# LABORATOR nr. 12 CALCUL NUMERIC

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### FUNCTII SPLINE CUBICE

## Algoritmul functiei spline cubice naturale generata de conditii bilocale

I. Date de intrare: a, b capetele intervalului

n numarul de subintervale ale diviziunii

 $x[i], i = \overline{0,n}$  nodurile de interpolare

 $y[i], i = \overline{0,n}$  valorile pe noduri

II. Date de iesire: punctele (u[k], s[k]),  $k = \overline{0,1000}$  in care se calculeaza functia spline

III. Pasii algoritmului

1. Calculeaza  $q=:\frac{b-a}{1000}$ . Pentru  $i=\overline{1,n}$  calculeaza  $h_i=x[i]-x[i-1]$  Pentru  $i=\overline{1,n-1}$  calculeaza

$$a_i := 2$$

 $\sin$ 

$$d_i := \frac{6}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \cdot \left( \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{h_{i+1}} - \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{h_i} \right).$$

Pentru  $i = \overline{2, n-2}$  calculeaza

$$b_i := \frac{h_i}{h_i + h_{i+1}}, \quad c_i := 1 - b_i$$

Executa

$$b_{n-1}:=\frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}+h_n},\quad c_1:=\frac{h_2}{h_1+h_2}$$

2. Calculeaza,  $\alpha_1:=\frac{c_1}{a_1}$ si pentru $i=\overline{2,n-2},$ calculeaza

$$\omega_i =: a_i - \alpha_{i-1} \cdot b_i, \qquad \alpha_i := \frac{c_i}{\omega_i},$$

3. Calculeaza

$$\omega_{n-1} := a_{n-1} - \alpha_{n-2} \cdot b_{n-1}.$$

4. Calculeaza  $z_1:=\frac{d_1}{2}$ si pentru $i=\overline{2,n-1},$ calculeaza

$$z_i := \frac{d_i - b_i \cdot z_{i-1}}{\omega_i}.$$

5. Calculeaza  $M_{n-1} := z_{n-1}$  si pentru  $i = \overline{n-2,1}$ , calculeaza prin recurenta inapoi,

$$M_i := z_i - \alpha_i \cdot M_{i+1}.$$

Calculeaza  $M_0 = M_n = 0$ .

6. Pentru 
$$k=\overline{0,1000}$$
 calculeaza  $u[k]:=a+k\cdot q$  Pentru  $j=\overline{1,n}$  Daca  $x[j-1]\leq u[k]\leq x[j]$ 

atunci calculeaza 
$$s[k] := \left\lceil \frac{\left(u[k] - x_{j-1}\right)^3}{6h_j} - \frac{h_j \left(u[k] - x_{j-1}\right)}{6} \right\rceil \cdot M_j + \left\lceil \frac{\left(x_j - u[k]\right)^3}{6h_j} - \frac{h_i \left(x_j - u[k]\right)}{6} \right\rceil \cdot M_{j-1} + \left\lceil \frac{h_j \left(u[k] - u[k]\right)}{6h_j} - \frac{h_j \left(u[k] - u[k]\right)}{6} \right\rceil \cdot M_{j-1} + \left\lceil \frac{h_j \left(u[k] - u[k]\right)}{6h_j} - \frac{h_j \left(u[k] - u[k]\right)}{6} \right\rceil \cdot M_{j-1} + \left\lceil \frac{h_j \left(u[k] - u[k]\right)}{6h_j} - \frac{h_j \left(u[k] - u[k]\right)}{6} \right\rceil \cdot M_{j-1} + \left\lceil \frac{h_j \left(u[k] - u[k]\right)}{6} - \frac{h_j \left(u[k] - u[k]\right)}{6} \right\rceil \cdot M_{j-1} + \left\lceil \frac{h_j \left(u[k] - u[k]\right)}{6} - \frac{h_$$

$$+\frac{x_{j}-u[k]}{h_{j}}\cdot y_{j-1} + \frac{u[k]-x_{j-1}}{h_{j}}\cdot y_{j}$$

7. Pentru  $k = \overline{0,1000}$  tipareste (deseneaza) punctele (u[k], s[k]); STOP.

### Exemplu numeric:

La momentele 7.5 (adica ora  $7^{30}$ ), 10.5 (ora  $10^{30}$ ), 13, 15.5 (ora  $15^{30}$ ), 18, 21, 24 si 27 (adica ora 3 A. M. a doua zi) s-au masurat valorile glicemiei, obtinanduse 130, 121, 128, 96, 122, 138, 114, 90 (masurate in mg/dl). Sa se aproximeze glicemia acestui pacient de la orele 12, 14, si 23 folosind functia spline cubica naturala de interpolare.

