

§3 样条函数

§3.1 分段多项式样条函数

Def 3.1 给定非负整数 n, k 和严格递增 $\{x_i\}$ 为 $[a, b]$ 的一个分割, $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_N = b$, 关于分段点 $\{x_i\}$ 的 n 次, k 类光滑样条函数集为 $S_n^k = \{s: s \in C^k[a, b], \forall i \in [1, N-1], s|_{[x_i, x_{i+1}]} \in P_n\}$.

其中 x_i 称为样条函数的结点.

Ex 3.2 $S_n^0 = P_n$, S_1^0 为分段线性函数. 最常用的是二次样条函数 S_2^2 .

Lem 3.3 记 $M_i = S'(f; x_i)$, $s \in S_2^2$, 则对于 $\forall i = 2, 3, \dots, N-1$, $\lambda_i m_{i-1} + 2m_i + \mu_i m_{i+1} = 3\mu_i f[x_i, x_{i+1}] + 3\lambda_i f[x_{i-1}, x_i]$

$$\text{其中 } \mu_i = \frac{x_i - x_{i-1}}{x_{i+1} - x_i}, \lambda_i = \frac{x_{i+1} - x_i}{x_{i+1} - x_{i-1}}.$$

PF: 记 $p_i(x) = s|_{[x_i, x_{i+1}]}$, $k_i = f[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ (在插值问题中 $p_i(x_i) = f_i$, $p_i'(x_i) = m_i$, $p_i(x_{i+1}) = f_{i+1}$, $p_i'(x_{i+1}) = m_{i+1}$)

Hermite 插值法中的差商表为:

x_i	f_i	
x_i	f_i	m_i
x_{i+1}	f_{i+1}	k_i
x_{i+1}	f_{i+1}	m_{i+1}
		$\frac{k_i - m_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$
		$\frac{m_{i+1} - k_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$
		$\frac{m_i + m_{i+1} - 2k_i}{(x_{i+1} - x_i)^2}$

$$\text{同时, 由牛顿公式得出 } p_i(x) = f_i + (x - x_i)m_i + (x - x_i)^2 \frac{k_i - m_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i} + (x - x_i)^3 \frac{m_i + m_{i+1} - 2k_i}{(x_{i+1} - x_i)^2}$$

$$= G_{i,0} + G_{i,1}(x - x_i) + G_{i,2}(x - x_i)^2 + G_{i,3}(x - x_i)^3$$

$$G_{i,0} = f_i, G_{i,1} = m_i, G_{i,2} = \frac{3k_i - 2m_i - m_{i+1}}{x_{i+1} - x_i}, G_{i,3} = \frac{m_i + m_{i+1} - 2k_i}{(x_{i+1} - x_i)^2}$$

由 $s \in C^2$: $p_{i-1}''(x_i) = p_i''(x_i)$ 即 $3G_{i-1,2}(x_i - x_{i-1}) = G_{i,2} - G_{i-1,2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3(m_{i-1} + m_i - 2k_{i-1})}{(x_i - x_{i-1})^2} = \frac{3k_i - 2m_i - m_{i+1}}{x_{i+1} - x_i} - \frac{3k_{i-1} - 2m_{i-1} - m_i}{x_i - x_{i-1}} \quad \mu_i + \lambda_i = 1$$

$$3\lambda_i(m_{i-1} + m_i - 2k_{i-1}) = \mu_i(3k_i - 2m_i - m_{i+1}) - \lambda_i(3k_{i-1} - 2m_{i-1} - m_i) \Rightarrow -3\lambda_i k_{i-1} + 3\lambda_i m_{i-1} + 2\lambda_i m_i = 3\mu_i k_i - 2\mu_i m_i - \mu_i m_{i+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2m_i + \mu_i m_{i+1} + \lambda_i m_{i-1} = 3\mu_i k_i + 3\lambda_i k_{i-1}$$

Lem 3.4 记 $M_i = S''(f; x_i)$, $s \in S_2^2$, 则对于 $\forall i = 2, 3, \dots, N-1$, $\mu_i M_{i-1} + 2M_i + \lambda_i M_{i+1} = 6f[x_{i-1}, x_i, x_{i+1}]$

PF: 将 $s(x)$ 在 x_i 处展开得 $s(x) = f_i + s'(x_i)(x - x_i) + \frac{M_i}{2}(x - x_i)^2 + \frac{S'''(x_i)}{6}(x - x_i)^3$, $x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$

$$\text{对其求二阶导 } s''(x) = M_i + S'''(x_i)(x - x_i), \text{ 取 } x = x_{i+1} \text{ 得 } S'''(x_i) = \frac{M_{i+1} - M_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$$

$$\text{代回上式得 } f_{i+1} - f_i = S'(x_i)(x_{i+1} - x_i) + \left(\frac{M_i}{2} + \frac{M_{i+1} - M_i}{6}\right)(x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 \Rightarrow S'(x_i) = f[x_i, x_{i+1}] - \frac{1}{6}(M_{i+1} + 2M_i)(x_{i+1} - x_i)$$

$$\text{同理可得 } S'''(x_i) = \frac{M_{i-1} - M_i}{x_{i-1} - x_i} \Rightarrow S'(x_i) = f[x_{i-1}, x_i] - \frac{1}{6}(M_{i-1} + 2M_i)(x_{i-1} - x_i)$$

$$\text{联立得 } 6(f[x_{i+1}, x_i] - f[x_{i-1}, x_i]) = (M_{i+1} + 2M_i)(x_{i+1} - x_i) + (M_{i-1} + 2M_i)(x_{i-1} - x_i) \Rightarrow \mu_i M_{i-1} + 2M_i + \lambda_i M_{i+1} = 6f[x_{i-1}, x_i, x_{i+1}]$$

