

## **ENTERPOLASYON**

Bosit olarak enterpolasyon islemi tablo halinde degerleri verilen bir degiskenin tabloda olmayan bir degerini bulma olarak tanımlanabilir. Genel anlamob ise enterpolacyon; bilinmeyen bir f(x) to for the degerterini kullanarak. bu tonksiyonun abha basit ue bilinen bir F(x) tontsiyonu ile itade edilmesidir. Bulunan F(x) tontsiyonuna "Enterpolasyon Fontsiyonu denir. Bu tonbigoni polinom, issi bir itade, trigonomet. rik fonksiyon veya özel bir fonksiyon plabilir. Genelale enterpologion fontigoni olarak polinomlar kullanılır. Periyodik değerlerde ise trigonometrik fonksiyonlar tercih edilir.

Enterpolasyon fontsiyonun seciminde ili teorem kullanılır.

10 Eğer f(x) fontsiyonu [a,b] aralığında süretli ise enterpolasyon fontsiyonu olarak polinom kullanıla bilir.

Bu aralıkta | | (x) - F(x) | & E esitliği sağlanır.

2. Perigodu 111 olan sürekli bir fonksiyon igin  $F(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} ak Cos kx + \sum_{k=1}^{n} bk Sin kx$ 

gibi sonlu bir tirigonometrik acılım enterpolasyon fonksiyonu olarak kullanılabilir. Belli bir n değeri 1 tan - F(x) 1 ( E soğlana bilir.

# DOĞRUSAL ENTERPOLASYON Enterpolasyon fontsiyonu darak 1. derece den bir polinom (doğru) kullanılıyorsa bu şetildeti onterpolas\_ yona doğrusal (lineer) enterpolasyon denir.

Eger x degisteni [a,b] araliginda bir f(x)'e aitse enterpolasyon fontsiyonu plarak:

$$F(x) = A x + B$$
 secilirse,  
 $f(a) = F(a)$   
 $f(b) = F(b)$ 

bağıntılarının sağlanması geretir. Buradan;

$$Aa + B = f(a)$$

$$Ab + B = f(b)$$

$$B = \frac{bf(a) - af(b)}{b - a}$$

$$a - b$$

$$yazılır$$

$$b - a$$

$$F(x) = \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a - b} \times + \frac{bf(a) - af(b)}{b - a}$$
 olun

### **GREGORY NEWTON ENTERPOLASYONU**

$$F(x) = f_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} {k \choose i} \Delta^i f_0 \quad \text{olarak verilir. Bu formul acil-}$$

$$\Delta \log \log d i = f_0 + {k \choose i} \Delta f_0 + {k \choose i} \Delta^2 f_0 + \dots + {k \choose i} \Delta^n f_0$$

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$$F(x) = f_0 + \frac{k}{4!} \Delta f_0 + \frac{k(k-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 f_0 + \frac{k(k-1)(k-2)}{3!} \Delta^3 f_{0+1} \frac{k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1)}{n!} \Delta^2 f_0 + \frac{k(k-1)(k-2)}{3!} \Delta^3 f_0 + \frac{k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1)}{n!} \Delta^2 f_0 + \frac{k(k-1)(k-2)}{n!} \Delta^3 f_0 + \frac{k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1)}{n!} \Delta^3 f_0 + \frac{k(k-1)(k-2)}{n!} \Delta^3 f_0 + \frac{k(k-1$$

$$F(x) = f_0 + \frac{k}{4!} \Delta f_0 + \frac{k(l-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 f_0 + \frac{k(l-1)(l-2)}{3!} \Delta^3 f_{0+4} \frac{k(l-1)\cdots(l-n+1)\Delta^2 f_0}{n!}$$

$$F(x) = f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{4!} \Delta f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{4!} \left(\frac{x_1 - x_0}{4!}\right) \Delta^2 f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{4!} \left(\frac{x_1 - x_0}{4!}\right) \left(\frac{x_1 - x_0}{4!}\right) \Delta^3 f_0$$

$$f(x) = f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{4!} \Delta f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{4!} \left(\frac{x_1 - x_0}{4!}\right) \Delta^2 f_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{4!} \left(\frac{x_1 - x_0}{4!}\right) \left(\frac{x_1 - x_0}{4!}\right) \Delta^3 f_0$$

