Lab exercises on polynomial interpolation

Course on Mechanical Engineering, AY 2015-16

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1 Chebyshev and Chebyshev-Lobatto points

The Chebyshev points belong to the interior of interval $[-1,1]$ and are so defined:

$$x_i^{(C)} = \cos\left(\frac{(2i-1)\pi}{2n}\right), \quad i = 1, \ldots n\,.$$

The *Chebsyshev-Lobatto* consider also the extremals of the interval $[-1,1]$ and are defined as follows:

$$x_i^{(CL)} = \cos\left(\frac{(i-1)\pi}{(n-1)}\right), \quad i = 1, \ldots n\,.$$

If the interval is not $[-1,1]$, say generally $[a,b]$, then by means of the linear transformation $g(x) = Ax + B$ we can map the points to the general interval $[a,b]$. For example, the Chebyshev points mapped on $[a,b]$ are

$$\tilde{x}_i^{(C)} = \frac{a+b}{2} + \frac{b-a}{2} x_i^{(C)}$$

where $x_i^{(C)}$ are the Chebyshev points in $[-1,1]$. Similarly for the Chebyshev-Lobatto ones.

2 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
% d: 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 exercises in Matlab

1. Interpolate the function $f(x) = \sin(x + 3/2),\ x \in [0, 2\pi]$ on Chebyshev-Lobatto nodes, with a polynomial in *Lagrange form* of degrees $n = 4, 8, 12$. Compute the max-err, that is

$$r_n(f) = \max_{x \in [0,2\pi]} |f(x) - p_n(x)| \,.$$

   For the evaluation of the polynomial and of the max-error, use a set of target points `t=linspace(0,2*pi,200)`.

2. Construct the interpolating polynomial in *Newton form*, of degrees $n = 5, \ldots, 10$ of the *scaled Runge function*

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{1 + 25\,\epsilon^2\,x^2}, \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

   on Chebyshev points. Consider two values of *shape parameter* $\epsilon = 0.2$, 6.

   Write a M-function that takes as input n and ϵ and determines the interpolating polynomial and returns the corresponding relative errors (varying n and ϵ).

Time: **2 hours**.

3 Home works

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

   (a) determines 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 $x^* \in (-2, 2)$.

   Repeat the calculations by using Chebyshev points.

2. Consider the function $f(x) = \sin(x) + \sin(5x),\ \ x \in [0, 2\pi]$. Write a script that

   $\boxed{\text{i}}$ Constructs 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.

3. On the interval $[-1, 1]$ compute the *Lebesgue constant* on a set of $n = 1, \ldots, 100$ equispaced points and a set of $n = 1, \ldots, 100$ Chebyshev points. *Hints:* for the evaluation of all Lagrange polynomials, take a fine set of $m = 10000$ (or more) evalution points where construct the matrix L, $m \times n$, whose columns are the n Lagrange polynomials at the m evaluation points. The Lebegsue constant is then $\|L\|_\infty$, i.e. `norm(L,inf)`.

4. Take the function $f(x) = \dfrac{20}{1 + \log(x^2)} - 5\,\sin(e^x)$ 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).