

Métodos Numéricos

Modalidad virtual por pandemia COVID-19



DEPARTAMENTO
DE COMPUTACION

Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales - UBA

Primer Cuatrimestre 2020

Dado un conjunto de pares ordenados de valores (x_i, y_i) para $i = 0, \dots, n$, buscamos una función $f(x)$ tal que interpole a los datos:

$$f(x_i) = y_i \quad \forall i = 0, \dots, n$$

En particular, nos restringimos a polinomios. Buscamos $P(x)$ polinomio de grado $\leq n$ tal que $P(x_i) = y_i \quad \forall i = 0, \dots, n$

- ¿existe?
- ¿es único?

Definimos $L_{nk} = \prod_{i=0, i \neq k}^n \frac{(x - x_i)}{(x_k - x_i)}$

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- $L_{nk}(x)$ es polinomio de grado n
- $L_{nk}(x_i) = 0 \quad \forall i = 0, \dots, n \quad i \neq k$
- $L_{nk}(x_k) = 1$

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- $L_{nk}(x_k) = 1$

Definimos $P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n y_k L_{nk}(x)$ polinomio de grado $\leq n$

$$P(x_i) = y_i \quad \forall i = 0, \dots, n$$

$P(x)$ es polinomio interpolante

Ejemplo

| x | y |
|----|----|
| 1 | 3 |
| 4 | 2 |
| -1 | 6 |
| -2 | -5 |
| 3 | 1 |

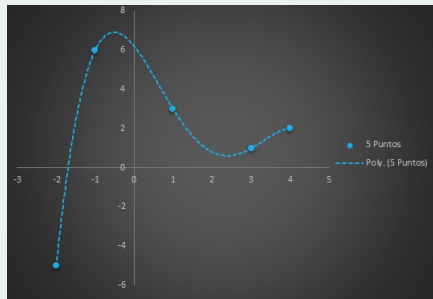
$$L_{40} = \frac{(x-4)(x-(-1))(x-(-2))(x-3)}{(1-4)(1-(-1))(1-(-2))(1-3)}$$

$$L_{41} = \frac{(x-1)(x-(-1))(x-(-2))(x-3)}{(4-1)(4-(-1))(4-(-2))(4-3)}$$

$$L_{42} = \frac{(x-1)(x-4)(x-(-2))(x-3)}{(-1-1)(-1-4)(-1-(-2))(-1-3)}$$

$$L_{43} = \frac{(x-1)(x-4)(x-(-1))(x-3)}{(-2-1)(-2-4)(-2-(-1))(-2-3)}$$

$$L_{44} = \frac{(x-1)(x-4)(x-(-1))(x-(-2))}{(3-1)(3-4)(3-(-1))(3-(-2))}$$



$$P(x) = 3L_{40} + 2L_{41} + 6L_{42} + (-5)L_{43} + 3L_{44}$$

Error

Sea $f(x) \in C^{n+1}[a, b]$, $(x_i, f(x_i))$, $x_i \in [a, b]$ para $i = 0, \dots, n$. Consideremos $P(x)$ el polinomio interpolante de grado $\leq n$ y $\bar{x} \in [a, b]$. Existe $\xi(\bar{x})$ tal que

$$f(\bar{x}) = P(\bar{x}) + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi(\bar{x}))}{(n+1)!} (\bar{x} - x_0)(\bar{x} - x_1) \dots (\bar{x} - x_n)$$

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Unicidad

Dados (x_i, y_i) para $i = 0, \dots, n$, el polinomio interpolante de grado $\leq n$ es único.