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$$F(x) = f_0 + \frac{x_i - x_0}{h} D f_0 + \frac{y_i - y_0}{h} \frac{x_i - (x_0 + h_1)}{h} D^2 f_0 + \frac{x_i - x_0}{h} \frac{x_i - (x_0 + h_1)}{h} D^2 f_0$$

$$F(x) = f_0 + \frac{x_i - x_0}{h} \Delta f_0 + \frac{(x_i - x_0)(x_1 - x_1)}{h^2} \Delta f_0 + \frac{(x_i - x_0)(x_i - x_1)(x_i - x_2)}{h^3} \Delta f_0 + \cdots$$

$$h=1$$
 ve  $x_0=0$  almost formul su sette disnusiir.  
 $f(x)= f_0+ x_i \Delta f_0 + \frac{x_i(x_i-1)}{21} \Delta^2 f_0 + \frac{x_i(x_i-1)(x_i)-2)}{31} \Delta^3 f_0 + \cdots$ 

$$h=1$$
 ve  $x_0=0$  almost formul su sette donusier.  
 $f(x)= f_0+ x_i \Delta f_0 + \frac{x_i(x_i-1)}{21} \Delta^2 f_0 + \frac{x_i(x_i-1)(x_i-2)}{3!} \Delta^3 f_0 + \cdots$ 

Xi \_ X alinirsa

$$F(x) = f_0 + x \Delta f_0 + \frac{x(x-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 f_0 + \frac{x(x-1)(x-2)}{3!} \Delta^3 f_{0+...}$$

$$F(x) = -4 + x \cdot 2 + \frac{x(x-1)}{2} \cdot 14 + \frac{x(x-1)(x-2)}{6} \cdot 18$$

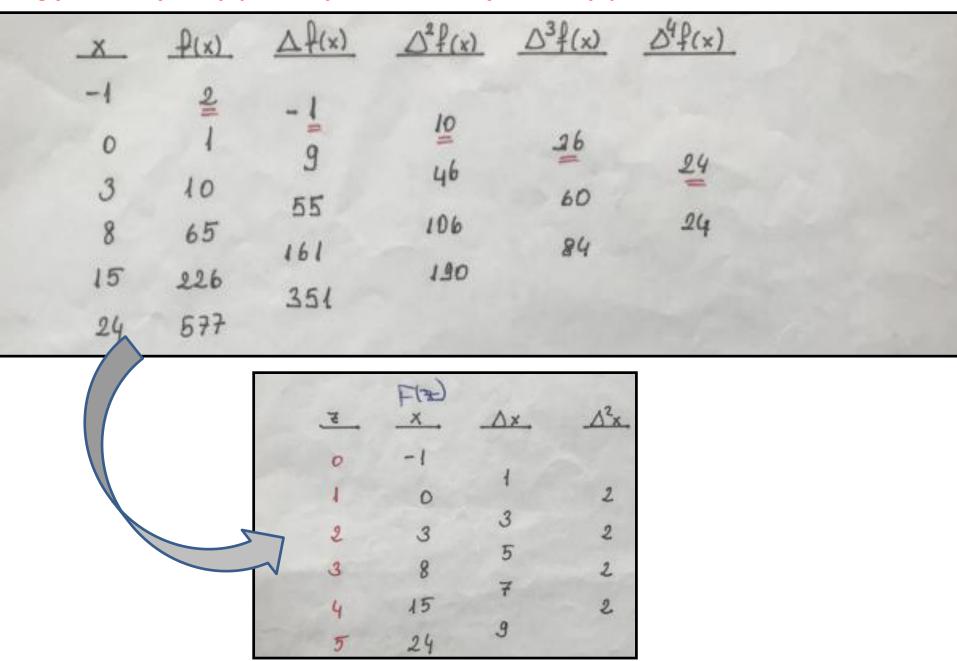
$$F(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 4$$

$$F(x) = fo + \frac{x - x_0}{h} \Delta f_0 + \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_0)}{h^2} \Delta^2 f_0$$

$$F(x) = 10 + \frac{x-2}{2} + \frac{10}{40} + \frac{(x-2)(x-4)}{4} + \frac{10}{4} = \frac{10}{4}$$

$$F(x) = 4x^2 - 4x + 2 \Rightarrow F(8) = 226$$

#### Değişken dönüşümü yapılarak ayrık noktaların eşit aralıklı yapılması:



$$F(x) = fo + x \Delta fo + \frac{x(x-1)}{2!} \Delta^{2} fo$$

$$X = F(2) = Xo + 2. \Delta X + \frac{2.(2-1)}{2!} \Delta^{2} X = -1 + 2.1 + \frac{2}{2-2}.2$$

$$X = Z^2 - 1 \implies 2 = 7 \sqrt{X+1}$$

$$f_{(2)} = f_0 + 2. \Delta f_0 + \frac{2(2-1)}{2} \Delta^2 f_0 + \frac{2(2-1)(2-2)}{6} \Delta^3 f_0 + \frac{2(2-1)(2-2)(2-3)}{24} \Delta^2 f_0$$

$$X = Z^2 = I \Rightarrow Z = F \sqrt{X+1}$$

$$\begin{cases}
1(2) = 1 - 2 + 10 & 2(2-1) + 26 & 2(2-1)(2-2) + 24 & 2(2-1)(2-2)(2-3) \\
2 & 6 & 24
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
1(2) = 2^4 - 2 \cdot 2^2 + 2 & \text{Ara Enterpolation Formula} \\
1(2) = (7 \times 11)^4 - 2 & (7 \times 11)^2 + 2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
F(x) = x^2 + 1
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 $\frac{2}{2}$ 
 $\frac{1}{3}$ 
 $\frac{1}{4}$ 
 $\frac{2}{3}$ 
 $\frac{1}{4}$ 
 $\frac{3}{4}$ 
 $\frac{3$ 

