

# Lektion 4

TANA21 – Beräkningsmatematik

Interpolation

Skriven av Oliver Wettergren

oliwe188@student.liu.se

<https://www.instagram.com/olwettergren/>

4,1

- Interpolering - mellan vs extrapolation  
Avsnör
- Inter- linjen ger  $\bar{z}$  mellan punkterna  
approx- linjen ger  $\bar{z}$  i  $\bar{x}$  mellan punkterna

4,2

- Polynom av grad 1
- 2
- 3
- Trigonometriskt polynom (polynom med referenser av  $\sin x$ ,  $\cos x$ )
- Interp, med funktioner som ger icke linjärt ekationssystem
- Stycun's första grads polynom
- andra
- trede
- Kubisk sp. Andradenivåan = 0 i andrapunkterns
- Kubisk sp. Femdelen förstas och andradenivåts
- Kubisk spline med givna derivater
- Kubisk spline med kant trovärdens breven  
1:a och 2:a samt näst sista och sista

4,3

*	-π	0	π
f(x)	0	1	0

... m.m.

a) Linear spline  
b) Interpolation  
c) tr3 Interpolation

4,4. Stora variationer i andamål vid höga grader.

$$4,5 \quad P(x) = 3x + (2+x)$$

$$b) \quad P(x) = 1 + x(-1 + x(1-x))$$

$$c) \quad P(x) = -2 + x(3 + x^2(-1 + 3x))$$

4,6

$$P(x) = 3x - 3 + 4(x^2 - 4x + 3) + 2(x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 5x^2 + 20x - 15)$$

$$= 3x - 3 + 4x^2 - 16x + 12 + 2x^3 - 8x^2 + 6x - 10x^2 + 40x - 30$$

$$= -21 + 33x - 14x^2 + 2x^3 \Rightarrow P(x) = -21 + x(33 - x(14 + 2x))$$

4,7

$$a) \quad \begin{array}{c|ccc} x & 2 & 5 \\ \hline f(x) & 3 & 0 \end{array} \quad P(x) = C_1 + C_2(x-2)$$

$$P(2) = C_1 = 3 \quad C_1 = 3$$

$$P(5) = C_1 + 3C_2 = 0 \quad C_2 = -1 \quad P(x) = 3 - (x-2)$$

$$b) \quad \begin{array}{c|ccc} x & 2 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline f(x) & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \quad P(x) = C_1 + C_2(x-2) + C_3(x-2)(x-5)$$

$$P(2) = C_1 = 3$$

$$P(5) = C_1 + 3C_2 = 0$$

$$P(6) = C_1 + 4C_2 + 4C_3 = 1$$

$$3 - 4 + 4c_3 = 1 \Leftrightarrow c_3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(x) = 3 - (x-2) + \frac{1}{2}(x-2)(x-5)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} |x| \\ \hline f(x) | 2 & 5 & 6 & 8 \\ | 3 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array}$$

$$P(x) = c_1 + c_2(x-2) + c_3(x-2)(x-5) + c_4(x-2)(x-5)(x-6)$$

$$P(2) = c_1 = 3 \quad 18 \cdot 6 = 60 + 2n$$

$$P(5) = c_1 + 3c_2 = 0$$

$$P(6) = c_1 + 4c_2 + 4c_3 = 1$$

$$P(8) = c_1 + 6c_2 + 18c_3 + 36c_4 = -1 \Leftrightarrow c_4 = -\frac{7}{36}$$

49b ANDEREN QADS!

$$f(2,1)$$

$$q(x) = c_1 + c_2(x-1) + c_3(x-1)(x-2) + c_4(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} |x| \\ \hline f(x) | 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ | 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$q(1) = c_1 = 2$$

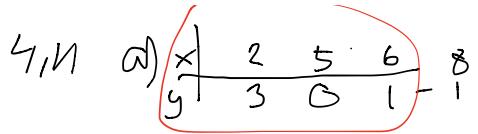
$$P(2) = c_1 + c_2 = 1 \quad c_2 = -1$$

$$P(3) = c_1 + 2c_2 + 2c_3 = -1 \quad 2c_3 = -1 - 2 - 2(-1) = -1 \Leftrightarrow c_3 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P(4) &= c_1 + 3c_2 + 6c_3 + 6c_4 = 0 \\ 6c_4 &= -c_1 - 3c_2 - 6c_3 = -2 + 3 + 3 = 4 \Leftrightarrow c_4 = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$q(x) = 2 - (x-1) - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)(x-2) \left( + \frac{2}{3}(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) \right)$$

$$P(2,1) =$$



$$p(x) = c_1 \frac{(x-5)}{(2-5)} + c_2 \frac{(x-2)}{5-2} = -(x-5)$$

$$c_1 = 3$$

$$b) p(x) = c_1 \frac{(x-5)(x-6)}{(2-5)(2-6)} + c_2 \frac{(x-2)(x-6)}{(5-2)(5-6)} + c_3 \frac{(x-2)(x-5)}{(6-2)(6-5)}$$

=

$$c) p(x) = c_1 \frac{(x-5)(x-6)(x-8)}{(2-5)(2-6)(2-8)} + c_2 \frac{(x-2)(x-6)(x-8)}{(5-2)(5-6)(5-8)} +$$

-3 · (-4) · (-6)

$$c_3 \frac{(x-2)(x-5)(x-8)}{(6-2)(6-5)(6-8)} + c_4 \frac{(x-2)(x-5)(x-6)}{(8-2)(8-5)(8-6)}$$

4 · 1 · (-2)    6 · 3 · 2

$$= -\frac{1}{24} (x-5)(x-6)(x-8) - \frac{1}{8} (x-2)(x-5)(x-8)$$

$$-\frac{1}{36} (x-2)(x-5)(x-6)$$