

Report for the Project

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1 Introduction

This project is a simple implementation of piecewise spline interpolation, including linear and cubic. Both are implemented with two different algorithm: ppForm and B-Spline.

For the cubic spline interpolation, five different boundary conditions are supported.

- *natural*: $s''(t_1) = s''(t_N) = 0$.
- *complete*: $s'(t_1) = f'(t_1)$, $s'(t_N) = f'(t_N)$.
- *second-derivatives-at-end*: $s''(t_1) = f''(t_1)$, $s''(t_N) = f''(t_N)$.
- *periodic*: $s'(t_1) = s'(t_N)$, $s''(t_1) = s''(t_N)$.
- *not-a-knot*: $s'''(t_2)$ and $s'''(t_{N-1})$ exist.

natural, *complete*, *second-derivatives-at-end* and *periodic* are supported in both ppForm and B-Spline.

And *not-a-knot* is only supported in ppForm.

For how to use the interpolators, see the document. For how to test, firstly **run** make **in the source code directory**, then read this report to see how to test.

2 Function Test

2.1 Function Fitting

In this part, we use Runge's function as the example. The results see figure 1-4. Run

```
./runge_ppForm > ppForm.txt  
./runge_BSpline > BSpline.txt
```

to get the numerical results in two text files. Copy all the text in ppForm.txt, replace line 3-7 of draw_ppForm_cubic_function.m. Then run the latter code with **matlab**. You will get figure 1.

To get figure 2, replace line 21-22 of test_ppForm_cubic_function.cpp with

```
const int n = 11;  
const double xvalue[] = {-5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
```

Then run make again, and run `./runge_ppForm > ppForm.txt` again. Do the same work with **matlab**, you will see figure 2.

To get figure 3 and figure 4, do the similar work to `test_BSpline_cubic_function.cpp` and `draw_BSpline_cubic_function.cpp`.

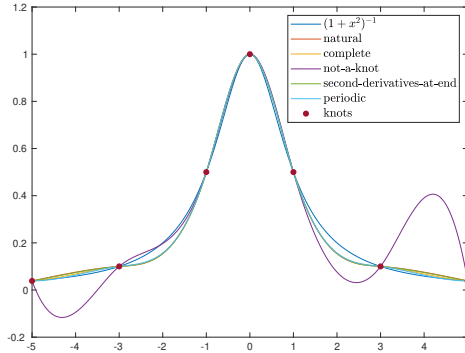


Figure 1: ppForm, 7 knots.

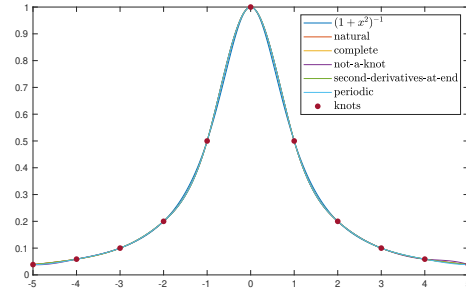


Figure 2: ppForm, 11 knots.

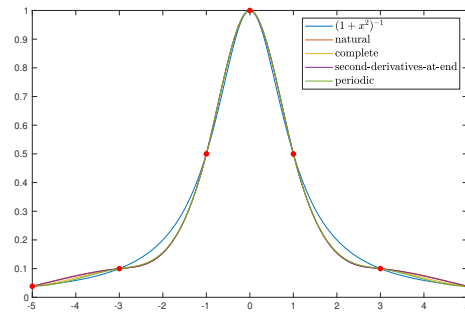


Figure 3: BSpline, 7 knots.

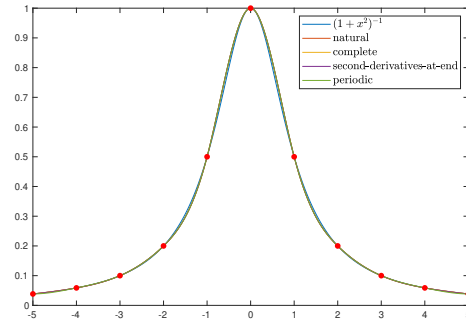


Figure 4: BSpline, 11 knots.

Actually, for the same boundary condition, the interpolation results of ppForm and BSpline are the same. There's no significant difference of boundaries *natural*, *complete*, *second-derivatives-at-end* and *periodic*. But the boundary *not-a-knot* performs poor when we only use 7 knots.

2.2 Curve Generating

In this part, we connect some discrete points in 2D plane with a cubic spline curve. Run

```
./curve > curve.txt
```

to get the numerical in a text file. Copy the text in `curve.txt` and replace line 1-9 of `draw_random_curve.m` with it. Run the latter code with **matlab** then you will see the result.

The result sees figure 5.

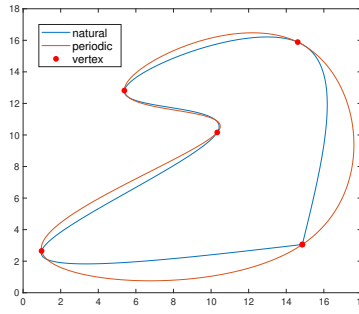


Figure 5: Generated curve with discrete points.

