# Laboratorium z Metod Numerycznych

Interpolacja.

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# Treść zadania:

Napisać program wyznaczający wartość wielomianu interpolacyjnego Newtona w punktach leżących w przedziale <a,b> dla funkcji interpolowanej f(x).

Funkcja interpolowana:  $f(x) = |\cos(x)*x|$ Przyjąć (n + 1) węzłów dla n = 7, 8, 15, 16

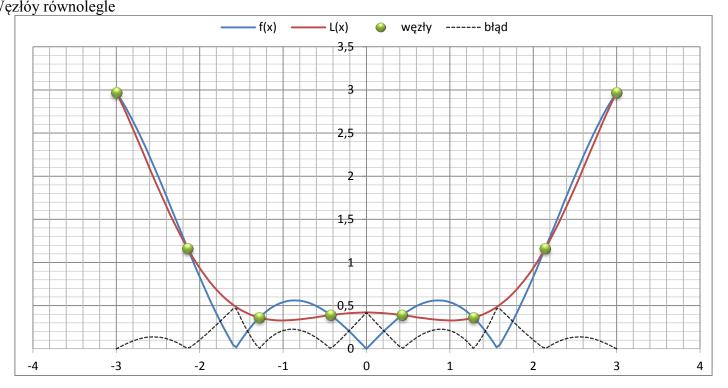
- a) równoodległych
- b) dobranych optymalnie