Diferencias divididas

Dados $(x_i, f(x_i))$ para $i = 0, \dots, n$

- Orden 0 : $f[x_i] = f(x_i)$
- Orden 1 : $f[x_i, x_{i+1}] = \frac{f[x_{i+1}] - f[x_i]}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$
- Orden k : $f[x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+k}] = \frac{f[x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+k}] - f[x_i, \dots, x_{i+k-1}]}{x_{i+k} - x_i}$

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- Orden k : $f[x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+k}] = \frac{f[x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+k}] - f[x_i, \dots, x_{i+k-1}]}{x_{i+k} - x_i}$

Polinomio interpolante

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) = & f[x_0] + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \\ & \vdots \\ & + f[x_0, \dots, x_k](x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{k-1}) + \\ & \vdots \\ & + f[x_0, \dots, x_n](x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{n-1}) \end{aligned}$$

Interpolación

| | | | | | |
|-------|----------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| x_0 | $f(x_0)$ | | | | |
| | | $f[x_0, x_1]$ | | | |
| x_1 | $f(x_1)$ | | $f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$ | | |
| | | $f[x_1, x_2]$ | | $f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$ | |
| x_2 | $f(x_2)$ | | $f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$ | | $f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$ |
| | | $f[x_2, x_3]$ | | $f[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$ | |
| x_3 | $f(x_3)$ | | $f[x_2, x_3, x_4]$ | | |
| | | $f[x_3, x_4]$ | | | |
| x_4 | $f(x_4)$ | | | | |

$$\begin{aligned}P(x) = & f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \\& + f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3](x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \\& + f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4](x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_3)\end{aligned}$$

Interpolación

| | | | | | |
|-------|----------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| x_0 | $f(x_0)$ | | | | |
| | | $f[x_0, x_1]$ | | | |
| x_1 | $f(x_1)$ | | $f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$ | | |
| | | $f[x_1, x_2]$ | | $f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$ | |
| x_2 | $f(x_2)$ | | $f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$ | | $f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$ |
| | | $f[x_2, x_3]$ | | $f[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$ | |
| x_3 | $f(x_3)$ | | $f[x_2, x_3, x_4]$ | | |
| | | $f[x_3, x_4]$ | | | |
| x_4 | $f(x_4)$ | | | | |

$$\begin{aligned}P(x) = & f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \\& + f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3](x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \\& + f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4](x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_3)\end{aligned}$$

Interpolación

| | | | | |
|-------|----------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| x_0 | $f(x_0)$ | | | |
| | | $f[x_0, x_1]$ | | |
| x_1 | $f(x_1)$ | | $f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$ | |
| | | $f[x_1, x_2]$ | | $f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$ |
| x_2 | $f(x_2)$ | | $f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$ | $f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$ |
| | | $f[x_2, x_3]$ | | $f[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$ |
| x_3 | $f(x_3)$ | | $f[x_2, x_3, x_4]$ | |
| | | $f[x_3, x_4]$ | | |
| x_4 | $f(x_4)$ | | | |

$$\begin{aligned}P(x) = & f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \\& + f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3](x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \\& + f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4](x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_3)\end{aligned}$$

Interpolación

Ejemplo

1 3

$$\frac{2-3}{4-1} = \frac{-1}{3}$$

4 2

$$\frac{\frac{-4}{5} + \frac{1}{3}}{-1-1} = \frac{7}{30}$$

$$\frac{6-2}{-1-4} = \frac{-4}{5}$$

$$\frac{\frac{-59}{30} - \frac{7}{30}}{-2-1} = \frac{66}{90}$$

-1 6

$$\frac{11 + \frac{4}{5}}{-2-4} = \frac{-59}{30}$$

$$\frac{\frac{29}{60} - \frac{66}{90}}{3-1} = \frac{-45}{60}$$

$$\frac{-5-6}{-2+1} = \frac{11}{1}$$

$$\frac{\frac{-49}{20} + \frac{59}{30}}{3-4} = \frac{29}{60}$$

-2 -5

$$\frac{\frac{6}{5} - 11}{3+1} = \frac{-49}{20}$$

$$\frac{1+5}{3+2} = \frac{6}{5}$$

3 1

$$P(x) = 3 + \frac{-1}{3}(x-1) + \frac{7}{30}(x-1)(x-4) + \frac{66}{90}(x-1)(x-4)(x+1) + \frac{-45}{60}(x-1)(x-4)(x+1)(x+2)$$