$$f(2) = f_0 + 2. \Delta f_0 + \frac{2(2-1)}{2} \quad \triangle^2 f_0$$

$$= 3 + 42 + \frac{4}{2} + \frac{2(2-1)}{2} \quad \triangle f(2) = 42^2 + 3$$

$$F(2) = 42^2 + 3$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right)^2 + 3 \quad \triangle F(2) = (x-2)^2 + 3$$

$$F(2) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

#### **LAGRANGE ENTERPOLASYONU**

Bir f(x) fontsiyonunun, xo, xı, x2..., xn gibi ayrı
nottalardati bilinen yo, yı, yz,..., yn degerleri warso.

(bu nottaların aralıtları esit dsun olmasın) ve f(x)fontsiyonunun enterpolasson fontsiyonuna g(x) derset;  $g(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} Li(x)yi$  setlindedir.

Lilx) katsayıları 
$$n$$

Lilx) =  $TT \frac{(x-xt)}{(xi-xt)}$  seklinde besaplanır.

 $J=0 (xi-xt)$ 
 $J\neq i$ 

Ornet:

Bir 
$$y = f(x)$$
 fonksiyonunun Xi'ler iqin yi degerleri

sõyle olsun.

 $\frac{i}{x} \frac{xi}{yi} \frac{yi}{0}$ 

0 0 -5

1 1 1  $n=2$ 

2 3 25

$$L_{O(x)} = \frac{77}{77} \frac{(x-x_0)}{(x_0-x_1)} = \frac{x-x_0}{x_0-x_0} \cdot \frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1} \cdot \frac{x-x_2}{x_0-x_2} = \frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_2} \cdot \frac{x-x_2}{x_0-x_1}$$

$$= \frac{x-1}{0-1} \cdot \frac{x-3}{0-3} \Rightarrow L_{O}(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (x-1)(x-3)$$

$$L_{1}(x) = \frac{77}{77} \frac{(x-x_{3})}{(x_{i}-x_{3})} = \frac{x-x_{0}}{x_{1}-x_{0}} \frac{x-x_{1}}{x_{1}-x_{2}} = \frac{x-x_{0}}{x_{1}-x_{2}} = \frac{x-x_{0}}{x_{1}-x_{2}}$$

$$= \frac{x-o}{1-o} \frac{x-3}{1-3} \Rightarrow L_{1}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (x^{2}-3x)$$

$$L_{2}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (x - x_{2})}} = \frac{x - x_{0}}{\sqrt{x_{1} - x_{2}}} = \frac{x - x_{0}}{\sqrt{x_{2} - x_{1}}} = \frac{x - 0}{3 - 0} = \frac{x - 1}{3 - 0} = \frac{1}{6}(x^{2} - x)$$

$$J \neq 2$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{3} (x-1)(x-3)(-5) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(x^2-3x)(1) + \frac{1}{6}(x^2-x)(25)$$

$$g(x) = 2x^2 + 4x - 5 \quad \text{bulunur.} \quad \Rightarrow g(1) = 1 \quad g(2) = 11$$

0+2

$$\frac{1}{20(x)} = \frac{3}{x_{i} - x_{j}} = \frac{x - x_{0}}{x - x_{0}} = \frac{x - x_{0}}{x - x_{0}} = \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{0} - x_{1}} = \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{0} - x_{1}} = \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{0} - x_{2}} = \frac{1}{x_{0} - x_{3}} = -\frac{1}{212} (x - \frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\frac{1}{20(x)} = \frac{3}{x_{0} - x_{j}} = \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{0} - x_{1}} = \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{0} - x_{1}} = \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{0} - x_{2}} = \frac{1}{x_{0} - x_{3}} = -\frac{1}{212} (x - \frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2})$$

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$$\frac{1}{20(x)} = \frac{1}{x_{0} - x_{1}} = \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{0} - x_{1}} = \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{0}$$

$$\angle \Delta(x) = \frac{3}{11} \frac{x - x_3}{x_1 - x_j} = \frac{x - x_0}{x_3 - x_0} \frac{x - x_1}{x_3 - x_1} \frac{x - x_2}{x_3 - x_2} = \frac{1}{1995} (x - 3)(x - 3)(x - 3)(x - 3)(x - 3)$$

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{912} (x-7)(x-15) (x-22) + \frac{1}{480} (x-3)(x-15) (x-22) (-8) - \frac{1}{672}$$

$$(x-3)(x-7)(x-22) (-22) + \frac{1}{4995} (x-3)(x-7) (x-15) (-91)$$