

# **Introduction to Computer for Engineers**

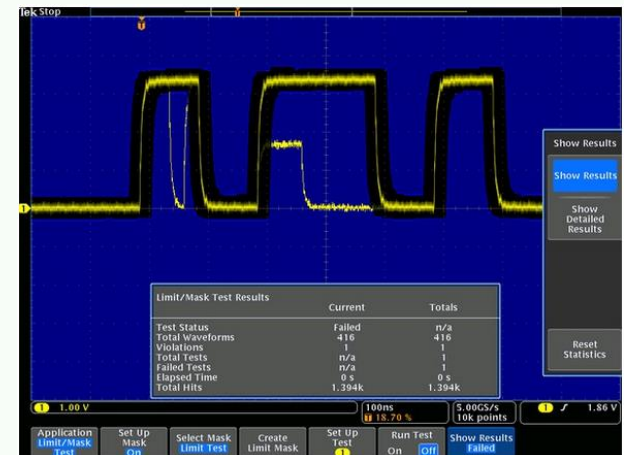
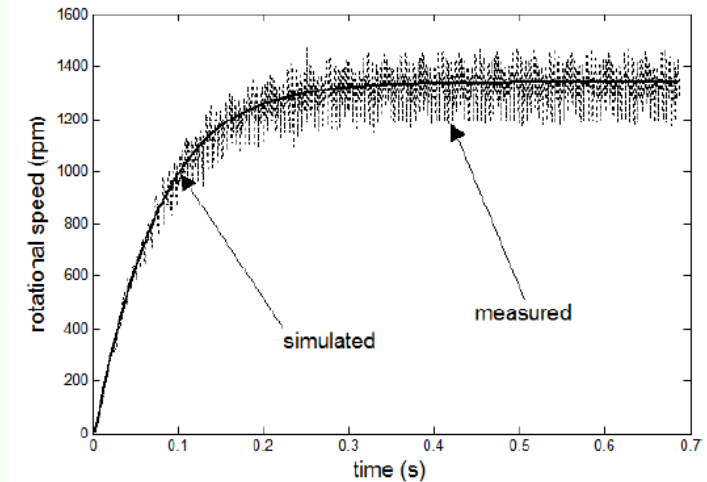
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## **Lecture 12** **Interpolation**

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# Interpolation & Curve fitting

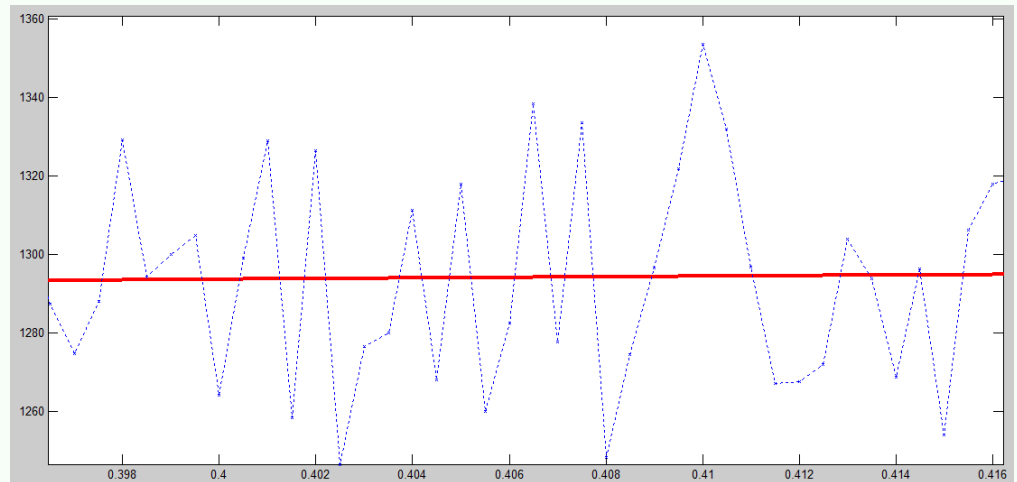
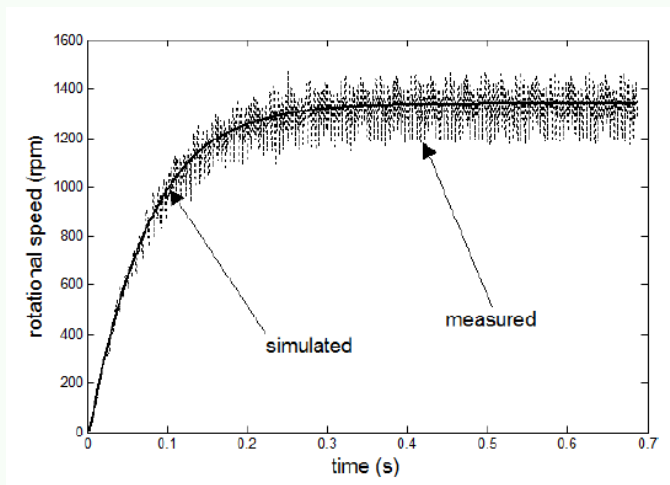
- A common task
- 2 important facts of DATA
  - Discrete value
  - Noisy
- Empirical Modeling
  - Use curve fitting to obtain local model (algebraic equations) then use it to obtain the internal or external value
- Mathematical Modeling
  - Physical laws  $\rightarrow$  ODE



