

Dérivée d'ordre 1: Formule de diff. finie rétrograde

$$\left| f'(x_0) - \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - h)}{h} \right| = O(h)$$

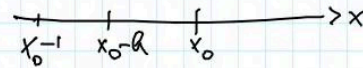
Thm 2.1: $\forall f \in \mathcal{C}^2 \forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \exists C > 0 \forall 0 < h \leq 1$ on a $\left| f'(x_0) - \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - h)}{h} \right| \leq Ch$.

Rem: C dép de f, x_0 , mais pas de h .

Interpr: fixe f, x_0 l'erreur est divisée par 2 si h est divisée par 2

Dem: $f(x_0 - h) = f(x_0) - hf'(x_0) + \dots$

$$C = \frac{1}{2} \max_{x_0-1 \leq x \leq x_0} |f''(x)|$$



We'll now explain the following result about the error between $f'(x_0)$ and its approximation by a backward finite difference formula so $(f(x_0) - f(x_0 - h))/h$. We now state the following theorem, Theorem 2.1 in the case of the backward finite difference formula. For all function f and for all x_0 in \mathbb{R} there is a positive c such that for all h between 0 and 1 the error $f'(x_0)$ minus its approximation by a backward finite difference formula is as before less than or equal to $c \cdot h$. As before because of the order of quantifiers, c can only depend on f and x_0 but not h . As before we interpret the result as follows: choose a function f , and some x_0 then the error, $f'(x_0)$ minus its approximation with the backward finite difference formula is divided by 2 or by 10 if h is divided by 10. I leave the proof as an exercise it is similar to the previous proof we start by writing $f(x_0 - h) = f(x_0) - hf'(x_0) + \dots$ etc and to conclude we must find the c in the theorem that can depend on f and x_0 but not h and this c will be the absolute value of half the maximum of the second derivative because we have x_0 and $x_0 - h$ and h is less than or equal to 1, so here lies $x_0 - 1$ then the maximum is between $x_0 - 1$ and x_0 you can try numerically and observe the same phenomenon as for the forward finite difference formula.

Notes

Summary

