

# Algorithms for local refinement in hierarchical spline spaces

Eduardo M. Garau<sup>1,2,3</sup> and Rafael Vázquez<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Istituto di Matematica Applicata e Tecnologie Informatiche ‘E. Magenes’ (CNR), Italy

<sup>2</sup>Instituto de Matemática Aplicada del Litoral (CONICET-UNL), Argentina

<sup>3</sup>Facultad de Ingeniería Química (UNL), Argentina

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## 1 Setting

Let  $d \geq 1$ . We are going to consider tensor-product  $d$ -variate spline function spaces on  $\Omega := [0, 1]^d \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ , where  $\mathbf{p} := (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_d)$  denotes the vector of polynomial degrees of the splines with respect to each coordinate direction.

### 1.1 Underlying sequence of tensor-product spline spaces

We consider a given sequence  $\{\mathcal{S}_\ell\}_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}_0}$  of tensor-product  $d$ -variate spline spaces such that

$$\mathcal{S}_0 \subset \mathcal{S}_1 \subset \mathcal{S}_2 \subset \mathcal{S}_3 \subset \dots, \quad (1)$$

with the corresponding tensor-product B-spline bases denoted by

$$\mathcal{B}_0, \mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2, \mathcal{B}_3, \dots, \quad (2)$$

respectively. Furthermore, for  $\ell \in \mathbb{N}_0$ , we denote by  $\mathcal{Q}_\ell$  the tensor-product mesh associated to  $\mathcal{B}_\ell$  and we say that  $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_\ell$  is a *cell of level  $\ell$* . We now state some well-known properties of the B-spline basis functions [dV01, S07]:

- *Local linear independence.* For any nonempty open set  $O \subset \Omega$ , the functions in  $\mathcal{B}_\ell$  that do not vanish identically on  $O$ , are linearly independent on  $O$ .
- *Positive partition of unity.* The B-spline basis functions of level  $\ell$  form a partition of the unity on  $\Omega$ , i.e.,

$$\sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{B}_\ell} \beta \equiv 1, \quad \text{on } \Omega. \quad (3)$$

- *Two-scale relation between consecutive levels.* The B-splines of level  $\ell$  can be written as a linear combination of B-splines of level  $\ell + 1$ . More precisely,

$$\beta_\ell = \sum_{\beta_{\ell+1} \in \mathcal{C}(\beta_\ell)} c_{\beta_{\ell+1}}(\beta_\ell) \beta_{\ell+1}, \quad \forall \beta_\ell \in \mathcal{B}_\ell, \quad (4)$$

where the coefficients  $c_{\beta_{\ell+1}}(\beta_\ell)$  are strictly positive, and  $\mathcal{C}(\beta_\ell) \subset \mathcal{B}_{\ell+1}$  is the set of children of  $\beta_\ell$  as defined in [BG15a].

**Remark 1.1.** Notice that if we define  $c_{\beta_{\ell+1}}(\beta_\ell) := 0$  when  $\beta_{\ell+1}$  is not a child of  $\beta_\ell$ , then equation (4) can be written as

$$\beta_\ell = \sum_{\beta_{\ell+1} \in \mathcal{B}_{\ell+1}} c_{\beta_{\ell+1}}(\beta_\ell) \beta_{\ell+1}, \quad \forall \beta_\ell \in \mathcal{B}_\ell. \quad (5)$$

In particular, we remark that

$$\mathcal{C}(\beta_\ell) = \{\beta_{\ell+1} \in \mathcal{B}_{\ell+1} \mid c_{\beta_{\ell+1}}(\beta_\ell) > 0\} \subset \{\beta_{\ell+1} \in \mathcal{B}_{\ell+1} \mid \text{supp } \beta_{\ell+1} \subset \text{supp } \beta_\ell\}. \quad (6)$$

## 1.2 Hierarchical B-spline basis and hierarchical spline space

**Definition 1.2.** If  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , we say that  $\mathbf{\Omega}_n := \{\Omega_0, \Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_n\}$  is a *hierarchy of subdomains of  $\Omega$  of depth  $n$*  if

- (i)  $\Omega_\ell$  is the union of cells of level  $\ell - 1$ , for  $\ell = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .
- (ii)  $\Omega = \Omega_0 \supset \Omega_1 \supset \dots \supset \Omega_{n-1} \supset \Omega_n = \emptyset$ .

We now define the hierarchical B-spline basis  $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}(\mathbf{\Omega}_n)$  by

$$\mathcal{H} = \bigcup_{\ell=0}^{n-1} \{\beta \in \mathcal{B}_\ell \mid \text{supp } \beta \subset \Omega_\ell \wedge \text{supp } \beta \not\subset \Omega_{\ell+1}\}. \quad (7)$$

We say that  $\beta$  is *active* if  $\beta \in \mathcal{H}$ . The corresponding underlying mesh  $\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{\Omega}_n)$  is given by

$$\mathcal{Q} := \bigcup_{\ell=0}^{n-1} \{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_\ell \mid Q \subset \Omega_\ell \wedge Q \not\subset \Omega_{\ell+1}\}, \quad (8)$$

and we say that  $Q$  is an *active cell* if  $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$ , or that  $Q$  is an *active cell of level  $\ell$*  if  $Q \in \mathcal{Q} \cap \mathcal{Q}_\ell$ .

Unlike the B-spline bases  $\mathcal{B}_\ell$  for tensor-product spline spaces, the hierarchical B-spline basis  $\mathcal{H}$  does not constitute a partition of the unity. Instead, in view of the linear independence of functions in  $\mathcal{H}$  and taking into account that  $\mathcal{S}_0 = \text{span } \mathcal{B}_0 \subset \text{span } \mathcal{H}$ , we have that there exists a set  $\{a_\beta\}_{\beta \in \mathcal{H}} \subset \mathbb{R}$ , uniquely determined, such that

$$\sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{H}} a_\beta \beta \equiv 1, \quad \text{on } \Omega. \quad (9)$$

It can be proved that  $a_\beta \geq 0$ , for all  $\beta \in \mathcal{H}$ . On the other hand, we remark that these coefficients depend on the hierarchy of subdomains  $\mathbf{\Omega}_n$ .

## 2 Refinement of hierarchical spline spaces

In this section, we present a precise technique to refine locally a given hierarchical spline space  $\mathcal{H}$ .

**Definition 2.1.** Let  $\Omega_n := \{\Omega_0, \Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_n\}$  and  $\Omega_{n+1}^* := \{\Omega_0^*, \Omega_1^*, \dots, \Omega_n^*, \Omega_{n+1}^*\}$  be hierarchies of subdomains of  $\Omega$  of depth (at most)  $n$  and  $n+1$ , respectively. We say that  $\Omega_{n+1}^*$  is an *enlargement* of  $\Omega_n$  if

$$\Omega_\ell \subset \Omega_\ell^*, \quad \ell = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Let  $\mathcal{H}$  and  $\mathcal{Q}$  be the hierarchical B-spline basis and the hierarchical mesh associated to the hierarchy of subdomains of depth  $n$ ,  $\Omega_n := \{\Omega_0, \Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_n\}$ .

Let  $\Omega_{n+1}^*$  be an enlargement of  $\Omega_n$ . Now, the corresponding hierarchical B-spline basis  $\mathcal{H}^*$  and *refined* mesh  $\mathcal{Q}^*$  are given by

$$\mathcal{H}^* := \bigcup_{\ell=0}^n \{\beta \in \mathcal{B}_\ell \mid \text{supp } \beta \subset \Omega_\ell^* \wedge \text{supp } \beta \not\subset \Omega_{\ell+1}^*\}, \quad (10)$$

and

$$\mathcal{Q}^* := \bigcup_{\ell=0}^n \{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_\ell \mid Q \subset \Omega_\ell^* \wedge Q \not\subset \Omega_{\ell+1}^*\}.$$

