

Quadratic Interpolation → it provide better estimation

Quadratic polynomial :-

Say we have,

$$f(x) = b_0 + b_1(x-x_0) + b_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1)$$

$$x_0 = 1 \quad f(x_0) = 0$$

↓
Expand

$$x_1 = 4 \quad f(x_1) = 1.386294$$

↓

$$x_2 = 6 \quad f(x_2) = 1.791759$$

$$f(x) = b_0 + b_1x - b_1x_0 + b_2x^2 + b_2x_0x_1 - b_2x \cdot x_0 - b_2x \cdot x_1$$

collecting terms,

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$$

where,

$$a_0 = b_0 - b_1x_0 + b_2 \cdot x_0 \cdot x_1$$

$$b_0 = f(x_0)$$

$$b_1 = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$a_1 = b_1 - b_2x_0 - b_2 \cdot x_1$$

$$a_2 = b_2$$

$$b_2 = \frac{\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} - \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}}{x_2 - x_0}$$

$$b_0 = 0$$

$$b_1 = \frac{1.386294 - 0}{4 - 1} = 0.4620981$$

$$b_2 = \frac{\frac{1.791759 - 1.386294}{6 - 4} - 0.4620981}{6 - 1} = -0.0518731$$

Thus,

$$f(x) = 0 + 0.4620981(x-0) - 0.0518731(x-0)(x-4)$$

$$f(x) = 0.4620981x - 0.0518731x(x-4)$$

You can use this function to interpolate results, preferably within the range of known data, that is $1 < x < 6$ #