Two boundaries are supported. To generate closed curve, we suggest using boundary *periodic*. It gives a more smooth curve than boundary *natural*.

2.3 Open Curve Fitting

In this part, we use Helix curve $\rho = \theta$ as the example. Run

```
./helix natural > natural.txt
./helix complete > complete.txt
./helix second-derivatives-at-end > sdae.txt
```

to get the numerical in text files. Copy the text and replace line 4-7 of `draw_curve_helix.m` with it. Run the latter code with **matlab** then you will see the result. Use the different text to get the figure of different boundaries.

The results see figure 6-8.

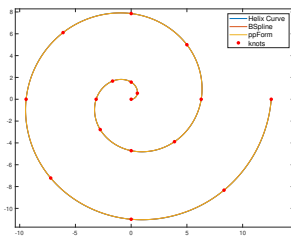


Figure 6: *complete*

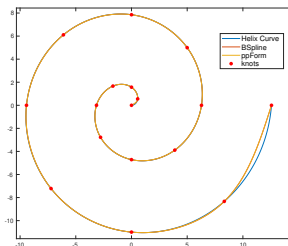


Figure 7: *natural*

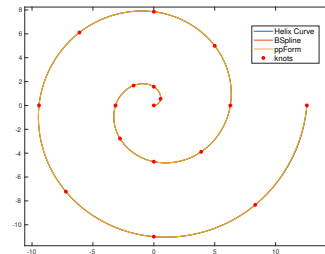


Figure 8: *second-derivatives-at-end*

The boundaries *complete* and *second-derivatives-at-end* performs better.

2.4 Closed Curve Fitting

In this part we use Cardioid curve as the example. Run

```

./cardioid natural > natural.txt
./cardioid complete > complete.txt
./cardioid second-derivatives-at-end > sdae.txt
./cardioid periodic > periodic.txt

```

to get the numerical in text files. Copy the text and replace line 4-7 of `draw_curve_cardioid.m` with it. Run the latter code with **matlab** then you will see the result. Use the different text to get the figure of different bondaries.

The results see figure 9-12.

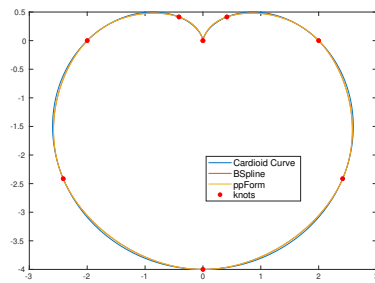


Figure 9: *complete*

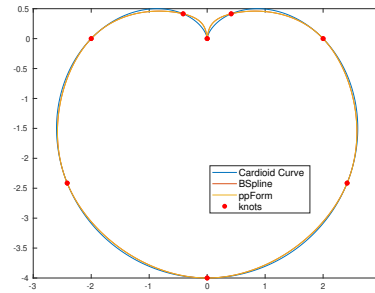


Figure 10: *natural*

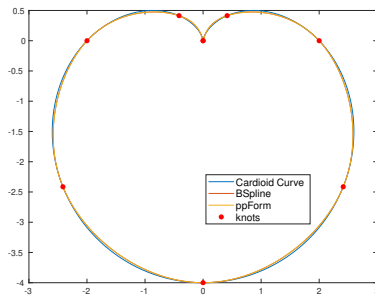


Figure 11: *second-derivatives-at-end*

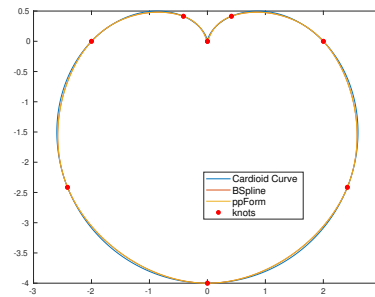


Figure 12: *periodic*

The bondary *natural* performed worse than others. The local behavior at the end sees figure 13-16.

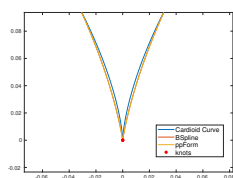


Figure 13: *complete*

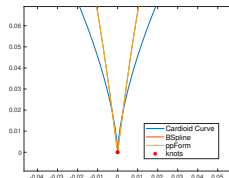


Figure 14: *natural*

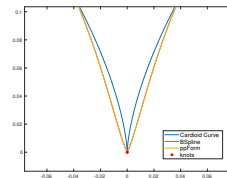


Figure 15: *second-derivatives-at-end*

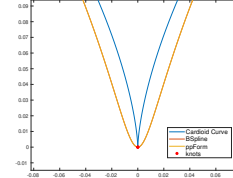


Figure 16: *periodic*

The end of periodic curve is smooth while others are sharp.

3 Programming Assignments