

Practical 9 : - Lagrange Interpolation

Find the approximated polynomial using Lagrange Interpolation.

Q1 : Data = {(-1, 5), (0, 1), (1, 1), (2, 11)}

```
Clear["Global*`"];
n = 4;
Array[x, n];
x[1] = -1;
x[2] = 0;
x[3] = 1;
x[4] = 2;
Array[y, n];
y[1] = 5;
y[2] = 1;
y[3] = 1;
y[4] = 11;
poly[t_] :=
  Simplify[Sum[Product[If[k ≠ i,  $\frac{(t - x[k])}{(x[i] - x[k])}$ , 1], {k, 1, 4}] * y[i], {i, 1, 4}]]
```

In[]:= poly[x]

Out[]:= $1 - 3x + 2x^2 + x^3$

In[]:= For[i = -1, i ≤ 2, ++i, Print["x = ", i, " y = ", poly[i]]]

x = -1 y = 5

x = 0 y = 1

x = 1 y = 1

x = 2 y = 11

Q2 : Data = {(-3,-23), (1, -11), (2, -23), (5, 1)}

```
In[ ]:= Clear["Global*`"];
n = 4;
Array[x, n];
x[1] = -3;
x[2] = 1;
x[3] = 2;
x[4] = 5;
Array[y, n];
y[1] = -23;
y[2] = -11;
y[3] = -23;
y[4] = 1;
poly[t_] :=
  Simplify[Sum[Product[If[k ≠ i,  $\frac{(t - x[k])}{(x[i] - x[k])}$ , 1], {k, 1, 4}] * y[i], {i, 1, 4}]]
```

```
In[ ]:= poly[x]
```

```
Out[ ]:= 1 - 10 x - 3 x2 + x3
```

```
In[ ]:= For[i = 1, i ≤ 4, ++i, Print["x = ", x[i], " y = ", poly[x[i]]]]
```

```
x = -3 y = -23
```

```
x = 1 y = -11
```

```
x = 2 y = -23
```

```
x = 5 y = 1
```

Q3: Data = {(-2,39),(-1,3),(0,-1),(1,-3),(2,-9),(3,-1)}

```
In[322]:= ClearAll;
n = 6;
Array[x, n];
x[1] = -2;
x[2] = -1;
x[3] = 0;
x[4] = 1;
x[5] = 2;
x[6] = 3;
Array[y, n];
y[1] = 39;
y[2] = 3;
y[3] = -1;
y[4] = -3;
y[5] = -9;
y[6] = -1;
Array[l, n];
For[i = 1, i ≤ 6, ++i,
  prod = 1;
  For[k = 1, k ≤ 6, ++k,
    If[k == i, Continue[]];
    prod = prod *  $\frac{(t - x[k])}{(x[i] - x[k])}$ 
  ];
  l[i] = prod;
]
sum = 0;
For[i = 1, i ≤ 6, ++i,
  sum = sum + l[i] * y[i];
]
Print["Interpolated Polynomial ", Simplify[sum]];
Interpolated Polynomial  $-1 - 3t^3 + t^4$ 

In[345]:= Inpoly[t_] :=  $-1 - 3t^3 + t^4$ ;

In[347]:= For[i = 1, i ≤ 6, ++i, Print["x = ", x[i], " y = ", Inpoly[x[i]]]]
x = -2 y = 39
x = -1 y = 3
x = 0 y = -1
x = 1 y = -3
x = 2 y = -9
x = 3 y = -1
```