Notación

$P_{m_1 m_2 \dots m_k}$ polinomio interpolador en los puntos $x_{m_1}, x_{m_2}, \dots, x_{m_k}$

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Propiedad

Dados x_0, x_2, \dots, x_k , el polinomio interpolante $P_{01\dots k}$ puede expresarse como:

$$P_{01\dots k} = \frac{(x - x_j)P_{01\dots j-1, j+1, \dots, k} - (x - x_i)P_{01\dots, i-1, i+1, \dots, k}}{(x_i - x_j)}$$

Notación

Q_{ij} polinomio interpolador de grado $\leq j$ en los puntos

$x_{i-j}, x_{i-j+1}, \dots, x_i$

$$Q_{ij} = P_{i-j \dots i}$$

$$Q_{ij} = \frac{(x - x_{i-j})Q_{ij-1} - (x - x_i)Q_{i-1j-1}}{(x_i - x_{i-j})}$$

| | | | | | |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| x_0 | Q_{00} | | | | |
| | | Q_{11} | | | |
| x_1 | Q_{10} | | Q_{22} | | |
| | | Q_{21} | | Q_{33} | |
| x_2 | Q_{20} | | Q_{32} | | Q_{43} |
| | | Q_{31} | | Q_{44} | |
| x_3 | Q_{30} | | Q_{42} | | |
| | | Q_{41} | | | |
| x_4 | Q_{40} | | | | |

$$P(x) = Q_{33}$$

Interpolación

| | | | | | |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| x_0 | Q_{00} | | | | |
| | | Q_{11} | | | |
| x_1 | Q_{10} | | Q_{22} | | |
| | | Q_{21} | | Q_{33} | |
| x_2 | Q_{20} | | Q_{32} | | Q_{43} |
| | | Q_{31} | | Q_{44} | |
| x_3 | Q_{30} | | Q_{42} | | |
| | | Q_{41} | | | |
| x_4 | Q_{40} | | | | |

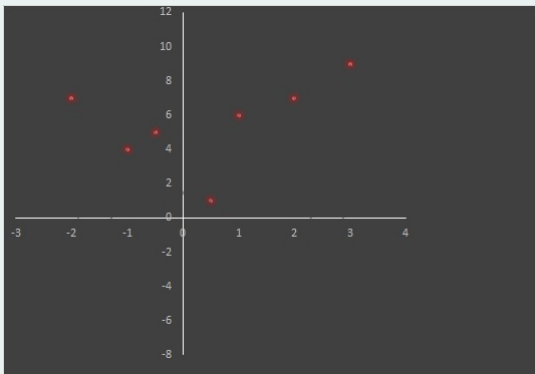
$$P(x) = Q_{33}$$

Interpolación

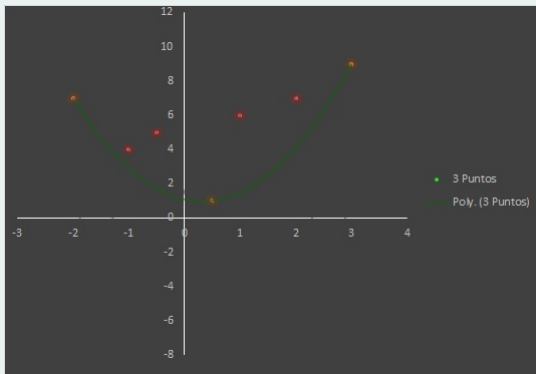
| | | | | | |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| x_0 | Q_{00} | | | | |
| | | Q_{11} | | | |
| x_1 | Q_{10} | | Q_{22} | | |
| | | Q_{21} | | Q_{33} | |
| x_2 | Q_{20} | | Q_{32} | | Q_{44} |
| | | Q_{31} | | Q_{43} | |
| x_3 | Q_{30} | | Q_{42} | | |
| | | Q_{41} | | | |
| x_4 | Q_{40} | | | | |

