

1.  $(0, 2), (1, 1)$  şeklinde verilen veri noktaları için

(a) lineer interpolasyon uygulayınız.

(b)  $f(x) = a + b e^x$  şeklinde bir interpolasyon fonksiyonu bulunuz.

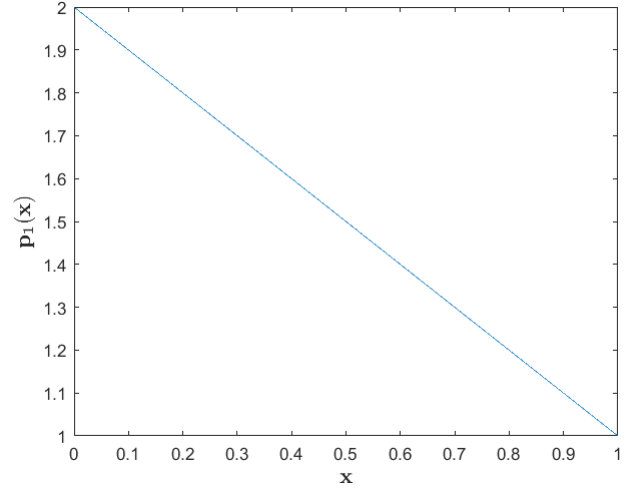
(c)  $f(x) = a/(b + x)$  şeklinde bir interpolasyon fonksiyonu bulunuz.

**Çözüm:**

**a.**

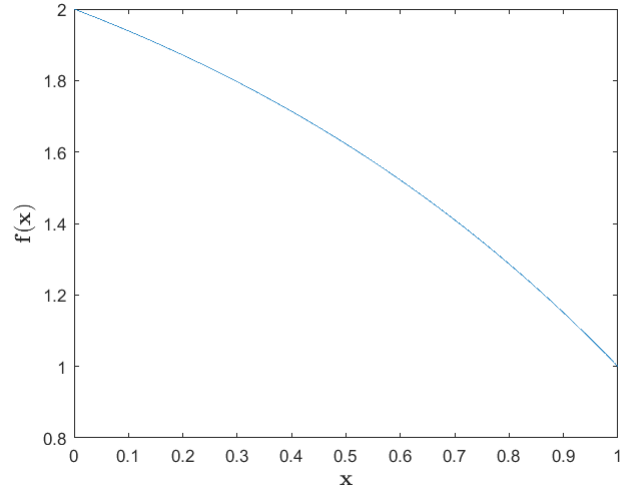
$$p_1(x) = y_0 \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} + y_1 \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$p_1(x) = 2 \frac{x - 1}{0 - 1} + 1 \frac{x - 0}{1 - 0} = 2 - x$$



**b.**

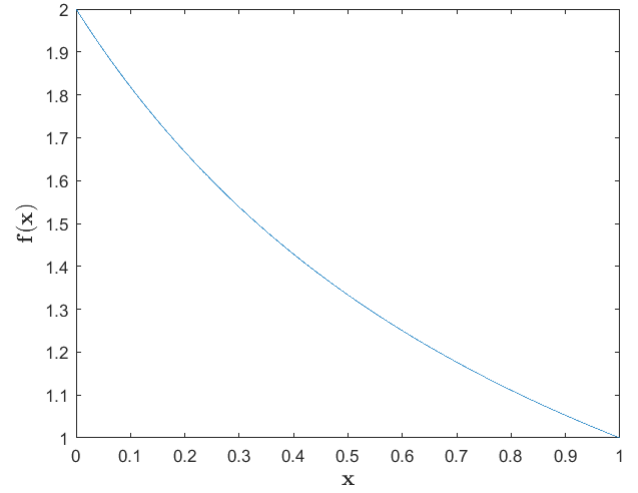
$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= a + b = 2 \\ f(1) &= a + b e = 1 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{cases} a = 2.581977 \\ b = -0.581977 \end{cases}$$
$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 2.581977 - 0.581977 e^x$$



c.

