## Interpolación

load(interpol)\$

1 Sea la función f(x)=1/1+x^2

$$f(x):=1/(1+x^2);$$

$$f(x):=\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

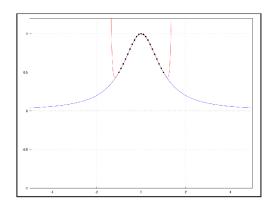
1.1 Considera 21 puntos igualmente distribuidos sobre la gráfica de la función f en el intervalo [-1,1]. Halla el polinomio interpolador de Lagrange que pasa por estos puntos y dibújalo junto a la gráfica de f. Interpreta el resultado y observa si la interpolación es buena.

define(p(x),expand(lagrange(puntos)))\$

```
wxdraw2d(
                   color=blue,
                   explicit(f(x), x, -1, 1),
                    color=red,
                   explicit(p(x), x, -1, 1),
                   color=black,
                    point_type=7,
                    point_size=1,
                    points([
                                                                                             [-1,1/2],[-9/10,100/181],[-4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-3/5,4/5],[-
                                                                         ]),
                   yrange = [0.4, 1.2],
                   yaxis=true,
                   xaxis=true,
                   grid=true,
                   proportional axes=xy
);
```

Es muy buena interpolación en el rango dado [-1,1], pero si nos alejamos...

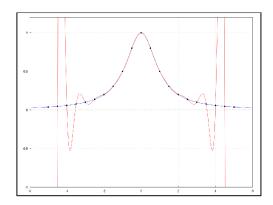
```
wxdraw2d(
                     color=blue,
                     explicit(f(x), x, -5, 5),
                      color=red,
                      explicit(p(x), x, -5, 5),
                      color=black,
                      point_type=7,
                      point_size=1,
                      points([
                                                                                                    [-1,1/2],[-9/10,100/181],[-4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-7/10,100/149],[-3/5,25/34],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/41],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/4],[-1/2,4/5,25/5],[-1/2,4/5,25/5],[-1/2,4/5,25/5],[-1/2,4/5,25/5],[-1/2,4/5],[-1/2,4/5],[-1/2,4/5],[-1/2,4/5],[-1/2,4/5],[-1/2,4/5],[-1/2,4/5],[-1/2,4/5],[-1/2,4/5],[-1/2,4/5],[-1/2,4/5
                                                                                 ]),
                     yrange = [-1, 1.2],
                     yaxis=true,
                     xaxis=true,
                     grid=true
);
```



Vemos que es una aproximación local, fuera del rango lagrange ya no tiene nada que ver con la función original.

1.2 Elige ahora los 21 puntos sobre la gráfica de la función f en el intervalo [-5,5] y calcula el polinomio de Lagrange que pasa por dichos puntos. Interpreta de nuevo el resultado y observa si la interpolación es buena.

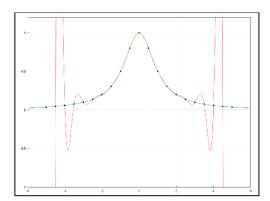
```
wxdraw2d(
                      color=blue.
                      explicit(f(x), x, -6, 6),
                      color=red.
                      explicit(p(x), x, -6, 6),
                      color=black,
                      point_type=7,
                      point_size=1,
                      points([
                                                                                                       [-5,1/26],[-9/2,4/85],[-4,1/17],[-7/2,4/53],[-3,1/10],[-5/2,4/29],[-2,1/5],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26],[-3,1/26]
                                                                                 1),
                      yrange = [-1, 1.2],
                      yaxis=true,
                      xaxis=true,
                      grid=true
);
```



Esta interpolación es mucho peor. Se debe a que es el mismo número de puntos en un espacio mayor, y al haber más espacio entre punto y punto empieza a oscilar. Se podría resolver con más puntos.

1.3 Calcula el polinomio interpolador por el método de los splines cúbicos en la situación del apartado anterior y compara el resultado con el polinomio de Lagrange obtenido.

```
define(s(x),cspline(puntos))$
wxdraw2d(
                 color=blue.
                  explicit(f(x), x, -6, 6),
                  color=red,
                  explicit(p(x), x, -6, 6),
                  color=green,
                  explicit(s(x), x, -6, 6),
                  color=black,
                  point type=7,
                  point_size=1,
                  points([
                                                                                   [-5,1/26],[-9/2,4/85],[-4,1/17],[-7/2,4/53],[-3,1/10],[-5/2,4/29],[-2,1/5],[-3/2,4/29],[-2,1/5],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/2,4/29],[-3/
                                                                 ]),
                  yrange = [-1, 1.2],
                  yaxis=true,
                 xaxis=true,
                 grid=true
);
```



Con spline el ajuste es mucho mejor, incluso si los puntos están un poco espaciados entre sí. Podemos comparar el error absoluto de las dos interpolaciones: probamos con un punto sobre el que no haya punto, como x=3.2. Spline es mucho más preciso.

```
f(3.2)-p(3.2),numer;
f(3.2)-s(3.2),numer;
-0.09680717970205005
1.169000401018971 10<sup>-5</sup>
```

2 Se considera la función f(x)=log(x). Queremos aproximar el valor de log(π) utilizando:

```
define(f(x),log(x));
f(x) := log(x)
```

2.1 El polinomio de Lagrange que pasa por los cinco primeros naturales

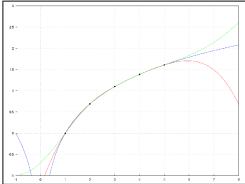
```
puntos:makelist([0+k\cdot5/5, f(0+k\cdot5/5)], k, 1, 5);
[[1,0],[2,log(2)],[3,log(3)],[4,log(4)],[5,log(5)]]
define(p(x),expand(lagrange(puntos)))$
```

2.2 El spline cúbico que pasa por dichos puntos.

define(s(x),cspline(puntos))\$

2.3 Dibuja las tres gráficas protagonistas del problema. ¿Cuál de los dos polinomios interpoladores aproxima mejor a log(π)?

```
wxdraw2d(
  color=blue.
  explicit(f(x), x, -1, 8),
  color=red.
  explicit(p(x), x, -1, 8),
  color=green,
  explicit(s(x), x, -1, 8),
  color=black,
  point type=7,
  point size=1,
  points([
            [1,0],[2,log(2)],[3,log(3)],[4,log(4)],[5,log(5)]
         ]),
  yrange=[-1,3],
  yaxis=true,
  xaxis=true,
  grid=true
);
```



Comprobamos el error absoluto en el punto x=e:

$$is(f(\%e)-p(\%e) < f(\%e)-s(\%e));$$

false

En el punto e el spline se adapta mejor que lagrange, pero a simple vista podemos ver que, por ejemplo en el tramo entre 1 y 2 el spline (verde) se desvía más. Esto puede deberse a que es el primer punto y todavía no se ajusta bien:

```
is(f(1.5)-p(1.5) < f(1.5)-s(1.5));
true
```