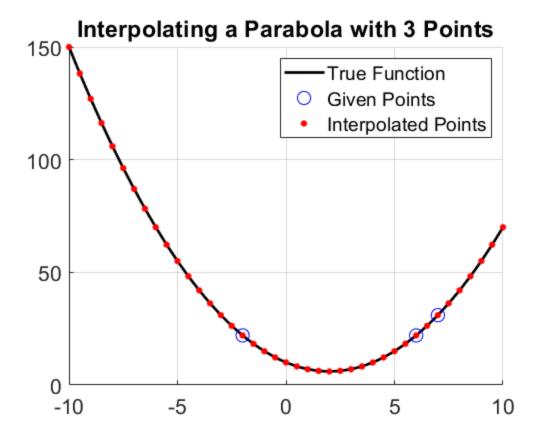
close all; clear all; clc;

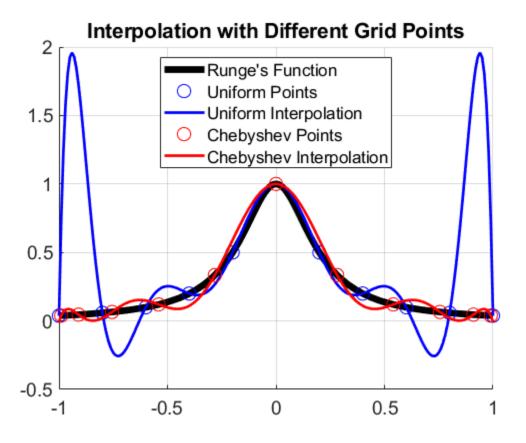
## **Task 1: Creating a Polynomial**

```
% (a) See lagrange_interp.m or Newton_interp.m to see interpolation functions
% (b) Let's use our function to calculate points on our interpolating
% polynomial
% Define our given poitns (-2.22), (6,22), (7,31)
x_{given} = [-2, 6, 7];
y_given = [22, 22, 31];
% Define our X grid for and calculate Y
X = -10:0.5:10;
% Y = lagrange_interp(x_given, y_given, X);
Y = Newton_interp(x_given, y_given, X);
% (c) Plot and compare to x^2 - 4x + 10
figure(); hold on; grid on;
h_{true} = plot(X, X.^2 - 4*X + 10, 'k-', 'linewidth', 2); % Plot truth
h_given = plot(x_given, y_given, 'bo', 'markersize', 10); % Plot given points
h_int = plot(X, Y, 'r.', 'markersize', 15);
                                                       % Plot interpolation
set(gca,'fontsize',16);
legend([h_true, h_given, h_int],{'True Function','Given Points','Interpolated
 Points' })
title('Interpolating a Parabola with 3 Points');
```



## **Task 2: Runge's Function**

```
% (a) Calculate and plot the true Runge's function
Runge x = -1:0.01:1;
Runge_y = 1./(1 + 25*Runge_x.^2);
figure(); hold on; grid on;
h_runge = plot(Runge_x, Runge_y, 'k-', 'linewidth',5); % Plot truth
% (b) Calcuate and plot interpolation with Uniform grid
unif_x = linspace(-1, 1, 11);
unif_y_given = 1./(1 + 25*unif_x.^2);
unif_y_interp = lagrange_interp( unif_x, unif_y_given, Runge_x);
h_unif_pts = plot(unif_x, unif_y_given, 'bo', 'markersize', 10); % Plot given
points
h_unif_int = plot(Runge_x, unif_y_interp, 'b-','linewidth',2); % Plot
interpolation
% (c) Calcuate and plot interpolation with Chebyshev points
K = 11; k = 1:K;
cheb_x = cos(pi* (2*k - 1)./(2*K));
cheb_y_given = 1./(1 + 25*cheb_x.^2);
cheb_y_interp = lagrange_interp( cheb_x, cheb_y_given, Runge_x);
```



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