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clear all;clc

## Given data points and function

```
t = linspace(0,2*pi,8);
f = @(t) (sin(t)).^2;
ft = f(t);
%*points where function needed to be evaluated
evaluatingpoints = linspace(0,2*pi,100);
```

## **Building Matrix**

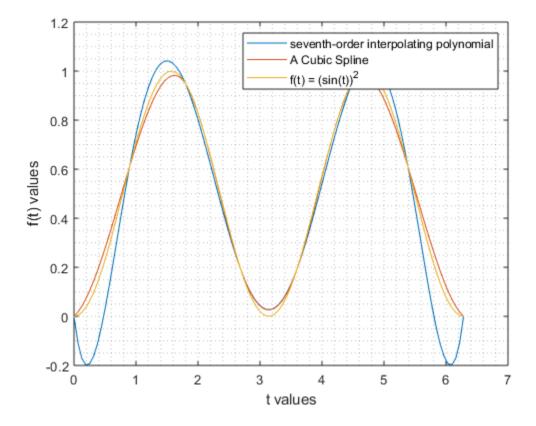
```
*construct a vandermond matrix. I got the following matrix.
% or else I can call a function to create a vandermond matrix
A = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0; 1 \ 0.8976 \ (0.8976).^2 \ (0.8976).^3 \ (0.8976).^4
 (0.8976).^5 (0.8976).^6 (0.8976).^7; 1 1.7952 (1.7952).^2 (1.7952).^3
 (1.7952).^4 (1.7952).^5 (1.7952).^6 (1.7952).^7;...
    1 2.6928 (2.6928).^2 (2.6928).^3 (2.6928).^4 (2.6928).^5
 (2.6928).^6 (2.6928).^7; 1 3.5904 (3.5904).^2 (3.5904).^3 (3.5904).^4
 (3.5904).^5 (3.5904).^6 (3.5904).^7;...
    1 4.4880 (4.4880).^2 (4.4880).^3 (4.4880).^4 (4.4880).^5
 (4.4880).^6 (4.4880).^7; 1 5.3856 (5.3856).^2 (5.3856).^3 (5.3856).^4
 (5.3856).^5 (5.3856).^6 (5.3856).^7;...
    1 6.2832 (6.2832).^2 (6.2832).^3 (6.2832).^4 (6.2832).^5
 (6.2832).^6 (6.2832).^7];
%Here B is the function values at the known points using the actual
%function
B = ((\sin(t)).^2)';
% now this is of the form AX = B where A is the vandermond equation.
After
% doing the X = A \setminus B we get the coeficients
coeficients = inv(A)*B;
% But the problem here is that the coefficients are in reverse order
% means they are from a0 al... an but we want to start with an. So I
% matlab builtin fliplr which basically accepts a row matrix and flips
 it.
```

```
% I converted it into a row matrix
coeficients = coeficients';

%Then used the fliplr function to obtained a polynomial
p = fliplr(coeficients);

%evaluated the obtained polynmial with the evaluating points
fvalues = polyval(p,evaluatingpoints);
```

## plot



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