

Numerical Anaylasis Proj 4

Prolem 1: Find the polynomial of degree 10 that interpolates the function $\arctan x$ at 11 equally spaced points in the interval $[1,6]$. Print the coefficients in the Newton form of the polynomial. Compute and print the difference between the polynomial and the function at 33 equally spaced points in the interval $[0,8]$. What conclusion can be drawn?

Prolem 1: Print the coefficients in the Newton form of the polynomial.

In [4]:

```
#import sympy
from sympy import *
import sympy as sym
import numpy as npy
import math
#using init_printing
sym.init_printing(use_latex="mathjax")
init_printing(use_unicode=True,)

# # Function to find the root
def arctan(x):
    return npy.arctan(x)

def populateDatapoints_matrix(f,x,y,a,b,n):
    t = (b-a)/n
    an=a
    for i in range(n):
        y[i,0]= f(an)
        x.append(an)
        an=an+t

def productTerm(i, value, x):
    product = 1
    for j in range(0,i):
        product = product * (value - x[j])
    return product

def dividedDiffTable_matrix(x, y, n):
    for i in range(1,n):
        for j in range(0,n-i):
            y[j,i]= (y[j,i - 1] - y[j + 1,i - 1]) / (x[j] - x[i + j])
```

```

def NewtonDividedDifference(value,x,y,n):
    sum = y[0,0]
    for i in range(1, n):
        sum = sum + (productTerm(i, value, x) * y[0,i])
    return sum

```

```

# construct table polynomial 11
a=1
b=6
x=[]
x_array=[]
n=11
ymatrix= sym.Matrix.zeros(n,n)
xmatrix= sym.Matrix.zeros(n)
populateDatapoints_matrix(arctan,x,ymatrix,a,b,n)
dividedDiffTable_matrix(x, ymatrix, n)
xmatrix=ymatrix.row(0)
print(xmatrix)

```

```

Matrix([[0.785398163397448, 0.402843797977465, -0.153274974082992, 0.0
458491398368293, -0.0110733536933921, 0.00216313869198317, -0.00032906
3209962730, 3.26938070460224e-5, 5.03927839154818e-7, -1.2198780505844
6e-6, 3.70644555184973e-7]])

```

Prolem 1: Find the polynomial of degree 10 that interpolates the function $\arctan x$ at 11 equally spaced points in the interval $[1,6]$

In [2]:

```

from sympy import *
init_printing(use_latex=True)

#import sympy
from sympy import *
import sympy as sym
import numpy as npy
import math
#using init_printing
sym.init_printing(use_latex="mathjax")
init_printing(use_unicode=True,)
x=symbols('x')

def populateDatapoints_matrix(f,w,y,a,b,n):
    t = (b-a)/n
    # print('t',t)
    # print('a',a)

```

```

# print('b',b)
an=a
for i in range(n):
    y[i,0]= f(an)
    w.append(an)
    an=an+t

def arctan(w):
    return npy.arctan(w)

def productTerm_string(i, w):
    s=''
    for j in range(0,i):
        temp=w[j]
        s= s + '('+ str(x-temp)+' )'
        if(i != i-1):
            s=s+"*"
    #print('s product term:',s)
    return s

def dividedDiffTable_matrix(w, y, n):
    for i in range(1,n):
        for j in range(0,n-i):
            y[j,i]= (y[j,i - 1] - y[j + 1,i - 1]) / (w[j] - w[i + j])

def NewtonDividedDifference_string(w,y,n):

    sum = y[0,0]
    s=''
    s=str(y[0,0])
    p=''
    for i in range(1, n):
        temp=y[0,i]
        p=productTerm_string(i,w)
        s = s + "+" + p + '('+ str(temp)+' )'

    return s

# #polynomial
a2=1
b2=6

n2=11
w=[]
ymatrix= sym.Matrix.zeros(n2,n2)
populateDatapoints_matrix(arctan,w,ymatrix,a2,b2,n2)
dividedDiffTable_matrix(w, ymatrix, n2)
# #string
x=symbols('x')
r= NewtonDividedDifference_string(w,ymatrix,n2)
expand(r)

```

```
# L1 = (x-2)*(x-3)/((0-2)*(0-3))
# L2 = (x-0)*(x-3)/((2-0)*(2-3))
# L3 = (x-0)*(x-2)/((3-0)*(3-2))
# p = 1*L1 + 3*L2 + 0*L3
# expand(p)
```

