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Praktikum metode numerik 3

1.metode lagrange

#SCRIPT

```
# Interpolasi Lagrange
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
#Membaca Jumlah titik data
```

```
n = int(input('Masukkan jumlah titik data: '))
```

```
# Membuat array ukuran n x n dan inist.
```

```
x = np.zeros((n))
```

```
y = np.zeros((n))
```

```
# Membaca titik data
```

```
print('Masukkan data x dan y: ')
```

```
for i in range(n):
```

```
    x[i] = float(input( 'x[' +str(i)+ ']='))
```

```
    y[i] = float(input( 'y[' +str(i)+ ']='))
```

```
#Membaca Interpolasi titik
```

```
xp = float(input('Masukkan x yang diinginkan: '))
```

```
#Inisiasi interpolasi
```

```
yp = 0
```

```
# Implementasi Interpolasi Lagrange
```

```
for i in range(n):
```

```
    p = 1
```

```
    for j in range(n):
```

```
        if i != j:
```

```
            p = p * (xp - x[j])/(x[i] - x[j])
```

```
    yp = yp + p * y[i]
```

```
#Displaying output
```

```
print('Nilai interpolasi untuk %.3f adalah %.3f.' % (xp, yp))
```

The screenshot shows a Google Colaboratory notebook titled "Haris himawan- 202010225264-metode lagrange". The code implements the Lagrange interpolation method. The output shows the user inputting 4 data points and a value to interpolate at (2.5), resulting in an interpolated value of 0.372.

```
yp = 0
# Implementasi Interpolasi Lagrange
for i in range(n):
    p = 1
    for j in range(n):
        if i != j:
            p = p * (xp - x[j]) / (x[i] - x[j])
    yp = yp + p * y[i]

#Displaying output
print('Nilai interpolasi untuk %.3f adalah %.3f.' % (xp, yp))

Masukkan jumlah titik data: 4
Masukkan data x dan y:
x[0]=1
y[0]=1
x[1]=2
y[1]=0.5
x[2]=3
y[2]=0.3
x[3]=4
y[3]=0.25
Masukkan x yang diinginkan: 2.5
Nilai interpolasi untuk 2.500 adalah 0.372.
```

2. Metode regresi linear

#script

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""MetodeRegresiLinear.py
```

```
Automatically generated by Colaboratory.
```

```
Original file is located at
```

```
https://colab.research.google.com/drive/lowu8NXWIar9NROWlCXzPQFuectzAzZs5
```

```
"""
```

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
df = pd.DataFrame([[1,1],[2,1.2],[3,1.8],[4,2.5],[5,3.6],[6,4.7],[7,6.6],
[8,9.1]])
```

```
df.columns = ['x', 'y']
x_train = df['x'].values[:,np.newaxis]
y_train = df['y'].values
lm = LinearRegression()
```

```
lm.fit(x_train,y_train) #fase training
```

```
print('Coefficent :' + str(lm.coef_))
print('intercept :' + str(lm.intercept_))
x_test = [[7],[8]] #data yang akan diprediksi
p = lm .predict(x_test) #fase prediksi
```

```

print('hasil prediksi :' + str(p)) #hasil prediksi

#prepare plot
pb = lm.predict(x_train)
dfc = pd.DataFrame({'x': df['x'], 'y': pb})
plt.scatter(df['x'], df['y'])
plt.plot(dfc['x'], dfc['y'], color='red', linewidth=2)
plt.xlabel('Dosis dalam mgr')
plt.ylabel('Berat dalam gr')
plt.show()

```