Def 3.5 三阶样条函数的分类 $s \in S_3^2$:

① 完全三阶样条函数 $s'(f; a) = f'(a)$, $s'(f; b) = f'(b)$

④ 开结点三阶样条函数 $S'''(f; x_i)$ 在 x_2, x_{N-1} 存在

② 在端点处二阶导指定的样条函数 $s''(f; a) = f''(a)$, $s''(f; b) = f''(b)$

⑤ 周期三阶样条函数 $s(f; a) = s(f; b)$

$$s'(f; a) = s'(f; b)$$

③ 自然三阶样条函数 $s'''(f; a) = s'''(f; b) = 0$

$$s'''(f; a) = s'''(f; b)$$

Lem 3.6 完全三次样条函数 $S \in S_3^2$. 记 $M_i = S''(f; x_i)$. 则有: ① $2M_1 + M_2 = 6f[x_1, x_1, x_2]$, ② $M_{N-1} + 2M_N = 6f[x_{N-1}, x_N, x_N]$

PF: ① $[x_1, x_2]$ 上的三次多项式可以写成 $S_1(x) = f[x_1] + f[x_1, x_1](x-x_1) + \frac{M_1}{2}(x-x_1)^2 + \frac{S_1'''(x_1)}{6}(x-x_1)^3$

$S_1''(x) = \frac{M_1}{1} + S_1'''(x_1)(x-x_1)$, 代入 $x=x_2$ 得 $S_1''(x_2) = \frac{M_2-M_1}{x_2-x_1}$, 代回上式得到 (令 $x=x_2$)

$$f[x_1, x_2] = f[x_1, x_1] + \left(\frac{M_1}{2} + \frac{M_2-M_1}{6}\right)(x_2-x_1) \Rightarrow 2M_1 + M_2 = 6 \left(\frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_1, x_1]}{x_2-x_1} \right) = 6f[x_1, x_1, x_2]$$

Thm 3.7 给定 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 存在一个唯一的完全/自然/周期三次样条 $S(f; x)$ 为 f 的插值.

PF: 以完全三次样条为例, 由 Lem 3.6 知, S 可以由所有区间上的 m_i 唯一确定.

因为 $m_1 = f(a)$, $m_N = f(b)$. 得到如下方程组.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \mu_1 & & & \\ \lambda_2 & 2 & \mu_2 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_{N-2} & 2 & \mu_{N-2} \\ & & & \lambda_{N-1} & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_2 \\ m_3 \\ \vdots \\ m_{N-1} \\ m_N \end{bmatrix} = b$$

其中 b 可以由已知信息确定, $\because \mu_i + \lambda_i = 1 \therefore$ 该矩阵是严格对角占优阵. (非奇异), 所以 m_2, \dots, m_{N-1} 可以确定. 类似的 $M_1 \sim M_5$ 也可以确定.

Ex 3.8 在 $[1, 2, 3, 4, 6]$ 上建立完全三次样条函数 $f(x) = \ln(x)$ 在 $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$, 即 x_1, x_5 处的导数. 估算 $S(5)$.

Sol: 由上述信息建立差分表.

x_i	$f[x_i]$
1	0
1	0
2	0.6931
3	1.0986
4	1.3863
6	1.7918
6	1.7918

$$\begin{cases} f[x_1, \dots, x_j] = \frac{f[x_1, \dots, x_{j-1}] - f[x_{i+1}, \dots, x_j]}{x_i - x_j} \\ f[x_i, \dots, x_i] = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_i) \end{cases}$$

由 Lem 3.4 $\mu_i M_{i-1} + 2M_i + \lambda_i M_{i+1} = 6f[x_{i-1}, x_i, x_{i+1}]$, Lem 3.6 $\begin{cases} 2M_1 + M_2 = 6f[x_1, x_1, x_2] \\ M_{N-1} + 2M_N = 6f[x_{N-1}, x_N, x_N] \end{cases}$ 得到如下方程组.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & & & \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & & \\ & 1 & 4 & 1 & \\ & & 1 & 6 & 2 \\ & & & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_1 \\ M_2 \\ M_3 \\ M_4 \\ M_5 \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} -1.84112 \\ -0.1438 \times 12 \\ -0.05889 \times 12 \\ -0.01831 \times 18 \\ -0.01803 \times 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_4(x) = f[x_5] + f[x_5, x_5](x-6) + \frac{M_5}{2}(x-6)^2 + \frac{M_5-M_4}{6(b-a)}(x-6)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow S_4(5) \approx 1.60917$$

3.2 最小性质

Thm 3.9 (Minimum bending energy) 对任意 $g \in C^2[a, b]$ 满足 $g'(a) = f'(a)$, $g'(b) = f'(b)$ 且 $g(x_i) = f(x_i)$ $i=1, 2, \dots, N$, 则完全三次样条 $S = S(f; x)$ 满足 $\int_a^b [S''(x)]^2 dx \leq \int_a^b [g''(x)]^2 dx$, 等号成立 $\Leftrightarrow g = S(f; x)$

