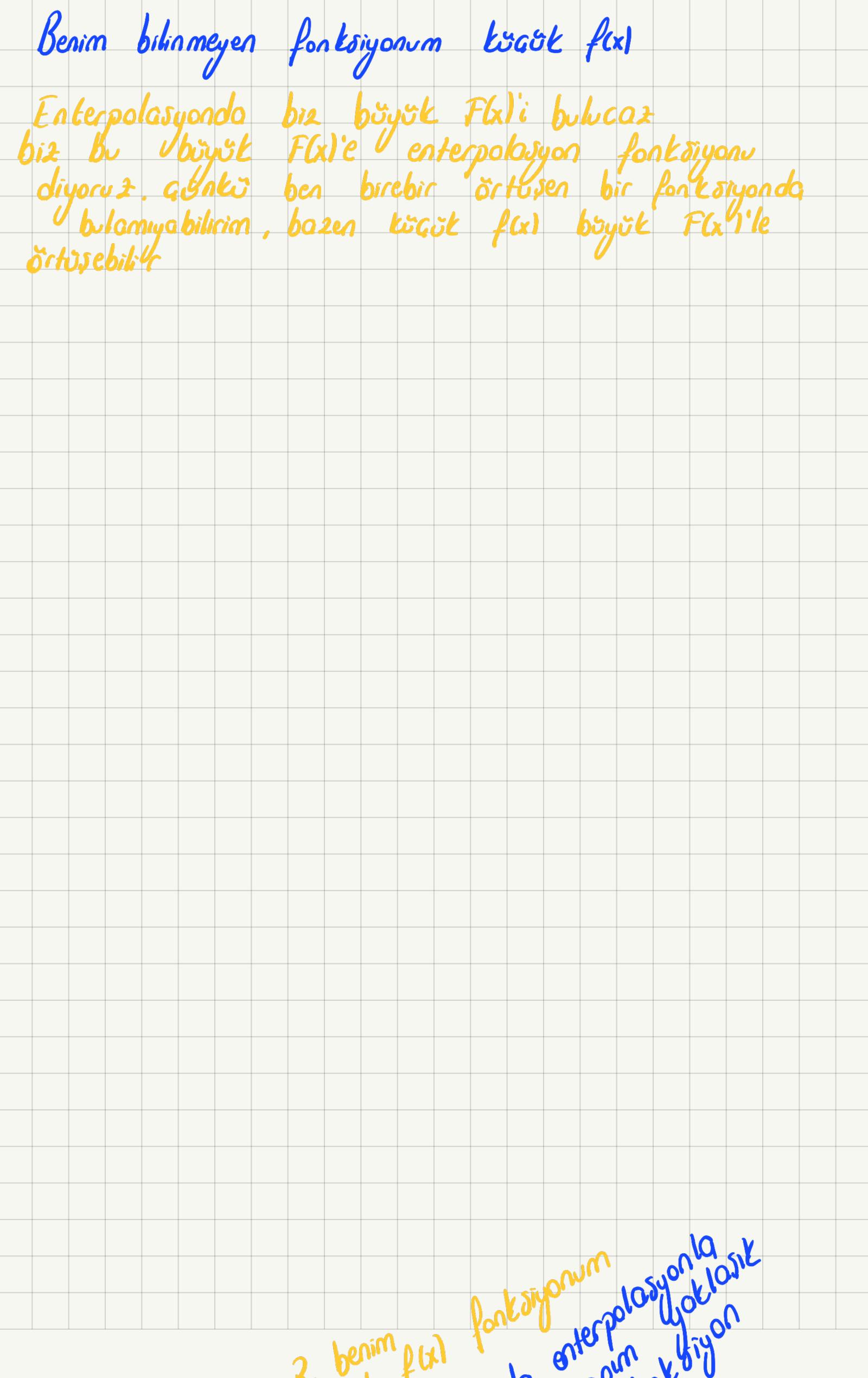


penelde goklosik deperter elde etmlege Calsiyoruz

ENTERPOLASYON

	Hei	.)	o <i>m</i> o	n	6	not	tal		lon	pe	Gen	6	i (fon	Ł.	bul	omi	lugi	hilio	im		
	ick	losi	ŀ	lo	nt.	b	66	ilici	m	pe												
J									•													

Bosit olarak enterpolasyon islemi tablo halinak degerleri verilen bir akgiskenin, tabloda olmayan bir degerini bulma olarak tanımlana bilir. Genel anlamob ise enterpolacyon; bilinmeyen bir f(x) to fir... In degerlerini kullanarak. bu tonksiyonun abha basit ue bilinen bir F(x) tontsiyonu ile itade edilme. sidir. Bulunan F(x) tontsiyonuna "Enterpolasyon Fontsiyonu denir. Bu tonksiyon i polinom isli bir itade trigonomet rik fonksiyon veya özel bir fonksiyon plabilir. Genelde enterpologion fontigoni olarak polinomlar kullanılır. Periyodik değerlerde ise trigonometrik fonksiyonlar tercih edilir.



I bereek I by your pick four

Enterpolasyon fontsiyonun seciminde iti teorem kullanılır.