$$P(x) = Q_{44}$$

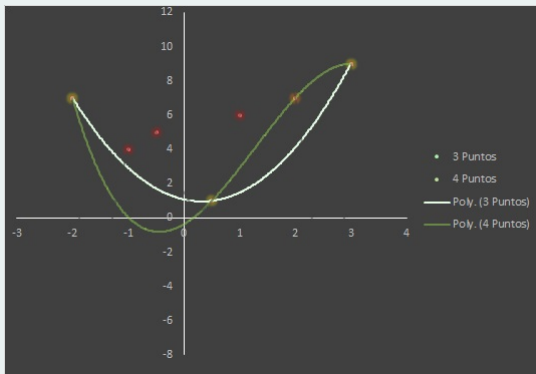
Variando el grado



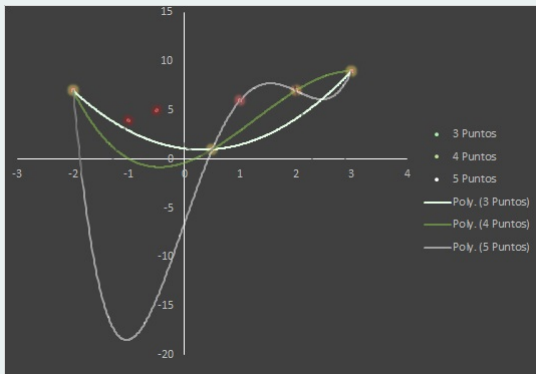
Variando el grado



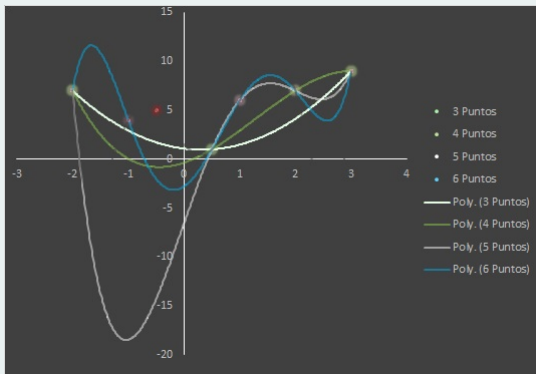
Variando el grado



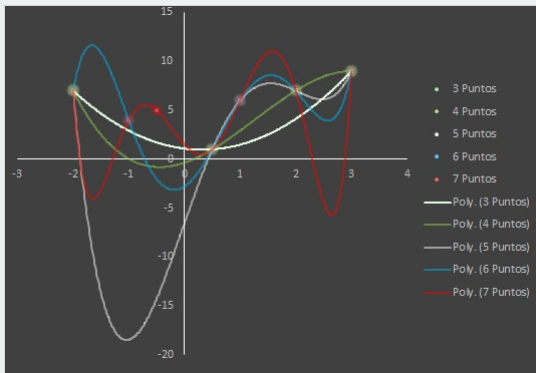
Variando el grado



Variando el grado



Variando el grado



Interpolación lineal segmentaria

Sean (x_i, y_i) con $x_i < x_{i+1}$ para $i = 0, \dots, n$. Por cada par de puntos (x_i, y_i) y (x_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) para $i = 0, \dots, n - 1$, realizamos una interpolación lineal.

