

# Interpolasi

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## 1.1 INTERPOLASI NEWTON

Interpolasi polinomial Newton mempunyai persamaan sebagai berikut,

$$P(x) = f[x_1] + f[x_1, x_2](x - x_1) + f[x_1, x_2, x_3](x - x_1)(x - x_2) + \dots \quad (1) \\ + f[x_1, \dots, x_n](x - x_1) \dots (x - x_{n-1})$$

Atau dapat dinyatakan dengan persamaan,

$$P(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n f[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k] N_k(x) \quad (2)$$

Dengan

$$N_k(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} (x - x_i) \quad (3)$$

$$N_1(x) = 1 \quad (4)$$

Jika dijabarkan lebih lanjut  $N_k(x)$  adalah persamaan sebagai berikut,

$$N_2(x) = (x - x_1)$$

$$N_3(x) = (x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

$$N_k(x) = (x - x_1)(x - x_2) \dots (x - x_{k-1})$$

Sedangkan  $f[x_k]$  adalah fungsi  $y_k$  sebagai berikut,

$$f[x_1] = y_1$$

$$f[x_2] = y_2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$f[x_k] = y_k \quad (5)$$

Persamaan  $f[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k]$  disebut dengan *divided difference* (selisih terbagi). Secara rinci *divided difference* dapat dijabarkan seperti berikut ini,

$$f[x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_2] - f[x_1]}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$f[x_2, x_3] = \frac{f[x_3] - f[x_2]}{x_3 - x_2}$$

Atau secara umum dapat dinyatakan dengan,

$$f[x_{k-1}, x_k] = \frac{f[x_k] - f[x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_{k-1}} \quad (6)$$

Untuk *divided difference* derajat lebih tinggi dapat dinyatakan sebagai berikut,

$$f[x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{f[x_3, x_2] - f[x_2, x_1]}{x_3 - x_1}$$

$$f[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k] = \frac{f[x_2, \dots, x_k] - f[x_1, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_1} \quad (7)$$

Untuk mencari divided difference digunakan matriks segitiga sebagai berikut,

|          |                   |                            |          |                           |
|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| $f[x_1]$ | 0                 | 0                          | ...      | 0                         |
| $f[x_2]$ | $f[x_1, x_2]$     | 0                          | ...      | 0                         |
| $f[x_3]$ | $f[x_2, x_3]$     | $f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$         | ...      | 0                         |
| $\vdots$ | $\vdots$          | $\vdots$                   | $\ddots$ |                           |
| $f[x_k]$ | $f[x_{k-1}, x_k]$ | $f[x_{k-2}, x_{k-1}, x_k]$ | ...      | $f[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k]$ |

Contoh:

Diberikan runtun sebagai berikut:

|               |      |      |      |       |
|---------------|------|------|------|-------|
| <b>x</b>      | 2.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00  |
| <b>y=f(x)</b> | 0.50 | 0.25 | 0.2  | 0.125 |

Dari contoh di atas, divided difference dapat dihitung sebagai berikut,

| $x_k$  | $f[x_k]$ | $f[x_{k-1}, x_k]$ | $f[x_{k-2}, x_{k-1}, x_k]$ | $f[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k]$ |
|--------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2, 000 | 0,500    |                   |                            |                           |
| 4, 000 | 0,250    | -0,125            |                            |                           |
| 5, 000 | 0,200    | -0,050            | 0,025                      |                           |
| 8, 000 | 0,125    | -0,025            | 0,00625                    | -0,003125                 |

Dari persamaan (1) polinomial Newton menjadi,

$$P(x) = 0.5 - 0.125(x - 2) + 0.025(x - 2)(x - 4) - 0.003125(x - 2)(x - 4)(x - 5)$$

Program MATLAB,

```
function newtonpoly01;
```

```
close all;
clear all;
clc;
```

```
fy = [ ...
      2.0000  0.50;...
      4.0000  0.25;...
      5.0000  0.20;...
      8.0000  0.125...
    ];
```

```
x = fy(:,1); y = fy(:,2);
n = length(x);
D = zeros(n);
D(:,1) = y(1:n);
```

```
for (j=2:n)
    for (k=j:n)
        D(k,j) = (D(k,j-1) - D(k-1,j-1))/(x(k) - x(k-j+1));
```

```
end;
end;
```

