

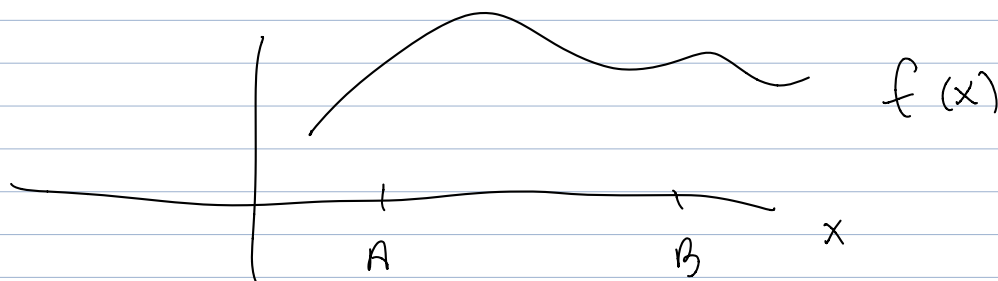
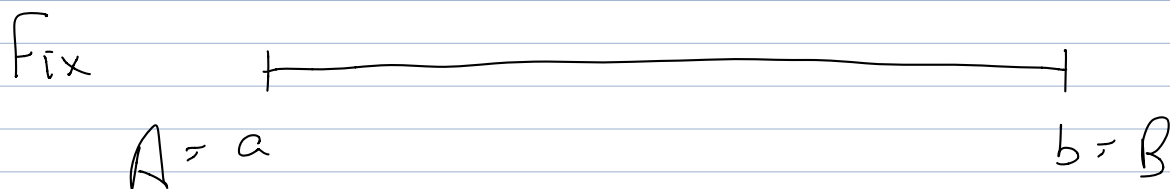
CPSC 303, March 2

Splines and ... condition number (!)

... divided differences (!)

Rem: Ch 11, Splines, really a continuation of Ch 10  
in its ideas. [Algorithms are new.]

