

Sample Usage of polyinterp

```
|> read polyinterp:
```

```
|> res1 := polyinterp(
[[0,1], [1,6], [2,4], [3,0]], 'x');
```

```
|> [seq(subs(x=i,res1),i=0..3)];  
[1, 6, 4, 0]
```

```
|> res2 := polyinterp(  
|  [[0,1],[1,6],[2,4],[3,0]],'f(x)');  
| Error, (in polyinterp) second argument must be a name
```

Use polyinterp to generate an interpolation formula for evenly spaced data

```
|> res3 := polyinterp(  
|> [[-h, f[-1]], [0, f[0]], [h, f[1]]], 'x');  
res3 :=  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{f_{-1} x^2}{h^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{f_{-1} x}{h} - \frac{f_0 x^2}{h^2} + f_0 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{f_1 x^2}{h^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{f_1 x}{h}$ 
```

In this case it is useful to collect terms proportional to the $f[i]$

```
|> res3c := collect(res3, {f[-1], f[0], f[1]});  
res3c :=  $\left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{h^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{h} \right) f_{-1} + \left( -\frac{x^2}{h^2} + 1 \right) f_0 + \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{h^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{h} \right) f_1$ 
```

Use polyinterp to fit to sin(x) on x = 0 .. 1.2*Pi

```
|> seq(i,i=0..6);
|                                     0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

|> seq(0.2*i*Pi,i=0..6);
|                                     0, .2 π, .4 π, .6 π, .8 π, 1.0 π, 1.2 π

|> [%];
|                                     [0, .2 π, .4 π, .6 π, .8 π, 1.0 π, 1.2 π]

|> map(x->[x,sin(x)],%);
|[0, 0], [.2 π, sin(.2 π)], [.4 π, sin(.4 π)], [.6 π, sin(.6 π)],
|[.8 π, sin(.8 π)], [1.0 π, 0], [1.2 π, sin(1.2 π)]]

|> sin_list := evalf(%);
sin_list := [[0, 0], [.6283185308, .5877852524],
[1.256637062, .9510565165], [1.884955592, .9510565163],
[2.513274123, .5877852522], [3.141592654, 0],
[3.769911185, -.5877852529]]

|> p := polyinterp(sin_list,'x');
p := .99938790 x - .16630848 x3 + .00139080 x2 - .00305064 x4
+ .011275606 x5 - .0011963788 x6
```

Plot fitting polynomial and $\sin(x)$ on $x=0 .. 2\pi$. Note how fit deteriorates outside of original fitting range (i.e. for $x > 1.2\pi$)

```
|> plot([p, sin(x)], x=0..2*pi, style=point);
```