PF: 令 $\eta(x) = g(x) - S(x)$, $\eta \in C^2[a, b]$, $\eta'(a) = \eta'(b) = 0$, 且 $\eta(x_i) = 0$, $\forall i=1, \dots, N$

$$\text{则 } \int_a^b [g''(x)]^2 dx = \int_a^b [S''(x) + \eta''(x)]^2 dx = \int_a^b [S''(x)]^2 dx + \int_a^b [\eta''(x)]^2 dx + 2 \int_a^b S''(x) \eta''(x) dx$$

$$\text{最后一项运用分部积分: } \int_a^b S''(x) \eta''(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} S''(x) \eta'(x) \Big|_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} - \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} S'''(x) \eta'(x) dx$$

$$= - \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} S'''(x) \eta(x) \Big|_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} S^{(4)}(x) \eta(x) dx = 0 \quad [\eta(x_i) = 0, S^{(4)}(x) = 0]$$

$$\text{从而 } \int_a^b [g''(x)]^2 dx = \int_a^b [S''(x)]^2 dx + \int_a^b [\eta''(x)]^2 dx \geq \int_a^b [S''(x)]^2 dx$$

Thm 3.10 (Minimum bending energy) 对任意 $g \in C^2[a, b]$ 满足 $g(x_i) = f(x_i)$, $i=1, 2, \dots, N$, 则自然三次样条 $S(f; x)$ 满足 $\int_a^b [S''(x)]^2 dx \leq \int_a^b [g''(x)]^2 dx$, 等式成立当且仅当 $S(f; x) = g(x)$.

PF: 类似 Thm 3.9, $S''(a) = S''(b) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} S''(x_i) \eta'(x_i) \Big|_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} = 0$

Lem 3.11 设 C^2 函数 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 通过完全/在端点二阶导指定的样条函数插值 $S \in S_3^2$, 则 $\forall x \in [a, b]$ $|S''(x)| \leq 3 \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f^{(4)}(x)|$

PF: $\because S''(x)$ 在 $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 为线性函数, $|S''(x)|$ 在某处达到 \max 值. 若 $j=2, \dots, N-1$, 由 Lem 3.4

$$2M_j = 6[f(x_{j-1}, x_j, x_{j+1}) - \mu_j M_{j-1} - \lambda_j M_{j+1}] \Rightarrow 2|M_j| \leq 6|f(x_{j-1}, x_j, x_{j+1})| + (\mu_j + \lambda_j)|M_j|$$

由 Cor 2.22 若 $f \in C^4[a, b]$, $f^{(4)}(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 处点点有定义, $a = x_0 < \dots < x_n = b$ 则 $\forall x \in [a, b] \exists \xi \in (a, b)$, $f(x_0, \dots, x_n, x) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi)$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}) |M_j| \leq 3|f^{(4)}(\xi)| \Rightarrow |S''(x)| \leq 3 \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f^{(4)}(x)|$$

若 $j=1, N$, ii) 由 $2M_1 + M_2 = 6f(x_1, x_1, x_2) \Rightarrow 2|M_1| \leq 6|f(x_1, x_1, x_2)| + |M_2| \leq 6|f(x_1, x_1, x_2)| + |M_1|$

$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2)$ s.t. $|M_1| \leq 3|f^{(4)}(\xi)|$ (对于完全样条函数)

iii) $S''(a) = f''(a)$, $S''(b) = f''(b)$ (对于端点二阶导指定的样条函数)

§3.3 误差分析

Thm 3.12 设 C^4 函数 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 通过完全/特点二阶导的三次样条插值, 则

$$\forall j=0, 1, 2 \quad |f^{(j)}(x) - S^{(j)}(x)| \leq C_j h^{4-j} \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f^{(4)}(x)|, C_0 = \frac{1}{4}, C_1 = C_2 = \frac{1}{2}, h = \max_{i=1}^{N-1} |x_{i+1} - x_i|$$

PF: 辅助函数 $\tilde{S} \in C^2[a, b]$ 满足 $\forall i=1, 2, \dots, N-1 \begin{cases} \tilde{S}|_{[x_i, x_{i+1}]} \in \mathbb{P}_3 \\ S''(x_i) = f''(x_i) \end{cases}$

可以对 f'' 求 S_1^0 分段一次函数, 再积分 2 次得 \tilde{S} . $\tilde{S}(x_i) = f''(x_i)$

由 Thm 2.5 (Cauchy 余项) $\exists \xi_i \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$ s.t. $\forall x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}] |f''(x) - \tilde{S}''(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2} |f^{(4)}(\xi_i)| |x - x_i| |x - x_{i+1}|$

$$\therefore |f''(x) - \tilde{S}''(x)|_{x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]} \leq \frac{1}{8} \max_{x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]} |f^{(4)}(x)| (x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 \leq \frac{h^2}{8} \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f^{(4)}(x)|$$

对 $f(x) - \tilde{S}(x)$ 求三次样条得到 $S(x) - \tilde{S}(x)$ ($\tilde{S}(x) \in S_3^2$), 由 Lem 3.11 $\forall x \in [a, b] |S'(x) - \tilde{S}'(x)| \leq 3 \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f''(x) - \tilde{S}''(x)|$

$$\therefore |f'(x) - S'(x)| \leq |f'(x) - \tilde{S}'(x)| + |\tilde{S}'(x) - S'(x)| \leq 4 \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f''(x) - \tilde{S}''(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2} h^2 \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f^{(4)}(x)|$$

① $j=0$ $\because x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 时 $f(x) - S(x) = 0$. 由 Rolle Thm, $\exists \xi_i \in [x_i, x_{i+1}] f'(\xi_i) - S'(\xi_i) = 0 \Rightarrow \forall x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$

$$\Rightarrow |f'(x) - S'(x)|_{x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]} = |x - \xi_i| |f''(\eta_i) - S''(\eta_i)| \leq \frac{1}{2} h^3 \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f^{(4)}(x)| \quad f'(x) - S'(x) = \int_{\xi_i}^x (f''(t) - S''(t)) dt$$