10 Eğer flx) fontsiyonu [a.b] aralığında süretli ise anterpolasyon fontsiyonul olarat polinom kullanıla bilir.

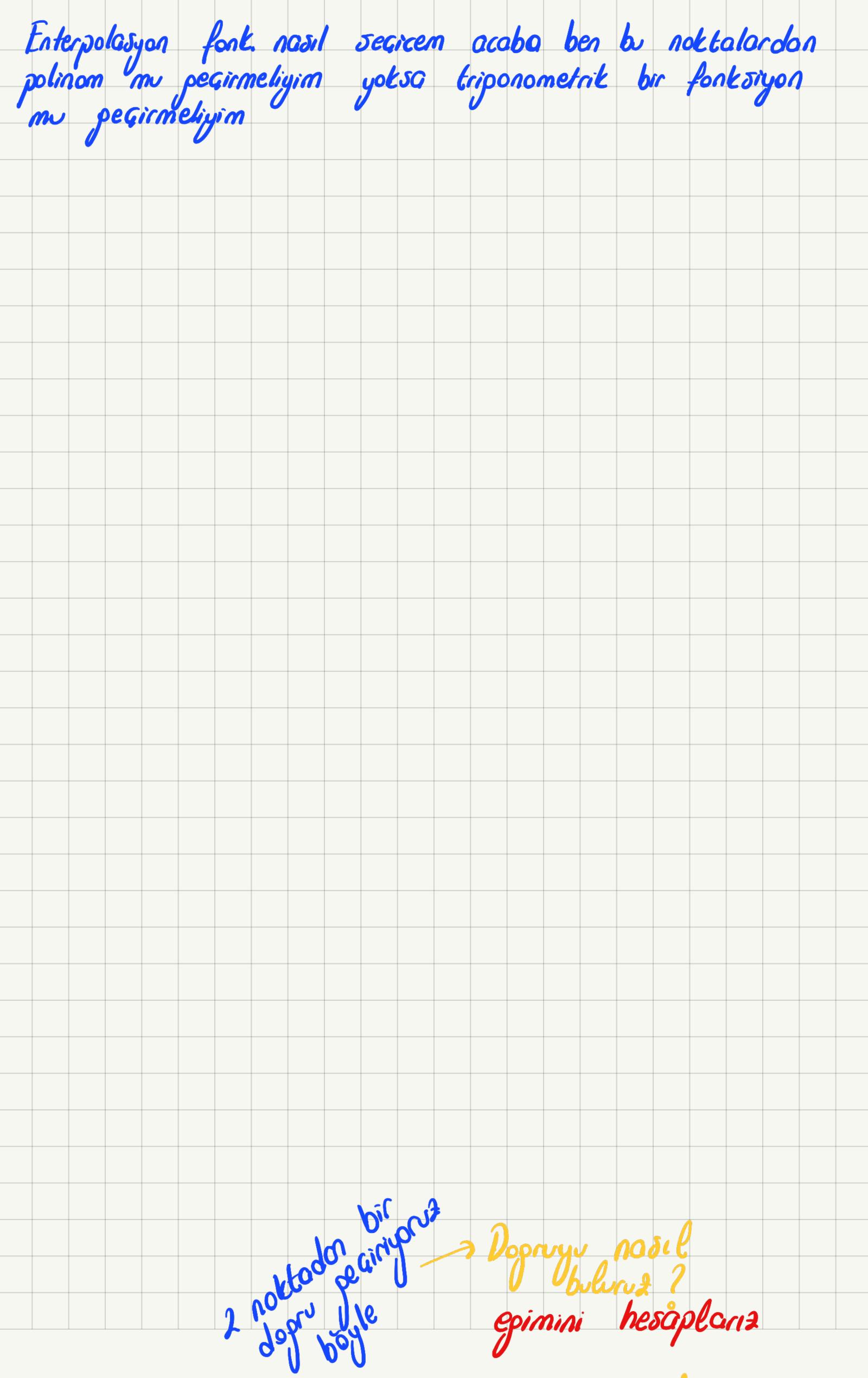
Bu areılık ta

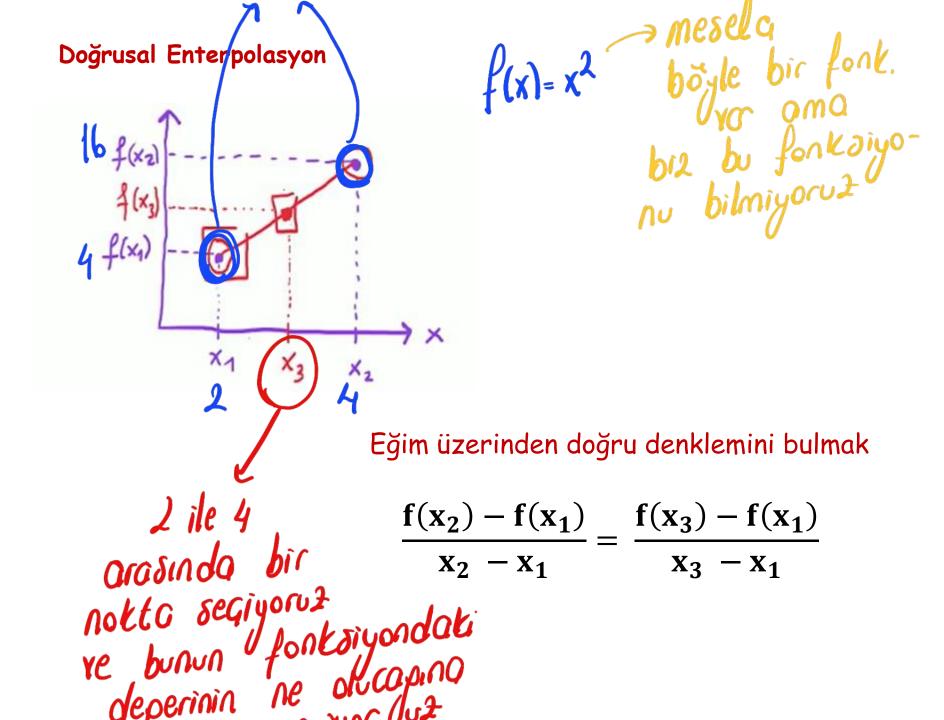
Bu areilik ta

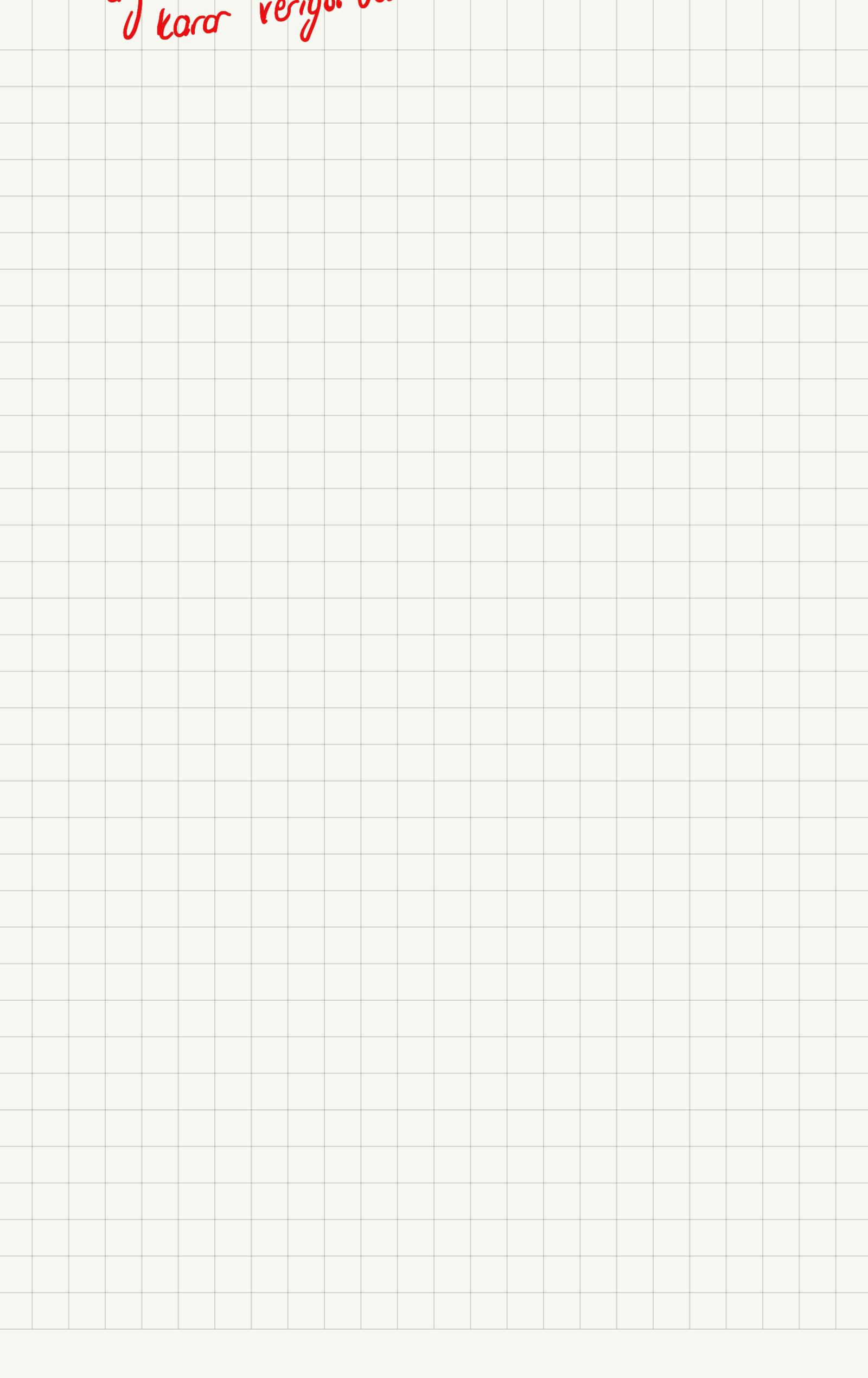
2. Perigodu III olan sürekli bir fonksiyon igin

$$F(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} ak Cos kx + \sum_{k=1}^{n} bk Sin kx$$

gibi sonlu bir tirigonometrik acılım senterpolasyon fontsiyonu olarak kultanılabilir. Belli bir n değeri 1 ten - F(x) 1 < E soğlana bilir.







Örnek

	×	f(x)							
	-2	-0,909297							
	-1	- 0,841471							
	0	0							
->	1 .	0,841471							
~	3	0,141120							
	4	-0,75 6802							
	6	-0,279415							

Yanda f(x) fonksiyonu için bazı değerler Verilmistir. Buna gore,

- a) f(2) degerini x=1 ve x=3 kullanarak dogrusal interpolasyon metoduile bulunuz.
- b) f(2) degerini x=-2 ve x=6 kullanarak dogrusal interpolasyon metodu ile bulunuz.

$$\frac{f(3) - f(1)}{3 - 1} = \frac{f(2) - f(1)}{2 - 1} \left[\frac{0,141120 - 0,841471}{2} = \frac{f(2) - 0,841471}{1} \right]$$

f(2) = 0.4912955

$$\frac{f(2) = ?}{f(-2) = -0.909297} = \frac{f(6) - f(-2)}{6 - (-2)} = \frac{f(2) - f(6)}{2 - 6}$$



DOĞRUSAL ENTERPOLASYON Enterpolasyon fontsiyonu darak 1. derece den bir polinom (doğru) kullanılıyorsa bu şetildeti onterpolas_ yona doğrusal (lineer) enterpolasyon denir.

Eger x degisteni [a,b] araliginda bir f(x)'e aitse enterpolasyon fontsiyonu plarak:

$$F(x) = A x + B$$
 secilirse, $f(a) = F(a)$

bağıntılarının sağlanması gerekir. Buradan;

$$Aa + B = f(a)$$

$$Ab + B = f(b)$$

$$B = \frac{bf(a) - af(b)}{b-a}$$

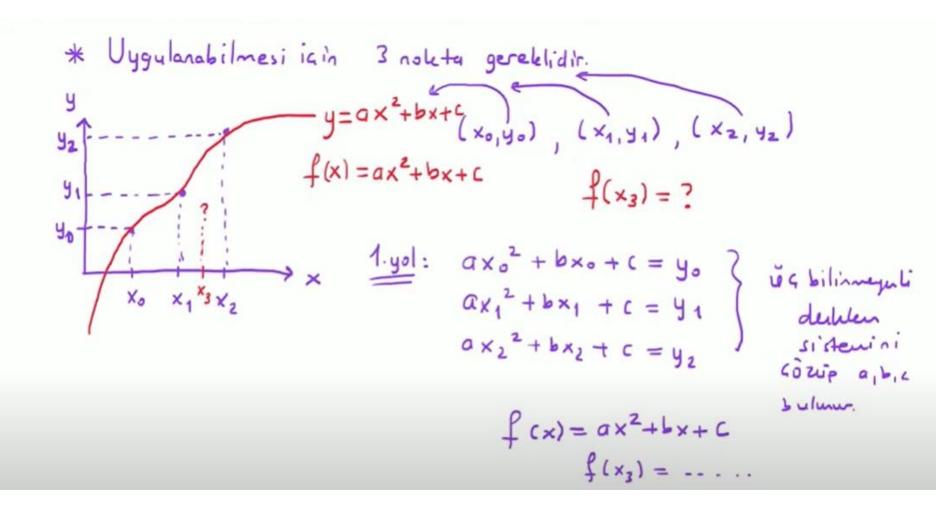
$$A = \frac{b - a}{b-a}$$

$$A = \frac{b - a}{b-a}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a - b} \times + \frac{bf(a) - af(b)}{b - a}$$
olun-



Eğrisel İnterpolasyon Yöntemi Quadratic Interpolation Methods





$$y_{1}$$

$$y_{0}$$

$$x_{0} \times x_{1}x_{3}x_{2}$$

$$y_{1}$$

$$x_{0} \times x_{1}x_{3}x_{2}$$

$$y_{1}$$

$$y_{0}$$

$$x_{1} \times x_{2}$$

$$y_{2}$$

$$y_{1}$$

$$x_{1} \times x_{3}$$

$$y_{2}$$

$$y_{2}$$

$$y_{1}$$

$$y_{2}$$

$$y_{3}$$

$$y_{4}$$

$$y_{1}$$

$$y_{2}$$

$$y_{2}$$

$$y_{3}$$

$$y_{4}$$

$$y_{2}$$

$$y_{2}$$

$$y_{3}$$

$$y_{4}$$

$$y_{4}$$

$$y_{4}$$

$$y_{5}$$

$$y_{6}$$

$$y_{7}$$

$$\times_2 - \times_1$$
 $\times_1 - \times_0$ $\times_2 - \times_0$



Örnek

(1,-2), (2,-1) ve (3,4) noktaları verliyar. Bu noktalar kullanılarak eğrisel interpolosyon metodu ile x=2,5 depenhe kanılık gelen y değenhi bulunuz.

$$(1, -2)$$
 $(2, -1)$ $(3, 4)$ (x_0, y_0) (x_1, y_1) (x_2, y_2)

$$f(x) = b_0 + b_1(x - x_0) + b_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1) = b_0 + b_1(x-1) + b_2(x-1)(x-2)$$

$$b_0 = f(x_0) = -2$$

$$b_1 = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{-1 - (-2)}{2 - 1} = 1$$

$$f(x) = -2 + x - 1 + 2(x^2 - 3x + 2)$$

 $f(x) = 2x^2 - 5x + 1$
 $f(2,5) = 1$

$$b_2 = \frac{\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x2 - x1} - \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x1 - x0}}{x2 - x0} = \frac{\frac{4 - (-1)}{3 - 2} - \frac{(-1) - (-2)}{2 - 1}}{3 - 1} = 2$$