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= \frac{a}{b} = 2 \\ f(1) &= \frac{a}{b+1} = 1 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$$

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



2. Aşağıdaki veri kümeleri için  $L_i(x)$  Lagrange fonksiyonlarını bularak kuadratik (ikinci derece polinom) interpolasyonları bulunuz.

(a)  $\{(-2, -15), (-1, -8), (0, -3)\}$

(b)  $\{(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3)\}$

(c)  $\{(0, 1), (1, 1), (2, 1)\}$

**Çözüm:**

$$p_2(x) = y_0 L_0(x) + y_1 L_1(x) + y_2 L_2(x)$$

$$L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_k}{x_i - x_k}$$

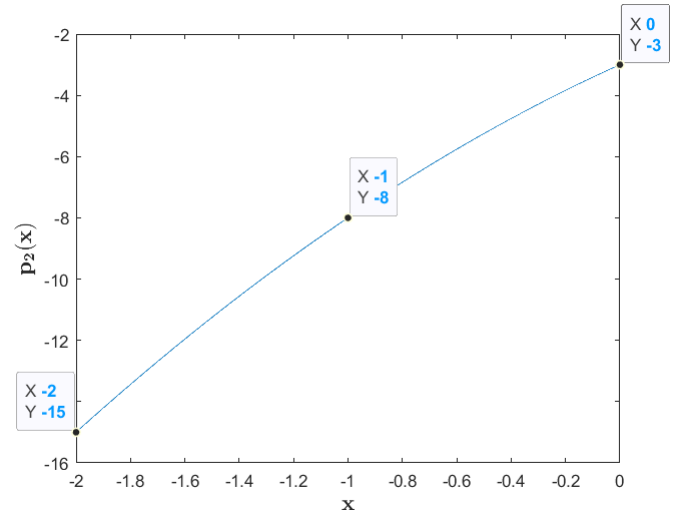
a.  $x_0 = -2, x_1 = -1, x_2 = 0, y_0 = -15, y_1 = -8, y_2 = -3.$

$$L_i(x) = \begin{cases} L_0(x) &= \frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_2)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)} = \frac{(x + 1)x}{(-2 + 1)(-2)} = \frac{x^2 + x}{2} \\ L_1(x) &= \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_2)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)} = \frac{(x + 2)x}{(-1 + 2)(-1)} = -x^2 - 2x \\ L_2(x) &= \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)} = \frac{(x + 2)(x + 1)}{2 \times 1} = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$p_2(x) = -15 \frac{(x^2 + x)}{2} - 8(-x^2 - 2x)$$

$$-3 \frac{(x^2 + 3x + 2)}{2}$$

$$p_2(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 3$$



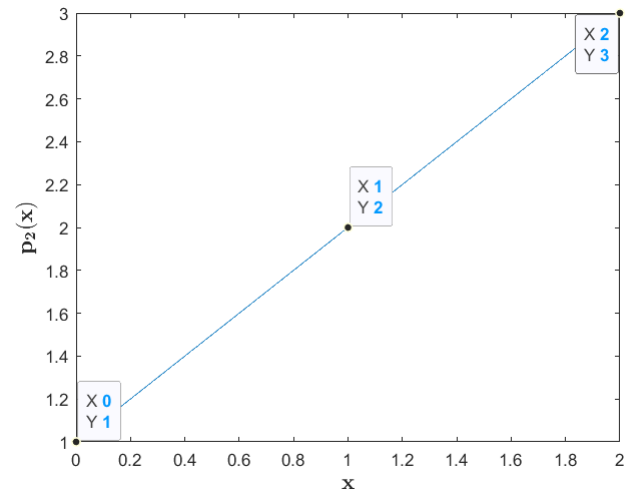
**b.**  $x_0 = 0, x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, y_0 = 1, y_1 = 2, y_2 = 3$ .