② $j=0$ 对 $f(x) - S(x)$ 进行线性样条 $\tilde{S} \in S_1^0$, 则 $\forall x \in [a, b], \tilde{S}(x) \equiv 0$

$$\therefore |f(x) - S(x)|_{x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]} = |f(x) - S(x) - \tilde{S}|_{x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]} = \frac{f''(\xi_i) - S''(\xi_i)}{2} (x - x_i)(x - x_{i+1}) \leq \frac{1}{8} (x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 \max_{x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]} |f''(x) - S''(x)|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{16} h^4 \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f^{(4)}(x)|$$

§3.4 B样条

记 $S_n^{n-1}(t_1, \dots, t_N)$, t_i 表示样条结点, 有时简写成 S_n^{n-1} .

Thm 3.14 样条集合 $S_n^{n-1}(t_1, \dots, t_N)$ 是 $n+N-1$ 维线性空间.

PF: 很容易证明是线性空间. 零元为零函数; $N-1$ 段 n 次多项式有 $(N-1)(n+1)$ 种系数, 中间 $N-2$ 个结点要满足 $0, 1, \dots, n-1$ 次导数条件, $(N-1)(n+1) - (N-2)n = n+N-1$

§3.4.1 截断幂函数

Def 3.16 n 次截断幂函数为 $x_+^n = \begin{cases} x^n & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$

Ex 3.17 $\forall t \in [a, b] \int_a^b (t-x)_+^n dx = \int_a^t (t-x)_+^n dx = \frac{(t-a)^{n+1}}{n+1}$

Lem 3.18 如下函数构成 $S_n^{n-1}(t_1, \dots, t_N)$ 的组基 $1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n, (x-t_1)_+^n, \dots, (x-t_{N-1})_+^n$

PF: 显然 $\text{span}\{1, x, x^2, \dots, (x-t_1)_+^n, \dots, (x-t_{N-1})_+^n\} \subseteq S_{n,N}^{n-1}$

下证这 $n+N$ 个函数线性无关. 设 $\sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i + \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} a_{n+j} (x-t_j)_+^n = 0(x)$

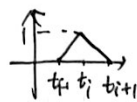
$x < t_1$ 时 $\sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i = 0(x) \Rightarrow a_i = 0, i=0, 1, \dots, n$, 再取 $x \in [t_1, t_2]$, 可证 $a_{n+j} = 0, j=2, \dots, N-1$

Cor 3.19 任意 $s \in S_{n,N}^{n-1}$ 可表示为 $\sum_{i=0}^n a_i (x-t_i)_+^i + \sum_{j=2}^{N-1} a_{n+j} (x-t_j)_+^n, x \in [t_1, t_N]$

PF: 由 Lem 3.18, $\text{span}\{1, x, \dots, x^n\} = \text{span}\{1, (x-t_1), \dots, (x-t_1)^n\}$

§3.4.2 B样条的局部支撑

Def 3.21 定义 t_i 处的帽子函数(hat function)为 $\tilde{B}_i(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-t_{i-1}}{t_i-t_{i-1}}, & x \in (t_{i-1}, t_i] \\ \frac{t_{i+1}-x}{t_{i+1}-t_i}, & x \in (t_i, t_{i+1}] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$



Thm 3.22 hat function 构成 S_1^0 -组基.

PF: $\sum_{i=1}^N c_i \tilde{B}_i(x) = 0(x)$ 代入 $x=t_j, \forall j=1, \dots, N$, 则有 $c_j = 0$

Def 3.23 定义 B 样条的递推式为 $B_i^{n+1}(x) = \frac{x-t_{i-1}}{t_{i+1}-t_{i-1}} B_i^n(x) + \frac{t_{i+2}-x}{t_{i+2}-t_i} B_{i+1}^n(x), B_1^0(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{otherwise} \\ 1, & x \in [t_1, t_2] \end{cases}$

可以发现 B_i^n 的支撑集为 $[t_{i-1}, t_{i+n}]$, $n \geq 0$

Def 3.24 $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 的支撑集 $\text{supp}(f) = \text{closure}\{x \in X \mid f(x) \neq 0\}$

Def 3.28 令 X 为向量空间, 对 $x \in X, L(x) \in \mathbb{R}(\text{or } \mathbb{C}), \forall x, y \in X, \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}(\text{or } \mathbb{C})$, 有 $L(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha L(x) + \beta L(y)$ 则称 L 为 X 上的线性泛函.

Ex 3.29 $X = C[a, b], L(f) = \int_a^b f(x) dx, L(f) = \int_a^b x^2 f(x) dx$ 都是 X 上的线性泛函.

记 $[x_0, \dots, x_k]$ 表示在 $C[x_0, x_k]$ 上的线性泛函的差分.

