

$$f(x+h) = f + hf' + \frac{h^2}{2} f'' + \frac{h^3}{3!} f''' + \frac{h^4}{4!} f^{(4)}$$

$$f(x-h) = f - hf' + \frac{h^2}{2} f'' - \frac{h^3}{3!} f''' + \frac{h^4}{4!} f^{(4)}$$

$$f(x+2h) = f + 2hf' + \frac{(2h)^2}{2} f'' + \frac{(2h)^3}{3!} f''' + \frac{(2h)^4}{4!} f^{(4)}$$

$$f(x-2h) = f - 2hf' + \frac{(2h)^2}{2} f'' - \frac{(2h)^3}{3!} f''' + \frac{(2h)^4}{4!} f^{(4)}$$

$$a f(x+h) + b f(x-h) + c f(x+2h) + d f(x-2h)$$

$$= \frac{f(x+2h) - 4f(x+h) + 6f(x) - 4f(x-h) + f(x-2h)}{h^4}$$

1

$$af + bf + cf + df = \cancel{6f} + ahf' - bhf' + 2hf' - 2hf'$$

2

$$+ a \frac{h^2}{2} f'' + b \frac{h^2}{2} f'' + c \frac{(2h)^2}{2} f'' + d \frac{(2h)^2}{2} f'' + a \frac{h^3}{3!} f''' - b \frac{h^3}{3!} f''' + c \frac{(2h)^3}{3!} f''' - d \frac{(2h)^3}{3!} f'''$$

$$+ a \frac{h^4}{4!} f^{(4)} + b \frac{h^4}{4!} f^{(4)} + c \frac{(2h)^4}{4!} f^{(4)} + d \frac{(2h)^4}{4!} f^{(4)}$$

3

$$a \frac{h^4}{4!} f^{(4)} + b \frac{h^4}{4!} f^{(4)} + c \frac{(2h)^4}{4!} f^{(4)} + d \frac{(2h)^4}{4!} f^{(4)}$$

$$= -0 - 1 - 2 - 3 + af(x+h) + bf(x-h) + cf(x+2h) + df(x-2h)$$

$$0: -\frac{4!}{h^4} (af + bf + cf + df)$$

$$1: -\frac{4!}{h^4} (ahf' - bhf' + 2hf' - d2hf')$$

$$2: \left(a\frac{h^2}{2}f'' + b\frac{h^2}{2}f'' + c\frac{(2h)^2}{2}f'' + d\frac{(2h)^2}{2}f'' \right)$$

$$3: \left(a\frac{h^3}{3!}f''' - b\frac{h^3}{3!}f''' + c\frac{(2h)^3}{3!}f''' - d\frac{(2h)^3}{3!}f''' \right)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 4! a f(x+h) &= -4f(x+h) \\ 4! b f(x-h) &= -4f(x-h) \\ 4! c f(x+2h) &= f(x+2h) \\ 4! d f(x-2h) &= f(x-2h) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} a &= -\frac{1}{3!} \\ b &= -\frac{1}{3!} \\ c &= \frac{1}{4!} \\ d &= \frac{1}{4!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow -4! \left(-\frac{1}{3!}f - \frac{1}{3!}f + \frac{1}{4!}f + \frac{1}{4!}f \right) = \frac{4!}{3!}f + \frac{4!}{3!}f + f + f$$

$$= 4f + f + f + f = 6f \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} 4! c f(x+2h) &= f(x+2h) \quad \left[c = \frac{1}{4!} \right] \\ 4! d f(x-2h) &= f(x-2h) \quad \left[d = \frac{1}{4!} \right] \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow f'''' = -0 - 1 - 1 - 3 + f(x+h) + f(x-h) - f(x+2h) - f(x-2h)$$

$$\Rightarrow -4! \left(-\frac{1}{3!} \theta' + \frac{1}{3!} \theta' - \frac{1}{4!} \theta' + \frac{1}{4!} \theta' \right) = 0 \theta'$$

$$\Rightarrow -4! \left(-\frac{1}{3!} \frac{1}{2} \theta'' - \frac{1}{3!} \frac{1}{2} \theta'' - \frac{1}{4!} \frac{1}{2} \theta'' - \frac{1}{4!} \frac{1}{2} \theta'' \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{2} \theta'' + \frac{4}{2} \theta'' + \frac{1}{2} \theta'' + \frac{1}{2} \theta'' = 6 \theta'' \cdot h^2$$

los θ''' también se anulan.

$$\frac{1}{3!} f''' - \frac{1}{3!} f''' - \frac{2^4}{4!} - \frac{2^4}{4!} = x$$

$$\Rightarrow -4f''' - 6f''' - 2^4 - 2^4 = 4! \cdot x$$

$$-f''' - f''' - 2^2 - 2^2 = 3! \cdot x$$

$$-2 - 2^2 - 2^2 = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot x \Rightarrow -f - 2f - 2f = 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{3}{5} x. \quad \text{For coefficients, then;}$$

$$a = b = \frac{3}{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{10}; \quad c = d = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 5} = \frac{1}{40}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{6}{R^2} \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) = -\frac{18}{5h^2} f''(x)}$$

$$\text{of course; } f''''(x_p) = \frac{f(x+2h) - f(x+h) + 6f(x) - f(x-h) + f(x-2h)}{h^4} - \frac{18}{5} \cdot h^{-2} f''(x)$$