利用python进行样条曲线拟合

笔记本: 我的第一个笔记本

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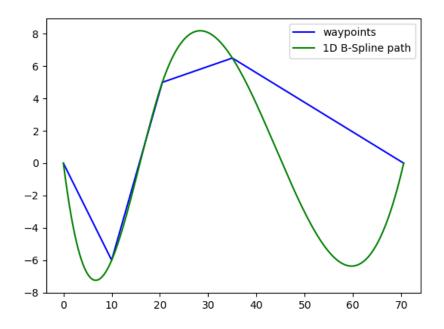
利用python进行样条曲线拟合

一、使用python的scipy的interpolate库函数进行1D样条曲线拟合

输入要求: 横坐标单调递增

```
x = [0.0, 10.0, 20.5, 35.0, 70.5]
y = [0.0, -6.0, 5.0, 6.5, 0.0]
t=interpolate.splrep(x,y,k=3)
x0=np.linspace(0,x[-1],1000)
y0=interpolate.splev(x0,t)
flg, ax = p.subplots(1)
p.plot(x,y,color='blue',label="waypoints")
p.plot(x0,y0,color='green',label="1D B-Spline path")
```

splrep函数用于计算系数矩阵,结果作为splev的第二个参数,其中参数k为样条次数。 splev函数用于计算样条曲线纵坐标。



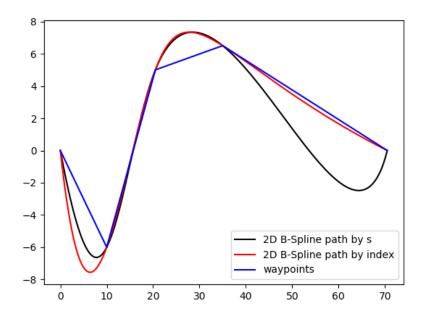
二、使用python的库函数进行2D样条曲线拟合

方法1:将(x,y)用参数方程表示,分为(s,x)和(s,y),其中s为线段距离;

方法2: 将(x,y)用参数方程表示,分为(index,x)和(index,y),其中index=0,...len(x)-1为索引值

```
t1=interpolate.splrep(csp.s,x,k=3)
t2=interpolate.splrep(csp.s,y,k=3)
t0=np.linspace(0,csp.s[-1],1000)
x1=interpolate.splev(t0,t1)
y1=interpolate.splev(t0,t2)
p.plot(x1,y1,color='black', label="2D B-Spline path by s")

t11=interpolate.splrep([tt for tt in range(len(x))],x,k=3)
t21=interpolate.splrep([tt for tt in range(len(x))],y,k=3)
t01=np.linspace(0,len(x)-1,1000)
x11=interpolate.splev(t01,t11)
y11=interpolate.splev(t01,t21)
p.plot(x11,y11,color='red', label="2D B-Spline path by index")
p.plot(x,y,color='blue',label="waypoints")
p.legend()
p.show()
```



三、自定义函数进行2D样条插值

3.1 三次样条曲线原理

假设有以下节点

$$x : a = x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n = b$$

 $y : y_0 y_1 \cdots y_n$

样条曲线 $^{S(x)}$ 是一个分段定义的公式。给定n+1个数据点,共有n个区间,三次样条方程满足以下条件:

a. 在每个分段区间 $\begin{bmatrix} x_i, x_{i+1} \end{bmatrix}$ (i = 0, 1, ..., n-1, x递增) , $S(x) = S_i(x)$ 都是一个三次多项式。

b. 满足
$$S(x_i) = y_i$$
 (i = 0, 1, ..., n)

c. S(x) ,导数S'(x) ,二阶导数S''(x) 在[a, b]区间都是连续的,即S(x) 曲线是光滑的。

所以n个三次多项式分段可以写作:

$$S_i(x) = a_i + b_i(x - x_i) + c_i(x - x_i)^2 + d_i(x - x_i)^3$$
, i = 0, 1, ..., n-1

其中ai, bi, ci, di代表4n个未知系数。

3.2 求解

已知:

- a. n+1个数据点[xi, yi], i = 0, 1, ..., n
- b. 每一分段都是三次多项式函数曲线
- c. 节点达到二阶连续
- d. 左右两端点处特性(自然边界,固定边界,非节点边界)

根据定点,求出每段样条曲线方程中的系数,即可得到每段曲线的具体表达式。

插值和连续性:

$$S_i(x_i) = y_i$$
 $S_i(x_{i+1}) = y_{i+1}$, 其中 i = 0, 1, ..., n-1

微分连续性:

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

$$S_i''(x_{i+1}) = S_{i+1}''(x_{i+1}) \text{ , } \sharp + \text{i = 0, 1, ..., n-2}$$

样条曲线的微分式:

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

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

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

将步长 $h_i = x_{i+1} - x_{i-}$ 带入样条曲线的条件:

a. 由
$$S_i(x_i)=y_i$$
 (i = 0, 1, ..., n-1)推出 $a_i=y_i$

b. 由
$$S_i(x_{i+1})=y_{i+1}$$
 (i = 0, 1, ..., n-1)推出 $a_i+h_ib_i+h_i^2c_i+h_i^3d_i=y_{i+1}$ c. 由 $S_i'(x_{i+1})=S_{i+1}'(x_{i+1})$ (i = 0, 1, ..., n-2)推出

$$\begin{split} &S_i'(x_{i+1}) = b_i + 2c_i(x_{i+1} - x_i) + 3d_i(x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 = b_i + 2c_ih + 3d_i \ h^2 \\ &S_{i+1}'(x_{i+1}) = b_{i+1} + 2c_i(x_{i+1} - x_{i+1}) + 3d_i(x_{i+1} - x_{i+1})^2 = b_{i+1} \end{split}$$

由此可得:

$$b_i+2h_ic_i+3h_i^2d_i-b_{i+1}=0$$

d. 由 $S_i''(x_{i+1})=S_{i+1}''(x_{i+1})$ (i = 0, 1, ..., n-2)推出 $2c_i+6h_id_i-2c_{i+1}=0$

设
$$m_i=S_i''(x_i)=2c_i$$
 ,则 $a.\ 2c_i+6h_id_i-2c_{i+1}=0$ 可写为: $m_i+6h_id_i-m_{i+1}=0$,推出 $d_i=rac{m_{i+1}-m_i}{6h_i}$

b. 将ci, di带入
$$y_i+h_ib_i+h_i^2c_i+h_i^3d_i=y_{i+1}$$
 可得: $b_i=rac{y_{i+1}-y_i}{h_i}-rac{h_i}{2}m_i-rac{h_i}{6}(m_{i+1}-m_i)$

c. 将bi, ci, di带入
$$b_i+2h_ic_i+3h_i^2d_i=b_{i+1}$$
 (i = 0, 1, ..., n-2)可得: $h_im_i+2(h_i+h_{i+1})m_{i+1}+h_{i+1}m_{i+2}=6\left[rac{y_{i+2}-y_{i+1}}{h_{i+1}}-rac{y_{i+1}-y_i}{h_i}
ight]$

端点条件

由i的取值范围可知,共有n-1个公式, 但却有n+1个未知量m 。要想求解该方程组,还需另外两个式子。所以需要对两端点x0和xn的微分加些限制。 选择不是唯一的,3种比较常用的限制如下。

a. 自由边界(Natural)

首尾两端没有受到任何让它们弯曲的力,即S''=0。具体表示为 $m_0=0$ 和 $m_n=0$ 则要求解的方程组可写为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & & \cdots & 0 \\ h_0 & 2(h_0 + h_1) & h_1 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & h_1 & 2(h_1 + h_2) & h_2 & 0 & & \\ 0 & 0 & h_2 & 2(h_2 + h_3) & h_3 & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & h_{n-2} & 2(h_{n-2} + h_{n-1}) & h_{n-1} \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_0 \\ m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \\ \vdots \\ m_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 6 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{y_2 - y_1}{h_1} - \frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_0} \\ \frac{y_3 - y_2}{h_2} - \frac{y_2 - y_1}{h_1} \\ \frac{y_4 - y_3}{h_3} - \frac{y_3 - y_2}{h_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} - \frac{y_{n-1} - y_{n-2}}{h_{n-2}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

b. 固定边界(Clamped)