### Przedziały

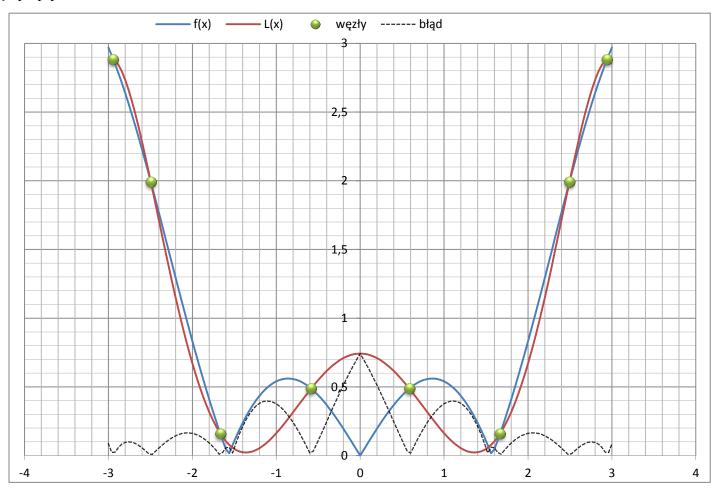
a) 
$$x \in <-3;3>$$

b) 
$$x \in <-6;6>$$

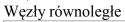
Wyniki: <-3,3> n=7 Węzłóy równolegle

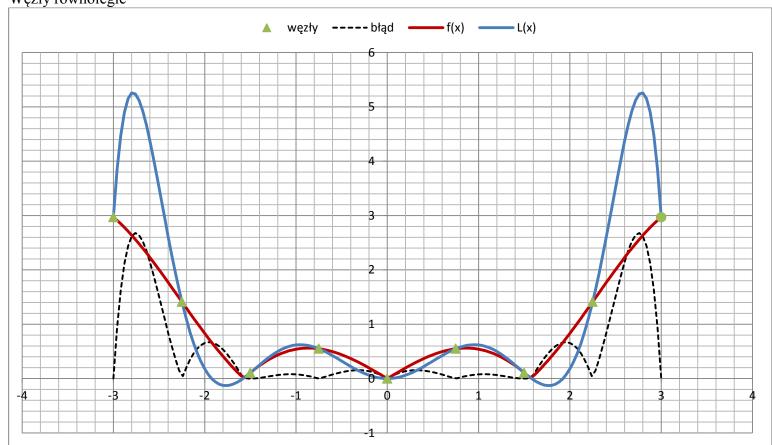


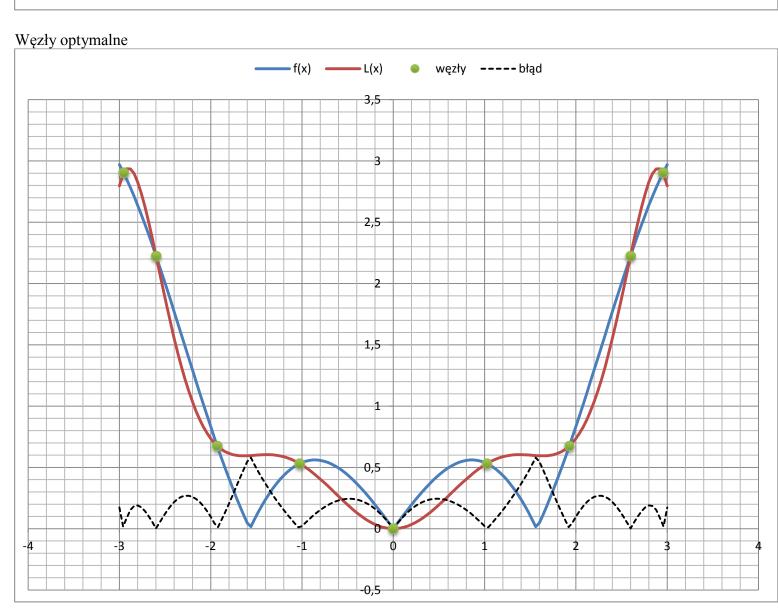
### węzły optymalne



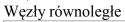


