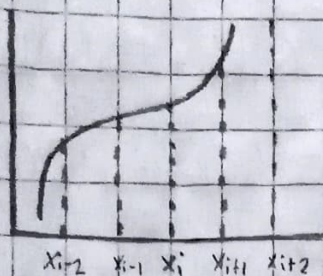


Referencia Finita hacia atrás



$$F(x_{i-1}) = F(x_i) - F'(x_i) \overbrace{(x_i - x_{i-1})}^h + F''(x_i) \overbrace{(x_i - x_{i-1})^2}^{h^2} + O(\sim h^3)$$

$$F(x_{i-2}) = F(x_i) - F'(x_i) \overbrace{(x_i - x_{i-2})}^{2h} + F''(x_i) \overbrace{(x_i - x_{i-2})^2}^{2!} + O(\sim h^3)$$

Multiplicando la primera ecuación por 2 para eliminar términos

$$-2F(x_{i-1}) = -2F(x_i) + 2F'(x_i)h - 2F''(x_i) \frac{h^2}{2!} - O(\sim h^3)$$

$$+ F(x_{i-2}) = F(x_i) - F'(x_i)(2h) + F''(x_i) \frac{(2h)^2}{2!} + O(\sim h^3)$$

$$F(x_{i-2}) - 2F(x_{i-1}) = -F(x_i) + 2F''(x_i) \frac{h^2}{2!} + \cancel{O(h^3)} \rightarrow O(h)$$

$$F''(x_i) = \frac{F(x_{i-2}) - 2F(x_{i-1}) + F(x_i)}{h^2} + O(h)$$

Referencia Finita centrada

Sumando las ecuaciones finitas hacia atrás y adelante

$$+ F(x_{i+1}) = F(x_i) + F'(x_i)(x_{i+1} - x_i) + F''(x_i) \frac{(x_{i+1} - x_i)^2}{2!} + O(x_{i+1} - x_i)^3$$

$$+ F(x_{i-1}) = F(x_i) - F'(x_i)(x_i - x_{i-1}) + F''(x_i) \frac{(x_i - x_{i-1})^2}{2!} - O(x_i - x_{i-1})^3$$

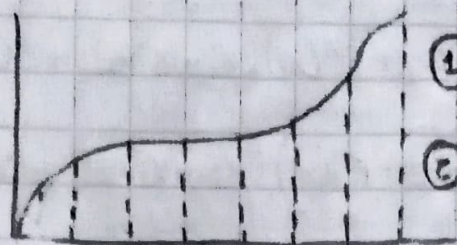
$$F(x_{i+1}) + F(x_{i-1}) = 2F(x_i) + 2F''(x_i) \frac{h^2}{2!} + O(h^3)$$

$$F''(x_i) = \frac{F(x_{i+1}) + F(x_{i-1}) - 2F(x_i)}{2 \frac{h^2}{2!}} + O(h^2)$$

$$F''(x_i) = \frac{F(x_{i+1}) + F(x_{i-1}) - 2F(x_i)}{h^2} + O(h^2)$$

Tercera Derivada con solo dos puntos

Diferencia finita hacia adelante



$$\textcircled{1} f(x_{i+1}) = f(x_i) + f'(x_i)h + \frac{f''(x_i)h^2}{2!} + \frac{f^{(3)}(x_i)h^3}{3!}$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x_{i+2}) = f(x_i) + f'(x_i)(2h) + \frac{f''(x_i)(2h)^2}{2!} + \frac{f^{(3)}(x_i)(2h)^3}{3!}$$

$$f(x_{i+3}) = f(x_i) + f'(x_i)(3h) + \frac{f''(x_i)(3h)^2}{2!} + \frac{f^{(3)}(x_i)(3h)^3}{3!} \textcircled{3}$$

Multiplícamos la ecuación 1 por -3 y la 2 por -3 y sumando las 3 ecuaciones

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_{i+3}) - 3f(x_{i+2}) + 3f(x_{i+1}) &= \\ f(x_i) + f'(x_i)(3h) + \frac{f''(x_i)(3h)^2}{2!} + \frac{f^{(3)}(x_i)(3h)^3}{3!} &+ 3f(x_i) - 3f'(x_i)(2h) - \\ \frac{3f''(x_i)(2h)^2}{2!} - \frac{3f^{(3)}(x_i)(2h)^3}{3!} - 3f(x_i) &+ 3f'(x_i)(h) + \frac{3f''(x_i)(h)^2}{2!} + \\ \frac{3f^{(3)}(x_i)(h)^3}{3!} \end{aligned}$$

Eliminando términos

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_{i+3}) - 3f(x_{i+2}) + 3f(x_{i+1}) &= f(x_i) - \cancel{3f(x_i)} + \cancel{3f(x_i)} \\ \frac{f'(x_i)(3h) - 3f'(x_i)(2h) + 3f'(x_i)(h)}{2!} &= \\ \frac{f''(x_i)(3h)^2 - 3f''(x_i)(2h)^2 + 3f''(x_i)(h)^2}{3!} \end{aligned}$$

$$3! = 6$$

$$2! = 2$$

$$\frac{f''(x_i)(h)^2}{2} - \frac{f''(x_i)(2h)^2}{2} + \frac{f''(x_i)(h)^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{f^{(3)}(x_i)(3h)^3}{3!} - \frac{3f^{(3)}(x_i)(2h)^3}{3!} + \frac{3f^{(3)}(x_i)(h)^3}{3!}$$

$$\frac{f^{(3)}(x_i)(h)^3}{2} - \frac{f^{(3)}(x_i)(2h)^3}{2} + \frac{f^{(3)}(x_i)(h)^3}{2}$$

Despejando $f^{(3)}(x_i)$

$$f^{(3)}(x_i) = \frac{f(x_{i+3}) - 3f(x_{i+2}) + 3f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i)}{h^3}$$