

Scientific Computing Lab MA – 322 Lab – 5

Name – Rasesh Srivastava

Roll Number – 210123072

Branch – Mathematics and Computing

1)

Question 1

Using Newton forward-difference formula

The Forward Difference Table is:

1.00000	0.22140	0.04902	0.01086	0.00238
1.22140	0.27042	0.05988	0.01324	0.00000
1.49182	0.33030	0.07312	0.00000	0.00000
1.82212	0.40342	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
2.22554	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

The approximate value of $f(0.05) = 1.0512587988$

Using Newton backward-difference formula

The Backward Difference Table is:

1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
1.22140	0.22140	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
1.49182	0.27042	0.04902	0.00000	0.00000
1.82212	0.33030	0.05988	0.01086	0.00000
2.22554	0.40342	0.07312	0.01324	0.00238

The approximate value of $f(0.65) = 1.9155505176$

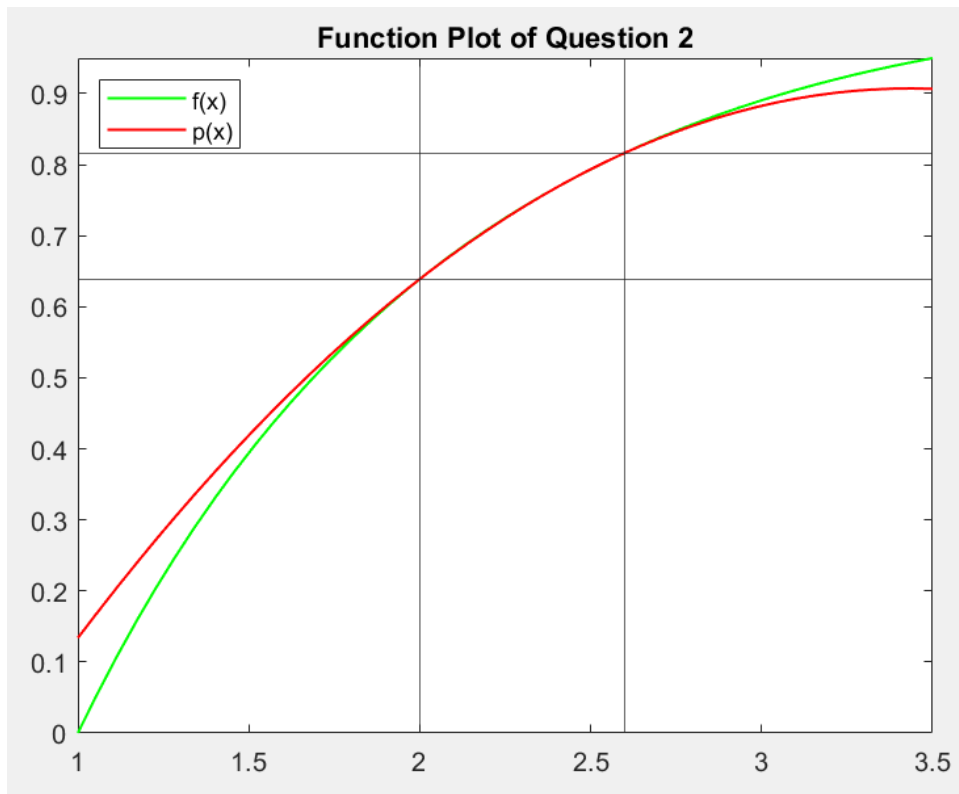
2)