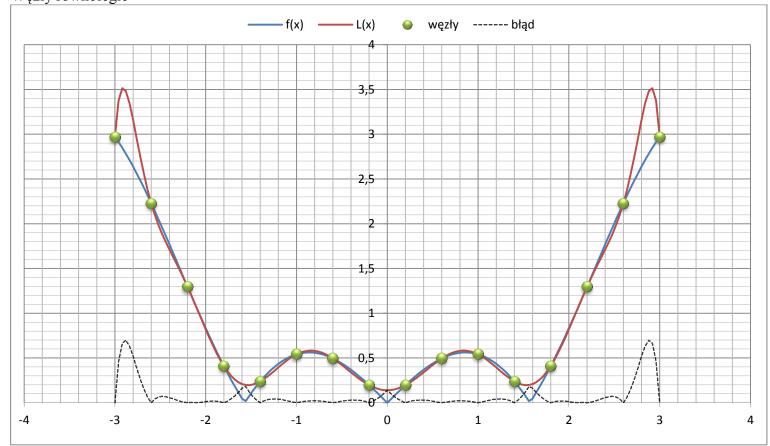


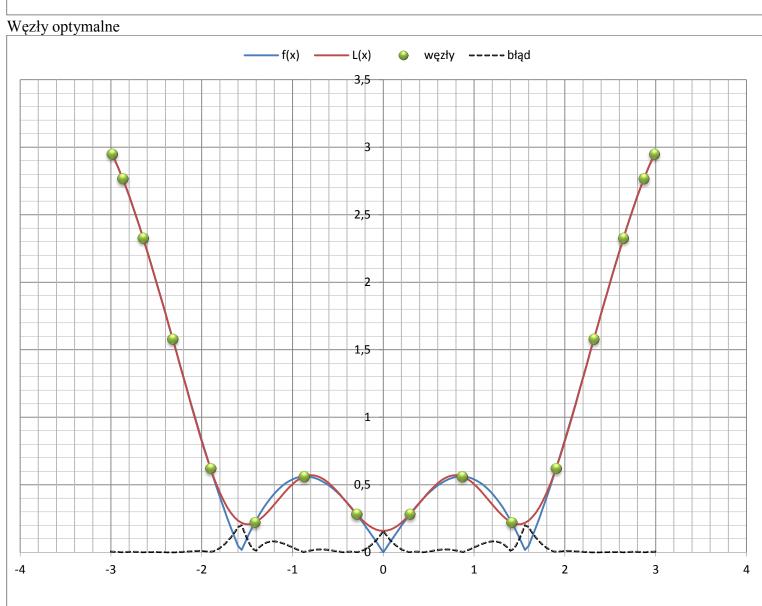




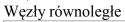


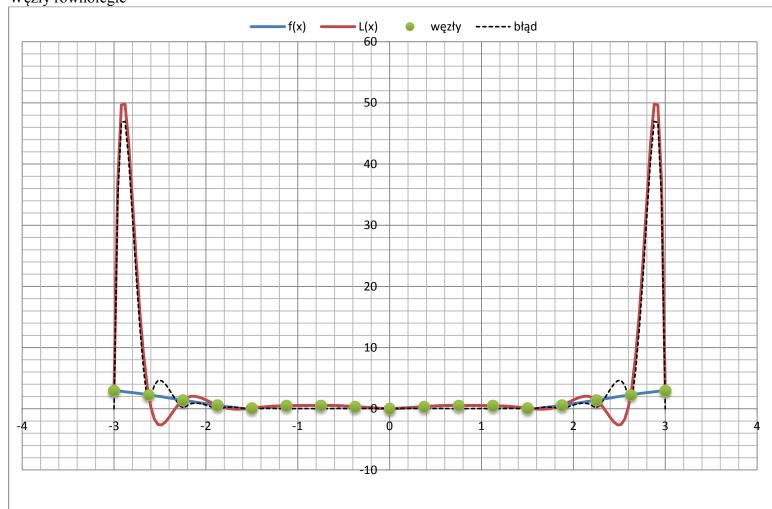


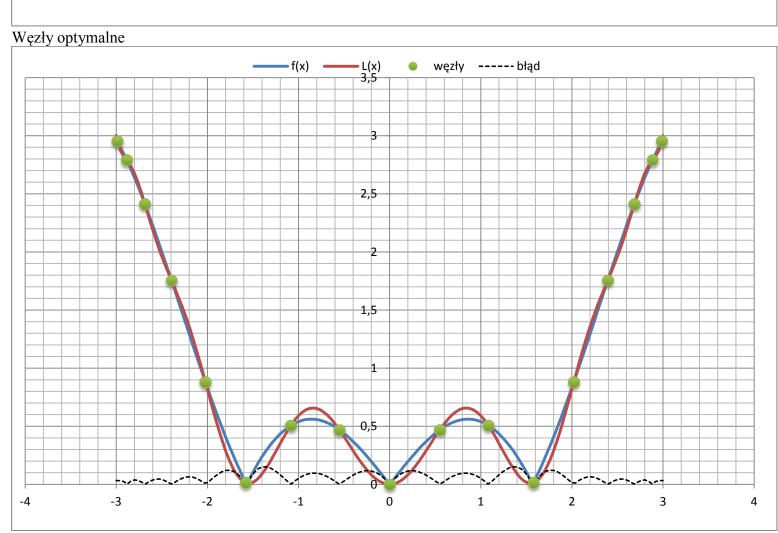


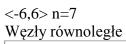


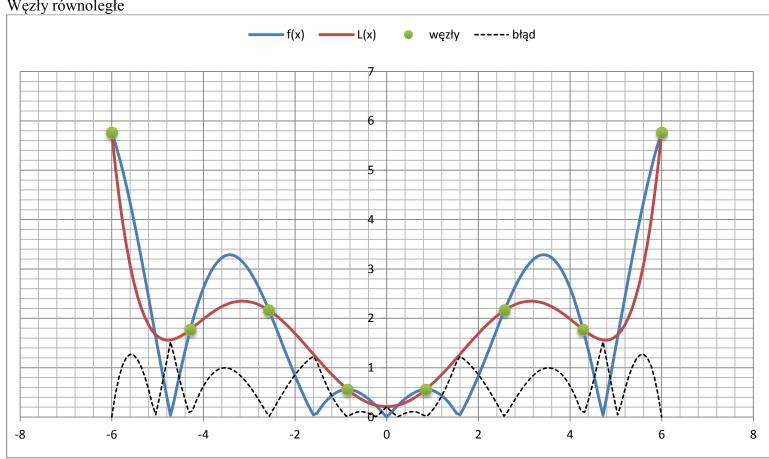


