$$DuFortFrank := \frac{h \cdot (f(t+k,x) - f(t-k,x))}{2} - b \cdot \text{lambda} \cdot (f(t,x+h) - (f(t+k,x) + f(t-k,x)))$$

$$= \frac{h \cdot (f(t+k,x) - f(t-k,x))}{2} - b \cdot \text{lambda} \cdot (f(t,x+h) - (f(t+k,x) + f(t-k,x)))$$

$$= \frac{h \cdot (f(t+k,x) - f(t-k,x))}{2} - b \cdot \text{lambda} \cdot (f(t,x+h) - (f(t+k,x) + f(t-k,x)))$$

$$DuFortFrank := \frac{h (f(t+k,x) - f(t-k,x))}{2} - b \lambda (f(t,x+h) - f(t+k,x) - f(t-k,x)) + f(t,x-h) - \psi(t,x) k h$$
(1)

mtaylor(DuFortFrank, [k, h], 3)

$$b \lambda D_{1,1}(f)(t,x) k^{2} - (\psi(t,x) - D_{1}(f)(t,x)) h k - b \lambda D_{2,2}(f)(t,x) h^{2}$$
(2)