

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_a^{a+2h} x^3 dx \\
&= \left[\frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_a^{a+2h} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} (a+2h)^4 - \frac{1}{4} a^4 \\
&= \frac{1}{4} (a^4 + 4a^3 \cdot 2h + 6a^2 \cdot (2h)^2 + 4a \cdot (2h)^3 + (2h)^4) - \frac{1}{4} a^4 \\
&= 2a^3h + 6a^2h^2 + 8ah^3 + 4h^4
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{3} (y_0 + 4y_1 + y_2)h \\
&= \frac{1}{3} (a^3 + 4[a+h]^3 + [a+2h]^3) \cdot h \\
&= \frac{1}{3} (a^3 + 4[a^3 + 3a^2h + 3ah + h^3] \\
&\quad + [a^3 + 3a^2 \cdot 2h + 3a \cdot (2h)^2 + (2h)^3]) \cdot h \\
&= \frac{1}{3} (a^3 + 4a^3 + 12a^2h + 12ah^2 + 4h^3 + a^3 + 6a^2h \\
&\quad + 12ah^2 + 8h^3) \cdot h \\
&= \frac{1}{3} (6a^3 + 18a^2h + 24ah^2 + 12h^3) \cdot h \\
&= 2a^3h + 6a^2h^2 + 8ah^3 + 4h^4
\end{aligned}$$

\therefore Simpson's Rule gives the exact result.