

Computational Methods in Physics (PHY 365)

FA23

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Lab 6

Lagrange form

Write a MATLAB program to interpolate the following data

| | | | |
|------|---|----|-----|
| x | 1 | -4 | 0 |
| f(x) | 3 | 13 | -23 |

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■ Given data

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data_x = [1, -4, 0];
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```
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```

- The basis polynomials

```
syms x
```

Lagrange form

```
for i = 1 : length(data_x)
    x_i = data_x(i);
    my_prod = 1;
    for j = 1 : length(data_x)
        x_j = data_x(j);
        if j ~= i
            my_prod = my_prod * (x - x_j) / (x_i - x_j);
        end
    end
    basis_poly(i) = my_prod;
end
```

Lagrange form

■ Lagrange polynomial

```
lagrange_poly = 0;
```

```
for k = 1 : length(data_x)
```

```
    lagrange_poly = lagrange_poly + basis_poly(k) *  
    data_y(k);
```

```
end
```

```
lagrange_poly_simp = simplify(lagrange_poly);
```

```
disp ( [ 'The required Lagrange polynomial is ',  
char(lagrange_poly_simp) ] )
```

Lagrange form

■ Plotting

```
fplot(basis_poly , [min(data_x) , max(data_x) ] ,  
      'linewidth' , 2)
```

```
figure
```

```
fplot(lagrange_poly, [min(data_x) , max(data_x) ] , 'b -  
-')
```

```
hold on
```

```
plot(data_x , data_y , 'r*')
```

```
hold off
```


Lagrange form

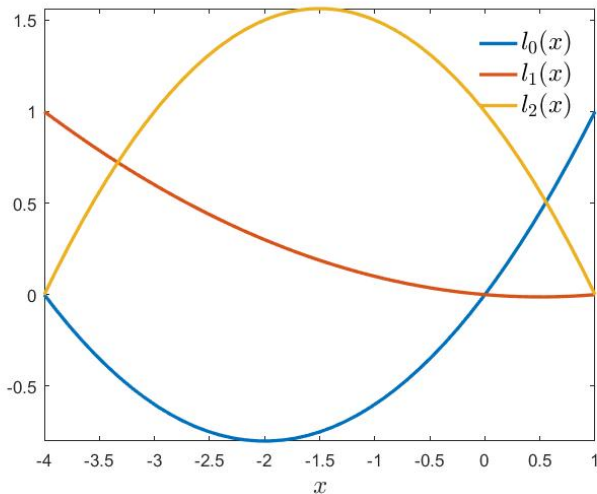


Figure: The basis polynomials

Lagrange form

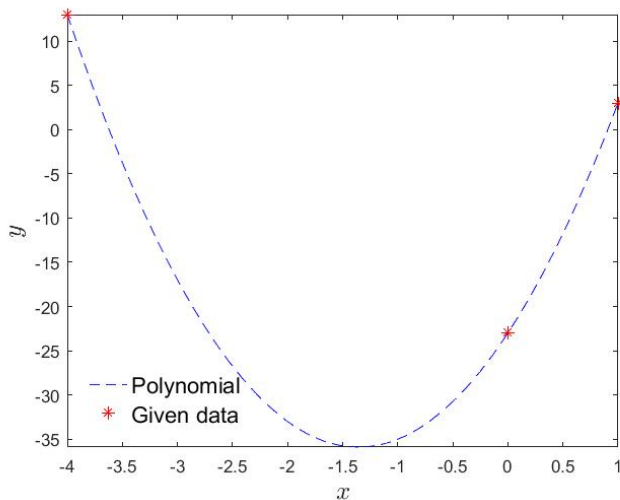


Figure: Lagrange polynomial

MATLAB's `interp1` function

- `vq = interp1(x , v , xq)` returns interpolated values of a 1-D function at specific query points using **linear** interpolation.
 - ◇ **Vector** `x` contains the sample points.
 - ◇ **Vector** `v` contains the corresponding values, $v(x)$.
 - ◇ **Vector** `xq` contains the coordinates of the query points.

