

### Problem 1

$$a) D_c u_n = \frac{u_{n+1} - u_{n-1}}{2h}$$

$$\frac{d(uv)}{dx} = u \frac{d(v)}{dx} + v \frac{d(u)}{dx}$$

$$\text{does } D_c(u_n v_n) = u_n D_c v_n + v_n D_c u_n ?$$

$$\frac{u_n (v_{n+1} - v_{n-1})}{2h} + \frac{v_n (u_{n+1} - u_{n-1})}{2h} = u_n D_c v_n + v_n D_c u_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{2h} [u_n (v_{n+1} - v_{n-1}) + v_n (u_{n+1} - u_{n-1})] \neq u_n D_c v_n + v_n D_c u_n}$$

Does not hold

$$b) D_c(u_n v_n) = \bar{u}_n D_c v_n + \bar{v}_n D_c u_n \quad \bar{u}_n = \frac{1}{2}(u_{n+1} + u_{n-1})$$

$$\bar{v}_n = \frac{1}{2}(v_{n+1} + v_{n-1})$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(u_{n+1} + u_{n-1}) D_c v_n + \frac{1}{2}(v_{n+1} + v_{n-1}) D_c u_n \quad D_c u_n = \frac{u_{n+1} - u_{n-1}}{2h}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(u_{n+1} + u_{n-1}) \frac{(v_{n+1} - v_{n-1})}{2h} + \frac{1}{2}(v_{n+1} + v_{n-1}) \frac{(u_{n+1} - u_{n-1})}{2h} \quad D_c v_n = \frac{v_{n+1} - v_{n-1}}{2h}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4h} [(u_{n+1} + u_{n-1})(v_{n+1} - v_{n-1}) + (v_{n+1} + v_{n-1})(u_{n+1} - u_{n-1})]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4h} [\cancel{u_{n+1} v_{n+1}} + \cancel{u_{n-1} v_{n-1}} - \cancel{u_{n+1} v_{n-1}} - \cancel{u_{n-1} v_{n+1}} + \cancel{u_{n+1} v_{n+1}} + \cancel{v_{n-1} u_{n-1}} - \cancel{v_{n+1} u_{n+1}} - \cancel{v_{n-1} u_{n+1}}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4h} [2u_{n+1} v_{n+1} - 2u_{n-1} v_{n-1}] = \frac{1}{2h} [u_{n+1} v_{n+1} - u_{n-1} v_{n-1}]$$

## Problem 2

$$f_j' + \sum_{k=-1}^1 a_k f_{j+k} = O(?) \quad (\text{central-differences})$$

$$f''(x_0) = \frac{f_1 - 2f_0 - f_{-1}}{h^2}$$

Taylor Table

	$f_j$	$f_j'$	$f_j''$	$f_j^{(3)}$	$f_j^{(4)}$
$f_j''$	0	0	1	0	0
$a_{-1}f_{-1}$	$a_{-1}$	$-a_{-1}h$	$a_{-1}h^2/2$	$-a_{-1}h^3/6$	$a_{-1}h^4/24$
$a_0f_0$	$a_0$	0	0	0	0
$a_1f_{+1}$	$a_1$	$a_1h$	$a_1h^2/2$	$a_1h^3/6$	$a_1h^4/24$

↑ trying to replicate this

$$f_j' + \sum_{k=-1}^1 a_k f_{j+k} = (a_{-1} + a_0 + a_1)f_j + (h a_{-1} + a_1 h)f_j'$$

$$+ (a_{-1}h^2/2 + a_1h^2/2)f_j'' + (a_{-1}h^3/6 - a_1h^3/6)f_j'''$$

$$(a_{-1}h^2/2 + a_1h^2/2)f_j'' = (a_{-1} + a_0 + a_1)f_j + (h a_{-1} - a_1 h)f_j' + (a_{-1}h^3/6 - a_1h^3/6)f_j'''$$

$$(a_{-1} + a_1)f_j'' = \frac{2}{h^2}(a_{-1} + a_0 + a_1)f_j + \frac{2}{h}(a_{-1} - a_1)f_j' + \frac{h}{3}(a_{-1} - a_1)f_j'''$$

$$f_j'' = \frac{2}{h^2} \frac{(a_{-1} + a_0 + a_1)}{(a_{-1} + a_1)} f_j + \frac{2}{h} \frac{(a_{-1} - a_1)}{(a_{-1} + a_1)} f_j' + \frac{h}{3} \frac{(a_{-1} - a_1)}{(a_{-1} + a_1)} f_j'''$$

$$+ \frac{h^2}{12} \frac{(a_{-1} - a_1)}{(a_{-1} + a_1)} f_j^{(4)}$$

$$a_{-1} = a_{-1}$$

$$a_{-1} + a_0 + a_1 = 0$$

I am missing a third equation to solve for  $a_{-1}, a_0, a_1$

### Problem 3

given  $x_j, f_{j+1}, f_{j+2}$ , get accurate  $f'_j$  using one-sided derivative formula.

$$f'_j + \sum_{k=0}^2 a_k f_{j+k} = O(\epsilon)$$

Taylor Table

	$f_j$	$f'_j$	$f''_j$	$f'''_j$
$f'_j$	0	1	0	0
$a_0 f_j$	$a_0$	0	0	0
$a_1 f_{j+1}$	$a_1$	$a_1 h$	$a_1 \frac{h^2}{2}$	$a_1 \frac{h^3}{6}$
$a_2 f_{j+2}$	$a_2$	$2ha_2$	$a_2 \frac{(2h)^2}{2}$	$a_2 \frac{(2h)^3}{6}$

$$f'_j + \sum_{k=0}^2 a_k f_{j+k} = (a_0 + a_1 + a_2) f_j + (1 + a_1 h + 2ha_2) f'_j + \left( a_1 \frac{h^2}{2} + a_2 \frac{(2h)^2}{2} \right) f''_j + \left( a_1 \frac{h^3}{6} + a_2 \frac{(2h)^3}{6} \right) f'''_j + \dots$$

solve for  $a_1, a_2, a_0$  set low-order terms to 0

$$a_0 + a_1 + a_2 = 0$$

$$a_1 = -\frac{2}{h} \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{2h} \quad a_0 = \frac{3}{2h}$$

$$1 + a_1 h + 2ha_2 = 0$$

$$a_1 \frac{h^2}{2} + 2a_2 h^2 = 0$$

leading truncation term

$$\text{is } \frac{h^2}{3} f'''_j$$

$$f'_j = \frac{-3f_j + 4f_{j+1} - f_{j+2}}{2h} + O(h^2)$$



