1. Approximate the value of the integral

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left| x - \frac{1}{2} \right| dx$$

using L_n , R_n , and T_n for n = 1, 2, 4, 8 intervals of equal length. Account for the differences in the results and compare with the exact solution.

- 2. Derive the basic Simpson's rule by integrating a quadratic interpolating polynomial over the intervals $[x_{i-1}, x_i] \cup [x_i, x_{i+1}]$ as indicated in Chapter 6 of the classnotes. Assume that the integration nodes are equally spaced.
- 3. Consider a two-term numerical integration rule of the form

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x)dx \approx w_1 f(x_1) + w_2 f(x_2).$$

Determine the weights w_1 and w_2 and the nodes x_1 and x_2 so that the above rule is *exact* for the functions f(x) = 1, f(x) = x, $f(x) = x^2$, and $f(x) = x^3$. This means you have to solve a system of 4 *nonlinear* equations in four unknowns. Feel free to use any method of your choice to do this (by hand, with Mathematica, Maple or MATLAB's Symbolic Toolbox, with a numerical method such as Newton's method, etc.).