

Funkcja sklejana 3 stopnia

1.

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

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

$$S_i''(x) = 6a_i (x-x_i) + 2b_i$$

$S_i(x_i) = S_{i-1}(x_i)$ - analogicznie dla pochodnych (S_i' i S_i'')

$$S_i(x_i) = y_i = a_i \cdot 0^3 + b_i \cdot 0^2 + c_i \cdot 0 + d_i \Rightarrow \underline{y_i = d_i}$$

$$S_i(x_i) = S_{i-1}(x_i)$$

$$d_i = a_{i-1} (x-x_{i-1})^3 + b_{i-1} (x-x_{i-1})^2 + c_{i-1} (x-x_{i-1}) + d_{i-1}$$

Dla uproszczenia $x-x_{i-1} = h$

$$\underline{d_i = a_{i-1} h^3 + b_{i-1} h^2 + c_{i-1} h + d_{i-1}}$$

$$S_i'(x_i) = c_i$$

Tak samo jak dla d_i

$$\underline{c_i = 3a_{i-1} h^2 + 2b_{i-1} h + c_{i-1}}$$

$$S_i''(x_i) = 2b_i$$

Tak samo jak dla d_i

$$\underline{2b_{i-1} h = 6a_{i-1} h + 2b_{i-1}}$$

2.

$$S_i''(x_i) = z_i$$

$$S_i''(x_i) = 2b_i \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} b_i = \frac{z_i}{2} \\ d_i = y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

Uzyskujemy a_i

$$2b_{i-1} h = 6a_{i-1} h + 2b_{i-1} \Rightarrow \left[a_i = \frac{z_{i-1} - z_i}{6h} \right]$$

Wyznaczenie C_i

$$d_{i+1} = a_i h^3 + 6c_i h^2 + c_i h + d_i \Rightarrow c_i = \frac{-a_i h^3 - 6c_i h^2}{h} + \frac{-d_i + d_{i+1}}{h} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow c_i = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{h} - \left(\frac{2z_{i+1} - 2z_i}{6} \cdot h + \frac{2z_i}{2} h \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[c_i = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{h} - \left(\frac{2z_{i+1} + 2z_i}{6} \right) h \right]$$

$$a_i = \frac{2z_{i+1} - 2z_i}{6h}$$

$$b_i = \frac{2z_i}{2}$$

$$c_i = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{h} - \left(\frac{2z_{i+1} + 2z_i}{6} \right) h$$

$$d_i = y_i$$

Podstawiając te wyrażenia do $C_{i+1} = 3a_i h^2 + 2b_i h + c_i$ otrzymujemy ostatecznie równanie

$$2z_i + 4z_{i+1} + 2z_{i+2} = 6 \left(\frac{y_i - 2y_{i+1} + y_{i+2}}{h^2} \right)$$

Zapisując w postaci macierzy

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & h & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & h-1 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & & & & \\ 0 & & & & & & & \\ 0 & & \dots & & 1 & h & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & & \dots & & 0 & 1 & h & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \\ \vdots \\ z_{n-2} \\ z_{n-1} \\ z_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 - 2y_2 + y_3 \\ y_2 - 2y_3 + y_4 \\ \vdots \\ y_{n-2} - 2y_{n-1} + y_n \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{6}{h^2}$$

Otrzymujemy macierz o n -kolumnach
i $n-2$ wierszach

Stosując metody cubic spline jako warunki brzegowe:

$$Z_1 = Z_n = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & \ddots & & & \\ 0 & & & & 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & & & & & 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & & & & & & & 1 & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \\ Z_3 \\ \vdots \\ Z_{n-1} \\ Z_n \end{bmatrix} = \frac{6}{h^2} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 - 2y_2 + y_3 \\ y_2 - 2y_3 + y_4 \\ \vdots \\ y_{n-2} - 2y_{n-1} + y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

~~Przebieg~~ Pierwszą i ostatnią kolumnę macierzy można wyeliminować ponieważ odpowiadające im wartości M_1 i M_n są równe 0, otrzymujemy więc:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & & & 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & & & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Z_2 \\ Z_3 \\ \vdots \\ Z_{n-3} \\ Z_{n-2} \\ Z_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{6}{h^2} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 - 2y_2 + y_3 \\ \vdots \\ y_{n-2} - 2y_{n-1} + y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Stosując ~~parabolic~~ splines utworzemy parabolic spline fn:

~~Wtedy~~ $z_1 = z_2$

$$z_m = z_{m-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 0 & & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_2 \\ z_3 \\ z_4 \\ \vdots \\ z_{n-3} \\ z_{n-2} \\ z_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{6}{h^2} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 - 2y_2 + y_3 \\ y_2 - 2y_3 + y_4 \\ \vdots \\ y_{n-2} - 2y_{n-1} + y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Funkcija splejana 2 stopnja

$$1) \quad S_i(x) = a_i(x-x_i)^2 + b_i(x-x_i) + c_i$$

$$S'_i(x) = 2a_i(x-x_i) + b_i$$

$$S_i(x_i) = y_i$$

$$i \in \langle 1, 2, \dots, n-1 \rangle$$

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

$$S'_{i+1}(x_{i+1}) = S'_i(x_{i+1})$$

2)

$$S_i(x_i) = c_i = y_i$$

3)

$$S'_{i+1}(x_{i+1}) = S'_i(x_{i+1})$$

$$2a_{i+1}(x_{i+1} - x_i) + b_{i+1} = 2a_i(x_{i+1} - x_i) + b_i$$

$$\left[a_i = \frac{b_{i+1} - b_i}{2(x_{i+1} - x_i)} \right]$$

4)

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

$$a_{i+1}(x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 + b_{i+1}(x_{i+1} - x_i) + c_{i+1} = a_i(x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 + b_i(x_{i+1} - x_i) + c_i$$

$$y_{i+1} = a_i(x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 + b_i(x_{i+1} - x_i) + y_i$$

$$y_{i+1} = (x_{i+1} - x_i) \left(\frac{b_{i+1} - b_i}{2} + b_i \right) + y_i$$

$$b_{i+1} + b_i = 2 \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$$

Presunimo indeksy

$$b_{i-1} + b_i = 2 \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{x_i - x_{i-1}}$$

$$j \quad \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{x_i - x_{i-1}} = y_i$$

$$x_i - x_{i-1} = h$$

$$b_{i-1} + b_i = 2 \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{h}$$

$$i \quad y_i = \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{h}$$

Zapisujac u postaci macierzowej

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & & 0 \\ & 1 & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ 0 & & & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} G_1 \\ G_2 \\ \vdots \\ G_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2y_1 \\ 2y_2 \\ \vdots \\ 2y_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Jednak do rozcięcia włania istnieje jedno włanie.

Dlatego przyjmujemy jakiś warunek brzozy:

natural boundary condition: $G_0 = 0$

Otrzymujemy macierz

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & & \\ & 1 & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ 0 & & & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} G_0 \\ G_1 \\ G_2 \\ \vdots \\ G_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2y_1 \\ 2y_2 \\ \vdots \\ 2y_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Na clamped boundary

$$G_0 = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{h} = G_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & & \\ & 1 & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ 0 & & & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} G_0 \\ G_1 \\ G_2 \\ \vdots \\ G_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ 2y_1 \\ 2y_2 \\ \vdots \\ 2y_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$