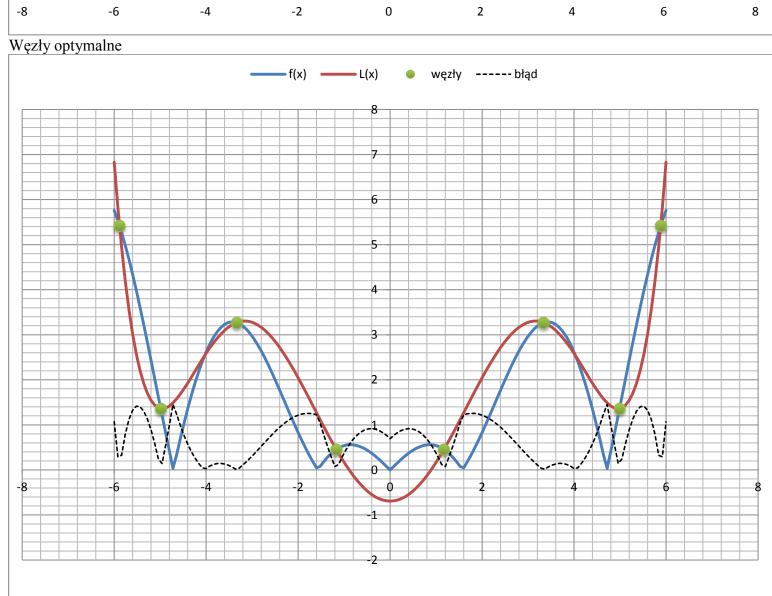


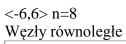


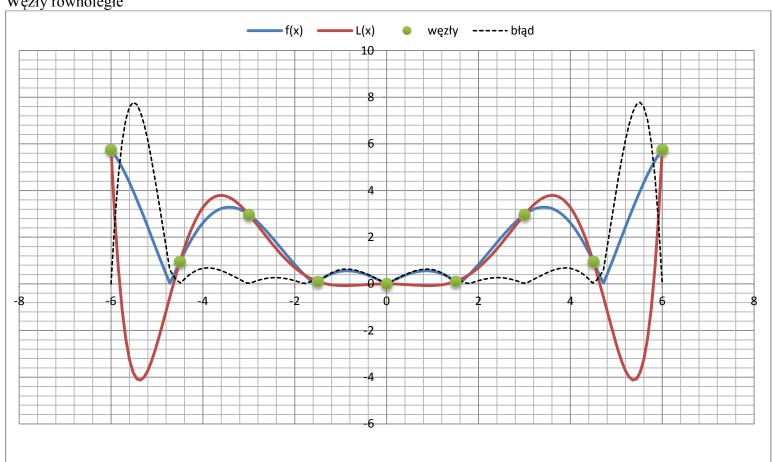


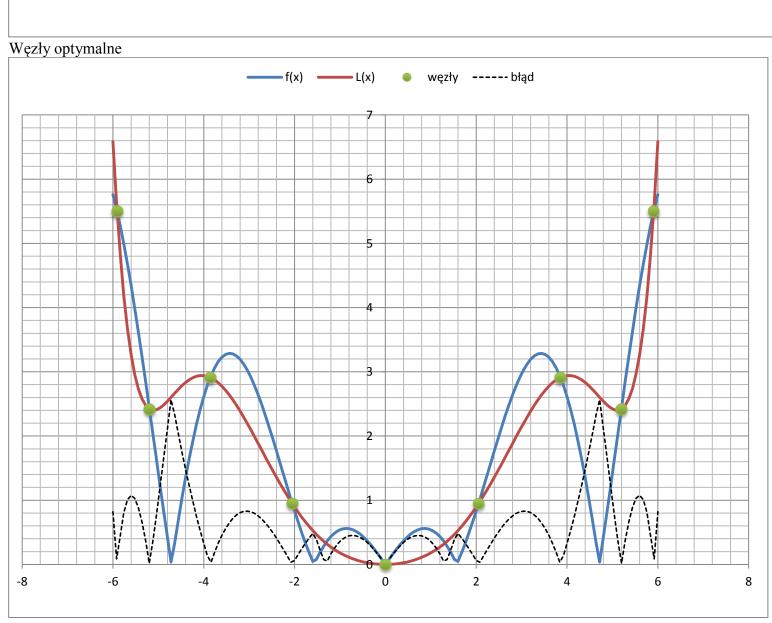


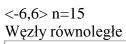


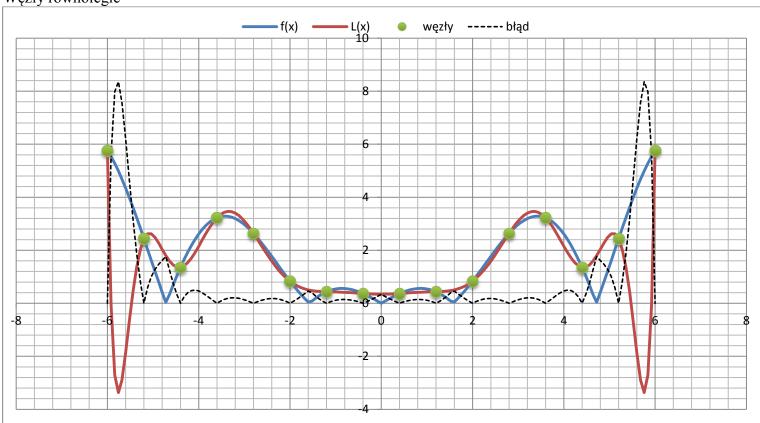




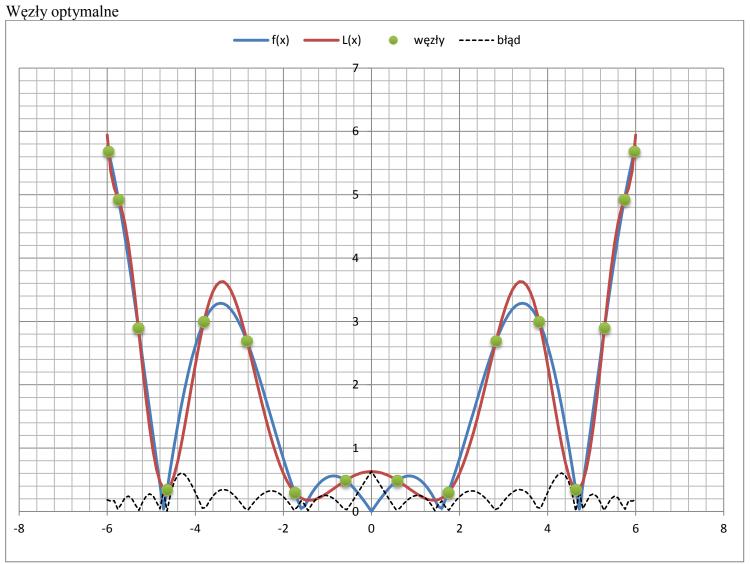


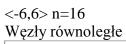


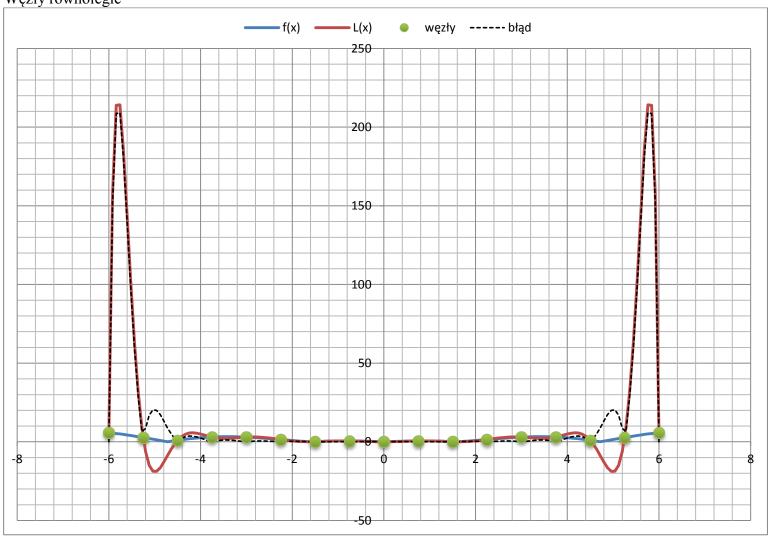


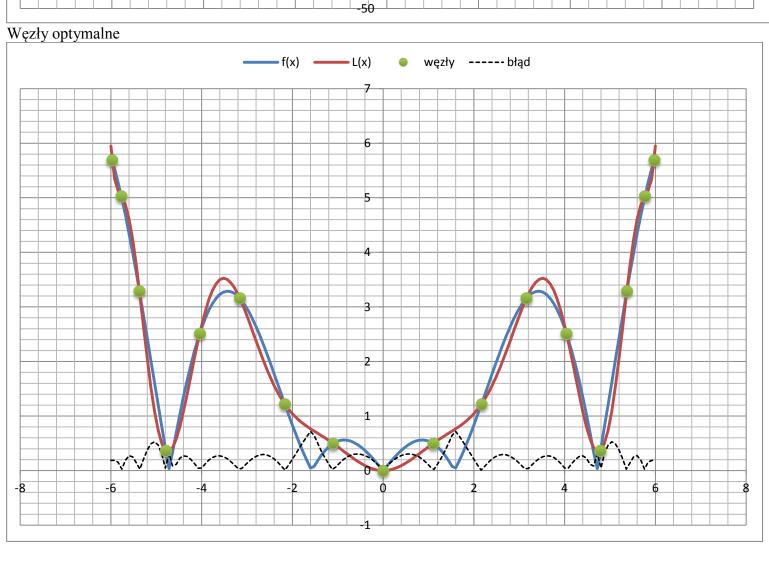












### Wnioski

Zauważyłem że podczas zwiekszania ilosci wezłów interpolacji w przypadku wezłów równooddalonych dostajemy lepsze przyblizenie funkcji interpolowanej w środku przedziału a na końcach coraz gorsze, szczególnie gdy liczba węzłów n jest parzysta. W przypadku wezłów dobranych optymalnie zwiekszanie liczby węzłów wpływa na zmniejszanie się błedu, jednak w kazdym przypadku przyblizenie było lepsze na krańcach przedziału, ponieważ węzły interpolacji zagęszczały się na koncach przedziałów.

