

Choosing nodes for polynomial interpolation

Observation Discussed choice of basis
Also have choice of nodes
So far: only used equispaced nodes

Observation:

Best nodes set on $[-1,1]$: "Chebyshev nodes"

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

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Sines and Cosines ("Fourier Basis")

Idea: Use $\sin(nx)$ and $\cos(nx)$ as a basis for a number of values of n

What's the basis? ~~$\sin(0x)$~~ ~~$\cos(0x)$~~ $\sin(1x)$ $\cos(1x)$ $\sin(2x)$ $\cos(2x)$

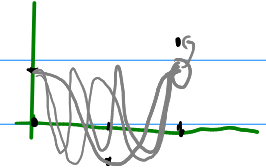
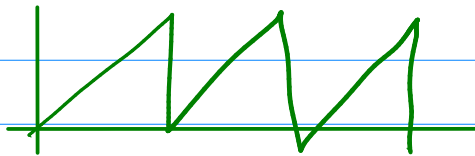
What to use as points? $[0, 2\pi]$

equally spaced

$$2\pi \cdot \frac{0}{5}, 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{5}, 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{5}, \dots, 2\pi \cdot \frac{4}{5}, 2\pi \cdot \frac{5}{5}$$

Write down a Vandermonde matrix for up to $n=2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(0 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{0}{5}) & \sin(1 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{0}{5}) & \cos(1 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{0}{5}) & \sin(2 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{0}{5}) & \cos(2 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{0}{5}) \\ \cos(0 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{5}) & \sin(1 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{5}) & \cos(1 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{5}) & \sin(2 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{5}) & \cos(2 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{5}) \\ \cos(0 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{5}) & \sin(1 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{5}) & \cos(1 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{5}) & \sin(2 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{5}) & \cos(2 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{5}) \\ \cos(0 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{3}{5}) & \sin(1 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{3}{5}) & \cos(1 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{3}{5}) & \sin(2 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{3}{5}) & \cos(2 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{3}{5}) \\ \cos(0 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{4}{5}) & \sin(1 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{4}{5}) & \cos(1 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{4}{5}) & \sin(2 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{4}{5}) & \cos(2 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{4}{5}) \end{pmatrix}$$



Observations:

- works best for periodic f .
- V is almost orthogonal

[Why care about the Fourier basis?