GREGORY NEWTON ENTERPOLASYONU

$$F(x) = f_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\frac{1}{k}) \Delta^i f_0 \quad \text{olarak verilir. Bu formul acul-}$$

$$\Delta \underset{F(x)}{\text{liginda}}; \quad f_0 + (\frac{1}{k}) \Delta f_0 + (\frac{1}{k}) \Delta^2 f_0 + \ldots + (\frac{1}{n}) \Delta^n f_0$$

$$f_1 = \frac{x_1 - x_0}{h} \quad \text{olarak enterpolasyon alegisteni}$$

$$adim \quad adir.$$

$$(\frac{1}{k}) = \frac{k(k-1)(k-2) \ldots (k-k-1)}{k!}$$

$$F(x) = f_0 + \frac{k}{4!} \Delta f_0 + \frac{k(k-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 f_0 + \frac{k(k-1)(k-2)}{3!} \Delta^3 f_{0+4} \frac{k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1)}{n!} \Delta^2 f_0 + \frac{k(k-1)(k-2)}{3!} \Delta^3 f_0 + \frac{k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1)}{n!} \Delta^2 f_0 + \frac{k(k-1)(k-2)}{n!} \Delta^3 f_0 + \frac{k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1)}{n!} \Delta^3 f_0 + \frac{k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1$$



$$F(x) = f_0 + \frac{k}{4!} \Delta f_0 + \frac{k(k-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 f_0 + \frac{k(k-1)(k-2)}{3!} \Delta^3 f_{0+4} \frac{k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1)}{n!} \Delta^2 f_0$$

$$F(x) = f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{n} \Delta f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{n} (\frac{x_1 - x_0}{n}) \Delta^2 f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{4n} (\frac{x_1 - x_0}{4n}) (\frac{x_1 - x_0}{n} - 2) \Delta^3 f_0$$

$$f(x) = f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{n} \Delta f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{n} (\frac{x_1 - x_0}{n}) \Delta^2 f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{4n} (\frac{x_1 - x_0}{n} - 2) \Delta^3 f_0$$

$$f(x) = f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{n} \Delta f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{n} (\frac{x_1 - x_0}{n} - 2) \Delta^3 f_0$$

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$$f(x) = f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{n} \Delta f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{n} \Delta f_0$$

$$f(x) = f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{n} \Delta f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{n} \Delta f_0$$

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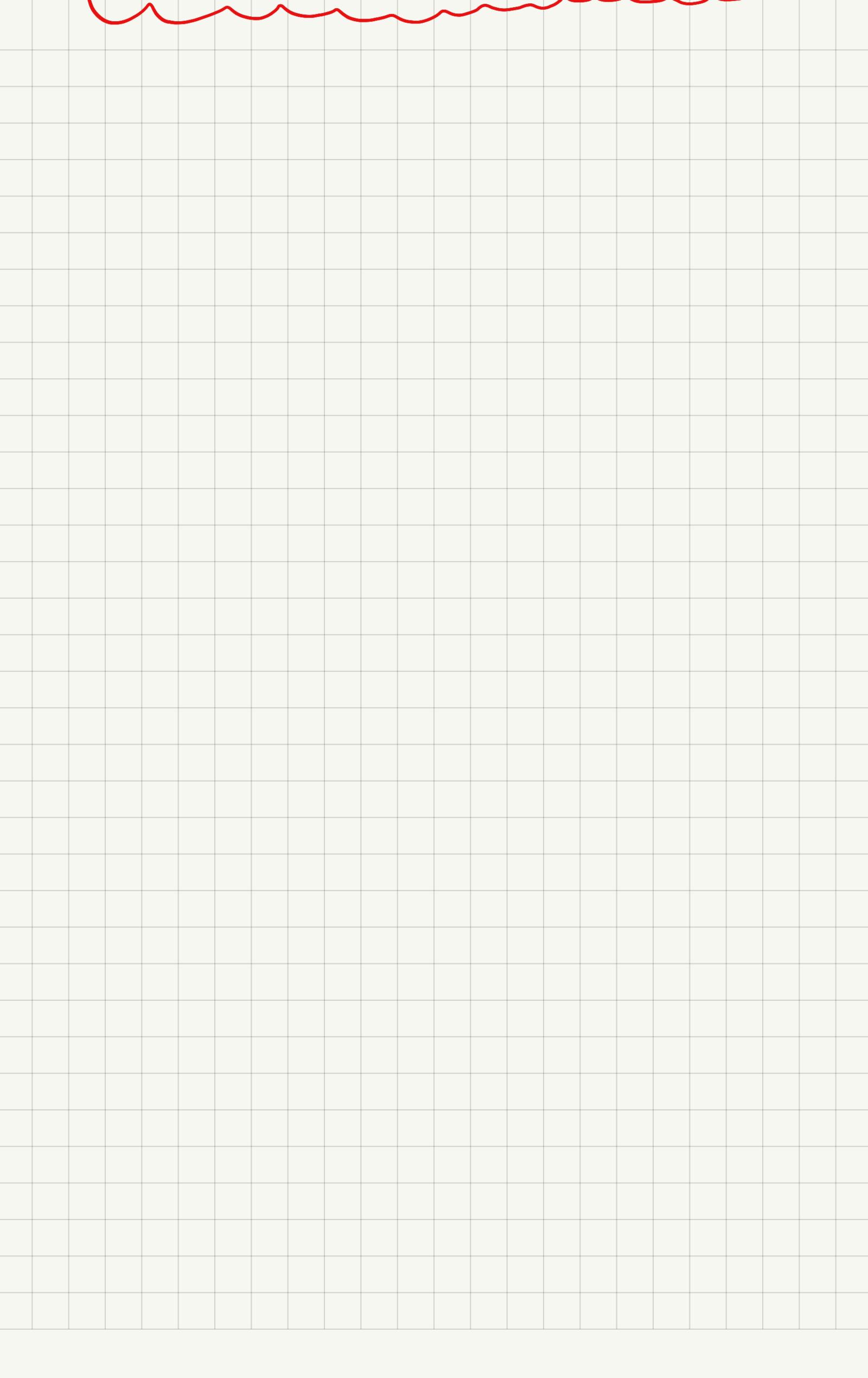
$$f(x) = f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{n} \Delta f_0$$