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- `vq = interp1(x , v , xq , method)` specifies an **alternative** interpolation method.

MATLAB's `interp1` function

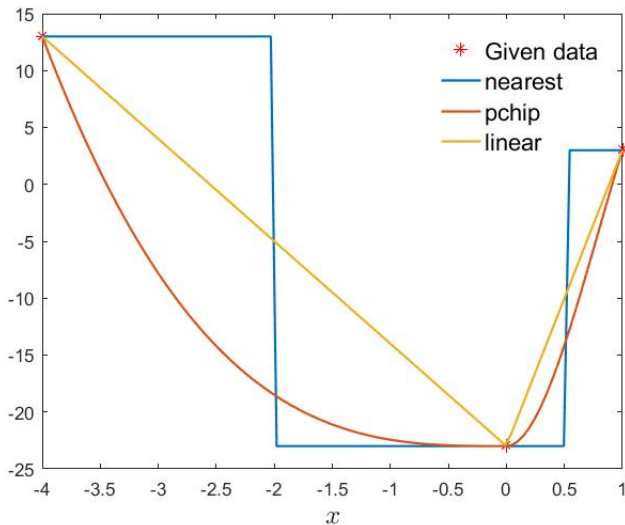
- `vq = interp1(x , v , xq)` returns interpolated values of a 1-D function at specific query points using **linear** interpolation.
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 - ◇ **Vector** `xq` contains the coordinates of the query points.
- `vq = interp1(x , v , xq , method)` specifies an **alternative** interpolation method.
- `vq = interp1(x , v , xq , method , extrapolation)` specifies a strategy for extrapolation of data.
 - ◇ Set extrapolation to 'extrap' when you want to use the method algorithm for extrapolation.
 - ◇ Alternatively, a scalar value can be specified, in which case, `interp1` returns that value for all points outside the domain of `x`.

MATLAB's `interp1` function

| Method | Description |
|----------|---|
| linear | Linear interpolation. The interpolated value at a query point is based on linear interpolation of the values at neighboring grid points in each respective dimension. This is the default interpolation method. |
| nearest | Nearest neighbor interpolation. The interpolated value at a query point is the value at the nearest sample grid point. |
| next | Next neighbor interpolation. The interpolated value at a query point is the value at the next sample grid point. |
| previous | Previous neighbor interpolation. The interpolated value at a query point is the value at the previous sample grid point. |

MATLAB's `interp1` function

| Method | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>pchip</code> | Shape-preserving piecewise cubic interpolation. The interpolated value at a query point is based on a shape-preserving piecewise cubic interpolation of the values at neighboring grid points. |
| <code>cubic</code> | Same as 'pchip'. The behavior of <code>interp1(...,'cubic')</code> will change in a future release. In a future release, this method will perform cubic convolution. |
| <code>spline</code> | Spline interpolation using not-a-knot end conditions. The interpolated value at a query point is based on a cubic interpolation of the values at neighboring grid points in each respective dimension. |

MATLAB's `interp1` function

MATLAB's `interp2` function

- `Vq = interp2(X , Y , V , Xq , Yq)` returns interpolated values of a function of two variables at specific query points using **linear** interpolation.
 - ◇ The results always pass through the original sampling of the function.
 - ◇ `X` and `Y` contain the coordinates of the sample points.
 - ◇ `V` contains the corresponding function values at each sample point.
 - ◇ `Xq` and `Yq` contain the coordinates of the query points.

MATLAB's interp2 function

- $V_q = \text{interp2}(X, Y, V, X_q, Y_q)$ returns interpolated values of a function of two variables at specific query points using **linear** interpolation.
 - ◇ The results always pass through the original sampling of the function.
 - ◇ X and Y contain the coordinates of the sample points.
 - ◇ V contains the corresponding function values at each sample point.
 - ◇ X_q and Y_q contain the coordinates of the query points.
- $V_q = \text{interp2}(_, _, \text{method})$ specifies an alternative interpolation method.
 - ◇ 'nearest'.
 - ◇ 'cubic'.
 - ◇ 'spline'.