Out[2]:

$$3.70644555184973 \cdot 10^{-7}x^{10} - 1.2507689503945 \cdot 10^{-5}x^9 + 0.000182979893808116x^8 - 0.0184140900756385x^5 - 0.00039789220117583x^4 + 0.18168736652767x^3 - 0.0936294988557575$$

Prolem 1: Compute and print the difference between the polynomial and the function at 33 equally spaced points in the interval [0,8]

In [3]:

```
# # Function to find the root
def arctan(x):
    return npy.arctan(x)

def NewtonDividedDifference_string(w,y,n):

    sum = y[0,0]
    s=' '
    s=str(y[0,0])
    p=' '
    for i in range(1, n):
        temp=y[0,i]
        p=productTerm_string(i,w)
        s = s + "+" + p + ' (' + str(temp)+' )'

    return s

def productTerm_string(i, w):
    s=' '
    for j in range(0,i):
        temp=w[j]
        s= s + ' (' + str(x-temp)+' )'
        if(i != i-1):
            s=s+"*"
    #print('s product term:',s)
    return s

def populateDatapoints_matrix(f,x,y,a,b,n):
    t = (b-a)/n
```

```

an=a
for i in range(n):
    y[i,0]= f(an)
    x.append(an)
    an=an+t
def fillactual(f,a,b,n,r,v):
    t = (b-a)/n

    an=a
    for i in range(n):
#        print('an',an)
        r.append(f(an))
        v.append(an)
        an=an+t

def getdifs_expr(f,expr,a,b,n,diff):
    xvalues=[]
    realyvalues=[]
    fillactual(f,a,b,n,realyvalues,xvalues)
    for i in range(n):
        x=xvalues[i]
        aprox = eval(expr)
        d=aprox - realyvalues[i]
        diff.append(d)

def productTerm(i, value, x):
    product = 1
    for j in range(0,i):
        product = product * (value - x[j])
    return product

def dividedDiffTable_matrix(x, y, n):
    for i in range(1,n):
        for j in range(0,n-i):
            y[j,i]= (y[j,i - 1] - y[j + 1,i - 1]) / (x[j] - x[i + j])

def NewtonDividedDifference(value,x,y,n):
    sum = y[0,0]
    for i in range(1, n):
        sum = sum + (productTerm(i, value, x) * y[0,i])
    return sum

def main():
#    print('hello world')
    #assumption polynomial is degree the one constructed with 11 terms [0,6]
    #difference between the polynomial and the function at 33 equally spaced points

    #polynomial
    a2=1
    b2=6
    n2=11
    xvalues=[]
    ymatrix= sym.Matrix.zeros(n2,n2)

```

```

populateDatapoints_matrix(arctan,xvalues,ymatrix,a2,b2,n2)
dividedDiffTable_matrix(xvalues, ymatrix, n2)
expr = NewtonDividedDifference_string(xvalues,ymatrix,n2)
# diffs populate 33 equally spaced points
a=0
b=8
n=33

diff=[]
getdifs_expr(arctan,expr,a,b,n,diff)
print("diffs:",diff)

return 0

```

```
main()
```

```

diffs: [-0.093629498855757498, -0.029016435273853586, -0.0067801695146
522678, -0.0010229027955719339, -2.5396883236328271e-05, 2.55266510980
06781e-05, -6.6613381477509392e-16, -2.6693240513520067e-06, 2.4169797
874229459e-07, 5.5808495758036258e-07, -1.3803247878030334e-07, -1.925
1866367753223e-07, 9.620486629557945e-08, 1.0016641982524277e-07, -9.2
020687292304615e-08, -7.4547628070575911e-08, 1.2560967577179838e-07,
7.5609929428566147e-08, -2.5561252270378532e-07, -9.2090330472416326e-
08, 8.4102444475320226e-07, 2.2204460492503131e-16, -5.400587742121487
6e-06, 4.3794718580514314e-06, 0.00014443095242966386, 0.0007986653675
1249662, 0.0029723490323052548, 0.0089380159803891246, 0.0233339871953
71719, 0.054929600456944394, 0.11933704277219559, 0.24302732121823101,
0.46909835265987088]

```

```
Out[3]:
```

```
0
```

What conclusion can be drawn? Numerically we can see that the interpolation can be very accurate within the range that the interpolating polynomial is constructed and becomes increasingly un-accurate outside the bound in which it was constructed

Problem 2 (3 pts) Let $f(x) = \max\{0, 1, -x\}$. Sketch the function f . Then find interpolating polynomials p of degrees 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32 to f on the interval $[-4,4]$, using equally spaced nodes. Calculate the discrepancy $f(x) - p(x)$ at 64 equally spaced points for each p and plot it. Then redo the problem using Chebyshev nodes. Compare.

Problem 2: Let $f(x) = \max\{0, 1, -x\}$. Sketch the function f

```
In [29]:
```

```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sympy import *
init_printing(use latex=True)

```

```

#import sympy
from sympy import *
import sympy as sym
import numpy as npy
import math
#using init_printing
sym.init_printing(use_latex="mathjax")
init_printing(use_unicode=True,)

x=symbols('x')
def populateDatapoints_matrix(f,w,y,a,b,n):
    t = (b-a)/n
    # print('t',t)
    # print('a',a)
    # print('b',b)
    an=a
    for i in range(n):
        y[i,0]= f(an)
        w.append(an)
        an=an+t

def arctan(w):
    return npy.arctan(w)

def productTerm_string(i, w):
    s=''
    for j in range(0,i):
        temp=w[j]
        s= s + '('+ str(x-temp)+' '
        if(i != i-1):
            s=s+"*"
    #print('s product term:',s)
    return s

def dividedDiffTable_matrix(w, y, n):
    for i in range(1,n):
        for j in range(0,n-i):
            y[j,i]= (y[j,i - 1] - y[j + 1,i - 1]) / (w[j] - w[i + j])
def NewtonDividedDifference_string(w,y,n):

    sum = y[0,0]
    s=''
    s=str(y[0,0])
    p=''
    for i in range(1, n):
        temp=y[0,i]
        p=productTerm_string(i,w)
        s = s + "+" + p + '('+ str(temp)+' '

    return s

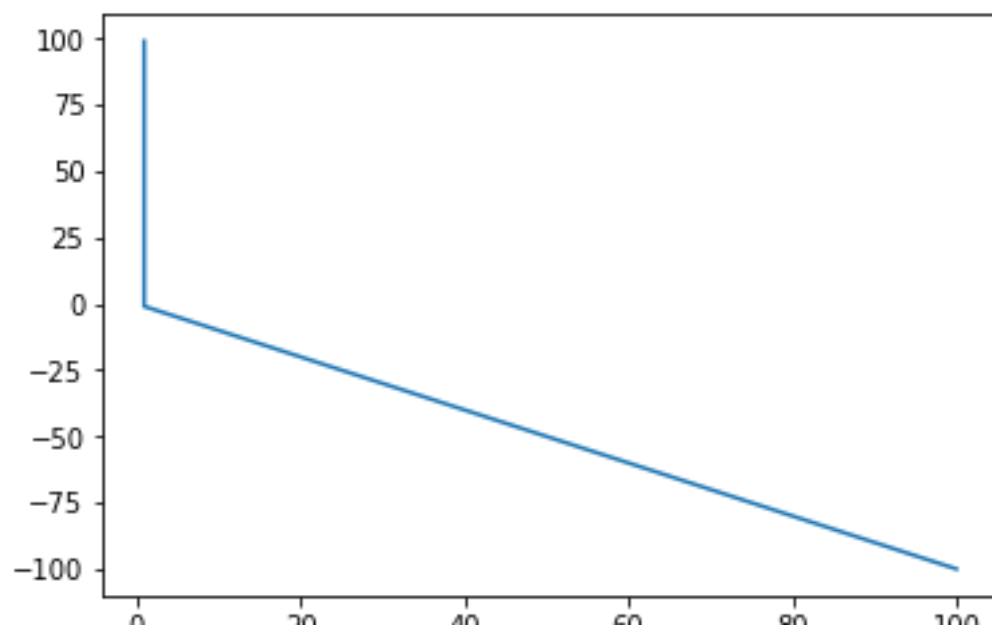
def f(x):

```

```
    x=x*(-1)
    return max(0, 1, x)
```

```
k=[]
y=[]
for i in range (-100,100):
    k.append(f(i))
    y.append(i)

#plot(p,(x,0,4),xlabel='x',ylabel='y',title='Intepolating polynomial for (0,-2), (1,0), (2,2), (3,4)')
plt.plot(k, y)
plt.show()
```



find interpolating polynomials p of degrees 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32 to f on the interval $[-4,4]$, using equally spaced nodes

degree 2

In [107]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
init_printing(use_latex=True)
import sympy as sym
import numpy as npy
import math
#using init_printing
sym.init_printing(use_latex="mathjax")
init_printing(use_unicode=True,)
x=symbols('x')

def populateDatapoints_matrix(f,w,y,a,b,n):
    t = (b-a)/n
    an=a
    for i in range(n):
        y[i,0]= f(an)
        w.append(an)
        an=an+t

def arctan(w):
    return npy.arctan(w)

def productTerm_string(i, w):
    s=' '
    for j in range(0,i):
        temp=w[j]
        s= s + '('+ str(x-temp)+' '
        if(i != i-1):
            s=s+"*"
    #print('s product term:',s)
    return s

def dividedDiffTable_matrix(w, y, n):
    for i in range(1,n):
        for j in range(0,n-i):
            y[j,i]= (y[j,i - 1] - y[j + 1,i - 1]) / (w[j] - w[i + j])

def NewtonDividedDifference_string(w,y,n):

    sum = y[0,0]
    s=' '
    s=str(y[0,0])
    p=' '
    for i in range(1, n):
```

```

temp=y[0,i]
p=productTerm_string(i,w)
s = s + "+" + p + '(' + str(temp) + ')'

```

```

return s

```

```

def fw(w):
    w=w*(-1)
    return max(0, 1, w)

```

#Then find interpolating polynomials p of degrees 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32 to f on the interval [-4, 4] using equally spaced nodes.

```

#degrees 2
#---polynomial
a2=-4
b2=4
n2=2
w2=[ ]
ymatrix= sym.Matrix.zeros(n2,n2)
populateDatapoints_matrix(arctan,w2,ymatrix,a2,b2,n2)
dividedDiffTable_matrix(w2, ymatrix, n2)
#---printing degrees 2

r2= NewtonDividedDifference_string(w2,ymatrix,n2)
expand(r2)

```

Out[107]:

$0.331454415917008x + 1.99840144432528 \cdot 10^{-15}$

degree 4

In [6]:

```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
init_printing(use_latex=True)
import sympy as sym
import numpy as npy
import math
#using init_printing
sym.init_printing(use_latex="mathjax")
init_printing(use_unicode=True,)
x=symbols('x')

def populateDatapoints_matrix(f,w,y,a,b,n):
    t = (b-a)/n
    # print('t' t)

```

```

# print('t',t)
# print('a',a)
# print('b',b)
an=a
for i in range(n):
    y[i,0]= f(an)
    w.append(an)
    an=an+t

def arctan(w):
    return npy.arctan(w)

def productTerm_string(i, w):
    s=' '
    for j in range(0,i):
        temp=w[j]
        s= s + '('+ str(x-temp)+' )'
        if(i != i-1):
            s=s+"*"
    #print('s product term:',s)
    return s

def dividedDiffTable_matrix(w, y, n):
    for i in range(1,n):
        for j in range(0,n-i):
            y[j,i]= (y[j,i - 1] - y[j + 1,i - 1]) / (w[j] - w[i + j])

def NewtonDividedDifference_string(w,y,n):

    sum = y[0,0]
    s=' '
    s=str(y[0,0])
    p=' '
    for i in range(1, n):
        temp=y[0,i]
        p=productTerm_string(i,w)
        s = s + "+" + p + '('+ str(temp)+' )'

    return s

def fw(w):
    w=w*(-1)
    return max(0, 1, w)

```

#Then find interpolating polynomials p of degrees 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32 to f on the interval [a,b] using equally spaced nodes.