$$f(x) =$$

$$F(x) = f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{h} \triangle f_0 + \frac{y_1 - y_0}{h} \frac{x_1 - (x_0 + h_1)}{h} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{2} f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{h}}{h} \frac{x_1 - (x_0 + h_1)}{h} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{2} f_0}{h} \frac{x_1 - (x_0 + h_1)}{h} \frac{x_1 - (x_0 + h_1)$$

$$\left(F(x) = \int_{0}^{1} + \frac{x_{i} - x_{0}}{h} \Delta \int_{0}^{1} + \frac{(x_{i} - x_{0})(x_{1} - x_{1})}{h^{2}} \Delta \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{1} + \frac{(x_{i} - x_{0})(x_{i} - x_{1})(x_{i} - x_{1})}{h^{3}} \Delta \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{1} + \cdots \right)$$

h=1 be $x_0=0$ almired formul su settle dionusur. $f(x)=f_0+x_i\Delta f_0+\frac{x_i(x_i-1)}{21}\Delta^2 f_0+\frac{x_i(x_1-1)(x_1-2)}{31}\Delta^3 f_0+\dots$



$$h=1$$
 be $x_0=0$ almost formul su settle donusier.
 $f(x)= f_0+ x_i \triangle f_0 + \frac{x_i(x_i-1)}{2!} \triangle^2 f_0 + \frac{x_i(x_i-1)(x_i)-2}{3!} \triangle^3 f_0 + \cdots$

Xi _ X alinirsa

$$F(x) = f_0 + x \triangle f_0 + \frac{x(x-1)}{2!} \triangle^2 f_0 + \frac{x(x-1)(x-2)}{3!} \triangle^3 f_0 + \dots$$

<u>C</u>



$$F(x) = -4 + x \cdot 2 + \frac{x(x-1)}{2} \cdot 14 + \frac{x(x-1)(x-2)}{6} \cdot 18$$

$$F(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 4$$

$$F(4) = 160$$



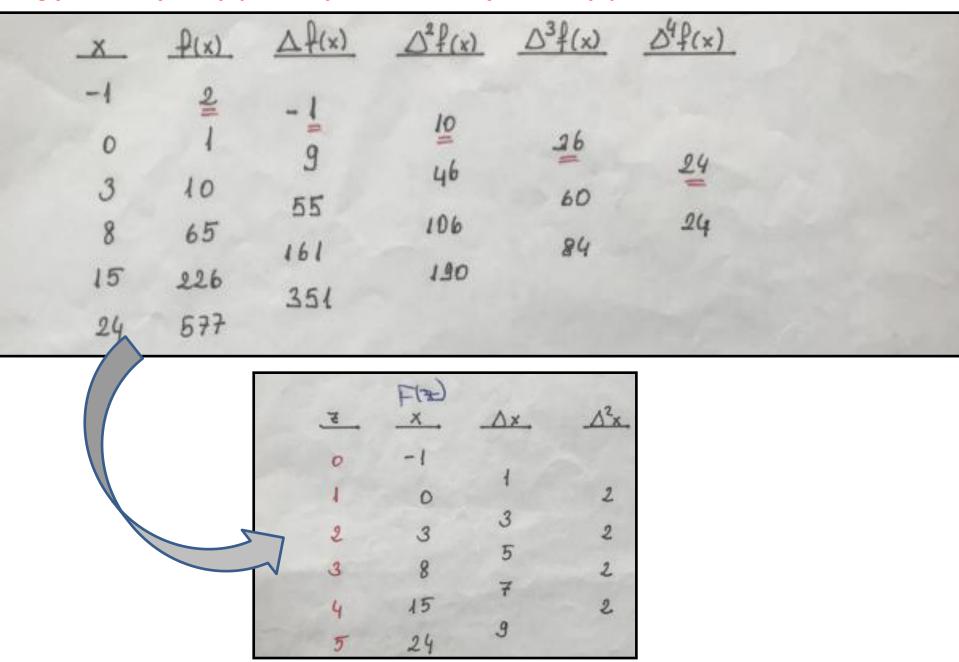
$$F(x) = fo + \frac{x - x_0}{h} \Delta f_0 + \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_0)}{h^2} \Delta^2 f_0$$

$$F(x) = 10 + \frac{x-2}{2}$$
 40 + $\frac{(x-2)(x-4)}{4}$ 32 8

$$F(x) = 4x^2 - 4x + 2 \Rightarrow F(8) = 226$$



Değişken dönüşümü yapılarak ayrık noktaların eşit aralıklı yapılması:

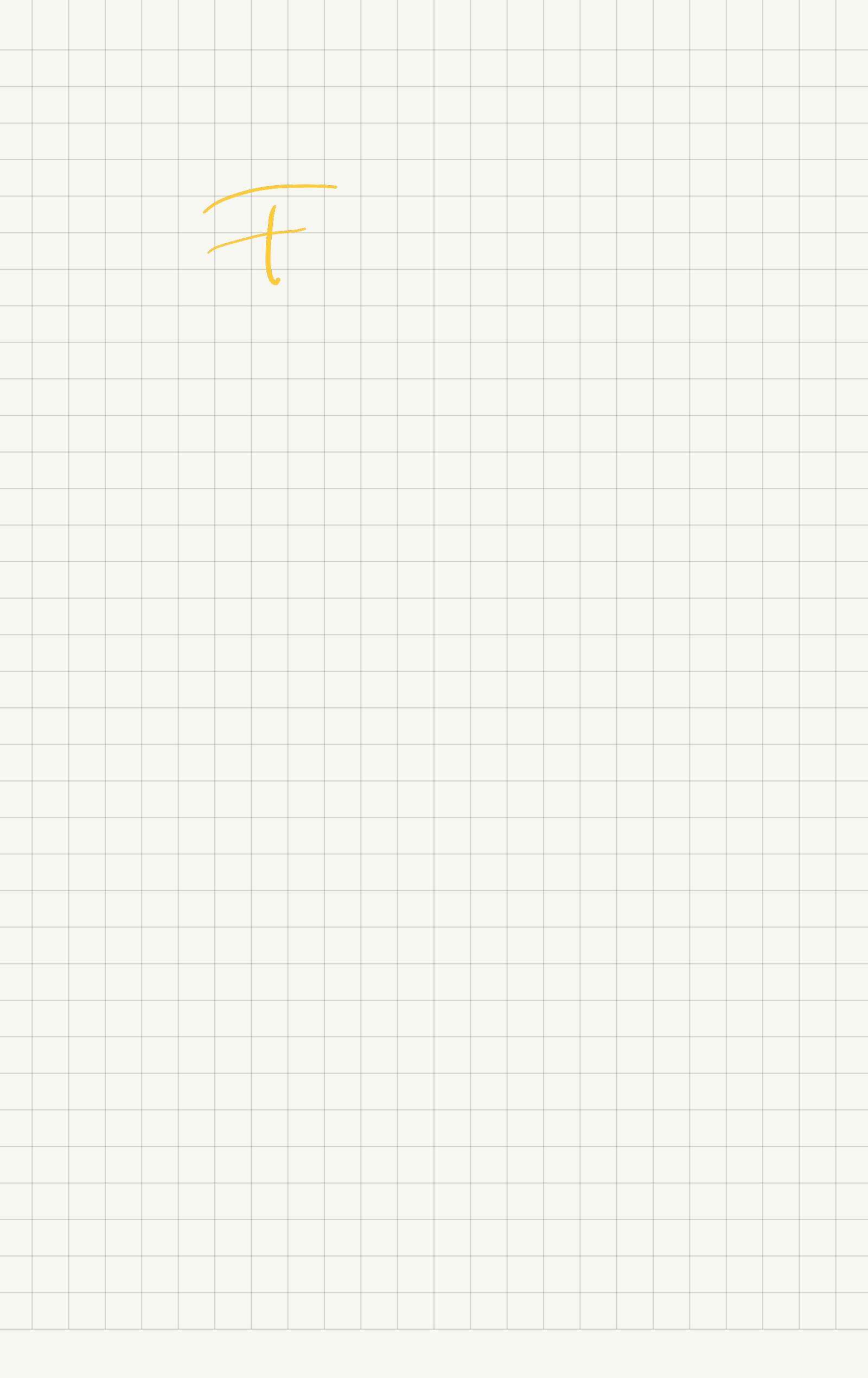




$$F(x) = fo + x \Delta fo + \frac{x(x-1)}{2!} \Delta^{2}fo$$

$$X = F(2) = xo + 2. \Delta x + \frac{2.(2-1)}{2!} \Delta^{2}x = -1 + 2.1 + \frac{2}{2-2}.2$$

$$X = Z^2 - 1 \implies 2 = \mp \sqrt{X+1}$$



$$X = Z^2 = I \Rightarrow Z = F \sqrt{X+1}$$

$$\begin{cases}
1(2) = 1 - 2 + 10 & 2(2-1) + 26 & 2(2-1)(2-2) + 24 & 2(2-1)(2-2)(2-3) \\
2 & 6 & 24
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
1(2) = 2^4 - 2 \cdot 2^2 + 2 & \text{Ara Enterpolation Formula} \\
1(2) = (7 \times 11)^4 - 2 & (7 \times 11)^2 + 2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
F(x) = x^2 + 1
\end{cases}$$



