

# CHAPTER FOUR

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Interpolation and Polynomial Approximation

# Objectives

- Newton Polynomials

# Newton Polynomials

- Recursive Pattern

$$P_1(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - x_0)$$

$$P_2(x) = \underbrace{a_0 + a_1(x - x_0)}_{P_1(x)} + a_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

$$P_3(x) = \underbrace{a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + a_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1)}_{P_2(x)} + a_3(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

# Newton Polynomials

$$P_N(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + \dots + a_N(x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{N-1})$$



Newton Polynomials


$$P_N(x) = P_{N-1}(x) + a_N(x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{N-1})$$

# Newton Polynomials

$$P_1(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - x_0)$$

$$P_1(x_0) = a_0 + a_1(x_0 - x_0) = a_0 = f(x_0)$$

$$P_1(x_1) = a_0 + a_1(x_1 - x_0) = f(x_0) + a_1(x_1 - x_0) = f(x_1)$$



$$a_1 = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$$

# Newton Polynomials

$$P_2(x_2) = a_0 + a_1(x_2 - x_0) + a_2(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1) = f(x_2)$$

$$a_2 = \frac{f(x_2) - a_0 - a_1(x_2 - x_0)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_0) - \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}(x_2 - x_0)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)}$$


$$a_2 = \frac{\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} - \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}}{x_2 - x_0} = \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0}$$

Divided Difference

# Divided Difference

$$f[x_k] = f(x_k)$$

$$f[x_{k-1}, x_k] = \frac{f[x_k] - f[x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_{k-1}}$$

$$f[x_{k-2}, x_{k-1}, x_k] = \frac{f[x_{k-1}, x_k] - f[x_{k-2}, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_{k-2}}$$

$$f[x_{k-3}, x_{k-2}, x_{k-1}, x_k] = \frac{f[x_{k-2}, x_{k-1}, x_k] - f[x_{k-3}, x_{k-2}, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_{k-3}}$$

$$a_k = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k]$$

# Divided Difference

$$f[x_0] = f(x_0)$$

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f[x_1] - f[x_0]}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2, x_3] - f[x_0, x_1, x_2]}{x_3 - x_0}$$



# Divided Difference Table

$x_k$	$f[x_k]$	$f[x_{k-1}, x_k]$	$f[x_{k-2}, x_{k-1}, x_k]$	$f[x_{k-3}, \dots, x_k]$	$f[x_{k-4}, \dots, x_k]$
$x_0$	$f[x_0]$				
$x_1$	$f[x_1]$	$f[x_0, x_1]$			
$x_2$	$f[x_2]$	$f[x_1, x_2]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$		
$x_3$	$f[x_3]$	$f[x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$	
$x_4$	$f[x_4]$	$f[x_3, x_4]$	$f[x_2, x_3, x_4]$	$f[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$	$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_4]$

# Divided Difference Table

$x_k$	$f[x_k]$	$f[x_{k-1}, x_k]$	$f[x_{k-2}, x_{k-1}, x_k]$	$f[x_{k-3}, \dots, x_k]$	$f[x_{k-4}, \dots, x_k]$
$x_0$	$a_0$ $f[x_0]$				
$x_1$	$f[x_1]$	$a_1$ $f[x_0, x_1]$			
$x_2$	$f[x_2]$	$f[x_1, x_2]$	$a_2$ $f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$	$a_3$	
$x_3$	$f[x_3]$	$f[x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$	$a_4$
$x_4$	$f[x_4]$	$f[x_3, x_4]$	$f[x_2, x_3, x_4]$	$f[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$	$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_4]$

# Newton Polynomials - Example

- Let  $f(x) = x^3 - 4x$ , construct divided-difference table based on the nodes:  $x_0 = 1, x_1 = 2, x_2 = 3, x_3 = 4, x_4 = 5$ , and  $x_5 = 6$

$x_k$	$f[x_k]$	1 <sup>st</sup> Divided difference	2 <sup>nd</sup> Divided difference	3 <sup>rd</sup> Divided difference	4 <sup>th</sup> Divided difference	5 <sup>th</sup> Divided difference
$x_0 = 1$	-3					
$x_1 = 2$	0	3				
$x_2 = 3$	15	15	6			
$x_3 = 4$	48	33	9	1		
$x_4 = 5$	105	57	12	1	0	
$x_5 = 6$	192	87	15	1	0	0

# Newton Polynomials – Example (Cont'd)

- Find Newton Polynomial  $P_3(x)$  based on  $x_0 = 1, x_1 = 2, x_2 = 3, x_3 = 4, x_4 = 5$ , and  $x_5 = 6$

From divided- difference table we have:  $a_0 = -3, a_1 = 3, a_2 = 6, a_3 = 1$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} P_3(x) &= a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + a_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1) + a_3(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \\ &= -3 + 3(x - 1) + 6(x - 1)(x - 2) + 1(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3) \end{aligned}$$

# References

- [1] Mathews J. H. and Fink K. D. (1999). Numerical Methods using MATLAB, NJ: Prentice Hall

