Lecture 13

Interpolation

David Semeraro

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

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Next Topics

1. Interpolation: Approximating a function $f(x)$ by a polynomial $p_n(x)$.
2. Differentiation: Approximating the derivative of a function $f(x)$.
3. Integration: Approximating an integral $\int_a^b f(x)\, dx$

Interpolation: Introduction

Objective

Approximate an unknown function $f(x)$ by an easier function $g(x)$, such as a polynomial.

Objective (alt)

Approximate some data by a function $g(x)$.

Types of approximating functions:

1. Polynomials
2. Piecewise polynomials
3. Rational functions
4. Trig functions
5. Others (inverse, exponential, Bessel, etc)

Interpolation: Introduction

How do we approximate $f(x)$ by $g(x)$? In what sense is the approximation a good one?

1. Interpolation: $g(x)$ must have the same values of $f(x)$ at set of given points.
2. Least-squares: $g(x)$ must deviate as little as possible from $f(x)$ in the sense of a 2-norm: minimize $\int_a^b |f(t) - g(t)|^2 \, dt$
3. Chebyshev: $g(x)$ must deviate as little as possible from $f(x)$ in the sense of the ∞-norm: minimize $\max_{t \in [a,b]} |f(t) - g(t)|$.

Interpolation: Introduction

Given $n+1$ distinct points $x_0, \ldots, x_n$, and values $y_0, \ldots, y_n$, find a polynomial $p(x)$ of degree n so that

$$p(x_i) = y_i \quad i = 0, \ldots, n$$

- A polynomial of degree n has $n+1$ degrees-of-freedom:

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \cdots + a_n x^n$$

- $n+1$ constraints determine the polynomial uniquely:

$$p(x_i) = y_i, \quad i = 0, \ldots, n$$

Theorem (page 128 6thEd)

If points $x_0, \ldots, x_n$ are distinct, then for arbitrary $y_0, \ldots, y_n$, there is a *unique* polynomial $p(x)$ of degree at most n such that $p(x_i) = y_i$ for $i = 0, \ldots, n$.

Monomials

Obvious attempt: try picking

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots + a_n x^n$$

So for each x_i we have

$$p(x_i) = a_0 + a_1 x_i + a_2 x_i^2 + \cdots + a_n x_i^n = y_i$$

OR

$$\begin{aligned}
a_0 + a_1 x_0 + a_2 x_0^2 + \cdots + a_n x_0^n &= y_0 \\
a_0 + a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_1^2 + \cdots + a_n x_1^n &= y_1 \\
a_0 + a_1 x_2 + a_2 x_2^2 + \cdots + a_n x_2^n &= y_2 \\
a_0 + a_1 x_3 + a_2 x_3^2 + \cdots + a_n x_3^n &= y_3 \\
&\vdots \\
a_0 + a_1 x_n + a_2 x_n^2 + \cdots + a_n x_n^n &= y_n
\end{aligned}$$

Monomial: The problem

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_0 & x_0^2 & \dots & x_0^n \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \dots & x_2^n \\ & & & \vdots & \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \dots & x_n^n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Question

- Is this a “good” system to solve?

Example

from Recktenwald

Consider Gas prices (in cents) for the following years:

x	year	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
y	price	133.5	132.2	138.7	141.5	137.6	144.2

```
year =[1986    1988    1990    1992    1994    1996 ]';
price=[133.5   132.2   138.7   141.5   137.6   144.2]';

M = vander(year);
a = M\price;

x=linspace(1986,1996,200);
p=polyval(a,x);
plot(year,price,'o',x,p,'-');
```

Back to the basics...

Example

Find the interpolating polynomial of least degree that interpolates

x	1.4	1.25
y	3.7	3.9

Directly

$$
\begin{aligned}
p_1(x) &= \left(\frac{x-1.25}{1.4-1.25}\right)3.7 + \left(\frac{x-1.4}{1.25-1.4}\right)3.9 \\
&= 3.7 + \left(\frac{3.9-3.7}{1.25-1.4}\right)(x-1.4) \\
&= 3.7 - \frac{4}{3}(x-1.4)
\end{aligned}
$$

Lagrange

What have we done? We've written $p(x)$ as

$$p(x) = \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}\right) y_0 + \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}\right) y_1$$

- the sum of two linear polynomials
- the first is zero at x_1 and 1 at x_0
- the second is zero at x_0 and 1 at x_1
- these are the two linear Lagrange basis functions:

$$\ell_0(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} \qquad \ell_1(x) = \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}$$

Lagrange

Example

Write the Lagrange basis functions for

x	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1
y	2	-1	7

Directly

$$\ell_0(x) = \frac{(x-\frac{1}{4})(x-1)}{(\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4})(\frac{1}{3}-1)}$$

$$\ell_1(x) = \frac{(x-\frac{1}{3})(x-1)}{(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{3})(\frac{1}{4}-1)}$$

$$\ell_2(x) = \frac{(x-\frac{1}{3})(x-\frac{1}{4})}{(1-\frac{1}{3})(1-\frac{1}{4})}$$

Lagrange

The general Lagrange form is

$$\ell_k(x) = \prod_{i=0, i \neq k}^{n} \frac{x - x_i}{x_k - x_i}$$

The resulting interpolating polynomial is

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

Example

Find the equation of the parabola passing through the points (1,6), (-1,0), and (2,12)

$x_0 = 1, x_1 = -1, x_2 = 2; \qquad y_0 = 6, y_1 = 0, y_2 = 12;$

$$\begin{aligned}
\ell_0(x) &= \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} &= \frac{(x+1)(x-2)}{(2)(-1)} \\
\ell_1(x) &= \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} &= \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(-2)(-3)} \\
\ell_2(x) &= \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} &= \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(1)(3)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p_2(x) &= y_0\ell_0(x) + y_1\ell_1(x) + y_2\ell_2(x) \\
&= -3 \times (x+1)(x-2) + 0 \times \frac{1}{6}(x-1)(x-2) \\
&\quad +4 \times (x-1)(x+1) \\
&= (x+1)[4(x-1) - 3(x-2)] \\
&= (x+1)(x+2)
\end{aligned}$$

Summary so far:

- Monomials: $p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \cdots + a_n x^n$ results in poor conditioning
- Monomials: but evaluating the Monomial interpolant is cheap (nested iteration)
- Lagrange: $p(x) = \ell_0(x) y_0 + \cdots + \ell_n(x) y_n$ is very well behaved.
- Lagrange: but evaluating the Lagrange interpolant is expensive (each basis function is of the same order and the interpolant is not easily reduced to nested form)

Recall Nested Form

Given a polynomial

$$p(x) = -5 + 4x - 7x^2 + 2x^3 + 3x^4$$

we can write this as

$$p(x) = -5 + x(4 + x(-7 + x(2 + 3x)));$$

evaluation can be done from the inside-out, for cheap (nested evaluation). This polynomial can also be written as

$$p(x) = -5 + 2x - 4x(x-1) + 8x(x-1)(x+1) + 3x(x-1)(x+1)(x-2)$$

in nested form

$$p(x) = -5 + x(2 + (x-1)(-4 + (x+1)(8 + 3(x-2))))$$

Newton Polynomials

- Newton Polynomials are of the form

$$p_n(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + a_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1) + a_3(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2) + \dots$$

- The basis used is thus

function	order
1	0
$x - x_0$	1
$(x - x_0)(x - x_1)$	2
$(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$	3

- More stable that monomials
- More computationally efficient (nested iteration) than using Lagrange and shifted monomials

Newton Polynomials using Divided Differences

Consider the data

x_0	x_1	x_2
y_0	y_1	y_2

We want to find a_0, a_1, and a_2 in the following polynomial so that it fits the data:

$$p_2(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + a_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

Matching the data gives three equations to determine our three unknowns a_i:

at x_0: $y_0 = a_0 + 0 + 0$
at x_1: $y_1 = a_0 + a_1(x_1 - x_0) + 0$
at x_2: $y_2 = a_0 + a_1(x_2 - x_0) + a_2(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)$

Newton Polynomials using Divided Differences

Or in matrix form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & x_1 - x_0 & 0 \\ 1 & x_2 - x_0 & (x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$ lower triangular
$\Rightarrow$ only $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ operations

Question

How many operations are needed to find the coefficients in the monomial basis?

Newton Polynomials using Divided Differences

Using Forward Substitution to solve this lower triangular system yields:

$$
\begin{aligned}
a_0 &= y_0 = f(x_0) \\
a_1 &= \frac{y_1 - a_0}{x_1 - x_0} \\
&= \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} \\
a_2 &= \frac{y_2 - a_0 - (x_2 - x_0)a_1}{(x_2 - x_1)(x_2 - x_0)} \\
&= \text{... next slide}
\end{aligned}
$$

Newton Polynomials using Divided Differences

From the previous slide ...

$$
\begin{aligned}
a_2 &= \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_0) - (x_2 - x_0)\frac{f(x_1)-f(x_0)}{x_1-x_0}}{(x_2 - x_1)(x_2 - x_0)} \\
&= \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1) + f(x_1) - f(x_0) - (x_2 - x_0)\frac{f(x_1)-f(x_0)}{x_1-x_0}}{(x_2 - x_1)(x_2 - x_0)} \\
&= \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1) + (f(x_1) - f(x_0))\left(1 - \frac{x_2-x_0}{x_1-x_0}\right)}{(x_2 - x_1)(x_2 - x_0)} \\
&= \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1) + (f(x_1) - f(x_0))\left(\frac{x_1-x_2}{x_1-x_0}\right)}{(x_2 - x_1)(x_2 - x_0)} \\
&= \frac{\frac{f(x_2)-f(x_1)}{x_2-x_1} - \frac{f(x_1)-f(x_0)}{x_1-x_0}}{x_2 - x_0}
\end{aligned}
$$

Newton Polynomials using Divided Differences

From this we see a pattern. There are many terms of the form

$$\frac{f(x_j) - f(x_i)}{x_j - x_i}$$

These are called *divided differences* and are denoted with square brackets:

$$f[x_i, x_j] = \frac{f(x_j) - f(x_i)}{x_j - x_i}$$

Applying this to our results:

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= f[x_0] \\ a_1 &= f[x_0, x_1] \\ a_2 &= \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0} \\ &= f[x_0, x_1, x_2] \end{aligned}$$

Newton Polynomials using Divided Differences

example: long way

Example

For the data

x	1	-4	0
y	3	13	-23

Find the 2nd order interpolating polynomial using Newton.

We know

$$p_1(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + a_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

And that

$$\begin{aligned}
a_0 &= f[x_0] = f[1] = f(1) = 3 \\
a_1 &= f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{13 - 3}{-4 - 1} = -2 \\
a_2 &= f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0} \\
&= \frac{\frac{-23-13}{0--4} - \frac{13-3}{-4-1}}{0 - 1} \\
&= \frac{-9 + 2}{-1} = 7
\end{aligned}$$

So

$$p_1(x) = 3 - 2(x - 1) + 7(x - 1)(x + 4)$$

Divided Differences

Recursive Property

$$f[x_0, \ldots, x_k] = \frac{f[x_1, \ldots, x_k] - f[x_0, \ldots, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_0}$$

With the first two defined by

$$f[x_i] = f(x_i)$$

$$f[x_i, x_j] = \frac{f[x_j] - f[x_i]}{x_j - x_i}$$

Divided Differences

Invariance Theorem

$f[x_0, \ldots, x_k]$ is invariant under all permutations of the arguments $x_0, \ldots, x_k$

Simple "proof": $f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_k]$ is the coefficient of the x^k term in the polynomial interpolating f at $x_0, \ldots, x_k$. But any permutation of the x_i still gives the same polynomial.
This says that we can also write

$$f[x_i, \ldots, x_j] = \frac{f[x_{i+1}, \ldots, x_j] - f[x_i, \ldots, x_{j-1}]}{x_j - x_i}$$

Divided Differences

the easy way: tables

We can compute the divided differences much easier using tables. To construct the divided difference table for $f(x)$ for the $x_0, \ldots, x_3$

x	$f[\cdot]$	$f[\cdot,\cdot]$	$f[\cdot,\cdot,\cdot]$	$f[\cdot,\cdot,\cdot,\cdot]$
x_0	$f[x_0]$			
		$f[x_0, x_1]$		
x_1	$f[x_1]$		$f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$	
		$f[x_1, x_2]$		$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$
x_2	$f[x_2]$		$f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$	
		$f[x_2, x_3]$		
x_3	$f[x_3]$			

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x_0	$f[x_0]$			
		$f[x_0,x_1]$		
x_1	$f[x_1]$		$f[x_0,x_1,x_2]$	
		$f[x_1,x_2]$		$f[x_0,x_1,x_2,x_3]$
x_2	$f[x_2]$		$f[x_1,x_2,x_3]$	
		$f[x_2,x_3]$		
x_3	$f[x_3]$			

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x_0	$f[x_0]$			
		$f[x_0,x_1]$		
x_1	$f[x_1]$		$f[x_0,x_1,x_2]$	
		$f[x_1,x_2]$		$f[x_0,x_1,x_2,x_3]$
x_2	$f[x_2]$		$f[x_1,x_2,x_3]$	
		$f[x_2,x_3]$		
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		$f[x_0, x_1]$		
x_1	$f[x_1]$		$f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$	
		$f[x_1, x_2]$		$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$
x_2	$f[x_2]$		$f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$	
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		$f[x_0, x_1]$		
x_1	$f[x_1]$		$f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$	
		$f[x_1, x_2]$		$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$
x_2	$f[x_2]$		$f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$	
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x_1	$f[x_1]$		$f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$	
		$f[x_1, x_2]$		$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$
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		$f[x_0,x_1]$		
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		$f[x_1,x_2]$		$f[x_0,x_1,x_2,x_3]$
x_2	$f[x_2]$		$f[x_1,x_2,x_3]$	
		$f[x_2,x_3]$		
x_3	$f[x_3]$			

Divided Differences

the easy way: example

Construct the divided differences table for the data

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} x & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & 2 \\ y & 3 & \frac{13}{4} & 3 & \frac{5}{3} \end{array}$$

and construct the largest order interpolating polynomial.

We can compute the divided differences much more easily using tables. To construct the divided difference table for $f(x)$ for the $x_0, \ldots, x_3$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} x & f[\cdot] & f[\cdot,\cdot] & f[\cdot,\cdot,\cdot] & f[\cdot,\cdot,\cdot,\cdot] \\ \hline 1 & 3 & & & \\ & & \frac{1}{2} & & \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{13}{4} & & \frac{1}{3} & \\ & & \frac{1}{6} & & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & & -\frac{5}{3} & \\ & & -\frac{2}{3} & & \\ 2 & \frac{5}{3} & & & \end{array}$$

Divided Differences

the easy way: example

Construct the divided differences table for the data

x	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	2
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1	3			
		$\frac{1}{2}$		
$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{13}{4}$		$\frac{1}{3}$	
		$\frac{1}{6}$		-2
0	3		$-\frac{5}{3}$	
		$-\frac{2}{3}$		
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		$\frac{1}{2}$		
$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{13}{4}$		$\frac{1}{3}$	
		$\frac{1}{6}$		-2
0	3		$-\frac{5}{3}$	
		$-\frac{2}{3}$		
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$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{13}{4}$		$\frac{1}{3}$	
		$\frac{1}{6}$		-2
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$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{13}{4}$		$\frac{1}{3}$	
		$\frac{1}{6}$		-2
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and construct the largest order interpolating polynomial.
We can compute the divided differences much more easily using tables. To construct the divided difference table for $f(x)$ for the $x_0, \dots, x_3$

x	$f[\cdot]$	$f[\cdot,\cdot]$	$f[\cdot,\cdot,\cdot]$	$f[\cdot,\cdot,\cdot,\cdot]$
1	3			
		$\frac{1}{2}$		
$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{13}{4}$		$\frac{1}{3}$	
		$\frac{1}{6}$		-2
0	3		$-\frac{5}{3}$	
		$-\frac{2}{3}$		
2	$\frac{5}{3}$			

Divided Differences

the easy way: example

x	$f[\cdot]$	$f[\cdot,\cdot]$	$f[\cdot,\cdot,\cdot]$	$f[\cdot,\cdot,\cdot,\cdot]$
1	3			
		$\frac{1}{2}$		
$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{13}{4}$		$\frac{1}{3}$	
		$\frac{1}{6}$		-2
0	3		$-\frac{5}{3}$	
		$-\frac{2}{3}$		
2	$\frac{5}{3}$			

The coefficients are readily available and we arrive at

$$p_2(x) = 3 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \frac{1}{3}(x-1)(x-\frac{3}{2}) - 2(x-1)(x-\frac{3}{2})x$$

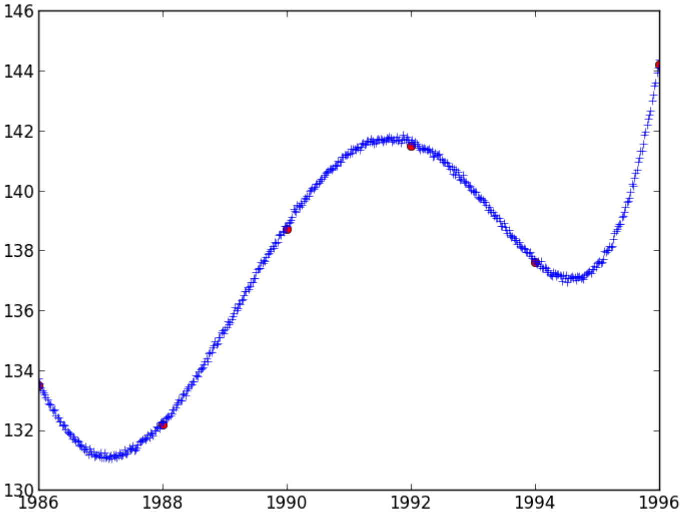
gas prices again

Newton's polynomial for the gas price data in nested form is:

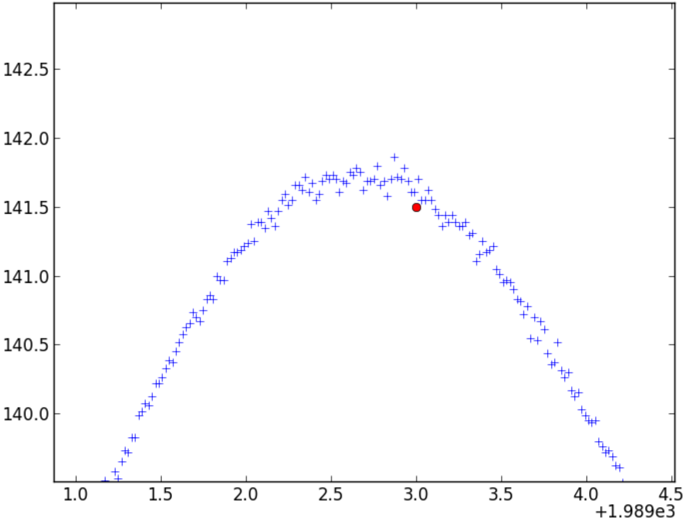
$$p(x) = 133.5 + (x - 1986)(-.65 + (x - 1988)(.975 + (x - 1990)(-.2396+$$

$$(x - 1992)(.0221 + .0030(x - 1994)))))$$

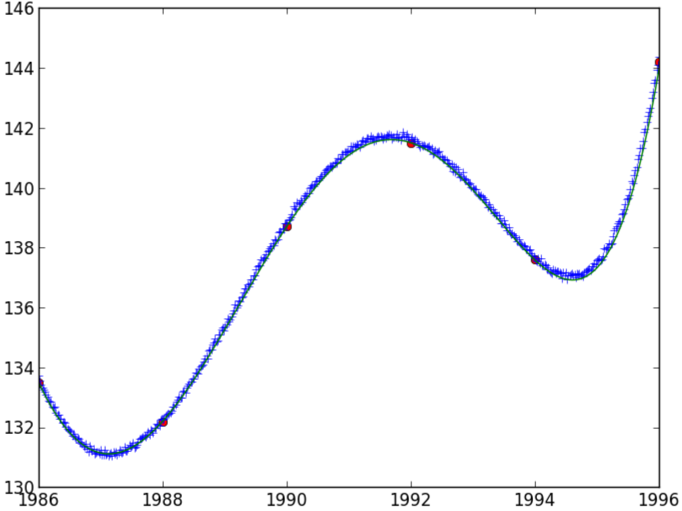
Vandermond system



Vandermond system



Newton polynomial



Newton polynomial