

Assignment-18

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Abstract—This assignment deals with Lagrange interpolation.

Download tex file from

<https://github.com/satyam463/Assignment-18/blob/main/Assignment%2018.tex>

1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Use the Lagrange interpolation formula to find a polynomial f with real coefficients such that f has degree ≤ 3 and $f(-1)=-6$, $f(0)=2$, $f(1)=-2$, $f(2)=6$.

2 SOLUTION

Let the required polynomial be

$$f(x) = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 \quad (2.0.1)$$

Testing points are

$$t_0 = -1, t_1 = 0, t_2 = 1, t_3 = 2 \quad (2.0.2)$$

Substituting the values of testing points in 2.0.1 we form matrix equation

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.3)$$

By row reducing augmented matrix we get

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_1} \\ \xleftarrow{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - R_1} \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{R_4 \leftarrow R_4 - R_1} \\ \xleftarrow{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - R_2} \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 9 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{R_4 \leftarrow R_4 / 3} \\ \xleftarrow{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - R_2} \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 + R_2} \\ \xleftarrow{R_4 \leftarrow R_4 - R_2} \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 + R_2} \\ \xleftarrow{R_4 \leftarrow R_4 - R_2} \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{R_4 \leftarrow R_4 / 2} \\ \xleftarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 + R_3} \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.10)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{R_4 \leftarrow R_4 - R_3} \\ \xleftarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_4} \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.11)$$

Therefore ,

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.12)$$

Hence required polynomial is

$$f(x) = 2 - 2x - 6x^2 + 4x^3 \quad (2.0.13)$$