```
exercise3 (Score: 9.0 / 9.0)

1. Test cell (Score: 2.0 / 2.0)

2. Test cell (Score: 1.0 / 1.0)

3. Test cell (Score: 2.0 / 2.0)

4. Test cell (Score: 2.0 / 2.0)

5. Test cell (Score: 2.0 / 2.0)
```

# Lab 3

- 1. 提交作業之前,建議可以先點選上方工具列的Kernel,再選擇Restart & Run All,檢查一下是否程式跑起來都沒有問題,最後記得儲存。
- 2. 請先填上下方的姓名(name)及學號(stduent\_id)再開始作答,例如:

```
name = "我的名字"
student id= "B06201000"
```

- 3. 演算法的實作可以參考lab-3 (https://yuanyuyuan.github.io/itcm/lab-3.html), 有任何問題歡迎找助教詢問。
- 4. Deadline: 10/30(Wed.)

```
In [1]:
```

```
name = "馬宗儀"
student_id = "b06201006"
```

# **Exercise 3**

# The price (in euros) of a magazine has changed as follows:

```
        Nov. 87
        Dec. 88
        Nov. 90
        Jan. 93
        Jan. 95
        Jan. 96
        Nov. 96
        Nov. 00

        4.5
        5.0
        6.0
        6.5
        7.0
        7.5
        8.0
        8.0
```

# 1. Use the interpolating polynomial of \*degree 7\* to estimate the price in February 1989, in April 1998 and in November 2002.

## Part 0. Import libraries.

```
In [2]:
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

## Part 1. Define the polynomial interpolation function.

Please refer part of polynomial interpolation function in " lagrange.ipynb ".

```
In [3]:
```

```
def lagrange(points):
   # 請參考 hands-on 的 Largrange polynomial interpolation
   # ===== 請實做程式 =====
   def f_of_x(x):
       f x=0
       n=len(points)
       for i in range(n):
           x_i, y_i=points[i]
           def g(i,n):
               g_x=1
               for j in range(n):
                   if i!=j:
                       x_j, y_j=points[j]
                       g_x^*=(x-x_j)/float(x_i-x_j)
               return g x
           f x += y i *g(i,n)
       return f x
    return f of x
   # ==========
```

## In [4]:

```
interpolation_function (Top)

# Test
P = lagrange((
        (0, 0),
        (1, 1),
        (-1, 1)
))

print('P(2) =', P(2))

### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS
P = lagrange((
        (0, 0),
        (1, 1),
        (-1, 1)
))

assert P(0) == 0, 'P(0) is wrong!'
assert P(1) == 1, 'P(1) is wrong!'
assert P(-2) == 4, 'P(-2) is wrong!'
assert P(3) == 9, 'P(3) is wrong!'
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

P(2) = 4.0

# Part 2. Transfer data to input points (x: dates, y: prices).

#### In [5]:

```
In [6]:
```

```
points_date

print('points:', points)

### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS

data = np.ndarray.flatten(np.array(points))
prices = [4.5, 5., 6., 6.5, 7., 7.5, 8.]

assert len(data) == 16, 'points is wrong!'
assert np.sum(np.isin(data, prices)) == 8, 'Wrong prices in points!'

### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

points: ((87.8333333333333, 4.5), (88.9166666666667, 5.0), (90.833333333333, 6.0), (93, 6.5), (95, 7.0), (96, 7.5), (96.833333333333, 8.0), (100.833333333333, 8.0))

## Part 3-1. Estimate the price in February 1989.

#### In [7]:

#### In [8]:

```
Feb_1989

print("My estimated price in February 1989 is", estimated_price)

### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS

assert abs(estimated_price - 5.09) < 5e-2, 'Estimated price is wrong!'

### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

My estimated price in February 1989 is 5.095083945259736

# Part 3-2. Estimate the price in April 1998.

#### In [9]:

#### In [10]:

```
April_1998 (Top)

print("My estimated price in April 1998 is", estimated_price)

### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS

assert abs(estimated_price - 8.67) < 5e-2, 'Estimated price is wrong!'

### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

My estimated price in April 1998 is 8.676742602621617

## Part 3-3. Estimate the price in November 2002.