

Applied Numerical Methods  
(MATH 151A, 2019)  
Assignment 3

**Due day:** 3:50 p.m., Feb 22, 2019, Friday.

1. Let  $f(x) = 1/x$ ,  $x_i = i + 1$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 2$ , find the Lagrange interpolation polynomial interpolating the points  $(x_i, f(x_i))$  using
  - (a) Lagrange interpolation formula.
  - (b) Neville's method.
  - (c) the divided difference interpolation.
2. Find the natural cubic spline passing through  $(-1, 1)$ ,  $(0, 1)$ ,  $(1, 2)$ .
3. Consider Hermite interpolation problem. Prove the following theorem:  
Let  $f \in C^1([a, b])$  and  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  be  $n$  distinct nodes in  $[a, b]$ , and let

$$H(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i)H_{n,j}(x) + \sum_{i=0}^n f'(x_i)\hat{H}_{n,j}(x)$$

where

$$H_{n,j} = [1 - 2(x - x_j)L'_{n,j}(x_j)]L_{n,j}^2(x) \quad \hat{H}_{n,j} = (x - x_j)L_{n,j}^2(x).$$

Show that  $H(x_i) = f(x_i)$  and  $H'(x_i) = f'(x_i)$ , for all  $0 \leq i \leq n$ . (You do not need to prove the uniqueness of  $H$ .)

4. Let  $f(x)$  be a function defined on the interval  $[x_0 - h, x_0 + h]$ , and  $f \in C^3[x_0 - h, x_0 + h]$ .
- (a) Let  $P(x)$  be the Lagrange interpolation polynomial of  $f(x)$  at the nodes  $x = x_0 - h, x_0, x_0 + h$ . Write down the expression of  $P(x)$ .
  - (b) Write down the error term  $E(x) := f(x) - P(x)$  in terms of the derivatives of  $f(x)$ .
  - (c) Using the fact that  $f(x) = P(x) + E(x)$ , calculate the derivatives of  $f, f'(x)$  at  $x = x_0$ .
  - (d) If we approximate the derivative  $f'(x_0)$  by  $P'(x_0)$ , is it true that the above approximation is exact if  $f$  is a polynomial of degree less than or equal to 2? Why?
  - (e) Write down an error bound of this approximation rule suggested in (d) for a general function  $f(x)$  based on the result in (b).

5. **(Programming problem)**

Let a number of points  $(x_i, f(x_i))$  be given,  $0 \leq i \leq n$ . Let  $P(x)$  be its Lagrange interpolation polynomial interpolating the points  $(x_i, f(x_i))$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq n$ .

Write a program which allow inputs  $\{(x_i, f(x_i))\}$  and a value  $a$ , and calculate the value of  $P(a)$ .