$$L_i(x) = \begin{cases} L_0(x) &= \frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_2)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)} = \frac{(x - 1)(x - 2)}{(-1)(-2)} = \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{2} \\ L_1(x) &= \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_2)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)} = \frac{x(x - 2)}{(1)(-1)} = -x^2 + 2x \\ L_2(x) &= \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)} = \frac{x(x - 1)}{2 \times 1} = \frac{x^2 - x}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$p_2(x) = \frac{(x^2 - 3x + 2)}{2} + 2(-x^2 + 2x)$$

$$+ 3 \frac{(x^2 - x)}{2}$$

$$p_2(x) = x + 1$$



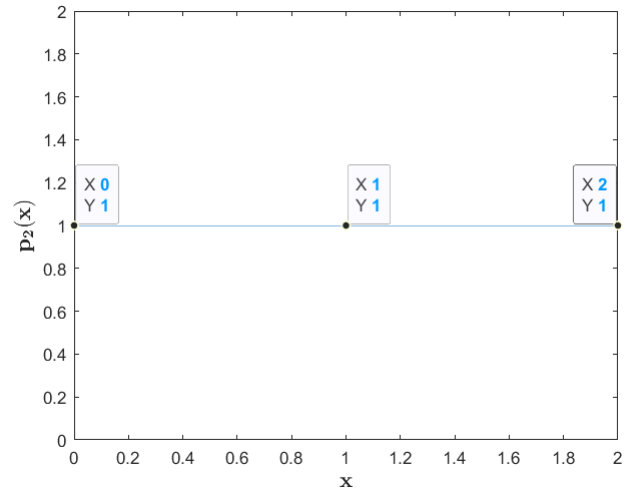
c.

$$x_0 = 0, x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, y_0 = 1, y_1 = 1, y_2 = 1.$$

$$L_i(x) = \begin{cases} L_0(x) &= \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(-1)(-2)} = \frac{x^2-3x+2}{2} \\ L_1(x) &= \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} = \frac{x(x-2)}{(1)(-1)} = -x^2+2x \\ L_2(x) &= \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} = \frac{x(x-1)}{2 \times 1} = \frac{x^2-x}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$p_2(x) = \frac{(x^2-3x+2)}{2} + (-x^2+2x) + \frac{(x^2-x)}{2}$$

$$p_2(x) = 1$$



3.  $f(x) = 1/(1+x)$  fonksiyonu ve  $x_0 = 0, x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2$  noktaları için

(a)  $f[x_0, x_1], f[x_1, x_2]$  ve  $f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$  bölünmüş farkları bulunuz.

(b) Newton bölünmüş farklar interpolasyon yöntemini uygulayarak  $p_2(x)$  kuadratik polinomunu bulunuz.

(c)  $[0, 2]$  aralığında  $p_2(x), f(x)$  ve  $f(x) - p_2(x)$  ifadelerinin grafiğini çizdiriniz.

**Çözüm:**

a.

$$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+k}] = \frac{f[x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}, \dots, x_{i+k}] - f[x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+k-1}]}{x_{i+k} - x_i}, \quad (f[x_i] = f(x_i))$$

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f[x_1] - f[x_0]}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{1/2 - 1}{1 - 0} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

