \quad [0 < q-1 < p].$$
- 864.74. 
$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln|x^p-1|}{x^q} dx = \frac{\pi}{(q-1) \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi(q-1)}{p}} \quad [0 < q-1 < p].$$
- 865.01. 
$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \ln \sin x dx = -\frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - \frac{G}{2}. \quad [\text{См. 48.32.}]$$

$$865.02. \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln \cos x \, dx = -\frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + \frac{G}{2}. \quad [\text{См. 48.32.}]$$

$$865.03. \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln \operatorname{tg} x \, dx = -G. \quad [\text{См. 48.32.}]$$

$$865.04. \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln(1 + \operatorname{tg} x) \, dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2.$$

$$865.05. \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln(1 - \operatorname{tg} x) \, dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 - G. \quad [\text{См. 48.32.}]$$

$$865.11. \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \sin x \, dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \cos x \, dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$$

$$865.12. \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \operatorname{tg} x \, dx = 0.$$

$$865.21. \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin x) \ln \sin x \, dx = \ln 2 - 1.$$

$$865.22. \int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos x) \ln \cos x \, dx = \ln 2 - 1.$$

$$865.23. \int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos x) \ln \sin x \, dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin x) \ln \cos x \, dx = -1.$$

$$865.24. \int_0^{\pi/2} (\operatorname{tg} x) \ln \sin x \, dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{24}.$$

$$865.25. \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin^2 x) \ln \sin x \, dx = \frac{\pi}{8} (1 - 2 \ln 2).$$

$$865.26. \int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos 2nx) \ln \sin x \, dx = -\frac{\pi}{4n} \quad [n > 0].$$

$$865.27. \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\ln \cos x}{\sin x} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{8}.$$

$$865.31. \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(1 + \cos x) dx = 2G - \frac{\pi \ln 2}{2}. \quad [\text{См. 48.32.}]$$

$$865.32. \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(1 - \cos x) dx = -2G - \frac{\pi \ln 2}{2}. \quad [\text{См. 48.32.}]$$

$$865.33. \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(1 + \operatorname{tg} x) dx = G + \frac{\pi \ln 2}{4}. \quad [\text{См. 48.32.}]$$

$$865.34. \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(1 + p \sin^2 x) dx = \\ = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(1 + p \cos^2 x) dx = \pi \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+p}}{2} \quad [(1+p) \geq 0].$$

$$865.35. \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx = \pi \ln \frac{a+b}{2} \quad [a, b > 0].$$

$$865.36. \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(a^2 + b^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 x) dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(a^2 + b^2 \operatorname{ctg}^2 x) dx = \pi \ln(a+b) \\ [a, b > 0].$$

$$865.37. \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \left( \frac{a+b \sin x}{a-b \sin x} \right) \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \\ = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \left( \frac{a+b \cos x}{a-b \cos x} \right) \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \pi \arcsin \left( \frac{b}{a} \right) \\ [b^2 \leq a^2].$$

$$865.41. \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin x dx = -\pi \ln 2.$$

$$865.42. \int_0^{\pi} x \ln \sin x dx = -\frac{\pi^2 \ln 2}{2}.$$



$$865.43. \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 \pm \cos x) dx = -\pi \ln 2.$$

$$865.44. \int_0^{\pi} \ln(a \pm b \cos x) dx = \pi \ln \left\{ \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{2} \right\} \quad [a \geq b > 0].$$

$$865.45. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\ln(1 + a \cos x)}{\cos x} dx = \pi \arcsin a \quad [0 < a < 1].$$

$$865.51. \int_0^1 (\cos mx) \ln x dx = -\frac{\text{Si}(m)}{m}. \quad [\text{См. 431.11.}]$$

Таблицы см. [22].

$$865.52. \int_0^1 x^{p-1} \sin(q \ln x) dx = \frac{-q}{p^2 + q^2} \quad [p > 0].$$

$$865.53. \int_0^1 x^{p-1} \cos(q \ln x) dx = \frac{p}{p^2 + q^2} \quad [p > 0].$$

$$865.54. \int_0^1 \frac{x^p \sin(q \ln x)}{\ln x} dx = \arctg \frac{q}{p+1} \quad [p+1 > 0].$$

$$865.61. \int_0^{\infty} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{a^2}{x^2} \right) \cos mx dx = \frac{\pi}{m} (1 - e^{-am}) \quad [a, m > 0].$$

$$865.62. \int_0^{\infty} \ln \left( \frac{a^2 + x^2}{b^2 + x^2} \right) \cos mx dx = \frac{\pi}{m} (e^{-bm} - e^{-am}) \quad [a, b, m > 0].$$

$$865.63. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin mx}{x} \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (\ln m + C) \quad [m > 0].$$

[См. 851.1.]

