

On note toujours $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\mathbf{h} \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ et $\mathbf{h}_j = \mathbf{x}_{j+1} - \mathbf{x}_j$

Expression locale

Si σ est une spline cubique naturelle aux points $(\mathbf{x}_j)_j$ alors

$$\sigma_j = \sigma(\mathbf{x}_j), \sigma'_j = \sigma'(\mathbf{x}_j), \sigma''_j = \sigma''(\mathbf{x}_j), \sigma'''_j = \sigma'''(\mathbf{x}_j^+)$$

$$\sigma(x) = \begin{cases} \sigma_0 + (x - \mathbf{x}_0)\sigma'_0 & \text{si } x \leq \mathbf{x}_0 \\ \sigma_j + (x - \mathbf{x}_j)\sigma'_j + \frac{(x - \mathbf{x}_j)^2}{2}\sigma''_j + \frac{(x - \mathbf{x}_j)^3}{6}\sigma'''_j & \text{si } \mathbf{x}_j \leq x \leq \mathbf{x}_{j+1} \\ \sigma_n + (x - \mathbf{x}_n)\sigma'_n & \text{si } x \geq \mathbf{x}_n \end{cases}$$

Interpolation

Si σ est la spline cubique naturelle de (\mathbf{x}_j, σ_j) , alors

$$\forall 0 \leq j \leq n-1, \quad \sigma'''_j = \frac{\sigma''_{j+1} - \sigma''_j}{\mathbf{h}_j}$$

$$\forall 0 \leq j \leq n-1, \quad \sigma'_j = \frac{\sigma_{j+1} - \sigma_j}{\mathbf{h}_j} - \frac{\mathbf{h}_j}{6}(\sigma''_{j+1} + 2\sigma''_j)$$

$$\forall 1 \leq j \leq n-1, \quad \frac{\sigma_{j+1} - \sigma_j}{\mathbf{h}_j} - \frac{\sigma_j - \sigma_{j-1}}{\mathbf{h}_{j-1}} = \frac{\mathbf{h}_{j-1}}{6}\sigma''_{j-1} + \frac{\mathbf{h}_{j-1} + \mathbf{h}_j}{3}\sigma''_j + \frac{\mathbf{h}_j}{6}\sigma''_{j+1}$$

$$\sigma'_n = \sigma'_{n-1} + \mathbf{h}_n\sigma''_{n-1} + \frac{\mathbf{h}_{n-1}^2}{2}\sigma'''_{n-1}$$

$$\sigma''_0 = \sigma''_n = \sigma'''_n = 0$$

Interpolation, $\mathbf{h} = h$ constant

$$\forall 1 \leq j \leq n-1, \quad \sigma''_{j+1} + 4\sigma''_j + \sigma''_{j-1} = \frac{6}{h^2}(\sigma_{j-1} - 2\sigma_j + \sigma_{j+1})$$

Ajustement-Cas général

Si σ est la spline cubique d'ajustement de $(\mathbf{x}_j, \mathbf{y}_j)_j$ avec poids $(\rho_j)_j$, alors pour $j = 0, \dots, n-1$

$$\sigma'''_j - \sigma'''_{j-1} = \rho_j(\mathbf{y}_j - \sigma_j)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_j\sigma''_{j-2} + \mathbf{b}_j\sigma''_{j-1} + \mathbf{c}_j\sigma''_j + \mathbf{d}_j\sigma''_{j+1} + \mathbf{e}_j\sigma''_{j+2} = 6\left(\frac{\mathbf{y}_{j+1} - \mathbf{y}_j}{\mathbf{h}_j} - \frac{\mathbf{y}_j - \mathbf{y}_{j-1}}{\mathbf{h}_{j-1}}\right)$$

Où les vecteurs $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{e})$ sont définis par

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{a}_j = \frac{6}{\rho_{j-1}\mathbf{h}_{j-2}\mathbf{h}_{j-1}}, & \text{et } \mathbf{e}_j = \mathbf{a}_{j+2} \\ \mathbf{b}_j = \mathbf{h}_{j-1} - 6\frac{\mathbf{h}_{j-1} + \mathbf{h}_j}{\rho_j\mathbf{h}_j\mathbf{h}_{j-1}} - 6\frac{\mathbf{h}_{j-2} + \mathbf{h}_{j-1}}{\rho_{j-1}\mathbf{h}_{j-2}\mathbf{h}_{j-1}}, & \text{et } \mathbf{d}_j = \mathbf{b}_{j+1} \\ \mathbf{c}_j = 2(\mathbf{h}_{j-1} + \mathbf{h}_j) + \frac{6}{\rho_{j-1}\mathbf{h}_{j-1}^2} + \frac{6}{\rho_{j+1}\mathbf{h}_{j+1}^2} + 6\frac{(\mathbf{h}_{j-1} + \mathbf{h}_j)^2}{\rho_j\mathbf{h}_{j-1}^2\mathbf{h}_j^2} \end{cases}$$

Ajustement, $\mathbf{h} = h$ constant; $\rho = 1$

Si $\mu = \frac{6}{\rho h^3}$, on a pour $j = 1, \dots, n-1$,

$$6\frac{\mathbf{y}_{j-1} - 2\mathbf{y}_j + \mathbf{y}_{j+1}}{h^2} = \mu\sigma''_{j-2} + (1 - 4\mu)\sigma''_{j-1} + (4 + 6\mu)\sigma''_j + (1 - 4\mu)\sigma''_{j+1} + \mu\sigma''_{j+2}$$

B-spline

La B-spline cubique naturelle B s'exprime par :

$$\begin{aligned} \forall t \in [-2, -1], \quad B(t) &= (2+t)^3/6 \\ \forall t \in [-1, 0], \quad B(t) &= (2+t)^3/6 - 4(1+t)^3/6 \\ \forall t \in [0, 1], \quad B(t) &= (2-t)^3/6 - 4(1-t)^3/6 \\ \forall t \in [1, 2], \quad B(t) &= (2-t)^3/6 \end{aligned}$$

B-spline, $\mathbf{h} = h$ constant

Si σ est l'approximation B-spline de $(\mathbf{x}_j, \mathbf{y}_j)_{j=0, \dots, n}$

- On rajoute les points supplémentaires suivants ("points fantômes") :

$$\mathbf{y}_{-1} = 2\mathbf{y}_0 - \mathbf{y}_1, \quad \mathbf{y}_{n+1} = 2\mathbf{y}_n - \mathbf{y}_{n-1}, \quad \mathbf{y}_{n+2} = 2\mathbf{y}_{n+1} - \mathbf{y}_n$$

- La spline σ est telle que

$$\sigma(t) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{y}_0 + (t - \mathbf{t}_0)\frac{\mathbf{y}_1 - \mathbf{y}_0}{h} & \text{si } t \leq \mathbf{t}_0 \\ \sum_{j=-1}^{n+1} \mathbf{y}_j B_j(t) & \text{si } t \in [\mathbf{t}_0, \mathbf{t}_n] \\ \mathbf{y}_n + (t - \mathbf{t}_n)\frac{\mathbf{y}_n - \mathbf{y}_{n-1}}{h} & \text{si } t \geq \mathbf{t}_n \end{cases}$$

- De plus

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_j &= (\mathbf{y}_{j+1} + 4\mathbf{y}_j + \mathbf{y}_{j-1})/6 \\ \sigma'_j &= (\mathbf{y}_{j+1} - \mathbf{y}_{j-1})/(2h) \\ \sigma''_j &= (\mathbf{y}_{j+1} - 2\mathbf{y}_j + \mathbf{y}_{j-1})/h^2 \\ \sigma'''_j &= (\mathbf{y}_{j+2} - 3\mathbf{y}_{j+1} + 3\mathbf{y}_j - \mathbf{y}_{j-1})/h^3 \end{cases}$$

Moindres carrés

Si σ est la B-spline des points $(\mathbf{x}_j, \mathbf{a}_j)_{j=0, \dots, n}$ alors

$$\sigma(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n \mathbf{a}_j C_j(x),$$

$$\text{avec } \begin{cases} C_0 = 2B_{-1} + B_0, & C_1 = B_1 + B_{-1} \\ C_j = B_j & \text{si } 2 \leq j \leq n-2 \\ C_n = 2B_{n+1} + B_n, & C_{n-1} = B_{n-1} - B_n \end{cases}$$

Avec $U^T U \mathbf{a} = U^T Y$ et $U_{ij} = \sqrt{\rho_i} C_j(\mathbf{x}_i)$ et $Y = \sqrt{\rho} \mathbf{y}$