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Rewriting the result from problem 3:

$$-\left(\frac{v_{i+1} - 2v_i + v_{i-1}}{h^2}\right) = f_i$$

$$-v_{i+1} + 2v_i - v_{i-1} = h^2 f_i \quad (*)$$

We know the boundary points (v_0, v_a)
(a = steps = highest index n)

This gives us a-1 unknowns

We can then use (*) to produce a set of a-1 equations where $i = 1, 2, \dots, a-1$:

$$(*) (i=1) : +2v_1 - v_2 = h^2 f_1 + v_0$$

$$(i=2) : -v_1 + 2v_2 - v_3 = h^2 f_2$$

$$(i=3) : -v_2 + 2v_3 - v_4 = h^2 f_3$$

$$(i=a-1) : -v_{a-2} + 2v_{a-1} = h^2 f_{a-1} + v_a$$

As the structure of this set illustrates, this can be

written as: $(h^2 f_i \equiv g_i)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & \vdots & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & \vdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ \vdots \\ v_{a-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \\ g_3 \\ \vdots \\ g_{a-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A\vec{v} = \vec{g}$$

matrix A has a diagonal with the values 2 and
a sub- and superdiagonal with values -1