Nombres: davis Thomas of Diena Salenz

1. Derivade finite.

$$f'(xi) = f(x_{j-1}) - f(x_{j-1}) = j(xi)$$

$$f''(xi) = [f'(xi)]' = g'(xi) \approx g(xi+1) - g(xi-1)$$

$$f''(xi) = [f'(xi)]' = g'(xi) \approx g(xi+1) - g(xi-1)$$

=> 
$$g'(xi) = \frac{1}{2h} \left( f(xi+2) - f(xi) \right) - \frac{1}{2h} \left( f(xi) - f(xi-2) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2h} \left( f(xi+2) - f(xi) - f(xi) + f(xi-2) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2h}$$

$$= \left( f(x_i+2) - 2f(x_i) + f(x_i+2) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{4h^2}$$

2.a.h=0.05  

$$f'(-10) = 2.57676.E-17$$
  
 $f'(-8) = 2.28974.E-10$   
 $f'(-6) = 0.0003...$   
 $f'(-4) = 0.11112...$   
 $f'(-2) = 5.29703...$   
 $f'(0) = 13.73615...$   
 $f'(4) = 19.99938$   
 $f'(4) = 19.99938$   
 $f'(6) = 19.99993$ 

b. 
$$\delta(D_f^2(-10)) = 2$$
,  $57676X10^{17} + 1$ ,  $9128 \times 10^{-21} = 2$ ,  $57576 \times 10^{-12}$   
 $6(D_f^2(-9)) = 1$ ,  $26642 \times 10^{-13} + 2$ ,  $3190 \times 10^{-17} = 1$ ,  $2597 \times 10^{-13}$   
 $6(D_f^2(-9)) = 2$ ,  $28974 \times 10^{-10} + 1$ ,  $013133 \times 10^{-13} = 2$ ,  $2886 \times 10^{-10}$   
 $6(D_f^2(-9)) = 1$ ,  $523 \times 10^{-7} + 1$ ,  $60291 \times 10^{-10} = 1$ ,  $524 \times 10^{-7}$ 

 $6(D_1(-2)) = 0.00003 + 0.1374 \times 10^{-2} = 3.004138 \times 10^{-3}$  $6(D_{+}(-4)) = 0,11112 + 0,001341 = 0,112461$ 6(D+(-3)) = 1,34448 + 0,033320 = 1,37812 6 (Df(-21) = 5,29703 + 0,26340 = 5,56043 6(D+(-1)) = 8,41219 + 0,379123= 8,791313 6(Df(0))= 13,73615 = 13,73615 6(Df(1)) = 8,41279-0,379123= 3,033067 6 (D+(2))=5,29703-0,26340=5,03363 6(D+(3))=1,34448-0,033320=1,31116 6(0+(4)) = 0,11112 - 0,001341 = 0,109779 6(D+(s))=0,00335-1,86332X10-5=3,331366X10-3 6(Df(6))= 0,00003-9,1379 X10-8= 2,9908621 X10-5 6(Df(7))= 1,523X107-1,60281X1070= 1,52139 X107 6(D+(8) = 2,28974X10-10-1,013133X10-13=2,299726X10-18 6(04(9))= 1,26642X10-13-2,3190×10-13=1,26596 X10-13  $6(0+(10)) = 2,57676X10^{-17} - 1,9128X10^{-21} = 2,57656X10^{-17}$ 

5. 
$$f''(x_{i}) = f(x_{i+1}) - 2f(x_{i}) + f(x_{i-1}) + 0(h^{2}) = g(x)$$

$$g''(x_{i}) = (g(x_{i+1}) - 2g(x_{i}) + g(x_{i-1})) \cdot \frac{1}{h^{2}} \quad \text{for alway } \text$$

$$g''(x_i) = \frac{1}{h^2} \left( f(x_{i+2}) - 2f(x_{i+1}) + f(x_i) - 2f(x_{i+1}) + 4f(x_i) + 2f(x_{i-1}) - \frac{1}{h^2} + f(x_i) - 2f(x_{i-1}) + f(x_{i-2}) \right) - \frac{1}{h^2}$$

$$3''(xi) = \frac{1}{h^2} \left( f(xi+2) - 4f(xi+1) + 6f(xi) - 4f(xi-1) + f(xi-2) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{h^2}$$

$$g''(xi) = f(xi+2) - 4f(xi+1) + 6f(xi) - 4f(xi-1) + f(xi-2)$$

Para (O(hK))
$$f''(xi) = f(x_{i+1}) - 2f(xi) + f(x_{i-1}) + (0h^{2}) = g(x)$$

$$g''(x) = (g(x_{i+1}) - 2g(x_{i}) + fg(x_{i-1}) + 0h^{2})$$

$$h^{2}$$

$$g''(x) = f(x_{i+2}) - 4f(x_{i+1}) + 6f(x_{i}) - 4f(x_{i-1}) + f(x_{i-2}) + O(h^{2}) + O(h^{2})$$

$$h^{4}$$

$$2 O(h^{2})$$