

T.1c III high 6

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad D(n, n+1) &= \frac{4^n}{4^n - 1} D(n, n) - \frac{1}{4^n - 1} D(n-1, n) \\
 &= \frac{4^n}{4^n - 1} \left(L + \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} A(k, n) \left(\frac{h}{2^n} \right)^{2k} \right) - \frac{1}{4^n - 1} \left(L + \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} A(k, n) \left(\frac{h}{2^{n-1}} \right)^{2k} \right) \\
 &= \frac{4^n - 1}{4^n - 1} L + \frac{4^n}{4^n - 1} \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} A(k, n) \left(\frac{h}{2^n} \right)^{2k} - \frac{1}{4^n - 1} \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} A(k, n) \left(\frac{h}{2^{n-1}} \right)^{2k} \\
 &= L + \frac{4^n}{4^n - 1} \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} A(k, n) \left(\frac{h}{2^n} \right)^{2k} - \frac{1}{4^n - 1} \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} A(k, n) 2^{2k} \left(\frac{h}{2^n} \right)^{2k} \\
 &= L + \frac{4^n}{4^n - 1} \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} A(k, n) \left(\frac{h}{2^n} \right)^{2k} - \frac{1}{4^n - 1} \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} A(k, n) 4^k \left(\frac{h}{2^n} \right)^{2k} \\
 &= L + \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4^n}{4^n - 1} A(k, n) \left(\frac{h}{2^n} \right)^{2k} - \frac{4^k}{4^n - 1} A(k, n) \left(\frac{h}{2^n} \right)^{2k} \right) \\
 &= L + \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \left(A(k, n) \left(\frac{h}{2^n} \right)^{2k} \right) \underbrace{\left(\frac{4^n - 4^k}{4^n - 1} \right)}_{=0 \text{ when } k=n}
 \end{aligned}$$

As we see, lowest-order error term (which is also biggest when $h < 1$) vanishes. Now we are left with something that looks like $D(n, n)$ with some coefficient $\frac{4^n - 4^k}{4^n - 1}$. Now leading error term is proportional to $h^{2(k+1)}$ instead of h^{2k} which means error is $O(h^2)$ smaller. \square