

Homework 5.

3) Make two exam problems, with solutions, for this chapter.

3.1) Find the coefficients a, b, c, d, e for the following s(x) that is a natural cubic spline

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} s_1(x) = a(x-2)^2 + b(x-1)^3 & ; x \in [0,1] \\ s_2(x) = c(x-2)^2 & ; x \in [1,3] \\ s_3(x) = d(x-2)^2 + e(x-3)^3 & ; x \in [3,4] \end{cases}$$

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Sol.  $s'_1(x) = 2a(x-2) + 3b(x-1)^2$ ,  $s'_2(x) = 2c(x-2)$ ,  $s'_3(x) = 2d(x-2) + 3e(x-3)^2$   
 $s''_1(x) = 2a + 6b(x-1)$ ,  $s''_2(x) = 2c$ ,  $s''_3(x) = 2d + 6e(x-3)$

► Continuous Condition

- $s_1(1) = s_2(1) : s_1(1) = a, s_2(1) = c \quad \therefore a = c$
- $s_2(3) = s_3(3) : s_2(3) = c, s_3(3) = d \quad \therefore c = d$
- $s'_1(1) = s'_2(1) : s'_1(1) = -2a, s'_2(1) = -2c \quad \therefore -2a = -2c$
- $s'_2(3) = s'_3(3) : s'_2(3) = 2c, s'_3(3) = 2d \quad \therefore 2c = 2d$
- $s''_1(1) = s''_2(1) : s''_1(1) = 2a, s''_2(1) = 2c$
- $s''_2(3) = s''_3(3) : s''_2(3) = 2c, s''_3(3) = 2d$

► Natural end condition

- $s''_1(0) = 0 : s''_1(0) = 2a - 6b = 0 \quad \therefore a = 3b \rightarrow b = \frac{a}{3}$
- $s''_3(4) = 0 : s''_3(4) = 2d + 6e = 0 \quad \therefore d = -3e \rightarrow e = -\frac{d}{3} = -\frac{a}{3}$

Thus the coefficients of s(x) are  $a=c=d, b=\frac{a}{3}, e=-\frac{a}{3} \#$

3.2) Write down the conditions that should be satisfied so that the following function is a natural cubic spline on the interval [0,2] :

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} f_1(x), & x \in [0,1] \\ f_2(x), & x \in [1,2] \end{cases}$$

Sol. For s(x) to be a "cubic spline",  $f_1(x)$  and  $f_2(x)$  should be cubic polynomials that satisfy the following condition :

- $f_1(1) = f_2(1)$  ✓
- $f'_1(1) = f'_2(1)$  ✓
- $f''_1(1) = f''_2(1)$  ✓

In addition, in order for s(x) to be a "natural" spline on [0,2] we must require that  $f''_1(0) = f''_2(2) = 0 \#$

2. Determine the values of the coefficients  $a, b, c, d,$  and  $e$  so that the following  $s(x)$  is a natural cubic spline on  $[0, 2]$ :

$$s(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x-ax^2+bx^3, & x \in [0, 1], \\ c+d(x-1)+e(x-2)^2+(x-2)^3, & x \in [1, 2]. \end{cases}$$

sol.<sup>n</sup> Let  $f_1(x) = 1+x+ax^2+bx^3 \Rightarrow f_1'(x) = 1+2ax+3bx^2, f_1''(x) = 2a+6bx.$   
 and  $f_2(x) = c+d(x-1)+e(x-2)^2+(x-2)^3 \Rightarrow f_2'(x) = d+2e(x-2)+3(x-2)^2,$   
 $f_2''(x) = 2e+6(x-2).$

Since  $s(x)$  is a natural cubic spline, we have

$$f_1''(0) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0, \text{ and } f_2''(2) = 0 \Rightarrow e = 0.$$

The continuity of  $s(x)$  at  $x=1$ ;  $2+b = c-1$  — ①.

The continuity of  $s'(x)$  at  $x=1$ ;  $1+3b = d+3$  — ②.

The continuity of  $s''(x)$  at  $x=1$ ;  $6b = -6 \Rightarrow b = -1.$

Plug in  $b = -1$  in ①;  $c = 2.$

Plug in  $b = -1$  in ②;  $d = -5.$

The answer is  $s(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x-x^3, & x \in [0, 1], \\ 2-5(x-1)+(x-2)^3, & x \in [1, 2]. \end{cases} \#$

all conditions are verified.



# Homework 4 Numerical Analysis

3) Make two exam problem, with solution, for this chapter.

