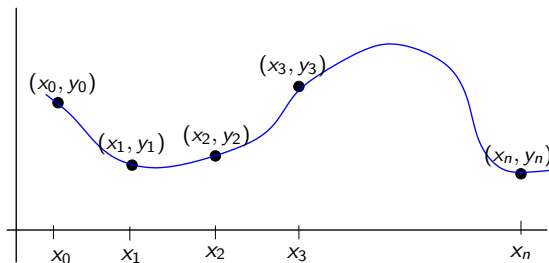


MA378: §1 Interpolation

§1.1 Introduction to Interpolation

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1.1 Introduction

Suppose that we have a two sets of $n + 1$ real numbers:

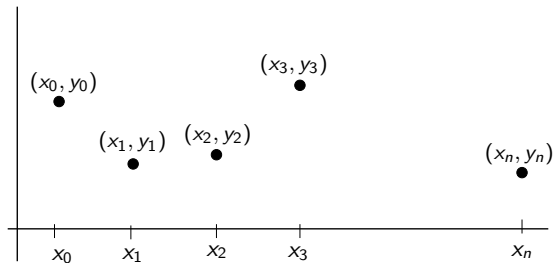
- ▶ $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^n$, which are *strictly* increasing, meaning that $x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n$
- ▶ and $\{y_i\}_{i=0}^n$.

Interpolation problems are of the form: *Find a function, p , that is continuous and defined on $[x_0, x_n]$, such that*

$$p(x_k) = y_k, \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

We say that p *interpolates* the points $(x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$.

1.1 Introduction



1.2 Why do this?

Why would one like to do this? There are several possibilities, including

- ▶ The points belong to an underlying, but unknown function, f . We wish to establish likely values of f at points other than x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n . The values of f may have been obtained from physical experiments, or numerical procedures (e.g., Newton's method for initial value problems). Or it may be that some values of the function are easily available. For example $2! = 2$, and $3! = 6$, but what about $2\frac{1}{2}!$ or $\pi!$?
- ▶ We may know the function, but prefer to work with an interpolant to it. For example, in order to estimate derivatives or integrals of a function.

Mathematics, from number theory to information theory, and nearly every aspect of numerical analysis, features many interpolation problem.

Elsewhere, the methods are used in fields ranging from aircraft design to computer animation.

The main reference for this section is Chapter 6 of Suli and Mayers, See also Lectures 18–20 of Stewart's *Afternotes on Numerical Analysis*.

1.3 Polynomial Interpolation

Definition 1.1

\mathcal{P}_n is the set of polynomials of degree less than or equal to n and real-valued coefficients, i.e., $p_n \in \mathcal{P}_n$ if

$$p_n(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n,$$

where $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$.

Examples:

1.3 Polynomial Interpolation

Exercise 1.3.1

Find out what a *vector space* is. Convince yourself that \mathcal{P}_n is a vector space.

It is particularly important to note that if p_n and q_n both belong to \mathcal{P}_n , then so too does their sum.

The Polynomial Interpolation Problem comes in two forms.

The Polynomial Interpolation Problem I (PIP1)

Given is set of points $x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n$, and a set of real numbers y_0, y_1, \dots, y_n , find $p_n \in \mathcal{P}_n$ such that

$$p_n(x_k) = y_k, \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

The Polynomial Interpolation Problem II (PIP2)

Given is set of points $x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n$, and a function $f : [x_0, x_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, find $p_n \in \mathcal{P}_n$ such that

$$p_n(x_k) = f(x_k), \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

Clearly PIP2 is just PIP1 with $y_k = f(x_k)$.

The questions that we must ask (and answer) are

- (i) Is there a solution to the polynomial interpolation problem.
- (ii) Is it unique?
- (iii) How do we find it?
- (iv) How accurate is it? If f is the underlying function (i.e., $f(x_k) = y_k$), can we find an upper bound for

$$\max_{x_0 \leq x \leq x_n} \{|f(x) - p_n(x)|\}?$$

1.4 Exercises

Exercise 1.4.1

Suppose that $p \in \mathcal{P}_m$ and $q \in \mathcal{P}_n$.

- (a) What is the maximum possible degree of $p + q$?
- (b) What is the minimum possible degree of $p - q$?
- (c) What is the maximum possible degree of pq ?

Exercise 1.4.2

Find out what a *vector space* is. Convince yourself that \mathcal{P}_n is a vector space.

1.4 Exercises

Exercise 1.4.3

- (a) Is it always possible to find a polynomial of degree 1 that interpolates the single point (x_0, y_0) ? If so, how many such polynomials are there? Explain your answer.
- (b) Is it always possible to find a polynomial of degree 1 that interpolates the two points (x_0, y_0) and (x_1, y_1) ? If so, how many such polynomials are there? Explain your answer.
- (c) Is it ever possible to find a polynomial of degree 1 that interpolates the three points (x_0, y_0) , (x_1, y_1) , and (x_2, y_2) ? If so, give an example.