

```

> my_spline := proc(xs, ys, curX)
  description "Implementation of Quadratic B-Spline";

  local B0 := (i, t) → piecewise(xs[i] ≤ t < xs[i + 1], 1, 0);
  local B1 := (i, t) → (t - xs[i]) ·  $\frac{B0(i, t)}{xs[i + 1] - xs[i]}$  + (xs[i + 2] - t)
    ·  $\frac{B0(i + 1, t)}{xs[i + 2] - xs[i + 1]}$ ;
  local B2 := (i, t) → (t - xs[i]) ·  $\frac{B1(i, t)}{xs[i + 2] - xs[i]}$  + (xs[i + 3] - t)
    ·  $\frac{B1(i + 1, t)}{xs[i + 3] - xs[i + 1]}$ ;
  return  $\sum_{n=1}^{11} (ys[n] \cdot B2(n, curX))$ ;
end proc
my_spline := proc(xs, ys, curX) (1)
  local B0, B1, B2;
  description "Implementation of Quadratic B-Spline";
  B0 := (i, t) → piecewise(xs[i] ≤ t and t < xs[i + 1], 1, 0);
  B1 := (i, t) → (t - xs[i]) * B0(i, t) / (xs[i + 1] - xs[i]) + (xs[i + 2] - t) * B0(i + 1, t) / (xs
    [i + 2] - xs[i + 1]);
  B2 := (i, t) → (t - xs[i]) * B1(i, t) / (xs[i + 2] - xs[i]) + (xs[i + 3] - t) * B1(i + 1, t) / (xs
    [i + 3] - xs[i + 1]);
  return sum(ys[n] * B2(n, curX), n = 1 .. 11)
end proc

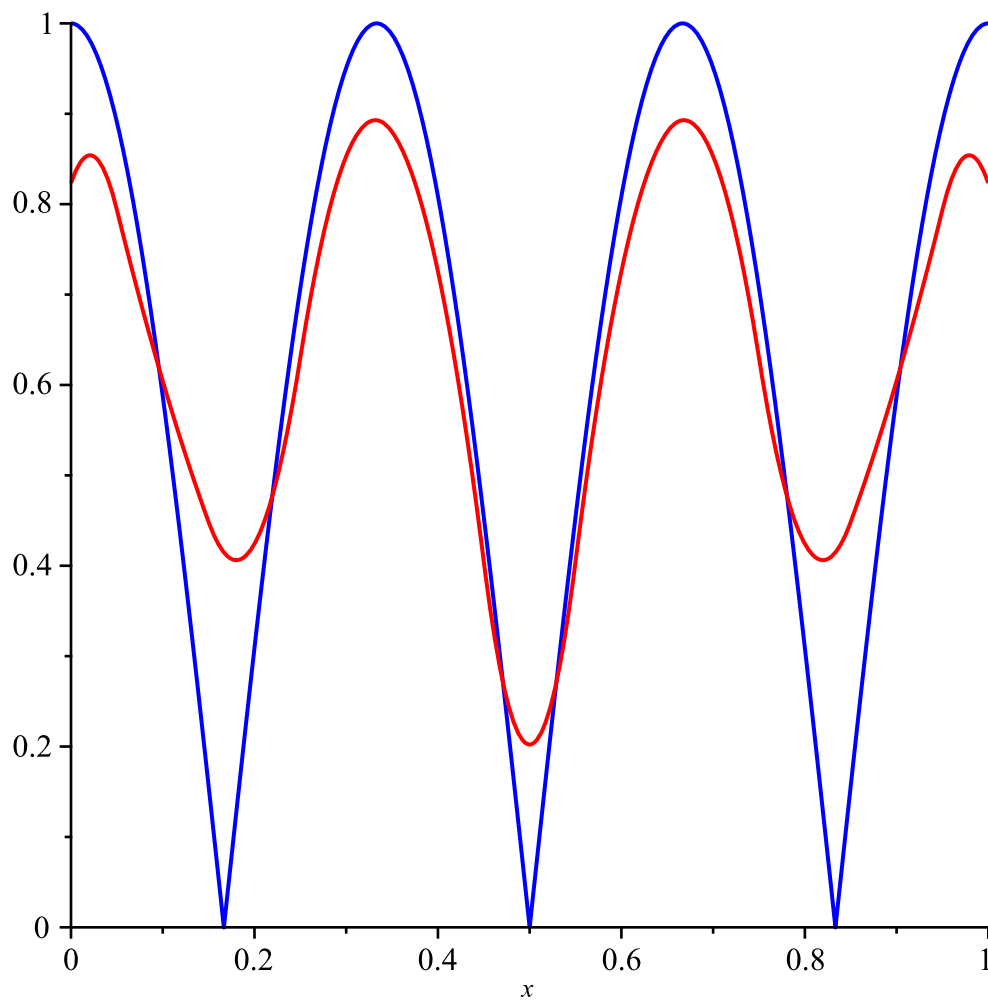
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> f := x → |cos(3 π · x)|;
  A := [seq(i, i = 0 .. 1.5, 0.1)];
  B := map(f, A);

  plot([f(x), my_spline(A, B, x + 0.15)], x = 0 .. 1, color = [blue, red]);
  f := x → |cos(3 · x · π)|
  A := [0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5]
  B := [1, 0.5877852522, 0.3090169942, 0.9510565165, 0.8090169934, 6.153101424 × 10-10,
    0.8090169941, 0.9510565158, 0.3090169940, 0.5877852542, 1., 0.5877852497, 0.3090170011,
    0.9510565166, 0.8090169915, 1.154069573 × 10-9]

```



> *approximation_test* := **proc**(*u*,*f*)
description "Compares the values of the approximation (*u*) and the function (*f*)"

```
local i := 0;  

local xs := [seq(i, i = 0 .. 1, 0.05)];  

local u_ys := map(u, xs);  

local f_ys := map(f, xs);
```

```
local d := [ ];
```

```
for i from 1 to nops(xs) do  

    d := [op(d), f_ys[i] - u_ys[i]];  

end do;
```

```
return max(d);
```

```
end proc
```

approximation_test := **proc**(*u*,*f*)

```
local i, xs, u_ys, f_ys, d;
```

```
description "Compares the values of the approximation (u) and the function (f)";
```

```
i := 0;
```

(2)

```
xs := [seq(i, i = 0 .. 1, 0.05)];  
u_ys := map(u, xs);  
f_ys := map(f, xs);  
d := [ ];  
for i to nops(xs) do d := [op(d), f_ys[i] − u_ys[i]] end do;  
return max(d)
```

```
end proc
```

```
[>
```