

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.

e.g. given $y = f(x)$

e.g. $x \quad x_0 \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3$

$y \quad y_0 \quad y_1 \quad y_2 \quad y_3$

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

and we read x_0 corresponds to y_0
 x_1 ————— 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 form given table values of y at $x=4$ must be lies between 15 and 21.

To estimate the value of y we use INTERPOLATION.

There are four methods of interpolation.

- 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 method is used when unequal interval. i.e. given values of x and y in table and $x_0 < x_1, x_2, \dots$. Value is ie $(x-x_0), (x_2-x_1) \neq$ same values.

Consider the data points with unequal interval, then by Lagrange's formula for any x , $y(x)$ is given by

$$y(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)(x_0-x_3)(x_0-x_4)} y_0 + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)(x_1-x_3)(x_1-x_4)} y_1 + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)(x_2-x_3)(x_2-x_4)} y_2 + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)}{(x_3-x_0)(x_3-x_1)(x_3-x_2)(x_3-x_4)} y_3 + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)}{(x_4-x_0)(x_4-x_1)(x_4-x_2)(x_4-x_3)} y_4$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

x	5	7	11	13	17
y	150	392	1452	5202 ²³⁶⁶	5202

at $x = 9$ ie $y(feq)$.

soⁿ give

X	$5(x_0)$	$7(x_1)$	$11(x_2)$	$13(x_3)$	$17(x_4)$
y	$450(y_0)$	$392(y_1)$	$1452(y_2)$	$\frac{2366}{5202}(y_3)$	5202

$$x=9 \rightarrow y=?$$

Using Langrange's Interpolation formula.

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

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

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

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

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

$$y(9) = \frac{(9-7)(9-11)(9-13)(9-17)}{(10-5-7)(5-7)(5-9)(5-17)} (150) +$$

$$\frac{(9-5)(9-11)(9-13)(9-17)}{(7-5)(7-11)(7-13)(7-17)} (392) +$$

$$\frac{(9-5)(9-7)(9-13)(9-17)}{(11-5)(11-7)(11-13)(11-17)} (1452) +$$

$$\frac{(9-5)(9-7)(9-11)(9-17)}{(13-5)(13-7)(13-11)(13-17)} (2366) +$$

$$\frac{(9-5)(9-7)(9-11)(9-13)}{(17-5)(17-7)(17-11)(17-13)} (5202) \cancel{+}$$

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

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

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

$$25386 - 12080$$

Using Lagrange's interpolation formula find
for $y(x)$.

x	0_{x_0}	1_{x_1}	3_{x_2}	4_{x_3}
y	$-12y_0$	$0y_1$	$12y_2$	$24y_3$

By Lagrange's Interpolation formula.