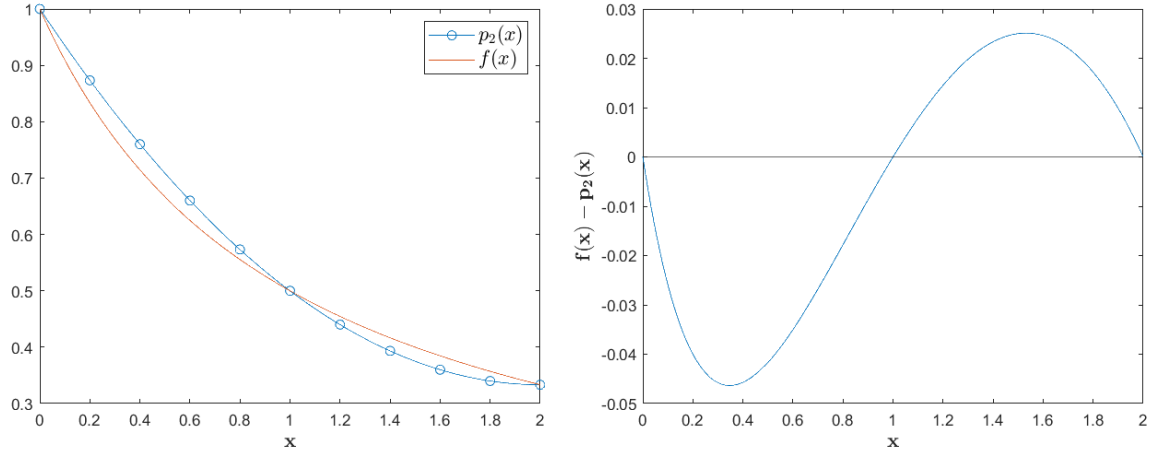
$$f[x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_2] - f[x_1]}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{1/3 - 1/2}{2 - 1} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0} = \frac{-1/6 + 1/2}{2 - 0} = \frac{1}{6}$$

**b.**

$$\begin{aligned} p_2(x) &= f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \\ &= 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x(x-1)}{6} = \frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{2x}{3} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

**c.**



4. Aşağıdaki gibi bir veri kümesi verilmiş olsun.

$x$	1	2	3	4	5
$y$	3	1	2	3	2

(a)  $l(x)$  parçalı lineer interpolasyon fonksiyonunu bulunuz.

(b)  $S(x)$  kübik şerit (spline) interpolasyon fonksiyonunu bulunuz.  $l(x)$ ,  $S(x)$  fonksiyonlarının grafiklerini birlikte çizdiriniz.

**Çözüm:**

**a.**

$$l(x) = p_1(x) = y_{i-1} \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i-1} - x_i} + y_i \frac{x - x_{i-1}}{x_i - x_{i-1}}, \quad x_{i-1} < x < x_i, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$n = 4, x_0 = 1, x_1 = 2, x_2 = 3, x_3 = 4, x_4 = 5, y_0 = 3, y_1 = 1, y_2 = 2, y_3 = 3, y_4 = 2.$$

$$l(x) = \begin{cases} y_0 \frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1} + y_1 \frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0} = 3 \frac{x-2}{1-2} + 1 \frac{x-1}{2-1}, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ y_1 \frac{x-x_2}{x_1-x_2} + y_2 \frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1} = 1 \frac{x-3}{2-3} + 2 \frac{x-2}{3-2}, & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ y_2 \frac{x-x_3}{x_2-x_3} + y_3 \frac{x-x_2}{x_3-x_2} = 2 \frac{x-4}{3-4} + 3 \frac{x-3}{4-3}, & 3 \leq x \leq 4 \\ y_3 \frac{x-x_4}{x_3-x_4} + y_4 \frac{x-x_3}{x_4-x_3} = 3 \frac{x-5}{4-5} + 2 \frac{x-4}{5-4}, & 4 \leq x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow l(x) = \begin{cases} -2x + 5, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x - 1, & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ x - 1, & 3 \leq x \leq 4 \\ -x + 7, & 4 \leq x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

**b.** Genel halde kübik şerit (spline) interpolasyon yöntemi için

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(x_i - x_{i-1})}{6} M_{i-1} + \frac{(x_{i+1} - x_{i-1})}{3} M_i + \frac{(x_{i+1} - x_i)}{6} M_{i+1} \\ &= \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i} - \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{x_i - x_{i-1}}, \quad (i = 2, 3, \dots, n-1) \end{aligned}$$

lineer denklem sistemi  $M_1 = M_n = 0$  varsayımı altında çözülür ve

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= \frac{(x_i - x)^3 M_{i-1} + (x - x_{i-1})^3 M_i}{6(x_i - x_{i-1})} + \frac{(x_i - x)y_{i-1} + (x - x_{i-1})y_i}{x_i - x_{i-1}} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{6}(x_i - x_{i-1})[(x_i - x)M_{i-1} + (x - x_{i-1})M_i], \quad x_{i-1} < x < x_i \end{aligned}$$

parçalı polinomu oluşturulur.

