

# Numerical Analysis, Fall 2018

## Solution of Homework 3

Provided by Cai Daheng & Fu Min

### Question 1

Write a computer code in JULIA, Matlab, Python, or C++, which returns a natural spline that interpolates the function  $f : [x_0; x_N] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  at the equidistant points

$$x_i = x_0 + h_i \text{ with } h = \frac{x_N - x_0}{N}$$

**Solution:**

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```
def natural_cubic_spline(n, x , a ):  
  
    A = np.zeros(n);  
    l = np.zeros(n+1)  
    c = np.zeros(n+1)  
    z = np.zeros(n+1)  
    u = np.zeros(n)  
    b = np.zeros(n)  
    d = np.zeros(n)  
    # Step 1  
    h = (x[n] - x[0])/n  
    # Step 2  
    for i in range( 1 , n ):  
        A[i] = 3 * (a[i + 1] - a[i]) / h - 3 * (a[i] - a[i - 1]) / h  
    # Step 3  
    l[0] = 1  
    u[0] = 0  
    z[0] = 0  
    #Step 4  
    for i in range( 1 , n ):  
        l[i] = 2 * (x[i + 1] - x[i - 1]) - h * u[i - 1]  
        u[i] = h / l[i]  
        z[i] = (A[i] - h * z[i - 1]) / l[i]  
    # step 5  
    l[n] = 1  
    z[n] = 0
```

```

c[n] = 0
# Step 6
for j in range(n):
    c[n-1-j] = z[n-1-j] - u[n-1-j] * c[n-j];
    b[n-1-j] = (a[n-j] - a[n-1-j]) / h - h * (c[n-j] + 2 * c[n-1-j]) / 3
    d[n-1-j] = (c[n-j] - c[n-1-j]) / (3 * h)
return b,c,d

def S(x,a,b,c,d,indx):
return a + b*(x-endx) + c * (x-endx)**2 + d * (x - endx)**3

```

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## Question 2

Use your computer code from the first exercise in order to compute a natural spline of the function

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

on the interval  $[x_0; x_N] = [-5; 5]$ . You may set  $N = 10$ . Plot the function  $f$  as well as the natural spline that interpolates  $f$ .

**Solution:**

---

```

def f1(x):
return 1.0 / (1.0 + x**2)
#problem 2
x1 = np.arange(-5,6)
n1 = len(x1)-1
a1 = f1(x1)
xx1 = np.linspace(-5, 5, 100)
b1,c1,d1 = natural_cubic_spline(n1, x1 , a1)
# Plot
fig = plt.figure(1)
axes = fig.add_subplot(1, 1, 1)
axes.plot(x1, a1, 'ko',label="data")
axes.plot(xx1, f1(xx1), 'k',label="True f(x)")
for i in range(10):
    xx = np.linspace(x1[i], x1[i+1], 50)
    axes.plot(xx, S(xx,a1[i],b1[i],c1[i],d1[i],x1[i]),label="$S_{%s}(x)$" %
        i)
axes.set_title(" natural Cubic Splines - f(x) = 1/(1+x^2)")
axes.set_xlabel("x")
axes.set_ylabel("y")
axes.set_xlim([-6.0, 6.0])
axes.set_ylim([0, 1.5])
axes.legend(loc = 0)
plt.show()

```

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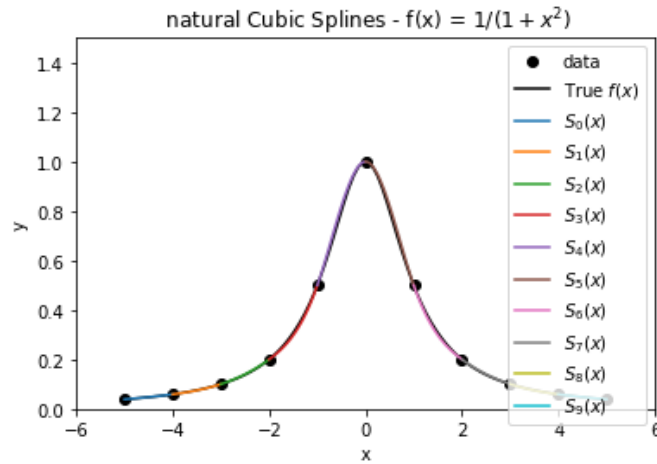


Figure 1:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$  and the corresponding natural spline  $p(x)$

### Question 3

Use your compute code to compute a natural spline of the function

$$f(x) = x^2$$

on the interval  $[x_0; x_N] = [0, 1]$  with  $x = 10$ . What is the exact value for the integral

$$\int_0^1 [f''(x)]^2 dx = ?$$

Also compute the value

$$\int_0^1 [p''(x)]^2 dx = ?$$

for the interpolating spline. Explain how you compute this integral numerically. Which value is bigger,  $\int_0^1 [f''(x)]^2 dx$  or  $\int_0^1 [p''(x)]^2 dx$ ?

**Solution:**

#### Part A

---

