Data interpolation

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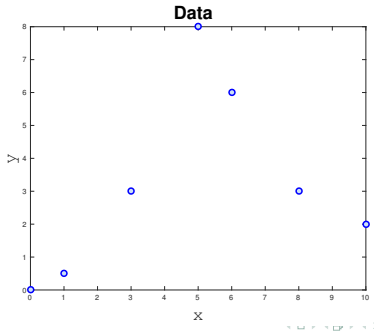
Lecture 22

Notes

Data interpolation - filling the voids

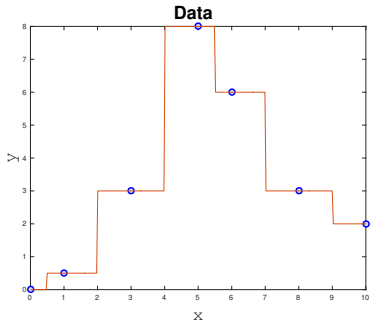
There is rarely enough data. It often takes a lot of time to get a data point. It might be expensive. Nevertheless, we would like to have some representation of the system in the voids.



Notes

The nearest neighbor interpolation

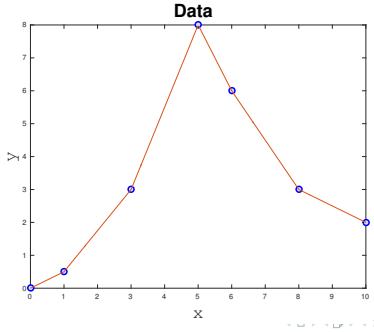
The name says it all. For each interpolated point ($x_{interpolated}$), find the nearest neighbor along the x_i axis in the data set and use its y_i value.



Notes

Linear interpolation

We will split our data set with N points to $N-1$ intervals and interpolate the values in the given interval as a line passing through the border points (x_i, y_i) and (x_{i+1}, y_{i+1})



Notes

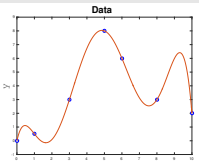
Polynomial fit

You can always find a polynomial of $N-1$ degree passing through N data points.

$$P_N(x) = p_1 x^N + p_2 x^{N-1} + \cdots + p_N x + p_{N+1}$$

Matlab has the 'polyfit' function which returns the polynomial coefficient.

```
% calculate coefficients
p=polyfit(xdata, ydata, (length(xdata)-1) );
%  interpolate
yi=polyval(p,xi);
```



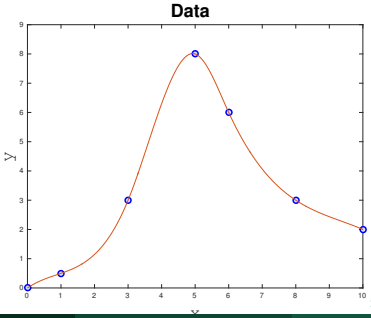
Interpolated values tend to oscillate for a polynomial of a high degree.
Do not use it unless you know what you are doing!

Notes

Cubic spline interpolation

We will interpolate N data points by a polynomial of 3rd degree for each i_{th} interval between data point

$$f_i(x) = p_{1_i} x^3 + p_{2_i} x^2 + p_{3_i} x + p_{4_i}, x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$$



Notes

Cubic spline interpolation demystified

We will interpolate N data points by a polynomial of 3rd degree for each i_{th} interval between data point

$$f_i(x) = p_{1_i} x^3 + p_{2_i} x^2 + p_{3_i} x + p_{4_i}, x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$$

Interpolation must pass through data points

$$\begin{aligned} f_i(x_i) &= y_i \\ f_i(x_{i+1}) &= y_{i+1} \end{aligned}$$

The two above equations are not sufficient to constrain the four polynomial coefficients.

We request $f_i(x)$ to have continuous 1st derivative at the borders

$$\begin{aligned} f_i'(x_{i+1}) &= f_{i+1}'(x_{i+1}) \\ f_i'(x_i) &= f_{i-1}'(x_i) \end{aligned}$$

Additionally, we specify the 2nd derivatives at end points. Common choice is to set it to 0. This is the, so-called, natural cubic spline.

$$\begin{aligned} f_1''(x_1) &= 0 \\ f_{N-1}''(x_N) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Notes

Matlab built in interpolation

Use matlab `interp1(xdata, ydata, xi, method)` for some of above methods

Where `method` could be

'nearest'	Nearest neighbor interpolation
'linear'	Linear interpolation (default)
'spline'	Cubic spline interpolation
other	see more in help

Notes

Extrapolation - voids outside the measurements region

Do not extrapolate unless you have a physical model of the process!

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