首尾两端点的微分值是被指定的,这里分别定为A和B。则可以推出

$$S'_{0}(x_{0}) = A \implies b_{0} = A$$

$$\implies A = \frac{y_{1} - y_{0}}{h_{0}} - \frac{h_{0}}{2} m_{0} - \frac{h_{0}}{6} (m_{1} - m_{0})$$

$$\implies 2h_{0}m_{0} + h_{0}m_{1} = 6 \left[\frac{y_{1} - y_{0}}{h_{0}} - A \right]$$

$$S'_{n-1}(x_{n}) = B \implies b_{n-1} = B$$

$$\implies h_{n-1}m_{n-1} + 2h_{n-1}m_{n} = 6 \left[B - \frac{y_{n} - y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} \right]$$

将上述两个公式带入方程组,新的方程组左侧为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2h_0 & h_0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ h_0 & 2(h_0 + h_1) & h_1 & 0 & \vdots \\ 0 & h_1 & 2(h_1 + h_2) & h_2 & 0 & \vdots \\ \vdots & 0 & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & h_{n-2} & 2(h_{n-2} + h_{n-1}) & h_{n-1} \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & h_{n-1} & 2h_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

c. 非节点边界(Not-A-Knot)

指定样条曲线的三次微分匹配,即

$$S_0'''(x_1)=S_1'''(x_1)$$
 $S_{n-2}'''(x_{n-1})=S_{n-1}'''(x_{n-1})$ 根据 $S_i'''(x)=6d_i$ 和 $d_i=rac{m_{i+1}-m_i}{6h_i}$,则上述条件变为 $h_1(m_1-m_0)=h_0(m_2-m_1)$

$$h_{n-1}(m_{n-1} - m_{n-2}) = h_{n-2}(m_n - m_{n-1})$$

新的方程组系数矩阵可写为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -h_1 & h_0 + h_1 & -h_0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ h_0 & 2(h_0 + h_1) & h_1 & 0 & \vdots \\ 0 & h_1 & 2(h_1 + h_2) & h_2 & 0 & \vdots \\ \vdots & 0 & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & h_{n-2} & 2(h_{n-2} + h_{n-1}) & h_{n-1} \\ 0 & \cdots & -h_{n-1} & h_{n-2} + h_{n-1} & -h_{n-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

3.3 算法总结

假定有n+1个数据节点

$$(x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$$

- a. 计算步长 $h_i = x_{i+1} x_i$ (i = 0, 1, ..., n-1)
- b. 将数据节点和指定的首位端点条件带入矩阵方程
- c. 解矩阵方程,求得二次微分值 m_i 。
- d. 计算样条曲线的系数:

$$egin{aligned} a_i &= y_i \ b_i &= rac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{h_i} - rac{h_i}{2} m_i - rac{h_i}{6} (m_{i+1} - m_i) \ c_i &= rac{m_i}{2} \ d_i &= rac{m_{i+1} - m_i}{6h_i} \end{aligned}$$