Thm 3.30 (Leibniz formula) 对 $k \in \mathbb{N}$, 两个函数乘积的第 k 个差分满足

$$[x_0, \dots, x_k]fg = \sum_{i=0}^k [x_0, \dots, x_i]f \cdot [x_{i+1}, \dots, x_k]g$$

Thm 3.30 PF:

$$k=0 \text{ 时, } [x_0]fg = f(x_0)g(x_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } [x_0, \dots, x_{k+1}]fg &= \frac{[x_1, \dots, x_{k+1}]fg - [x_0, \dots, x_k]fg}{x_{k+1} - x_0} \Rightarrow [x_1, \dots, x_{k+1}]fg = \sum_{i=0}^k [x_1, \dots, x_{i+1}]f \cdot [x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{k+1}]g \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^k (x_{i+1} - x_0) \cdot \underbrace{[x_0, \dots, x_{i+1}]f}_{S_1} \cdot [x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{k+1}]g + \sum_{i=0}^k [x_0, \dots, x_i]f \cdot \underbrace{[x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{k+1}]g}_{S_2} \\ [x_0, \dots, x_k]fg &= \sum_{i=0}^k [x_0, \dots, x_i]f \cdot [x_{i+1}, \dots, x_k]g = - \left(\sum_{i=0}^k [x_0, \dots, x_i]f \cdot (x_{k+1} - x_i) \cdot [x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{k+1}]g \right) + \sum_{i=0}^k [x_0, \dots, x_i]f \cdot [x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{k+1}]g \\ \Rightarrow [x_0, \dots, x_{k+1}]fg &= \frac{S_1 + S_2}{x_{k+1} - x_0} = \sum_{i=0}^{k+1} [x_0, \dots, x_i]f \cdot [x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{k+1}]g \quad \Delta \text{ 差商是线性泛函} \end{aligned}$$

Thm 3.32 (用截断函数的差分表示 B 样条) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, 有 $B_i^n(x) = (t_{i+n} - t_{i-1}) \cdot [t_{i-1}, \dots, t_{i+n}](t-x)_+^n$

$$\text{PF: } n=0 \text{ 时 } B_i^0(x) = (t_i - t_{i-1}) \cdot [t_{i-1}, t_i](t-x)_+^0 = (t_i - x)_+^0 - (t_{i-1} - x)_+^0 = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in (-\infty, t_{i-1}] \\ 1, & x \in (t_{i-1}, t_i] \\ 0, & x \in (t_i, +\infty) \end{cases} \quad \text{注 } (t-x)_+^n \text{ 是关于 } \{(t-x)_+^n : t \in \mathbb{R}\} \text{ 的一类函数.}$$

$$[t_{i-1}, \dots, t_{i+n}](t-x)_+^{n+1} = [t_{i-1}, \dots, t_{i+n}](t-x)(t-x)_+^n \stackrel{\text{Thm 3.30}}{=} (t_{i-1} - x) \cdot [t_{i-1}, \dots, t_{i+n}](t-x)_+^n + [t_i, \dots, t_{i+n}](t-x)_+^n \quad (*)$$

$$\text{由 Def 3.23 } B_i^{n+1}(x) = \beta(x) + \gamma(x).$$

$$\beta(x) = \frac{x - t_{i-1}}{t_{i+n} - t_{i-1}} B_i^n(x) = (x - t_{i-1}) [t_{i-1}, \dots, t_{i+n}](t-x)_+^n \stackrel{(*)}{=} [t_i, \dots, t_{i+n}](t-x)_+^{n+1} - [t_{i-1}, \dots, t_{i+n}](t-x)_+^{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(x) &= \frac{t_{i+n+1} - x}{t_{i+n+1} - t_i} B_{i+1}^n(x) = (t_{i+n+1} - x) [t_i, \dots, t_{i+n+1}](t-x)_+^n \\ &= (t_{i+n+1} - t_i) [t_i, \dots, t_{i+n+1}](t-x)_+^n + (t_i - x) \cdot [t_i, \dots, t_{i+n+1}](t-x)_+^n \\ &= [t_{i+1}, \dots, t_{i+n+1}](t-x)_+^{n+1} - [t_i, \dots, t_{i+n}](t-x)_+^{n+1} + [t_i, \dots, t_{i+n+1}](t-x)_+^{n+1} - [t_{i+1}, \dots, t_{i+n+1}](t-x)_+^{n+1} \\ &= [t_{i+1}, \dots, t_{i+n+1}](t-x)_+^{n+1} - [t_i, \dots, t_{i+n}](t-x)_+^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$B_i^{n+1}(x) = [t_i, \dots, t_{i+n+1}](t-x)_+^{n+1} - [t_{i-1}, \dots, t_{i+n}](t-x)_+^{n+1} = (t_{i+n+1} - t_{i-1}) [t_{i-1}, \dots, t_{i+n+1}](t-x)_+^{n+1}$$

§3.4.3 积分和导数

$$\text{Cor 3.33 } B \text{ 样条在支集上的平均值依赖于它的次数. } \frac{1}{t_{i+n} - t_{i-1}} \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_{i+n}} B_i^n(x) dx = \frac{1}{n+1}.$$

$$\text{PF: LHS} = \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_{i+n}} [t_{i-1}, \dots, t_{i+n}](t-x)_+^n dx = [t_{i-1}, \dots, t_{i+n}] \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_{i+n}} (t-x)_+^n dx = [t_{i-1}, \dots, t_{i+n}] \frac{(t-t_{i-1})^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\text{Thm 3.34 对 } n \geq 2, \text{ 有 } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \frac{d}{dx} B_i^n(x) = \frac{n B_{i-1}^{n-1}(x)}{t_{i+n-1} - t_{i-1}} - \frac{n B_{i+1}^{n-1}(x)}{t_{i+n} - t_i}$$

$n=1$ 时, 式对除 t_{i-1}, t_i, t_{i+1} 以外的点成立 (这些点, B_i^1 没有一阶导), $n \geq 2$ 时 $\frac{d}{dx} B_i^n(x)$ 对 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 存在