D

% Sekarang akan dihitung sebuah  $yy=f(xx)$  dengan rumus polinomial Newton tersebut.

```
xx = 0:0.2:10;
```

```
yy = D(1,1);
```

```
for (k=2:n)
```

```
    yy = yy+D(k,k).*plinom(xx,x,k);
```

```
end;
```

```
plot(x,y,'-wo','LineWidth',2,'MarkerEdgeColor','k','MarkerFaceColor',[.49 1 .63],'MarkerSize',12); hold on;
```

```
plot(xx,yy,'-bs','LineWidth',1,'MarkerEdgeColor','k','MarkerFaceColor',[.1 .1 .5],'MarkerSize',6); grid on;
```

```
function ypol = plinom(xx,x,k)
```

```
    has = 1;
```

```
    for (i=2:k)
```

```
        has = has.*(xx - x(i-1));
```

```
    end;
```

```
    ypol = has;
```

```
end;
```

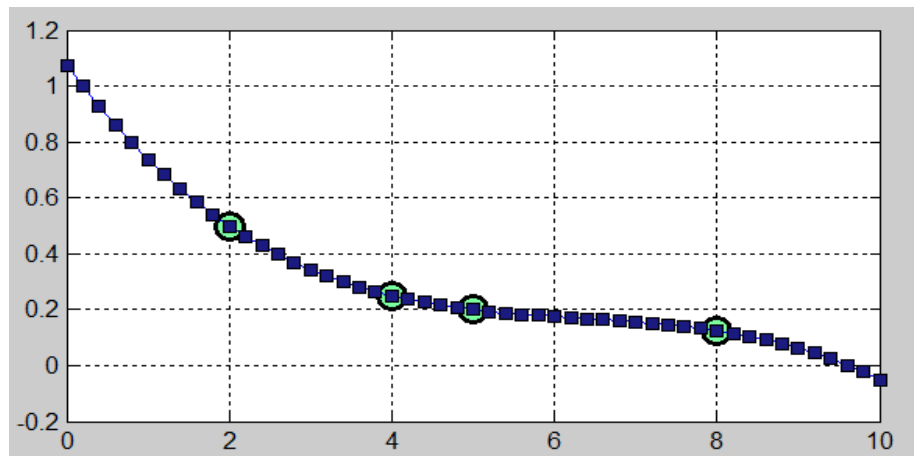
```
end
```

Hasil,

D =

|        |         |         |           |
|--------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 0.5000 | 0       | 0       | 0         |
| 0.2500 | -0.1250 | 0       | 0         |
| 0.2000 | -0.0500 | 0.0250  | 0         |
| 0.1250 | -0.0250 | 0.00625 | -0.003125 |

```
>>
```



## 1.2 INTERPOLASI LAGRANGE

Interpolasi polinomial Lagrange mempunyai persamaan sebagai berikut,

$$P(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n f_k L_k(x) \quad (8)$$

Dengan persamaan Lagrange sebagai berikut,

$$L_1(x) = \frac{(x - x_2)(x - x_3) \dots (x - x_k)}{(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_3) \dots (x_1 - x_k)}$$

$$L_2(x) = \frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_3) \dots (x - x_k)}{(x_2 - x_1)(x_2 - x_3) \dots (x_2 - x_k)}$$

$\vdots$

$$L_k(x) = \frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \dots (x - x_{i \neq k})}{(x_k - x_1)(x_k - x_2) \dots (x_k - x_{i \neq k})}$$

Atau dapat dinyatakan dengan,

$$L_k(x) = \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq k}}^n \frac{(x - x_i)}{(x_k - x_i)} \quad (9)$$

Sedangkan  $f_k$  adalah nilai fungsi itu sendiri, yaitu

$$f_1 = y_1$$

$$f_2 = y_2$$

$$f_k = y_k \quad (10)$$

Contoh:

Sebagaimana contoh di atas, diberikan runtun sebagai berikut:

|          |      |      |      |       |
|----------|------|------|------|-------|
| $x$      | 2.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00  |
| $y=f(x)$ | 0.50 | 0.25 | 0.2  | 0.125 |

