

# Linear Interpolation in C - Documentation

## 1. Introduction

Linear Interpolation is a numerical method used to estimate the value of a function between two known data points. This document explains the implementation of Linear Interpolation in C, detailing its features, functionality, and how to use it.

## 2. Features

- Allows user to input polynomial equations dynamically.
- Implements **Linear Interpolation** for estimating function values.
- Customizable **error ratio** for precise approximations.
- Efficient and easy-to-use approach for interpolation problems.

## 3. Installation & Usage

### 3.1 Cloning the Repository

To get the project, use the following command:

```
git clone https://github.com/1230505039/Linear-Interpolation.git
cd Linear-Interpolation
```

### 3.2 Compiling the Program

Compile the C file using GCC:

```
gcc -o linearInterpolation linearInterpolation.c -lm
```

### 3.3 Running the Program

Execute the compiled program:

```
./linearInterpolation
```

### 3.4 User Input Prompts

Once the program starts, the user will be prompted to enter:

- The number of terms in the polynomial (based on its degree).
- Coefficients of the polynomial.
- Two data points (**x1**, **y1**) and (**x2**, **y2**) for interpolation.
- Error ratio (optional).

## 4. Methodology

### 4.1 How Linear Interpolation Works

1. Given two points **(x1, y1)** and **(x2, y2)**, the program finds the equation of the line passing through these points.

2. It uses the interpolation formula:

$$y = y_1 + \frac{(x - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)}$$

to compute the estimated function value at any given **x**.

3. The program iterates until the approximation meets the given error margin.
4. The estimated function value is displayed as output.

### 4.2 Example Input/Output

Enter the number of terms (Based on max degree): 3

Enter coefficient for x<sup>2</sup>: 1

Enter coefficient for x<sup>1</sup>: -3

Enter coefficient for x<sup>0</sup>: 2

Enter first point (x1): 1

Enter second point (x2): 3

Estimated function value at x=2: 1.500000

## 5. Code Explanation

### 5.1 Key Functions

#### findRootLine()

This function calculates the root of the secant line formed by two points:

```
double findRootLine(double x1, double x2, double y1, double y2) {  
    double slope = (y2 - y1) / (x2 - x1);  
    double fixedNumber = y1 - slope * x1;  
    double root = (0 - fixedNumber) / slope;  
    return root;  
}
```

### **findPointsOnFunc()**

This function evaluates the function value for a given **x**:

```
double findPointsOnFunc(double x, double equation[], int size) {  
    double y = 0;  
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {  
        y += pow(x, size - i - 1) * equation[i];  
    }  
    return y;  
}
```

### **Main Function**

The main function handles user input, calls the interpolation function, and displays the result.

```
int main(){  
    system("cls");  
    int numberOfTerms;  
    printf("Enter the number of terms (Based on max degree): ");  
    scanf("%d", &numberOfTerms);  
  
    double equation[numberOfTerms];  
    for (int i = 0; i < numberOfTerms; i++) {  
        printf("Enter %d. term: ", i + 1);  
        scanf("%lf", &equation[i]);  
    }  
  
    double bottomLimit;  
    double topLimit;  
    printf("Enter first point: ");  
    scanf("%lf", &bottomLimit);  
    printf("Enter second point: ");
```

```

scanf("%lf", &topLimit);

double myErrorRatio;
printf("Enter error ratio: ");
scanf("%lf", &myErrorRatio);

double errorRatio;
double candidateRoot;
do {
    double y1 = findPointsOnFunc(bottomLimit, equation, numberOfTerms);
    double y2 = findPointsOnFunc(topLimit, equation, numberOfTerms);
    candidateRoot = findRootLine(bottomLimit, topLimit, y1, y2);

    if(findPointsOnFunc(candidateRoot, equation, numberOfTerms) < 0) {
        bottomLimit = candidateRoot;
    } else {
        topLimit = candidateRoot;
    }

    double error1 = candidateRoot - bottomLimit;
    double error2 = topLimit - candidateRoot;
    errorRatio = error1 > error2 ? error1 : error2;
} while (errorRatio > myErrorRatio);

printf("%lf is root of equation", candidateRoot);
return 0;
}

```

## 6. Why Use This?

- Ideal for **numerical methods** learners & students.
- Helps understand **interpolation techniques**.
- Demonstrates **function evaluation and error handling** in C.
- Useful for estimating missing data values in datasets.

## 7. Contributing

Feel free to fork this repo and submit pull requests! Suggestions and improvements are welcome. 🚀

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**GitHub Repository:** [Linear-Interpolation](#)