Let  $\{a_\beta^*\}_{\beta \in \mathcal{H}^*}$  denote the sequence of coefficients (with respect to the hierarchy  $\Omega_{n+1}^*$ ) such that

$$\sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{H}^*} a_\beta^* \beta \equiv 1, \quad \text{on } \Omega.$$

In [GJS14] has been proved that any enlargement of  $\Omega_n$  gives rise to a new enriched hierarchical B-spline basis  $\mathcal{H}^*$ , in the sense that

$$\text{span } \mathcal{H} \subset \text{span } \mathcal{H}^*.$$

In order to enlarge the given subdomains  $\Omega_n = \{\Omega_0, \Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_n\}$  we have to select the areas in  $\Omega$  where more ability of approximation is required. Such a choice can be done by selecting to *refine* some active basis functions or some active cells. More precisely, we consider the two following ways of enlarging the hierarchy  $\Omega_n$ :

- **Marking basis functions:** We consider a subset  $\mathcal{M}$  of active B-spline basis functions, i.e.,  $\mathcal{M} \subset \mathcal{H}$ . Let  $\mathcal{M}_\ell := \mathcal{M} \cap \mathcal{B}_\ell$ , for  $\ell = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$ . Now, we define the hierarchy of domains  $\Omega_{n+1}^* := \{\Omega_0^*, \Omega_1^*, \dots, \Omega_n^*, \Omega_{n+1}^*\}$  of depth (at most)  $n+1$ , by

$$\begin{cases} \Omega_0^* &:= \Omega_0, \\ \Omega_\ell^* &:= \Omega_\ell \cup \bigcup_{\beta \in \mathcal{M}_{\ell-1}} \text{supp } \beta, \quad \ell = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \Omega_{n+1}^* &:= \emptyset. \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

Let  $\mathcal{H}^*$  be the hierarchical B-spline basis associated to  $\Omega_{n+1}^*$ . Notice that  $\mathcal{M} \subset \mathcal{H} \setminus \mathcal{H}^*$ , i.e., at least the functions in  $\mathcal{M}$  have been removed (or deactivated) from the hierarchical basis  $\mathcal{H}$ .

- **Marking active cells:** We consider a subset  $\mathcal{M}$  of active cells, i.e.,  $\mathcal{M} \subset \mathcal{Q}$ . Let  $\mathcal{M}_\ell := \mathcal{M} \cap \mathcal{Q}_\ell$ , for  $\ell = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$ . Now, we define the hierarchy of domains  $\Omega_{n+1}^* := \{\Omega_0^*, \Omega_1^*, \dots, \Omega_n^*, \Omega_{n+1}^*\}$  of depth (at most)  $n+1$ , by

$$\begin{cases} \Omega_0^* &:= \Omega_0, \\ \Omega_\ell^* &:= \Omega_\ell \cup \bigcup_{Q \in \mathcal{M}_{\ell-1}} Q, \quad \ell = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \Omega_{n+1}^* &:= \emptyset. \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

Let  $\mathcal{H}^*$  be the hierarchical B-spline basis associated to  $\Omega_{n+1}^*$  and  $\mathcal{Q}^*$  be the corresponding hierarchical mesh. In this case,  $\mathcal{M} \subset \mathcal{Q} \setminus \mathcal{Q}^*$ , i.e., all cells in  $\mathcal{M}$  have been refined.

### 3 Algorithms for initialization and refinement of a hierarchical B-spline basis

Here we describe an algorithm to compute the active B-splines in the finer basis taking advantage of the knowledge of the active B-splines in the current coarse basis.

We consider a global numbering for all the basis functions in  $\mathcal{B}_\ell$ , for each  $\ell \in \mathbb{N}_0$ , and assume that we have available the following basic routines related with the underlying tensor-product spline spaces:

(1) Basic routines in each tensor-product space  $\mathcal{S}_\ell$ :

- $I = \text{get\_cells}(i_\beta, \ell)$ , where  $i_\beta$  is the global index of a function  $\beta \in \mathcal{B}_\ell$ , and  $I$  contains the global indices of the cells in  $\mathcal{Q}_\ell$  which are subsets of  $\text{supp } \beta$ .
- $I = \text{get\_neighbors}(i_\beta, \ell)$ , where  $i_\beta$  is the global index of a function  $\beta \in \mathcal{B}_\ell$ , and  $I$  contains the global indices of functions in  $\mathcal{B}_\ell$  whose supports have at least one cell of level  $\ell$  within  $\text{supp } \beta$ .
- $I = \text{get\_basis\_functions}(i_Q, \ell)$ , where  $i_Q$  is the global index of a cell  $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_\ell$  and  $I$  contains the global indices of functions in  $\mathcal{B}_\ell$  that do not vanish on  $Q$ .

(2) Basic routines linking two consecutive levels of the tensor-product spaces ( $\mathcal{S}_\ell$  and  $\mathcal{S}_{\ell+1}$ ):

- $I = \text{split\_cell}(i_Q, \ell)$ , where  $i_Q$  is the global index of a cell  $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_\ell$  and  $I$  contains the global indices of the cells in  $\mathcal{Q}_{\ell+1}$  which are inside of  $Q$ .
- $[I, c] = \text{split\_fun}(i_\beta, \ell)$ , where  $i_\beta$  is the global index of a function  $\beta \in \mathcal{B}_\ell$ ,  $I$  contains the global indices of all children of  $\beta$ , and  $c$  is an array with the corresponding coefficients given by (4).

**Remark 3.1.** The routines listed above are in fact elementary. The *hardest* thing in the previous routines is the computation of the coefficients for the two-scale relation (4) in the function `split_fun`. Nevertheless, by virtue of the tensor-product structure of B-splines, this task can be done by computing the corresponding coefficients in the two-scale relation for univariate B-splines and Kronecker products. On the other hand, it is

important to remark that the coefficients in the univariate case can be computed using knot insertion formulae. It is important to mention that these coefficients will be used in our algorithms below to compute the coefficients of the hierarchical basis functions for the partition of the unity (cf. (9)). We remark that some a posteriori error estimators may require this information [BG15b].

Finally, we remark that if we do not need the explicit knowledge of the coefficients in (9), we can consider a simple version of the function `split_fun` given by

$$I = \text{split\_fun}(i_\beta, \ell),$$

where  $i_\beta$  is the global index of a function  $\beta \in \mathcal{B}_\ell$  and  $I$  contains the global indices of the children of  $\beta$ . In this case, the algorithms described below can also be considerably simplified.

The hierarchical mesh  $\mathcal{Q}$  can be defined through the variable  $\text{MESH} = \{E_\ell^A, E_\ell^D\}_{\ell=0}^{n-1}$ , where

- $E_\ell^A$  is the array containing the global indices of active cells of level  $\ell$ , i.e., cells in  $\mathcal{Q} \cap \mathcal{Q}_\ell$ .
- $E_\ell^D$  is the array containing the global indices of deactivated cells of level  $\ell$ , i.e., cells  $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_\ell$  such that  $Q \subset \Omega_{\ell+1}$ . Notice that  $E_{n-1}^D = \emptyset$ .

On the other hand, the hierarchical B-spline basis  $\mathcal{H}$  associated to  $\mathcal{Q}$  can be described through the variable  $\text{SPACE} = \{F_\ell^A, F_\ell^D, W_\ell\}_{\ell=0}^{n-1}$ , where

- $F_\ell^A$  is the array containing the global indices of active B-splines of level  $\ell$ , i.e., functions in  $\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{B}_\ell$ .
- $F_\ell^D$  is an array containing the global indices of B-splines in  $\mathcal{B}_\ell$  whose supports are subsets of  $\Omega_{\ell+1}$ , i.e.,

$$F_\ell^D := \{i_\beta \mid \beta \in \mathcal{B}_\ell \quad \wedge \quad \text{supp } \beta \subset \Omega_{\ell+1}\}.$$

Notice that  $F_{n-1}^D = \emptyset$ .

- $W_\ell$  is an array containing the values of the coefficients  $a_\beta$  for the partition of the unity (9) corresponding to the active B-splines  $\beta$  of level  $\ell$ , i.e., to the functions in  $F_\ell^A$ .

### 3.1 Getting the new active basis functions from the current ones

Let  $\text{MARKED} = \{M_\ell\}_{\ell=0}^{n-1}$ , where  $M_\ell \subset F_\ell^A$  (or  $M_\ell \subset E_\ell^A$ ) is the set of global indices of *marked* functions (or elements) of level  $\ell$ , i.e., functions (or elements) in  $\mathcal{M}_\ell$ . Now, we present an algorithm for updating the information in  $\text{MESH}$  and  $\text{SPACE}$  when enlarging the

hierarchy of subdomains  $\Omega_n$  with the marked functions or elements as explained in the previous section, cf. (11) and (12).

**function** [MESH, SPACE] = **refine**(MESH, SPACE, MARKED)

% This function updates MESH and SPACE when enlarging the current subdomains with the marked functions (or elements) given in MARKED

**Data:** (Data for  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $\mathcal{H}$  and  $\mathcal{M}$ ): 
$$\begin{cases} \text{MESH} = \{E_\ell^A, E_\ell^D\}_\ell \\ \text{SPACE} = \{F_\ell^A, F_\ell^D, W_\ell\}_\ell & (\ell = 0, 1, \dots, n-1). \\ \text{MARKED} = \{M_\ell\}_\ell \end{cases}$$

**Result:** (Data for  $\mathcal{Q}^*$  and  $\mathcal{H}^*$ ): 
$$\begin{cases} \text{MESH} = \{E_\ell^A, E_\ell^D\}_\ell \\ \text{SPACE} = \{F_\ell^A, F_\ell^D, W_\ell\}_\ell & (\ell = 0, 1, \dots, n). \end{cases}$$

% REFINE MESH;

**switch** *marked functions or elements* **do**

1. **case** *functions*, ME = **compute\_cells\_to\_refine**( $\{E_\ell^A\}_{\ell=0}^{n-1}$ , MARKED);
2. **case** *elements*, ME = MARKED;

**endsw**

% ME contains the cells that have to be refined;

3. [MESH, NE] = **update\_active\_cells**(MESH, ME);

% NE contains the new cells;

% REFINE SPACE;

4. SPACE = **refine\_hierarchical\_space**(MESH, SPACE, MARKED, NE);

**Algorithm 1:** **refine** (REFINE THE HIERARCHICAL MESH AND SPACE)

### 3.1.1 Routines for the mesh

function ME = compute\_cells\_to\_refine( $\{E_\ell^A\}_{\ell=0}^{n-1}$ , MARKED)

% This function computes the indices of cells that have to be splitted when marking for refinement the functions in MARKED

**Data:**  $\begin{cases} \{E_\ell^A\}_\ell \text{ (indices of active cells)} \\ \text{MARKED} = \{M_\ell\}_\ell \end{cases} \quad (\ell = 0, 1, \dots, n-1).$

**Result:**  $\text{ME} = \{\text{ME}_\ell\}_{\ell=0}^{n-1}$  (Indices of cells that have to be refined)

**foreach**  $\ell = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$  **do**

1. Use `get_cells` to compute the set of indices  $\text{ME}_\ell$  of the cells of level  $\ell$  that are included in the support of functions in  $M_\ell$ ;
2.  $\text{ME}_\ell \leftarrow \text{ME}_\ell \cap E_\ell^A$  % Remove the nonactive cells from  $\text{ME}_\ell$ ;

**end**

**Algorithm 2:** compute\_cells\_to\_refine

function [MESH, NE] = update\_active\_cells(MESH, ME)

% This function updates the active and deactive cells in each level when refining the cells in ME

**Data:** (Data for  $\mathcal{Q}$  and ME):  $\begin{cases} \text{MESH} = \{E_\ell^A, E_\ell^D\}_\ell \\ \text{ME} = \{\text{ME}_\ell\}_\ell \end{cases} \quad (\ell = 0, 1, \dots, n-1).$

**Result:** (Data for  $\mathcal{Q}^*$  and NE):  $\begin{cases} \text{MESH} = \{E_\ell^A, E_\ell^D\}_\ell \\ \text{NE} = \{\text{NE}_\ell\}_\ell \end{cases} \quad (\ell = 0, 1, \dots, n).$

1. **if**  $\text{ME}_{n-1} \neq \emptyset$ , **then**  $E_n^A = E_n^D = \emptyset$ ;

**foreach**  $\ell = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$  **do**

2.  $E_\ell^A \leftarrow E_\ell^A \setminus \text{ME}_\ell$  % Update  $E_\ell^A$  by removing the cells to be refined;
3. Use `split_cell` to get the set of indices  $\text{NE}_{\ell+1}$  of cells of level  $\ell+1$  which are inside of the cells in  $\text{ME}_\ell$ ;
4.  $E_{\ell+1}^A \leftarrow E_{\ell+1}^A \cup \text{NE}_{\ell+1}$  % Update  $E_{\ell+1}^A$  by adding the new active cells of level  $\ell+1$ ;
5.  $E_\ell^D \leftarrow E_\ell^D \cup \text{ME}_\ell$  % Update  $E_\ell^D$  by adding the cells that were deactivated;

**end**

**Algorithm 3:** update\_active\_cells





### 3.1.2 Routines for the space

For the routines in this section notice that the variable `MESH` is already updated, i.e., it contains the information about  $\mathcal{Q}^*$ .

```
function SPACE = refine_hierarchical_space(MESH, SPACE, MARKED, NE)
```

**Data:** (Data for  $\mathcal{Q}^*$ ,  $\mathcal{H}$ ,  $\mathcal{M}$ , and  $\mathcal{NE}$ ): 
$$\begin{cases} \text{MESH} = \{E_\ell^A, E_\ell^D\}_{\ell=0}^n \\ \text{SPACE} = \{F_\ell^A, F_\ell^D, W_\ell\}_\ell & (\ell = 0, \dots, n-1). \\ \text{MARKED} = \{M_\ell\}_\ell \\ \text{NE} = \{\text{NE}_\ell\}_\ell \end{cases}$$

**Result:** (Data for  $\mathcal{H}^*$ ):  $\text{SPACE} = \{F_\ell^A, F_\ell^D, W_\ell\}_\ell \quad (\ell = 0, 1, \dots, n).$

1. `MF = compute_functions_to_deactivate(MESH, SPACE, MARKED);`  
`% MF contains all B-splines that have to be deactivated;`
2. `SPACE = update_active_functions(MESH, SPACE, MF, NE);`

#### Algorithm 4: refine\_hierarchical\_space

```
function MF = compute_functions_to_deactivate({E_\ell^A}_{\ell=0}^n, {F_\ell^A}_{\ell=0}^{n-1}, MARKED)
```

`% This function computes the indices of the functions that have to be deactivated when marking for refinement the functions (or elements) in MARKED`

**Data:** 
$$\begin{cases} \{E_\ell^A\}_{\ell=0}^n & (\text{indices of active cells}) \\ \{F_\ell^A\}_\ell & (\text{indices of active basis functions}) \quad (\ell = 0, 1, \dots, n-1). \\ \text{MARKED} = \{M_\ell\}_\ell \end{cases}$$

**Result:**  $\text{MF} = \{\text{MF}_\ell\}_{\ell=0}^{n-1}$  (Indices of basis functions that have to be deactivated)

**foreach**  $\ell = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$  **do**

`% Computation of functions which possibly have to be removed;`

**switch** *marked functions or elements* **do**

**case** *functions*,

1. Use `get_neighbors` to compute the set of indices  $\text{MF}_\ell$  of functions of level  $\ell$  whose supports intersect the support of a function in  $M_\ell$ ;
2.  $\text{MF}_\ell \leftarrow (\text{MF}_\ell \cap F_\ell^A) \setminus M_\ell$  `% Remove from MF_\ell the nonactive functions and the active functions already selected for deactivation;`