$$L_i(x) = a_i + b_i(x - x_i)$$

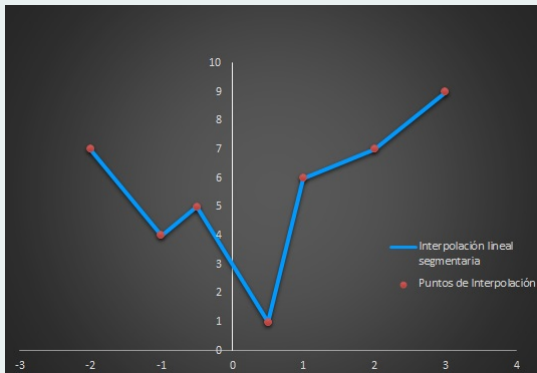
- 2 incógnitas para cada $i = 0, \dots, n - 1$
- 2 ecuaciones para cada $i = 0, \dots, n - 1$

$$L_i(x_i) = a_i + b_i(x_i - x_i) = y_i$$

$$L_i(x_{i+1}) = a_i + b_i(x_{i+1} - x_i) = y_{i+1}$$

$2n$ incógnitas, $2n$ ecuaciones. Cada $L_i(x)$ queda unívocamente determinado.

Interpolación lineal segmentaria



Interpolación cuadrática segmentaria

Sean (x_i, y_i) con $x_i < x_{i+1}$ para $i = 0, \dots, n$. Por cada par de puntos (x_i, y_i) y (x_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) para $i = 0, \dots, n-1$, realizamos una interpolación cuadrática.

$$Q_i(x) = a_i + b_i(x - x_i) + c_i(x - x_i)^2$$

- 3 incógnitas por cada $i = 0, \dots, n-1$

- 2 ecuaciones por cada $i = 0, \dots, n-1$

$$Q_i(x_i) = a_i + b_i(x_i - x_i) + c_i(x_i - x_i)^2 = y_i$$

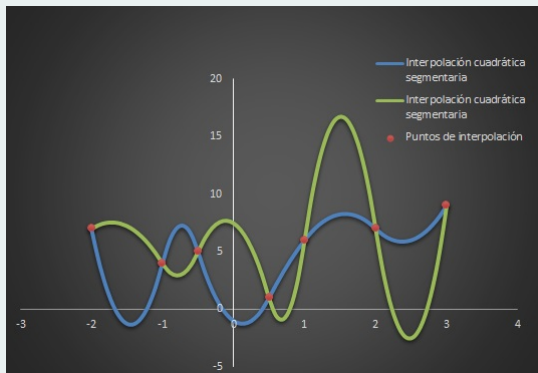
$$Q_i(x_{i+1}) = a_i + b_i(x_{i+1} - x_i) + c_i(x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 = y_{i+1}$$

- Podemos pedir más...

$$Q'_i(x_{i+1}) = Q'_{i+1}(x_{i+1}), \text{ para } i=0, \dots, n-2.$$

Tenemos $3n$ incógnitas, $2n + n - 1$ ecuaciones. Falta una condición...

Interpolación cuadrática segmentaria



Interpolación cúbica segmentaria

Sean (x_i, y_i) con $x_i < x_{i+1}$ para $i = 0, \dots, n$. Por cada par de puntos (x_i, y_i) y (x_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) para $i = 0, \dots, n-1$, realizamos una interpolación cúbica.

$$S_i(x) = a_i + b_i(x - x_i) + c_i(x - x_i)^2 + d_i(x - x_i)^3$$

- 4 incógnitas por cada $i = 0, \dots, n-1$
- interpolante, $2n$ condiciones $S_i(x_i) = y_i$ $S_i(x_{i+1}) = y_{i+1}$
- derivada primera, $n-1$ condiciones $S'_i(x_{i+1}) = S'_{i+1}(x_{i+1})$
- derivada segunda, $n-1$ condiciones $S''_i(x_{i+1}) = S''_{i+1}(x_{i+1})$

Tenemos $4n$ incógnitas, $2n + n - 1 + n - 1$ ecuaciones. Faltan dos condiciones

Alternativa 1: $S''_0(x_0) = S''_{n-1}(x_n) = 0$

Alternativa 2: $S'_0(x_0) = f'(x_0)$ $S'_{n-1}(x_n) = f'(x_n)$

Interpolación cúbica segmentaria

Siempre existe y es única!

