

NagBody lectures: Interpolation

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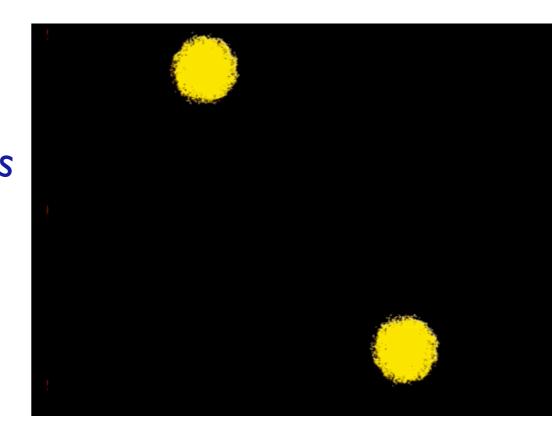
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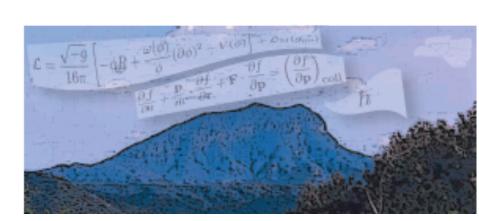
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Seminario de investigación,
Departamento de Física,
Universidad de Guanajuato
3 de febrero al XX de junio de 2022
Sesiones virtuales (Zoom, Meet, etcétera)



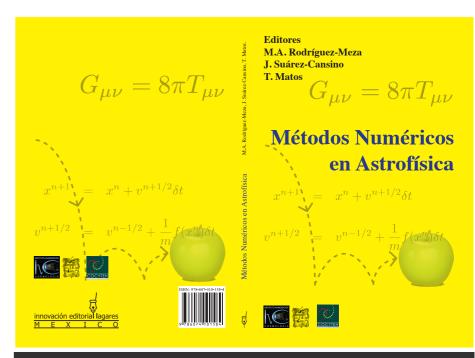






References and material

- Métodos numéricos en astrofísica, capítulo I, Método de N-cuerpos en astrofísica. (https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316582859_Metodo_de_N-Cuerpos_en_Astrofisica)
- La estructura a gran escala del universo. Capítulo 22 en
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- M.A. Rodriguez-Meza, Adv. Astron. 2012, 509682 (2012). arXiv: I112.5201. (https://www.researchgate.net/publication/ 51967093_A_Scalar_Field_Dark_Matter_Model_and_Its_Role_i n_the_Large-Scale_Structure_Formation_in_the_Universe)







- We know some times a function in tabular form.
- We ask if we can compute its value for any value of x.
- If x is in the inside the interval of the x-table, we call it interpolation, if not extrapolation.
- Polynomials are often used.



- Interpolation versus function approximation.
- In interpolation the function is given at a set of x values. You
 do not chose the set.
- In function approximation you are not given a set of values.
 Instead you can compute a value at a given x using an approximation to the function.



Patological cases:

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + \frac{1}{\pi^4} \ln \left[(\pi - x)^2 \right] + 1$$

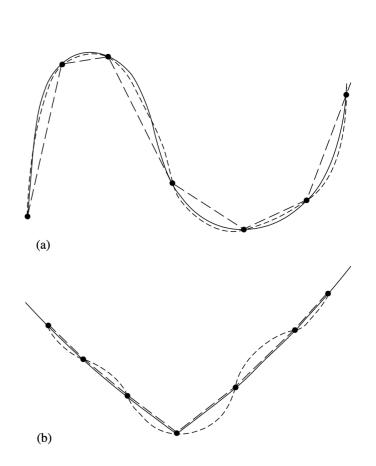
• Interpolation should provide an estimate of its own error.



- Interpolation steps:
 - a. Fit once an interpolating function to the data.
 - b. Evaluate that interpolating function at a target value of x.



- Interpolation steps (case two):
 - a. Find the right starting position in the table (x's).
 - b. Perform the interpolation using M nearby values around given x.
- This is a local interpolation. And do not in general give interpolated values that are not continuous in its first or higher order derivatives. Because crosses the x tabulated values and the interpolation scheme switches which tabulated points are the local one.





- Spline interpolation: continuous first and second derivatives.
- Is a polynomial interpolation between two pair of interpolation points.
- Coefficients are determined non locally.
- Spline tend to be less oscillating than polynomials or other interpolation schemes.