Dari contoh di atas, nilai Lagrange dapat dihitung sebagai berikut,

$$L_1(x) = \frac{(x - 4.0)(x - 5.0)(x - 8.0)}{(2 - 4.0)(2 - 5.0)(2 - 8.0)} = \frac{(x - 4.0)(x - 5.0)(x - 8.0)}{-36.00}$$

$$L_2(x) = \frac{(x - 2.0)(x - 5.0)(x - 8.0)}{(4.0 - 2.0)(4.0 - 5.0)(4.0 - 8.0)} = \frac{(x - 2.0)(x - 5.0)(x - 8.0)}{8.00}$$

$$L_3(x) = \frac{(x - 2.0)(x - 4.0)(x - 8.0)}{(5.0 - 2.0)(5.0 - 4.0)(5.0 - 8.0)} = \frac{(x - 2.0)(x - 4.0)(x - 8.0)}{-9}$$

$$L_4(x) = \frac{(x - 2.0)(x - 4.0)(x - 5.0)}{(8.0 - 2.0)(8.0 - 4.0)(8.0 - 5.0)} = \frac{(x - 2.0)(x - 4.0)(x - 5.0)}{72}$$

Dari persamaan (8) (9) dan (10), polinomial Lagrange menjadi,

$$P(x) = \frac{0.5(x - 4.0)(x - 5.0)(x - 8.0)}{-36.00} + \frac{0.25(x - 2.0)(x - 5.0)(x - 8.0)}{8.00} + \frac{0.2(x - 2.0)(x - 4.0)(x - 8.0)}{-9} + \frac{0.125(x - 2.0)(x - 4.0)(x - 5.0)}{72}$$

Program MATLAB,

```
function lagrange01;
```

```
close all;
```

```
clear all;
```

```
clc;
```

```
fy = [ ...  
      2.00 0.500; ...  
      4.00 0.250; ...  
      5.00 0.200; ...  
      8.00 0.125 ...  
      ];
```

```
x = fy(:,1); y = fy(:,2);
```

```
% Menentukan koefisien Lagrange
```

```
L = koef_lagrange(x,y);
```

```
% Test fungsi dengan polinomial Lagrange
```

```
xx = 1:0.2:9;
```

```
yy = plinom_lagrange(L,xx);
```

```
function L = koef_lagrange(x,y)
```

```
n=length(x);
```

```
LL=zeros(1,n);
```

```
for k=1:n
```

```
    V=1;
```

```
    for j=1:n
```

```
        if k~=j
```

```
            V = V.*(x(k)-x(j));
```

```
        end;
```

```
    end;
```

```
    LL(k)=1/V;
```

```
end;
```

```
L = LL.*y';
```

```
end;
```

```
function yy = plinom_lagrange(L,xx);
```

```
n = length(L);
```

```
VV = 0;
```

```
for k=1:n
```

```
    VVV(k,:) = ones(1,length(xx));
```

```
    for j=1:n
```

```
        if k~=j
```

```
            VVV(k,:) = VVV(k,:).*(xx-x(j));
```

```
        end
```

```
    end
```

```
    VV = VV + L(k).*VVV(k,:);
```

```
end
```

```
yy = VV;
```

```
end;
```

```
plot(x,y,'-wo', 'LineWidth',2, 'MarkerEdgeColor','k', 'MarkerFaceColor',[.49 1 .63], 'MarkerSize',12); hold on;
```

```
plot(xx,yy,'-bs','LineWidth',1,'MarkerEdgeColor','k','MarkerFaceColor',[.1 .1 .5], 'MarkerSize',6); grid on;
```

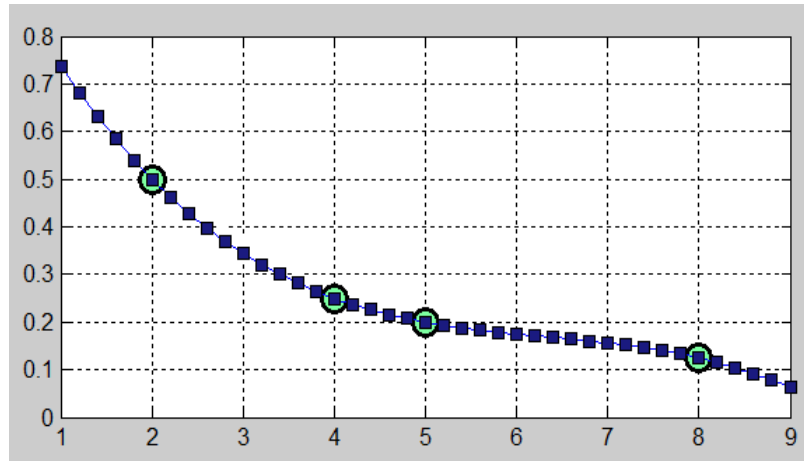
```
end
```

Hasil,

L =

-0.0139   0.0313   -0.0222   0.0017

>>



## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

[1] JH. Mathews, KK. Fink, *Numerical Methods Using Matlab*, Prentice Hall, 2004