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PF: } \frac{d}{dx} B_i^n(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} (t_{i+n} - t_{i-1}) \cdot [t_{i-1}, \dots, t_{i+n}](t-x)_+^n = (t_{i+n} - t_{i-1}) \frac{[t_i, \dots, t_{i+n}] - [t_{i-1}, \dots, t_{i+n-1}]}{t_{i+n} - t_{i-1}} \frac{d}{dx} (t-x)_+^n \\ &= -n [t_i, \dots, t_{i+n}](t-x)_+^{n-1} + n [t_{i-1}, \dots, t_{i+n-1}](t-x)_+^{n-1} = \frac{n B_{i-1}^{n-1}(x)}{t_{i+n-1} - t_{i-1}} - \frac{n B_{i+1}^{n-1}(x)}{t_{i+n} - t_i} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cor 3.35 } B_i^n \in S_n^{n-1}$$

$$\text{PF: 由 3.32 由 } B_i^1 = \hat{B}_i \text{ 得 } B_i^1 \in S_1^0 \vee B_i^{n+1}(x) = \frac{x - t_{i-1}}{t_{i+n} - t_{i-1}} B_i^n(x) + \frac{t_{i+n+1} - x}{t_{i+n+1} - t_i} B_{i+1}^n(x) \in \mathbb{P}_{n+1} \quad (\text{归纳法})$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} B_i^{n+1}(x) = \frac{n B_{i-1}^{n-1}(x)}{t_{i+n-1} - t_{i-1}} - \frac{n B_{i+1}^{n-1}(x)}{t_{i+n} - t_i} \in C^{n-1}[t_{i-1}, t_{i+n}]$$

$$\forall x \in [t_{i-1}, t_i] \quad B_i^{n+1}(x) \in C^n[t_{i-1}, t_i] \Rightarrow B_i^{n+1} \in S_{n+1}^n$$

§3.4.4 Marsden's identity

Thm 3.36 对任意 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 有 $(t-x)^n = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} (t-t_i) \cdots (t-t_{i+n-1}) B_i^n(x)$.

$n=0$ 时 $(t-t_i) \cdots (t-t_{i+n-1}) = 1$

PF: $n=0$ 显然. 对 $t-x$ 在 t_{i-1}, t_{i+n} 处应用 Lagrange 插值得到 $t-x = \frac{t-t_{i+n}}{t_{i-1}-t_{i+n}}(t_{i-1}-x) + \frac{t-t_{i-1}}{t_{i+n}-t_{i-1}}(t_{i+n}-x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{归纳法 } (t-x)^{n+1} &= (t-x) \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} (t-t_i) \cdots (t-t_{i+n-1}) B_i^n(x) \\ &= \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} (t-t_i) \cdots (t-t_{i+n}) \frac{t-t_{i-1}}{t_{i+n}-t_{i-1}} B_i^n(x) + \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} (t-t_i) \cdots (t-t_{i+n}) \frac{t-t_{i+n+1}-x}{t_{i+n+1}-t_i} B_{i+1}^n(x) \\ &= \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} (t-t_i) \cdots (t-t_{i+n}) B_i^{n+1}(x) \end{aligned}$$

Cor 3.37 $\forall j \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{N}$, 有 $(t_j-x)_+^n = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{j-n} (t_j-t_i) \cdots (t_j-t_{i+n-1}) B_i^n(x)$

PF: $(t_j-x)_+^n = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} (t_j-t_i) \cdots (t_j-t_{i+n-1}) B_i^n(x)$, $\because \forall i = j-n+1, \dots, j, (t_j-t_i) \cdots (t_j-t_{i+n-1}) = 0$

当 $i > j$ 时 $\text{supp } B_i^n(x) \cap (-\infty, t_j] = \emptyset \therefore (t_j-x)_+^n = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{j-n} (t_j-t_i) \cdots (t_j-t_{i+n-1}) B_i^n(x)$

易证 RHS 的支集在 $(-\infty, t_j]$ 中.

§3.4.5 对称多项式

Def 3.38 k 次初等对称多项式为 $e_k(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k}$, 特别的 $e_0(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 1$

$\forall k > n, e_k(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$

k 次完全对称多项式为 $T_k(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 \leq \dots \leq i_k \leq n} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k}$

Lem 3.40 对 $k \leq n$, 初等多项式满足 $e_{k+1}(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}) = e_{k+1}(x_1, \dots, x_n) + x_{n+1} e_k(x_1, \dots, x_n)$
对称

Def 3.42 初等对称多项式生成函数为 $g_{e,n}(z) = \prod_{i=1}^n (1+x_i z)$, 完全对称多项式为 $g_{T,n}(z) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1-x_i z}$

Lem 3.43 $g_{e,n}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n e_k(x_1, \dots, x_n) z^k$, $g_{T,n}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} T_k(x_1, \dots, x_n) z^k$

Lem 3.45 $T_{k+1}(x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}) = T_{k+1}(x_1, \dots, x_n) + x_{n+1} T_k(x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}) \Rightarrow g_{T,n+1} = g_{T,n} + x_{n+1} z g_{T,n+1}$

Thm 3.46 $m-n$ 次 $n+1$ 元完全对称多项式是 x^m 的第 n 个差分. 即:

$\forall m \in \mathbb{N}^+, \forall i \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n=0, 1, \dots, m, T_{m-n}(x_i, \dots, x_{i+n}) = [x_i, \dots, x_{i+n}] x^m$

PF: $n=0$ 时 $T_m(x_i) = [x_i] x^m = x_i^m$, 设对 $n < m$ 成立,

$T_{m-n}(x_i, \dots, x_{i+n}) = [x_i, \dots, x_{i+n}] x^m$

$T_{m-n}(x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+n+1}) = [x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+n+1}] x^m$