Good notation is crucial



You can measure values of  $f(x)$

But maybe not values of  $f'(x)$

(1) Pick  $n$

$$h_0 = \underbrace{t_1 - t_0}$$

$$t_n - t_{n-1} = h_{n-1}$$



(2) pick

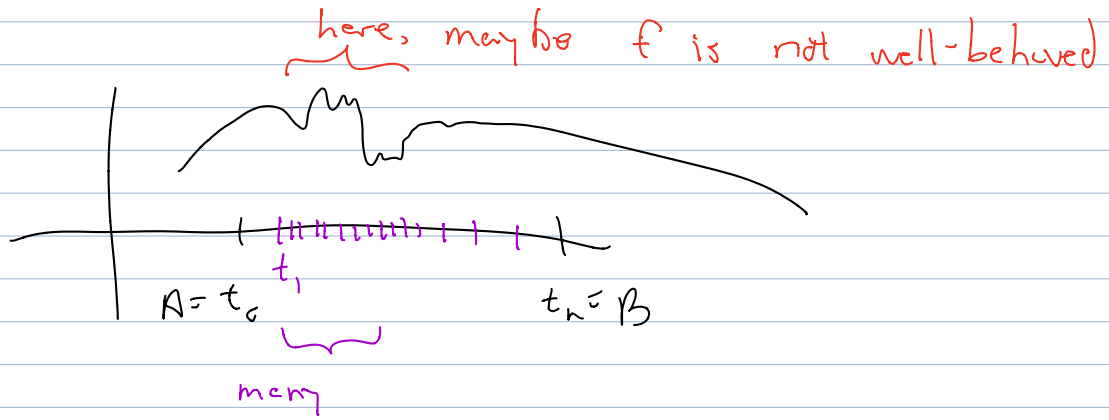
$$t_0 = A$$

$$\underbrace{t_2 - t_1 = h_1} \quad \dots$$

$$B = t_n$$

$$A = t_0 < t_1 \dots < t_{n-1} < t_n = B$$

$S_0$



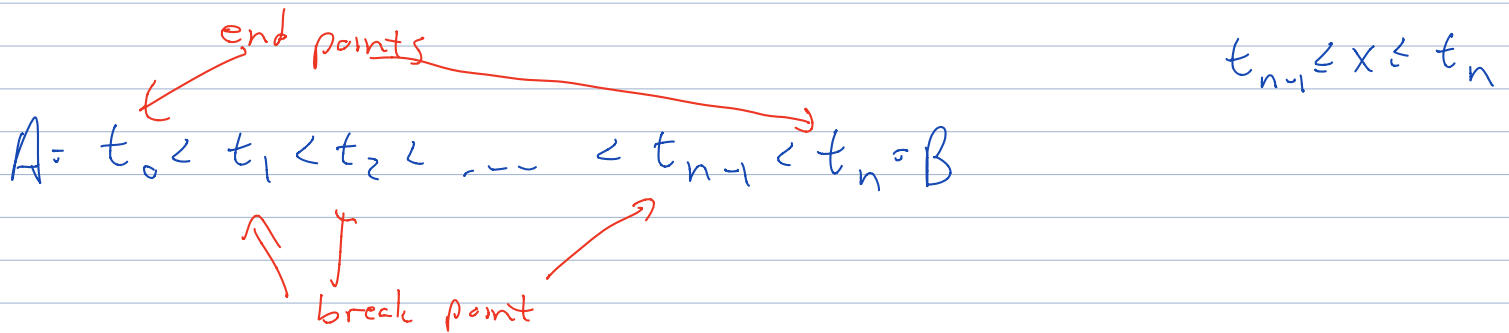
$h_0 = t_1 - t_0, h_1 = t_2 - t_1, \dots, h_{n-1} = t_n - t_{n-1}$  "small"  
but not necessarily equal.

(Cubic)

Spline:  $V(x)$  which piecewise cubic polynomial,

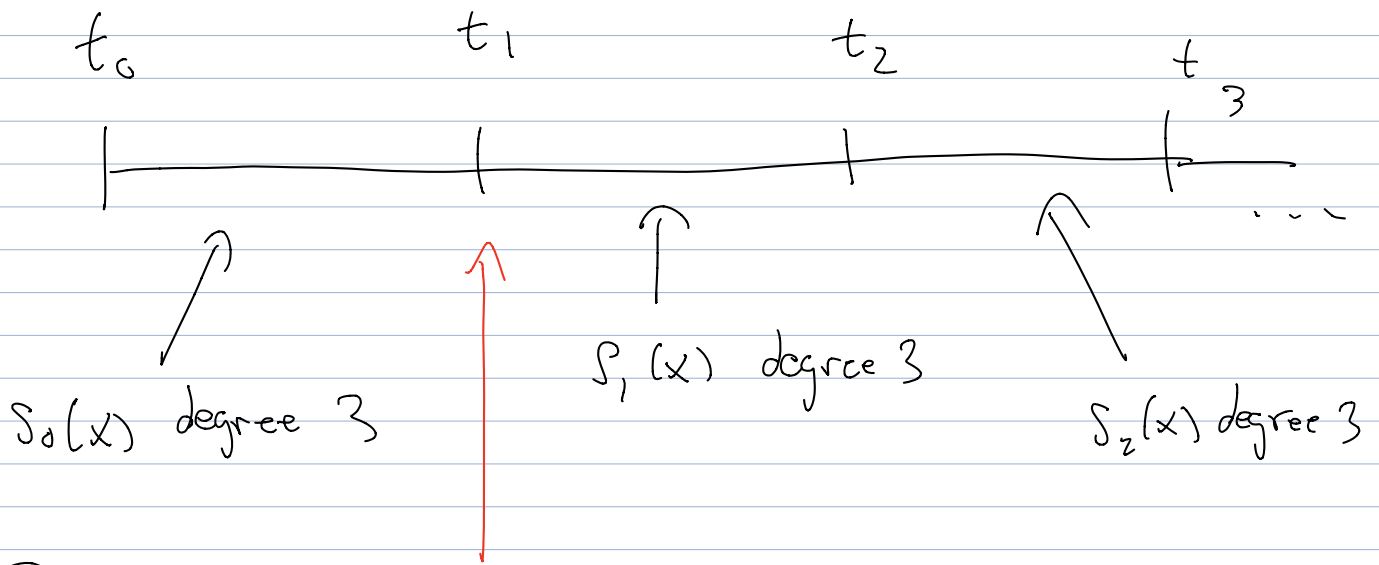
i.e.

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} S_0(x) = a_0 + b_0(x-t_0) + c_0(x-t_0)^2 + d_0(x-t_0)^3, & t_0 \leq x \leq t_1 \\ S_1(x) = a_1 + b_1(x-t_1) + c_1(x-t_1)^2 + d_1(x-t_1)^3, & t_1 \leq x \leq t_2 \\ \vdots \\ S_{n-1}(x) = a_{n-1} + b_{n-1}(x-t_{n-1}) + c_{n-1}(x-t_{n-1})^2 + d_{n-1}(x-t_{n-1})^3, & t_{n-1} \leq x \leq t_n \end{cases}$$



We require ①  $v(x), v'(x), v''(x)$  to be continuous across break points

②  $f: [A, B] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, v(t_0) = f(t_0), v(t_1) = f(t_1), \dots, v(t_n) = f(t_n)$



