Assignment 5 of CISC 2002 $\,$

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April 7, 2021

1

```
clear
x = [2,4,6,8,10,12];
y = [2,4,4,5,5,7];
A=vander(x);
c=A\y'
```

Listing 1: Code

```
 \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 0.0026\\ 5\\ -0.0911\\ 6\\ 1.2083\\ 7\\ -7.5104\\ 8\\ 21.8750\\ 9\\ -20.0000 \end{array}
```

Listing 2: Output

1.2

$$P(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)(x-x_5)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)(x_0-x_3)(x_0-x_4)(x_0-x_5)} y_0$$

$$+ \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)(x-x_5)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)(x_1-x_3)(x_1-x_4)(x_1-x_5)} y_1$$

$$+ \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)(x-x_5)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)(x_2-x_3)(x_2-x_4)(x_2-x_5)} y_2$$

$$+ \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_4)(x-x_5)}{(x_3-x_0)(x_3-x_1)(x_3-x_2)(x_3-x_4)(x_3-x_5)} y_3$$

$$+ \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)(x-x_5)}{(x_4-x_0)(x_4-x_1)(x_4-x_2)(x_4-x_3)(x_4-x_5)} y_4$$

$$+ \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)}{(x_5-x_0)(x_5-x_1)(x_5-x_2)(x_5-x_3)(x_5-x_4)} y_5$$

$$= \frac{(x-4)(x-6)(x-8)(x-10)(x-12)}{(2-4)(2-6)(2-8)(2-10)(2-12)} 2$$

$$+ \frac{(x-2)(x-6)(x-8)(x-10)(x-12)}{(4-2)(4-6)(4-8)(4-10)(4-12)} 4$$

$$+ \frac{(x-2)(x-4)(x-8)(x-10)(x-12)}{(6-2)(6-4)(6-8)(6-10)(6-x12)} 4$$

$$+ \frac{(x-2)(x-4)(x-6)(x-10)(x-x12)}{(8-2)(8-4)(8-6)(8-10)(8-12)} 5$$

$$+ \frac{(x-2)(x-4)(x-6)(x-8)(x-12)}{(10-2)(10-4)(10-6)(10-8)(10-12)} 5$$

$$+ \frac{(x-2)(x-4)(x-6)(x-8)(x-10)}{(12-2)(12-4)(12-6)(12-8)(12-10)} 7$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 8 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 24 & 48 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 48 & 192 & 384 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 80 & 480 & 1920 & 3840 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A\vec{c} = \vec{y}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 8 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 24 & 48 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 48 & 192 & 384 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 80 & 480 & 1920 & 3840 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \\ c_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

We can get the augmented matrix

 $R_n = R_n - R_1, n \in [2, 6]$

 $R_n = R_n - kR_2, n \in [3, 6], k \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 24 & 48 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 48 & 192 & 384 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 80 & 480 & 1920 & 3840 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $R_n = R_n - kR_3, n \in [4, 6], k \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 48 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 192 & 384 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 480 & 1920 & 3840 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_n = R_n - kR_4, n \in [5, 6], k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 48 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 384 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1920 & 3840 & -15 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $R_6 = R_6 - 5R_5$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 48 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 384 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3840 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

We can get

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{16} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{5}{384} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{384} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{16} \\ -\frac{4}{384} \\ \frac{1}{384} \end{bmatrix}$$

```
clear

x = [2,4,6,8,10,12];

y = [2,4,4,5,5,7];

A=vander(x);

c=A\y';

xx = 0:0.01:12;

yy=polyval(c,xx);

plot(xx,yy,x,y,'ro')
```

Listing 3: Code

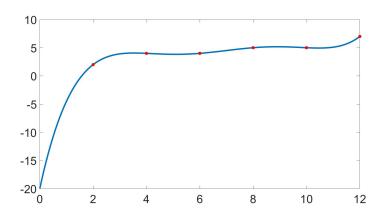


Figure 1: Figure

2

```
clear
a = 0:1:4;
x = -1+(a./2);
y = exp(x);
A=vander(x);
c=A\y';
axis = -1.5:0.01:1.5;
y1=exp(axis);
y2=polyval(c,axis);
plot(axis,y1,'r',axis,y2,'b')
```

