

- $\bullet\,$ Métodos computacionales I.
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1 D^2f operator - Solutions

Recordemos el operador primera derivada central:

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

De manera que podemos calcular la segunda derivada de esta expresión:

$$D^{2}f(x_{i}) = \frac{f'(x_{i+1}) - f'(x_{i-1})}{2h} + \mathcal{O}(h^{2})$$
(2)

Usando nuevamente la definición de derivada central, tenemos:

$$D^{2}f(x_{i}) = \frac{\frac{f(x_{i+2}) - f(x_{i})}{2h} + \frac{f(x_{i-2}) - f(x_{i})}{2h}}{2h} + \mathcal{O}(h^{2}),$$
(3)

$$D^{2}f(x_{i}) = \frac{f(x_{i+2}) - 2f(x_{i}) + f(x_{i-2})}{4h^{2}} + \mathcal{O}(h^{2}).$$
(4)

$$D^{2}f(x_{i}) \cong \frac{f(x_{i+2}) - 2f(x_{i}) + f(x_{i-2})}{4h^{2}}.$$

Notar que la aproximación es de orden $\mathcal{O}(h^2)$.

2 $D^4 f$ operator - Solutions

Podemos escribir la cuarta derivada como:

$$D^{4}f(x_{j}) = \frac{f''(x_{j+1}) - 2f''(x_{j}) + f''(x_{j-1})}{h^{2}} + \mathcal{O}(h^{2})$$
(6)

Ahora escribimos explícitamente cada término:

$$f''(x_{j+1}) = \frac{f(x_{j+2}) - 2f(x_{j+1}) + f(x_j)}{h^2} + \mathcal{O}(h^2)$$

$$f''(x_j) = \frac{f(x_{j+1}) - 2f(x_j) + f(x_{j-1})}{h^2} + \mathcal{O}(h^2)$$

$$f''(x_{j-1}) = \frac{f(x_j) - 2f(x_{j-1}) + f(x_{j-2})}{h^2} + \mathcal{O}(h^2)$$
(7)

Reemplazando en la Ecuación (6) tenemos:

$$D^{4}f(x_{j}) = \frac{\frac{f(x_{j+2}) - 2f(x_{j+1}) + f(x_{j})}{h^{2}} - 2(\frac{f(x_{j+1}) - 2f(x_{j}) + f(x_{j-1})}{h^{2}}) + \frac{f(x_{j}) - 2f(x_{j-1}) + f(x_{j-2})}{h^{2}} + \mathcal{O}(h^{2})}{h^{2}} + \mathcal{O}(h^{2})$$
(8)

Finalmente.

$$D^{4}f(x_{j}) = \frac{f(x_{j+2}) - 4f(x_{j+1}) + 6f(x_{j}) - 4f(x_{j-1}) + f(x_{j-2})}{h^{4}} + \mathcal{O}(h^{2})$$

$$D^{4}f(x_{j}) \cong \frac{f(x_{j+2}) - 4f(x_{j+1}) + 6f(x_{j}) - 4f(x_{j-1}) + f(x_{j-2})}{h^{4}}$$

$$(9)$$

Notar que la aproximación es de orden $\mathcal{O}(h^2)$.