

# Monotone Cubic Interpolation

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Given a set of data points  $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$  in which both coordinates strictly increase moving down the list (i.e.  $x_1 < \dots < x_n$  and  $y_1 < \dots < y_n$ ), how can we define a function which passes through all points and which has positive slope everywhere? In other words, we want to find  $f : [x_1, x_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that  $f(x_i) = y_i$  for all  $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $f'(x) > 0$  for all  $x \in [x_1, x_n]$ .

Drawing line segments between adjacent points almost works, but the derivative is generally undefined at each point, since the slopes of the segments on either side may be different. The apparent solution would be to use cubic interpolation instead, which allows for the derivative at each point to be set, and cubic curves between each pair of adjacent points may be found.

(Hermite polynomials)

This raises the question of what the derivatives should be.

A common approach to cubic interpolation is, for every point, to connect the points on its left and right and use the slope of the resulting segment. If the point is on the far left or right, the slope of the segment between it and its adjacent point is used. However, this approach does not guarantee monotonicity for monotone inputs.

(Example)

On the other hand, the derivative could be 0 at every data point, which guarantees that the function is increasing (and in fact, strictly increasing). However, this solution is not ideal because the derivative should be positive everywhere, which it is everywhere except the points themselves. It is possible to choose a very small positive slope to place at each point, which avoids the decreasing segments seen previously. But this does not produce a straight line if the points are collinear, which an ideal solution would.

Instead of looking for an explicit formula for the derivatives, we can think about finding them as an optimization problem. In other words, given a potential assignment of derivatives to each point, we can define a way to evaluate how “well” the appropriate cubic function interpolates between them, and select the derivatives which perform the best. A common approach for these types of problems is to define the “energy” for a given curve, which usually measures deviation from a straight line in some way. The name comes from the fact that an elastic rod stores mechanical potential energy when bent, and within its constraints, the rod tries to minimize this potential energy by straightening in some areas.

Although we may not have to come up with the derivatives ourselves, we still need an appropriate definition of energy to measure deviation from a straight line.

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_n} f''(x)^2 dx$$