**end**

**case** *elements*,

3. Use `get_basis_functions` to compute the set of indices  $\text{MF}_\ell$  of functions of level  $\ell$  whose supports intersect at least one cell in  $M_\ell$ ;
4.  $\text{MF}_\ell \leftarrow (\text{MF}_\ell \cap F_\ell^A)$  `% Remove from MF_\ell the nonactive functions;`

**end**

**endsw**

`% Computation of functions which in fact have to be removed;`

5. Update  $\text{MF}_\ell$  by removing the functions that have at least one active cell of level  $\ell$  within their supports. Use `get_cells`;
6. **if** *marking functions*, **then**  $\text{MF}_\ell = \text{MF}_\ell \cup M_\ell$ ;

**end**

#### Algorithm 5: compute\_functions\_to\_deactivate



```
function SPACE = update_active_functions(MESH, SPACE, MF, NE);
```

% This function updates the active and deactive B-spline basis functions. The inputs MESH and NE are already updated (see `refine_hierarchical_mesh`) and MF contains the indices of *all B-splines that have to be deactivated* (see `compute_functions_to_deactivate`). Finally, the variable SPACE in the input contains the information before updating the space

**Data:** (Data for  $\mathcal{Q}^*$ ,  $\mathcal{H}$ , MF and NE): 
$$\begin{cases} \text{MESH} = \{E_\ell^A, E_\ell^D\}_{\ell=0}^n \\ \text{SPACE} = \{F_\ell^A, F_\ell^D, W_\ell\}_{\ell=0}^{n-1} \\ \text{MF} = \{\text{MF}_\ell\}_{\ell=0}^{n-1} \\ \text{NE} = \{\text{NE}_\ell\}_{\ell=0}^n \end{cases}$$

**Result:** (Data for  $\mathcal{H}^*$ ):  $\text{SPACE} = \{F_\ell^A, F_\ell^D, W_\ell\}_{\ell=0}^n$

1. **if**  $\text{MF}_{n-1} \neq \emptyset$ , **then**  $F_n^A = F_n^D = W_n = \emptyset$ ;

% Update of  $\{F_\ell^A, F_\ell^D, W_\ell\}_\ell$ ;

**foreach**  $\ell = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$  **do**

2.  $\text{MF}_\ell \leftarrow \text{MF}_\ell \cup (F_\ell^A \cap F_\ell^D)$  % This line is important for  $\ell \geq 1$ ;

3.  $F_\ell^A \leftarrow F_\ell^A \setminus \text{MF}_\ell$  % Remove  $\text{MF}_\ell$  from the active functions of level  $\ell$ ;

4. Save in  $W$  the values of  $W_\ell$  corresponding to functions in  $\text{MF}_\ell$  and update  $W_\ell$  by removing these values;

5.  $F_\ell^D \leftarrow F_\ell^D \cup \text{MF}_\ell$  % Update  $F_\ell^D$  by adding the functions to be deactivated;

**foreach**  $\beta$  **in**  $\text{MF}_\ell$  **do**

6. Compute the set of indices  $I_\beta$  of the B-splines of level  $\ell+1$  and the corresponding coefficients  $c$  of the two-scale relation (4) when writing  $\beta$  as a linear combination of functions in  $\mathcal{B}_{\ell+1}$

7. Use `get_cells` to update  $F_{\ell+1}^D$  by adding the functions in  $(I_\beta \setminus F_{\ell+1}^A) \setminus F_{\ell+1}^D$  that have no active cell of level  $\ell+1$  within its support. REMOVED

8.  $F_{\ell+1}^A \leftarrow F_{\ell+1}^A \cup I_\beta$  % Enlarge  $F_{\ell+1}^A$  by adding the possible new active functions;

9. Enlarge  $W_{\ell+1}$  in order to match with the new  $F_{\ell+1}^A$ , setting equal to zero the coefficients corresponding to the new functions in  $F_{\ell+1}^A$ .

% Now, we update the values in  $W_{\ell+1}$

10. **foreach**  $\beta_{\ell+1}$  **in**  $I_\beta$  **do**  $a_{\beta_{\ell+1}} \leftarrow a_{\beta_{\ell+1}} + a_\beta * c_{\beta_{\ell+1}}$ , where  $a_\beta$  is the value in  $W$  corresponding to  $\beta$ , and  $a_{\beta_{\ell+1}}$  and  $c_{\beta_{\ell+1}}$  are the values in  $W_{\ell+1}$  and  $c$ , respectively, corresponding to  $\beta_{\ell+1}$ ;

**end**

% Now, we activate B-splines of level  $\ell+1$  that are not children of any deactivated B-spline of level  $\ell$ ;

11. Use `get_basis_functions` to compute the indices  $I$  of the B-splines of level  $\ell+1$  that do not vanish in some cell of  $\text{NE}_{\ell+1}$ ;

12.  $I \leftarrow I \setminus F_{\ell+1}^A$  % Remove from  $I$  the functions which were already active;

13. Use `get_cells` to update  $I$  by removing the functions such that have at least one cell of level  $\ell+1$  in their support that does not belong to  $E_{\ell+1}^A \cup E_{\ell+1}^D$ ;

14.  $F_{\ell+1}^A \leftarrow F_{\ell+1}^A \cup I$ ;

15. Enlarge  $W_{\ell+1}$  in order to match with the new  $F_{\ell+1}^A$ , setting equal to zero the coefficients corresponding to the new functions in  $F_{\ell+1}^A$ ;

**end**

### 3.2 Initialization of a hierarchical spline space

The function `refine` detailed in the previous section can be also used to select the active functions of a hierarchical B-spline basis  $\mathcal{H}$ , if we know the active cells of each level  $\{E_\ell^A\}_{\ell=0}^{n-1}$ .

```
function [MESH, SPACE] = build_hierarchical_space({E_\ell^A}_{\ell=0}^{n-1})
```

**Data:**  $\{E_\ell^A\}_{\ell=0}^{n-1}$  (Active elements in each level)

**Result:** (Data for  $\mathcal{Q}$  and  $\mathcal{H}$ ): 
$$\begin{cases} \text{MESH} = \{E_\ell^A, E_\ell^D\}_\ell \\ \text{SPACE} = \{F_\ell^A, F_\ell^D, W_\ell\}_\ell \end{cases} \quad (\ell = 0, 1, \dots, n-1).$$

1. Define  $\hat{E}_0^A$  as the set of indices of all the cells in  $\mathcal{Q}_0$ ;
2. Define  $F_0^A$  as the set of indices of all the basis functions in  $\mathcal{B}_0$ ;
3. Define the corresponding array of weights  $W_0$  setting all the values equal to 1;
4.  $\hat{E}_0^D = \emptyset$ ;
5.  $F_0^D = \emptyset$ ;
6.  $\text{MESH} = \{\hat{E}_0^A, \hat{E}_0^D\}$ ;
7.  $\text{SPACE} = \{F_0^A, F_0^D, W_0\}$ ;
- foreach**  $k = 0, \dots, n-2$  **do**
  8. Let  $M_0 = \dots = M_{k-1} = \emptyset$  and  $M_k = \hat{E}_k^A \setminus E_k^A$ . Then,  $\text{MARKED} = \{M_\ell\}_{\ell=0}^k$ ;
  9.  $[\text{MESH}, \text{SPACE}] = \text{refine}(\text{MESH}, \text{SPACE}, \text{MARKED})$ ;
- end**

**Algorithm 7:** `build_hierarchical_space`

**Remark 3.2.** In order to make the last algorithm more understandable we have used the function `refine`. This algorithm can be improved by adapting the code of `refine` instead of call it. Notice that the set of marked cells in each of the calls to `refine` has cells only of one level.

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