

Zur Leibniz-Notation  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$

Beispiel: Freier Fall

zweite Differenzenfolge konstant

Ansatz:  $s_n = b(n \cdot \Delta t)^2$ ,  $b = \text{const}$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ Differenzenfolge: } \Delta s_n &= s_{n+1} - s_n = b[(n+1)\Delta t]^2 - b(n \cdot \Delta t)^2 \\ &= b[n^2 + 2n + 1 - n^2](\Delta t)^2 \\ &= b \cdot (2n+1)(\Delta t)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{ Differenzenfolge: } \Delta(\Delta s_n) &\equiv \Delta^2 s_n = \Delta s_{n+1} - \Delta s_n = s_{n+2} - 2s_{n+1} + s_n \\ &= b[(n+2)\Delta t]^2 - 2b[(n+1)\Delta t]^2 + b(n \cdot \Delta t)^2 \\ &= b[n^2 + 4n + 4 - 2(n^2 + 2n + 1) + n^2](\Delta t)^2 \\ &= 2b(\Delta t)^2 = \text{const} \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta^2 s_n}{(\Delta t)^2} = 2b \xrightarrow{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^2 s}{(dt)^2} \equiv \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Delta t = \frac{1}{30} \text{ s} \\ \Delta^2 s_n \approx 1,1 \text{ cm} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{\Delta^2 s_n}{(\Delta t)^2} \approx 990 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}^2} \\ 2b \approx 9,9 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \approx g \quad \left( = 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right) \end{array}$$