

A look at centered difference approximation

Nasser M. Abbasi

Fall 2010

Compiled on January 4, 2020 at 11:16pm [public]

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	approximation for $f'(x_0)$	2
3	approximation for $f''(x_0)$	2

1 Introduction

To find centered difference approximation for $f'(x)$, we can processed as follows.

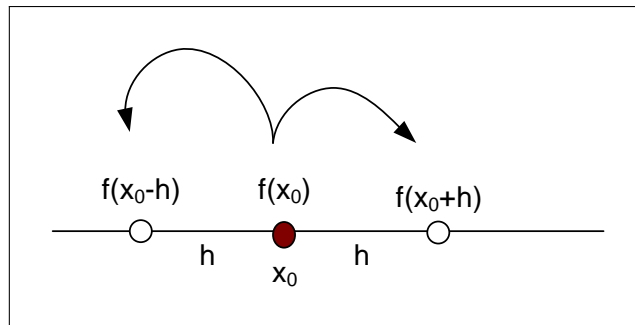


Figure 1: centered difference

2 approximation for $f'(x_0)$

Since

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + hf'(x_0) + O(h)$$

Then

$$f'(x_0) \approx \frac{1}{h} [f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)] \quad (1)$$

But we also know that

$$f(x_0 - h) = f(x_0) - hf'(x_0) + O(h)$$

The trick is to find $f(x_0)$ from the above and plug it in (1). From the above we find

$$f(x_0) \approx f(x_0 - h) + hf'(x_0)$$

substituting the above in (1) gives

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x_0) &\approx \frac{1}{h} [f(x_0 + h) - (f(x_0 - h) + hf'(x_0))] \\ &\approx \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{h} - f'(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$f'(x_0) \approx \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h}$$

3 approximation for $f''(x_0)$

We can do the same trick to find centered difference approximation for $f''(x_0)$. Since

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + hf'(x_0) + \frac{h^2}{2}f''(x_0) + O(h^2)$$

Then

$$f''(x_0) \approx \frac{2}{h^2} (f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0) - hf'(x_0)) \quad (2)$$

But we also know that

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_0 - h) &= f(x_0) - hf'(x_0) + \frac{h^2}{2}f''(x_0) + O(h^2) \\ hf'(x_0) &\approx -f(x_0 - h) + f(x_0) + \frac{h^2}{2}f''(x_0) \\ f'(x_0) &\approx \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - h)}{h} + \frac{h}{2}f''(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

Sustituting the above into (2), we find

$$\begin{aligned}
 f''(x_0) &\approx \frac{2}{h^2} \left[f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0) - h \left(\frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - h)}{h} + \frac{h}{2} f''(x_0) \right) \right] \\
 &\approx \frac{2}{h^2} \left[f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0) - \left(f(x_0) - f(x_0 - h) + \frac{h^2}{2} f''(x_0) \right) \right] \\
 &\approx \frac{2}{h^2} \left[f(x_0 + h) - 2f(x_0) + f(x_0 - h) - \frac{h^2}{2} f''(x_0) \right] \\
 &\approx \frac{2}{h^2} (f(x_0 + h) - 2f(x_0) + f(x_0 - h)) - f''(x_0) \\
 2f''(x_0) &\approx \frac{2}{h^2} (f(x_0 + h) - 2f(x_0) + f(x_0 - h))
 \end{aligned}$$

Solving for $f''(x_0)$ from the above gives

$$f''(x_0) \approx \frac{f(x_0 + h) - 2f(x_0) + f(x_0 - h)}{h^2}$$

This method can be used to find approximations for higher derivatives.