Datele de intrare sunt: n = 7, a = 7.5, b = 27, valorile sunt date in tabel

$x_i, i = \overline{0, n}: 7.5$							
$y_i, i = \overline{0, n}: 130$	121	128	96	122	138	114	90

#### Algoritmul metodei de interpolare a lui Akima

I. Date de intrare: a, b capetele intervalului

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 $x[i], i = \overline{0, n}$  niodurile de interpolare

 $y[i], i = \overline{0, n}$  valorile pe noduri

- II. Date de iesire: punctele (u[k], s(k)),  $k = \overline{0,1000}$  in care se calculeaza functia spline
  - III. Pasii algoritmului
  - 1. Calculeaza  $h=:\frac{b-a}{1000}.$  Pentru $i=\overline{0,n-1}$  calculeaza pantele

$$p_i := \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$$

2. Calculeaza

$$u := 3p_0 - 2p_1$$

$$v := 2p_0 - p_1$$

$$p_n := 2p_{n-1} - p_{n-2}$$

$$p_{n+1} := 3p_{n-1} - 2p_{n-2}$$

3. Daca  $|p_1 - p_0| + |v - u| \neq 0$  atunci calculeaza

$$m_0 := \frac{|p_1 - p_0| \cdot v + |v - u| \cdot p_0}{|p_1 - p_0| + |v - u|}$$

altfel

$$m_0 := \frac{v + p_0}{2}$$

si daca  $|p_2-p_1|+|p_0-v|\neq 0$ atunci calculeaza

$$m_1 := \frac{|p_2 - p_1| \cdot p_0 + |p_0 - v| \cdot p_1}{|p_2 - p_1| + |p_0 - v|}$$

altfel

$$m_1 := \frac{p_0 + p_1}{2}$$

4. Pentru  $i=\overline{2,n},$  daca  $|p_{i+1}-p_i|+|p_{i-1}-p_{i-2}|\neq 0$  atunci calculeaza

$$m_i := \frac{|p_{i+1} - p_i| \cdot p_{i-1} + |p_{i-1} - p_{i-2}| \cdot p_i}{|p_{i+1} - p_i| + |p_{i-1} - p_{i-2}|}$$

altfel.

$$m_i := \frac{p_{i-1} + p_i}{2}$$

5. Pentru  $k = \overline{0,1000}$  calculeaza  $u[k] := a + k \cdot h$ 

Pentru 
$$j = \overline{1, n}$$

$$\operatorname{Daca} x[j-1] \leq u[k] \leq x[j]$$
atunci calculeaza

$$s[k] := \frac{(x_j - u[k])^2 (u[k] - x_{j-1})}{(x_j - x_{j-1})^2} \cdot m_{j-1} - \frac{(u[k] - x_{j-1})^2 (x_j - u[k])}{(x_j - x_{j-1})^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{(x_j - u[k])^2 (u[k] - x_{j-1})}{(x_j - x_{j-1})^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{(x_j - u[k])^2 (u[k] - x_{j-1})}{(x_j - x_{j-1})^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{(x_j - u[k])^2 (u[k] - x_{j-1})}{(x_j - x_{j-1})^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{(x_j - u[k])^2 (u[k] - x_{j-1})}{(x_j - x_{j-1})^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{(x_j - u[k])^2 (u[k] - x_{j-1})}{(x_j - x_{j-1})^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{(x_j - u[k])^2 (u[k] - x_{j-1})}{(x_j - x_{j-1})^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{(x_j - u[k])^2 (u[k] - x_{j-1})}{(x_j - x_{j-1})^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{(x_j - u[k])^2 (u[k] - x_{j-1})}{(x_j - x_{j-1})^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{(x_j - u[k])}{(x_j - x_{j-1})^2} \cdot$$

$$+\frac{\left(x_{j}-u[k]\right)^{2}\left[2\left(u[k]-x_{j-1}\right)+\left(x_{j}-x_{j-1}\right)\right]}{\left(x_{j}-x_{j-1}\right)^{3}}\cdot y_{j-1}+\frac{\left(u[k]-x_{j-1}\right)^{2}\left[2\left(x_{j}-u[k]\right)+\left(x_{j}-x_{j-1}\right)\right]}{\left(x_{j}-x_{j-1}\right)^{3}}\cdot y_{j}$$

6. Pentru  $k = \overline{0,1000}$  tipareste (deseneaza) punctele (u[k], s[k]); STOP.

#### Exemplu numeric:

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