#### In [1]:

```
import math
from typing import List
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
```

#### In [2]:

```
111111
1.) Write computer codes to compute the coefficients c 0, c 1,...,c n and to
evaluate the corresponding interpolation polynomial at an arbitrary point x.
Test your code and turn in a run of your test.
def newton_coefficients(x: List[float], f_x: List[float]):
   """Finds the coefficients for Newton's interpolation form.
   :param x: List of nodes.
   :param f x: List of values at x nodes.
   :return: List of coefficients used for Newton's interpolation polynomial.
   n = len(x)
   c = f x
   for k in range(1, n):
       for j in range (n - 1, k - 1, -1):
          c[j] = (c[j] - c[j - 1]) / (x[j] - x[j - k])
   return c
def interpolation_polynomial(x: float, x_j: List[float], c: List[float]):
   """Uses Horner-like scheme to create Newton's polynomial.
   :param x: Point to evaluate the polynomial at
   :param x j: List of nodes
   :param c: List of polynomial coefficients
    :return:
   n = len(c) - 1
   p = c[n]
   for j in range (n, 0, -1):
      p = (x - x_j[j - 1]) * p + c[j - 1]
   return p
```

## In [3]:

```
#Test your codes and turn in a run of your test.
print(" ----")
print("|Test your codes and turn in a run of your test.|")
print(" ----
x = [1, 3, 5, 8]
y = [1, 4, 16, 32]
coeffs = newton coefficients(x, y)
print (coeffs)
print(interpolation polynomial(7, x, coeffs))
# consider f(x) = xe^{-x^{2}} for x in [-1, 1]
# with nodes x_j = -1 + j(2/10) for j = 0, 1, ..., 100
print("\n\n -----
print("|Consider f(x) = xe^{-x^2}) for x in [-1, 1] with nodes x j = -1 + j(2/10) for j = 0, 1, ..., 1
00|")
print("
f = lambda x: x * math.e ** ((-x) ** 2)
x_j = [-1 + j * (2 / 10) for j in range(11)]
f x = [f(x) \text{ for } x \text{ in } x_j]
p 10 coeffs = newton_coefficients(x_j, f_x)
print(p 10 coeffs)
# evaluate p 10 coeffs(x) at points x^{bar} = -1 + j(2/10) for j = 0, 1, ..., 100
```

|Test your codes and turn in a run of your test.|

[1, 1.5, 1.125, -0.17976190476190476] 28.37142857142857

\_\_\_\_\_

|Consider f(x) = xe^{-x^{2}} for x in [-1, 1] with nodes  $x_j = -1 + j(2/10)$  for j = 0, 1, ..., 100|

|Evaluate p\_10\_coeffs(x) at points  $x^{bar} = -1 + j(2/10)$  for j = 0, 1, ..., 100

2.432649445315537, -9.162655302082728, 6.1026052640632065, -3.7118689152117406, 2.0918726627835875, -1. 1018747816963461, 0.5629894996242295, -0.36044963616763637, 0.5221862990450042, -0.6526851585859442, -6 .222887133712091, 70.33176559914924, -426.033384318273, 1676.8258986230778, -2435.680052795681, -27204. 406989024526, 324188.6436838271, -2281371.2289189333, 12738467.981469905, -61008935.23490221, 259052026 .5868144, -992068366.8398452, 3459538530.859048, -11040443682.21639, 32285802698.603836, -86269920854.0 7645, 208711185935.31577, -447324261961.3897, 804230805070.761, -1005209792994.6742, -193223423165.3785 7, 6746831790837.391, -29064292219838.715, 90599062525990.69, -235775520319654.0, 528066737311073.75, -998333117304781.4, 1431718066140862.2, -723099491934963.0, -4781796487401692.0, 2.509993718997923e+16,  $-8.461142975765483e + 16, \ 2.3754394592906755e + 17, \ -5.957793776958326e + 17, \ 1.37531602912691e + 18, \ -2.96859216916 + 18, \ -2.96859216916 + 18, \ -2.96859216916 + 18, \ -2.96859216916 + 18, \ -2.96859216 + 19, \ -2.968592 + 19, \ -2.968592 +$  $0711262807e + 18, \ 6.049461436644929e + 18, \ -1.1715700364312578e + 19, \ 2.167183632444103e + 19, \ -3.845734980289419, \ -3.845748980289419, \ -3.84$ 57e+19, 6.574156672188006e+19, -1.0875313384729225e+20, 1.7501155898352386e+20, -2.7570655138050186e+20 , 4.283484940114444e+20, -6.616936383007434e+20, 1.024401598790698e+21, -1.599336105754854e+21, 2.52574 7485472814e+21, -4.031608540685484e+21, 6.477926814070286e+21, -1.0415757532937283e+22, 1.6654790653953 , -1.381193203783847e+23, 1.9841940556473974e+23, -2.7891904150533197e+23, 3.836953935119684e+23, -5.16 .10583849098171e+24, -4.239760318575955e+24, 4.3061631022276817e+24, -4.303382698566521e+24, 4.23305223 74e+24, -3.0948156444286504e+24, 2.7719477914053645e+24, -2.438355482117769e+24]

