

In [1]:

```
import math
from typing import List

from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
```

In [2]:

```
"""
1.) Write computer codes to compute the coefficients  $c_0, c_1, \dots, c_n$  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  $j = 0, 1, \dots, 100$ 
print("\n\n -----")
print("|Consider  $f(x) = xe^{-x^2}$  for  $x$  in  $[-1, 1]$  with nodes  $x_j = -1 + j(2/10)$  for  $j = 0, 1, \dots, 100$ |")
print(" -----")
print(" ---")
f = lambda x: x * math.e ** ((-x) ** 2)
x_j = [-1 + j * (2 / 10) for j in range(11)]
f_x = [f(x) for x in x_j]
p_10_coeffs = newton_coefficients(x_j, f_x)
print(p_10_coeffs)

# evaluate  $p_{10\_coeffs}(x)$  at points  $x^{\text{bar}} = -1 + j(2/10)$  for  $j = 0, 1, \dots, 100$ 
```



```
8/883/9453e-06, 0.00078241/9688598054, 0.0035455132558080416, 0.00891420486/6/85/1, 0.00208214/052/0892
7, 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:

    x_j      0th      1st      2nd
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
    0      f(0)=0    f[0,1]=(f(1)-f(0))/(1-0)=2    f[0,1,1]=(f[1,1]-f[0,1])/(1-0)=3
    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)+...+f[x_0,x_1,...,x_k](x-x_0)...(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)(x-x_2)
            =0+0(x-0)+2(x-0)(x-0)+(-1)(x-0)(x-0)(x-1)
            =2x^2+(-1)x^3-x^2(2)
            =-x^3+x^2(2)
""")
```

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

```

x_j      0th      1st      2nd
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
    0      f(0)=0    f[0,1]=(f(1)-f(0))/(1-0)=2    f[0,1,1]=(f[1,1]-f[0,1])/(1-0)=3
    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)+...+f[x_0,x_1,...,x_k](x-x_0)...(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)(x-x_2)
            =0+0(x-0)+2(x-0)(x-0)+(-1)(x-0)(x-0)(x-1)
            =2x^2+(-1)x^3-x^2(2)
            =-x^3+x^2(2)

```

In [5]:

```
"""
3.) In class, we learned to use piecewise cubic splines that interpolate a
function. Find a piecewise linear function that interpolates
(0, 2), (1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 9).
"""
print("""
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
""")
```

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

```

In [6]:

```

"""
4.) Write a code to compute a natural spline  $S(x)$  which interpolates a collection
of given points  $(x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$  where  $x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n$  (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, l, u, y, x = [], [], [], [], [0 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] - l[j - 1] * b[j - 1])

    # Forward substitution
    y.append(d[0])
    for j in range(0, n):
        y.append(d[j] - l[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]
    return x

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]))
        d_j = 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")

```

```

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

```

In [8]:

```

"""
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, ..., 8 by finding the two natural cubic splines interpolating and (
tj , yj ), j = 0, 1, ..., 8, respectively. Tabulate the coefficients of
the splines and plot the resulting parametric curve.

j      t_j      x_j      y_j
0       0       1.5       0.75
1     0.618     0.9       0.9
2     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
7     2.827     1.0       0.2
8     3.330     1.5       0.25
"""
# 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][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][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(0<x<=1) = 7.147318416959333 + 3.3485488812719493 (x-1.5)+ 1.3302902237456093 (x-1.5)^2+ 0.75 (x-1.5)^3
S_0(1<x<=2) = -2.2161777236624447 + 1.2043533561841495 (x-0.9)+ 0.061215339376848366 (x-0.9)^2+ 0.9 (x-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)^3
S_0(3<x<=4) = 739.3007690585034 + -3.8863520746498157 (x-0.35)+ -1.0219973618335247 (x-0.35)^2+ 0.8 (x-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)^3
S_0(5<x<=6) = -13.837045167041207 + -1.8808787107322298 (x-0.1)+ 0.8713393554139908 (x-0.1)^2+ 0.2 (x-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)^3

```

```

Cubic spline of (t_j, y_j) for j = 0, ..., 8
S_0(0<t<=1) = 0.8656869965550764 + 2.493699010476398 (t-0)+ -1.3534919819511888 (t-0)^2+ 0.75 (t-0)^3
S_0(1<t<=2) = -27.497651009657726 + 2.7611962924119164 (t-0.618)+ -0.09930656939378368 (t-0.618)^2+ 0.9 (t-0.618)^3
S_0(2<t<=3) = -8.032665295591125 + -1.597181392618834 (t-0.935)+ 0.023188866682781417 (t-0.935)^2+ 1.0 (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-1.255)^3
S_0(4<t<=5) = 21.71990671209232 + -6.883360827105044 (t-1.636)+ 0.6603103378191958 (t-1.636)^2+ 0.45 (t-1.636)^3

```

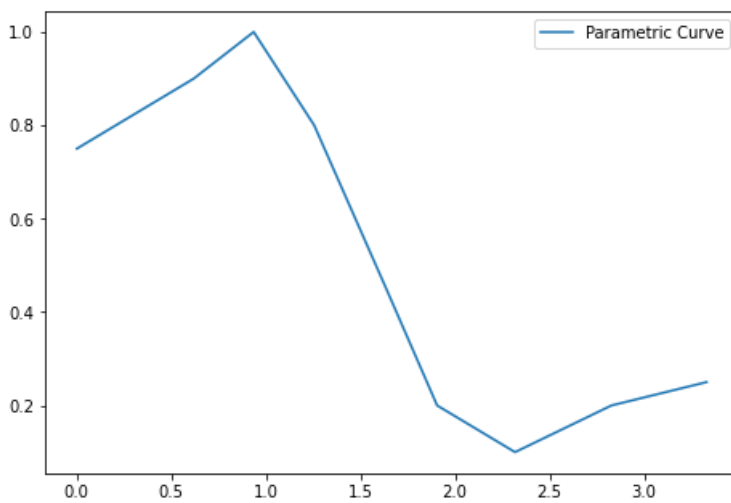
$S_0(5 < t \leq 6) = 19.597506705263296 + -3.9620333743286253 (t-1.905) + 0.8352127739250836 (t-1.905)^2 + 0.2 (t-1.905)^3$   
 $S_0(6 < t \leq 7) = 0.6852968698977455 + 0.07505300695561452 (t-2.317) + 0.12809377851511847 (t-2.317)^2 + 0.1 (t-2.317)^3$

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 0x224215fdcf8>



In [ ]: