

# MA 322: Scientific Computing

## Lecture - 4



# Motivation to Finite Differences

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which yields relation (b).

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(Take other relations as Home Work.)

# Tabular Representation of Forward Differences



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$x$	$f(x)$	$\Delta f(x)$
$x_0$	$f(x_0)$	
	$\longrightarrow$	$\Delta f(x_0) = f(x_1) - f(x_0)$
$x_1$	$f(x_1)$	
	$\longrightarrow$	$\Delta f(x_1) = f(x_2) - f(x_1)$
$x_2$	$f(x_2)$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$x_{n-1}$	$f(x_{n-1})$	
	$\longrightarrow$	$\Delta f(x_{n-1}) = f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})$
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- Using the fact  $\Delta^2 f(x_i) = \Delta f(x_{i+1}) - \Delta f(x_i)$ , we have following tabular representation for first and second order finite differences

$x$	$f(x)$	$\Delta f(x)$	$\Delta^2 f(x)$
$x_0$	$f(x_0)$		
	$\longrightarrow$	$\Delta f(x_0)$	
$x_1$	$f(x_1)$	$\longrightarrow$	$\Delta^2 f(x_0) = \Delta f(x_1) - \Delta f(x_0)$
	$\longrightarrow$	$\Delta f(x_1)$	
$x_2$	$f(x_2)$	$\longrightarrow$	$\Delta^2 f(x_1) = \Delta f(x_2) - \Delta f(x_1)$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$x_{n-1}$	$f(x_{n-1})$	$\longrightarrow$	$\Delta^2 f(x_{n-2}) = \Delta f(x_{n-1}) - \Delta f(x_{n-2})$
	$\longrightarrow$	$\Delta f(x_{n-1})$	
$x_n$	$f(x_n)$		

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**Example** If  $f(0) = 3$ ,  $f(1) = 12$ ,  $f(2) = 81$ ,  $f(3) = 200$  and  $f(4) = 100$ , find  $\Delta^4 f(0)$ .

$x$	$f(x)$	$\Delta f(x)$	$\Delta^2 f(x)$	$\Delta^3 f(x)$	$\Delta^4 f(x)$
0	3				
	→	9			
1	12	→	60		
	→	69		-10	
2	81	→	50		-259
	→	119		-269	
3	200	→	-219		
	→	-100			
4	100				

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- Interpolation is a technique of fitting a continuous function.