CS370: Interpolation

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See figure 2.1

$$y = p(x)$$

We want to find a function p, such that the curve is 'nice' (where nice is piecewise polynomial or polynomial)

Given:
$(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) ..., (x_n, y_n)$ n points $x_1 < x_2 < ... < x_n$

Find a polynomial P(x) of degree $< n$
In general:

$$p(x) = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2 + ... + c_n x^{n-1}$$
$$p(x_1) = y_1$$
$$p(x_2) = y_2$$
$$...$$
$$p(x_n) = y_n$$

n unknowns, n equations (linear)

Example:
$(-1, 1), (1, 1), (2, 5), (4, 1)$
See figure 2.2

$$p(x) = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2 + c_4 x^3$$
$$p(-1) = c_1 - c_2 + c_3 - c_4 = 1$$
$$p(1) = c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + c_4 = 1$$
$$p(2) = c_1 + 2c_2 + 4c_3 + 8c_4 = 5$$
$$p(4) = c_1 + 4c_2 + 16c_3 + 64c_4 = 1$$

$$\left\{\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 & 64 & 1 \end{array}\right\} // \text{ Solve the matrix!!}$$

Now we are just writing out the solution...

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= c_1 + c_2x + c_3x^2 + c_4x^3 \\ &= 1 + b_2(x-1) + b_3(x-1)^2 + b_4(x-1)^3 \\ &= L_1(x) + L_2(x) + 5L_3(x) + L_4(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_1(x) &= \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x-4)}{-30} \\ L_2(x) &= \frac{(x+1)(x-2)(x-4)}{6} \\ L_3(x) &= \frac{(x+1)(x-1)(x-4)}{-6} \\ L_4(x) &= \frac{(x+1)(x-1)(x-2)}{30} \end{aligned}$$

I think we are writing it out this way so that we can easily plug in the vlues and get the correct points??
Question:

1. Does an interpolating polynomial always exist?
2. If (1) is true then is the answer always unique?

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= c_1 + c_2x + ...c_nx^{n-1} \\ p(x_1) &= c_1 + c_2x_1 + ...c_nx_1^{n-1} \\ p(x_2) &= c_1 + c_2x_2 + ...c_nx_2^{n-1} \\ &... \\ p(x_n) &= c_1 + c_2x_n + ...c_nx_n^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & ... & x_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & ... & x_2^{n-1} \\ ... & ... & ... & ... & ... \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & ... & x_n^{n-1} \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ ... \\ c_n \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ ... \\ y_n \end{Bmatrix}$$

The first matrix is the vandermonde (V) matrix.
V is invertable, $V \times \overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{y}$
det $V \neq 0$ and det $V = \pi(x_i - x_j) \neq 0$ for $i < j$

Remember what a determinate is, remember what invertible is, but we will never be asked to do it.

$p(x)$

$$p(x) = q_1(x)(x - x_1) + y_1$$

$$p(x) = q_2(x)(x - x_2) + y_2$$

$$...$$

$$p(x) = q_n(x)(x - x_n) + y_n$$

Lagrange Polynomial

$$(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)...(x_n, y_n)$$

$$p(x) = y_1 L_1(x) + y_2 L_2(x) + ... + y_n L_n(x)$$

$L_i(x_i) = 1, L_i(x_j) = 0$ for $i \neq j$ and $deg(L_i) = n - 1$
Lets construct L_1 using the above

$$L_1(x) = \frac{(x - x_2)(x - x_3)...(x - x_n)}{(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_3)...(x_1 - x_n)}$$

$$L_i(x) = \frac{(x - x_1)...(x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1})...(x - x_n)}{(x_i - x_1)...(x_i - x_{i-1})...(x_i - x_n)}$$

$L_i(x_i) = 1$ and $L_j(x_j) = 0$ where $j \neq i$

For A1 Q3 (January 13th) - figuring out the solution to the recurrence - and using the answer to help

$$??\boxed{I_n} \leftarrow I_{n-1} \leftarrow I_{n-2} \leftarrow ... \leftarrow I_0$$

$$\checkmark \boxed{\hat{I_n}} \leftarrow \hat{I_{n-1}} \leftarrow ... \leftarrow \hat{I_1} \leftarrow \hat{I_0}$$

$$e_n \leftarrow e_{n-1} \leftarrow ... \leftarrow e_1 \leftarrow e_0$$

$$e_n = (-\alpha)^n e_0$$

$$I_n? = formula(I_0) =$$

Using p?