|Plot error f(x) - p\_100\_coeffs(x)|

 $\begin{bmatrix} [0.0,\ 0.0,\$ 

8/883/9453e-U6, U.UUU/8241/9688598U54, U.UU35455132558U8U416, U.UU89142U486/6/85//, U.UU2U8214/U52/U8927, 0.17548445191438633, 0.21128236015936797, 1.542427510253138, 4.765560727111014, 18.233425509413113, -6.1980283325464045, -276.5214072848528, -333.9244205259848, -1598.7304723737645, -3337.257406706855, 1 4920.61472870076, 23645.781120149742, 45803.95777667443, -16411.578856151827, -1209301.93024623, -46711 11.490718087, 47019.7033094692, -18506603.45376617, 8252317.106046082, 8337131.489840948, -303708622.85 347605, -757187703.6942973, -47719577.43960556, -5886563141.831871, 20227075226.188244, 122802216082.53 265, 187950988868.49536, 1013060895496.484, 10023901962772.307, 11845091382674.354, 99816762687726.31]

## In [4]:

```
2.) Obtain the Hermite interpolation polynomial corresponding to the data
 f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0, f(1) = 2, f'(1) = 3.
print("""
                           In order to do this we first find our coefficients given by:
                                                                                                           0th
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            2nd
                           χј
 3rd
                                  Ω
                                                                                               f(0)=0 f[0,0]=f'(0)/1=0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   f[0,0,1]=(f[0,1]-f[0,0])/(1-0)=2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            f[0,0,1,1]=(f[
 0,1,1]-f[0,0,1])/(1-0)=-1
                                                                                               f(0) = 0 \qquad f[0,1] = (f(1)-f(0)) / (1-0) = 2 \qquad f[0,1,1] = (f[1,1]-f[0,1]) / (1-0) = 3 
                                 0
                                  1
                                                                                               f(1)=2
                                                                                                                                                          f[1,1]=f'(1)/1=3
                                  1
                                                                                               f(1)=2
                          Then using the Newton interpolation polynomial:
                          p_{-k}(x) = f(x_{-0}) + f(x_{-0}, x_{-1})(x-x_{-0}) + \dots + f(x_{-0}, x_{-1}, \dots, x_{-k})(x-x_{-0}) + \dots + (x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k}) + \dots + f(x_{-k})(x-x_{-k}) + \dots + f(x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k}) + \dots + f(x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k}) + \dots + f(x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k}) + \dots + f(x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k}) + \dots + f(x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k}) + \dots + f(x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(x-x_{-k})(
                          we can obtain
                          p = 3(x) = f(0) + f(0,0) (x-x = 0) + f(0,0,1) (x-x = 0) (x-x = 1) + f(0,0,1,1) (x-x = 1) + f(0,0,1,1) (x-x = 1) + f(0,0,1,1) (x-x = 0) + f(0,0,1,1) (x-x = 0) + f(0,0,1,1) (x-x = 0) + f(0,0,1,1) (x
                                                                    =0+0(x-0)+2(x-0)(x-0)+(-1)(x-0)(x-0)(x-1)
                                                                    =2x^{(2)}+(-1)x^{(3)}-x^{(2)}
                                                                     =-x^{(3)}+x^{(2)}
 """)
```

