

①

Newton's forward and Backward Difference

Let $f(x)$ be a function which is defined at $(n+1)$ pts such as $x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$.



Now $x_1 = x_0 + h$

$x_2 = x_1 + h = x_0 + h + h = x_0 + 2h$

$x_3 = x_0 + 3h$

$x_4 = x_0 + 4h$

⋮

$x_n = x_0 + nh$

$\therefore nh = x_n - x_0$

$$h = \frac{x_n - x_0}{n}$$

②

Now we have difference operator.

① Forward difference operator (Δ)

② Backward difference operator (∇)

Forward difference operator (Δ)

It is defined as

$$\Delta f(x_i) = f(x_{i+h}) - f(x_i)$$

for $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$

Taking $i=0$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta f(x_0) &= f(x_{0+h}) - f(x_0) \\ &= f(x_1) - f(x_0)\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \Delta f(x_0) = f(x_1) - f(x_0)$$

Taking $i=1$

$$\Delta f(u_1) = f(u_1 + h) - f(u_1)$$

$$= f(u_2) - f(u_1)$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\Delta f(u_1) = f(u_2) - f(u_1)}$$

Taking $i=2$

$$\boxed{\Delta f(u_2) = f(u_3) - f(u_2)}$$

proceeding similarly

for $i=n$ we get

$$\boxed{\Delta f(u_n) = f(u_{n+1}) - f(u_n)}$$

Forward difference Table :-

Table

x_0	$f(x_0)$	$\Delta f(x_0)$	$\Delta^2 f(x_0)$	$\Delta^3 f(x_0)$	$\Delta^4 f(x_0)$
x_1	$f(x_1)$	$\Delta f(x_1)$	$\Delta^2 f(x_1)$		
x_2	$f(x_2)$	$\Delta f(x_2)$	$\Delta^2 f(x_2)$	$\Delta^3 f(x_2)$	
x_3	$f(x_3)$	$\Delta f(x_3)$	$\Delta^2 f(x_3)$	$\Delta^3 f(x_3)$	$\Delta^4 f(x_3)$
x_4	$f(x_4)$	$\Delta f(x_4)$	$\Delta^2 f(x_4)$	$\Delta^3 f(x_4)$	

This table is also known as diagonal difference table.

EX Construct a forward difference table from following data.

x	2	4	6	8	10
y	5	10	17	29	50

Also find $\Delta f(2)$, $\Delta f(6)$, $\Delta^2 f(6)$,
 $\Delta^2 f(4)$, $\Delta^3 f(2)$, $\Delta^4 f(2)$.

Solⁿ

Table :-

x	$f(x)$	$\Delta f(x)$	$\Delta^2 f(x)$	$\Delta^3 f(x)$	$\Delta^4 f(x)$
2	5	5			
4	10	7	2		
6	17	12	5	3	
8	29	21	9	4	1
10	50				

$$\Delta f(2) = 5, \quad \Delta f(6) = 12$$

$$\Delta^2 f(6) = 9, \quad \Delta^2 f(4) = 5$$

$$\Delta^3 f(2) = 3, \quad \Delta^4 f(2) = 1$$

⑥

Q Construct a forward difference table from the following data

x	1	2	3	4	5
$y = f(x)$	4	6	9	12	17

Soln find $\Delta f(3)$, $\Delta^2 f(3)$, $\Delta^2 f(1)$, $\Delta^3 f(1)$, $\Delta^3 f(2)$, $\Delta^4 f(1)$.

Table :-

x	$f(x)$	$\Delta f(x)$	$\Delta^2 f(x)$	$\Delta^3 f(x)$	$\Delta^4 f(x)$
1	4				
2	6	2			
3	9	3	1		
4	12	3	0	-1	
5	17	5	2	2	3

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Now $\Delta f(3) = 3$, $\Delta^2 f(3) = 2$

$\Delta^2 f(1) = 1$, $\Delta^3 f(1) = -1$

$\Delta^3 f(2) = 2$, $\Delta^4 f(1) = 3$

Backward difference operator (∇)

It is defined as

$$\boxed{\nabla f(x_i) = f(x_i) - f(x_i - h)}$$

for $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$

Taking $i = 1$

$$\nabla f(x_1) = f(x_1) - f(x_1 - h)$$

$$= f(x_1) - f(x_0) \quad (A \in \mathbb{R}_1 = x_0 + h)$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\nabla f(x_i) = f(x_i) - f(x_0)}$$

Backward difference Table

x	$f(x)$	$\nabla f(x)$	$\nabla^2 f(x)$	$\nabla^3 f(x)$	$\nabla^4 f(x)$
x_0	$f(x_0)$				
x_1	$f(x_1)$	$\nabla f(x_1)$			
x_2	$f(x_2)$	$\nabla f(x_2)$	$\nabla^2 f(x_2)$		
x_3	$f(x_3)$	$\nabla f(x_3)$	$\nabla^2 f(x_3)$	$\nabla^3 f(x_3)$	
x_4	$f(x_4)$	$\nabla f(x_4)$	$\nabla^2 f(x_4)$	$\nabla^3 f(x_4)$	$\nabla^4 f(x_4)$

This table is also called horizontal difference table.

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Ex Construct a backward difference table from the following data.

x	1	3	5	7	9
y	8	12	21	36	62

Find the value of $\nabla f(3)$, $\nabla^2 f(7)$,
 $\nabla^3 f(9)$, $\nabla^4 f(9)$.

Soln

Table:-

x	$f(x)$	$\nabla f(x)$	$\nabla^2 f(x)$	$\nabla^3 f(x)$	$\nabla^4 f(x)$
1	8				
3	12	4			
5	21	9	5		
7	36	15	6	1	
9	62	26	11	5	4

From table it clear that

$$\nabla f(3) = 4, \quad \nabla^2 f(7) = 6$$

$$\nabla^3 f(9) = 5, \quad \nabla^4 f(9) = 4$$

Q Construct a Backwardward difference table from the following data

x	1	2	3	4	5
y	4	6	9	12	17

Soln Also find $\nabla f(2)$, $\nabla^2 f(3)$, $\nabla^3 f(4)$, $\nabla^4 f(5)$, $\nabla^5 f(6)$

x	f(x)	$\nabla f(x)$	$\nabla^2 f(x)$	$\nabla^3 f(x)$	$\nabla^4 f(x)$
1	4				
2	6	2			
3	9	3	1		
4	12	3	0	-1	
5	17	5	2	2	3

(12)

From the ~~table~~ it is clear that

$$\nabla f(2) = 2$$

$$\nabla^2 f(3) = 1$$

$$\nabla^2 f(4) = 0$$

$$\nabla^3 f(5) = 2$$

$$\nabla^4 f(5) = 3$$