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ECE 2214

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Numerical Methods and Discrete Mathematics Sessional

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Lab Report 11, 12 & 13: Implementing Taylor Series & Interpolation(Newton's Forward & Newton's Backward Method) in MATLAB

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Implementing & Plotting Taylor Series for Sine in MATLAB

Introduction

Taylor Series

The Taylor series is a way to represent a function as an infinite sum of terms calculated from the values of the function's derivatives at a specific point.

For a function $f(x)$ that is infinitely differentiable at a point a, the Taylor series expansion around a is given by:

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x - a)^2 + \frac{f'''(a)}{3!}(x - a)^3 + \ldots$$

For sine function, the taylor series is expanded as:

$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \ldots$$

Tools Used

- MATLAB R2021a - for writing and running code.

- MacTeX -LaTeXcompiler.

- VS Code with LaTeXworkshop extension as a text editor.

Process

Code for Taylor sine series:

1

Output

Figure 1: Taylor Sine Series ($-\pi \leq$ x $\leq \pi$)

Implementing Interpolation; Newton's Forward Method in MATLAB

Introduction

Interpolation, Newton's Forward Method

Newton's Forward Interpolation is a numerical technique used for interpolating or estimating the value of a function between given data points. It belongs to the category of polynomial interpolation methods and is particularly useful when dealing with equally spaced data points.

The method involves constructing a polynomial of degree n that passes through $n+1$ equally spaced data points. It approximates the value of the function at an intermediate point within the range of the given data. The general form of the Newton's Forward Interpolation polynomial is:

$$f(x) = P_n(x) = f(x_0) + \Delta y_0 \cdot P_1(u) + \Delta^2 y_0 \cdot P_2(u) + \ldots$$

Here, $P_n(x)$ is the polynomial of degree n used for interpolation, $f(x_0)$ represents the value of the function at the starting point x_0, Δy_0 denotes the first forward difference, $\Delta^2 y_0$ signifies the second forward difference, and so on. The symbol u typically represents the normalized difference ratio $\frac{x-x_0}{h}$, where h is the common difference between the data points.

Tools Used

- MATLAB R2021a - for writing and running code.

- MacTeX - LaTeXcompiler.

- VS Code with LaTeXworkshop extension as a text editor.

Process

Code for Newton's Forward Interpolation:

1

Output

Figure 2: Newton's Forward Method

Implementing Interpolation; Newton's Backward Method in MATLAB

Introduction

Interpolation, Newton's Backward Method

Newton's Backward Interpolation is another numerical technique used for estimating the value of a function between given data points. Similar to Newton's Forward Interpolation, it falls under the category of polynomial interpolation methods and is particularly useful for equally spaced data points.

The general form of the Newton's Backward Interpolation polynomial is:

$$f(x) = P_n(x) = f(x_n) + \Delta y_{n-1} \cdot P_1(u) + \Delta^2 y_{n-2} \cdot P_2(u) + \ldots$$

Here, $P_n(x)$ is the polynomial of degree n used for interpolation, $f(x_n)$ represents the value of the function at the last point x_n, Δy_{n-1} denotes the first backward difference, $\Delta^2 y_{n-2}$ signifies the second backward difference, and so on. The symbol u typically represents the normalized difference ratio $\frac{x-x_n}{h}$, where h is the common difference between the data points.

Tools Used

- MATLAB R2021a - for writing and running code.

- MacTeX -LaTeX compiler.

- VS Code with LaTeX workshop extension as a text editor.

Process

Code for Newton's Backward Interpolation:

[1]

Output

Figure 3: Newton's Backward Method

Functions

The functions used to do the three methods in MATLAB are as such with brief description of each of them:

These function are the newly learned ones for these experiments.