$$??\boxed{p_n} \leftarrow p_{n-1}p_{n-2}, p_{n-2}p_{n-3}, ..., p_1, p_0$$

$p_n = as^n + bt^n$ and a, b depend on p_0, p_1

$$\checkmark \boxed{\hat{p_n}} \leftarrow \hat{p_{n-1}}\hat{p_{n-2}}..., \hat{p_1}\hat{p_0}$$

This line but with hats (I got lazy) $p_n = as^n + bt^n$ and a, b depend on p_0, p_1
solve for e_n

Recall from Jan 11th: (regoing over the start of this page)

Lagrange Form (again)

For $x_1, x_2, ...x_n$ distinct, construct $L_1(x), L_2(x)...L_n(x)$
Satisfying:

1. $L_i(x)$ has degree n-1
2. $L_i(x_i) = 1$
3. $L_i(x_j) = 0$ if $i \neq j$

How do we construct this:

$$L_1(x) = \frac{(x - x_2)(x - x_3)...(x - x_n)}{(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_3)...(x_1 - x_n)}$$

We divide like this in order to get an equation that satisfies that if we plug in x_1 we will end up getting 1 as required, otherwise we will be getting a 0. This is actually pretty cool. Neat!

$$L_i(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)...(x-x_{i-i})(x-x_{i+1})...(x-x_n)}{(x_i-x_1)...(x_i-x_{i-1})(x_i-x_{i+1})...(x_i-x_n)}$$

$$p(x) = y_1L_1(x) + y_2L_2(x) + ... + y_nL_n(x)$$

$$p(x_1) = y_1 1 + y_2 0 + ... + y_n 0 = y_1$$

$$...$$

$$p(x_n) = y_1 0 + y_2 0 + ... + y_n 1 = y_n$$

A question that he often has asked on midterms (and is almost 100% going to add it to ours):
Given: $x_1, x_2, x_3 x_4$ as $-1, 1, 2, 117, 412$
Form $p(x) = L_1(x) + L_2(x) + L_3(x) + L_4(x)$
Write $p(x) = c_1 + c_2x + c_3x^2 + c_4x^3$

Draw the graph!
Solve for the 4 numbers, and find what is y at each of the 4 points?
Then we find out that f(x) = 1 for each
Therefore the solution is p(x) = 1

Cubic Hermite Interpolation

Another type of interpolation

Given: (x_L, y_L) more on the left side and (x_R, y_R) on the right side, S_L slope of the left side, and S_R the slope of the right side

$p(x)$ has degree at most 3 since we have 4 uknowns
$p(x_L) = y_L$, $p(x_R) = y_R$, $p'(x_L)S_L$, $p'(x_R) = S_R$

$p(x) = c_1 + c_2(x - x_L) + c_3(x - x_L)^2 + c_4(x - x_L)^3$ $p'(x) = c_2 + 2c_3(x - x_L) + 3c_4(x - x_L)^2$ $p(x_L) = y_L \implies c_1$ $p'(x_L) = S_L \implies c_2$ $p(x_R) = y_R \implies c_1 + c_2\Delta x + c_3\Delta x^2 + c_4\Delta x^3 = y_R$ $p'(x_R) = S_R \implies c_2 + 2c_3\Delta x + 3c_4\Delta x^2 = S_R$ where $\Delta x = x_R - x_L$

$$\left\{\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & Y_L \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & S_L \\ 1 & \Delta x & \Delta x^2 & \Delta x^3 & | & Y_R \\ 0 & 1 & 2\Delta x & 3\Delta x^2 & | & S_L \end{matrix}\right\}$$

becomes

$$\left\{\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & Y_L \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & S_L \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & | & \frac{3Y_R' - 2S_L - S_R}{\Delta x} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{S_R + S_L - 2y_L'}{\Delta x^2} \end{matrix}\right\}$$

$$c_1 = y_L$$

$$c_2 = S_L$$

$$c_3 = \frac{3Y_R' - 2S_L - S_R}{\Delta x}$$

$$c_4 = \frac{S_R + S_L - 2y_L'}{\Delta x^2}$$

Sub into p(x)

$$p(x) = 3 - (x-1) + 3(x-1)^2 - (x-1)^3$$