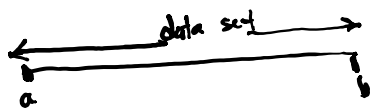
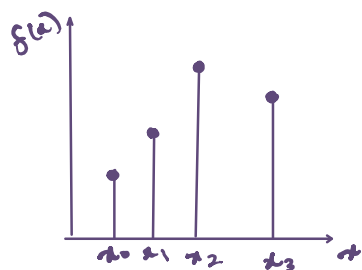


Numerical Interpolation



if x is in (a, b)

→ interpolation
to predict x



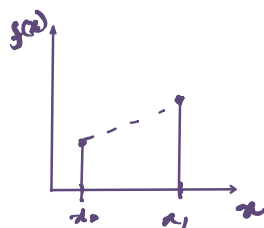
$$P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1) \\ + a_3(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2) \\ + \dots + a_n(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{n-1})$$

but $P_n(x_i) = f(x_i) = y_i$

$$\text{So, } a_0 = f(x_0) \\ a_0 + a_1(x_1 - x_0) = f(x_1) \\ a_0 + a_1(x_2 - x_0) + a_2(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)$$

ex:

If we have 2 points

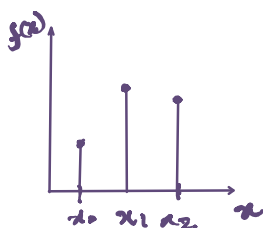


$$P_1(x) = y_0 \left(\frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1} \right) + y_1 \left(\frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0} \right)$$

the formula created by Lagrange

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \prod_{k=0, k \neq i}^n \frac{x-x_k}{x_i-x_k} y_i$$

if 3 points



$$P_2(x) = y_0 \left(\frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1} \right) \left(\frac{x-x_2}{x_0-x_2} \right)$$

$$+ y_1 \left(\frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0} \right) \left(\frac{x-x_2}{x_1-x_2} \right)$$

$$+ y_2 \left(\frac{x-x_0}{x_2-x_0} \right) \left(\frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1} \right)$$