# Interpolation vs. Estimation

Set of data time vs. rotation speed collected during experiment :

Rotation speed take discrete values (measure rpm each 0.0005 second)

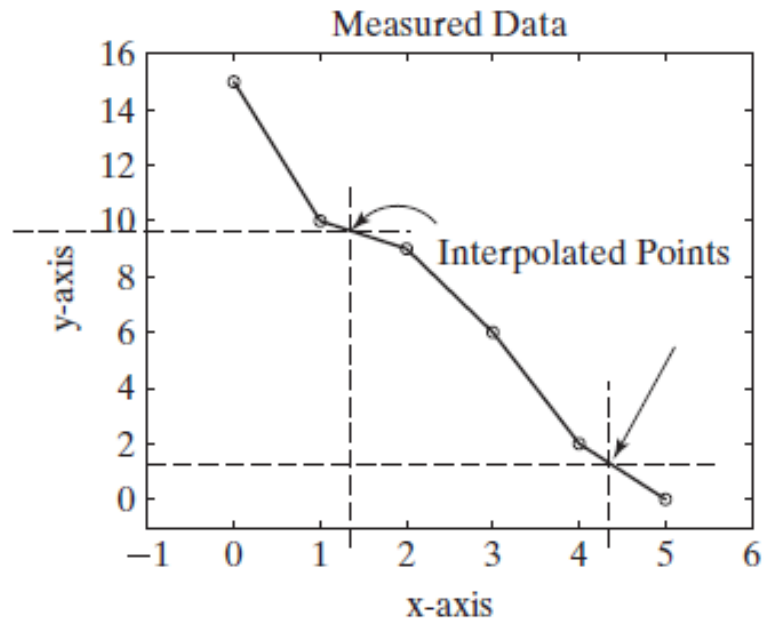
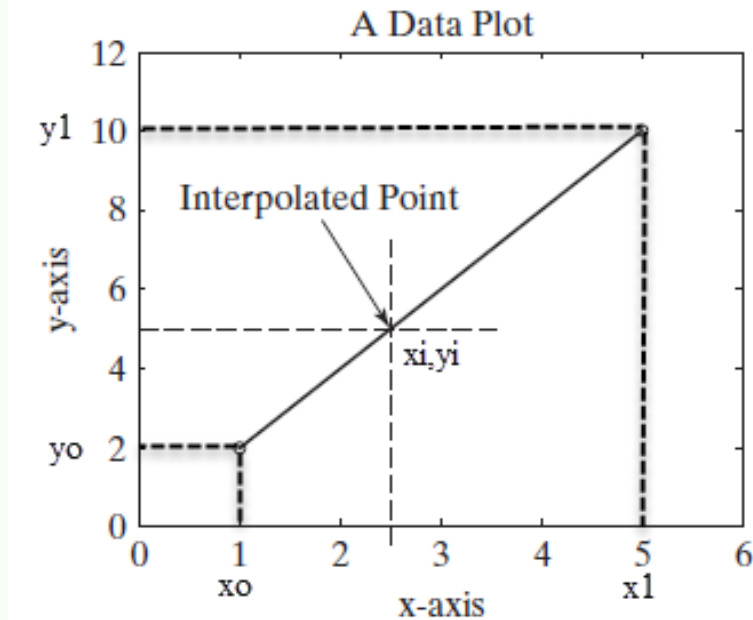


What is the value of rpm at  $t = 0.3982$  ? → Interpolation

What is the value of rpm at  $t = 0.7005$  ? → Predict

The predict value is consistent ?

# Linear Interpolation



Suppose that from  $x=1$  to  $x=5$ ,  $y$  is “LINEAR”

The interpolation value is given as

Matlab function `interp1(x,y,x_value,'linear')`

# Non-linear interpolation

**Table 13.1 Interpolation Options in the Interp1 Function**

'linear'	linear interpolation, which is the default	<code>interp1(x,y,3.5,'linear')</code> <code>ans =</code> 4
'nearest'	nearest-neighbor interpolation	<code>interp1(x,y,3.5,'nearest')</code> <code>ans =</code> 2
'spline'	piecewise cubic spline interpolation	<code>interp1(x,y,3.5,'spline')</code> <code>ans =</code> 3.9417
'pchip'	shape-preserving piecewise cubic interpolation	<code>interp1(x,y,3.5,'pchip')</code> <code>ans =</code> 3.9048
'cubic'	same as 'pchip'	<code>interp1(x,y,3.5,'cubic')</code> <code>ans =</code> 3.9048
'v5cubic'	the cubic interpolation from MATLAB <sup>®</sup> 5, which does not extrapolate and uses 'spline' if x is not equally spaced	<code>interp1(x,y,3.5,'v5cubic')</code> <code>ans =</code> 3.9375

**`interp1(x,y,x_value,'linear')`**

**End of Interpolation**