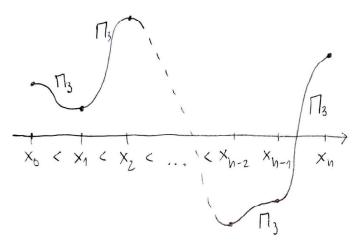
Naturalna interpolacyjna funkcja shlejana treciego stopnia (NIFS3)

Pomyst: Zamiast znajdokut jeden hielomian dla danych

×0 | ×1 | ×2 | ×3 | ... | ×n | lettre cheeny zinterpolowat,

yo | y1 | y2 | y3 | ... | yn

by triemy konstruorat prosta, fumbig "gladlig" leavallami histornianora (stopula trurego) interpolijeg dane  $(x_{ij}y_{ik})$ ,  $(0 \le k \le n)$ .



## Definique (NIF53)

Dia danych  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $x_0 \leq x_1 < ... < x_n$  oraz Wantości  $y_0, y_1, ..., y_n \in \mathbb{R}$ , wprowadzamy funkcje  $S: [x_0, x_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  nazyvana NIFS, spetniającą hastprijące wanneli:

\* S W 
$$[X_{k-1}, X_k] \equiv \text{Wielondian Stopma} \leq 3 \quad (1 \leq k \leq n)$$
  
(inny zapis  $S|_{[X_{k-1}, X_k]} \in \Pi_3$ )

• 
$$5''(x_0) = 5''(x_n) = 0$$
 
I neutral nosé"

Licrba niehiadomyd

$$\times \in [X_{k-1}, X_{k}] \Rightarrow S(x) = A_{k}x^{3} + B_{k}x^{2} + C_{k}x + D_{k} \in \Pi_{3} \quad (h = 1, 2, ..., n)$$
czyli mamy 4n nieriadonych

Licuba wamber

• 
$$S(x_k) = y_k$$
 (0  $\leq k \leq n$ ) =>  $n+1$   
•  $S_1 S_1' S_1'' - funkcje ciggle  $w [x_{01} x_{n}] \Rightarrow 3(n-1) + 4n$$ 

Thierdreme

NIFS3 zausse isturje i jest myrnacrona jednormacur.

(1) 
$$S(x) = \begin{cases} S_1(x) = Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D &: x \in [-1_1 0] \\ S_2(x) = Ex^3 + Fx^2 + Gx + H &: x \in [0, 4] \end{cases}$$

$$s_1(-1) = -A + B - C + D = 1$$
  
 $s_1(0) = -1 = s_2(0) \implies D = -1 \mid H = -1$   
 $s_2(1) = 1 \implies E + F + G + H = 1$ 

(2) 
$$S'(x) = \begin{cases} S_1'(x) = 3Ax^2 + 2Bx + C : x \in [-1,0] \\ S_2'(x) = 3Ex^2 + 2Fx + G : x \in [0,1] \end{cases}$$
$$S_1'(0) = S_2'(0) = C = G \qquad \text{(iggiosic s' w 0)}$$

(3) 
$$S''(x) = \begin{cases} S_1''(x) = 6Ax + 2B & : x \in [-10] \\ S_2''(x) = 6Ex + 2F & : x \in [0,1] \end{cases}$$
$$S_1''(0) = S_2''(0) \implies 2B = 2F$$
$$S_1''(-1) = S_2''(1) = 0 \implies -6A + 2B = 0, 6E + 2F = 0$$

I many tali ulitad usunan do zweigina:

$$\begin{cases}
-A+B-C+D=1 \\
E+F+G+H=1 \\
-6A+2B=0 \\
D=-1, H=-1 \\
C=Q*, B=F
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
A=1, E=-1 \\
B=3, F=3 \\
C=0, G=0 \\
D=-1, H=-1
\end{cases}$$

A wigo otrymana NIFS3:  $S(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + 3x^2 - 1 & : x \in [-1,0] \\ -x^3 + 3x^2 - 1 & : x \in [0,1] \end{cases}$ 

Uniosly:

Metoda bardro pracochionna, dla n+1 wgrīsh many uhtad 4n wunań linionych, litsy w ogsluj sytnaji worzywijemy w crasie O(13) - nieoptacalne.

Uwagu: Konstulija NIFS3 to netodo (pairi) ma zloronosii O(u).