$$865.64. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(\sin^2 mx)}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{a} \ln \left( \frac{\text{sh } ma}{e^{ma}} \right) = \\ = \frac{\pi}{a} \ln \left( \frac{1 - e^{-2ma}}{2} \right) \quad [m, a > 0].$$

$$865.65. \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(\cos^2 mx)}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{a} \ln \left( \frac{\operatorname{ch} ma}{e^{ma}} \right) \quad [m, a > 0].$$

$$865.66. \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(\operatorname{tg}^2 mx)}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{a} \ln \operatorname{th} ma \quad [m, a > 0].$$

$$865.71. \quad \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 \pm 2a \cos x + a^2) dx = 2\pi \ln a \quad [a > 1],$$

$$= 0 \quad [a^2 \leq 1].$$

$$865.72. \quad \int_0^{\pi} \ln(a^2 \pm 2ab \cos x + b^2) dx = 2\pi \ln a \quad [a \geq b > 0],$$

$$= 2\pi \ln b \quad [b \geq a > 0].$$

$$865.73. \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \ln(a^2 \pm 2ab \cos x + b^2) dx = 4\pi \ln a \quad [a \geq b > 0],$$

$$= 4\pi \ln b \quad [b \geq a > 0].$$

$$865.74. \quad \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) \cos mx dx = -\frac{\pi}{m} a^m$$

$$[0 < a < 1; m = 1, 2, \dots].$$

$$865.75. \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1 \pm 2p \cos mx + p^2)}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{a} \ln(1 \pm pe^{-ma})$$

$$[0 < p \leq 1; m, a > 0],$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{a} \ln(p \pm e^{-ma})$$

$$[p \geq 1; m, a > 0].$$

$$865.81. \quad \int_0^{\infty} \ln(1 + e^{-x}) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

$$865.82. \quad \int_0^{\infty} \ln(1 - e^{-x}) dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

$$865.83. \int_0^{\infty} \ln \left( \frac{1-e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} \right) dx = \int_0^{\infty} \ln \operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

$$865.901. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{a} (\ln a + C) \quad [a > 0]. \quad [\text{См. } 852.1.]$$

Относительно постоянной  $C$  см. 851.1.  $C = 0,5772157$ .

$$865.902. \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-ax} \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{a^2} (\ln a - 1 + C) \quad [a > 0].$$

$$865.903. \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-ax} \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{2}{a^3} \left( \ln a - \frac{3}{2} + C \right) \quad [a > 0].$$

$$865.904. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} \ln \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{a}} (\ln a + 2 \ln 2 + C) \quad [a > 0].$$

$$865.905. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{1}{1+px} - e^{-ax} \right) dx = \ln \frac{a}{p} + C \quad [a, p > 0].$$

$$865.906. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{1}{1+p^2x^2} - e^{-ax} \right) dx = \ln \frac{a}{p} + C \quad [a, p > 0].$$

$$865.907. \int_0^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{xe^x} \right) dx = C.$$

$$865.908. \int_0^1 \ln \left( \ln \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = -C.$$

$$865.909. \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{\ln x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right) dx = C.$$

$$865.911. \int_0^{\infty} \left( \ln \frac{1}{x} \right) e^{-ax} \sin mx dx = \\ = \frac{1}{(a^2 + m^2)} \left\{ \frac{m}{2} \ln(a^2 + m^2) - a \operatorname{arctg} \frac{m}{a} + mC \right\} \\ [m, a > 0]. \quad [\text{См. } 851.1.]$$

$$865.912. \int_0^{\infty} \left( \ln \frac{1}{x} \right) e^{-ax} \cos mx \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2 + m^2} \left\{ \frac{a}{2} \ln(a^2 + m^2) + m \operatorname{arctg} \frac{m}{a} + aC \right\}$$

[ $m, a > 0$ ]. [См. 851.1.]

$$865.913. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\left( \ln \frac{1}{x} \right) e^{-ax} \sin mx}{x} \, dx = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \ln(a^2 + m^2) + C \right\} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{m}{a}$$

[ $m, a > 0$ ]. [См. 851.1.]

Значительная доля интегралов в 850—865 может быть найдена в [6]. См. также [3]—[7].

$$866.01. \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \varphi) \, d\varphi = \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \cos \varphi) \, d\varphi = \pi J_0(x).$$

$$866.02. \int_0^{\pi} \cos(n\varphi - x \sin \varphi) \, d\varphi = \pi J_n(x),$$

где  $n$ —нуль или целое положительное число.

(Интегралы Бесселя.)

$$866.03. \int_0^{\pi} e^{p \cos x} \, dx = \pi I_0(p), \text{ как в } 809.1.$$

Таблицы к 866 см. [20] и [21].

880. Правило Симпсона. Если известны значения  $y = f(x)$  для равноотстоящих значений  $x$  с шагом  $h$ , то численное значение интеграла приближенно выражается формулой:

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx \approx \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + 4y_1 + 2y_2 + 4y_3 + 2y_4 + \dots + 4y_{2n-1} + y_{2n}],$$

где  $h = x_1 - x_0$ —постоянная разность между соседними значениями  $x$ , т. е.  $2nh = b - a$ . Коэффициенты равны поочередно 4 или 2, как указано. Приближение обычно тем точнее, чем больше  $n$ . Таким методом можно получить численный результат, когда аналитическое выражение для интеграла не может быть найдено. Используя таблицу  $f(x)$  и арифмометр, можно провести это вычисление без промежуточных записей.

881. Погрешность приведенной выше приближенной формулы равна

$$\frac{nh^5 f^{IV}(x)}{90} = \frac{(b-a) h^4 f^{IV}(x)}{180},$$

где для оценки величины  $h^4 f^{IV}(x)$  может быть взята наибольшая четвертая разность в интервале  $(a, b)$ .

882. Другая формула, которая во многих случаях более точна, чем формула 880. По ней тоже можно производить вычисление на арифмометре без промежуточных записей:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{4,5} [1,4y_0 + 6,4y_1 + 2,4y_2 + 6,4y_3 + 2,8y_4 + \\ + 6,4y_5 + 2,4y_6 + 6,4y_7 + 2,8y_8 + \dots + \\ + 6,4y_{4n-3} + 2,4y_{4n-2} + 6,4y_{4n-1} + 1,4y_{4n}],$$

где  $4nh = b - a$ .