

1- Source Code :- Lagrange's Method

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main () {
    // Taking points as input
    int n;
    cout << "Enter the number of points given: ";
    cin >> n;

    float x[n], y[n];
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
        cout << "Enter x[" << i << "] y[" << i << "]: ";
        cin >> x[i] >> y[i];
    }

    float xp;
    cout << "Enter the value of x at which y(x) is to
        be evaluated: ";
    cin >> xp;

    // Main logic
    float sum = 0;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
        float product = 1;
        for (int j=0; j<n; j++) {
            if (i != j) product *= (xp - x[j]) / (x[i] - x[j]);
        }
        sum += y[i] * product;
    }

    // Displaying result
    cout << endl << "RESULT: x[" << xp << "] = " << sum << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

1-Source code :- RK2 Method

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
float f(float x, float y) {
    return x*x - 2*x + 5; // Function of slope
}
int main() {
    // Taking user inputs
    float x0, y0, xn;
    int n;

    cout << "Enter x0, y0, xn and n: ";
    cin >> x0 >> y0 >> xn >> n;

    // Setting h = interval
    const float h = (xn - x0) / n;

    cout << "The points on the required curve are: " << endl;
    cout << "(" << x0 << ", " << y0 << ") \n";

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        float m1 = f(x0, y0);
        float m2 = f(x0 + h, y0 + m1 * h);
        float m = (m1 + m2) / 2;
        y0 += h * m;
        x0 += h;
        cout << "(" << x0 << ", " << y0 << ") \n";
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Source Code :- RK 4

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

float f(float x, float y) {
    return x*x - 2*x + 5;
}

int main() {
    float x0, y0, xn;
    int n;
    cout << "Enter the values\n";
    cin >> x0 >> y0 >> xn >> n;
    const float h = (xn - x0) / n;
    cout << "The points on the required curve are : " << endl;
    cout << "(" << x0 << ", " << y0 << ") \n";

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        float m1 = f(x0, y0);
        float m2 = f(x0 + h/2, y0 + m1 * h/2);
        float m3 = f(x0 + h/2, y0 + m2 * h/2);
        float m4 = f(x0 + h, y0 + m3 * h);

        float m = (m1 + 2 * m2 + 2 * m3 + m4) / 6;
        y0 += h * m;
        x0 += h;

        cout << "(" << x0 << ", " << y0 << ") \n";
    }

    return 0;
}
```