3.1) โจทย์กำหนดค่าของ  $\ln 9.2$  โดยสร้างพหุนามลากรองส์ จาก  $\ln 9.0 = 2.1972$ ,  $\ln 9.5 = 2.2513$   
 $\ln 10 = 2.3026$  ✓

วิธีทำ แทน  $x_0 = 9.0$ ,  $x_1 = 9.5$ ,  $x_2 = 10.0$

$y_0 = 2.1972$ ,  $y_1 = 2.2513$ ,  $y_2 = 2.3026$

มีจุด 3 จุด หารค่าประมาณฟังก์ชันโดยวิธีพหุนามดีกรี 2 ✓

แทน  $p_2(x) = y_0 l_0(x) + y_1 l_1(x) + y_2 l_2(x)$  ✓

จะได้

$$p_2(x) = (2.1972) \left[ \frac{(x-9.5)(x-10.0)}{(9.0-9.5)(9.0-10.0)} \right] + 2.2513 \left[ \frac{(x-9.0)(x-10.0)}{(9.5-9.0)(9.5-10.0)} \right] + 2.3026 \left[ \frac{(x-9.0)(x-9.5)}{(10.0-9.0)(10.0-9.5)} \right]$$

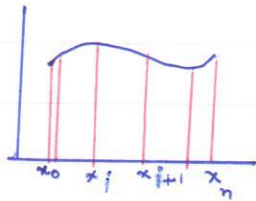
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ดังนั้น  $p_2(x) = 4.3944(x-9.5)(x-10) - 9.0052(x-9.0)(x-10.0) + 4.6052(x-9.0)(x-9.5)$

แทน  $x = 9.2$  ในสมการ

จะได้ค่า  $\ln 9.2 \approx p_2(9.2) = 2.2192$

3.2) เนื่องจากการใช้พหุนามในการประมาณฟังก์ชันนั้น จะต้องมี ค่าต่ำสุดของการใช้ความผิดพลาดสูงสุด ต่อให้พหุนามที่ ดีที่สุด แต่ ยิ่งดีก็ยิ่งมีความละเอียดมากขึ้นในการประมาณ เราจึงมีความกังวลเกี่ยวกับข้อผิดพลาดในการประมาณ ซึ่งสามารถที่จะนำมาแก้ปัญหานี้ (โดยมีได้มากกว่า 1 วิธี) และมีมากกว่าข้อผิดพลาดวิธีต่อไป



วิธีที่ 1 ใช้แก้ความกังวลคือ การแบ่งช่วงที่ความยาว 0.01 เป็นช่วงย่อย แล้วสร้างพหุนามในแต่ละช่วงย่อย แต่วิธีนี้จะมีข้อเสียคือ การประมาณเชิงเส้นนี้ ที่จุดปลายของช่วงย่อย จะเกิดความผิดพลาดที่มีค่ามากขึ้นคือ ทำให้ฟังก์ชันไม่ smooth

อันนี้ควรจะเป็น 0 อันที่  
ด้วยค่า 11 แล้ว  
↓  
0.15

2) วิธีที่ใช้แก้ความกังวลคือการใช้พหุนามดีกรีสูงๆ คือการใช้พหุนาม Hermite กำลังสาม ในแต่ละช่วงย่อย  $[x_0, x_1], [x_1, x_2], \dots, [x_{n-1}, x_n]$  จะได้ฟังก์ชันประมาณซึ่งหาอนุพันธ์ได้ ต่อเนื่องกัน และทำให้ฟังก์ชันประมาณ smooth ข้อเสียของวิธีนี้คือ ต้องการค่าอนุพันธ์ที่จุดต่อของช่วงฟังก์ชันที่จุดประมาณอยู่ทุกค่าของช่วง ซึ่งก็เป็นจุดปลายของช่วง

อันนี้ spline

3.2

Determine the parameters  $a, b, c, d, e, f, g$  and  $h$  so that  $S(x)$  is a natural cubic spline where

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d & x \in [-1, 0] \\ ex^3 + fx^2 + gx + h & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

with interpolation conditions  $S(-1) = 1$ ,  $S(0) = 2$  and  $S(1) = -1$ .

Sol<sup>n</sup> On  $[-1, 0]$ ,  $S(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$

On  $[0, 1]$ ,  $S(x) = ex^3 + fx^2 + gx + h$

Continuity conditions:  $S(x)$ ,  $S'(x)$  and  $S''(x)$  continuous at  $x = 0$ .

End conditions:  $S''(x) = 0$  at  $x = -1, x = 1$ .

$$S'(x) = \begin{cases} 3ax^2 + 2bx + c \\ 3ex^2 + 2fx + g \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad S''(x) = \begin{cases} 6ax + 2b \\ 6ex + 2f \end{cases}$$

At  $x = 0$ ,  $S(x) = 2 \Rightarrow d = h = 2$  — (1)

$S'(x)$  continuous  $\Rightarrow c = g$  — (2)

$S''(x)$  continuous  $\Rightarrow b = f$  — (3)

At  $x = -1$ ,  $S''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -6a + 2b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 3a$  — (4)

At  $x = 1$ ,  $S''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 6e + 2f = 0 \Rightarrow f = -3e$  — (5)

From (3), (4) and (5):  $a = -e$

Also, at  $x = -1$ ,  $S(x) = 1 \Rightarrow -a + b - c + d = 1 \Rightarrow -a + b - c = -1$  — (6)

And at  $x = 1$ ,  $S(x) = -1 \Rightarrow e + f + g + h = -1 \Rightarrow -a + b + c = -3$  — (7)

From (6) and (7):  $c = -1$ ; from (7):  $-a + b = -2$ ; and from (4):  $-a + 3a = -2 \Rightarrow a = -1$

Hence  $a = -1$ ,  $b = 3a = -3$ ,  $c = -1$ ,  $d = 2$ ,  $e = -a = 1$ ,  $f = b = -3$ ,  $g = c = -1$ ,

$h = d = 2$

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ใช้ค่าแล้วหาค่าอื่น ๆ ในทุกข้อเป็นปกติ



Design the test for interpolation theorem

on two data points

1. We know that simple Hermite interpolation by using Newton form can be describe as

$$P_3(x) = a + b(x-x_1) + c(x-x_1)^2 + d(x-x_1)^2(x-x_2) \text{ from } f(x_1), f(x_2), f'(x_1), f'(x_2)$$

By using the same formula, can we interpolate polynomial function from set of data  $(1, 2), (3, 7), (1, 5), (3, 9)$ ?

