## Taller 2. Metodos Computacionales.

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## Punto 1.5

Mostron que 
$$D^4 f$$
 es dodo por  $D^6 f(\kappa_j) = \frac{f(\kappa_{j+2}) - 4f(\kappa_{j+1}) + 6f(\kappa_j) + f(\kappa_{j-2})}{h^4}$ 

$$D_{\mathcal{F}}^{*}(x_{j})=\int_{0}^{\infty}(x_{j})$$

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + h f'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2} f''(x) + \frac{h^3}{3!} f'''(x) + \frac{h^4}{4!} f''(x) + \frac{h^5}{5!} f''(x) + \frac{h^6}{6!} f''(x) + \dots$$

$$f(x-h) = f(x) - h f'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2} f''(x) - \frac{h^3}{3!} f'''(x) + \frac{h^4}{4!} f^{iv}(x) - \frac{h^5}{5!} f^{v}(x) + \frac{h^6}{6!} f^{iv}(x) + \dots$$

$$f(x+h) + f(x-h) = 2 f(x) + h^2 f''(x) + \frac{2h^4}{4!} f^{10}(x) + \frac{2h^6}{6!} f^{10}(x) + \dots$$

$$f^{(v)}(x) = \frac{12(f(x+h)+f(x-h)-2f(x)-h^2f''(x))}{h^4} - \frac{2h^2}{15}f^{(v)}(x)$$

Como demostramos en el punto antesor que

$$f''(x) = \frac{f(x+2h) - 2 f(x) + f(x-2h)}{4h^2}$$

$$F^{(v)}(x) = \frac{12 \left( f(x+n) + f(x-n) - 2 f(x) - \frac{f(x+2h) - 2 f(x) + f(x-2h)}{4} \right)}{h^{4}} + O(h^{2})$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{-3 (f(x+2h) - 4f(x+h) + 6f(x) - 4f(x-h) + f(x-2h))}{-3h^4} + (9(h^2))$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{1\nu}(x_j) = \frac{\mathcal{F}(x_j + 2) - 4\mathcal{F}(x_j + 1) + 6\mathcal{F}(x_j) - 4\mathcal{F}(x_j - 1) + \mathcal{F}(x_j - 2)}{h^4} + O(h^2)$$

$$D_{f}^{A}(x_{j}) = \frac{f(x_{j+1}) - 4 f(x_{j+1}) + 6 f(x_{j}) + f(x_{j-2})}{h^{4}}$$

La aproximación es de orden 
$$G(h^2)$$