

# Backward Divided Difference

Major: All Engineering Majors

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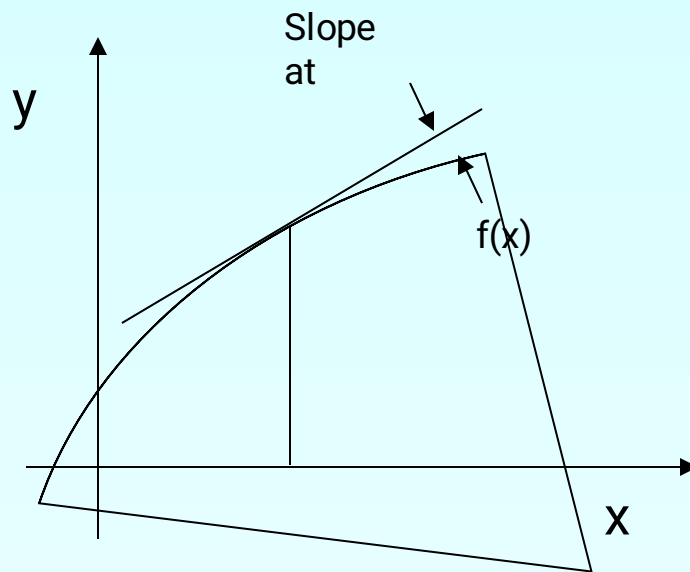
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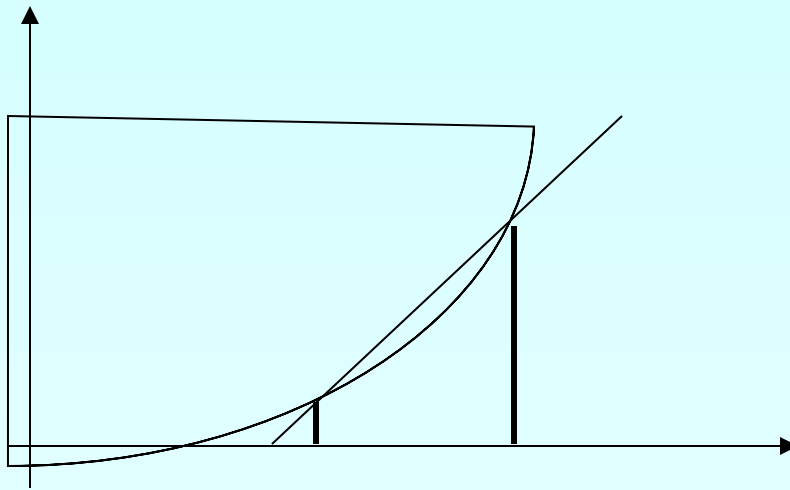
# Backward Divided Difference

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# Definition



# Backward Divided Difference



# Example

Example:

The velocity of a rocket is given by

where  $v$  given in m/s and  $t$  is given in seconds. Use backward difference approximation  
Of the first derivative of  $v$  to calculate the acceleration at  $t = 10$ . Use a step size of  $h = 1$ .

Solution:

# Example (contd.)

# Example (contd.)

Hence

The exact value of  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2 + 1)$  can be calculated by differentiating

as

# Example (contd.)

The absolute relative true error is



# Effect Of Step Size

Value of

Using backward Divided difference method.

# Effect of Step Size in Backward Divided Difference Method

Initial step size=0.05

# Effect of Step Size on Approximate Error

Initial step size=0.05

# Effect of Step Size on Absolute Relative Approximate Error

Initial step size=0.05

# Effect of Step Size on Least Number of Significant Digits Correct

Initial step size=0.05

# Effect of Step Size on True Error

Initial step size=0.05

# Effect of Step Size on Absolute Relative True Error

Initial step size=0.05

# Additional Resources

For all resources on this topic such as digital audiovisual lectures, primers, textbook chapters, multiple-choice tests, worksheets in MATLAB, MATHEMATICA, MathCad and MAPLE, blogs, related physical problems, please visit

[http://numericalmethods.eng.usf.edu/topics/continuous\\_02dif.html](http://numericalmethods.eng.usf.edu/topics/continuous_02dif.html)



# THE END

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