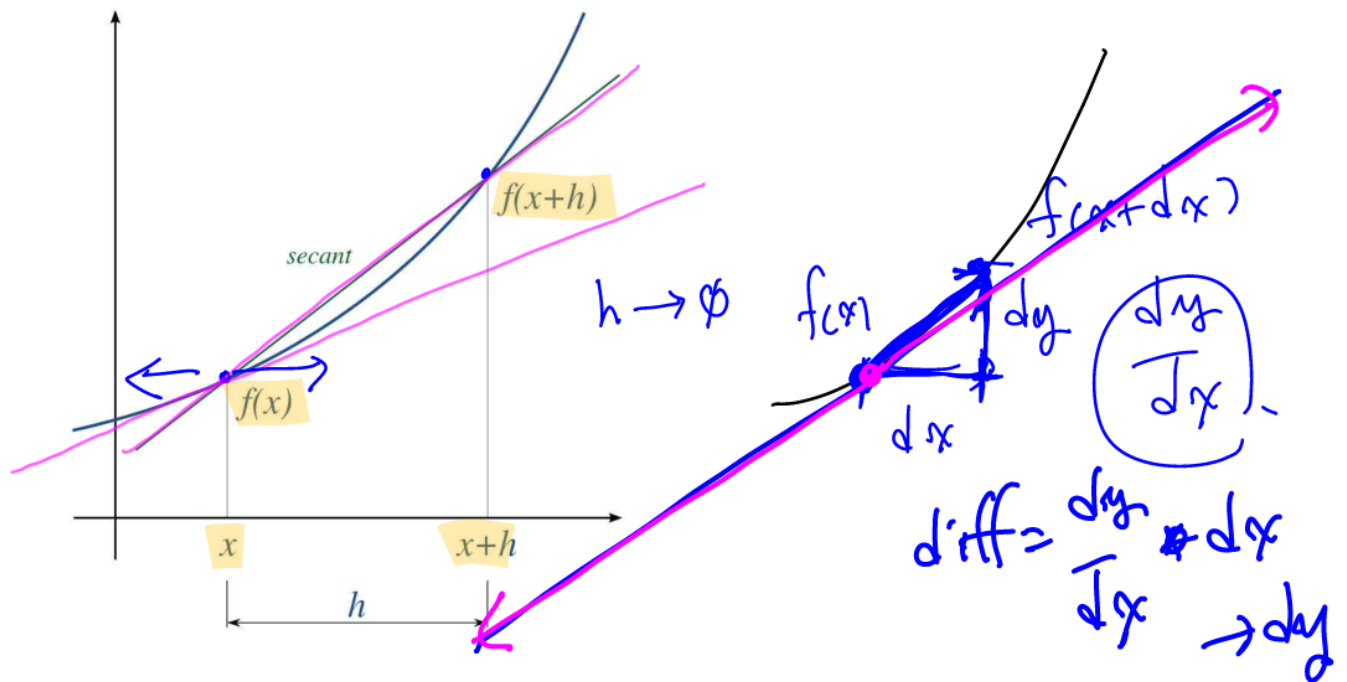


Numerical Differentiation



Newton's difference quotient(= first-order divided difference)

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\text{error} \leq h'$$

derivative of f at x

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

0.0001

Symmetric difference quotient

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h}$$

error $< h^2$ $h' = 0.1$
 $< h^2 = 0.01$

Order of Accuracy

The numerical solution u_h is said to be **nth-order accurate** if the error, $E(h) := \|u - u_h\|$ is proportional to the step-size h to the **n-th** power

$$E(h) = \|u - u_h\| \leq Ch^n$$

4th order error $< h^4$

Implementation

```
double NewtonsDifference( FUNCTION f, double x, double dx = 0.0001 )
{
    const double y0 = f( x );
    const double y1 = f( x + dx );
    return ( y1 - y0 ) / dx;
}
```

```
double SymmetricDifference( FUNCTION f, double x, double dx = 0.0001 )
{
    const double y0 = f( x - dx );
    const double y1 = f( x + dx );
    return ( y1 - y0 ) / (2.0*dx);
}
```

Drawing

Drawing a Single Variable Function

using FUNCTION = **double**(*)(**double** x);

```
void DrawFunction(HDC hdc, FUNCTION Callback, double beginX, double endX,
double xstep, COLORREF color)
{
    double oldX;
    double oldY;
    double x = beginX;
    double y = Callback( x );
    oldX = x;
    oldY = y;
    while (x < endX)
    {
        x += xstep;
        y = Callback( x );
        KVectorUtil::DrawLine(hdc, KVector2(oldX, oldY), KVector2(x, y), 2, PS_SOLID,
color);
        oldX = x;
        oldY = y;
    } //while
}
```

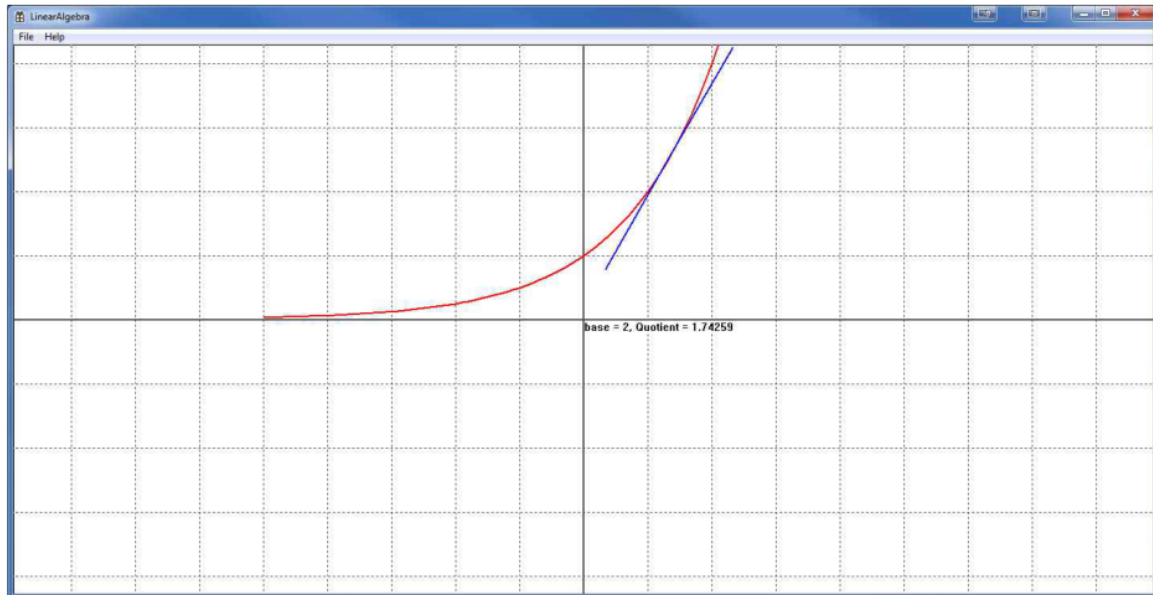
Drawing a Tangent Line Segment

```
const double dx = 0.001;
double y = Function( x );
double diff = SymmetricDifference( &Function, x, dx );
KVector2 v0 = KVector2( x, y );
KVector2 vdir = KVector2( dx, diff*dx );
vdir.Normalize( );

KVectorUtil::DrawLine( hdc, v0, v0 + vdir * 2.0, 2, PS_SOLID, RGB( 0, 0, 255 )
);
KVectorUtil::DrawLine( hdc, v0, v0 + vdir * -2.0, 2, PS_SOLID, RGB( 0, 0, 255 )
```

);

Result



[Fig] Tangent line segment at x