

This is an example of finite differences

Consider an equally space grid $x_j = x_0 + hj$ where $h > 0$.

```
In [1]: x0=-1
```

```
Out[1]: -1
```

```
In [2]: h=0.3
```

```
Out[2]: 0.3
```

```
In [3]: J=12
```

```
Out[3]: 12
```

```
In [4]: js=[1:J;]
```

```
Out[4]: 12-element Array{Int64,1}:
```

```
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
10
11
12
```

```
In [5]: xs=x0.+h*js
```

```
Out[5]: 12-element Array{Float64,1}:
```

```
-0.7
-0.4
-0.10000000000000009
 0.19999999999999996
 0.5
 0.7999999999999998
 1.1
 1.4
 1.6999999999999997
 2.0
 2.3
 2.5999999999999996
```

Define $f_j = f(x_j)$ where

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}.$$

In [6]: `f(x)=1/(1+x^2)`

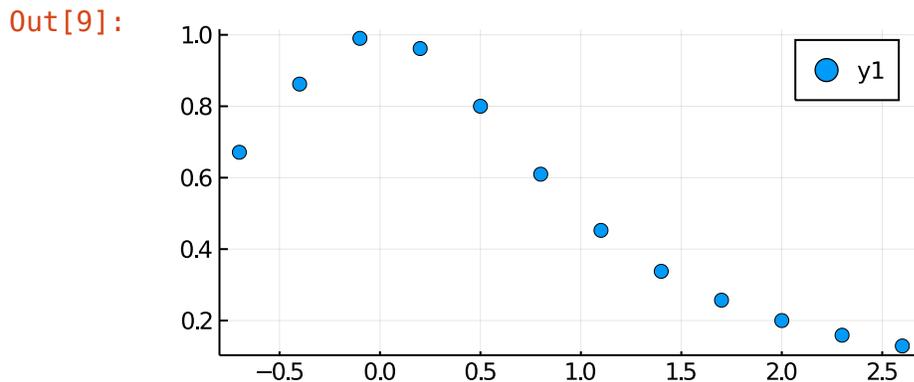
Out[6]: `f (generic function with 1 method)`

In [7]: `fs=f.(xs)`

Out[7]: 12-element Array{Float64,1}:
 0.6711409395973155
 0.8620689655172413
 0.9900990099009901
 0.9615384615384615
 0.8
 0.6097560975609757
 0.45248868778280543
 0.33783783783783783
 0.25706940874035994
 0.2
 0.15898251192368842
 0.12886597938144334

In [8]: `using Plots`

In [9]: `scatter(xs,fs,size=[400,200])`



Create a table of finite differences such that

$$T_{j,k+1} = \Delta^k f_j$$

for $k = 0, \dots, n$ and $j = 1, \dots, J - k$.

In [10]: `n=5`

Out[10]: 5

```
In [11]: T=zeros(J,n+1);
```

```
In [12]: T[:,1]=fs;
```

```
In [13]: T
```

```
Out[13]: 12x6 Array{Float64,2}:
 0.671141  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
 0.862069  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
 0.990099  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
 0.961538  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
 0.8        0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
 0.609756  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
 0.452489  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
 0.337838  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
 0.257069  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
 0.2        0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
 0.158983  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
 0.128866  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
```

```
In [14]: for k=1:n
           for j=1:J-k
             T[j,k+1]=T[j+1,k]-T[j,k]
           end
         end
```

Newton's forward difference formula for the interpolating polynomial is

$$f(x_j + \theta h) \approx \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{\theta}{k} \Delta^k f_j$$

```
In [15]: function fp(j,theta)
           global n
           r=0.0
           b=1.0
           for k=0:n
             # println("k=$k")
             r=r+b*T[j,k+1]
             b=b*(theta-k)/(k+1)
           end
           return r
         end
```

```
Out[15]: fp (generic function with 1 method)
```

```
In [16]: fp(2,-1)
```

```
Out[16]: 0.7577457729408739
```

```
In [17]: fs[1]
```

```
Out[17]: 0.6711409395973155
```

```
In [18]: p(x)=fp(1,(x-xs[1])/h)
```

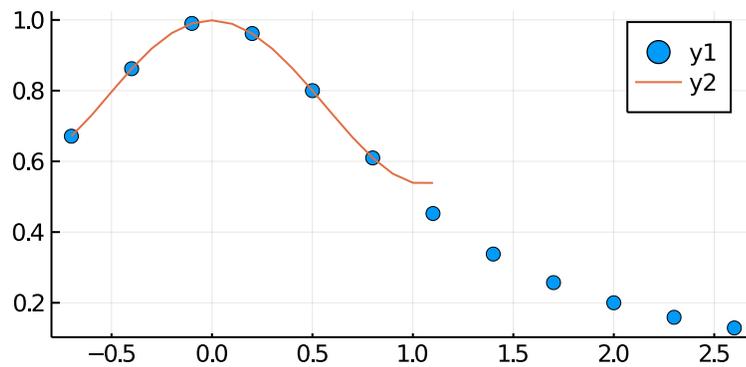
```
Out[18]: p (generic function with 1 method)
```

```
In [19]: xvals=[xs[1]:0.1:xs[7];];
```

```
In [20]: yvals=p.(xvals);
```

```
In [21]: plot!(xvals,yvals)
```

```
Out[21]:
```



```
In [ ]:
```