```
def f2(x):
    return x**2
#problem 3
x2 = np.arange(0,1.1,0.1)
n2 = len(x2)-1
a2 = f2(x2)
xx2 = np.linspace(0, 1, 100)
```

```

b2,c2,d2 = natural_cubic_spline(n2, x2 , a2)
# Plot
fig = plt.figure(2)
axes = fig.add_subplot(1, 1, 1)

axes.plot(x2, a2, 'ko',label="data")
axes.plot(xx2, f2(xx2), 'k',label="True $f(x)$")
for i in range(10):
xx = np.linspace(x2[i], x2[i+1], 50)
axes.plot(xx, S(xx,a2[i],b2[i],c2[i],d2[i],x2[i]),label="$S_{\{s\}}(x)$" %
i)
axes.set_title(" natural Cubic Splines - f(x) = $x^2$")
axes.set_xlabel("x")
axes.set_ylabel("y")
axes.set_xlim([0, 1])
axes.set_ylim([0, 1.5])
axes.legend(loc = 0)
plt.show()

```

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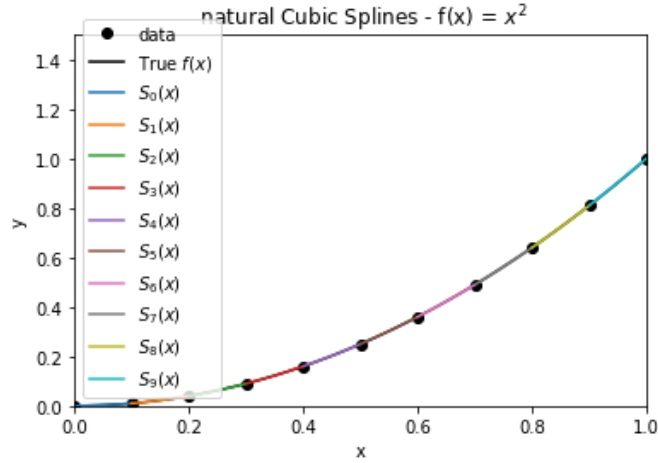


Figure 2:  $f(x) = x^2$  and the corresponding natural spline  $p(x)$

## Part B

For the function  $f(x) = x^2$ , we have  $f''(x) = 2 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 [f''(x)]^2 dx = 4$ .  
For the function  $p(x)$ , we have:

$$[p''(x)]^2 = 4c_i^2 + 24c_id_i(x - x_i) + 36d_i^2(x - x_i)^2,$$

for  $x \in [x_i, x_i + 1], i = 0, \dots, N - 1$ , yielding

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 [p''(x)]^2 dx &= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} [p''(x)]^2 dx \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} [4c_i^2(x_{i+1} - x_i) + 12c_i d_i (x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 + 12d_i^2 (x_{i+1} - x_i)^3] \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} [4c_i^2 h + 12c_i d_i h^2 + 12d_i^2 h^3], \end{aligned}$$

where  $h = x_{i+1} - x_i$ . By using the code, we have  $\int_0^1 [p''(x)]^2 dx = 3.769061$  is smaller than  $f(x) = 4$ . The corresponding parameters are shown as follows.

j	$x_j$	$a_j$	$b_j$	$c_j$	$d_j$
0	0	0	0.0577348	0	4.22652
1	0.1	0.01	0.18453	1.26796	-1.1326
2	0.2	0.04	0.404144	0.928177	0.303867
3	0.3	0.09	0.598895	1.01934	-0.0828729
4	0.4	0.16	0.800276	0.994475	0.0276243
5	0.5	0.25	1	1.00276	-0.0276243
6	0.6	0.36	1.19972	0.994475	0.0828729
7	0.7	0.49	1.4011	1.01934	-0.303867
8	0.8	0.64	1.59586	0.928177	1.1326
9	0.9	0.81	1.81547	1.26796	-4.22652
10	1	1			

There is another code for this homework, written in matlab, shown in “matlab\_code.zip”.