其中i = 0, 1, ..., n-1

e. 在每个子区间 $x_i \leq x \leq x_{i+1}$ 中,创建方程

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

```
class Spline:
    u"""
    Cubic Spline class
"""

def __init___(self, x, y):
        self.b, self.c, self.d, self.w = [], [], [],
        self.x = x
        self.y = y

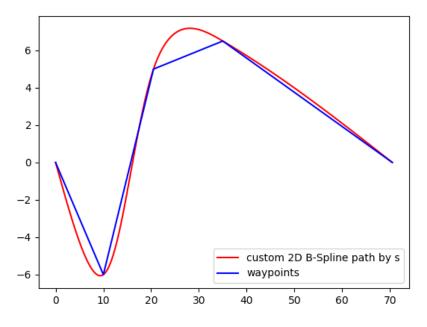
    self.nx = len(x) # dimension of x
    h = np.diff(x) #dx

# calc coefficient c
    self.a = [iy for iy in y]

# calc coefficient c
```

```
A = self.__calc_A(h)
       B = self.__calc_B(h)
       self.c = np.linalg.solve(A, B)
       # print(self.c1)
       # calc spline coefficient b and d
       for i in range(self.nx - 1):
            self.d.append((self.c[i + 1] - self.c[i]) / (3.0 * h[i]))
            tb = (self.a[i + 1] - self.a[i]) / h[i] - h[i] * \
                (self.c[i + 1] + 2.0 * self.c[i]) / 3.0
            self.b.append(tb)
   def calc(self, t):
       u"""
       Calc position
       if t is outside of the input x, return None
       if t < self.x[0]:</pre>
           return None
       elif t > self.x[-1]:
           return None
       i = self.__search_index(t)
                                          #找的t属于s坐标系的哪一段
       dx = t - self.x[i]
       result = self.a[i] + self.b[i] * dx + \
           self.c[i] * dx ** 2.0 + self.d[i] * dx ** 3.0
       return result
   def __search_index(self, x):
       search data segment index
       idx = bisect.bisect(self.x, x) #二分查找数值将会插入的位置并返回,而不会插入
       result = idx - 1
       return result
   def __calc_A(self, h):
       calc matrix A for spline coefficient c
       A = np.zeros((self.nx, self.nx))
       A[0, 0] = 1.0
       for i in range(self.nx - 1):
           if i != (self.nx - 2):
               A[i + 1, i + 1] = 2.0 * (h[i] + h[i + 1])
           A[i + 1, i] = h[i]
           A[i, i + 1] = h[i]
       A[0, 1] = 0.0
       A[self.nx - 1, self.nx - 2] = 0.0
       A[self.nx - 1, self.nx - 1] = 1.0
       # print(A)
       return A
   def __calc_B(self, h):
       calc matrix B for spline coefficient c
       B = np.zeros(self.nx)
       for i in range(self.nx - 2):
            B[i + 1] = 3.0 * (self.a[i + 2] - self.a[i + 1]) / 
               h[i + 1] - 3.0 * (self.a[i + 1] - self.a[i]) / h[i]
       # print(B)
       return B
class Spline2D:
   u"""
   2D Cubic Spline class
```

```
#构造函数
   def __init__(self, x, y):
       self.s = self.__calc_s(x, y)
       #self.s=[i for i in range(len(x))]
       #print(self.s)
       self.sx = Spline(self.s, x) #对(s,x)进行三次样条插值
       #print(self.sx)
       self.sy = Spline(self.s, y) #对(s,y)进行三次样条插值
       #print(self.sy)
   def __calc_s(self, x, y):
                                 #计算距离s值
       dx = np.diff(x)
                                                 #[2.5, 2.5, 2.5, 2.5, -4.5,
-4.]
       dy = np.diff(y)
                                                 #[-6.7, 11., 1.5, -6.5, 5.,
-7.]
       self.ds = [math.sqrt(idx ** 2 + idy ** 2)
                  for (idx, idy) in zip(dx, dy)]
       s = [0]
       s.extend(np.cumsum(self.ds))
       return s
   def calc_position(self, s): #通过s值计算xy
       calc position
       x = self.sx.calc(s)
       y = self.sy.calc(s)
       return x, y
def main():
   x = [0.0, 10.0, 20.5, 35.0, 70.5]
   y = [0.0, -6.0, 5.0, 6.5, 0.0]
   tx, ty, csp = generate_target_course(x, y)
   flg, ax = p.subplots(1)
   p.plot(tx,ty,color='red',label="custom 2D B-Spline path by s")
   p.plot(x,y,color='blue',label="waypoints")
   p.legend()
   p.show()
```



参考: https://www.cnblogs.com/xpvincent/archive/2013/01/26/2878092.html