Linear Interpolation

between two points

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

```
In [1]: import math
          import numpy as np
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [28]:
         data = np.loadtxt('data.txt', skiprows = 1 )
         1 = data[: , 0] # wavelength
         r = data[: , 1] # refractive index
         print( f' l = \{l\} \setminus n \text{ and } \setminus r = \{r\}'\}
          1 = [3511. 3638. 4047. 4358. 4416.
                                                     4579.
                                                            4658.
                                                                   4727.
                                                                           4765.
           4861. 4880. 4965. 5017. 5145. 5320. 5461. 5876. 5893. 6328.
           6438. 6563. 6943. 8210. 8300. 8521. 9040. 10140. 10600. 13000.
          15000. 15500. 19701. 23254.]
          r = [1.53894 \ 1.53648 \ 1.53024 \ 1.52669 \ 1.52611 \ 1.52462 \ 1.52395 \ 1.52339 \ 1.5231
          1.52283 1.52238 1.52224 1.52165 1.5213 1.52049 1.51947 1.51872 1.5168
          1.51673 1.51509 1.51472 1.51432 1.51322 1.51037 1.51021 1.50981 1.50894
          1.50731 1.50669 1.50371 1.5013 1.50068 1.495
In [29]: # plt.figure( figsize = ( 17  , 8 ))
         plt.plot( l , r )
         plt.xlabel(r'$\lambda$')
         plt.ylabel(r'$\eta$')
         plt.show()
             1.54
             1.53
             1.52
          U
             1.51
             1.50
             1.49
                       5000
                               7500
                                      10000 12500
                                                    15000 17500 20000 22500
```

λ

```
In [30]: print( 'Shortes wavelength in the data = ' , np.min( 1 ))
print( 'Longest wavelength in the data = ' , np.max( 1 ))
          Shortes wavelength in the data = 3511.0
          Longest wavelength in the data = 23254.0
In [54]: def linear_interpolate_vector( l , r , n ): # n = number of points
              l_li = np.linspace( l[0] , l[-1] , n )
              r li = np.zeros( l li.size )
              for i in range( l li.size ):
                  index = np.sum(np.array(l < l_li[i], dtype = int)) - 1
                  r li[i] = r[index] + ( r[index + 1] - r[index] )*( l li[i] - l[index
              return 1 li , r li # wavelenght and refractive index
In [61]: lnew , rnew = linear interpolate vector( l , r, 20 )
          plt.plot( l , r )
          plt.scatter( l , r , color = 'b')
          plt.scatter( lnew , rnew , color = 'r')
          plt.show()
          1.54
           1.53
           1.52
           1.51
           1.50
           1.49
                                     10000 12500 15000 17500 20000 22500
```