$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 $\frac{2}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{3}$
 $\frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{2}{3}$
 $\frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{3}{4}$
 $\frac{3$

$$\frac{2}{2}$$
 \times $\Delta \times$

0 2 2

1 4 2 $\times = F(2) = x_0 + 2$. $\Delta \times$

2 6 2 $\times = 2 + 2$

3 8 2 $\times = 2 + 2$

4 10



$$f(2) = f_0 + 2. \Delta f_0 + \frac{2(2-1)}{2} \quad \triangle^2 f_0$$

$$= 3 + 42 + 8 + \frac{2(2-1)}{2} \quad \triangle f_1(2) = 42^2 + 3$$

$$= 4 + (2-2)^2 + 3 \quad \triangle f_2(2) = (2-2)^2 + 3$$

$$= 4 + (2-2)^2 + 3 \quad \triangle f_2(2) = (2-2)^2 + 3$$

$$= (2-2)^2 + 3 \quad \triangle f_2(2) = (2-2)^2 + 3$$

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$$= (2-2)^2 + 3 \quad \triangle f_2(2) = (2-2)^2 + 3$$



LAGRANGE ENTERPOLASYONU

Bir f(x) fonksiyonunun, xo,xı, x2...,xn gibi ayrı
noktalardaki bilinen yo, yı, yz,..., yn degerleri warso.

(bu noktaların aralıkları esit dsun olmasın) ve f(x)fonksiyonunun enterpolasyon fonksiyonuna g(x) dersek; $g(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} Li(x)yi$ seklindedir.

Lilx) katsayıları n

Lilx) =
$$TT \frac{(x-xi)}{(xi-xj)}$$
 seklinde besaplanır.

J=0 $(xi-xj)$

J+i



Ornet:

Bir
$$y = f(x)$$
 fonksiyonunun Xi'ler iqin yi degerleri

sõyle alsun.

 $\frac{i}{x} \frac{xi}{x} \frac{yi}{y}$

0 0 -5

1 1 1 $n=2$

2 3 25

$$Lo(x) = \frac{77}{0} \frac{(x-x_3)}{(x_1-x_3)} = \frac{x-x_6}{x_0-x_0} \cdot \frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1} \cdot \frac{x-x_2}{x_0-x_2} = \frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_2} \cdot \frac{x-x_2}{x_0-x_1}$$

$$= \frac{x-1}{0-1} \cdot \frac{x-3}{0-3} \Rightarrow Lo(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (x-1)(x-3)$$

$$L_{1}(x) = \frac{77}{0x0} \frac{(x-x_{3})}{(x_{1}-x_{3})} = \frac{x-x_{0}}{x_{1}-x_{0}} \frac{x-x_{1}}{x_{1}-x_{2}} = \frac{x-x_{0}}{x_{1}-x_{2}} \frac{x-x_{0}}{x_{1}-x_{2}} = \frac{x-x_{0}}{x_{1}-x_{0}} \frac{x-x_{2}}{x_{1}-x_{0}} = \frac{x-x_{0}}{x_{1}-x_{2}} = \frac{x-x_{0}}{x_{1}-x_{0}} = \frac{x-x_{0}}{x_{1}-x_{2}} = \frac{x-x_{0}}{x_{1}-x_{2}$$



$$L_{2}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (x - x_{2})}} = \frac{x - x_{0}}{\sqrt{x_{1} - x_{2}}} = \frac{x - x_{0}}{\sqrt{x_{2} - x_{1}}} = \frac{x - 0}{3 - 0} = \frac{x - 1}{3 - 0} = \frac{1}{6}(x^{2} - x)$$

$$J \neq 2$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{3} (x-1)(x-3)(-5) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(x^2-3x)(1) + \frac{1}{6}(x^2-x)(25)$$

$$g(x) = 2x^2 + 4x - 5 \quad \text{bulunur.} \quad \Rightarrow g(1) = 1 \quad g(2) = 11$$



$$L_0(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ j!=0}}^{3} \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} = \underbrace{x - x_0}_{x_0 - x_0} * \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} * \frac{x - x_2}{x_0 - x_2} * \frac{x - x_3}{x_0 - x_3} = -\frac{1}{912}(x - 7)(x - 15)(x - 22)$$

$$L_1(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ i!=1}}^{3} \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} = \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} * \frac{x - x_2}{x_1 - x_2} * \frac{x - x_3}{x_1 - x_3} = \frac{1}{480}(x - 3)(x - 15)(x - 22)$$

$$L_2(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ i_{1-2}}}^{3} \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} = \frac{x - x_0}{x_2 - x_0} * \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} * \frac{x - x_3}{x_2 - x_3} = -\frac{1}{672}(x - 3)(x - 7)(x - 22)$$

$$L_3(x) = \int_{\substack{j=0 \ j!=3}}^{3} \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} = \frac{x - x_0}{x_3 - x_0} * \frac{x - x_1}{x_3 - x_1} * \frac{x - x_2}{x_3 - x_2} = \frac{1}{1995} (x - 3)(x - 7) (x - 15)$$



$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{912}(x-7)(x-15)(x-22)*(1) + \frac{1}{480}(x-3)(x-15)(x-22)*(-8)$$
$$-\frac{1}{672}(x-3)(x-7)(x-22)*(-22) + \frac{1}{1995}(x-3)(x-7)(x-15)*(-9)$$

$$g(4) = -1.0296854$$

$$g(10) = -14.973684$$