Listing 4: Code

```
\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.0434 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.1773 \\ 0.4996 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.9979 \\ 1.0000 \end{bmatrix}
```

Listing 5: Output

2.2

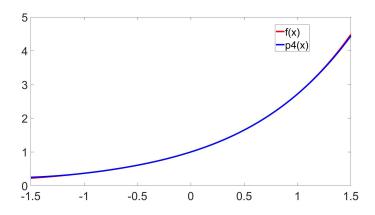


Figure 2: Figure

3

```
clear
a = 0:1:10;
x = -5+a;
y = 1./(1+x.^2);
A=vander(x);
c=A\y';
axis = -5:0.01:5;
y1=1./(1+axis.^2);
y2=polyval(c,axis);
plot(axis,y1,'b',axis,y2,'r')
```

Listing 6: Code

13 1.0000

Listing 7: Output

3.2

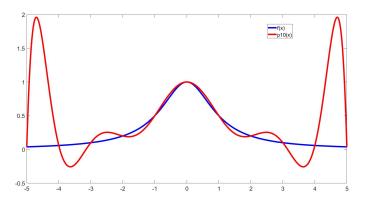


Figure 3: Figure

4

```
clear

a = 0:1:10;

x = -5 + (10.*a)./10;

y = 1./(1+x.^2);

t = 4.8;

res=interp1(x,y,t)
```

Listing 8: Code

```
res = \frac{2}{3} 0.0425
```

Listing 9: Output

4.2

```
clear
2 a=0:1:10;
3 x=-5+(10.*a)./10;
4 y=1./(1+x.^2);
5 xx=-5:0.01:5;
6 y1=1./(1+xx.^2);
7 y2 = spline(x,y,xx);
8 plot(xx,y1,xx,y2)
```

Listing 10: Code

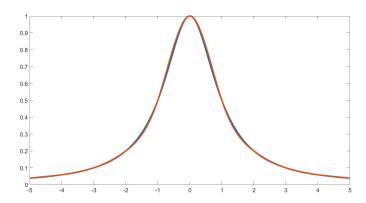


Figure 4: Figure

4.3

Let

$$g_i(x) = a_i(x - x_i)^3 + b_i(x - x_i)^2 + c_i(x - x_i) + d_i$$

where

$$g_i(x_i) = y_i$$

$$g_i(x_{i+1}) = y_{i+1}$$

$$g'_i(x_{i+1}) = g'_{i+1}(x_{i+1})$$

$$g''_i(x_{i+1}) = g''_{i+1}(x_{i+1})$$

We get

$$g_0(-5) = \frac{1}{26}$$

$$g_0(0) = 1$$

$$g'_0(0) = g'_1(0)$$

$$g''_0(0) = g''_1(0)$$

$$g_1(0) = 0$$

$$g_1(5) = \frac{1}{26}$$

$$g'_0(-5) = 0$$

$$g'_1(5) = 0$$

Find the solution

$$d_{0} = \frac{1}{26}$$

$$d_{1} = 1$$

$$c_{0} = 0$$

$$b_{1} = 0$$

$$a_{0} = -\frac{1}{260}$$

$$b_{0} = \frac{3}{52}$$

$$c_{1} = \frac{15}{52}$$

$$a_{1} = -\frac{1}{100}$$

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{260}(x+5)^3 + \frac{1}{26}$$

when $x \in [-5, 0]$

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{100}x^3 + \frac{15}{52}x + 1$$

when $x \in (0,5]$

5

```
clear
z x=-1:1;
y=-1:1;
z=1./(1+x.^2+y'.^2);
```

```
5 res1=interp2(x,y',z,1,0.5)
6 res2=interp2(x,y',z,0.5,0.5)
```

Listing 11: Code

Listing 12: Output