Basic orthogonal and periodic functions

Exercise 3

Least-squares Approximation of Functions Using Orthogonal Polynomials

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November 25, 2019

1 Introduction

This exercise asks to compute the Chebyshev approximation

$$t(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} a_j T_j(x)$$

for the functions $f(x) = \cos(2x)$ and $f(x) = \cos(4x)$ over the interval $[-\pi, \pi]$ for n = 6 and then plot the original functions with the approximations and draw conclusions on the results.

2 Tools

To solve this problem, I've used MATLAB.

3 Computation

Given n = 6 and N = n + 1, I first calculate the roots of the Chebyshev polynomial by using the formula:

$$x_j = \cos\left(\frac{2j-1}{2n}\pi\right), j = 1,\dots, N$$

The resulting zeros are:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 9.749279121818236e - 01\\ 7.818314824680298e - 01\\ 4.338837391175582e - 01\\ 6.123233995736766e - 17\\ -4.338837391175581e - 01\\ -7.818314824680295e - 01\\ -9.749279121818237e - 01 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let's first analyze the function $\cos(2x)$.

I'm now going to calculate the coefficients. The formula is given by:

$$c_j = \frac{2}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(x_j) T_j(x_k)$$

To better exploit the properties of Chebyshev polynomials, I rescale the interval from $[-\pi, \pi]$ to [-1, 1]. This is done in the function calculation $f(x_j)$ by multiplying the argument by π . I find the following coefficients:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4.407675118300712e - 01 \\ 3.489272363107635e - 16 \\ 5.739892333362830e - 01 \\ -2.537652627714643e - 16 \\ 6.516380108719009e - 01 \\ -1.554312234475219e - 15 \\ -7.019674665493458e - 01 \end{bmatrix}$$

To plot these coefficients in the graph, I need to calculate their associated y values: Calculating the coefficients for the $\cos(4x)$ function now only requires a few minor changes in the code. The coefficients of the polynomial are:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6.879841220704104e - 01 \\ 2.537652627714643e - 16 \\ -1.535576743556636e - 01 \\ -1.459150260935920e - 15 \\ 1.012919200612446e + 00 \\ -1.094362695701940e - 15 \\ 5.104689360033142e - 01 \end{bmatrix}$$

4 Plot

5 Observations

I first calculated the zeros of the polynomial so I could use them as nodes in polynomial interpolation because the resulting interpolation polynomial minimizes the effect of Runge's phenomenon.