



where:

- y_{i-1} , y_i , and y_{i+1} are the values of y at the points x_{i-1} , x_i , and x_{i+1} , respectively.
- h is the step size between consecutive points.

For the first derivative y' , a centered difference approximation could be used as:

$$y'(x_i) \approx \frac{y_{i+1} - y_{i-1}}{2h}$$

However, in your code, asymmetric forward and backward differences are used to approximate the first derivative at internal points. This results in the following coefficients in the matrix A :

- **Left neighbor (i - 1):** $\frac{1}{h^2} - \frac{1}{2h}$
- **Center (i):** $-\frac{2}{h^2} + 10$
- **Right neighbor (i + 1):** $\frac{1}{h^2} + \frac{1}{2h}$

Construction of the Matrix Equation

For the finite difference method, the ODE at each internal point x_i is replaced by an equation of the form:

$$\left(\frac{1}{h^2} - \frac{1}{2h}\right)y_{i-1} + \left(-\frac{2}{h^2} + 10\right)y_i + \left(\frac{1}{h^2} + \frac{1}{2h}\right)y_{i+1} = 0$$

Boundary conditions are imposed directly on y_1 and y_N by setting the first and last rows of A to enforce:

$$y(0) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad y(1) = 2$$

This creates a linear system $A\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}$, which is solved for \mathbf{y} . The matrix A represents the coefficients from the finite difference approximations, and the vector \mathbf{b} contains the values from the boundary conditions.



