# Lecture\_5

January 28, 2023

## 1 Interpolation

#### 1.1 Newton's divided difference method

```
[4]: import numpy as np
[10]: n = int(input("Enter the number of data points:",))
      X = np.zeros((n))
      Y = np.zeros((n))
      for i in range(n):
              j = i
              X[i] = float(input("Enter x["+str(i)+"]:"))
              Y[j] = float(input("Enter y["+str(j)+"]:"))
      print(X,Y, len(X))
     Enter the number of data points:6
     Enter x[0]:5
     Enter y[0]:45
     Enter x[1]:10
     Enter y[1]:105
     Enter x[2]:15
     Enter y[2]:174
     Enter x[3]:20
     Enter y[3]:259
     Enter x[4]:25
     Enter y[4]:364
     Enter x[5]:30
     Enter y[5]:496
     [5. 10. 15. 20. 25. 30.] [45. 105. 174. 259. 364. 496.] 6
[27]: # Calcuate the coefficients.
      def coefficient(x,y):
          n = len(x)
```

```
f = np.zeros((n,n))
         for i in range(n):
            f[i][0] = y[i]
         for j in range(1, n):
            for i in range(n-j):
                f[i][j] = (f[i+1][j-1] - f[i][j-1]) / (x[i+j] - x[i])
         return f
     # compute the desired f(x) at given x.
     def interpolate(coef, xdata , xnew):
         R = coef[0][0]
         for j in range(1, n):
            P = coef[0][j]
            for i in range(j):
                P = P * (xnew - xdata[i])
            R = R + P
         return R
[43]: a = coefficient(X,Y)
     print(a)
     xnew = np.array([7,8,11,14,16,22,28,29])
     c=interpolate(a,X,xnew)
     print(c)
     [[4.50000000e+01 1.20000000e+01 1.80000000e-01 9.33333333e-03
      -2.00000000e-04 1.60000000e-05]
     2.00000000e-04 0.00000000e+00]
     [ 1.74000000e+02 1.70000000e+01 4.00000000e-01 9.33333333e-03
       0.0000000e+00 0.0000000e+00]
     [ 2.59000000e+02 2.10000000e+01 5.40000000e-01 0.00000000e+00
       0.0000000e+00 0.0000000e+00]
```

[ 3.64000000e+02 2.64000000e+01 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00

[ 4.96000000e+02 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00

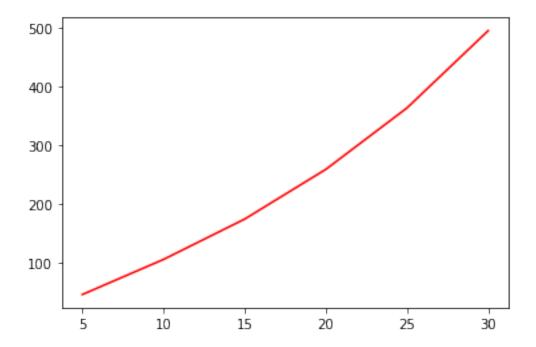
0.0000000e+00 0.0000000e+00]

0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00]]

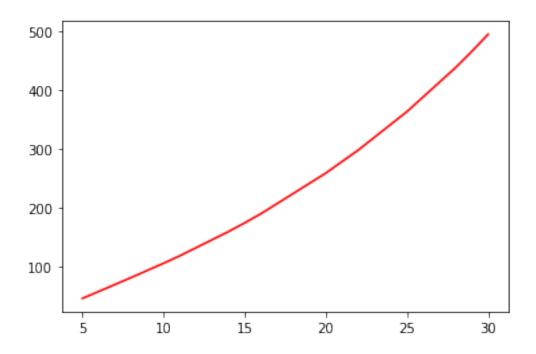
[ 68.672512 80.549888 117.764416 159.062784 189.586816 298.339712 439.207488 466.849984]

```
[49]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt plt.plot(X,Y, color = 'r')
```

[49]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x291f38cfd90>]



[57]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x291f393ab00>]



#### 1.1.1 Concatenation

```
[54]: x = np.array([[1,2], [3,4]])
      y = np.array([[5,6], [7,8]])
      print(x)
      print(y)
     [[1 2]
      [3 4]]
     [[5 6]
      [7 8]]
[52]: np.concatenate((x,y), axis =1)
[52]: array([[1, 2, 5, 6],
             [3, 4, 7, 8]])
[55]: np.concatenate((x,y), axis =0)
[55]: array([[1, 2],
             [3, 4],
             [5, 6],
             [7, 8]])
```

#### 1.2 Lagrange Interpolation

```
[5]: n = int(input("Enter the number of data points:",))
     X = np.zeros((n))
     Y = np.zeros((n))
     for i in range(n):
             j = i
             X[i] = float(input("Enter x["+str(i)+"]:"))
             Y[j] = float(input("Enter y["+str(j)+"]:"))
    print(X,Y, len(X))
    Enter the number of data points:6
    Enter x[0]:5
    Enter y[0]:45
    Enter x[1]:10
    Enter y[1]:105
    Enter x[2]:15
    Enter y[2]:174
    Enter x[3]:20
    Enter y[3]:259
    Enter x[4]:25
    Enter y[4]:364
    Enter x[5]:30
    Enter y[5]:496
    [5. 10. 15. 20. 25. 30.] [45. 105. 174. 259. 364. 496.] 6
[6]: def lagrange_intp(x,y,xp):
         n = len(x)
         s = 0
         for i in range(n):
             L = 1.0
             for j in range(n):
                 if i != j:
                     L = L * (xp-x[j])/(x[i] - x[j])
             s = s + L * y[i]
         return s
[8]: xnew = np.array([7,8,11,14,16,22,28,29])
     result = lagrange_intp(X,Y,xnew)
     print(result)
```

[ 68.672512 80.549888 117.764416 159.062784 189.586816 298.339712

### 439.207488 466.849984]

Result from Newton's method: [ 68.672512, 80.549888, 117.764416, 159.062784, 189.586816, 298.339712, 439.207488, 466.849984]