- In a polynomial interpolation. Where coefficients are determined non locally.
- We chose a number M of local point to be used. This procedure takes O(M2) operations, M << N.
- M-I is the order of the interpolation method. Increasing the order not necessarily increase the accuracy.
- The non locality is designed to guarantee global smoothness in the interpolated function up to some derivative.



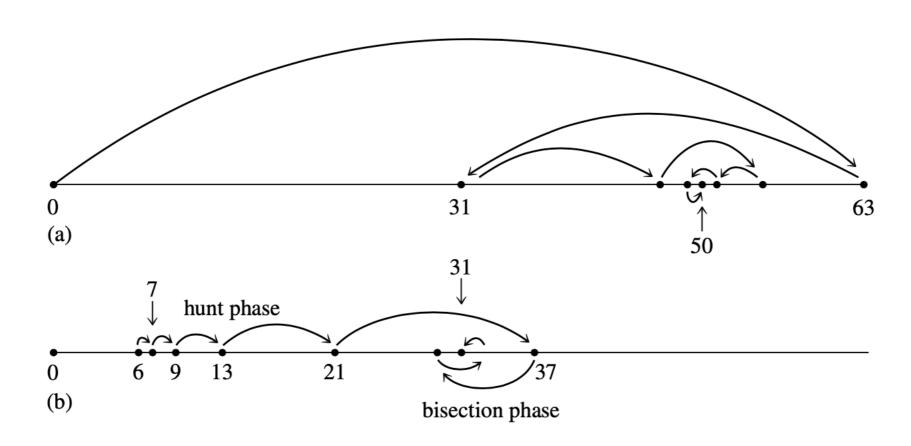
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Searching algorithms

How to search an ordered list of elements:

- Bisection
- Search with correlated values





Linear interpolation

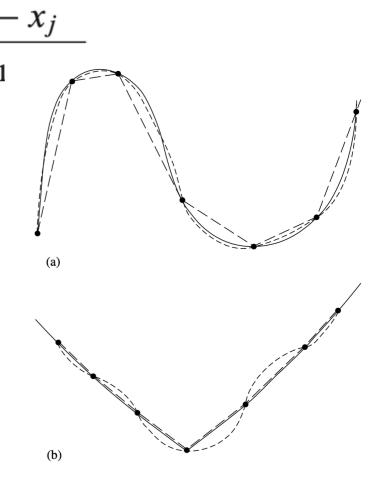
Using the linear form:

$$y = Ay_j + By_{j+1}$$

where

$$A \equiv \frac{x_{j+1} - x}{x_{j+1} - x_j}$$
 $B \equiv 1 - A = \frac{x - x_j}{x_{j+1}}$

Discontinuity problems





Interpolation with rational functions

- Through any two points there is a $P(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)...(x-x_{M-1})}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)...(x_0-x_{M-1})}y_0$ unique line. $(x-x_0)(x-x_2)...(x-x_{M-1})$
- Through any three points there is a unique quadratic.
- Etcetera.

• Neville's algorithm:

$$P(x) = \frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_2)...(x - x_{M-1})}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)...(x_0 - x_{M-1})} y_0$$

$$+ \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_2)...(x - x_{M-1})}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)...(x_1 - x_{M-1})} y_1 + \cdots$$

$$+ \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)...(x - x_{M-2})}{(x_{M-1} - x_0)(x_{M-1} - x_1)...(x_{M-1} - x_{M-2})} y_{M-1}$$

$$x_0: y_0 = P_0$$
 P_{01}
 $x_1: y_1 = P_1 P_{012}$
 $P_{12} P_{0123}$
 $x_2: y_2 = P_2 P_{123}$
 P_{23}
 $x_3: y_3 = P_3$



Cubic spline interpolation

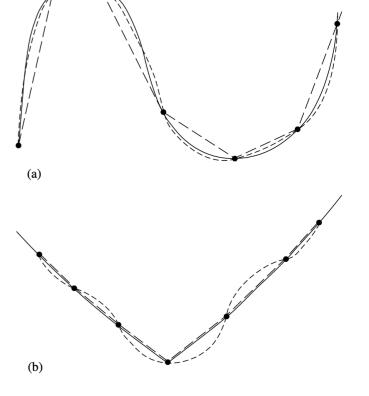
AGAIN: Using the linear form:

$$y = Ay_j + By_{j+1}$$

where

$$A \equiv \frac{x_{j+1} - x}{x_{j+1} - x_j}$$
 $B \equiv 1 - A = \frac{x - x_j}{x_{j+1}}$

• Discontinuity problems: has zero second derivative in the interior of each interval and an undefined, or infinite, second derivative at the abscisas xj.