## Listing

```
"Interpolation.h"
#pragma once
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
const double PI = 3.141592653589793238463;
void parallelNodes(size_t nodesAmount, double downRange, double upRange, std::vector<double>& x);
void czebyszewNodes(size_t nodesAmount, double downRange, double upRange, std::vector<double>& x);
///blad bezwzgledny
double absoluteError(double fx, double Lx);
class NewtonInterpolation
public:
       NewtonInterpolation(const std::vector<double>& x,const std::vector<double>& y);
       NewtonInterpolation(const double* x, const double* y, size_t n);
       ~NewtonInterpolation();
       void setArrays(const std::vector<double>& x, const std::vector<double>& y);
       void setArrays(const double* x, const double* y, size_t n);
       double compute(double x);
private:
       std::vector<double> mX;
       std::vector<double> mY;
       std::vector<double> mAi;
       size_t mNodes;
       ///wielomian czynnikowy wi
       ///stopnia deegre
       double factorPolynomialial(size t degree, double x);
       ///iloraz roznicowy ai
       ///rzedu n
       double differentialQuotient(size_t n);
       ///tworzy wektor ilorazow
       void differentialQuotient();
};
```

```
#include "Interpolation.h"
#include <iostream>
void parallelNodes(size t nodesAmount, double downRange, double upRange, std::vector<double>& x)
       x.clear();
       double h = (upRange - downRange) / nodesAmount;
       for (size t i = 0; i <= nodesAmount; ++i)</pre>
              x.push back(downRange + i*h);
       }
}
void czebyszewNodes(size t nodesAmount, double downRange, double upRange, std::vector<double>& x)
       x.clear();
       double temp = 0.0;
       double tmp = 0.0;
       for (size_t i = 0; i <= nodesAmount; ++i)</pre>
              tmp = (2 * (double)i + 1);
              tmp /= (2 * nodesAmount + 2);
              tmp *= PI;
              tmp = cos(tmp);
              temp = (upRange - downRange) / 2;
              temp *= cos(((2 * (double)i + 1) / (2 * nodesAmount + 2))*PI);
              //temp *= tmp;
              temp += (downRange + upRange) / 2;
              x.push_back(temp);
       }
}
double absoluteError(double fx, double Lx)
{
       return abs(fx - Lx);
}
NewtonInterpolation::NewtonInterpolation(const std::vector<double>& x, const std::vector<double>&
y):mX(x),mY(y)
{
       mNodes = mX.size()-1;
       differentialQuotient();
}
NewtonInterpolation::NewtonInterpolation(const double * x, const double * y, size_t n):mNodes(n-1)
{
       for (size_t i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
              mX.push_back(x[i]);
              mY.push_back(y[i]);
       differentialQuotient();
}
NewtonInterpolation::~NewtonInterpolation()
}
double NewtonInterpolation::factorPolynomialial(size t degree, double x)
{
       if (degree == 0)
              return 1;
       double tmp = 1;
       for (int i = 1; i <= degree; ++i)</pre>
       {
              tmp *=( \times - mX[i-1]);
       //std::cout << "wielomian czynnikowy stopnia " << degree << " " << tmp << std::endl;</pre>
       return tmp ;
```

```
double NewtonInterpolation::differentialQuotient(size_t n )
{
       double sum = 0.0;
       for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++i)
              double quotient=1.0;
              for (int j = 0; j <= n; ++j)
                     if (i != j)
                     {
                            quotient *= (mX[i] - mX[j]);
              }
              sum += (mY[i] / quotient);
       //std::cout << "iloraz roznicowy stopnia " << n << " " << sum << std::endl;</pre>
       return sum;
}
void NewtonInterpolation::differentialQuotient()
       mAi.clear();
       for (size_t i = 0; i <= mNodes; ++i)</pre>
              mAi.push_back(differentialQuotient(i));
       }
}
void NewtonInterpolation::setArrays(const std::vector<double>& x, const std::vector<double>& y)
       mNodes = mX.size() - 1;
       mX.clear();
       mX = x;
       mY.clear();
       mY = y;
       differentialQuotient();
}
void NewtonInterpolation::setArrays(const double * x, const double * y, size_t size)
       mX.clear();
       mY.clear();
       mNodes = size-1;
       for (size_t i = 0; i <size; ++i)</pre>
              mX.push_back(x[i]);
              mY.push_back(y[i]);
       differentialQuotient();
}
double NewtonInterpolation::compute(double x)
{
       double temp = 0.0;
       for (size_t i = 0; i <= mNodes; ++i)</pre>
              temp += (mAi[i]*factorPolynomialial(i, x));
       }
       return temp;
}
```

```
"main.cpp"
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <sstream>
#include <iomanip>
#include <string>
#include <conio.h>
