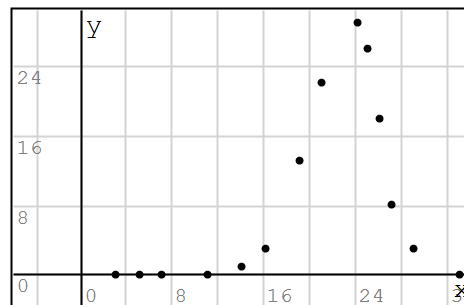


Using splines. CE Tutorial. Numerical methods. Chemical Engineering, October 26, 1987. In regions of sharply different behavior, splines are often superior to polynomials in generating x - y relationships from data. Example 1

x, time, min	y, dye concentration, g/gal
3	0
5	0
7	0
11	0
14	1
16	3
19	13
21	22
24	29
25	26
26	18
27	8
29	3
33	0
36	0
40	0
44	0
M	

$X := M[2..17]1$ $Y := M[2..17]2$



augment(X, Y, ".")

Input data:

$f(x) := \text{cinterp}(X, Y, x)$

$a := \min(X)$

$b := \max(X)$

$\text{maxerr} := 10^{-7}$

integrand

inferior limit

superior limit

accuracy

$$\text{simp}(\varphi(1), a, b, h, n) := \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{h}{2} \cdot (\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)) + h \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \varphi(a + k \cdot h) \right) + \frac{2}{3} \cdot h \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \varphi\left(a - \frac{h}{2} + k \cdot h\right)$$

Calculation:

$n := 2$

$h := \frac{b-a}{n}$

$\text{dintp} := \text{simp}(f(x\#), a, b, h, n)$

$\varepsilon := \text{dintp}$

while $|\varepsilon| > \text{maxerr}$

$n := 2 \cdot n$

$h := \frac{b-a}{n}$

$\text{dint} := \text{simp}(f(x\#), a, b, h, n)$

$\varepsilon := \frac{\text{dint} - \text{dintp}}{2}$

Not for commercial use

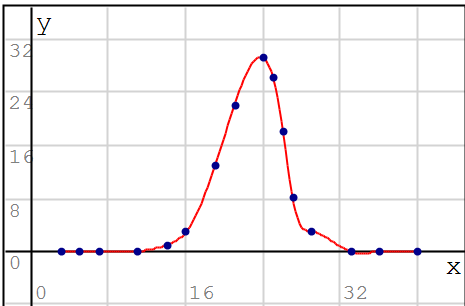
```
dintp := dint  
  
n = 512  
ε = 8.8754979 · 10-9  
dint := dint + ε
```

Result:

dint = 219.8233389

$$AUC := 218.8 \text{ g } \frac{\text{min}}{\text{gal}} = 3468.0505 \frac{\text{s kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

Now we can plot the graph for the experimental data and the interpolated curve with cubic splines.



```
{ augment (X, Y, ".", 10, "Dark Blue")  
{ cinterp (X, Y, x) if a ≤ x ≤ b  
  "" otherwise
```

CSspline

c := 17

Tangent point

```
MC := CSV (X, Y)  
f (x) := CS (MC, x)  
dc := CSD (MC, c)  
yc := f (c)  
Π := { f (x)  
      { y - yc - dc · (x - c)  
      augment (X, Y, ".")  
      augment (c, yc, "x")
```

$$CS_I (MC, a, b) = 220.9223$$

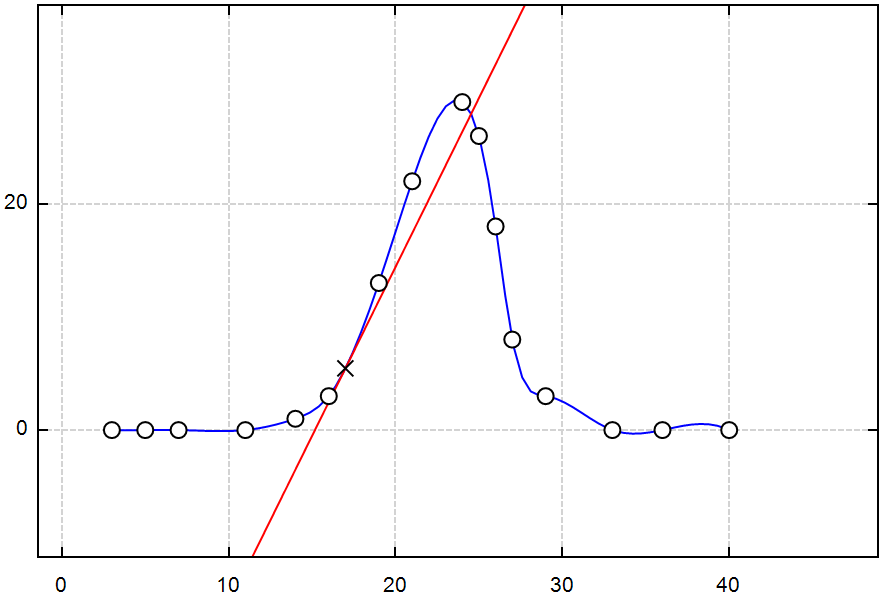
$$CS_D (MC, c) = 2.9863$$

$$CS_{D2} (MC, c) = 0.9739$$

$$\int_a^b f \, dx$$

$$f'(c)$$

$$f''(c)$$



Alvaro