Lab exercises

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1 Divided differences and Hörner scheme

We start by provinding two codes necessary for today's exercises.

```
function [d]=DiffDivise(x,y)
%---------------------------------------------------------------
% This function implements the algorithm of divided differences
%---------------------------------------------------------------
% Inputs
% x: vector of interpolation points,
% y: vector of function values.
%
% Output
% b: vector of divided differences
%-------------------------------------------------
n=length(x); d=y;
for i=2:n,
    for j=2:i,
       d(i)=(d(i)-d(j-1))/(x(i)-x(j-1));
    end;
end;


function p=Horner(d,x,xe)
%------------------------------------------------------------------------
% This function implements the Horner scheme for evaluating
% the interpolating polynomial in Newton form on a set of evaluation points
%------------------------------------------------------------------------
% Inputs
% d: divided differences vector
% x: vector of interpolating points
% xe: vector of evaluation points
%
% Output
% p: the polynomial evaluated at all targets
%---------------------------------------------
n=length(d);
for i=1:length(xe);
 p(i)=d(n);
 for k=n-1:-1:1
  p(i)=p(i)*(xe(i)-x(k))+d(k);
 end
end
```

Solve the following problems in Matlab

1. Take the function $f(x) = \dfrac{20}{1+\log(x^2)} - 5\,\sin(\mathrm{e}^x)$ restricted to the interval $[1, 2]$. Find the unique interpolating polynomial of degree 2, $p_2(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$ such that

$$p_2(1) = f(1),\ p_2(2) = f(2),\ \int_1^2 p_2(x)dx = \int_1^2 f(x)dx\ .$$

   Find it by solving the 3×3 linear system.

   To compute the integral, use the built-in function `quadl` of Matlab

   (use it as `integral=quadl(fun,a,b,tol)`)

   with tolerance $tol = 1.e-6$. Then make the graphs of the function, of the polynomial and of the error $\|f - p_2\|_\infty$.

   Solve the same problem by using three equispaced points $0, 1/2, 1$ (i.e. by solving the corresponding Vandermonde system).

2. Consider the function $f(x) = x + \mathrm{e}^x + \dfrac{20}{1+x^2} - 5$ restricted to the interval $[-2, 2]$.

   (a) Determine the interpolating polynomial of degree 5 in *Newton form* on the equispaced points $x_k = -2 + kh,\ k = 0, \ldots, 5$.

   (b) Compute an overestimate of the interpolation error in a chosen point $x^* \in (-2, 2)$.

   (c) Repeat the calculations by using Chebyshev points, instead.

3. Consider the function $f(x) = \sin(x) + \sin(5x),\quad x \in [0, 2\pi]$.

   $\boxed{\text{i}}$ Construct the interpolating cubic spline (use `s=spline(x,y,xx)` where `x=0:h:`2π is a vector of equispaced nodes (with step $h = 2\pi/n$), `y` is the vector of the values of f at the nodes and `xx` is a vector of target points). Take $n = 5$.

   `PS`: notice that taking $n = 6$ we sample the spline at the zeros of the function and the corresponding cubic spline is equal to 0.

   $\boxed{\text{ii}}$ Construct also the approximating polynomial of degree $n = 6$ on the same set of equispaced points `x=0:h:`2π computed by the command `polyfit` and evalutated at the targets using `polyval`.

   $\boxed{\text{iii}}$ In both cases, compute the 2-norm of the error. Among (i) and (ii) which one approximates $f(x)$ better?

   $\boxed{\text{iv}}$ Repeat the previous steps with a smaller $h = h/2,\ h/4,\ h/8,\ h/16$, that implies to double n at each new step size.

Time: **2 hours**.