Verilen veri kümesinde  $n = 5$ ,  $x_1 = 1$ ,  $x_2 = 2$ ,  $x_3 = 3$ ,  $x_4 = 4$ ,  $x_5 = 5$ ,  $y_1 = 3$ ,  $y_2 = 1$ ,  $y_3 = 2$ ,  $y_4 = 3$  ve  $y_5 = 2$  olmak üzere

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{M_1}{6} + \frac{2M_2}{3} + \frac{M_3}{6} &= 3 \\ \frac{M_2}{6} + \frac{2M_3}{3} + \frac{M_4}{6} &= 0 \\ \frac{M_3}{6} + \frac{2M_4}{3} + \frac{M_5}{6} &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

lineer denklem sistemi elde edilir.  $M_1 = M_5 = 0$  varsayımı yapılırsa sistem

$$\frac{2M_2}{3} + \frac{M_3}{6} = 3 \quad (a)$$

$$\frac{M_2}{6} + \frac{2M_3}{3} + \frac{M_4}{6} = 0 \quad (b)$$

$$\frac{M_3}{6} + \frac{2M_4}{3} = -2 \quad (c)$$

3 bilinmeyenli 3 denkleme dönüşür.

$$(-1/4) \times (a) + (b) + (-1/4) \times (c) \Rightarrow -\frac{M_3}{24} + \frac{2M_3}{3} - \frac{M_3}{24} = -\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_3 = -\frac{3}{7}$$

$$M_3 \rightarrow (a) \Rightarrow M_2 = \frac{129}{28}$$

$$M_3 \rightarrow (c) \Rightarrow M_4 = -\frac{81}{28}$$

$S(x)$  parçalı polinomun ifadesi MATLAB programı kullanılarak elde edilebilir. Bunun için ilk önce her bir parçanın polinomu sembolik olarak bulunduktan sonra polinomların kat-sayılarına ulaşılabilir.

```
% calSx.m
clearvars;
format long

xi = [1 2 3 4 5]; yi = [3 1 2 3 2]; Mi = [0 129/28 -3/7 -81/28 0];
n = 5; S = sym('S',[1 n-1]); syms x;

for i=2:n
    S(i-1)=((xi(i)-x)^3*Mi(i-1)+(x-xi(i-1))^3*Mi(i))/(6*(xi(i)-xi(i-1)))...
        + ((xi(i)-x)*yi(i-1)+(x-xi(i-1))*yi(i))/(xi(i)-xi(i-1))...
        - (1/6)*(xi(i)-xi(i-1))*((xi(i)-x)*Mi(i-1)+(x-xi(i-1))*Mi(i));

    disp([i-1 , coeffs(S(i-1))]);
end
```

```
>> calSx
[1, 5, -13/28, -129/56, 43/56]

[2, 125/7, -79/4, 411/56, -47/56]

[3, 44/7, -229/28, 195/56, -23/56]

[4, -356/7, 971/28, -405/56, 27/56]
```

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{43}{56}x^3 - \frac{129}{56}x^2 - \frac{13}{28}x + 5, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ -\frac{47}{56}x^3 + \frac{411}{56}x^2 - \frac{79}{4}x + \frac{125}{7}, & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ -\frac{23}{56}x^3 + \frac{195}{56}x^2 - \frac{229}{28}x + \frac{44}{7}, & 3 \leq x \leq 4 \\ \frac{27}{56}x^3 - \frac{405}{56}x^2 + \frac{971}{28}x - \frac{356}{7}, & 4 \leq x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