```

#degrees 4
a2=-4
b2=4
n2=4
w4=[ ]
ymatrix= sym.Matrix.zeros(n2,n2)
computeDataPointsMatrix(f,a2,b2,n2)

```

```

populateDatapoints_matrix(fw,w4,ymatrix,a2,b2,n2)
dividedDiffTable_matrix(w4, ymatrix, n2)
#---printing degrees 4
r4= NewtonDividedDifference_string(w4,ymatrix,n2)
expand(r4)

```

Out[6]:

$$0.125x^2 - 0.25x + 1.0$$

degree 8

In [7]:

```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
init_printing(use_latex=True)
import sympy as sym
import numpy as npy
import math
#using init_printing
sym.init_printing(use_latex="mathjax")
init_printing(use_unicode=True,)
x=symbols('x')

def populateDatapoints_matrix(f,w,y,a,b,n):
    t = (b-a)/n
    # print('t',t)
    # print('a',a)
    # print('b',b)
    an=a
    for i in range(n):
        y[i,0]= f(an)
        w.append(an)
        an=an+t

def arctan(w):
    return npy.arctan(w)

def productTerm_string(i, w):
    s=''
    for j in range(0,i):
        temp=w[j]
        s= s + '('+ str(x-temp)+' )'
        if(i != i-1):
            s=s+"*"
    #print('s product term:',s)
    return s

def dividedDiffTable_matrix(w, y, n):
    for i in range(1,n):

```

```

        for j in range(0,n-i):
            y[j,i]= (y[j,i - 1] - y[j + 1,i - 1]) / (w[j] - w[i + j])
def NewtonDividedDifference_string(w,y,n):

    sum = y[0,0]
    s=''
    s=str(y[0,0])
    p=''
    for i in range(1, n):
        temp=y[0,i]
        p=productTerm_string(i,w)
        s = s + "+" + p + '(' + str(temp) + ')'

    return s

def fw(w):
    w=w*(-1)
    return max(0, 1, w)

#Then find interpolating polynomials p of degrees 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32 to f on the interval [-4, 4] using equally spaced nodes.

#degrees 8
a2=-4
b2=4
n2=8
w4=[]
ymatrix= sym.Matrix.zeros(n2,n2)
populateDatapoints_matrix(fw,w4,ymatrix,a2,b2,n2)
dividedDiffTable_matrix(w4, ymatrix, n2)
#---printing degrees 8
r4= NewtonDividedDifference_string(w4,ymatrix,n2)
expand(r4)

```

Out[7]:

$$-0.00198412698412698x^7 - 0.00555555555555553x^6 + 0.0361111111111111x^5 + 0.063888888888888876x^4 - 0.063888888888888876x^2 + 0.188095238095238$$

degree 16

In [104]:

```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
init_printing(use_latex=True)
import sympy as sym
import numpy as npy
import math

```

```

#using init_printing
sym.init_printing(use_latex="mathjax")
init_printing(use_unicode=True,)
x=symbols('x')

def populateDatapoints_matrix(f,w,y,a,b,n):
    t = (b-a)/n
    # print('t',t)
    # print('a',a)
    # print('b',b)
    an=a
    for i in range(n):
        y[i,0]= f(an)
        w.append(an)
        an=an+t

def arctan(w):
    return npy.arctan(w)

def productTerm_string(i, w):
    s=' '
    for j in range(0,i):
        temp=w[j]
        s= s + '('+ str(x-temp)+' )'
        if(i != i-1):
            s=s+"*"
    #print('s product term:',s)
    return s

def dividedDiffTable_matrix(w, y, n):
    for i in range(1,n):
        for j in range(0,n-i):
            y[j,i]= (y[j,i - 1] - y[j + 1,i - 1]) / (w[j] - w[i + j])

def NewtonDividedDifference_string(w,y,n):

    sum = y[0,0]
    s=' '
    s=str(y[0,0])
    p=' '
    for i in range(1, n):
        temp=y[0,i]
        p=productTerm_string(i,w)
        s = s + "+" + p + '('+ str(temp)+' )'

    return s

def fw(w):
    w=w*(-1)
    return max(0, 1, w)

#Then find interpolating polynomials p of degrees 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32 to f on the interval [a,b]
# using equally spaced nodes.

```

```

#degrees 16
a2=-4
b2=4
n2=16
w16=[]
ymatrix= sym.Matrix.zeros(n2,n2)
populateDatapoints_matrix(fw,w16,ymatrix,a2,b2,n2)
dividedDiffTable_matrix(w16, ymatrix, n2)
#---printing degrees 16
r16= NewtonDividedDifference_string(w16,ymatrix,n2)
expand(r16)

```

Out[104]:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &1.61249685059209 \cdot 10^{-5}x^{15} + 4.6514332228618 \cdot 10^{-5}x^{14} - 0.0006186406186 \\
 &+ 0.00937053070386402x^{11} + 0.0197354497354495x^{10} - 0.0718682287729915x^9 - 0. \\
 &+ 0.293641975308649x^6 - 0.616966490299811x^5 - 0.241865079365044x^4 + 0.467 \\
 &- 0.0825896325895933x + 1.000000000000
 \end{aligned}$$

degree 32

In [13]:

```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
init_printing(use_latex=True)
import sympy as sym
import numpy as npy
import math
#using init_printing
sym.init_printing(use_latex="mathjax")
init_printing(use_unicode=True,)
x=symbols('x')

def populateDatapoints_matrix(f,w,y,a,b,n):
    t = (b-a)/n
    an=a
    for i in range(n):
        y[i,0]= f(an)
        w.append(an)
        an=an+t

def arctan(w):
    return npy.arctan(w)

def productTerm_string(i, w):
    s=' '
    for j in range(0,i):
        temp=w[j]
        s= s + ' ('+ str(x-temp)+' )'
        if(i != i-1):

```

```
s=s+"*"
```

```
return s
```

```
def dividedDiffTable_matrix(w, y, n):
```

```
    for i in range(1,n):
```

```
        for j in range(0,n-i):
```

```
            y[j,i]= (y[j,i - 1] - y[j + 1,i - 1]) / (w[j] - w[i + j])
```

```
def NewtonDividedDifference_string(w,y,n):
```

```
    sum = y[0,0]
```

```
    s=''
```

```
    s=str(y[0,0])
```

```
    p=''
```

```
    for i in range(1, n):
```

```
        temp=y[0,i]
```

```
        p=productTerm_string(i,w)
```

```
        s = s + "+" + p + '(' + str(temp) + ')'
```

```
    return s
```

```
def fw(w):
```

```
    w=w*(-1)
```

```
    return max(0, 1, w)
```

```
#Then find interpolating polynomials p of degrees 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32 to f on the interval [-4, 4] using equally spaced nodes.
```

