Some Class
Random Examples

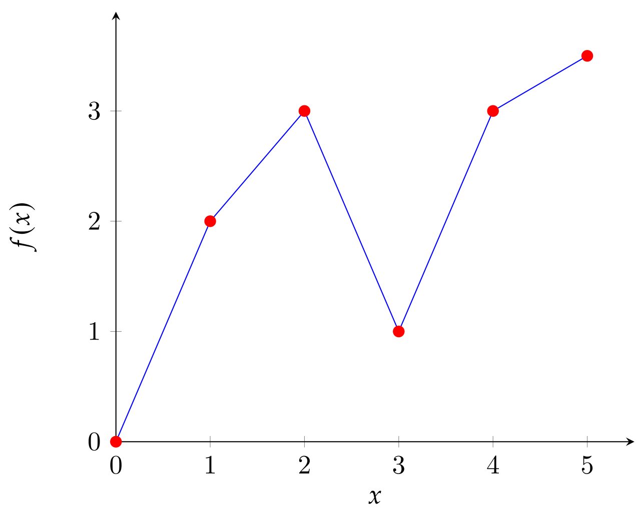
Your Name

Contents

Chapter 1

Interpolation

1.1 Linear Interpolation



x	$f(x)$
0	0
1	2
2	3
3	1
4	3
5	3.5

Linear interpolation is just drawing lines between the data points.

Definition 1.1.1: Linear Interpolation(lerp) equation

The equation of the lines between data points is

$$y = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}(x - x_i) + y_i.$$

Theorem 1.1.1 Error due to linear interpolation

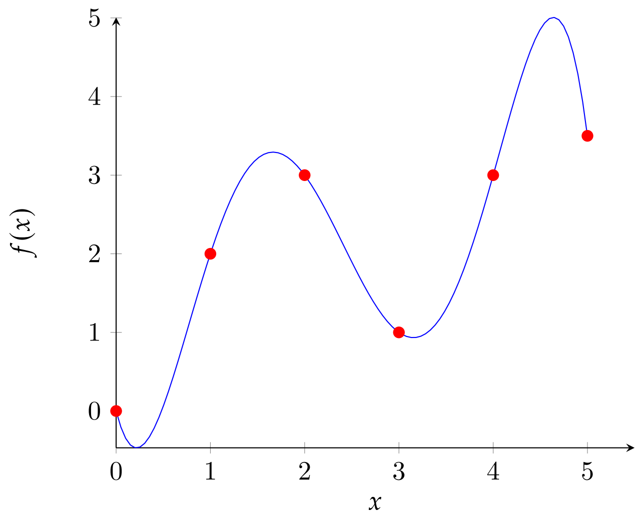
Let f be a continuous and differentiable on $[a, b]$. We define the error $z(x)$ to be

$$|z(x)| \leqslant \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} \sup_{a \leqslant x \leqslant b} |f''(x)|.$$

1.2 Polynomial Interpolation

1.2.1 Lagrange Polynomials

Really nice video here explaining Lagrange polynomials.



Theorem 1.2.1 Lagrange polynomial equation

Consider a set of n points $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \ldots, (x_n, y_n)$. The Lagrange polynomial for this set of data is

$$L(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} y_k \ell_k(x).$$

where

$$\ell_k(x) = \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq k}}^{n} \frac{x - x_i}{x_k - x_i}.$$

1.2.2 Newton Polynomial

Definition 1.2.1: Newton Polynomial equation

Consider a set of n points $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \ldots, (x_n, y_n)$. The Newton polynomial for this set of data is

$$p_n(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + a_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \cdots + a_n \prod_{i=0}^{n-1}(x - x_i).$$

where

$$a_i = f[x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_i].$$

Here $f[\ldots]$ is the divided difference of the inputted data.

The divided difference has 2 formulas, the recurrence formula

$$f[x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_{n+1}] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{n+1}] - f[x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n]}{x_{n+1} - x_0}.$$

and a general formula

$$f[x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{y_i}{\prod_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^{n}(x_i - x_k)}.$$

Now forget you ever saw those cause there is an easier method to finding the divided difference.

Divided Difference Table

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
x_0 & y_0 & & & & \\
 & & \frac{y_1-y_0}{x_1-x_0} = f[x_0,x_1] & & & \\
x_1 & y_1 & & \frac{f[x_1,x_2]-f[x_0,x_1]}{x_2-x_0} & & \\
 & & \frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1} = f[x_1,x_2] & & \dots & \\
x_2 & y_2 & & \frac{f[x_2,x_3]-f[x_1,x_2]}{x_3-x_1} & & \dots \\
 & & \frac{y_3-y_2}{x_3-x_2} = f[x_2,x_3] & & \dots & \\
x_3 & y_3 & & \frac{f[x_3,x_4]-f[x_2,x_3]}{x_4-x_2} & & \\
 & & \frac{y_4-y_3}{x_4-x_3} = f[x_3,x_4] & & & \\
x_4 & y_4 & & & &
\end{array}$$

After we have constructed the table we can find the divided difference we want by looking at the top diagonal

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
x_0 & y_0 & & & & \\
 & & f[x_0,x_1] & & & \\
x_1 & y_1 & & f[x_0,x_1,x_2] & & \\
 & & \dots & & f[x_0,x_1,x_2,x_3] & \\
x_2 & y_2 & & \dots & & f[x_0,x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4] \\
 & & \dots & & \dots & \\
x_3 & y_3 & & \dots & & \\
 & & \dots & & & \\
x_4 & y_4 & & & &
\end{array}$$

Example 1.2.1 (Yes)

I wanna do an example for the data I used at the top but it's 1AM so cowabunga it is