$$\Theta \left\{ f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + h f'(x_0) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(x_0) + \frac{h^3}{3!} f'''(x_0) + \cdots \right.$$

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) - h f'(x_0) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(x_0) + \frac{h^3}{3!} f'''(x_0) + \cdots$$

$$f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h) = f(x_0) - f(x_0) + h f'(x_0) + h f'(x_0) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f'''(x_0) + \cdots$$

$$f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h) = f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h) - \left[\frac{2h^3}{3!} f'''(x_0) + \frac{2h^5}{5!} f^{(5)}(x_0) + \cdots \right]$$

$$f'(x_0) = f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h) - \left[\frac{2h^3}{3!} f'''(x_0) + \frac{2h^5}{5!} f^{(5)}(x_0) + \cdots \right]$$

$$f'(x_0) = f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h) - \left[\frac{2h^3}{3!} f'''(x_0) + \frac{2h^5}{5!} f^{(5)}(x_0) + \cdots \right]$$

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h} - \left[\frac{h^2}{3!} f'''(x_0) + \frac{h^4}{5!} f^{(5)}(x_0) + \cdots \right]$$

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h} = \left[-\frac{h^2}{3!} f'''(x_0) - \frac{h^4}{5!} f^{(5)}(x_0) + \cdots \right]$$

$$f''(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h} = \left[-\frac{h^2}{3!} f'''(x_0) - \frac{h^4}{5!} f^{(5)}(x_0) + \cdots \right]$$

$$f''(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h} = \left[-\frac{h^2}{3!} f'''(x_0) - \frac{h^4}{5!} f^{(5)}(x_0) + \cdots \right]$$

$$f''(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h} = \left[-\frac{h^2}{3!} f'''(x_0) - \frac{h^4}{5!} f^{(5)}(x_0) + \cdots \right]$$

$$f'''(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h} = \frac{h^2}{3!} f'''(x_0) + \frac{h^4}{5!} f^{(5)}(x_0) + \cdots \right]$$

$$f''''(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h} = \frac{h^2}{3!} f''''(x_0) + \frac{h^4}{5!} f^{(5)}(x_0) + \cdots \right]$$

$$f''''(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h} = \frac{h^2}{3!} f''''(x_0) + \frac{h^4}{5!} f^{(5)}(x_0) + \cdots \right]$$

$$f'''''(x_0) = \frac{h^2}{3!} f''''(x_0) + \frac{h^4}{5!} f'''''(x_0) + \frac{h^4}{5!} f''''(x_0) + \frac{h^4}{5!} f'''''(x_0) + \frac{h^4}{5!} f'''''(x_0) + \frac{h^4}{5!} f'''''(x_0) + \frac{h^4}{5!} f'''''(x_0) + \frac{h^4}{5!} f''''''(x_0) + \frac{h^4}{5!} f'''''''(x_0) + \frac{h^4}{5!} f''''''''''(x_0) + \frac{h^4}{5!$$

como una é o termo dominante, h² limita o uno, de modo que o uno í $O(h^2)$