

FORMULAE FOR DERIVATIVES

Newton's forward difference interpolation formula is

$$y = y_0 + u \Delta y_0 + \frac{u(u-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 y_0 + \frac{u(u-1)(u-2)}{3!} \Delta^3 y_0 + \dots \quad (1)$$

where $u = \frac{x-a}{h}$ (2)

Differentiating eqn. (1) with respect to u , we get

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \Delta y_0 + \frac{2u-1}{2} \Delta^2 y_0 + \frac{3u^2-6u+2}{6} \Delta^3 y_0 + \dots \quad (3)$$

Differentiating eqn. (2) with respect to x , we get

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{h} \quad (4)$$

We know that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{h} \left[\Delta y_0 + \left(\frac{2u-1}{2} \right) \Delta^2 y_0 + \left(\frac{3u^2-6u+2}{6} \right) \Delta^3 y_0 + \dots \right] \quad (5)$$

Expression (5) provides the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at any x which is not tabulated.

Formula (5) becomes simple for tabulated values of x , in particular when $x = a$ and $u = 0$

Putting $u = 0$ in (5), we get

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_{x=a} = \frac{1}{h} \left[\Delta y_0 - \frac{1}{2} \Delta^2 y_0 + \frac{1}{3} \Delta^3 y_0 - \frac{1}{4} \Delta^4 y_0 + \frac{1}{5} \Delta^5 y_0 - \dots \right]$$

(6)

Differentiating eqn. (5) with respect to x , we get

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{du} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{h} \left[\Delta^2 y_0 + (u-1) \Delta^3 y_0 + \left(\frac{6u^2 - 18u + 11}{12} \right) \Delta^4 y_0 + \dots \right] \frac{1}{h} \\
&= \frac{1}{h^2} \left[\Delta^2 y_0 + (u-1) \Delta^3 y_0 + \left(\frac{6u^2 - 18u + 11}{12} \right) \Delta^4 y_0 + \dots \right] \quad (7)
\end{aligned}$$

Putting $u = 0$ in (7), we get

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right)_{x=a} = \frac{1}{h^2} \left(\Delta^2 y_0 - \Delta^3 y_0 + \frac{11}{12} \Delta^4 y_0 + \dots \right)} \quad (8)$$

Similarly, we get

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} \right)_{x=a} = \frac{1}{h^3} \left(\Delta^3 y_0 - \frac{3}{2} \Delta^4 y_0 + \dots \right)} \quad (9)$$

and so on.

Formulae for computing higher derivatives may be obtained by successive differentiation.

Newton's backward difference interpolation formula is

$$y = y_n + u \nabla y_n + \frac{u(u+1)}{2!} \nabla^2 y_n + \frac{u(u+1)(u+2)}{3!} \nabla^3 y_n + \dots$$

$$\text{where } u = \frac{x - x_n}{h}$$

Differentiating with respect to, u , we get

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \nabla y_n + \left(\frac{2u+1}{2} \right) \nabla^2 y_n + \left(\frac{3u^2 + 6u + 2}{6} \right) \nabla^3 y_n + \dots$$

now differentiating with respect to, x , we get

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{h}$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \\ &= \frac{1}{h} \left[\nabla y_n + \left(\frac{2u+1}{2} \right) \nabla^2 y_n + \left(\frac{3u^2+6u+2}{6} \right) \nabla^3 y_n + \dots \right]\end{aligned}$$

At $x = x_n$, we have $u = 0$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_{x=x_n} = \frac{1}{h} \left(\nabla y_n + \frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 y_n + \frac{1}{3} \nabla^3 y_n + \frac{1}{4} \nabla^4 y_n + \dots \right)$$

Similarly, we get

$$\left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right)_{x=x_n} = \frac{1}{h^2} \left(\nabla^2 y_n + \nabla^3 y_n + \frac{11}{12} \nabla^4 y_n + \dots \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} \right)_{x=x_n} = \frac{1}{h^3} \left(\nabla^3 y_n + \frac{3}{2} \nabla^4 y_n + \dots \right)$$

and so on.

For unequally spaced values of the argument

(i) Newton's divided difference formula is

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0) \Delta f(x_0) + (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \Delta^2 f(x_0) + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

$$(x - x_2) \Delta^3 f(x_0) + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_3) \Delta^4 f(x_0) + \dots$$

$f'(x)$ is given by

$$f'(x) = \Delta f(x_0) + \{2x - (x_0 + x_1)\} \Delta^2 f(x_0) + \{3x^2 - 2x(x_0 + x_1 + x_2) + (x_0x_1 + x_1x_2 + x_2x_0)\} \Delta^3 f(x_0) + \dots$$

(ii) Lagrange's interpolation formula is

$$f(x) = \frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \dots (x - x_n)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2) \dots (x_0 - x_n)} f(x_0) + \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_2) \dots (x - x_n)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2) \dots (x_1 - x_n)} f(x_1) + \dots$$

$f'(x)$ can be obtained by differentiating $f(x)$

Example

From the following table of values of x and y , obtain $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ for $x = 1.2, 2.2$ and 1.6

$x:$	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2
$y:$	2.7183	3.3201	4.0552	4.9530	6.0496	7.3891	9.0250.