MATLAB's interp2 function

Write a MATLAB program to interpolate the surface $\sin(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ($-2 \leq x, y \leq 2$).

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- Given data

```
[X , Y] = meshgrid(-2 : 2);
```

```
R = sqrt(X .^2 + Y .^2);
```

```
V = sin(R) ./ R;
```

MATLAB's interp2 function

Write a MATLAB program to interpolate the surface $\sin\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right) / \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ($-2 \leq x, y \leq 2$).

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V = sin(R) ./ R;
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- The query points

```
[Xq , Yq] = meshgrid(-2 : 0.2 : 2);
```

MATLAB's interp2 function

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V = sin(R) ./ R;
```

- The query points

```
[Xq , Yq] = meshgrid(-2 : 0.2 : 2);
```

- The interp2 function

```
interp2_poly_1 = interp2(X , Y , V, Xq , Yq);
```

MATLAB's interp2 function

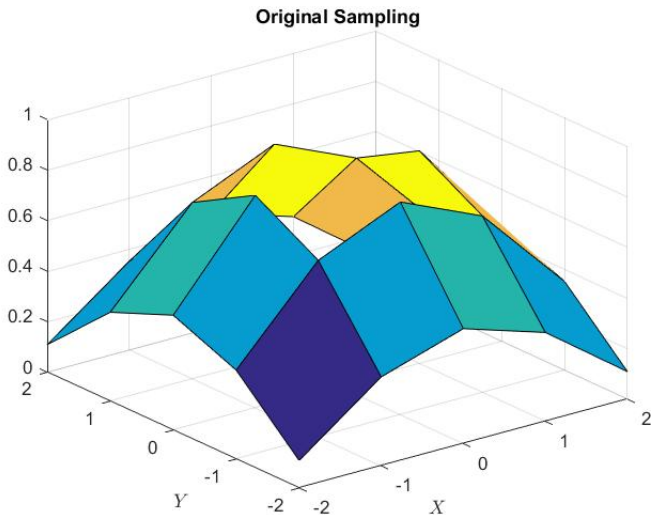
- Plotting

