

**MATH 3043, Numerical Analysis I**  
Fall 2020

**Lab 4**

This lab will have you implementing Neville's method to generate approximations based on Lagrange interpolating polynomials.

Solutions must be submitted on Canvas by **October 11 at 11:59 PM**. Please submit a single script file **Lab4Lastname.m** and the corresponding published file **Lab4Lastname.pdf** (for example, my submitted files would be **Lab4Zumbrum.m** and **Lab4Zumbrum.pdf**). Each solution should

- be contained in a separate cell which includes the problem number and short problem description,
  - run independent of other cells,
  - be adequately commented.
1. Use Neville's method to approximate  $f(0.8)$ ,  $f(1.2)$ , and  $f(1.7)$  given the data in the following table:

$x$	$f(x)$
0.5	1.772454
0.7	1.298055
1.0	1.000000
1.3	0.897471
1.5	0.886227
1.6	0.893515
2.0	1.000000

2. Generate function data for

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

on  $N$  equally-spaced nodes on the interval  $[-5,5]$ . Use Neville's method to approximate  $f(4.9)$  for  $N = 11, 21, 41, 81, 121$ . Output the value of  $N$  and the corresponding approximation in the following format:

```
N: 11   Approximation:  2.345678901
N: 21   Approximation:  1.234567890
N: 41   Approximation:  0.987654321
```

3. Repeat Problem 2 with function data at the Chebyshev nodes defined by

$$x = -5 \cos\left(\frac{2k-1}{2N}\pi\right), k = 1, \dots, N.$$

4. **Inverse Interpolation (another root-finding technique!)** Suppose  $f \in C^1[a, b]$ ,  $f'(x) \neq 0$  on  $[a, b]$  and  $f$  has one zero  $p$  in  $[a, b]$ . Let  $x_0, \dots, x_n$  be  $n + 1$  distinct numbers in  $[a, b]$  with  $f(x_k) = y_k$ , for each  $k = 0, 1, \dots, n$ . To approximate  $p$ , construct the interpolating polynomial of degree  $n$  on the nodes  $y_0, \dots, y_n$  for  $f^{-1}$ . Since  $y_k = f(x_k)$  and  $0 = f(p)$ , it follows that  $f^{-1}(y_k) = x_k$  and  $p = f^{-1}(0)$ . Using iterated interpolation to approximate  $f^{-1}(0)$  is called iterated inverse interpolation.

Use iterated inverse interpolation to find an approximation to the solution of  $x - e^{-x} = 0$ , using the data

$x$	$e^{-x}$
0.3	0.740818
0.4	0.670320
0.5	0.606531
0.6	0.548812
0.7	0.496585