Pryliad: 
$$f(x) = \sin \left(4\pi^2 x^2\right), \quad x_k := \frac{k}{n} \left(k = 0, 1, \dots, n; \quad n = 1, 2, \dots\right)$$
 
$$5 - \text{NIFS3} \quad \text{dobne} \quad \text{du'aia} \quad \text{dla uyillow sunsodlegith w [0,1]}.$$

Konstuliga NIFS3 v crasie O(n) dla un observayi

Thierdring

Dla dowlinger nEIN, xo ex, c... ex i fentili f o intamosis f(xu)=yu (k=0,1,...,n) isturje doliadnie jedna NIFS3 s.

Jesli  $X \in [X_{k-1}, X_k]$  (k=1,2,...,h), to wask na k-ty segment NIFS3

 $S(x) = h_{\kappa}^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{6} M_{k-1} (x_{k} - x)^{3} + \frac{1}{6} M_{k} (x - x_{k-1})^{3} + (y_{k-1} - \frac{1}{6} M_{k} 1 h_{k})(x_{k} - x) + (y_{k} - \frac{1}{6} M_{k} h_{k}^{2})(x - x_{k-1}) \right],$ 

gdue  $h_k := X_k - X_{k-1}$  ovar  $M_k := s''(x_k)$  (tzw. k-g moment funkçi' s),  $M_0 = 0$ ,  $M_n = 0$ .

Momenty Mu (h=1,2,..., n-1) spetniaja ulitad coman liviough postaii:

Postuí maviennem uliquel (x):

du = 6f [xu-1, xu, xu+1]

$$\begin{cases}
q_0 := 0 \\
u_0 := 0
\end{cases}$$

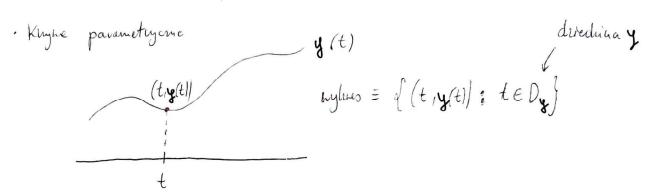
$$p_k := \lambda_k q_{k-1} + 2 \\
q_k := (\lambda_k - 1)/p_k$$

$$q_k := (d_k - \lambda_k u_{k-1})/p_k$$

$$p_y + l_k u_k = (d_k - \lambda_k u_{k-1})/p_k$$

When the Man = Un-1 / Mu = Uh + 9 h Mu+1 (h=n-2, n-3,..., 1), wszystkie momenty M1, M2,..., Mn-1 znajdujeny w crusie O(n).

## Zastosovania NIFS3 » grafice homputerong:



Kuzha panametyczna na plaszczyźwie  $\chi(t) := \int (\chi(t), y(t)) : a \le t \le b , gdnie X, y to ustalowe funkcje zurunej <math>t \in [a,b]$ .

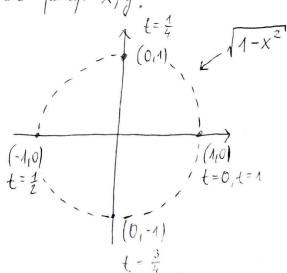
lo 2 lego modadi dla vsingel debover funtigi X, y?

Na pryliad:  

$$x(t) = \cos(2\pi t)$$

$$y(t) = \sin(2\pi t), t \in [0,1]$$
(1) 
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} (-\infty)^{-1} dx = (-\infty)^{-1} dx$$

$$\chi(t) = \{(\cos(2\pi t), \sin(2\pi t)), t \in [0,1]\}$$



Problinjeny caty down (the - n cross", xx = x(th), yh = y(th))

 $t_n \rightarrow (x_n, y_n)$ 

Pomyst: Znajdíny NIFS3  $S_X$ ,  $S_Y$  talve, ie  $S_X(t_k) = x_k$ ,  $S_Y(t_k) = y_k$  dla  $k = 0,1,...,n_f$   $t := \frac{k}{n}$ .

Zaminat vysonai/pamietai  $y(t)=q(x(t),y(t)): t \in [0,1]^{\frac{1}{2}},$ moieury vysorui/paristai ç(t)=q(sx(t), sy(t)): te[0,1]y,
golice ç(t) jest prythieuren p(l).