

Interpolation:-

Let us consider the statement
 $y = f(x) \quad x_0 \leq x \leq x_n$

This means that (corresponding to every value of x in the range $x_0 \leq x \leq x_n$, there exists one or more values of y).

- Assuming that $f(x)$ is single-valued and continuous then the values of $f(x)$ corresponding to certain given values of x , say $x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ can easily be computed and tabulated.

- Given the set of tabular values $(x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ satisfying the relation $y = f(x)$ where explicit nature of $f(x)$ is not known.

- It is required to find a simpler function say $\phi(x)$ such that $f(x)$ and $\phi(x)$ agree at the set of tabulated points. Such a process is called interpolation.

If $\phi(x)$ is polynomial, then the process is called polynomial interpolation and $\phi(x)$ is called the interpolating polynomial.

eg. given $y = f(x)$

eg.	x	x_0	x_1	x_2	x_3
	y	y_0	y_1	y_2	y_3

* value of x is called argument (Independent variable)
 here we have to find for every value of x there exist a particular values of y (dependent variable)
 here we called values of y is entry.

and we read x_0 corresponds to y_0
 x_1 corresponds to y_1

eg.

x	1	3	5	7
y	10	15	21	52

In this case, there are 4 data is given.

Now we want to find values of y when $x=4$.

We must now from given table values of y at $x=4$ must be lies betⁿ 15 and 21.

∴ The estimate the values of y we use INTERPOLATION.

There are four Methods of Interpolation.

- Equal Interval
- 1) Lagranges Interpolation
 - 2) Newton's forward Interpolation { equal interval
 - 3) Newton's backward Interpolation
 - 4) ~~Inverse Interpolation~~ (Divided Difference / Newton Divided Difference inter-

* Lagranges Interpolation :-

This methods is used when unequal interval. ie given values of x and y in table and x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots value is ie $(x_1 - x_0) (x_2 - x_1) \neq$ same values.

Consider the data points with unequal interval, then the by Lagranges formula for any x ,

$y(x)$ is given by

x	x_0	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4
y	y_0	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4

$$y(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)(x_0-x_3)(x_0-x_4)} y_0 +$$

$$\frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)(x_1-x_3)(x_1-x_4)} y_1 +$$

$$\frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)(x_2-x_3)(x_2-x_4)} y_2 +$$

$$\frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_4)}{(x_3-x_0)(x_3-x_1)(x_3-x_2)(x_3-x_4)} (y_3) +$$

$$\frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_4-x_0)(x_4-x_1)(x_4-x_2)(x_4-x_3)} (y_4)$$

Q Using Lagrange's Interpolation method, find the form of the funⁿ $y(x)$ from following table.

x	5 _{x_0}	7 _{x_1}	11 _{x_2}	13 _{x_3}	17 _{x_4}
y	150 _{y_0}	392 _{y_1}	1452 _{y_2}	5202 ²³⁶⁶ _{y_3}	5202 _{y_4}

at $x=9$ i.e. $y=f(9)$.

Solⁿ give

X	5 _{(x_0)}	7 _{(x_1)}	11 _{(x_2)}	13 _{(x_3)}	17 _{(x_4)}
y	150 _{(y_0)}	392 _{(y_1)}	1452 _{(y_2)}	5202 ²³⁶⁶ _{(y_3)}	5202 _{(y_4)}

$$x=9 \Rightarrow y=?$$

Using Lagrange's Interpolation formula

$$y(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)(x_0-x_3)(x_0-x_4)} y_0 +$$

$$\frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)(x_1-x_3)(x_1-x_4)} y_1 +$$

$$\frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)(x_2-x_3)(x_2-x_4)} y_2 +$$

$$\frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_4)}{(x_3-x_0)(x_3-x_1)(x_3-x_2)(x_3-x_4)} y_3 +$$

$$\frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_4-x_0)(x_4-x_1)(x_4-x_2)(x_4-x_3)} y_4$$

$$y(x) = \frac{(x-7)(x-11)(x-13)(x-17)}{(5-7)(5-11)(5-13)(5-17)} (150) +$$

$$\frac{(x-5)(x-11)(x-13)(x-17)}{(7-5)(7-11)(7-13)(7-17)} (392) +$$

$$\frac{(x-5)(x-7)(x-13)(x-17)}{(11-5)(11-7)(11-13)(11-17)} (1452) +$$

$$\frac{(x-5)(x-7)(x-11)(x-17)}{(13-5)(13-7)(13-11)(13-17)} (2366) +$$

$$\frac{(x-5)(x-7)(x-11)(x-13)}{(17-5)(17-7)(17-13)(17-18)} (5202) \phi$$

$$= \frac{(-50)}{3} + \frac{3136}{15} + \frac{3872}{3} - \frac{2366}{3} + \frac{578}{5} =$$

$$= \frac{-250 + 3136 + (5)(3872) - (5)(2366) + (578)(3)}{15}$$

$$= \frac{-250 + 3136 + 19360 - 11830 + 2890}{15} = \underline{\underline{810}}$$

$$25386 - 12080$$

Using Lagranges interpolation formula find $f(x)$.

x	0	1	3	4
y	-12	0	12	24
	y_0	y_1	y_2	y_3

By Lagranges Interpolation formula.