In order to do this we first find our coefficients given by:

```
0t.h
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               2nd
                   х_ј
                                                                                                                                        1st.
3rd
                       0
                                                                    f(0)=0 f[0,0]=f'(0)/1=0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               f[0,0,1]=(f[0,1]-f[0,0])/(1-0)=2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    f[0,0,1,1]=(f[
0,1,1]-f[0,0,1])/(1-0)=-1
                                                                                                             f[0,1]=(f(1)-f(0))/(1-0)=2 f[0,1,1]=(f[1,1]-f[0,1])/(1-0)=3
                       0
                                                                    f(0) = 0
                       1
                                                                    f(1)=2
                                                                                                               f[1,1]=f'(1)/1=3
                                                                   f(1)=2
                       1
                   Then using the Newton interpolation polynomial:
                   p_{-}k(x) = f(x_{-}0) + f(x_{-}0, x_{-}1)(x-x_{-}0) + \dots + f(x_{-}0, x_{-}1, \dots, x_{-}k)(x-x_{-}0) \dots (x-x_{-}k-1)
                   we can obtain
                   p_3(x) = f(0) + f[0,0](x-x_0) + f[0,0,1](x-x_0)(x-x_1) + f[0,0,1,1](x-x_0)(x-x_1) + f[0,0,1](x-x_0)(x-x_1) + f[0,0,1](x-x_0)(x-x_1) + f[0,0,1](x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_1) + f[0,0,1](x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x_1)(x-x
                                               =0+0(x-0)+2(x-0)(x-0)+(-1)(x-0)(x-0)(x-1)
                                                =2x^{(2)}+(-1)x^{(3)}-x^{(2)}
                                                =-x^{(3)}+x^{(2)}
```

## In [5]:

```
A piecewise linear function, say f(x), that interpolates the points is: 
 / x+2 for 0<x<=1 
 f(x)= | -x+3 for 1<x<=2 
  \ 3x-5 for 2<x<=3
```

, 022 0 101 2 22 0

```
In [6]:
```

```
4.) Write a code to compute a natural spline S(x) which interpolates a collection
of given points (x0, y0), (x1, y1), \cdots, (xn, yn) where x0 < x1 < \cdots < xn (do not assume
they are equidistributed). Your code should have a triadiagonal solver for the resulting
linear system of equations.
def tridiagonal matrix solver(a, b, c, d):
   n = len(a)
    # Initialize variables
   m, 1, u, y, x = [], [], [], [] for i in range (n + 1)
   m.append(a[0])
   for j in range (0, n):
       l.append(c[j-1] / m[j-1])
        u.append(b[j-1])
       m.append(a[j] - 1[j - 1] * b[j - 1])
    # Forward substitution
   y.append(d[0])
   for j in range (0, n):
       y.append(d[j] - 1[j - 1] * y[j - 1])
    # Backward substitution
   for j in range (n, -1, -1):
        if j == n:
            x[j] = y[j] / m[j]
            continue
        x[j] = (y[j] - b[j] * x[j + 1]) / m[j]
def natural_cubic_spline_coeffs(x: List[int], y: List[int]):
   n = len(x)
   h = [x[i + 1] - x[i]  for i  in range (n - 1)]
   matrix a coeffs = [2 * (h[i] + h[i + 1]) for i in range (n - 2)
   matrix b coeffs = matrix c coeffs = [h[i] for i in range(n - 2)]
   matrix d coeffs = []
   for i in range (n - 2):
        matrix d coeffs.append(
            -6/h[i] * (y[1] - y[0]) + 6/h[i + 1] * (y[i + 2] - y[i - 1])
   z = tridiagonal_matrix_solver(
       matrix a coeffs, matrix b coeffs, matrix c coeffs, matrix d coeffs
   polynomial coeffs = []
    for j in range (n - 2):
        a_{j} = (1 / h[j] * (z[j + 1] - z[j]))
        b_{j} = z[j] / 2
        c_j = 1 / h[j] * (y[j + 1] - y[j]) - (h[j] / 6 * (z[j + 1] + 2 * z[j]))
        dj = y[j]
        polynomial coeffs.append((a j, b j, c j, d j))
   return polynomial_coeffs
```