```
#degrees 32
```

```
a2=-4
```

```
b2=4
```

```
n2=32
```

```
w32=[]
```

```
ymatrix= sym.Matrix.zeros(n2,n2)
```

```
populateDatapoints_matrix(fw,w32,ymatrix,a2,b2,n2)
```

```
dividedDiffTable_matrix(w32, ymatrix, n2)
```

```
#---printing degrees 32
```

```
r32= NewtonDividedDifference_string(w32,ymatrix,n2)
```

```
expand(r32)
```

```
Out[13]:
```

```
4.85087465772575 · 10-9x31 + 1.42598987783145 · 10-8x30 - 3.912212489505  
+ 1.40464334535301 · 10-5x27 + 3.66401543325998 · 10-5x26 - 0.0002967737  
+ 0.00410931699787995x23 + 0.00901396325067296x22 - 0.0393033127915205x21 -  
+ 0.452866228986612x18 - 1.29534019295516x17 - 1.85135278530192x16 + 4.  
- 10.9959026817321x13 - 9.67916314376179x12 + 18.3688323680897x11 + 11  
- 7.86432852663257x8 + 12.9152231861739x7 + 2.79778448621379x6 - 4.42  
+ 0.65422122705294x3 + 0.0172139869253196x2 - 0.0264694521
```


Calculate the discrepancy $f(x) - p(x)$ at 64 equally spaced points for each p and plot it.

$f(x) - p_2(x)$

In [29]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

init_printing(use_latex=True)
import sympy as sym
import numpy as npy
import math
#using init_printing
sym.init_printing(use_latex="mathjax")
init_printing(use_unicode=True,)
x=symbols('x')
sym.init_printing(use_latex="mathjax")
init_printing(use_unicode=True,)

def populateDatapoints_matrix(f,w,y,a,b,n):
    t = (b-a)/n
    an=a
    for i in range(n):
        y[i,0]= f(an)
        w.append(an)
        an = an + t
 #(arctan,w,ymatrix,a,b,ndegree_poly)
def populateDatapoints_matrix_Chebyshev(f,nodes,y,a,b,n):

    for j in range(n):
        nodes.append(npy.cos((2*(j+1)-1)/(2*n)*npy.pi))
    for i in range(n):
        y[i,0]= f(nodes[i])

def arctan(w):
    return npy.arctan(w)

def productTerm_string(i, w):
    s=' '
    for j in range(0,i):
        temp=w[j]
        s= s + '('+ str(x-temp)+' )'
        if(i != i-1):
            s=s+"*"
    #print('s product term:',s)
    return s

def dividedDiffTable_matrix(w, y, n):
```

```

def dividedDifferenceMatrix(w, y, n):
    for i in range(1, n):
        for j in range(0, n-i):
            y[j, i] = (y[j, i - 1] - y[j + 1, i - 1]) / (w[j] - w[i + j])
def NewtonDividedDifference_string(w, y, n):

    sum = y[0, 0]
    s = ''
    s = str(y[0, 0])
    p = ''
    for i in range(1, n):
        temp = y[0, i]
        p = productTerm_string(i, w)
        s = s + "+" + p + '(' + str(temp) + ')'

    return s

# fillactual(fw, a2, b2, n2, realvalues, w2)
def fillactual(f, a, b, n, r, v):
    t = (b-a)/n

    an = a
    for i in range(n):
        # print('an', an)
        r.append(f(an))
        v.append(an)
        an = an + t

def getdifs_expr(f, expr, a, b, n, diff, xvalues):
    realyvalues = []
    fillactual(f, a, b, n, realyvalues, xvalues)
    for i in range(n):
        x = xvalues[i]
        aprox = eval(expr)
        d = abs(aprox - realyvalues[i]) #should i use abs????????????????????????????????
        diff.append(d)

def fw(w):
    w = w * (-1)
    return max(0, 1, w)

def NewtonDividedDifference(value, w, y, n):
    sum = y[0, 0]
    for i in range(1, n):
        sum = sum + (productTerm(i, value, w) * y[0, i])
    return sum

def difplot(ndegree_poly, nPlaces):
    a = -4
    b = 4
    n = 2
    w = []
    createxvalues = []
    diff = []
    print('difference Poly Degree', ndegree_poly, "Red is without Chebyshev nodes and")
    ymatrix = sum Matrix.zeros(ndegree_poly, ndegree_poly)

```

```

ymatrix= sym.Matrix.zeros(ndegree_poly,ndegree_poly)
populateDatapoints_matrix(arctan,w,ymatrix,a,b,ndegree_poly)
dividedDiffTable_matrix(w, ymatrix, ndegree_poly)
expr= NewtonDividedDifference_string(w,ymatrix,n)
getdifs_expr(fw,expr,a,b,nPlaces,diff,createxvalues)
plt.plot(createxvalues,diff,color='red') #plot1
#plt.show()

title=str(ndegree_poly)+' diff without Chebyshev nodes'
plt.savefig(title)
plt.close()
w=[]
createxvalues=[]
diff=[]
ymatrix= sym.Matrix.zeros(ndegree_poly,ndegree_poly)
populateDatapoints_matrix_Chebyshev(arctan,w,ymatrix,a,b,ndegree_poly)##che
dividedDiffTable_matrix(w, ymatrix, ndegree_poly)
expr= NewtonDividedDifference_string(w,ymatrix,n)
getdifs_expr(fw,expr,a,b,nPlaces,diff,createxvalues)

plt.plot(createxvalues,diff,color='green')
# plt.show()
title=str(ndegree_poly)+' diff with Chebyshev nodes'
plt.savefig(title)
plt.close()

ndegree_poly2=2
ndegree_poly4=4
ndegree_poly8=8
ndegree_poly16=16
ndegree_poly32=32
nPlaces=64
difplot(ndegree_poly2,nPlaces)
difplot(ndegree_poly4,nPlaces)
difplot(ndegree_poly8,nPlaces)
difplot(ndegree_poly16,nPlaces)
difplot(ndegree_poly32,nPlaces)

```

difference Poly Degree 2 Red is without Chebyshev nodes and green is with Chebyshev nodes
 difference Poly Degree 4 Red is without Chebyshev nodes and green is with Chebyshev nodes
 difference Poly Degree 8 Red is without Chebyshev nodes and green is with Chebyshev nodes
 difference Poly Degree 16 Red is without Chebyshev nodes and green is with Chebyshev nodes
 difference Poly Degree 32 Red is without Chebyshev nodes and green is with Chebyshev nodes

Type *Markdown* and LaTeX: α^2

In []: