$\frac{2}{3}(a) f(x+h) = f(x) + hf(x) + \frac{h}{2!}f''(x) + \frac{h}{3!}f''(x) + \frac{h}{4!}f''(x) + \frac{h}{5!}f''(x) + \dots$  $(2)f(x-h)=f(x)-hf'(x)+\frac{h^2}{2!}f''(x)-\frac{h^3}{3!}f''(x)+\frac{h^4}{4!}f''(x)-\frac{h^5}{5!}f''(x)+...$  $=(n) \quad (3)f(x) = \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} - \frac{h^2}{2!}f''(x) - \frac{h^2}{3!}f''(x) - \frac{h^2}{3!}f'$  $f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + O(h)$  $\frac{2(2)}{(4)f'(x)} = \frac{f(x) - f(x - h)}{h} + \frac{h}{2!} f''(x) - \frac{h}{3!} f'''(x) + \dots$  $f'(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(x-h)}{h} + O(h)$ 

$$(3)+(4) = \frac{f(x+h)-f(x-h)}{2h} - \frac{h^{2}}{h^{2}} f''(x) + \frac{h^{2}}{2} f''(x) + \frac{h^{2}}{2} f''(x) - \frac{h^{2}}{2} f''(x) + \frac{h^{2}}{2} f''(x) - \frac{h^{2}}{2} f''(x) + \frac{h^{2}}{2}$$

Ekstrapolaga Richardsong 2 (5) pm h -> 2h  $(+)f'(x) = \frac{f(x+2h)-f(x-2h)}{2\cdot 2h} - \frac{2h^2}{3!}f''(x) +$ -24 h f (x) - 26 h 71 f (x) -... Vasa spooley 10 Réceauire (5) poundr' prez 22; odejmij od miego (7)
Wsigstlo podnel pher 22-1=3
nowa dvóc shomplikovana formata zawieja loig d = OChi)  $f'(x) = \frac{f(x-2h)-8f(x-h)+8f(x+h)-f(x+2h)}{124}$ 

+ O( h4)

f''(x) = -f(x-2n) + 16f(x-h) - 30f(x) + 16f(x+h) - f(x+2n)+ 0 (h) provadni do skomplikovannjih morsies 2º Podejsar numeryenne! Nove ornanemia D, (h), D, (2h), Da (h) D2 (2h), D3 (h) 1+p.  $D_{2}(h) = \frac{2^{n}D_{n}(h) - D_{2}(2h)}{2^{2} - 1} + O(h^{4})$ 

$$D_3(h) = \frac{2'D_2(h) - D_2(2h)}{2' - 1} + O(h^6)$$

$$D_{4}(h) = \frac{2^{2\cdot 3}D_{3}(h) - D_{3}(2h)}{2^{2\cdot 3} - 1} + O(h^{2\cdot (3+n)})$$

Ogólnie

$$D_{i+1}(h) = \frac{2^{2i}D_{i}(h) - D_{i}(2h)}{2^{2i}-1}$$

Np. n=0,01 f"(2)

n D, Ch)

16h

2h D, (2h) D2(h)

4h Da (4h) D2 (2h) D3(h)

8h Di (84) Da (4h) D3 (2h)

Di (164) D2 (8h) D3 (4h) D4(2h)