```
surf(X , Y , V)
```

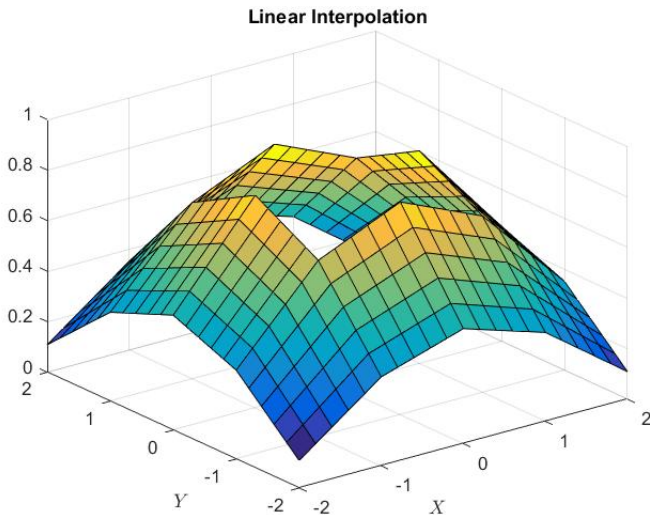
```
figure
```

```
surf(Xq , Yq , interp2_poly_1)
```

MATLAB's interp2 function



MATLAB's interp2 function



MATLAB's `interp3` function

- $V_q = \text{interp3}(X, Y, Z, V, X_q, Y_q, Z_q)$ returns interpolated values of a function of three variables at specific query points using linear interpolation.
 - ◇ The results always pass through the original sampling of the function.
 - ◇ X , Y , and Z contain the coordinates of the sample points.
 - ◇ V contains the corresponding function values at each sample point.
 - ◇ X_q , Y_q , and Z_q contain the coordinates of the query points.

MATLAB's `interp3` function

- `Vq = interp3(X , Y , Z , V , Xq , Yq , Zq)` returns interpolated values of a function of three variables at specific query points using linear interpolation.
 - ◇ The results always pass through the original sampling of the function.
 - ◇ `X`, `Y`, and `Z` contain the coordinates of the sample points.
 - ◇ `V` contains the corresponding function values at each sample point.
 - ◇ `Xq`, `Yq`, and `Zq` contain the coordinates of the query points.
- `Vq = interp3(__ , method)` specifies an alternative interpolation method.
 - ◇ 'nearest'.
 - ◇ 'cubic'.
 - ◇ 'spline'.

MATLAB's spline function

- `s = spline(x , y , xq)` returns a vector of interpolated values `s` corresponding to the query points in `xq`.
 - ◇ The values of `s` are determined by cubic spline interpolation of `x` and `y`.

MATLAB's spline function

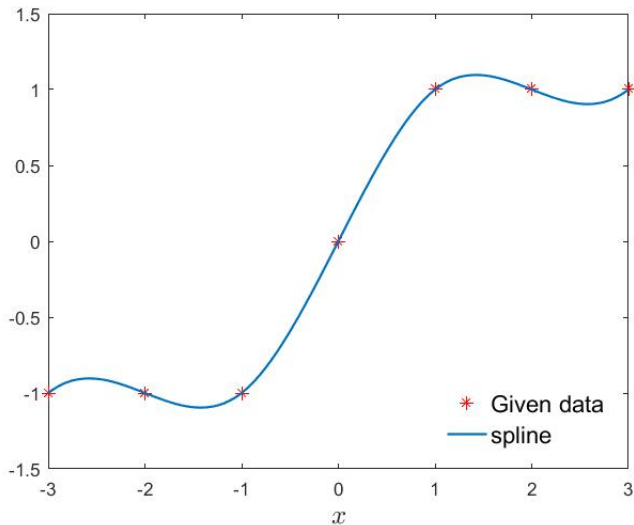
- `s = spline(x , y , xq)` returns a vector of interpolated values `s` corresponding to the query points in `xq`.
 - ◇ The values of `s` are determined by cubic spline interpolation of `x` and `y`.
- `pp = spline(x , y)` returns a piecewise polynomial structure for use by `ppval` and the spline utility `unmkpp`.

MATLAB's spline function

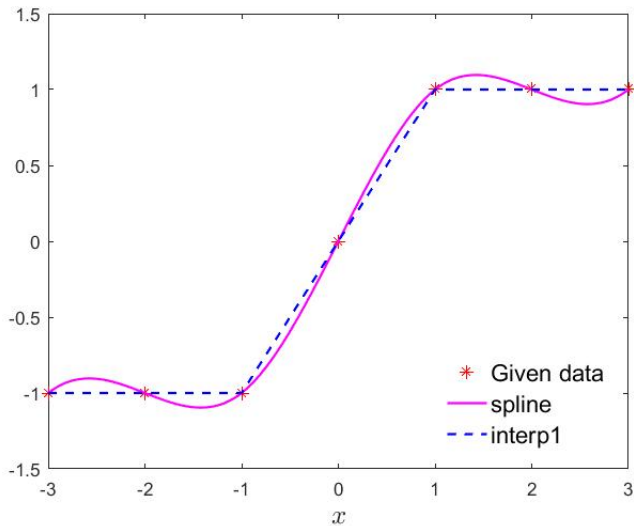
Use the spline function to interpolate the following data

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|
| x | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| y | -1 | -1 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

MATLAB's spline function



MATLAB's spline function



References

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lagrange_polynomial
- <https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/interp1.html>
- <https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/interp2.html>
- <https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/interp3.html>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spline_interpolation
- <https://towardsdatascience.com/numerical-interpolation-natural-cubic-spline-52c1157b98ac>
- <https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/spline.html>