If you can, show the function, otherwise, show the reason.

→ explain this better

14/15

- By the convention for interpolate polynomial function, we need 'distinct' points. Thus, we can't interpolate function from the given dataset.

2. For Simple Hermite interpolation, we have  $(x_1, f(x_1)), (x_2, f(x_2)), (x_1, f'(x_1)), (x_2, f'(x_2))$ .

From  $(x_1, f'(x_1)), (x_2, f'(x_2))$ , we can form  $f'(x)$  as a linear equation.

By integration, we get polynomial equation with degree 2 and we can use that to interpolate  $(x_1, f(x_1)), (x_2, f(x_2))$  instead using degree 3.

If we can use polynomial degree 2, why we use polynomial degree 3?

- We "can't" use polynomial degree 2, just try the method that given, by interpolate  $f'(x)$  we get equation  $y = mx + c$ ,  $m, c$  is a constant. we integrate it and get  $\frac{m}{2}x^2 + cx + q$ . But we know the value of  $\frac{m}{2}$  and  $c$ , thus we have 2 equations with a variable 'q' and there'll be a chance that the system has no answer.

Thus, we need another variable to satisfy the condition, that's why we use polynomial degree 3 and the given method is useful in some cases of dataset only.

② Make 2 exam with solution

1.1 Interpolate  $f(x)$  with  $p_2(x)$  at  $x=0, x=1/2, x=1$ .

Sol<sup>n</sup>  $p_2(x) = f(0) \frac{(x-1)(x-\frac{1}{2})}{(-1)(-\frac{1}{2})} + f(\frac{1}{2}) \frac{(x-1)x}{(\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})} + f(1) \frac{(x-\frac{1}{2})x}{(\frac{1}{2})(1)}$

$= f(0) 2(x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}) - f(\frac{1}{2}) 4(x^2 - x) + f(1) 2(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x)$

$= f(0) + (-3f(0) + 4f(\frac{1}{2}) - f(1))x + (2f(0) - 4f(\frac{1}{2}) + 2f(1))x^2$

This can be two problems.

1.2 Approximate  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$  with  $\int_0^1 p_2(x) dx$

Sol<sup>n</sup>  $\int_0^1 p_2(x) dx \approx \int_0^1 (f(0) + (-3f(0) + 4f(\frac{1}{2}) - f(1))x + (2f(0) - 4f(\frac{1}{2}) + 2f(1))x^2) dx$

$= f(0)x + (-3f(0) + 4f(\frac{1}{2}) - f(1))\frac{x^2}{2} + (2f(0) - 4f(\frac{1}{2}) + 2f(1))\frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1$

$= f(0) + (-3f(0) + 4f(\frac{1}{2}) - f(1))\frac{1}{2} + (2f(0) - 4f(\frac{1}{2}) + 2f(1))\frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{f(0)}{6} + \frac{4f(\frac{1}{2})}{6} + \frac{f(1)}{6}$  very nice!

$= \frac{1}{6} (f(0) + 4f(\frac{1}{2}) + f(1))$

$\frac{15}{15}$

2. Harry wants to approximate  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  on  $[0,1]$

He uses  $n+1$  points polynomial interpolation and sets  $x_i = \frac{i}{n}$  for  $i=0, \dots, n$ . On every point  $x \in [0,1]$  he doesn't want and error bigger than  $\frac{1}{10^2}$ . But he doesn't know how big  $n$  that he has to use. (error calculate by  $|f(x) - p_n(x)| \forall x \in [0,1]$ ) Your job is to help Harry find  $n$  by using formular

how big  $n$  is

$|f - p_n(x)| = \frac{|f^{(n+1)}(\xi)|}{4(n+1)} h^{n+1}$

Sol<sup>n</sup>  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} = 4x^{-1}, f'(x) = -4x^{-2}, f''(x) = 8x^{-3}, f'''(x) = -24x^{-4}$

by the way  $f^{(n)}(x) = 4(-1)^n n! x^{-(n+1)}$ . Set  $h = \max(x_{i+1} - x_i) = \frac{1}{n}$ .

$|f - p_n(x)| \leq \frac{|f^{(n+1)}(\xi)|}{4(n+1)} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} < \frac{4n! \cdot \frac{1}{4}}{4(n+1)} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} = \frac{n!}{(n+1)n^{n+1}} < \frac{1}{10^2}$

( $n=2$ )  $\frac{2!}{3 \cdot 2^3} = \frac{2}{3 \cdot 8} = \frac{1}{12}$

( $n=3$ )  $\frac{3!}{4 \cdot 3^4} = \frac{6}{4 \cdot 81} = \frac{1}{54}$

( $n=4$ )  $\frac{4!}{5 \cdot 4^5} = \frac{24}{5 \cdot 1024} = \frac{3}{640} < \frac{1}{10^2}$

$f^{(n+1)}(x)$  is unbound on  $(0,1)$

The idea is right, but  $f = \frac{1}{x}$  is not cont. at  $x=0$ .

You can fix this by working on other interval, such as  $[1,2]$ .



## Homework 4

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3.) Make 2 exam problems with solutions.

3.1) Determine the interpolating polynomial of degree 3,  $p_3(x)$ , in Newton form for the function:  $f(x) = \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{1+x^2}$  using the interpolation points  $x_0 = -1, \dots$

$$x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, x_2 = 1, x_3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Sol<sup>n</sup>

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{1+x^2}$$

$$(x_0, y_0) = (-1, 0), (x_1, y_1) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{4}{5}\right), (x_2, y_2) = (1, 0), (x_3, y_3) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$$

$$P_3(x) = r_0 + r_1(x+1) + r_2(x+1)\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right) + r_3(x+1)\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)(x-1)$$

plug-in  $x = -1 \Rightarrow 0 = r_0$  ✓

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{4}{5} = 0 + r_1\left(-\frac{1}{2} + 1\right)$$

$$r_1 = -\frac{4}{5} \cdot 2 = -\frac{8}{5} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow 0 = 0 - \frac{8}{5}(1+1) + r_2(1+1)\left(1+\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$r_2 = \frac{16}{15} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{5} = 0 - \frac{8}{5}\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) + \frac{16}{15}\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right)\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) + r_3\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right)\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right)$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = -\frac{12}{5} + \frac{8}{5} + r_3\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) \quad \checkmark$$

$$r_3 = \left(\frac{4}{5} + \frac{12}{5} - \frac{8}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{8}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) = -\frac{32}{15} \quad \checkmark$$

$$P_3(x) = -\frac{8}{5}(x+1) + \frac{16}{15}(x+1)\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{32}{15}(x+1)\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)(x-1) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{15}{15}$$

3.2) จงพิจารณาว่าฟังก์ชันต่อไปนี้ เป็นฟังก์ชันสามอันดับที่ 3 (Cubic spline) หรือไม่

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + 1 & , x \in [0, 1] \\ (x-1)^3 - 6(x-1)^2 - 6(x-1) - 2 & , x \in [1, 3] \end{cases}$$

วิธีทำ

1.) ในแต่ละช่วงย่อยสามารถหาอนุพันธ์อันดับ 1 และอนุพันธ์อันดับ 2 ได้

$$S_1(x) = -x^2 + 1 \quad ; x \in [0, 1]$$

$$S_1'(x) = -2x \quad , \quad S_1''(x) = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$S_2(x) = (x-1)^3 - 6(x-1)^2 - 6(x-1) - 2 \quad ; x \in [1, 3]$$

$$S_2'(x) = 3(x-1)^2 - 12(x-1) - 6 \quad , \quad S_2''(x) = 6(x-1) - 12 \quad \checkmark$$

$\therefore S_1(x)$  และ  $S_2(x)$  สามารถหาอนุพันธ์อันดับ 1 และอนุพันธ์อันดับ 2 ได้  $\checkmark$

2.) เงื่อนไขความต่อเนื่อง

$$S_{i+1}(x_{i+1}) = S_i(x_{i+1})$$

$$S_2(x_2) = S_1(x_2)$$

$$(\cancel{1})^3 - 6(\cancel{1})^2 - 6(\cancel{1}) - 2 = -(\cancel{1})^2 + 1$$

$$-2 \neq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

ฉะนั้น  $S_2(x_2) \neq S_1(x_2)$  ซึ่งขัดแย้งกับเงื่อนไขความต่อเนื่อง

ดังนั้น  $S(x)$  ไม่เป็นฟังก์ชันสามอันดับที่ 3 (Cubic spline)  $\checkmark$



② Determine the parameters  $a, b, c, d, e, f, g$  and  $h$  so that  $S(x)$  is a natural cubic spline where

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d & x \in [-1, 0] \\ ex^3 + fx^2 + gx + h & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

with interpolation conditions  $S(-1) = 1, S(0) = 2$  and  $S(1) = -1$

Sol<sup>n</sup> On  $[-1, 0]$ ;  $S(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$

On  $[0, 1]$ ;  $S(x) = ex^3 + fx^2 + gx + h$

Continuity condition:  $S(x), S'(x)$  and  $S''(x)$  continuous at  $x=0$

End conditions:  $S''(x) = 0$  at  $x = -1, x = 1$

$$S'(x) = \begin{cases} 3ax^2 + 2bx + c \\ 3ex^2 + 2fx + g \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad S''(x) = \begin{cases} 6ax + 2b \\ 6ex + 2f \end{cases}$$

At  $x=0, S(x) = 2 \Rightarrow d = h = 2$  — ①

$S'(x)$  continuous  $\Rightarrow c = g$  — ②

$S''(x)$  continuous  $\Rightarrow b = f$  — ③

At  $x = -1, S''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -6a + 2b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 3a$  — ④

At  $x = 1, S''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 6e + 2f = 0 \Rightarrow f = -3e$  — ⑤

From ③, ④ and ⑤:  $a = -e$

Also, at  $x = -1, S(x) = 1 \Rightarrow -a + b - c + d = 1 \Rightarrow -a + b - c = -1$  — ⑥

And at  $x = 1, S(x) = -1 \Rightarrow e + f + g + 2 = -1 \Rightarrow -a + b + c = -3$  — ⑦

from ⑥ and ⑦:  $c = -1$ ; from ④:  $-a + b = -2$ ;

and from ④:  $-a + 3a = -2 \Rightarrow a = -1$

Thus  $a = -1, b = 3a = -3, c = -1, d = 2$

$e = -a = 1, f = b = -3, g = c = -1, h = d = 2$  #

2. Ex. Proof. Thm. 1.7.6 If  $f \in C^2[a, b]$  and  $S(x)$  is the natural cubic spline that interpolate  $f$  at  $n+1$  points  $x_i, i=0, 1, \dots, n$ , then

$$\int_a^b S''(x)^2 dx \leq \int_a^b f''(x)^2 dx \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Pf We consider the function  $e(x) = f(x) - S(x)$  with  $e(x_i) = 0$   $i=0, 1, \dots, n$ , and write the approximate curvature of  $f = S + e$  as

$$\int_a^b f''(x)^2 dx = \int_a^b (S''(x) + e''(x))^2 dx = \int_a^b S''(x)^2 dx + \int_a^b e''(x)^2 dx + 2 \int_a^b S''(x)e''(x) dx \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

we complete the proof by showing that the last term in the right-hand side of (2) is 0

Integrating by parts we obtain.

$$\int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} e''(x) S''(x) dx = S''(x) e'(x) \Big|_{x=x_i}^{x=x_{i+1}} - \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} S'''(x) e'(x) dx$$

Summing over all intervals, using the fact that  $e \in C^2$  and  $S''(a) = S''(b) = 0$ . Nothing that  $S'''(x) = C_i$  is a constant on  $(x_i, x_{i+1})$  we obtain.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} e''(x) S''(x) dx &= - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} C_i \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} e'(x) dx \\ &= - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} C_i [e(x_{i+1}) - e(x_i)] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

We used the fact that  $e(x_i) = 0$  we establish  $\int_a^b S''(x) e''(x) dx = 0$

Continuing this (2) leads to (1).

③ ลอการิทึม = ลากตัวเลขไปข้างล่าง จากข้อก่อนหน้าไป

x	-1	0	1
y	0	1	3

อันนี้เรียกว่า  
linear spline  
หรือฟังก์ชันเส้นเชื่อมพหุนามเชิงเส้น  
หรือฟังก์ชันเส้นเชื่อมพหุนามกำลังหนึ่ง

อันนี้

$$S_{1,2}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 \cdot \frac{x-0}{(-1)-0} + 1 \cdot \frac{x-(-1)}{0-(-1)} & , x \in [-1, 0] \\ 1 \cdot \frac{x-1}{0-1} + 3 \cdot \frac{x-0}{1-0} & , x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} x+1 & , x \in [-1, 0] \\ 2x+1 & , x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$



2. Newton approach to formulate a general Hermite interpolation basis

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(x_0) &= f(x_0) & g(x_1) &= f(x_1) & g(x_2) &= f(x_2) \\
 g'(x_0) &= f'(x_0) & g'(x_1) &= f'(x_1) & g'(x_2) &= f'(x_2) \\
 g''(x_0) &= f''(x_0) & & & g''(x_2) &= f''(x_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

basis that can be used for  $f(x)$  ~~is a set of basis functions~~

Sol :  $g(x) = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1(x-x_0) + \gamma_2(x-x_0)^2 + \gamma_3(x-x_0)^3 + \gamma_4(x-x_0)^3(x-x_1) + \gamma_5(x-x_0)^3(x-x_1)^2 + \gamma_6(x-x_0)^3(x-x_1)^2 + \gamma_7(x-x_0)^3(x-x_1)^2(x-x_2) + \gamma_8(x-x_0)^3(x-x_1)^2(x-x_2)^2$

*(Note:  $\gamma_6$  term is crossed out with a red line)*

این کلاسیک با این بکاره

คำถาม  
 จงหาค่าของนิพจน์ ~~การเขียน~~ เพื่อเขียนพหุนาม  $g(x)$  ซึ่งมีเงื่อนไขที่  $x_0, x_1, x_2$

15/15

DATE	NO	SUBJECT
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3) Create 2 problems for exam (with sol<sup>n</sup>)

3.1) Show that if  $x_i \neq x_j$  for all  $i, j = 0, \dots, n$  ;  $n \geq 1$ , then

$$\sum_{i=0}^n x_i l_i(x) = x \quad \text{where} \quad l_i(x) = \prod_{i \neq j} \frac{(x-x_j)}{(x_i-x_j)}$$

Sol<sup>n</sup>: Let  $f$  be a function  $f(x) = x$ , then we can see that

$$\sum_{i=0}^n x_i l_i(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) l_i(x)$$

which is the Lagrange form for the polynomial  $p_n$ , where  $p_n(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n$ , interpolating the function  $f$  at the points  $x = x_0, \dots, x_n$ .

The system  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_0 & \dots & x_0^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & \dots & x_n^n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$  has a unique solution for  $a_0, \dots, a_n$

because  $\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_0 & \dots & x_0^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & \dots & x_n^n \end{bmatrix} = \prod_{0 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i) \neq 0$  since  $x_j \neq x_i \forall i, j = 0, \dots, n$

We can see that  $a_1 = 1$  and  $a_i = 0 \forall i \neq 1$  satisfies the

system of equation  $\therefore p_n(x) = 0 + (1)x + 0 + \dots + 0 = x$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=0}^n x_i l_i(x) = p_n(x) \quad \therefore \sum_{i=0}^n x_i l_i(x) = x$$

Another way to prove this is to set  $q(x) = \sum x_i l_i(x) - x$ .  
 Note that  $q$  is polynomial of degree  $\leq n$ , but it has  $n+1$  zeros, so  $q = 0$ . This implies  $\sum x_i l_i(x) = x$ .

DATE: / /	NO.:	SUBJECT:
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3.2) Show that for a function  $f$  which has a continuous  $(n+1)^{th}$  derivative and a polynomial  $p_n$  interpolating  $f$  at  $x = x_0, \dots, x_n$ , where  $x_i < x_j \forall i < j \in \{0, \dots, n\}$ ,  $f = p_n$  iff  $f$  is a polynomial of degree  $\leq n$ .



Sol<sup>n</sup>: ~~( $\Rightarrow$ )~~ Let  $f$  be a polynomial of degree  $\leq n$ , then clearly  $f^{(n+1)}(x) = 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$[a, b]$  is a close interval containing  $x_0, \dots, x_n$

$\therefore$  From theorem 3.2 pp. 134-135 we have

$$f(t) - p_n(t) = \frac{(t-x_0) \dots (t-x_n)}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi) \quad \checkmark; \xi \in [a, b]$$

$$f(t) - p_n(t) = 0 \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f(t) = p_n(t) \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\therefore f = p_n \quad \checkmark$$

~~( $\Leftarrow$ )~~ Let  $f = p_n$  then obviously  $f$  is a polynomial of degree  $\leq n$  since  $p_n$  is. ~~#~~

Again, you can prove this by setting  $g = p - f$  and show that  $g = 0$ , because  $g \in P_n$  but  $g$  has  $(n+1)$  zeros.

The first problem could be the direct result of the second problem. these two problems are very similar.



3. Make 2 exam problems with solutions.

1) [Lagrange Interpolation]

Let  $f(x) = 2e^x$  and let  $x_0 = 1$ ,  $x_1 = 4$  and  $x_2 = 7$ .

Write an expression for the Lagrange interpolating polynomial for  $f$  over  $x_0, x_1, x_2$ .

Solution:  $(x_0, y_0) = (1, 2e)$  ✓

$(x_1, y_1) = (4, 2e^4)$  ✓

$(x_2, y_2) = (7, 2e^7)$  ✓

15  
 15

$$l_0(x) = \frac{(x-4)(x-7)}{(1-4)(1-7)} = \frac{1}{18}(x-4)(x-7)$$

$$l_1(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x-7)}{(4-1)(4-7)} = \frac{1}{-9}(x-1)(x-7)$$

$$l_2(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x-4)}{(7-1)(7-4)} = \frac{1}{18}(x-1)(x-4)$$

Lagrange's form

$$p_2(x) = y_0 l_0(x) + y_1 l_1(x) + y_2 l_2(x) ✓$$

$$= \frac{2e}{18}(x-4)(x-7) + \frac{2e^4}{-9}(x-1)(x-7) + \frac{2e^7}{18}(x-1)(x-4)$$

$$= \frac{e}{9}(x^2 - 11x + 28) - \frac{2e^4}{9}(x^2 - 8x + 7) + \frac{e^7}{9}(x^2 - 5x + 4)$$

$$\therefore p_2(x) = x^2 \left( \frac{e}{9} - \frac{2e^4}{9} + \frac{e^7}{9} \right) + x \left( \frac{-11e}{9} + \frac{16e^4}{9} - \frac{5e^7}{9} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{28e}{9} - \frac{14e^4}{9} + \frac{4e^7}{9}$$

2) [ Natural Cubic Spline. ]

For the data points  $(1, 1)$ ,  $(2, \frac{1}{2})$ ,  $(3, \frac{1}{3})$ ,  $(4, \frac{1}{4})$ ,

find the system of equation for solving  $\alpha_{-3}, \alpha_{-2}, \alpha_{-1}, \alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$   
(using natural end condition.)

Solution: Here  $n=3$  and  $h=1$  ✓

Use natural end condition.

conditions (1)  $S''(1) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{h^2} \alpha_{-3} + \left(\frac{-2}{h^2}\right) \alpha_{-2} + \left(\frac{1}{h^2}\right) \alpha_{-1} = 0$$

જાગ  $h=1$  વાલેબોલે

$$\alpha_{-3} - 2\alpha_{-2} + \alpha_{-1} = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

(2)  $S''(4) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_0 - 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(3)  $S(1) = f(1) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{6} \alpha_{-3} + \frac{2}{3} \alpha_{-2} + \frac{1}{6} \alpha_{-1} = 1 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

(4)  $S(2) = f(2) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{6} \alpha_{-2} + \frac{2}{3} \alpha_{-1} + \frac{1}{6} \alpha_0 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

(5)  $S(3) = f(3) = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{6} \alpha_{-1} + \frac{2}{3} \alpha_0 + \frac{1}{6} \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

(6)  $S(4) = f(4) = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{6} \alpha_0 + \frac{2}{3} \alpha_1 + \frac{1}{6} \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{--- (6)}$$

So, we get the system of equation for solving  $\alpha_{-3}, \alpha_{-2}, \alpha_{-1}, \alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1/6 & 2/3 & 1/6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/6 & 2/3 & 1/6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/6 & 2/3 & 1/6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/6 & 2/3 & 1/6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{-3} \\ \alpha_{-2} \\ \alpha_{-1} \\ \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/3 \\ 1/4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \#$$

Note :: Use matlab for solving, we have

$$\alpha_{-3} = 1.5833$$

$$\alpha_{-2} = 1.0000$$

$$\alpha_{-1} = 0.4167$$

$$\alpha_0 = 0.3333$$

$$\alpha_1 = 0.2500$$

$$\alpha_2 = 0.1667$$

↑  
 ค่า  $\alpha_i$ ,  $i = -3, 2$  ที่ข้อมาขึ้น 10% ไป 9% ทำได้





$$1 = 9(1) + 2\left(-\frac{23}{4}\right) + c$$

$$c = 1 - 3 + \frac{23}{2} = \frac{-4 + 23}{2} = \frac{19}{2} \quad \text{แทนใน } \textcircled{1}$$

$$2 = 1 + \left(-\frac{23}{4}\right) + \frac{19}{2} + d$$

$$d = 1 + \frac{23}{4} - \frac{19}{2} = \frac{4 + 23 - 38}{4} = \frac{-11}{4}$$

ดังนั้น  $p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$

$$\therefore p(x) = x^3 - \frac{23}{4}x^2 + \frac{19}{2}x - \frac{11}{4} \quad \#$$

ถ้าใช้วิธีของนิวตัน จะได้ว่า

$$p(x) = \delta_0 + \delta_1(x-1) + \delta_2(x-1)^2 + \delta_3(x-1)^2(x-3)$$

นางสาวปัทมาภรณ์ ชาติ รหัส 540510667

NO. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Find a Hermite interpolating polynomial for the following data, which is based on  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	
$x_0 = 1$	$f_0 = 1$	$f'_0 = 1/2$	✓
$x_1 = 4$	$f_1 = 2$	$f'_1 = 1/4$	✓

Solution. Since  $n = 1$  there are  $2n + 2 = 4$  condition that must be met, and therefore the order of the polynomial will be  $2n + 1 = 3$ . The interpolating polynomial is

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) &= H_3(x) \quad * \\
 &= \sum_{j=0}^1 f_j H_{1j}(x) + \sum_{j=0}^1 f'_j \hat{H}_{1j}(x) \quad \checkmark \\
 &= f_0 H_{10}(x) + f_1 H_{11}(x) + f'_0 \hat{H}_{10}(x) + f'_1 \hat{H}_{11}(x) \\
 &= H_{10}(x) + 2H_{11}(x) + \frac{1}{2} \hat{H}_{10}(x) + \frac{1}{4} \hat{H}_{11}(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

To find the  $H$ 's we need to first find the  $L_{ij}$ 's,

$$L_{10}(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} = \frac{x - 4}{-3} = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{4}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$L_{11}(x) = \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{x - 1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

from this we can determined that  $L'_{10} = -\frac{1}{3}$  and  $L'_{11} = \frac{1}{3}$  Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{10}(x) &= [1 - 2(x - x_0)L'_{10}(x_0)] L_{10}^2(x) \\
 &= \left(1 - 2(x - 1)\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)\right) \left(\frac{-1}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{27} (1 + 2x)(4 - x)^2 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{11}(x) &= [1 - 2(x - x_1)L'_{11}(x_1)] L_{11}^2(x) \\
 &= \left(1 - 2(x - 4)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\right) \left(\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$



Similarly

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H}_{10}(x) &= (x-x_0)L_{10}^2(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{9}(x-1)(4-x)^2 \quad \checkmark\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H}_{11}(x) &= (x-x_1)L_{11}^2(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{9}(x-4)(x-1)^2 \quad \checkmark\end{aligned}$$

Thus from equation \*

$$p(x) = H_{10}(x) + 2H_{11}(x) + \frac{1}{2}\hat{H}_{10}(x) + \frac{1}{4}\hat{H}_{11}(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{27}(1+2x)(4-x)^2 + \frac{2}{27}(11-2x)(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{18}(x-1)(4-x)^2 + \frac{1}{36}(x-4)(x-1)^2$$

Homework 4

3. Make two exam problems, which solutions, for this chapter.

1. Determine the interpolating polynomial of degree 2,  $p_2(x)$ , in both Lagrange and Newton forms. Using the interpolation points  $(2, 1)$ ,  $(3, 0)$ ,  $(1, 4)$ .

Soln

$$x_0 = 2, \quad y_0 = 1$$

$$x_1 = 3, \quad y_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 1, \quad y_2 = 4$$

1.1) Method of Lagrange

$$l_0(x_0) = \frac{(x-3)(x-1)}{(2-3)(2-1)} = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{-1}$$

$$l_1(x_1) = \frac{(x-2)(x-1)}{(3-2)(3-1)} = \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{2}$$

$$l_2(x_2) = \frac{(x-2)(x-3)}{(1-2)(1-3)} = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{2}$$

$$\therefore p_2(x) = (1)l_0(x) + (0)l_1(x) + 4l_2(x)$$

$$= (-x^2 + 4x - 3) + 4\left(\frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{2}\right)$$

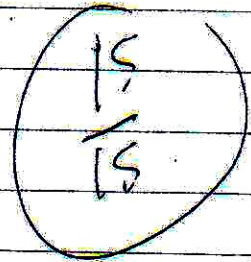
$$= -x^2 + 4x - 3 + 2x^2 - 10x + 12$$

$$= x^2 - 6x + 9$$

$$\therefore p_2(2) = 2^2 - 6(2) + 9 = 1$$

$$p_2(3) = 3^2 - 6(3) + 9 = 0$$

$$p_2(1) = 1^2 - 6(1) + 9 = 4$$



1.2) Method of Newton

$$p_2(x) = \delta_0 + \delta_1(x-x_0) + \delta_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1)$$

$$= \delta_0 + \delta_1(x-2) + \delta_2(x-2)(x-3)$$

find  $\delta_0, \delta_1, \delta_2$

Plug-in  $x = 2 \Rightarrow 1 = \delta_0$  ✓

Plug-in  $x = 3 \Rightarrow 0 = 1 + \delta_1(3-2)$   
 $-1 = \delta_1$  ✓

Plug-in  $x = 1 \Rightarrow 4 = 1 - 1(1-2) + \delta_2(1-2)(1-3)$   
 $4 = 1 + 1 + 2\delta_2$   
 $2 = 2\delta_2$   
 $1 = \delta_2$  ✓

$$\therefore p_2(x) = 1 - (x-2) + (x-2)(x-3)$$

$$= 1 - x + 2 + x^2 - 5x + 6$$

$$= x^2 - 6x + 9$$

$$p_2(2) = 2^2 - 6(2) + 9 = 1$$

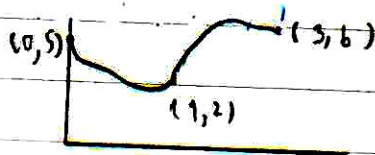
$$p_2(3) = 3^2 - 6(3) + 9 = 0$$

$$p_2(1) = 1^2 - 6(1) + 9 = 4$$



2. จงอธิบายฟังก์ชันเส้นเชื่อมพหุนามดีกรี 3 (cubic spline)

ตอบ.



การใช้สมการเส้นตรงประมาณค่าในช่วงข้อมูลที่กำหนดนั้น ในบางกรณีอาจได้ผลลัพธ์ที่ไม่ดีนัก เนื่องจากธรรมชาติของวงรีของเส้นตรงอาจไม่ได้ปรากฏที่ตัวมันสามารถเส้นตรงในการใช้เช่นนี้เราจึงต้องใช้พหุนามดีกรีสูงขึ้น ๓ ศึกษาการใช้ฟังก์ชันเส้นเชื่อมพหุนามดีกรี 3 หรือ cubic spline มาใช้ประมาณค่าในช่วง เป็นเทคนิคการประมาณค่าในช่วงที่ใช้กันอย่างแพร่หลายและเป็นที่ยอมรับมากที่สุด ฟังก์ชันเส้นเชื่อมพหุนามกำลังสาม  $S(x)$  เป็น Piecewise cubic polynomial นัยยะความว่า

$S(x)$  เป็น Piecewise Cubic ระหว่างจุด  $x_i$  ที่กำหนดในโดเมน  $x_i$   $i=0, 1, \dots, n$



$$S(x) = \begin{cases} S_1(x) = a_1 + b_1x + c_1x^2 + d_1x^3, & x \in [x_1, x_2] \\ S_2(x) = a_2 + b_2x + c_2x^2 + d_2x^3, & x \in [x_2, x_3] \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ S_n(x) = a_n + b_nx + c_nx^2 + d_nx^3, & x \in [x_{n-1}, x_n] \end{cases}$$

- $S(x)$  เป็น  $C^2$  หมายความว่า  $S_{3,n}(x)$  สอดคล้อง เนื่อง และ มีอนุพันธ์อันดับหนึ่งและสองที่ ต่อเนื่องทุก ๆ ที่ในช่วง  $[a, b]$  (โดยนิยาม: อย่างง่ายที่จุด  $x_i$ )
- และถ้า  $f$  ใน  $S_{3,n}(x)$  เป็นพหุนามสามอันดับแรก  $\&$  ที่ใช้ประมาณ  $f$  ในช่วง  $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$  เพื่อเชื่อมต่อไปยัง  $x_{i+1}$

$$S(x_i) = f_i, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

สี่องศา  $\downarrow$  ยังไม่พอ (ขาดอีก 2 องศา)  
 ควรใช้โทริด้วยจึงทำให้มีองศาไม่พอ