Question 2

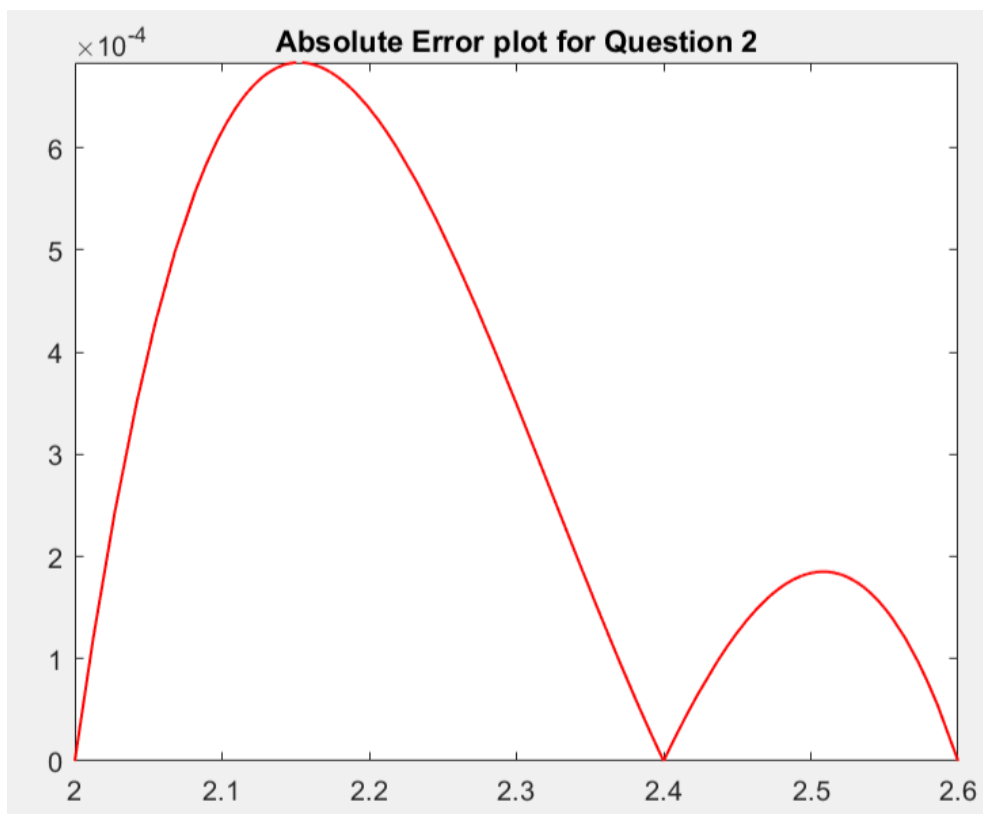
Using Lagrange interpolation method

Required bound for the absolute error = 0.00068350

that is, maximum possible error = 0.00068350 on the interval $[x_0, x_2]$



The function plots are drawn by plotting $f(x)$ and $p(x)$. These show that $p(x)$ successfully interpolates $f(x)$ in the interval $[2, 2.6]$.



The error plot is drawn by plotting $|p(x) - f(x)|$

3)

a)

Question 3 part a

Using Lagrange interpolation method

Approximate value of $f(0.43) = 2.360604734080$

b)

Question 3 part b

Using Lagrange interpolation method

Approximate value of $f(0.90) = 0.441985002500$

4)

Newton's divided difference table is:

T =

6×6 [table](#)

DividedDiff1	DividedDiff2	DividedDiff3	DividedDiff4	DividedDiff5	DividedDiff6
1.5133e+05	2799.7	-20.09	0.5465	-0.011204	0.00091217
1.7932e+05	2397.9	-3.695	0.098333	0.034404	0
2.033e+05	2324	-0.745	1.4745	0	0
2.2654e+05	2309.1	43.49	0	0	0
2.4963e+05	3178.9	0	0	0	0
2.8142e+05	0	0	0	0	0

Approximate population in the year 1940 = 102397

Approximate population in the year 1975 = 215043

Approximate population in the year 2020 = 513443

5)

Initially,

Question 5

Lagrange's interpolation method for Question 5

Approximate value of $f(0.20) = -5.778589587302$

Newton's divided difference interpolation method for Question 5

Newton's divided difference table is:

T =

5×5 [table](#)

DividedDiff1	DividedDiff2	DividedDiff3	DividedDiff4	DividedDiff5
-6	1.0517	0.5725	0.215	0.063016
-5.8948	1.2234	0.7015	0.27802	0
-5.6501	1.5742	0.95171	0	0
-5.1779	2.2404	0	0	0
-4.2817	0	0	0	0

Approximate value of $f(0.2) = -5.778589587302$

After adding $f(1.1) = -3.99583$

Lagrange's interpolation method for Question 5

Approximate value of $f(0.20) = -5.778598649351$

Newton's divided difference interpolation method for Question 5

Newton's divided difference table is:

T =

6×6 [table](#)

DividedDiff1	DividedDiff2	DividedDiff3	DividedDiff4	DividedDiff5	DividedDiff6
-6	1.0517	0.5725	0.215	0.063016	0.014159
-5.8948	1.2234	0.7015	0.27802	0.078591	0
-5.6501	1.5742	0.95171	0.35661	0	0
-5.1779	2.2404	1.237	0	0	0
-4.2817	2.8589	0	0	0	0
-3.9958	0	0	0	0	0

Approximate value of $f(0.2) = -5.778598649351$

We can observe that both the methods are giving exact same answer for both the tables since the interpolating polynomial $p(x)$ formed by both the methods is completely the same, only the method of calculating the interpolating polynomial is different. Both Lagrange and Newton divided-difference methods are just different representations of each other.

After adding $f(1.1) = -3.99583$ to the table, the solution is changed but the change is of the order of 10^{-5} which is negligible, that is, we almost get the same answer.