

$$\omega_{i,j} = -2 \frac{u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j}}{h^2} \quad \text{derecha}$$

$$\omega_{i,j} = -2 \frac{u_{i,j-1} - u_{i,j}}{h^2} \quad \text{izquierda}$$

Usando Taylor para $F: u(x, y+h)$ nos queda que:

$$\omega = \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \quad \text{y} \quad \omega = - \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x}$$

Pero tenemos que $x = \text{cte}$ o.o $\omega = - \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial y^2}$ y $\omega = - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$

Reemplazamos en F :

$$u(x, y+h) = u(x, y) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, y)h - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x, y) \frac{h^2}{2}$$

Nos dicen que $x, v_x = 0$ o.o $v_x = 0 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

Entonces tenemos:

$$- \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -2 \frac{(u(x, y+h) - u(x, y))}{h^2}$$

y sabemos que: $u(x, y+h) = u(x, y) - \frac{h^2}{2} (\omega)$
↓
mostradas anteriormente

o.o $\omega = -2 \frac{u(x, y+h) - u(x, y)}{h^2}$