

## 问题设定

有  $n+1$  个数据点:  $(x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1) \dots (x_n, y_n)$

在每个区间  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$  上构造三次多项式连接

$$S_i(x) = a_i + b_i(x - x_i) + c_i(x - x_i)^2 + d_i(x - x_i)^3$$

$i = 0, \dots, n-1$

一共有  $n$  段样条曲线, 每段有 4 个未知系数

## 样条的插值条件

条件 1: 插值通过节点, 即 (2n 条)

$$S_i(x_i) = y_i, \quad S_i(x_{i+1}) = y_{i+1}$$

条件 2: 一阶导数连续 (n-1 条)

$$S_i'(x_{i+1}) = S_{i+1}'(x_{i+1})$$

条件 3: 二阶导数连续 (n-1 条)

$$S_i''(x_{i+1}) = S_{i+1}''(x_{i+1})$$

条件 4: 自然边界条件

$$S_0''(x_0) = 0, \quad S_{n-1}''(x_n) = 0$$

核心部分系数计算公式推导.

令  $h_i = x_{i+1} - x_i$ ,  $\delta_i = (y_{i+1} - y_i) / h_i$

三次样条的二阶导数计算公式为

$$S_i''(x) = 2c_i + 6d_i(x - x_i)$$

$$\text{有 } S_i''(x_i) = 2c_i \quad S_i''(x_{i+1}) = 2c_i + 6d_i(x_{i+1} - x_i) = 2c_i + 6d_i h_i$$

$$\text{故 } 2c_{i+1} = 2c_i + 6d_i h_i \Rightarrow d_i = (c_{i+1} - c_i) / 3h_i$$

在计算一阶导数计算公式前先进行前置公式推导

$$b_i = s_i - \frac{h_i}{6} (2c_i + c_{i+1})$$

由题知  $S_i(x_{i+1}) = y_{i+1}$ , 因此

$$y_{i+1} = a_i + b_i h_i + c_i h_i^2 + d_i h_i^3$$

又  $S_i(x_i) = y_i$ , 则  $a_i = y_i$ , 有

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + b_i h_i + c_i h_i^2 + d_i h_i^3$$

$$\Rightarrow s_i = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{h_i} = b_i + c_i h_i + d_i h_i^2$$

$$\therefore d_i = (c_{i+1} - c_i) / 3h_i, \text{ 则 } d_i h_i^2 = \frac{c_{i+1} - c_i}{3} h_i$$

$$\Rightarrow s_i = b_i + c_i h_i + \frac{c_{i+1} - c_i}{3} h_i = b_i + \frac{2}{3} c_i h_i + \frac{1}{3} c_{i+1} h_i$$

至此  $b_i$  被  $c_i$  表示了

计算三次样条的一阶计算公式.

由  $\{$  在  $x_i$  ( $i=1, \dots, n-1$ ) 函数连续有  $S_{i-1}(x_i) = S_i(x_i)$

$$S_i'(x_i) = b_i + 2c_i(x - x_i) + 3d_i(x - x_i)^2, \text{ 故}$$

$$S_{i-1}'(x_i) = b_{i-1} + 2c_{i-1}h_{i-1} + 3d_{i-1}h_{i-1}^2$$

$$S_i'(x_i) = b_i$$

$$\Rightarrow b_i = b_{i-1} + 2c_{i-1}h_{i-1} + 3d_{i-1}h_{i-1}^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore b_i = s_i - \frac{h_i}{3} (2c_i + c_{i+1}) \quad (2)$$

$$\delta_i = \delta_{i-1} - \frac{h_{i-1}}{3} (2C_{i-1} + C_i) \quad (3)$$

将(3)代入(1)中有

$$\delta_i - \frac{h_i}{3} (2C_i + C_{i+1}) = \delta_{i-1} - \frac{h_{i-1}}{3} (2C_{i-1} + C_i) + 2C_{i-1}h_{i-1} + 3\delta_{i-1}h_{i-1}^2 \quad (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta_{i-1} = \frac{C_i - C_{i-1}}{3h_{i-1}} \Rightarrow 3\delta_{i-1}h_{i-1}^2 = h_{i-1} (C_i - C_{i-1})$$

$$(4) \Rightarrow \delta_i - \frac{h_i}{3} (2C_i + C_{i+1}) = \delta_{i-1} - \frac{h_{i-1}}{3} (2C_{i-1} + C_i) + 2C_{i-1}h_{i-1} + h_{i-1} (C_i - C_{i-1})$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\delta_{i-1} + \frac{h_{i-1}}{3} C_{i-1} + \frac{2}{3} h_{i-1} C_i$$

$\Downarrow$

$$3\delta_i - h_i (2C_i + C_{i+1}) = 3\delta_{i-1} + h_{i-1} C_{i-1} + 2h_{i-1} C_i$$

$$\Rightarrow h_{i-1} C_{i-1} + 2(h_i + h_{i-1}) C_i + h_i C_{i+1} = 3(\delta_i - \delta_{i-1}) \quad (i = 1, \dots, n-1)$$

$\Downarrow$  根据此公式可建立线性方程组

根据设计有  $n$  段多项式,  $p_0, \dots, p_{n-1}$ , 系数为  $C_0, \dots, C_{n-1}$

但  $p_{n-1}$  需满足约束于  $C_n$ , 因此方程组实际有  $n+1$  个未知数  $C$  且  $C_0 = 0, C_n = 0$

$\downarrow$   
为了满足自然边界条件

矩阵  $A$  为 (1 段及有 4 个点)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ h_0 & 2(h_0+h_1) & h_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & h_1 & 2(h_1+h_2) & h_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & h_2 & 2(h_2+h_3) & h_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_0 \\ C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \\ C_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3(\delta_1 - \delta_0) \\ 3(\delta_2 - \delta_1) \\ 3(\delta_3 - \delta_2) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A$

$C$

rhs

$$\Rightarrow C = A^T \cdot rhs$$

$$\begin{cases} d_i = (c_{r+1} - c_i) / 3h_i \\ b_i = s_i - h_i (2c_i + c_{r+1}) / 3 \end{cases} \quad \text{次求即可}$$