

UNIVERSIDAD SANTO TOMÁS PRIMER CLAUSTRO UNIVERSITARIO DE COLOMBIA

SECCIONAL TUNJA

VIGILADA MINEDUCACIÓN - SNIES 1732

Interpolación polinomial



Ejercicio 3: Obtener el polinomio de interpolación usando la fórmula de interpolación de Lagrange con la siguiente tabla de valores, e interpolar en el punto x = 1.

X	-4	-3	2	-6
f(x)	-16	-5	-10	-50



$$f_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) f(x_i)$$
 $L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ j \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$



Ejercicio 3: Obtener el polinomio de interpolación usando la fórmula de interpolación de Lagrange con la siguiente tabla de valores, e interpolar en el punto x = 1.

	0	4	2	3
X	-4	က	2	-6
f(x)	-16	-5	-10	-50

$$f_3(x) = -16(x-(-3))(x-2)(x+6) - 5(x+4)(x-2)(x+6)$$

-4+3 -4-2 -4+6 -5(x+4)(x-2)(x+6)

$$\frac{-10(\chi+4)(\chi+3)(\chi+6)}{2+4} = \frac{(\chi+6)}{2+6} = \frac{-50(\chi+4)(\chi+3)(\chi-2)}{-6+4-6+3-6-2}$$

$$f_3(1) = 37,333 - 11,667 - 5,833 - 20,833$$

 $f_3(1) = -1$

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) f(x_i)$$
 $L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ i \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$



Ejercicio 4: Dados los datos

X	1	2	3	5	7	8
f(x)	3	6	19	99	291	444

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) f(x_i)$$
 $L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ j \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$



Ejercicio 4: Dados los datos

· V								
Х	1	2	3	5	7	8		
f(x)	3	6	19	99	291	444		

Orden 1:

$$f_{1}(4) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} f(x_{i}) L_{i} =$$



$$f_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) f(x_i)$$
 $L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ j \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$



Ejercicio 4: Dados los datos

X	1	2	3	5	7	8		
f(x)	3	6	19	99	291	444		

Orden 1:

$$f_1(4) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(x_k) L_i = f(x_0) \frac{(x-x_i)}{X_0-X_i} + f(x_i) \frac{(x-x_0)}{X_1-X_0}$$

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) f(x_i)$$
 $L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ i \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$



Ejercicio 4: Dados los datos

Х	1	2	3	5	7	8		
f(x)	3	6	19	99	291	444		

Orden 1:

$$f_1(4) = \sum_{i=0}^{L=0} f(x_i) L_i = f(x_0) \frac{(x-x_i)}{x_0-x_i} + f(x_i) \frac{(x-x_0)}{x_1-x_0}$$

$$= 19.(4-5) + 99(4-3) = \frac{3-5}{5-3} = \frac{19.(4-5)}{5-3} = \frac{19.(4-5)}{$$

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) f(x_i)$$
 $L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ j \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$



Ejercicio 4: Dados los datos

Х	1	2	3	5	7	8		
f(x)	3	6	19	99	291	444		

Orden 1:

$$f_1(4) = \sum_{i=0}^{L=0} f(x_i) L_i = f(x_0) \frac{(x-x_i)}{(x_0-x_i)} + f(x_1) \frac{(x-x_0)}{(x_1-x_0)}$$

$$= 19.44 - 5 + 99(4 - 3) = 59$$

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) f(x_i)$$
 $L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ i \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$



Ejercicio 4: Dados los datos

X	1	2	3	5	7	8
f(x)	3	6	19	99	291	444

$$F_2(4) = \frac{2}{2} F(x_i) L_i$$

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) f(x_i)$$
 $L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ j \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$



Ejercicio 4: Dados los datos

X	1	2	3	5	7	8
f(x)	3	6	19	99	291	444

$$f_2(y) = \frac{2}{z} f(x_i) L_i$$



$$f_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) f(x_i)$$
 $L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ j \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$



Ejercicio 4: Dados los datos

X	1	2	3	5	7	8		
f(x)	3	6	19	99	291	444		

$$F_2(4) = \frac{2}{2} F(x_i) L_i$$

$$f_{2}(4) = f(x_{0})(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2}) + f(x_{1})(x - x_{0})(x - x_{2})$$

$$+ f(x_{2})(x - x_{0})(x - x_{1})$$

$$+ f(x_{2})(x - x_{0})(x - x_{1})$$

$$+ f(x_{2})(x - x_{0})(x - x_{1})$$

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) f(x_i)$$
 $L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ i \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$



Ejercicio 4: Dados los datos

X	1	2	3	5	7	8			
f(x)	3	6	19	99	291	444			

$$F_2(4) = \frac{2}{2} F(x_i) L_i$$

$$f_2(4) = 6(4-3)(4-5) + 19(4-2)(4-5) + 99(4-2)(4-3)$$

$$(2-3)(2-5) + (3-2)(3-5) + 99(4-2)(4-3)$$

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) f(x_i)$$
 $L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ i \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$



Ejercicio 4: Dados los datos

X	1	2	3	5	7	8			
f(x)	3	6	19	99	291	444			

$$F_2(4) = \frac{2}{2} F(x_i) L_i$$

$$f_{2}(4) = 6(4-3)(4-5) + 19(4-2)(4-5) + 99(4-2)(4-3)$$

$$(2-3)(2-5) + (3-2)(3-5) + 99(4-2)(4-3)$$

$$f_2(4) = -2 + 19 + 33 =$$

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) f(x_i)$$
 $L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ i \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$



Ejercicio 4: Dados los datos

X	1	2	3	5	7	8			
f(x)	3	6	19	99	291	444			

$$F_2(y) = \frac{2}{2} F(x_i) L_i$$

$$f_2(4) = 6(4-3)(4-5) + 19(4-2)(4-5) + 99(4-2)(4-3)$$

$$(2-3)(2-5) + (3-2)(3-5) + 99(4-2)(4-3)$$

$$f_2(4) = -2 + 19 + 33 = 50$$

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) f(x_i)$$
 $L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ i \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$



Ejercicio 4: Dados los datos

X	1	2	3	5	7	8			
f(x)	3	6	19	99	291	444			

$$F_2(y) = \frac{2}{2} F(x_i) L_i$$

$$f_2(4) = 6(4-3)(4-5) + 19(4-2)(4-5) + 99(4-2)(4-3)$$

$$(2-3)(2-5) + (3-2)(3-5) + 99(4-2)(4-3)$$

$$f_2(4) = -2 + 19 + 33 = 50$$

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) f(x_i)$$
 $L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ i \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$



Referencias

Chapra, S. C., & Canale, R. P. (2007). Métodos numéricos para ingenieros. McGraw-Hill,.





UNIVERSIDAD SANTO TOMÁS PRIMER CLAUSTRO UNIVERSITARIO DE COLOMBIA

SECCIONAL

VIGILADA MINEDUCACIÓN - SNIES 1732

iSiempre_{Ito!}







