

# Neville's Method

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We demonstrate here an implementation of the Neville's Method.

## Definition of Imports and Functions

```
In [1]: #!/matplotlib inline
%matplotlib notebook

import math
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def neville(x, vec_x, vec_f, Q_table = None, i0 = -1, j0 = -1):
    n = np.size(vec_x) - 1; # x0, x1, ..., xn.

    if (Q_table == None):
        Q_table = np.zeros((n + 1, n + 1));

    for i in np.arange(0, n + 1):
        Q_table[i][0] = vec_f[i];

    for j in np.arange(1, n + 1):
        for i in np.arange(j, n + 1):
            # compute Q_{i,j}
            Q_table[i][j] = 0.0;
            Q_table[i][j] += (x - vec_x[i - j])*Q_table[i][j - 1];
            Q_table[i][j] -= (x - vec_x[i])*Q_table[i - 1][j - 1];
            Q_table[i][j] /= (vec_x[i] - vec_x[i - j]);

    return Q_table[n][n], Q_table;
```

## Main Code:

```
In [2]: if __name__ == "__main__":
        # run the module as script

        print("=====")
        print("Neville's Method");
        print("Date: November, 2014.");
        print("Author: Paul J. Atzberger.");
        print("-----")

        =====
        Neville's Method
        Date: November, 2014.
        Author: Paul J. Atzberger.
        -----
```

## Specify the data to use for the interpolation

```
In [12]: # specifies the function and point x at which to compute interpolation
vec_x = np.linspace(-math.pi,math.pi,10);
vec_f = np.cos(vec_x);
x      = math.pi/4.0;

print(" ");
print("Interpolating polynomial will be determined using the data:");
np.set_printoptions(precision=4)
print("vec_x: ");
print(vec_x);
print("vec_f: ");
print(vec_f);
print("x: ");
print("%.4e"%x);
```

Interpolating polynomial will be determined using the data:

```
vec_x:
[-3.1416 -2.4435 -1.7453 -1.0472 -0.3491  0.3491  1.0472  1.7453  2.4435
 3.1416]
vec_f:
[-1.      -0.766 -0.1736  0.5      0.9397  0.9397  0.5      -0.1736 -0.766
 -1.      ]
x:
7.8540e-01
```

## Compute the interpolation at x

```
In [13]: # Compute the interpolation
print("Computing the interpolating polynomial using Neville's Method.");
P_x, Q_table = neville(x, vec_x, vec_f);
#P_x = 1.3;
print(" ");
print("Interpolating polynomial P(x) has value:");
print("P(%.4e) = %.4e"%(x,P_x));
```

Computing the interpolating polynomial using Neville's Method.

Interpolating polynomial P(x) has value:  
P(7.8540e-01) = 7.0711e-01

## Display the Q-table computed

```
In [11]: print("Q_table has values:");
print(Q_table);
```

Q\_table has value:

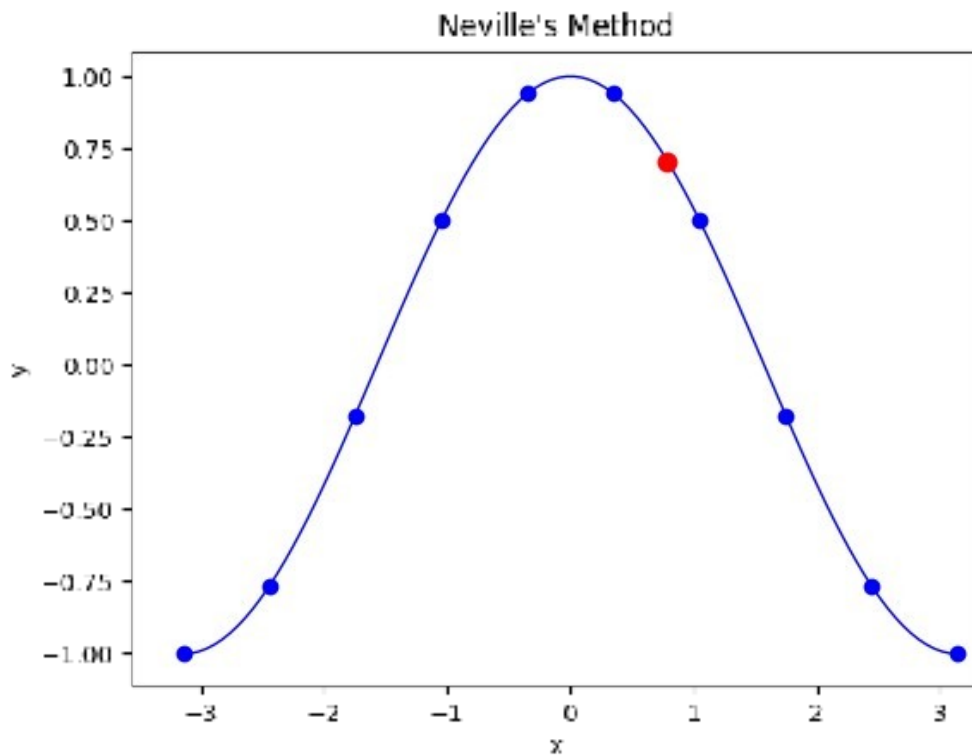
```
[[-1.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
  0.      ]
 [-0.766  0.316  0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
  0.      ]
 [-0.1736 1.9738 4.9785 0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
  0.      ]
 [ 0.5     2.2683 2.6549 0.6217 0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
  0.      ]
 [ 0.9397  1.6542 1.1552 0.3429 0.2296 0.      0.      0.      0.
  0.      ]
 [ 0.9397  0.9397 0.7164 0.625  0.6691 0.724  0.      0.      0.
  0.      ]
 [ 0.5     0.6649 0.7164 0.7164 0.7078 0.7049 0.7061 0.      0.
  0.      ]
 [-0.1736 0.7526 0.6923 0.7034 0.7078 0.7078 0.7072 0.707  0.
  0.      ]
 [-0.766  0.6409 0.7736 0.7092 0.7057 0.7067 0.7072 0.7072 0.7071
  0.      ]
 [-1.     -0.2104 1.2262 0.717  0.7104 0.7073 0.707  0.7071 0.7071
  0.7071]]
```

## Plot the function and the interpolation computed.

```
In [14]: # Plot the results
print(" ");
print("Plotting the results.")

plt.figure(1, facecolor='white');
plt.clf();
plt.plot(vec_x, vec_f, '.', linewidth=1.0, markersize=12, color='blue');
xx = np.linspace(-math.pi,math.pi,int(1e2));
yy = np.cos(xx);
plt.plot(xx, yy, '-', linewidth=1.0, markersize=12, color='blue');
plt.plot(x, P_x, '.', markersize=15, color='red');
plt.xlabel('x');
plt.ylabel('y');
plt.title("Neville's Method");
plt.draw();
```

Plotting the results.



**Done**