① above:

$$S_0(t_1) = S_1(t_1)$$

$$S_0'(t_1) = S_1'(t_1)$$

$$S_0''(t_1) = S_1''(t_1)$$

② above:  $S_0(t_0) =$  some given value, namely  $f(t_0)$

$$S_0(t_1) = S_1(t_1) = \dots = f(t_1)$$

$$S_1(t_2) = S_2(t_2) = \dots = f(t_2)$$

small magic

$$\text{better magic: } S_0(t_0) = S_0(x) \Big|_{x=t_0}$$

$$= \left( a_0 + b_0(x-t_0) + c_0(x-t_0)^2 + d_0(x-t_0)^3 \right) \Big|_{x=t_0}$$

$$f(t_0) = a_0$$

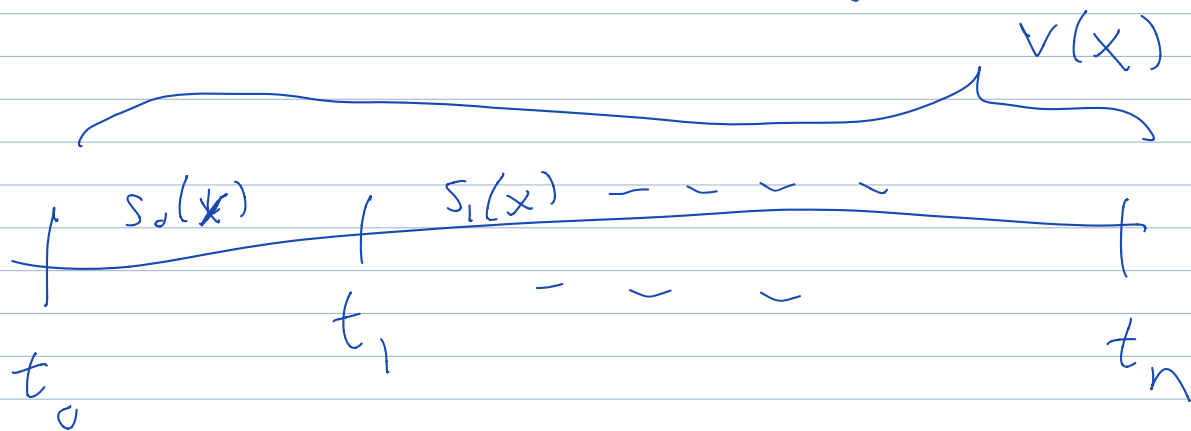
Similarly  $a_1 = f(t_1), a_2 = f(t_2), \dots, a_{n-1} = f(t_{n-1})$

Last time, and today:

Parameters:  $\{a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i \quad i=0, \dots, n-1\}$

=  $4n$  parameters

# conditions:  $4n - 2$  conditions



$$s_0(t_1) = s_1(t_1)$$

$$s_0'(t_1) = s_1'(t_1)$$

$$s_0''(t_1) = s_1''(t_1)$$

$n-1$  breakpoints

3 conditions

$$v(t_0) = f(t_0), \quad v(t_1) = f(t_1), \quad \dots, \quad v(t_n) = f(t_n)$$

$n+1$

$$\text{Linear equations: } 3(n-1) + (n+1) = 4n - 2$$

We specify two linear conditions,  
we hope that there is a unique solution.

"Boundary conditions"

"Initial Conditions"

Specify  $v'(t_0)$ ,  $v''(t_0)$

$t_0 = A$  is the  
left endpoint

(1) "Free"  $v''(t_0) = v''(t_n) = 0$

(2) "Clamped"  $v'(t_0)$ ,  $v'(t_n)$  specified

(3) Not-a-knot  $v'''$  is continuous across  $t_1, t_{n-1}$

$N=1$  First

$N=2$  Second

$$= a_0 + b_0(x-t_0) + c_0(x-t_0)^2$$

$$+ d_0(x-t_0)^3$$

$$v(x) = S_0(x)$$



$N=1$



$A = t_0$

$t_1 = B$

(0)  $v(t_0) = \text{given} = f(t_0)$   
 $v(t_1) = \text{given} = f(t_1)$

$$V'(t_0) = \text{parameter} \quad , \quad V''(t_0) = \text{parameter}$$

$x = \text{variable}$

$$V(x) = a_0 + b_0(x - t_0) + c_0(x - t_0)^2 + d_0(x - t_0)^3$$

$$V(t_0) = a_0$$

$$V'(t_0) = \left( b_0 + 2c_0(x - t_0) + 3d_0(x - t_0)^2 \right) \Big|_{x=t_0}$$
$$= b_0$$

$$V''(t_0) = 2c_0$$

$$V'''(t_0) = 6d_0$$