

# 1. Finite Difference Operators

## Finite Differences

Given the function  $y = f(x)$ ,  $x$  is called an **argument** and  $y$  is called an **entry**.

Here values of arguments are given at equal intervals

$$a, a + h, a + 2h, \dots, a + nh$$

Corresponding values of  $y$  are:

$$f(a), f(a + h), f(a + 2h), \dots, f(a + nh)$$

So we can write:

$$f(a + h) - f(a), f(a + 2h) - f(a + h), \dots, f(a + nh) - f(a + (n - 1)h)$$

such a representation is called **finite differences**

## Finite difference operators

There are five difference operators, namely:

1. Forward Difference Operator  $\Delta$
2. Backward Difference Operator  $\nabla$
3. The Shifting Operator  $E$
4. Central Difference Operator  $\delta$
5. The Averaging Operator  $\mu$

## Forward difference operator $\Delta$

Consider the function  $y = f(x)$

Given the values of the function at points

$$x_0, x_1 = x_0 + h, x_2 = x_0 + 2h, \dots, x_n = x_0 + nh.$$

$$\text{Let } y_0 = f(x_0), y_1 = f(x_1), \dots, y_n = f(x_n).$$

We define

$$\Delta[f(x)] = f(x + h) - f(x)$$

Thus  $\Delta y_0 = f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0) = f(x_1) - f(x_0) = y_1 - y_0 = \Delta f(x_0)$ .

$$\therefore \Delta y_0 = y_1 - y_0$$

Further,  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  are called arguments. The corresponding  $f(x)$  values are called entries and  $h$  is the interval of differencing.

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta y_0 &= y_1 - y_0 \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \\ \Delta y_n &= y_{n+1} - y_n \end{aligned}$$

$\Delta$  is known as the **forward difference operator** and  $\Delta y_0, \Delta y_1, \dots, \Delta y_{n-1}$  are called the **first forward difference** of the function  $y = f(x)$

The second order differences of the function are defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^2 y_0 &= \Delta y_1 - \Delta y_0 \\ \Delta^2 y_1 &= \Delta y_2 - \Delta y_1 \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \\ \Delta^2 y_{n-1} &= \Delta y_n - \Delta y_{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, in general the  $n^{\text{th}}$  order differences are defined as

$$\Delta^n y_i = \Delta^{n-1} y_{i+1} - \Delta^{n-1} y_i$$

### Forward difference table

The differences of the function can be systematically represented in the form of a table called the **forward difference table**. An example of such a table with 6 arguments is given below.

### Backward difference operator $\nabla$

### The shifting operator $E$

### Central difference operator $\delta$

### The averaging operator $\mu$