目标是 $T_{m-n-1}(x_i, \dots, x_{i+n+1}) = \frac{T_{m-n}(x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+n+1}) - T_{m-n}(x_i, \dots, x_{i+n})}{x_{i+n+1} - x_i} = [x_i, \dots, x_{i+n+1}] x^m$

$\therefore \Leftrightarrow (x_{i+n+1} - x_i) T_{m-n-1}(x_i, \dots, x_{i+n+1}) = T_{m-n}(x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+n+1}) - T_{m-n}(x_i, \dots, x_{i+n})$

$\Leftrightarrow T_{m-n}(x_i, \dots, x_{i+n}) + x_{i+n+1} T_{m-n-1}(x_i, \dots, x_{i+n+1}) = T_{m-n}(x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+n+1}) + x_i T_{m-n-1}(x_i, \dots, x_{i+n+1})$

$x_i = x_{i+n+1} = T_{m-n}(x_i, \dots, x_{i+n+1})$, 故成立

§3.4.6 B样条构成基

Thm 3.47 给定 $k \in \mathbb{N}$, 对 $\forall n \geq k$, x^k 可以表示为 B 样条的线性组合,

$$\binom{n}{k} x^k = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sigma_k(t_i, \dots, t_{i+n-1}) B_i^n(x)$$

PF: $\because (1+t_1x) \cdots (1+t_{i+n-1}x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \sigma_k(t_i, \dots, t_{i+n-1}) x^k$

令 $x = -\frac{1}{t}$, 然后同乘 t^n , 得到 $(t-t_1) \cdots (t-t_{i+n-1}) = \sum_{k=0}^n \sigma_k(t_i, \dots, t_{i+n-1}) (-1)^k t^{n-k}$

由 Thm 3.36 $(t-x)^n = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} (t-t_i) \cdots (t-t_{i+n-1}) B_i^n(x) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \sigma_k(t_i, \dots, t_{i+n-1}) (-1)^k t^{n-k} B_i^n(x)$
 $= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k t^{n-k} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sigma_k(t_i, \dots, t_{i+n-1}) B_i^n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k t^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} x^k \Rightarrow$ 得证

Cor 3.48 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} B_i^n = 1$ (Thm 3.47 代入 $k=0$ 即可)

Thm 3.49 如下 B 样条构成 $S_n^{-1}(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 的一组基: $B_{j-n}^n(x), B_{j-n+1}^n(x), \dots, B_j^n(x)$ ($n+1$ 个)

PF: 由 Lem 3.18, $1, x, \dots, x^n, (x-t_1)_+^n, (x-t_2)_+^n, \dots, (x-t_{n-1})_+^n$ 构成 $S_n^{-1}(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 的一组基,

只需证明这一组基可以用上述 B 样条表示, 由于 $\forall t_i \in \mathbb{R}, (x-t_i)_+^n = (x-t_i)^n - (-1)^n (t_i-x)_+^n$

由 Thm 3.36 和 Cor 3.37 $(x-t_i)^n, (t_i-x)_+^n$ 均可用 B 样条表示, 再由 Thm 3.47 x^k 也可以被表示

§3.4.7 基 B 样条

Def 3.50 n 次基 B 样条 $B_{i,2}^n$ 为以整点为结点的 B 样条.

Cor 3.51 基 B 样条关于平移不变 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, B_{i,2}^n(x) = B_{i+1,2}^n(x)$

Cor 3.52 基 B 样条关于其支集区间中心对称, 即 $\forall n > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, B_{i,2}^n(x) = B_{i,2}^n(2i+n-1-x)$

Δ 递推关系 $B_{i,2}^{n+1}(x) = \frac{x-i+1}{n+1} B_{i,2}^n(x) + \frac{i+n+1-x}{n+1} B_{i+1,2}^n(x)$

Thm 3.55 n 次基 B 样条可表示为 $B_{i,2}^n(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n+1}{k+1} (x+i-x)_+^n$

PF: 由 Thm 3.32 $B_{i,2}^n(x) = (n+1) [i-1, \dots, i+n] (t-x)_+^n \xrightarrow{\text{Thm 2.29}} \frac{n+1}{(n+1)!} \Delta^{n+1} (i-1-x)_+^n = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n+1}{k} (i-1+k-x)_+^n$

Cor 3.56 基 B 样条在整数 j 处的取值为 $B_{i,2}^n(j) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=j-i+1}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n+1}{k+1} (k+i-j)_+^n$

Thm 3.57 存在唯一的 B 样条 $S(x) \in S_2^3$ 在 $1, 2, \dots, N$ 处对 f 插值, 且有 $S(1) = f'(1), S'(N) = f'(N)$

$S(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i B_{i,2}^3(x), a_1 = a_1 - 2f'(1), a_N = a_N - 2f'(N), a^T = [a_0, \dots, a_{N-1}]$ 是 $Ma = b$ 的解.

$b^T = [3f(1) + f'(1), 6f(2), \dots, 6f(N-1), 3f(N) - f'(N)] \quad M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

PF: $f(i) = a_i B_{i,2}^3(i) + a_{i-1} B_{i-1,2}^3(i) + a_i B_{i,2}^3(i)$ (*)

由 $B_{i,2}^3(j) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}, j \in \{i, i+2\} \\ \frac{2}{3}, j = i+1 \\ 0, j \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{i, i+1, i+2\} \end{cases}$ 得 $a_{i+2} + 4a_{i+1} + a_i = 6f(i)$ 为 $Ma = b$ 的中间 $N-2$ 项

由 Thm 3.34 $\frac{d}{dx} B_{i,2}^3(x) = B_{i+1,2}^{n-1}(x) - B_{i,2}^{n-1}(x)$, 由 $B_{i,2}^3(j) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, j \in \{i, i+1\} \\ 0, j \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{i, i+1\} \end{cases}$, 对 (*) 求导, 令 $x=1 \Rightarrow 2a_0 + a_1 = f'(1) + 3f(1)$

$f'(1) = -\frac{1}{2}a_1 + \frac{1}{2}a_1 \Rightarrow a_1 = a_1 - 2f'(1)$, 代入 $a_1 = 6f(1) - a_1 - 4a_0 \Rightarrow 2a_0 + a_1 = f'(1) + 3f(1)$

$\because M$ 是对角占优阵, 所以 $\det(M) > 0$ 有唯一解

Thm 3.58 存在唯一样条 $S(x) \in S_2^1$, 在 $t_i = i + \frac{1}{2}, i=2, \dots, N-1$ 处对 f 插值, 且有 $S(1) = f(1), S(N) = f(N)$
 $S(x) = \sum_{i=0}^N a_i B_{i,2}^2(x)$ 其中 $a_0 = 2f(1) - a_1, a_N = 2f(N) - a_{N-1}, A = [a_1, \dots, a_{N-1}]$ 是 $Ma = b$ 的解.

$$b = [8f(\frac{3}{2}) - 2f(1), 8f(\frac{5}{2}), \dots, 8f(N - \frac{1}{2}), 8f(N) - 2f(N)], M = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & b & 1 \\ 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & b & 1 \\ & & & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

PF: $f(t_i) = a_{i-1} B_{i-1,2}^2(t_i) + a_i B_{i,2}^2(t_i) + a_{i+1} B_{i+1,2}^2(t_i)$, 由 Thm 3.55, $B_{0,2}^2(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{4}, B_{1,2}^2(\frac{1}{2}) = B_{2,2}^2(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{8}$

$$\Rightarrow f(t_i) = a_{i-1} \cdot \frac{1}{8} + a_i \cdot \frac{3}{4} + a_{i+1} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow Ma = b \text{ 的中间 } N-3 \text{ 项}$$

$$x=1 \text{ 时 } f(1) = a_0 B_{0,2}^2(1) + a_1 B_{1,2}^2(1) = \frac{1}{2}a_0 + \frac{1}{2}a_1 \quad \text{代入 } a_0 = 8f(\frac{3}{2}) - b a_1 - a_2 \text{ 得 } 5a_1 + a_2 = 8f(\frac{3}{2}) - 2f(1)$$

3.5 利用样条曲线进行曲线拟合.

Def 3.59 开曲线是连续映射 $\gamma: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. 若 γ 是单射, 则称它是简单的.

Def 3.60 曲线 γ 的正切向量: $\gamma' = \frac{d\gamma}{ds}$ 标准化得到的单位正切向量, 记为 t .

Def 3.61 单位速度曲线为每点正切向量为单位长度的曲线.

Def 3.62 点 $\gamma(t_0)$ 称为 regular point 如果 $t(t_0)$ 存在且不为 0. 所有点均正规则称曲线正规.

Def 3.63 从 $\gamma(t_0)$ 开始的曲线参数长度 arc-length 为 $s_\gamma(t) = \int_{t_0}^t \|\gamma'(u)\|_2 du$

Def 3.64 若映射 $X \mapsto Y$ 是连续双射且反函数也连续, 则该映射为同胚 homeomorphism. 称 X, Y 同胚.

Def 3.65 曲线 $\tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 是曲线 $\gamma(\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 的 reparameterization (重参数化), 如果存在同胚 $\phi: (\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}) \rightarrow (\alpha, \beta)$ 使得 $\tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{t}) = \gamma(\phi(\tilde{t})), \tilde{t} \in (\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta})$

lem 3.66 正规曲线的重参数化是单位速度的当且仅当它是基于参数长度的.

Ex 3.67 $\gamma(t) = (e^t \cos t, e^t \sin t), \gamma'(t) = (e^t(\cos t - \sin t), e^t(\cos t + \sin t)) \Rightarrow \|\gamma'(t)\|_2 = \sqrt{2}e^t$

$$s(t) = \int_0^t e^u \sqrt{2} du = \sqrt{2}(e^t - 1) \Rightarrow t = \ln(\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} + 1), \gamma(s) = (\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} + 1) (\cos(\ln(\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} + 1)), \sin(\ln(\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} + 1)))$$

Def 3.68 闭曲线是连续映射 $\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ 满足 $\gamma(0) = \gamma(1)$. 若严格限制 γ 在 $[0, 1)$ 上, 它是单射, 则称其为简单闭曲线或若当曲线.

Def 3.69 曲线的单位符号方向记为 n_s , 为正切向量逆时针旋转 $\pi/2$ 得到.

Def 3.70 对于单位速度曲线 γ , signed curvature 定义为 $k_s = \gamma'' \cdot n_s$

Def 3.71 累积弦长: 由 $\{x_i \in \mathbb{R}^D: i=1, \dots, n\}$ 得到 n 个实数 $t_i = \begin{cases} 0, & i=1 \\ t_{i-1} + \|x_i - x_{i-1}\|_2, & i>1 \end{cases}$

Alg 3.72 曲线 $\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^D$ 可用 D 个样条逼近: (a) 计算累积弦长 (b) 拟合每个坐标的样条函数.