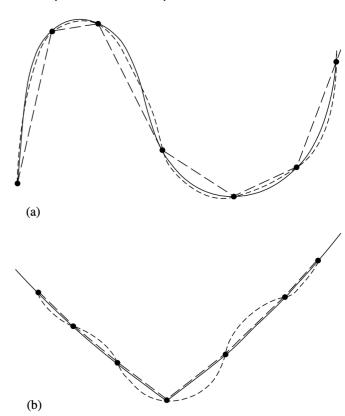




Cubic spline interpolation

- Goal: to get an interpolation formula that is smooth in the first derivative and continuous in the second derivative, both within an interval and at the boundaries.
- Construct the cubic polynomial to have zero values at xj and xj+l

Discontinuity problems





Cubic spline interpolation

Replace the linear form by:

$$y = Ay_j + By_{j+1} + Cy_j'' + Dy_{j+1}''$$

$$C \equiv \frac{1}{6}(A^3 - A)(x_{j+1} - x_j)^2$$
 $D \equiv \frac{1}{6}(B^3 - B)(x_{j+1} - x_j)^2$

• Derive twice:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y_{j+1} - y_j}{x_{j+1} - x_j} - \frac{3A^2 - 1}{6}(x_{j+1} - x_j)y_j'' + \frac{3B^2 - 1}{6}(x_{j+1} - x_j)y_{j+1}''$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = Ay_j'' + By_{j+1}''$$

 Require that the first derivative be continuos across the boundary between two intervals:

$$\frac{x_j - x_{j-1}}{6} y_{j-1}'' + \frac{x_{j+1} - x_{j-1}}{3} y_j'' + \frac{x_{j+1} - x_j}{6} y_{j+1}'' = \frac{y_{j+1} - y_j}{x_{j+1} - x_j} - \frac{y_j - y_{j-1}}{x_j - x_{j-1}}$$



Tridiagonal system of equations

To find the unknowns second derivatives solve the system:

$$\frac{x_j - x_{j-1}}{6} y_{j-1}'' + \frac{x_{j+1} - x_{j-1}}{3} y_j'' + \frac{x_{j+1} - x_j}{6} y_{j+1}'' = \frac{y_{j+1} - y_j}{x_{j+1} - x_j} - \frac{y_j - y_{j-1}}{x_j - x_{j-1}}$$

- N-2 linear equations in the N unknown, y"i, i=0, 1, ... N-1.
- There is a two-parameters family of possible solutions:
 - a. Set one or two of y"0 and y"N-I to zero. This is the natural cubic spline: at the boundaries second derivative are zero.
 - b. Set y"0 and y"N-1 to values calculated using so as to make the first derivative of the interpolation function have a specified value on either or both boundaries

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y_{j+1} - y_j}{x_{j+1} - x_j} - \frac{3A^2 - 1}{6}(x_{j+1} - x_j)y_j'' + \frac{3B^2 - 1}{6}(x_{j+1} - x_j)y_{j+1}''$$



Conclusions: Interpolation computation

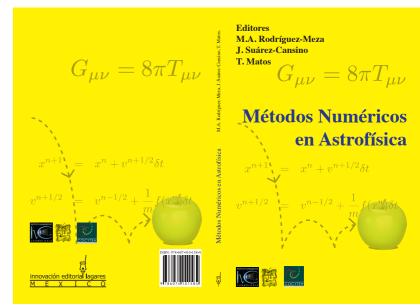
We have seen:

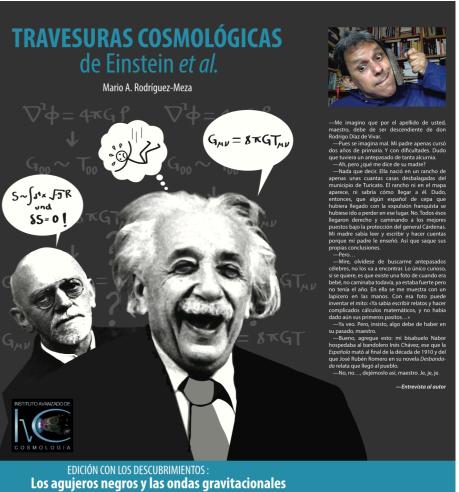
- The concept of interpolation algorithms. And approximation of functions.
- Searching an ordered list of elements.
- Linear interpolation.
- Rational polynomial interpolation. Neville algorithm.
- Spline interpolation.
- Tridiagonal system of linear equations.



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See you!

