Homework 4: Interpolation: Polynomial Interpolation (due on February 21)

1. Prove that the sum of the Lagrange interpolating polynomials

$$L_k(x) = \prod_{i \neq k} \frac{x - x_i}{x_k - x_i} \tag{1}$$

is one:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} L_k(x) = 1$$
 (2)

for any real x, integer n, and any set of distinct points x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n .

2. Let $f(x) = x^{n-1}$ for some $n \ge 1$. Find the divided differences

 $f[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$ and $f[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}]$,

where $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n, x_{n+1}$ are distinct numbers.

3. (a) Consider a set of regularly spaced nodes on interval [a,b]:

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}, \quad x_k = a + (k-1)h, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n+1.$$
(3)

Prove that the polynomial

$$N(x) = (x - x_1)(x - x_2) \cdots (x - x_{n+1})$$
(4)

satisfies

$$|N(x)| \le n! h^{n+1}, \quad a \le x \le b \tag{5}$$

(b) Using the result of problem (a), prove that if $f(x) = e^x$ and $P_n(x)$ is the interpolating polynomial of order *n* defined at the n + 1 regularly spaced nodes

$$x_k = \frac{k-1}{n}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n+1$$
 (6)

then the interpolation error

$$e_n = \max_{0 \le x \le 1} |f(x) - P_n(x)|$$
(7)

goes to zero as *n* goes to infinity:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} e_n = 0 \tag{8}$$



4. (Programming) Implement one of the algorithms for polynomial interpolation and interpolate

using a set of n + 1 regularly spaced nodes

$$x_k = -1 + \frac{2(k-1)}{n}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n+1.$$

Take n = 5, 10, 20 and compute the interpolation polynomial $P_n(x)$ and the error $f(x) - P_n(x)$ at 41 regularly spaced points. You can either plot the error or output it in a table. Does the interpolation accuracy increase with the order n?

5. (Programming) Repeat the experiments of the previous problem replacing the regularly spaced nodes with nodes

$$x_k = \cos\left(\frac{\pi (k-1)}{n}\right), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n+1$$

Compare the accuracy.