Question 2

5000

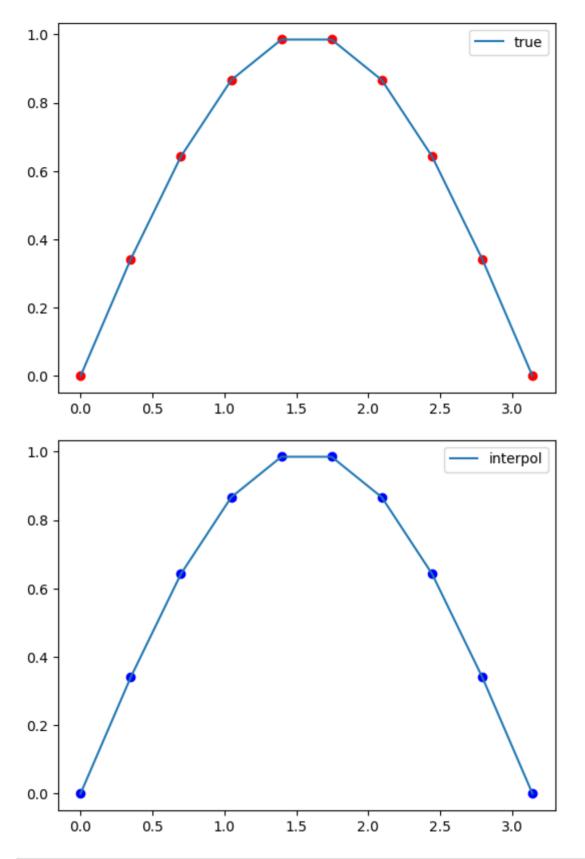
7500

$$p_L(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n y_k L_k(x)$$

$$L_k(x) = \prod_{i
eq k}^n rac{x - x_i}{x_k - x_i}$$

```
In [115... def L( x , k , xp ):
             xk = xp[k]
             temp = np.delete(xp, k)
             return np.prod(np.divide( x - temp , xk - temp ))
          # L = np.vectorize(L)
```

```
def P(x, xp, yp):
             ans = 0.0
             for k in range( xp.size ):
                 ans += yp[k]*L( x , k , xp )
             return ans
         def interpol( x , xp , yp ):
             y = np.zeros( x.size )
             for i in range( x.size ):
                 y[i] = P(x[i], xp, yp)
             return y
In [108... # def L2(x, k, xp):
         # xk = xp[k]
         #
              temp = np.delete(xp, k)
              return np.prod(np.divide( x - temp , xk - temp ))
         # L2 = np.vectorize(L2 , excluded=['x' , 'xp'])
         # def P2( x , xp , yp ):
               ans = 0.0
         #
               k = np.arange( xp.size )
              1 = L(x, k, xp)
              return np.sum( yp*1 )
         # P2 = np.vectorize( P2 , excluded=['xp' , 'yp'])
In [110... def testP( xp , yp ):
             result = np.zeros(xp.size)
             for i in range( xp.size ):
                 result[i] = P(xp[i], xp, yp) - yp[i]
             return result
         def testP2( xp , yp ):
             return P( xp , xp , yp ) - yp
In [116... x = np.linspace(0, np.pi, 5)]
         print('size of x = ', x.size)
         y = np.sin(x)
         print( testP( x , y ))
         size of x = 5
         [0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
In [123... test_size = 10
         test_x = np.linspace( 0 , np.pi , test_size )
         true_y = np.sin( test_x )
         inter y = interpol( test x , x , y )
         plt.plot( test x , true y , label = r'true')
         plt.scatter( test_x , true_y , color = 'red')
         plt.legend()
         plt.show()
         plt.plot( test x , inter y , label = 'interpol')
         plt.scatter( test x , inter y , color = 'b')
         plt.legend()
         plt.show()
```



test

```
In [96]: x = np.arange( 4 , 10 )
y = np.array( x < 6.5 , dtype = int )
print( x )</pre>
```

```
print( y )
         print('index = ', np.sum(y) - 1)
         for i in range( x.size ):
             print( x[i])
             print( x )
         [4 5 6 7 8 9]
         [1 1 1 0 0 0]
         index = 2
         [4 5 6 7 8 9]
         5
         [4 5 6 7 8 9]
         [4 5 6 7 8 9]
         [4 5 6 7 8 9]
         8
         [4 5 6 7 8 9]
         [4 5 6 7 8 9]
In [97]: print( np.prod( x ))
         60480
In [94]: print( x )
         y = np.delete(x, 1)
         print( y )
         print( x )
         [0.
                     0.78539816 1.57079633 2.35619449 3.141592651
                     1.57079633 2.35619449 3.14159265]
         [0.
                     0.78539816 1.57079633 2.35619449 3.14159265]
         [0.
In [93]: xp = [0, 1, 2, 3]
         xp = np.array(xp)
         k = np.arange( 0 , xp.size )
         print( L( 2 , 3 , xp ))
         print( x )
         0.0
         [0.
                     0.78539816 1.57079633 2.35619449 3.14159265]
```