#include "Interpolation.h"
void reportMini(std::ostream& output, const std::vector<double>& x, const std::vector<double>& y);
void report(std::ostream& output, const std::vector<double>& x, const std::vector<double>& y,const
std::vector<double>& Lx,const std::vector<double>& error);
int main()
       //zadana funkcja
       auto fx = [](double x) {return abs(cos(x)*x); };
       int downRange=-3, upRange=3;
       size_t n = 7;
       size_t np = 150;
       std::vector<double> x;
       std::vector<double> y;
       std::vector<double> Ly;
       std::vector<double> error;//nazwa robocza
       std::stringstream sstream;
       std::cout << "Podaj dolny zakres:";</pre>
       std::cin >> downRange;
       std::cout << "Podaj gorny zakres:";</pre>
       std::cin >> upRange;
       std::cout << "Podaj liczbe wezlow:";</pre>
       std::cin >> n;
       sstream << "(" << downRange << "'" << upRange << ")n" << n << ".txt";</pre>
       std::string fileName = sstream.str();
       std::cout << fileName<<"\n";</pre>
       //std::cout << "Podaj nazwe pliku dla raportu :";</pre>
       //std::cin >> fileName;
       //obliczanie wezlow rownoleglych
       parallelNodes(n, downRange, upRange, x);
       for (auto obj : x) {
              y.push_back(fx(obj));
       }
       NewtonInterpolation I(x, y);
       std::fstream raportFile(fileName, std::fstream::out);
       if (raportFile.is_open())
              raportFile << "Wielomian interpolacyjny Newtona w punktach leżących w przedziale <" <<
downRange << "," << upRange<<">\n";
              raportFile << "dla funkcji f(x)=|cos(x)*x|\n";</pre>
              raportFile << "Wezly rownolegle n=" << n<<"\n";</pre>
              raportFile << "Wartosci w wezlach:\n";</pre>
              reportMini(raportFile, x, y);
       reportMini(std::cout, x, y);
       //obliczanie wartosci funkcji interpolowanej i interpolujacej w rownoleglych wezlach
       parallelNodes(np, downRange, upRange, x);
       Ly.clear();
       y.clear();
       error.clear();
       for (auto obj : x) {
              Ly.push_back(I.compute(obj));
              y.push_back(fx(obj));
              error.push_back(absoluteError(y.back(), Ly.back()));
       if(raportFile.is_open())
              report(raportFile, x, y, Ly, error);
       //report(std::cout, x, y, Ly, error);
```

```
czebyszewNodes(n, downRange, upRange, x);
       y.clear();
       for (auto obj : x) {
              y.push back(fx(obj));
       I.setArrays(x, y);
       if (raportFile.is open())
              raportFile << "\nWezly optymalne n=" << n << "\n";</pre>
              raportFile << "Wartosci w wezlach:\n";</pre>
              reportMini(raportFile, x, y);
       reportMini(std::cout, x, y);
       //obliczanie wartosci funkcji interpolowanej i interpolujacej w optymalnych wezlach
       parallelNodes(np, downRange, upRange, x);
       Ly.clear();
       y.clear();
       error.clear();
       for (auto obj : x) {
              Ly.push_back(I.compute(obj));
              y.push_back(fx(obj));
              error.push_back(absoluteError(y.back(), Ly.back()));
       if (raportFile.is open())
              report(raportFile, x, y, Ly, error);
       //report(std::cout, x, y, Ly, error);
       raportFile.close();
       std::cout << "\nWcisnij dowolny klawisz..";</pre>
       _getch();
       return 0;
}
void reportMini(std::ostream & output, const std::vector<double>& x, const std::vector<double>& y)
       size_t n = x.size();
       for (size_t i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
              output << "x" << i << ": " << std::left << std::setw(20) << x[i];//<<std::scientific
              output << "y" << i << ": " << y[i] << "\n";// << std::scientific
       }
}
void report(std::ostream & output, const std::vector<double>& x, const std::vector<double>& y, const
std::vector<double>& Lx, const std::vector<double>& error)
{
       size_t n = x.size();
       output << "\nWartosci w " << n-1 << " wezlach\n";</pre>
       output<< std::left << std::setw(6) << "i";</pre>
       output<< std::left << std::setw(8 )<< "x" ;
       output<< std::left << std::setw(20) << "f(x)"</pre>
       output<< std::left << std::setw(20) << "L(x)" ;</pre>
       output << "error\n";
       for (size_t i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
       {
              output<< std::left << std::setw(6) << i;</pre>
              output<< std::left << std::setw(8) << x[i];//<<std::scientific</pre>
              output<< std::left << std::setw(20) << y[i] ;// << std::scientific</pre>
              output<< std::left << std::setw(20) << Lx[i];
              output<< std::left << std::setw(20) << error[i]<<"\n";
       }
}
```