## In [7]:

```
x = [0, 1, 3, 6, 8, 12]
y = [5, 8, 12, 44, 60, 87]
coeffs = natural_cubic_spline_coeffs(x, y)

n = len(x)
for i in range(n - 2):
    print(f"S_0({i}<x<={i + 1}) = {coeffs[i][0]} + {coeffs[i][1]} (x-{x[i]}) + {coeffs[i][2]} (x-{x[i]})
^2+ {coeffs[i][3]} (x-{x[i]})^3")</pre>
```

```
 \begin{array}{l} S_0(0<x<=1) &= -0.5711488785928083 \, + \, -17.31634650867194 \, (x-0) + \, 20.41153798843741 \, (x-0)^2 + \, 5 \, (x-0)^3 \\ S_0(1<x<=2) &= 22.64382508507934 \, + \, -17.601920947968345 \, (x-1) + \, 22.107958505883797 \, (x-1)^2 + \, 8 \, (x-1)^3 \\ S_0(2<x<=3) &= 2.4746402066505393 \, + \, 5.0419041371109925 \, (x-3) + \, -8.171006054642119 \, (x-3)^2 + \, 12 \, (x-3)^3 \\ S_0(3<x<=4) &= -6.581450653983353 \, + \, 8.753864447086801 \, (x-6) + \, -5.1200951248513675 \, (x-6)^2 + \, 44 \, (x-6)^3 \\ \end{array}  In [8]:
```

```
111111
    5.) Use the values in Table 1 to construct a smooth parametric
    representation of a curve passing through the points (xj, yj), j = 0,
   1, \cdots, 8 by finding the two natural cubic splines interpolating and (
   tj, yj), j = 0, 1, \cdots, 8, respectively. Tabulate the coefficients of
   the splines and plot the resulting parametric curve.
                                                                                                                                                                  0.75
  0
                                                                                                        1.5
                                               0.618
                                                                                                       0.9
                                                                                                                                                                  0.9
                                            0.935
                                                                                                        0.6
                                                                                                                                                                  1.0
   3
                                             1.255
                                                                                                        0.35
                                                                                                                                                                 0.8
   4
                                              1.636
                                                                                                       0.2
                                                                                                                                                                  0.45
   .5
                                              1.905
                                                                                                        0.1
                                                                                                                                                                  0.2
   6
                                           2.317
                                                                                                     0.5
                                                                                                                                                                 0.1
                                            2.827
                                                                                               1.0
                                                                                                                                                                  0.2
                                                                                                                                                                 0.25
   8
                                              3.330
                                                                                                    1.5
    111111
    # Cubic spline of (x_j, y_j) for j = 0, ..., 8
   print("Cubic spline of (x_j, y_j) for j = 0, ..., 8")
  x = [1.5, 0.9, 0.6, 0.35, 0.2, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5]
  y = [0.75, 0.9, 1.0, 0.8, 0.45, 0.2, 0.1, 0.2, 0.25]
  n = len(x)
   coeffs_xj_yj = natural_cubic_spline coeffs(x, y)
   for i in range(n - 2):
                            print(f"S_0({i}<x<={i + 1}) = {coeffs_xj_yj[i][0]} + {coeffs_xj_yj[i][1]} (x-{x[i]})+ {coeffs_xj_yj[i][1]}
   [i][2]} (x-{x[i]})^2+ {coeffs_xj_yj[i][3]} (x-{x[i]})^3")
    # Cubic spline of (t_j, y_j) for j = 0, ..., 8
   print("\n\nCubic spline of (t_j, y_j) for j = 0, ..., 8")
  y = [0.75, 0.9, 1.0, 0.8, 0.45, 0.2, 0.1, 0.2, 0.25]

t = [0, 0.618, 0.935, 1.255, 1.636, 1.905, 2.317, 2.827, 3.330]
  n = len(t)
   coeffs tj yj = natural cubic spline coeffs(t, y)
   for i in range (n - 2):
                            print(f"S_0(\{i\} < t < \{i+1\}) = \{coeffs_tj_yj[i][0]\} + \{coeffs_tj_yj[i][1]\} + \{t-\{t[i]\}\} + \{coeffs_tj_yj[i][1]\} + \{t-\{t[i]\}\} + \{t-\{t[t]\}\} + \{t-\{t[
   [i][2]} (t-{t[i]})^2+ {coeffs_tj_yj[i][3]} (t-{t[i]})^3")
 Cubic spline of (x_j, y_j) for j = 0, ..., 8
  S = 0.04 \times (-1.5) + 1.3302902237456093 \times (-1.5)^2 + 0.75 \times (-1.5
)^3
 S = 0.01 < x < = 2 = -2.2161777236624447 + 1.2043533561841495 (x-0.9) + 0.061215339376848366 (x-0.9) <math>^2 + 0.9 = 0.061215339376848366
 0.9)^3
   S \ 0 \ (2 < x < = 3) \ = \ 43.38505671506665 \ + \ 1.5367800147335162 \ (x - 0.6) + \ 0.7322673295681013 \ (x - 0.6) \ ^2 + \ 1.0 \ (x - 0.6) 
   S \ 0 \ (3 < x < = 4) \ = \ 739.3007690585034 \ + \ -3.8863520746498157 \ (x - 0.35) + \ -1.0219973618335247 \ (x - 0.35)^2 + \ 0.8 \ 
 0.35)^3
 S \ 0 \ (4 < x < = 5) \ = \ -1149.0606208661065 \ + \ -59.33390975403756 \ (x - 0.2) + \ -1.5182899406269117 \ (x - 0.2) ^2 + \ 0.45 \ (x - 0.2) ^2 
 0.2)^3
 S = 0.5 < x < = 6 = -13.837045167041207 + <math>-1.8808787107322298 (x-0.1) + 0.8713393554139908 (x-0.1)^2 + 0.2 (x-0.1)^2 + 0.
   .1)^3
   S \ 0 \ (6 < x < = 7) \ = \ 18.737766180000055 \ + \ -4.648287744140471 \ (x - 0.5) + \ 1.743403614570233 \ (x - 0.5) ^2 + \ 0.1 \ (x - 0.5) 
 Cubic spline of (t j, y j) for j = 0, ..., 8
  S = 0.0656869965550764 + 2.493699010476398 (t-0) + -1.3534919819511888 (t-0)^2 + 0.75 (t-0)^3
 S = 0.01 < t < = 2) = -27.497651009657726 + 2.7611962924119164 (t - 0.618) + -0.09930656939378368 (t - 0.618)^2 + 0.9930656939378368 (t - 0.618)^2 + 0.9930656939368 (t - 0.618)^2 + 0.993065693936 (t - 0.618)^2 + 0.993065693936 (t - 0.618)^2 + 0.993065693936 (t - 0.618)^2 + 0.99306696 (t - 0.618)^2 + 0.99306696 (t - 0.618)^2 + 0.993066 (t - 0.618)^2 + 0.993066 (t - 0.618)^2 + 0.993066 (t - 0.618)^2 + 0.99306 (t - 0.618)^2 + 0.
  (t-0.618)^3
 (t-0.935)^3
  S = 0.3 < t < = 4 = -21.00237788552037 + -2.882407839913413 (t-1.255) + 0.6876832457766728 (t-1.255)^2 + 0.8 (t-1.25
-1.255)^3
  -1.636) ^3
```

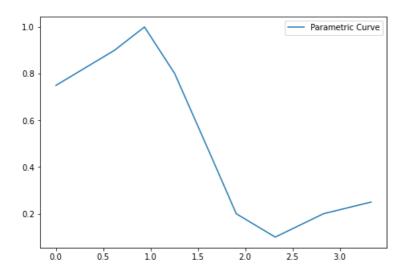
```
 \begin{array}{l} S\_0\left(5\!\!<\!\!\mathsf{t}\!\!<\!\!=\!\!6\right) = 19.597506705263296 + -3.9620333743286253 \ (\mathsf{t}\!\!-\!\!1.905)\!+ 0.8352127739250836 \ (\mathsf{t}\!\!-\!\!1.905)\!\!^2\!\!+ 0.2 \ (\mathsf{t}\!\!-\!\!1.905)\!\!^3 \\ S\_0\left(6\!\!<\!\!\mathsf{t}\!\!<\!\!=\!\!7\right) = 0.6852968698977455 + 0.07505300695561452 \ (\mathsf{t}\!\!-\!\!2.317)\!+ 0.12809377851511847 \ (\mathsf{t}\!\!-\!\!2.317)\!\!^2\!\!+ 0.1 \ (\mathsf{t}\!\!-\!\!2.317)\!\!^3 \\ \end{array}
```

### In [9]:

```
y = [0.75, 0.9, 1.0, 0.8, 0.45, 0.2, 0.1, 0.2, 0.25]
t = [0, 0.618, 0.935, 1.255, 1.636, 1.905, 2.317, 2.827, 3.330]
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_axes([0, 0, 1, 1])
ax.plot(t, y, label="Parametric Curve")
ax.legend()
```

# Out[9]:

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x224215fdfc8>



# In [ ]: