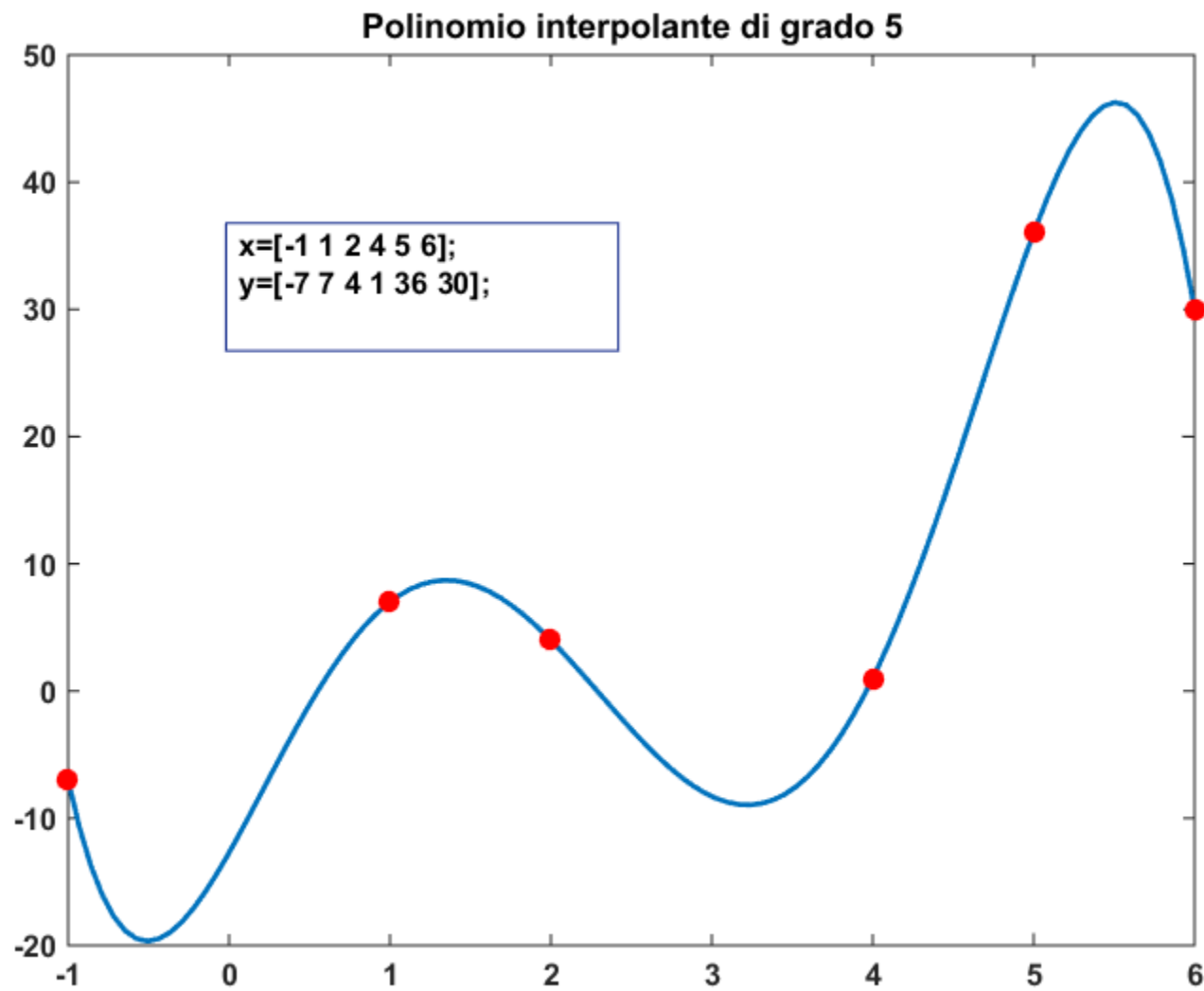


# **Interpolazione polinomiale**

$n=6$ , grado del polinomio  $n-1$



---

# polyfit

---

Polynomial curve fitting

## Description

---

`p = polyfit(x,y,n)` returns the coefficients for a polynomial  $p(x)$  of degree  $n$  f

**`coef=polyfit(x,y,g)`**



**x= vettore di ascisse lungo n**

**y= vettore di valori noti lungo n**

**g=grado del polinomio**

**coef=coefficienti del polinomio**

Matlab mette a disposizione la routine polyval per la valutazione del polinomio e

## polyval

Polynomial evaluation

### Description

`y = polyval(p,x)` evaluates the polynomial `p` at each point in `x`. The argument `p` is a vector of length `n+1` whose elements are the coefficients (in descending powers) of an `n`th-degree polynomial:

$$p(x) = p_1x^n + p_2x^{n-1} + \dots + p_nx + p_{n+1}.$$

**f=polyval(coef,t)**

**coef=coefficienti del polinomio**

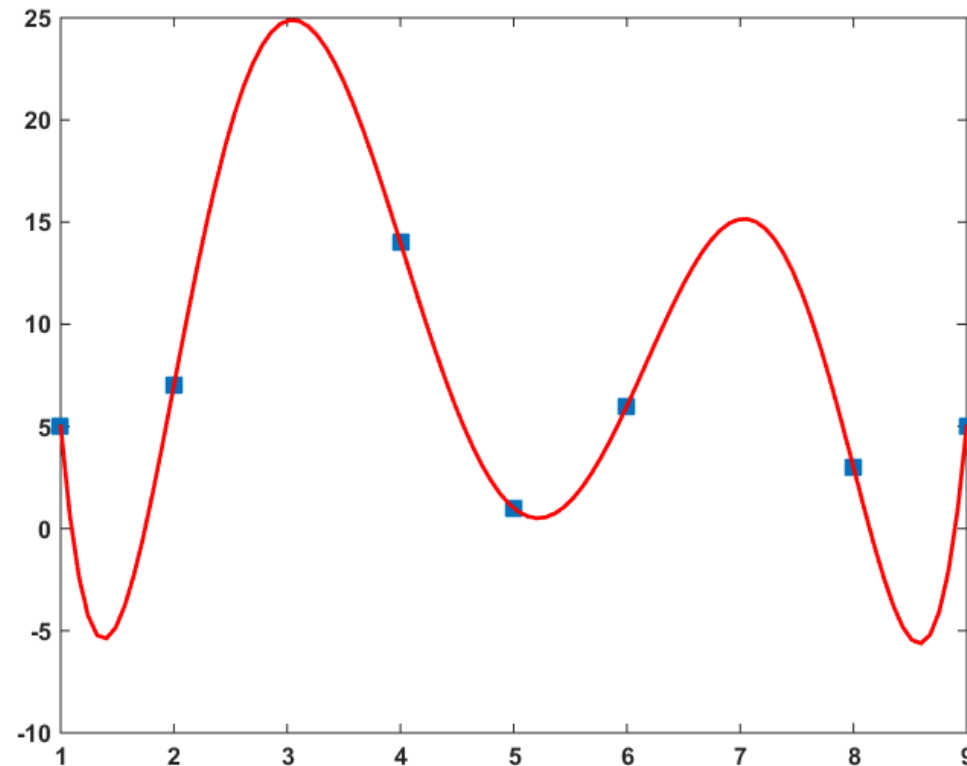
**t=vettore di punti in cui valutare il polinomio**

**f= vettore di valori del polinomio nei punti t**


```
x=[1 2 4 6 8 9 5];  
y=[5 7 14 6 3 5 1];  
t=linspace(1,9);  
p=polyfit(x,y,6);  
f=polyval(p,t);  
plot(x,y,'s',t,f)
```

```
>> n=length(x)  
n=  
7
```

→ n-1



```

function [t]=interpol(x,y,s)
    %-----
    -----
    % Interpolazione
    %
    % In input:
    % x: nodi.
    % y: valori nei nodi.
    % s: nodi su cui calcolare
    % l'interpolante.
    %
    % In output:
    % t: valori dell'interpolante o
    % approssimante.
    %-----
    -----
    m=length(x)-1; 
    coeff=polyfit(x,y,m);
    t=polyval(coeff,s);
end

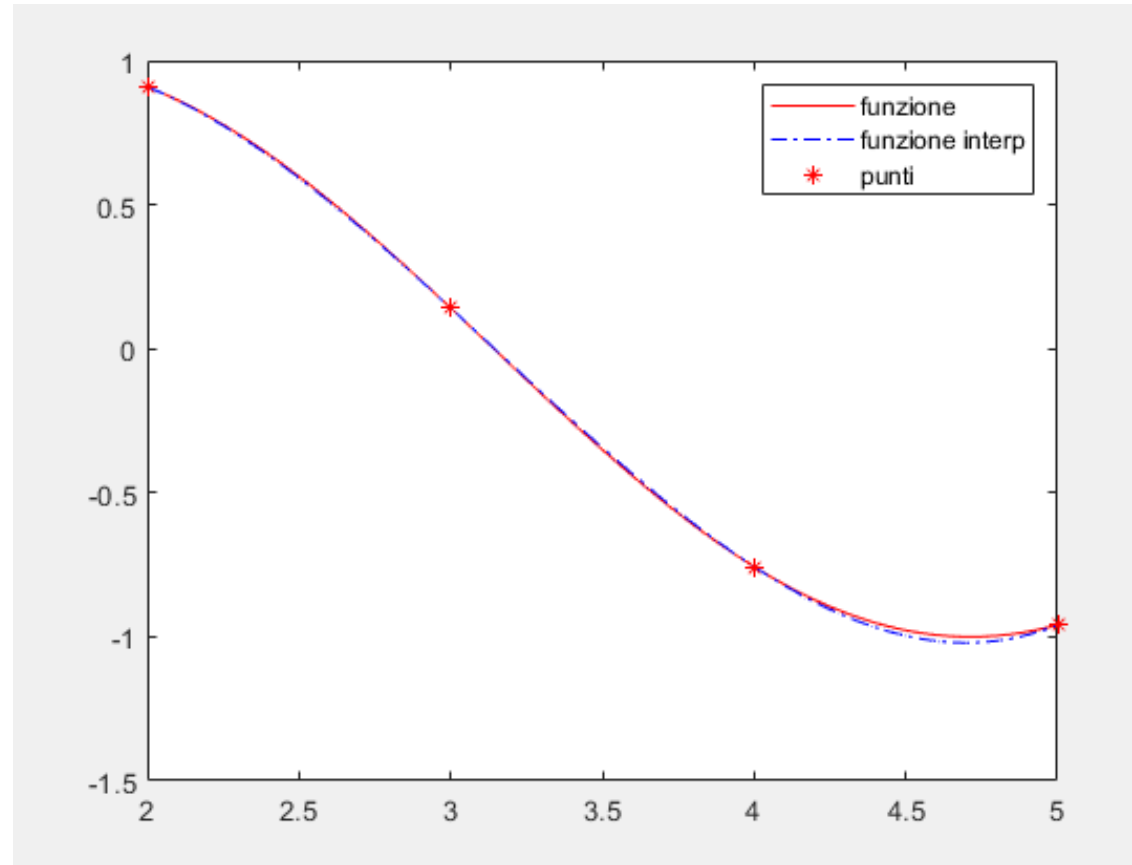
```

```

% esempio di utilizzo:
% % definisco gli estremi dell'intervallo
    estremoA = 2;
    estremoB = 5;
% % definisco il numero di nodi da interpolare
nodi = 4;
% % utilizzo la funzione linspace per generare un
vettore x
% %     con 'nodi' elementi compresi tra 'estremoA' e
'estremoB'
    x = linspace(estremoA,estremoB,nodi);
% % definisco una funzione da applicare alle x
    y = sin(x);
% % genero un vettore z con tutti i punti
dell'intervallo
    z = estremoA:0.01:estremoB;
% % genero il polinomio di lagrange
    for i=1:length(z)
t(i)=interpol(x,y,z(i));
    end
% % disegno il grafico che mi mostra la funzione, il
% % polinomio interpolatore e i nodi
    ydis =sin(z);
    plot(xdis,ydis,'r',z,t,'b-.',x,y,'r*')

```

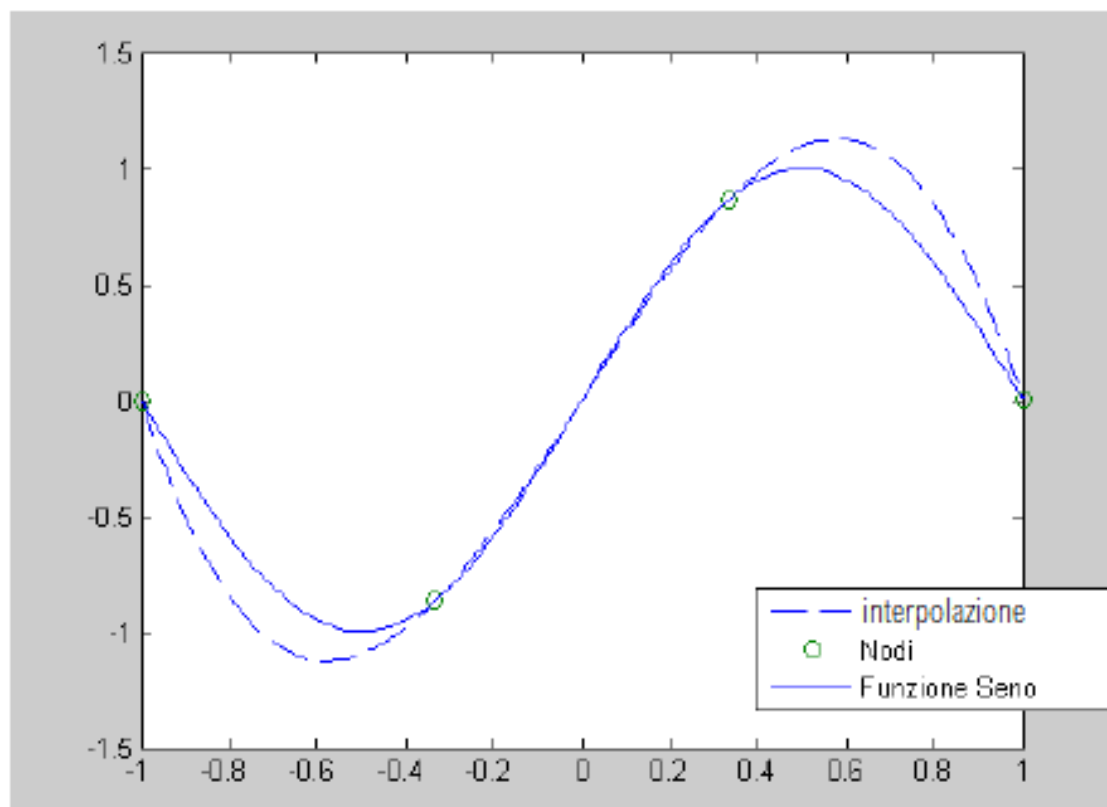
## Grafico Con 4 nodi





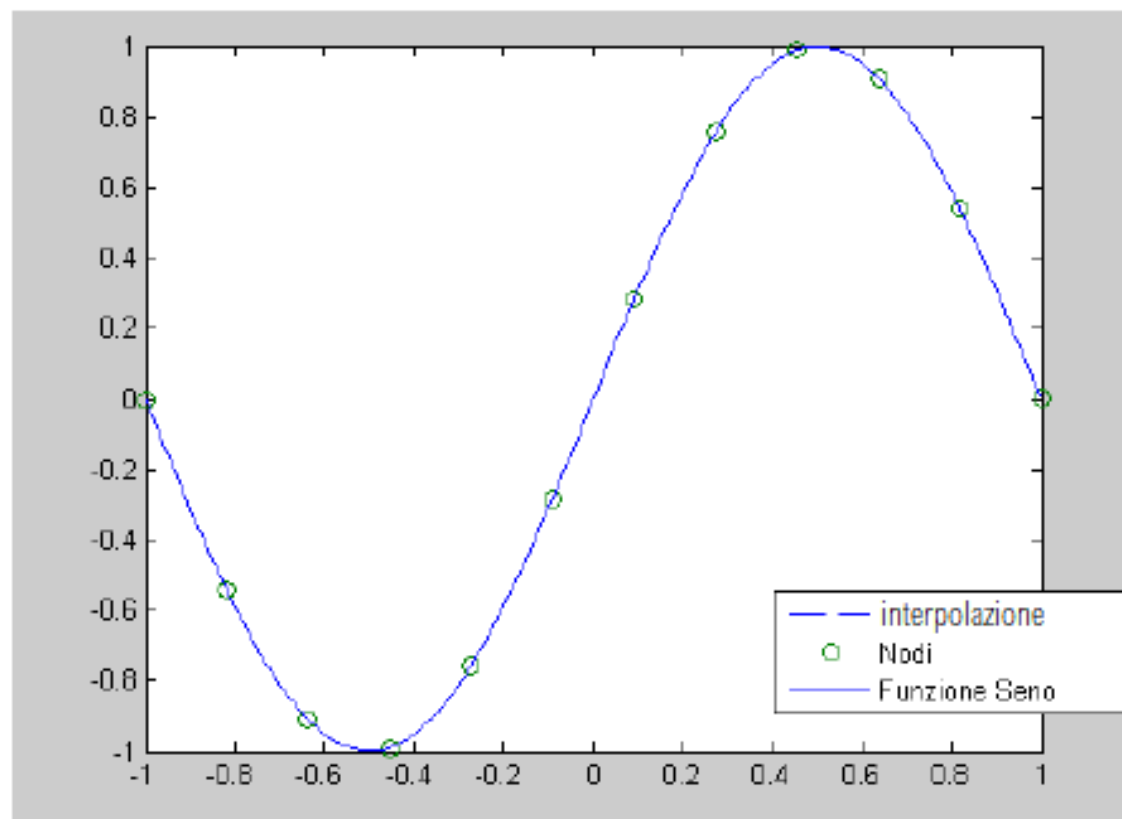
## Grafico intervallo $[-1,1]$ funzione seno e interpolazione polinomiale

$n=4$ ;



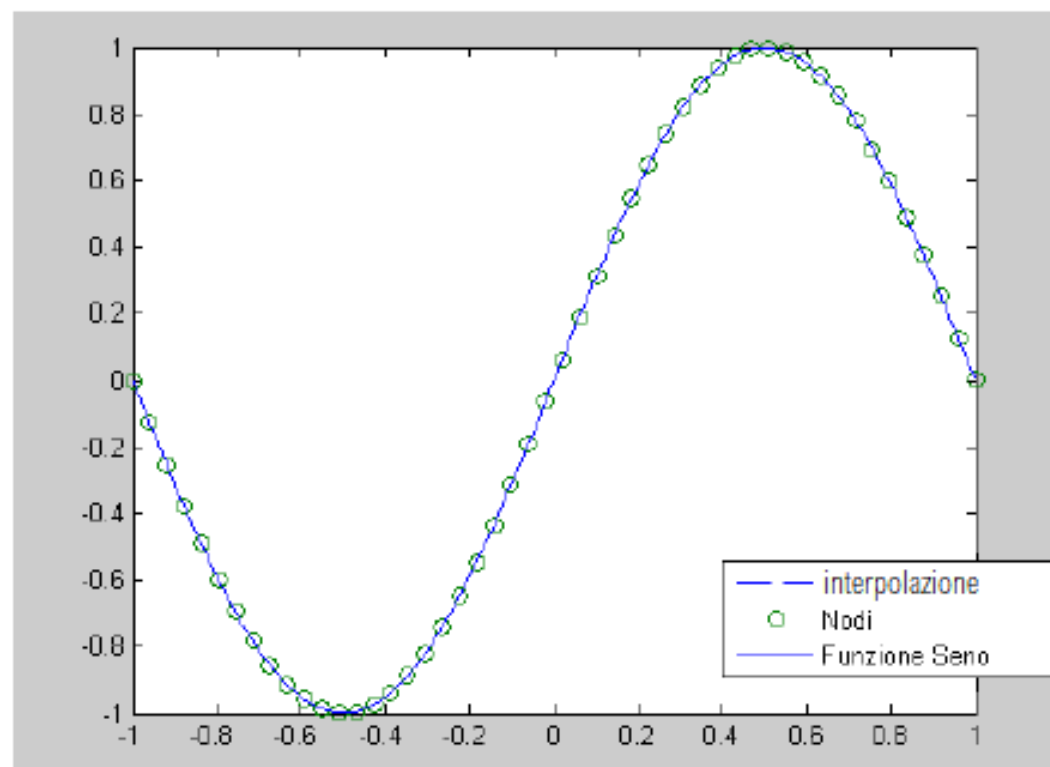
## Grafico intervallo $[-1,1]$ funzione seno e interpolazione polinomiale

$n=12$ ;



## Grafico intervallo $[-1,1]$ funzione seno e interpolazione polinomiale

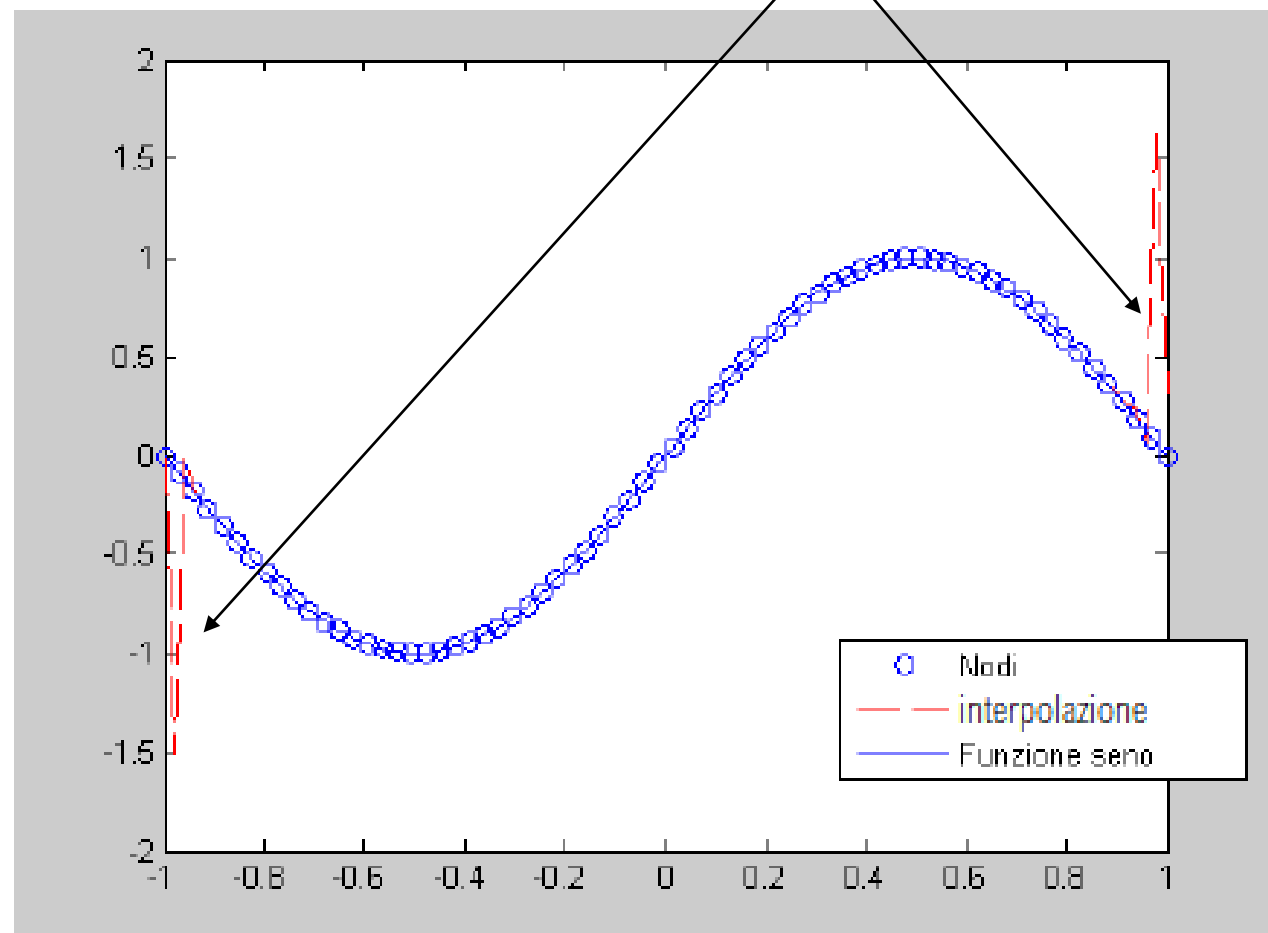
$n=50$ ;



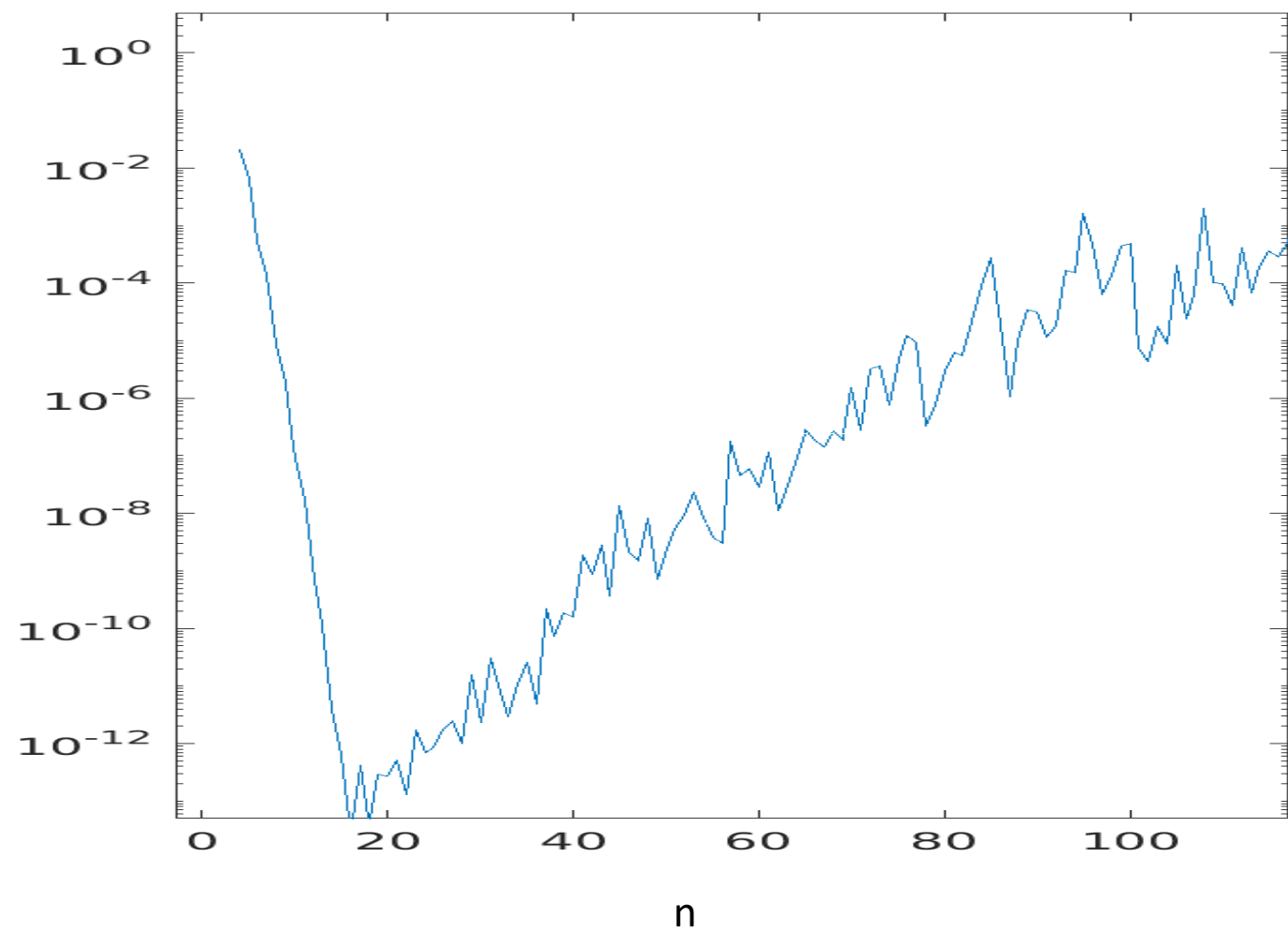
## Grafico intervallo $[-1,1]$ funzione seno e interpolazione polinomiale

Al crescere di  $n$  aumentano le oscillazione

$n=70$ ;

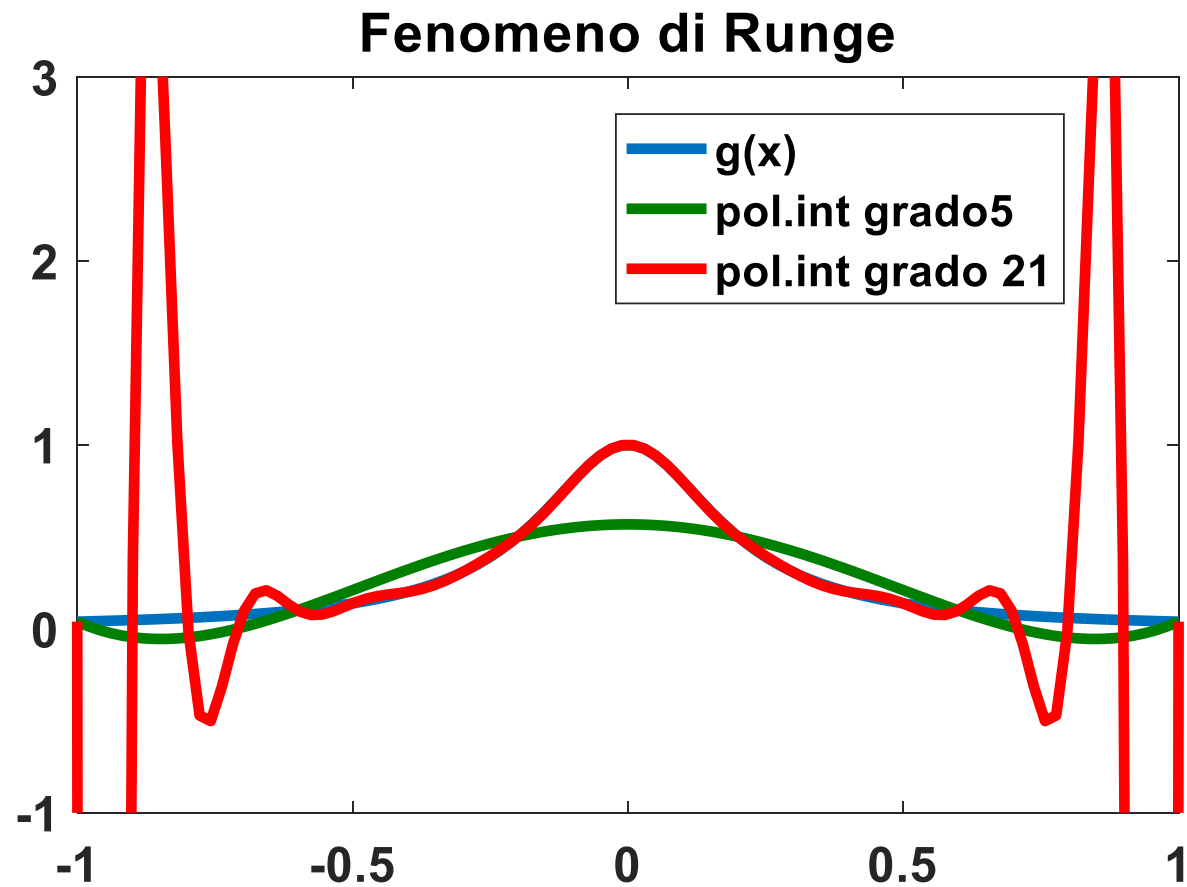


## Grafico errore in norma infinito



# Limiti dell'interpolazione polinomiale esempio di Runge

fenomeno di Runge  
 $g(x)=1/(1+25x^2) \quad x \in [-1,1]$



```

% esempio di utilizzo:
% % definisco gli estremi dell'intervallo
    estremoA = -1;
    estremoB = 1;
% % definisco il numero di nodi da
interpolare
nodi = 4;
% % utilizzo la funzione linspace per
generare un vettore x
% % con 'nodi' elementi compresi tra
'estremoA' e 'estremoB'
    x = linspace(estremoA,estremoB,nodi);
% % definisco una funzione da applicare alle
x
    y = runge(x);
% % genero un vettore z con tutti i punti
dell'intervallo
    z = estremoA:0.01:estremoB;
% % genero il polinomio di lagrange
    for i=1:length(z)
t(i)=interpol(x,y,z(i));
    end

```

```

function [y] = runge(x)

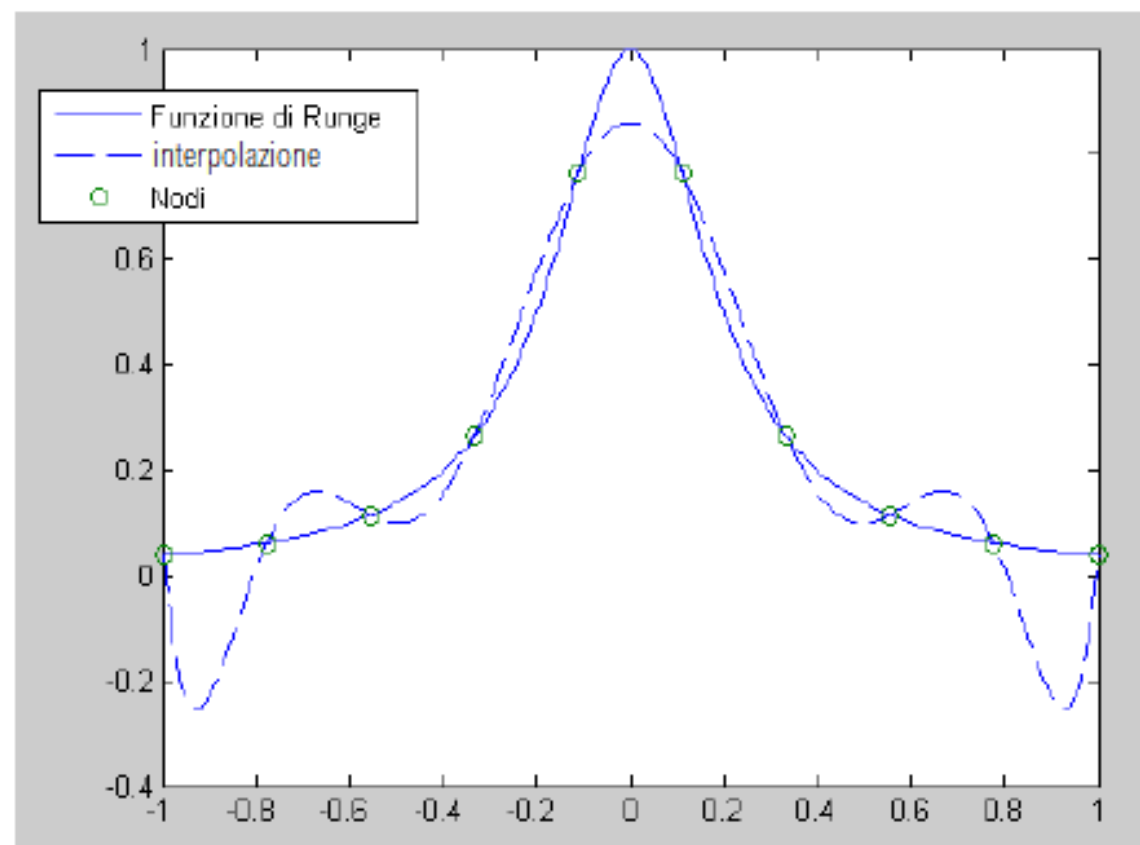
y=1./(25*x.^2+1);
end

```



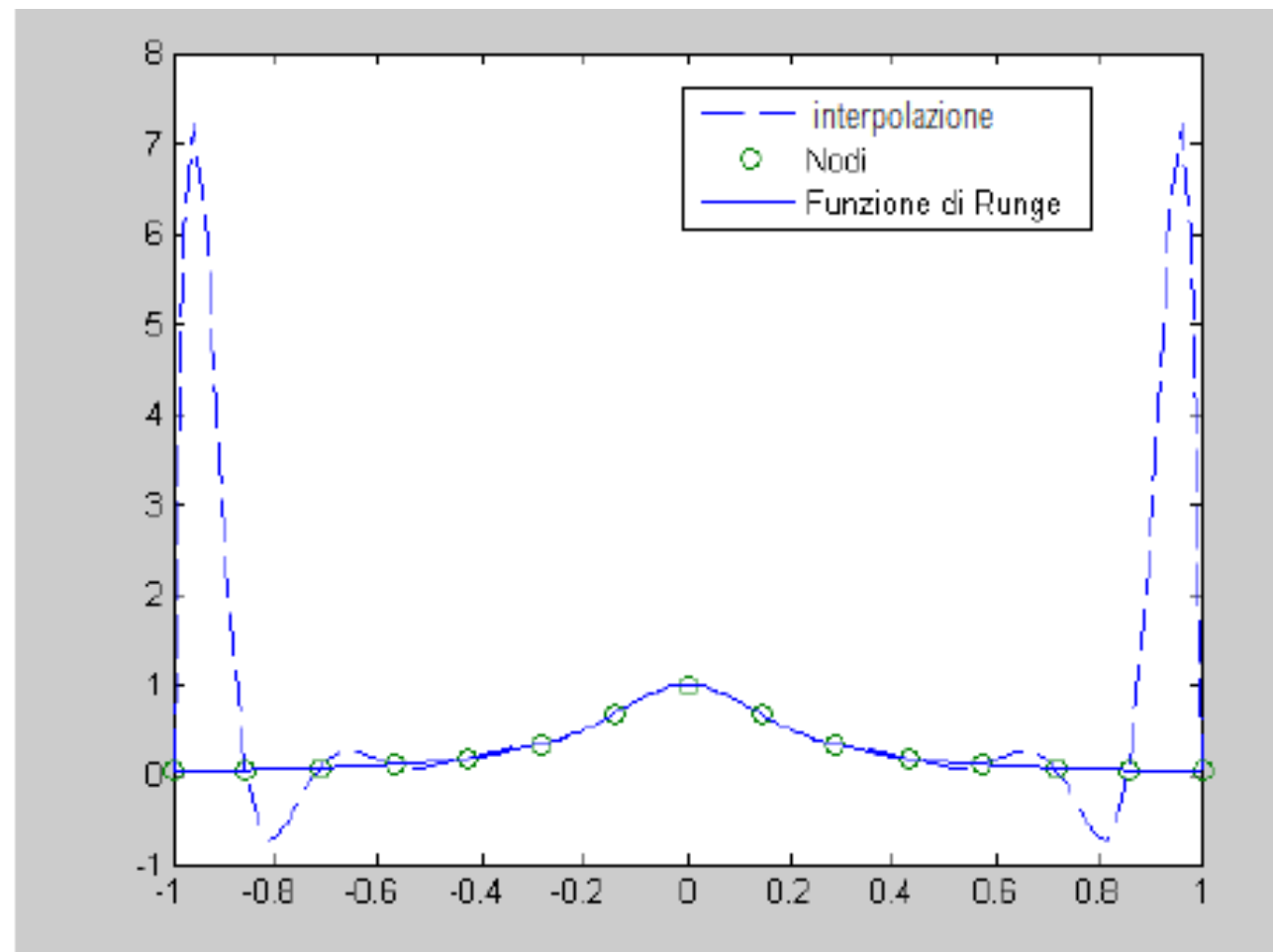
## fenomeno di Runge

$n=10$



## fenomeno di Runge

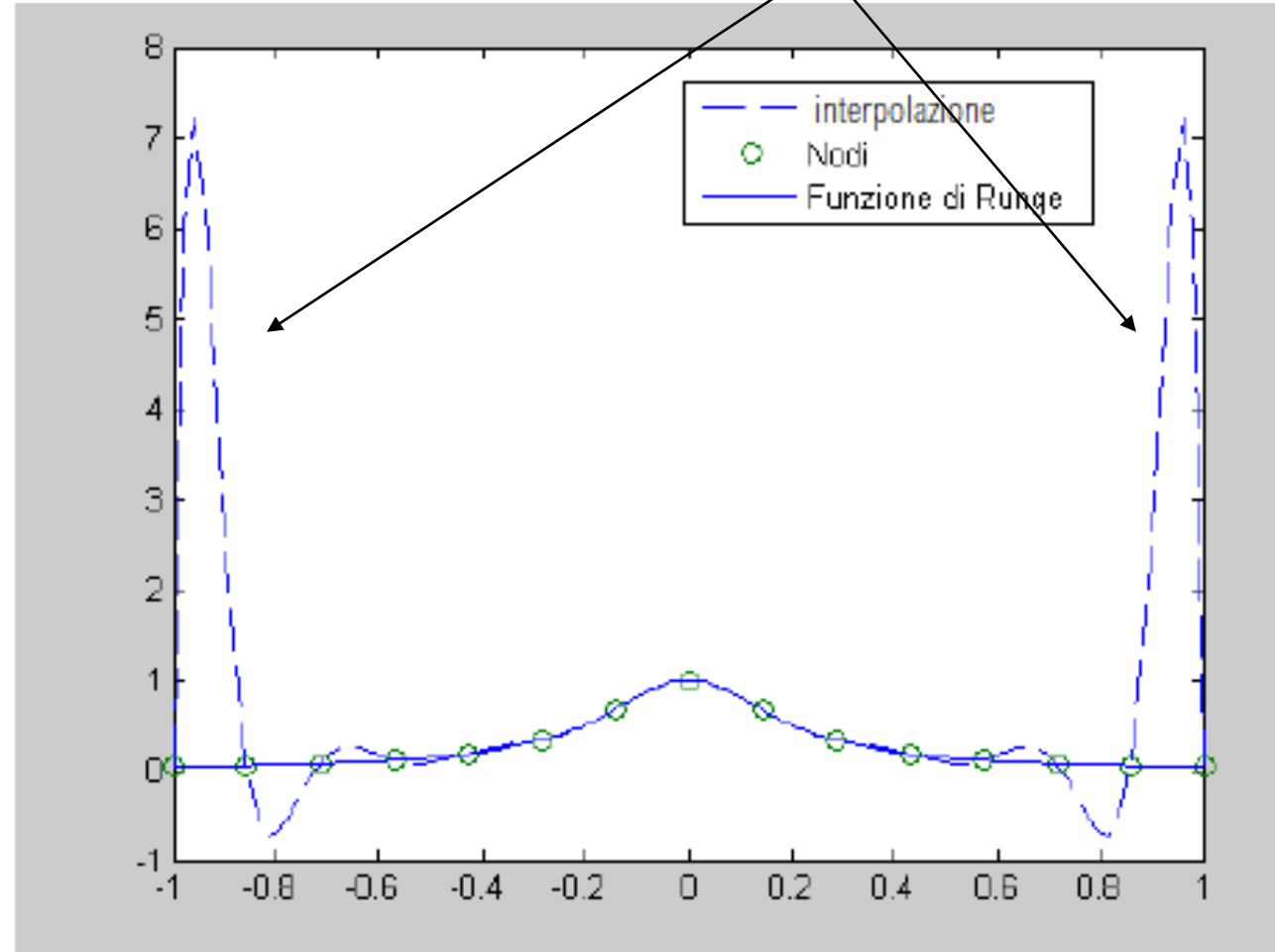
$n=15$



## fenomeno di Runge

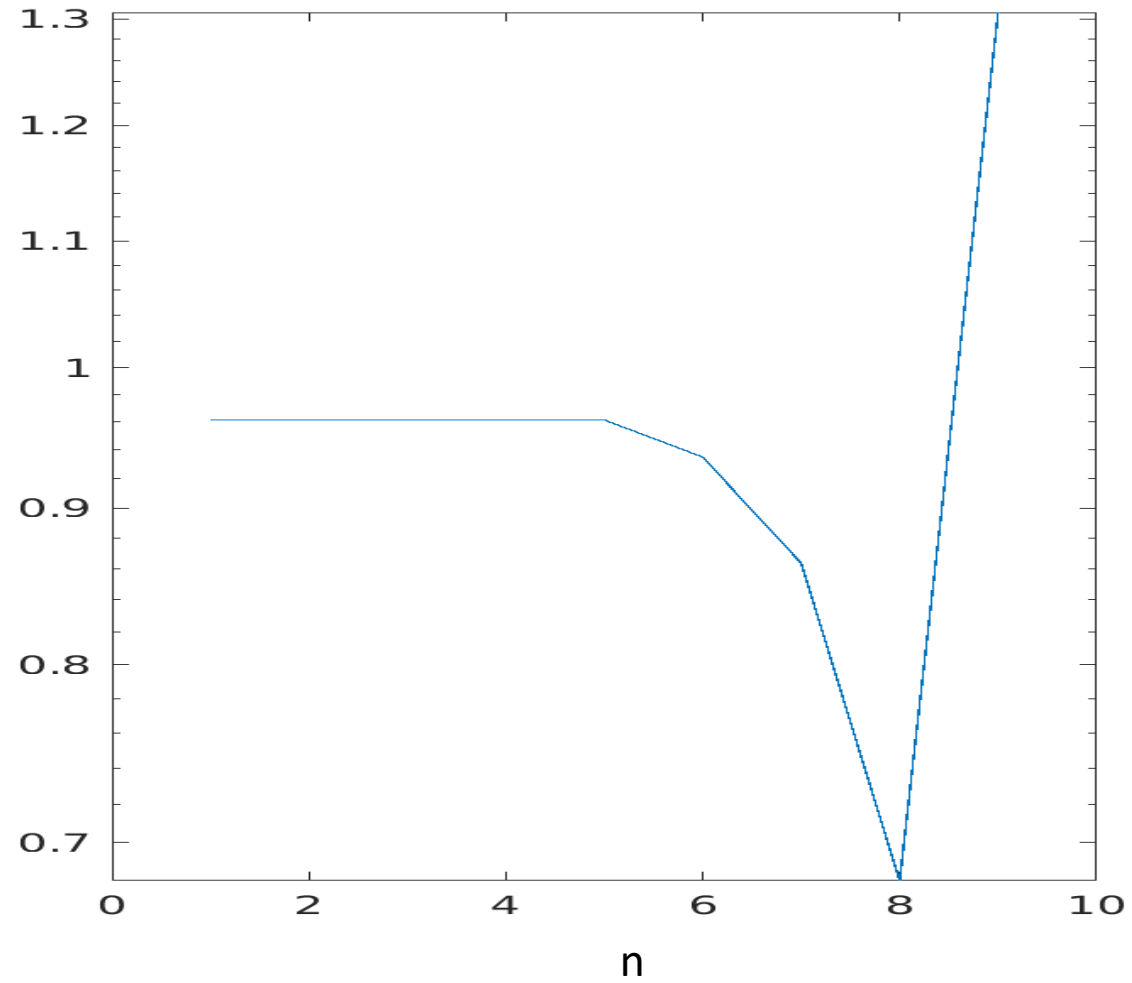
$n=15$

Al crescere di  $n$  aumentano le oscillazione



**fenomeno di Runge,  
 $g(x)=1/(1+25x^2) \quad x \in [-1,1]$**

**grafico errore polyfit**

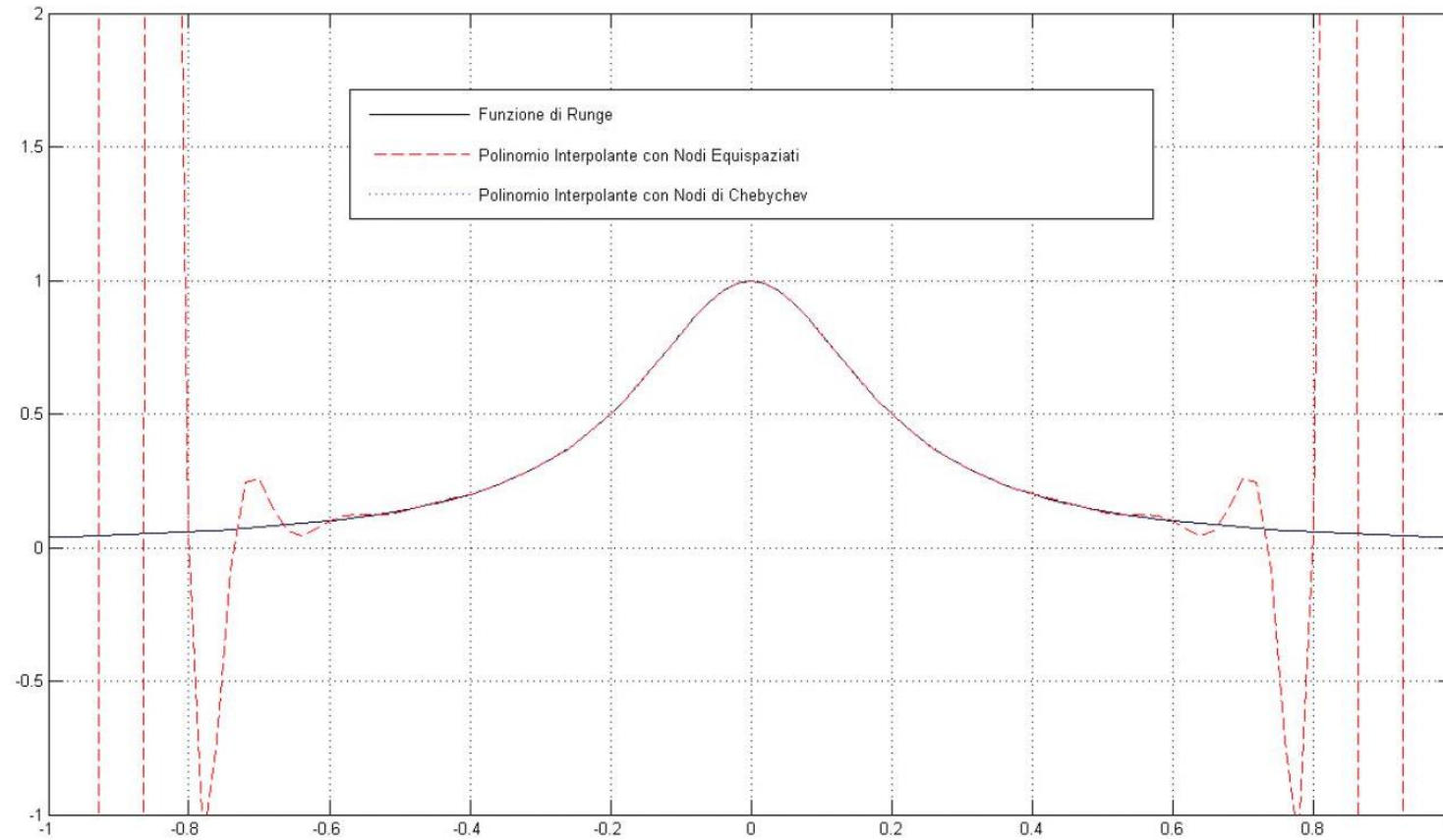


Considerimo i seguenti nodi (di Chebychev) non equidistanti

$$x_k = \cos \left( \frac{2k+1}{n+1} \frac{\pi}{2} \right), \quad k = 0, \dots, n$$

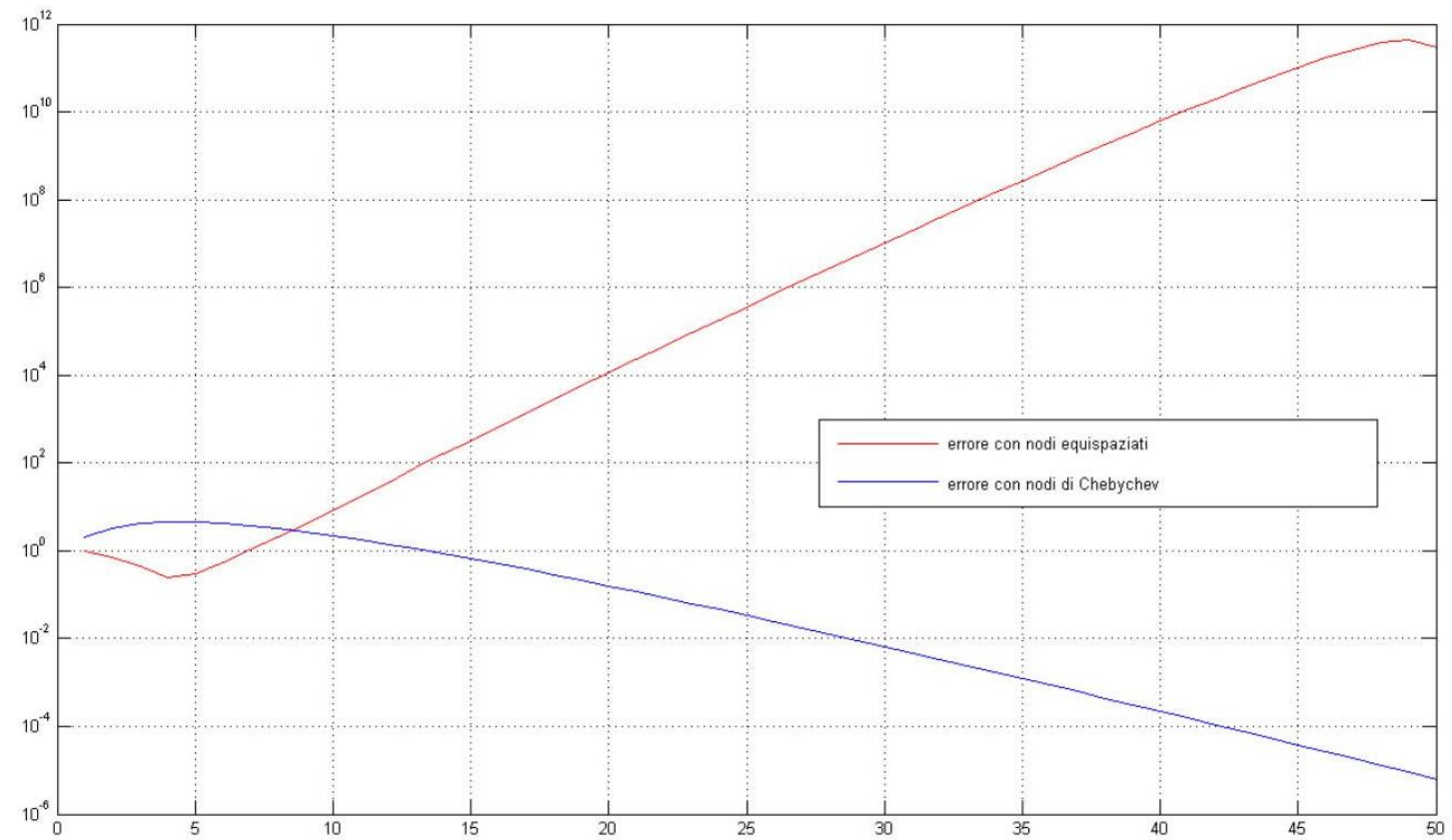
## Grafico 30 nodi

Con punti equidistanti e non equidistanti (chebychev)



## Grafico errore con 30 nodi

Con punti equidistanti e non equidistanti (chebychev)



## **Interpolazione Polinomiale a tratti**



# matlab

**$z = \text{interp1}(x, y, t)$**  interpolante a tratti lineare

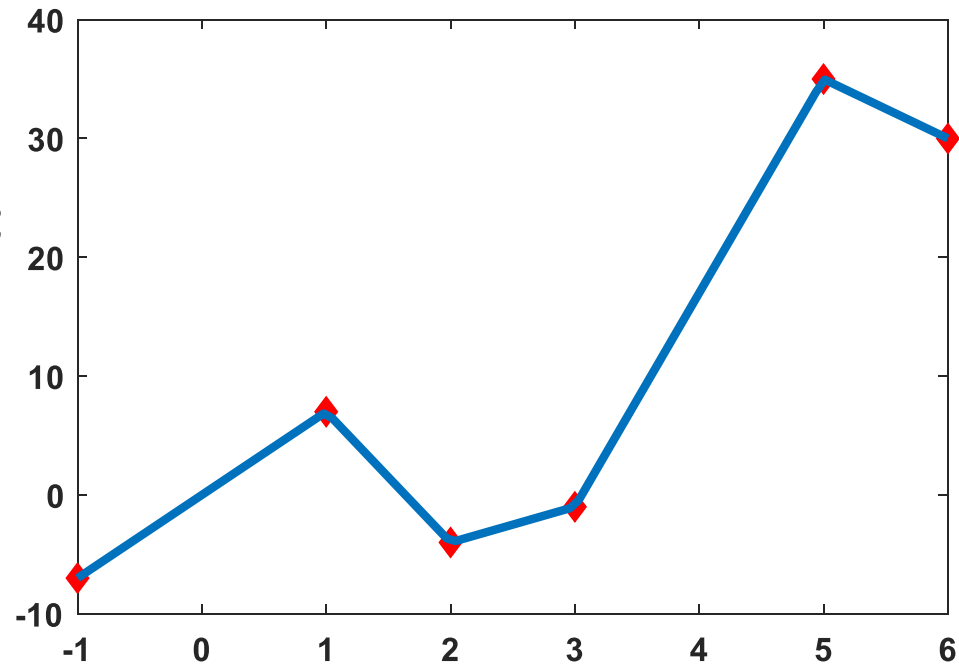
**$x$** = vettore di ascisse lungo  $n$

**$y$** = vettore di valori noti lungo  $n$

**$t$** =vettore di punti in cui valutare il polinomio

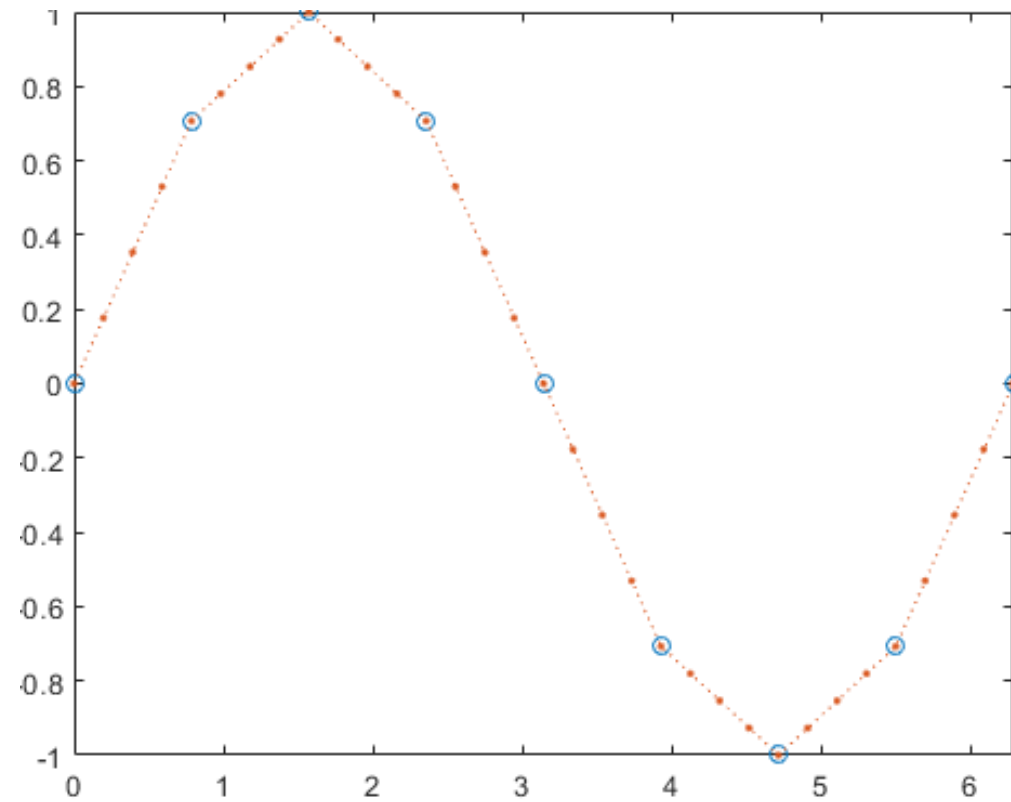
**$z$** = vettore di valori del polinomio nei punti  $t$

```
>> x=[-1 1 2 3 5 6];  
>> y=[-7 7 -4 -1 35 30];  
>> t=linspace(-1,6);  
>> pt=interp1(x,y,t);  
>> plot(x,y,'d',t,pt)
```



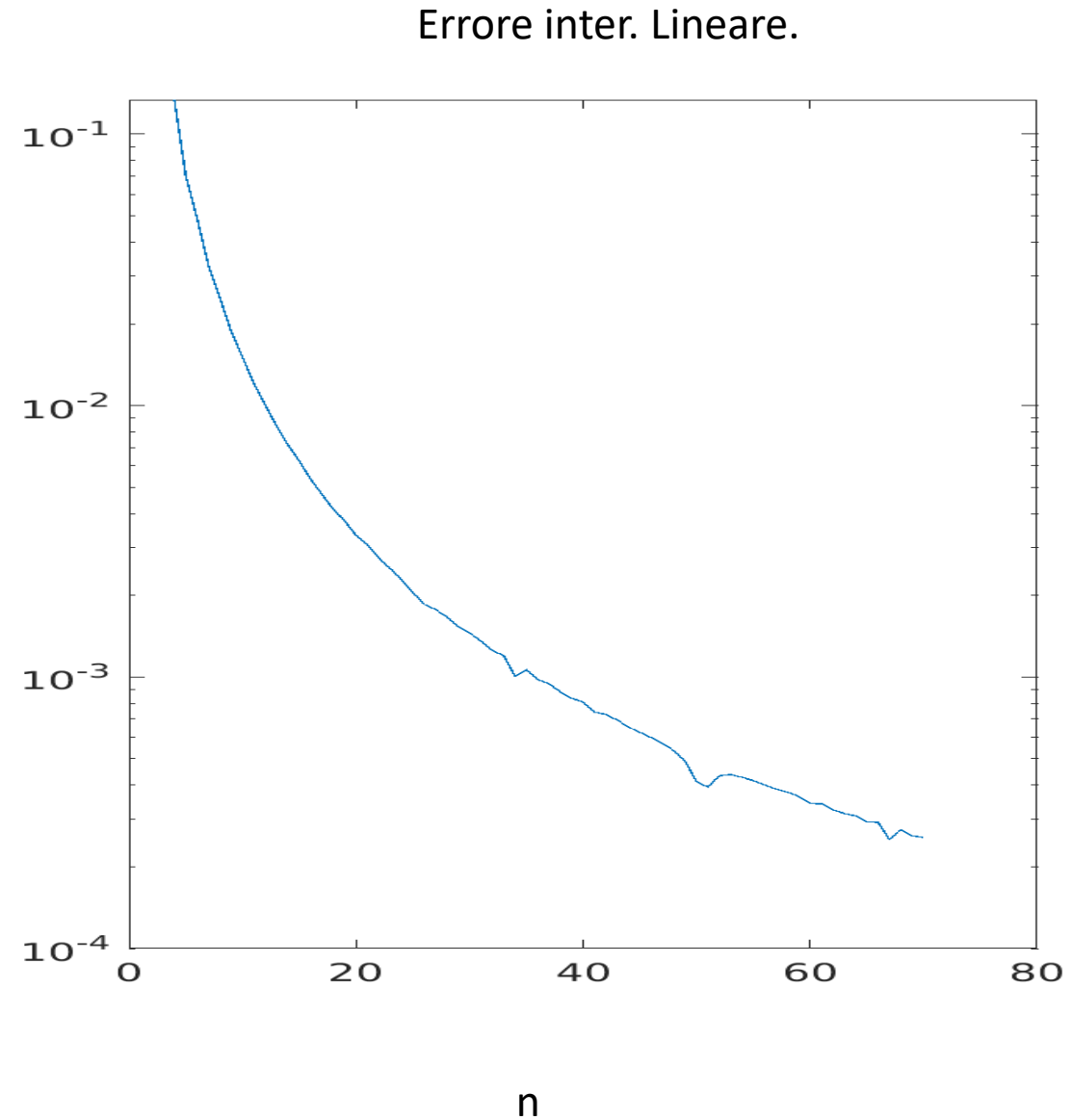
## Interpolazione lineare a tratti

```
>>x = 0:pi/4:2*pi;  
>>v = sin(x);  
>>xq = 0:pi/16:2*pi;  
>>vq1 = interp1(x,v,xq);  
>>plot(x,v,'o',xq,vq1,':');  
>>title('Interpolazione lineare');
```



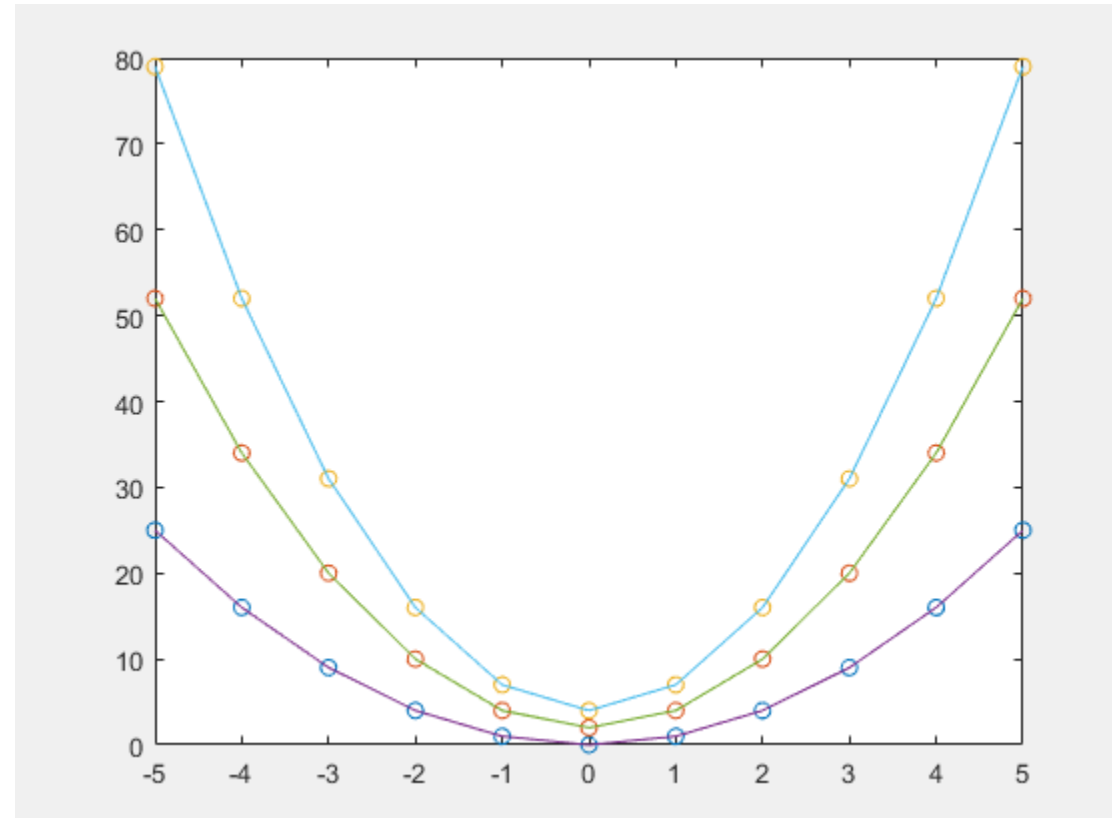
## Interpolazione lineare a tratti

```
>>x = 0:pi/4:2*pi;  
>>v = sin(x);  
>>xq = 0:pi/16:2*pi;  
>>vq1 = interp1(x,v,xq);  
>>plot(x,v,'o',xq,vq1,':');  
>>title('Interpolazione lineare');
```



## Interpolazione di un set di dati

```
>> x = (-5:5)';  
>> v1 = x.^2;  
>> v2 = 2*x.^2 + 2;  
>> v3 = 3*x.^2 + 4;  
>> v = [v1 v2 v3];  
>> xq = -5:0.1:5;  
>> vq = interp1(x,v,xq);  
plot(x,v,'o',xq,vq);
```



# Funzioni Spline

# Matlab

## spline

---

Cubic spline data interpolation

[collapse](#)

### Syntax

---

```
s = spline(x,y,xq)
```

### Description

---

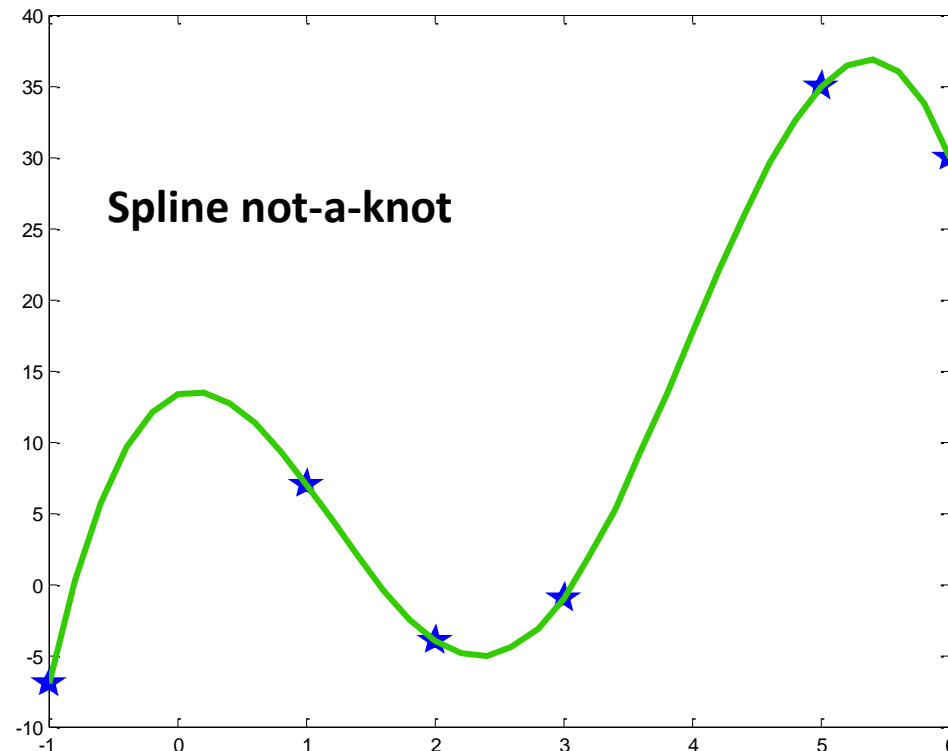
`s = spline(x,y,xq)` returns a vector of interpolated values `s` corresponding to the query points in `xq`. The values of `s` are determined by cubic spline interpolation of `x` and `y`.

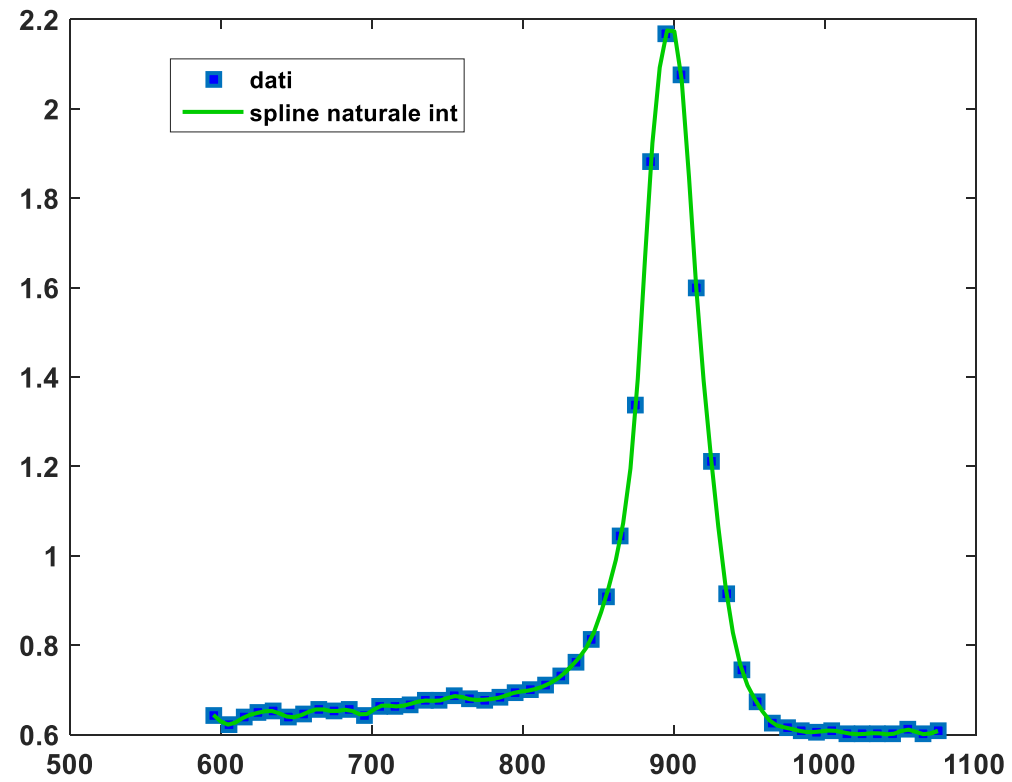
## Matlab

**f=spline(x,y,t)**

- ✓ **x=** vettore di ascisse lungo n
- ✓ **y=** vettore di valori noti lungo n
- ✓ **t=**vettore di punti in cui valutare la spline
- ✓ **f=** vettore di valori della spline cubica not-a-knot nei punti t

```
>>x=[-1 1 2 3 5 6];  
>>y=[-7 7 -4 -1 35 30];  
>>t=-1:0.2:6;  
>> yi=spline(x,y,t);  
>> plot(x,y,'*',t,yi)
```

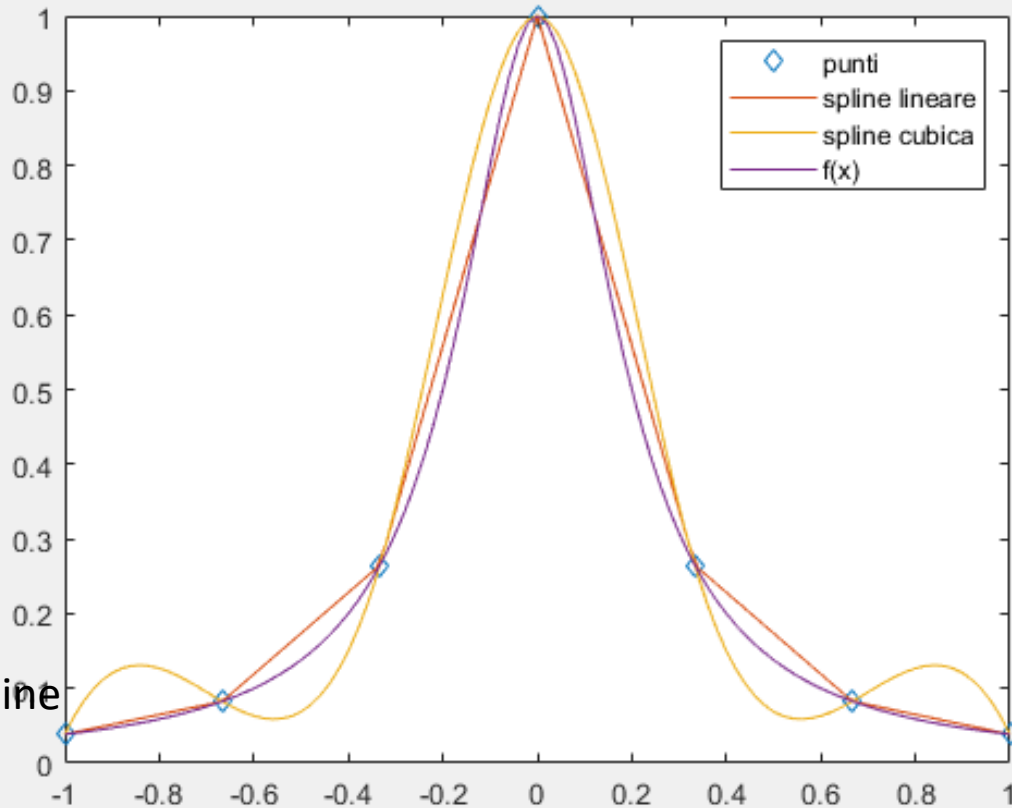






## Spline lineare e cubica

```
>> x = linspace(-1,1,7);  
>> y = 1./(1+25.*x.^2);  
>> xx = linspace(-1,1,101);  
>> z=interp1(x,y,xx);  
>> plot(x,y,'d',xx,z)  
>> cs=spline(x,y,xx);  
>> hold on  
>> plot(xx,cs)  
>> y= 1./(1+25*xx.^2);  
>> hold on  
>> plot(xx,y)  
>> legend('punti','spline lineare','spline  
cubica','f(x)')
```



# Spline lineare e cubica: stima dell'errore

Spline lineare

$$|f(x) - s_{1,\Delta}(x)| \leq h_{i,\Delta}^2 \frac{M_{i,\Delta}}{8}, \quad x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$$

dove  $M_{i,\Delta} := \max_{x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]} |f^{(2)}(x)| \leq \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f^{(2)}(x)| := M.$

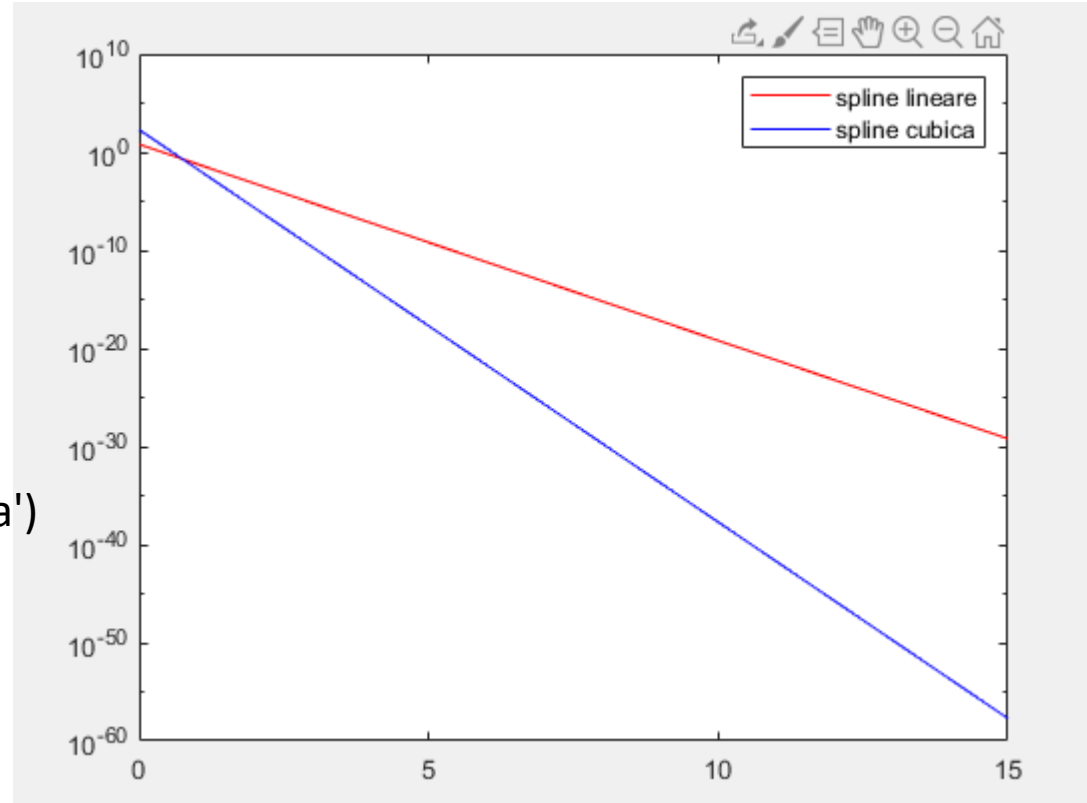
Spline cubica

$$\|f - s_{3,\Delta}\|_{\infty} \leq c_0 h_{\Delta}^4 \|f^{(4)}\|_{\infty}$$

dove  $\|f\|_{\infty} = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f(x)|$  e  $c_0 = 5/384,$

## Grafici errori

```
>> n=0:0.2:15;  
>> h=10.^(-n);  
>> e1=50/8*h.^2;  
>> e2=(5/384)*15000*h.^4;  
>> semilogy(n,e1,'-r',n,e2,'-b')  
>> legend('spline lineare','spline cubica')
```

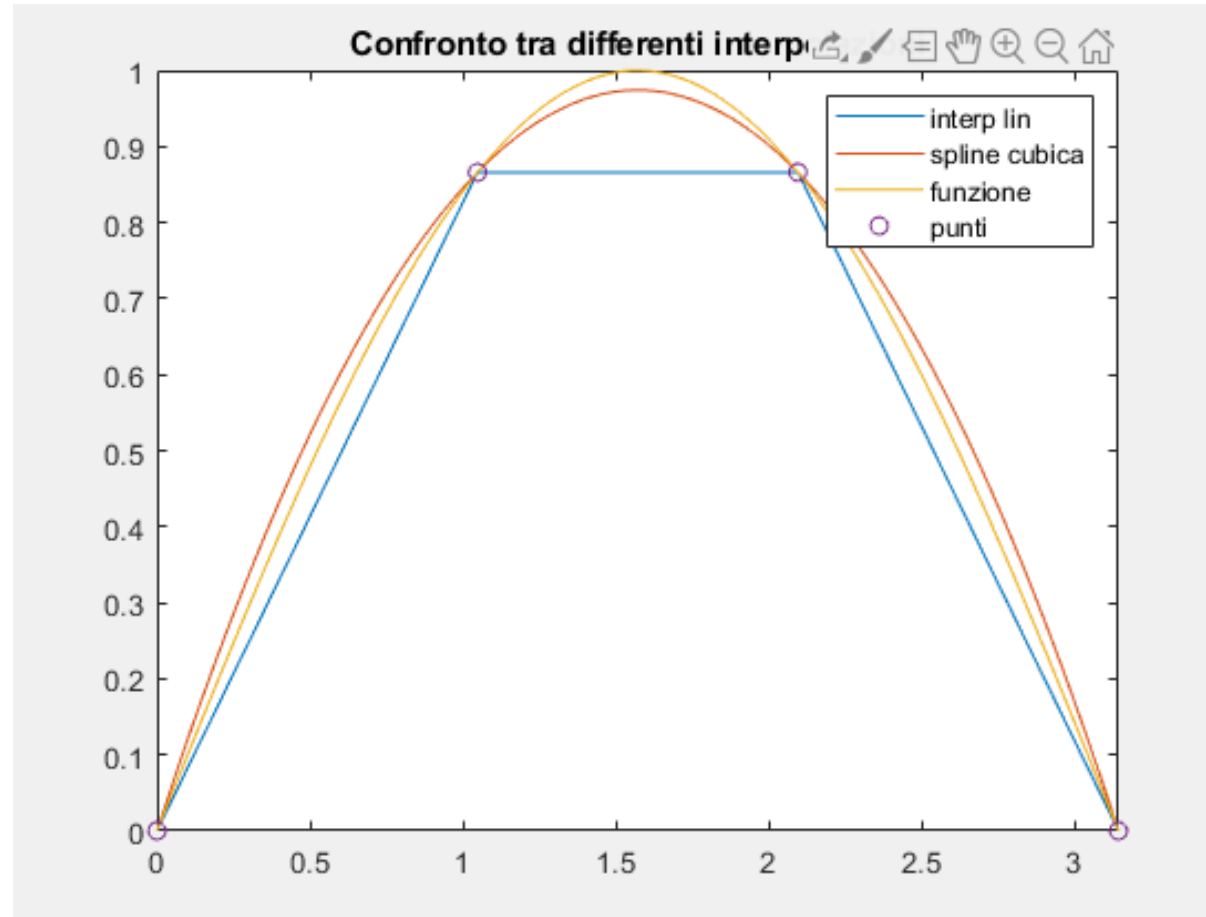


## Confronto interpolazione lineare e spline cubica

```
xi=linspace(0,pi);
for n=4:50
x=linspace(0,pi,n);% xi vettore di punti su cui
interpolo
y=sin(x);
yes=sin(xi);
% x deve contenere elementi crescenti
yl=interp1(x,y,xi);%interpolazione lineare dei
dati (x,y) nei punti xi
ys=spline(x,y,xi);%interpolazione con spline
cubiche

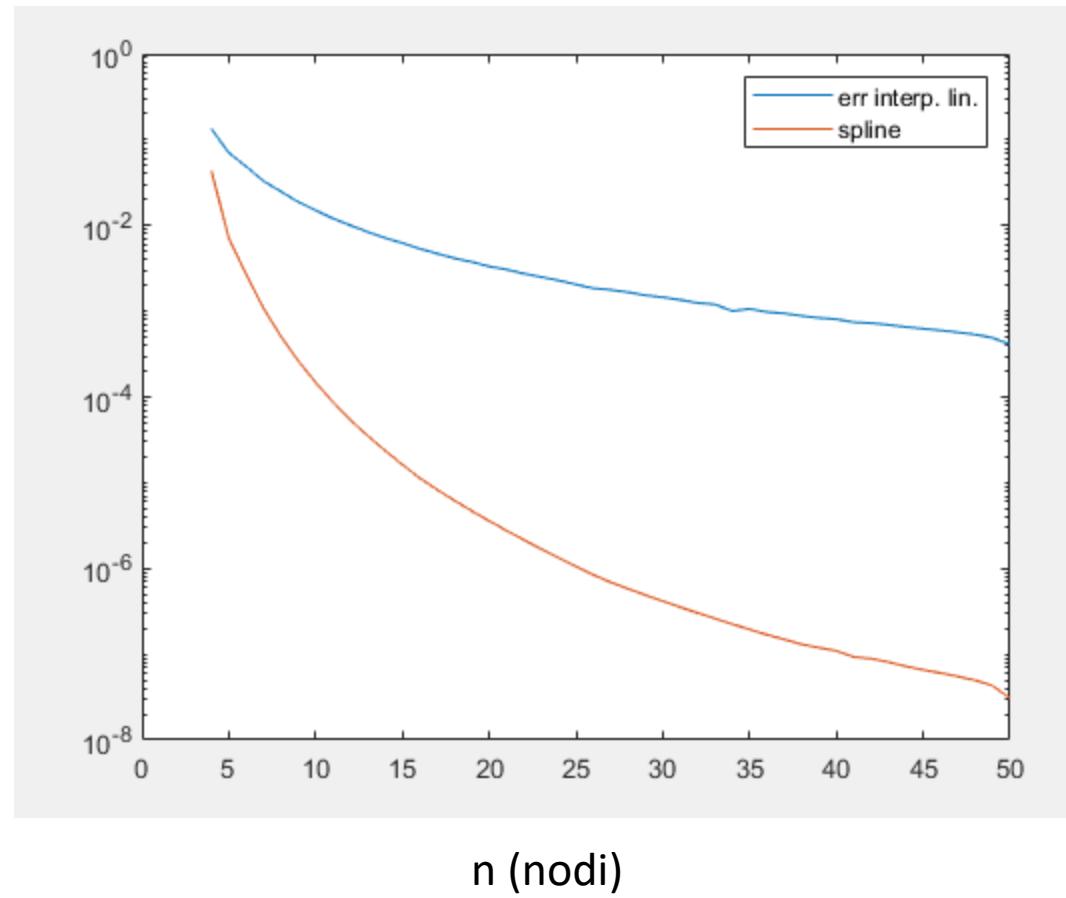
err1(n)=norm(yl-yes,inf);
errs(n)=norm(ys-yes,inf);
end
plot(xi,yh)
hold on
fplot(@(x) sin(x))
hold on
plot (x,y,'o')
title('Confronto tra differenti interpolazioni');
axis([0 pi 0 1]);
legend('interp Hermite','funzione','punti')
```

## Confronto tra diverse interpolazioni



## Grafico errore

Considerando  $4 \leq n \leq 50$




# Matlab

## spline

Cubic spline data interpolation

[collapse](#)

### Syntax

```
s = spline(x,y,xq)  
pp = spline(x,y) 
```

### Description

`s = spline(x,y,xq)` returns a vector of interpolated values `s` corresponding to the query points in `xq`. The values of `s` are determined by cubic spline interpolation of `x` and `y`.

`pp = spline(x,y)` returns a piecewise polynomial structure for use by `ppval` and the spline utility `unmkpp`.

**pp=spline(x,y)**

- ✓ **x=** vettore di ascisse lungo n
- ✓ **y=** vettore di valori noti lungo n
- ✓ **pp=** pp-form ,variabile struct, rappresentazione polinomiale a tratti della spline cubica not-a-knot

**la pp-form contiene:**

- ✓ **breaks** = vettore dei nodi
- ✓ **coefs** = matrice l×k dei coefficienti della spline  
coefficienti del j-mo polinomio = j-ma riga
- ✓ **pieces**=numero intervalli
- ✓ **order**=numero coefficienti nell'intervallino

$$s_j(x) = C_{j,4} + C_{j,3} (x-x_j) + C_{j,2} (x-x_j)^2 + C_{j,1} (x-x_j)^3$$



```
>> x=1:7;y=rand(1,7);  
>> pp=spline(x,y)  
pp =  
    form: 'pp'  
    breaks: [1 2 3 4 5 6 7]    nodì  
    coefs: [6x4 double]    coefficienti  
    pieces: 6    intervalli  
    order: 4    grado dei polinomi nei tratti +1  
    dim: 1
```

# ppval

Evaluate piecewise polynomial

CC

## Syntax

```
v = ppval(pp,xq)
```

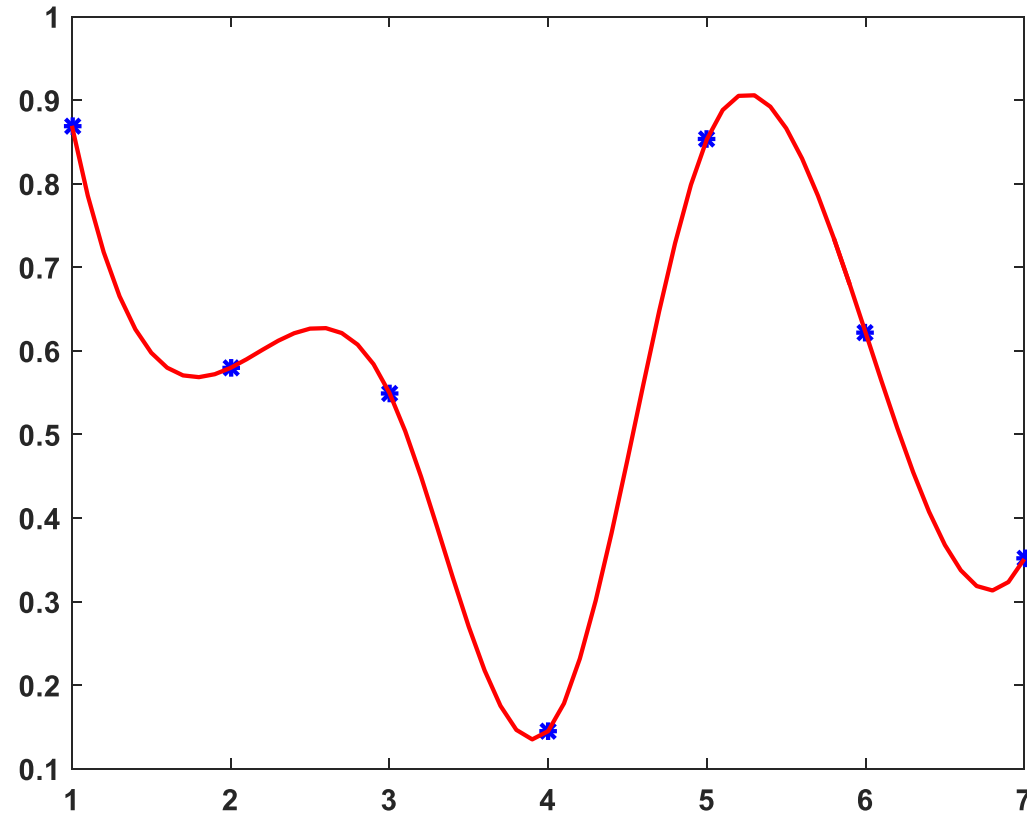
## Description

`v = ppval(pp,xq)` evaluates the piecewise polynomial `pp` at the query points `xq`.

**ys=ppval(pp,xx)**

- ✓ pp= pp-form della spline (not-a-knot,naturale o clamped)
- ✓ xx= vettore di valori in cui valutare la spline
- ✓ ys=vettore di valori della spline nei punti xx

```
>>x=1:7;  
>>y=rand(1,7);  
>>pp=spline(x,y)  
>>t=1:0.1:7;  
>>ys=ppval(pp,t);  
>>plot(x,y,'*',t,ys)
```



**Perché usare la pp-form?**

**Si può manipolare per calcolare derivate, integrali..**

**pder=fnder(pp,order)**

- ✓ pp= pp-form
- ✓ order= ordine della derivata
- ✓ pder= pp-form della derivata di ordine order

## fnder

R21

Differentiate function

[collapse all](#)

### Syntax

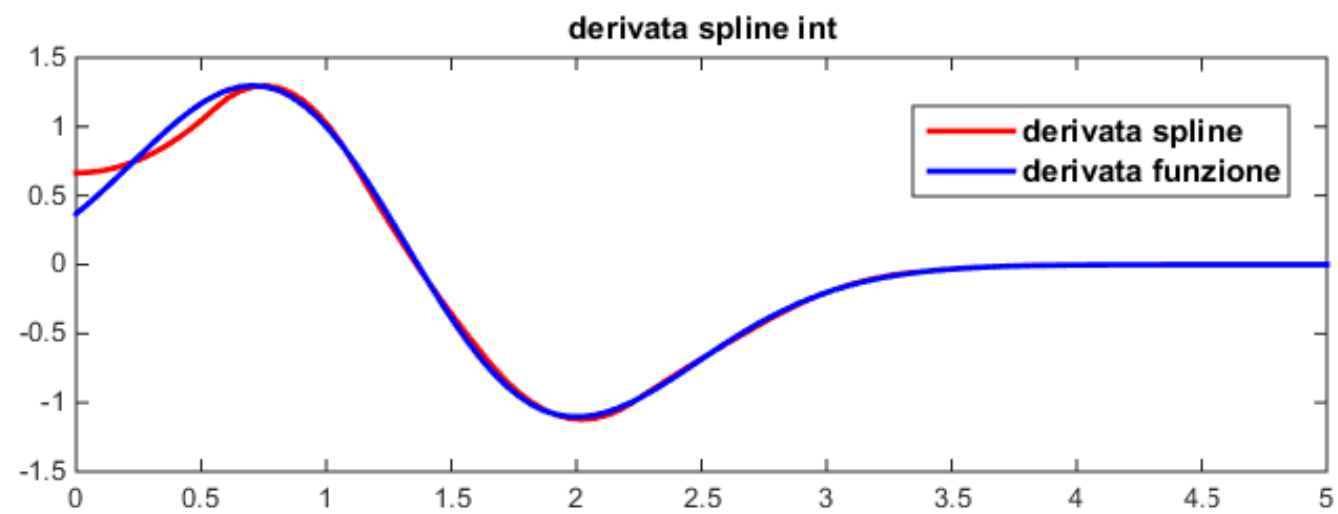
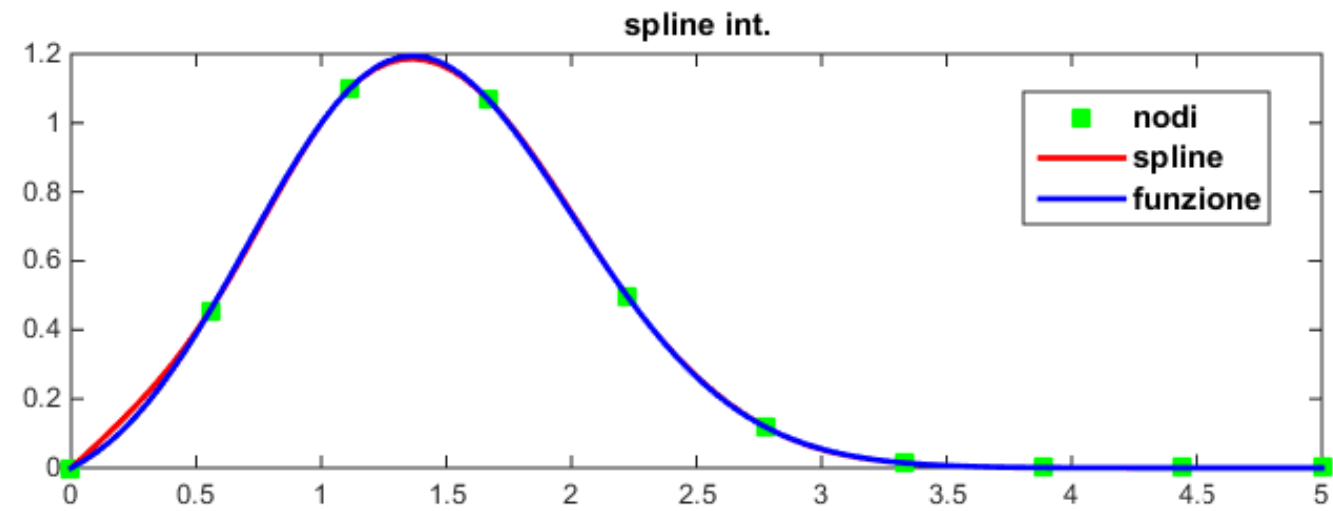
```
fprime = fnder(f,dorder)
fnder(f)
```

### Description

`fprime = fnder(f,dorder)` returns the `dorder`-th derivative of the function in `f`. The default value of `dorder` is 1. For negative `dorder`, the particular `|dorder|`-th indefinite integral is returned that vanishes `|dorder|`-fold at the left endpoint of the basic interval.

e

```
%spline e sua derivata
x=linspace(0,5,10);
xx=linspace(0,5);
%valutazione funzione test
y=x.*exp(-(x-1).^2);
yy=xx.*exp(-(xx-1).^2);
%valutazione derivata funzione test
yd=exp(-(xx-1).^2).*(1-2*xx.*(xx-1));
% pp-form della spline interpolante e della sua derivata
pp=spline(x,y);
sder=fnder(pp,1);
%valutazione spline e sua derivata
sp=ppval(pp,xx);
sd=ppval(sder,xx);
plot(x,y,'*',xx,sp,xx,yy,':')
title('spline int.')
plot(xx,sd,xx,yd,':')
title('derivata spline int')
```



## Syntax

```
pp = csape(x,y)
pp = csape(x,y,conds)
pp = csape(x,[e1,y,e2],conds)
pp = csape({x1,...,xn}, __ )
```

## Description

`pp = csape(x,y)` returns the cubic spline interpolation to the given data  $(x,y)$  in ppform form. The function applies Lagrange end conditions to each end of the data, and matches the spline endslopes to the slope of the cubic polynomial that fits the last four data points at each end. Data values at the same site are averaged.



**pp=csape(x,y,'second')**

- ✓ **x=** vettore di ascisse lungo **n**
- ✓ **y=** vettore di valori noti lungo **n**
- ✓ **pp=** pp-form della spline cubica naturale

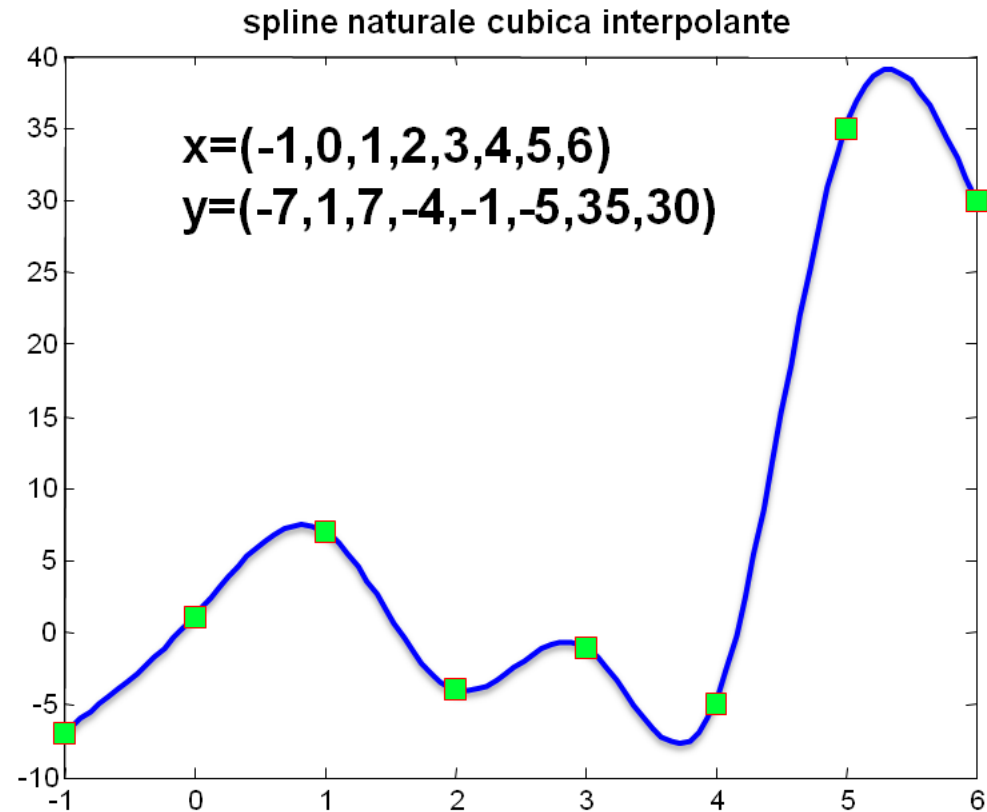
**pp=csape(x,[r y s],'clamped')**

**Se si conosce o si può stimare la pendenza della curva**

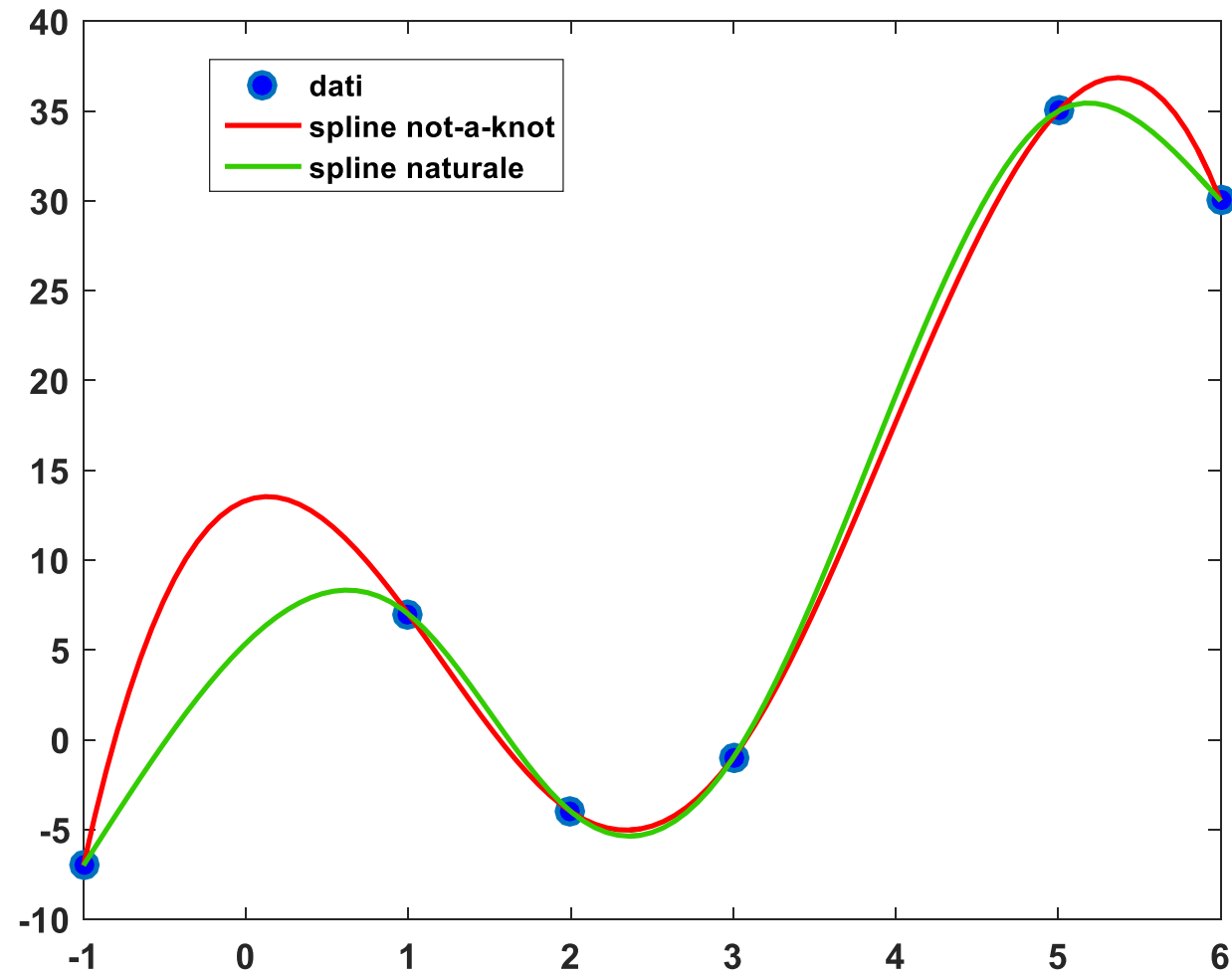
- ✓ **x=** vettore di ascisse lungo **n**
- ✓ **y=** vettore di valori noti lungo **n**
- ✓ **r=** valore della derivata in  $x_1$
- ✓ **s=** valore della derivata in  $x_n$
- ✓ **pp=** pp-form della clamped spline

## la spline cubica naturale

```
xx = linspace(-1,6,101);  
pp=csape(x,y,'second');  
yy=ppval(pp,xx);  
plot(xx,yy);
```



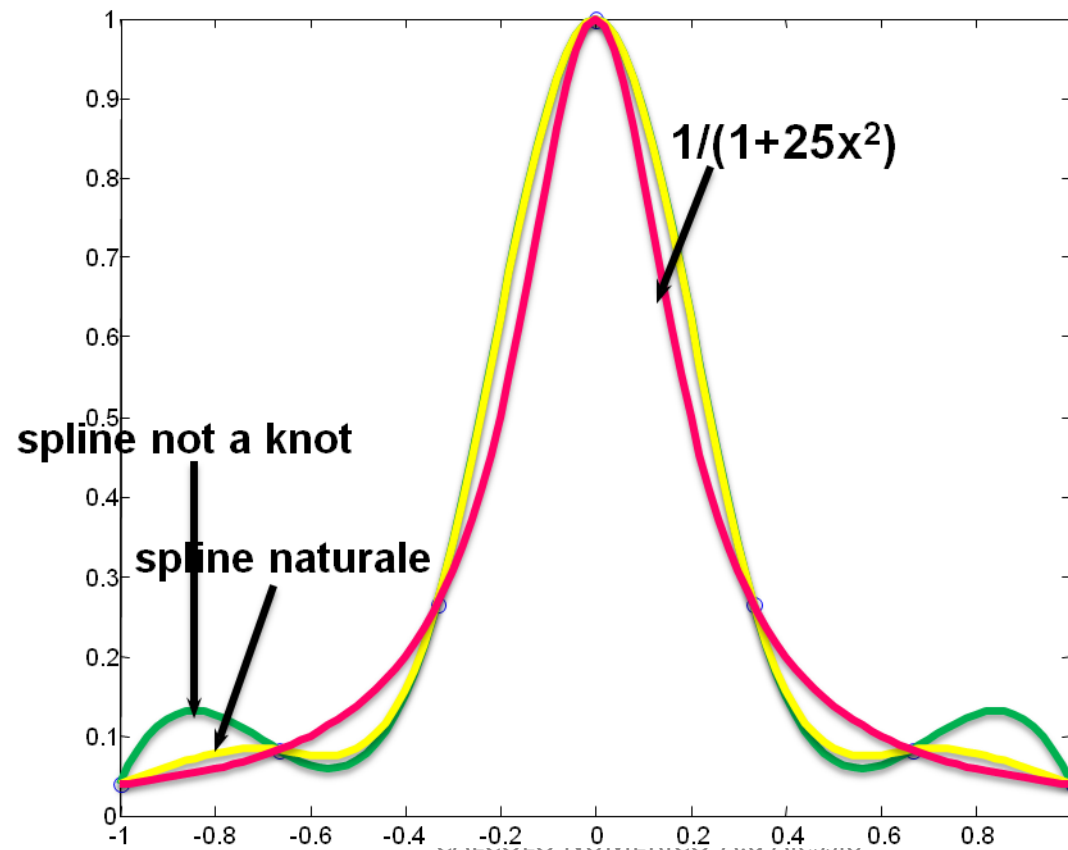
```
x = [-1 1 2 3 5 6];y = [-7 7 -4 -1 35 30];  
xx = linspace(-1,6,101);  
cs = spline(x,y,xx);  
pp=csape(x,y,'second');yy=ppval(pp,xx);  
plot(x,y,'o',xx,cs,'r',xx,yy,'g');
```



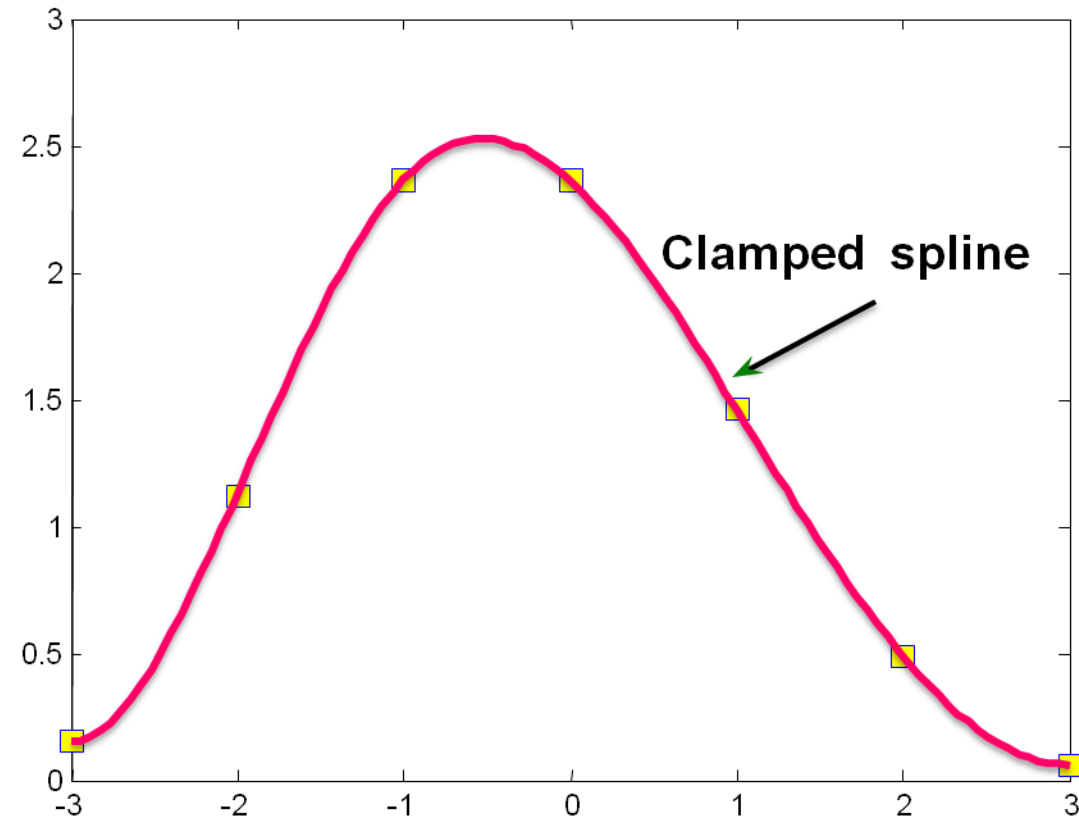
```

x = linspace(-1,1,7);y = 1./(1+25.*x.^2);
xx = linspace(-1,1,101);
cs = spline(x,y,xx);
%funzione di Runge
yf = 1./(1+25.*xx.^2);
pp=csape(x,y,'second');yy=ppval(pp,xx);
plot(x,y,'o',xx,cs,'r',xx,yy,'g',xx,yf,'b');

```



```
>> x=-3:3;y=[0.15 1.12 2.36 2.36 1.46 .49 .06];  
>> pp=csape(x,[0 y 0],'clamped');  
>> xx=linspace(-3,3);  
>> yy=ppval(pp,xx);  
>> plot(x,y,'s',xx,yy)
```

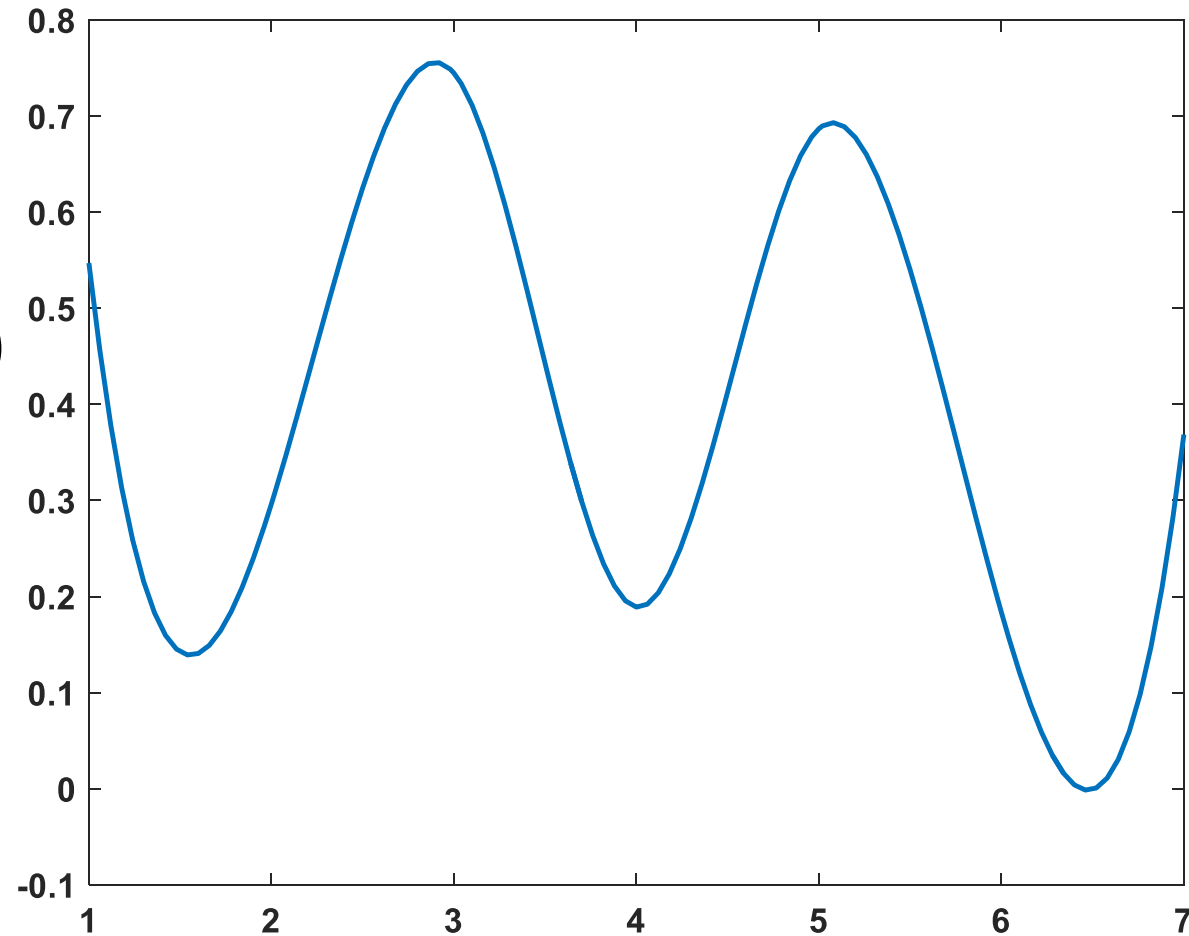


**fnplt(s)**

**s= pp-form della spline (not-a-knot,naturale o clamped)**

**Fa il grafico della funzione definita come struttura**

```
>>x=1:7;  
>>y=rand(1,7);  
>>pp=spline(x,y)  
>> fnplt(pp)
```



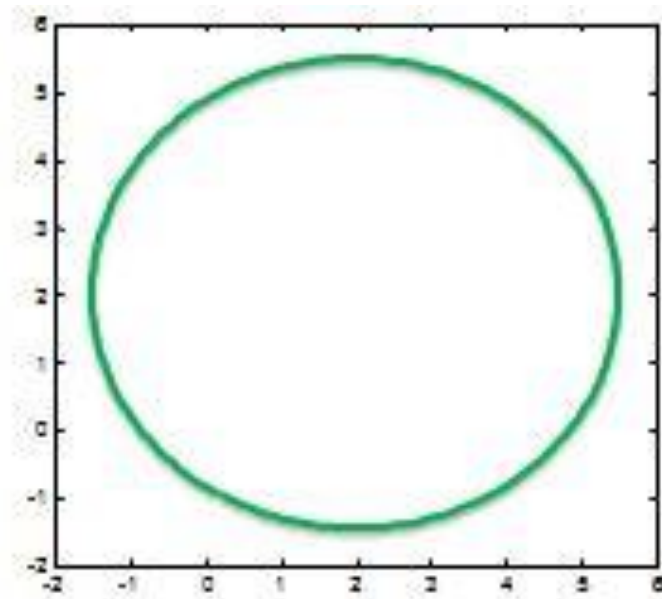
**%cerchio di centro(2,2),raggio 3.5**

```
>> t=linspace(0,2*pi,200);
```

```
>> x=2+3.5*cos(t);
```

```
>> y=2+3.5*sin(t);
```

```
>> plot(x,y),axis square
```



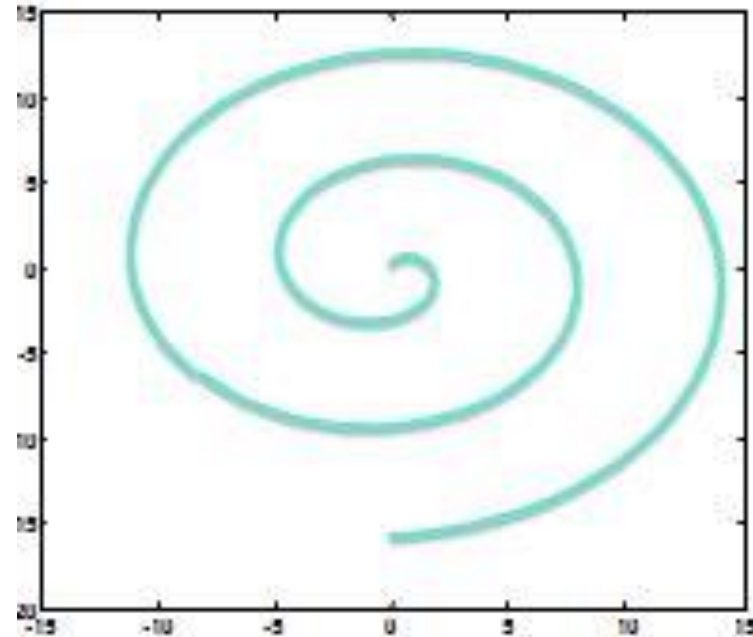
**%spirale**

```
t=linspace(0,5*pi,200);
```

```
x =t.*sin(t);
```

```
y =t.*cos(t);
```

```
plot(x,y)
```



## CSCVN

“Natural” or periodic interpolating cubic spline curve

coll:

### Syntax

```
curve = cscvn(points)
```

### Description

`curve = cscvn(points)` returns a parametric variational, or *natural*, cubic spline curve (in ppform) passing through the given sequence points  $(:j)$ ,  $j = 1:\text{end}$ .





Impossibilità di rappresentare tali curve con un'unica funzione interpolante



**spline interpolante parametrica**

**curva = cscvn(points)**

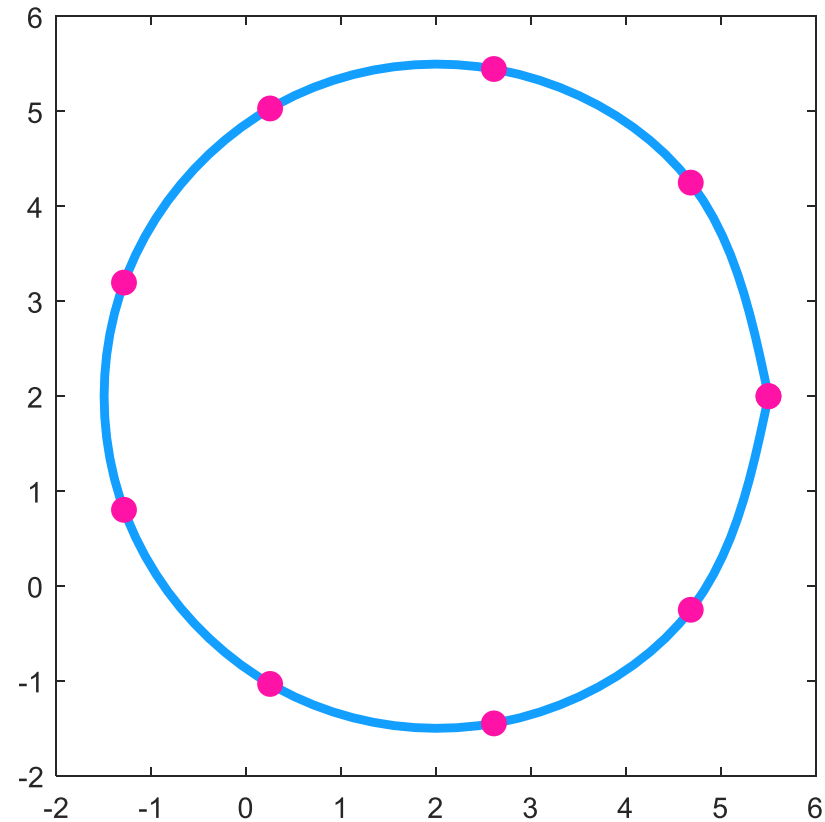
- ✓ **points** matrice  $2 \times n$  (o  $3 \times n$ ) contenente i punti di interpolazione  $(x_i, y_i)$  (o  $(x_i, y_i, z_i)$ ),  $i=1, \dots, n$
- ✓ **curva** pp-form della spline parametrica interpolante

**fnplt(curva)**

fa il grafico della spline

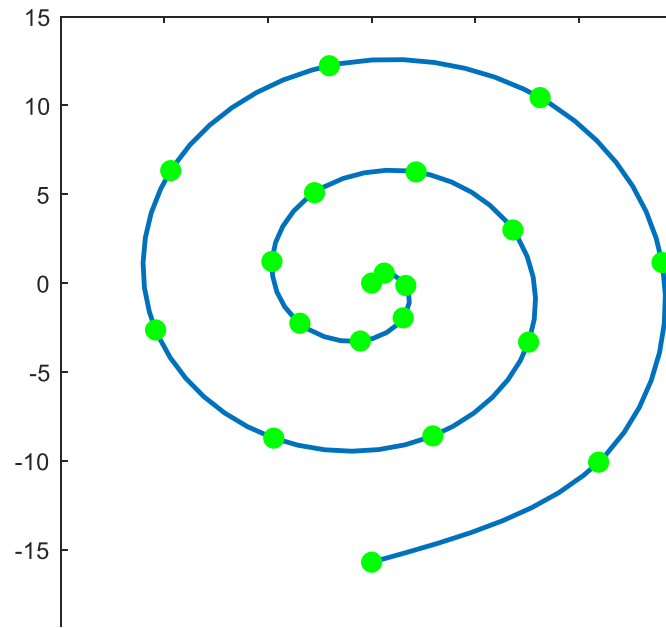
**%interpolazione cerchio**

```
t=linspace(0,2*pi,10);  
x=2+3.5*cos(t);y=2+3.5*sin(t);  
points=[x;y];  
pp=cscvn(points);  
fnplt(pp);  
hold on  
plot(points(1,:),points(2,:), 'o')  
axis square
```



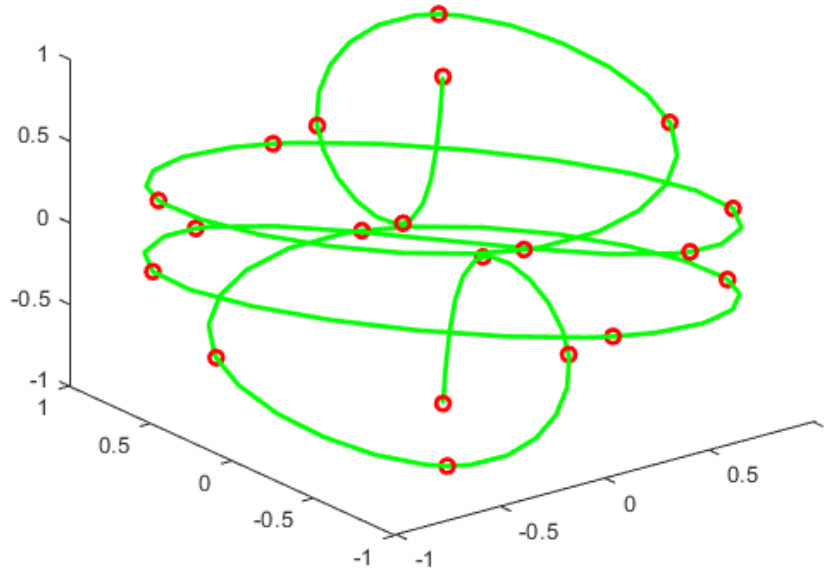
**%interpolazione spirale**

```
t=linspace(0,5*pi,20);  
x=t.*sin(t);y=t.*cos(t);  
points=[x;y];  
fnplt(cscvn(points)); hold on,  
plot(points(1,:),points(2,:), 'o')  
axis square
```



**%una linea nello spazio**

```
t=linspace(0,2*pi,20)  
x=sin(4*t);y=sin(5*t);  
z = linspace(-1,1,length(t));  
xyz = [x;y;z];  
plot3(xyz(1,:),xyz(2,:),xyz(3,:), 'ro');  
hold on  
fnplt(cscvn(xyz), 'g')
```

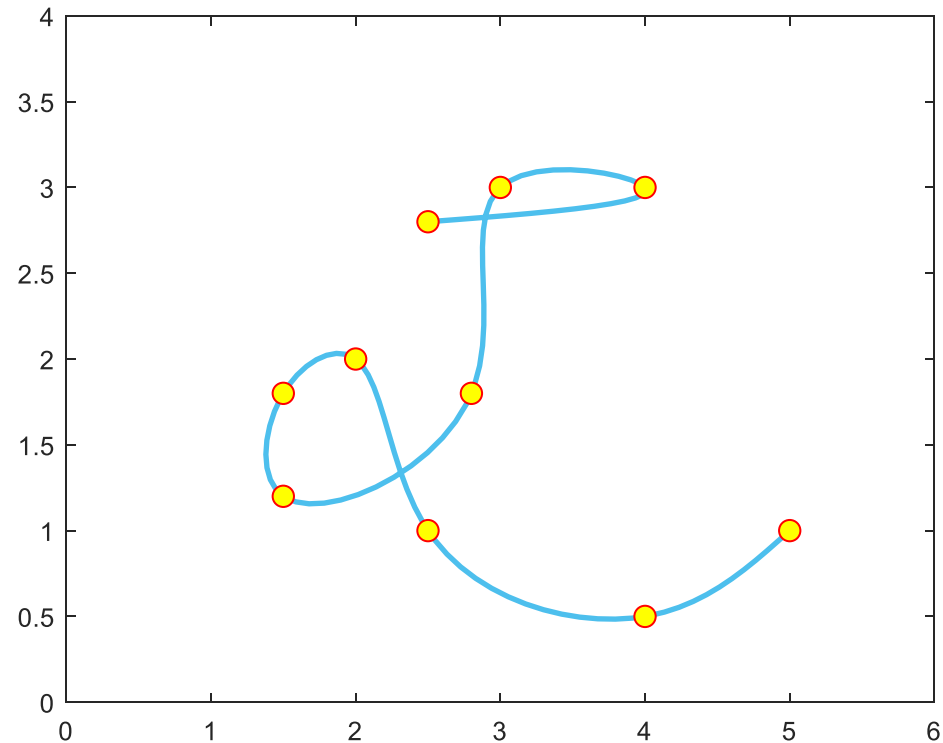


Se bisogna rappresentare curve così complesse  
non riconducibili a funzioni matematiche note?

si memorizzano i punti  $(x_i, y_i)$ ,  $i=1, \dots, n$  nell'ordine in cui si  
susseguono nella curva e si interpola

%la lettera L

```
x=[5 4 2.5 2 1.5 1.5 2.8 3 4 2.5];  
y=[1 0.5 1 2 1.8 1.2 1.8 3 3 2.8];  
points=[x;y];  
fnplt(cscvn(points)); hold on  
plot(points(1,:),points(2:,:), 'o')  
axis([0 6 0 4])
```



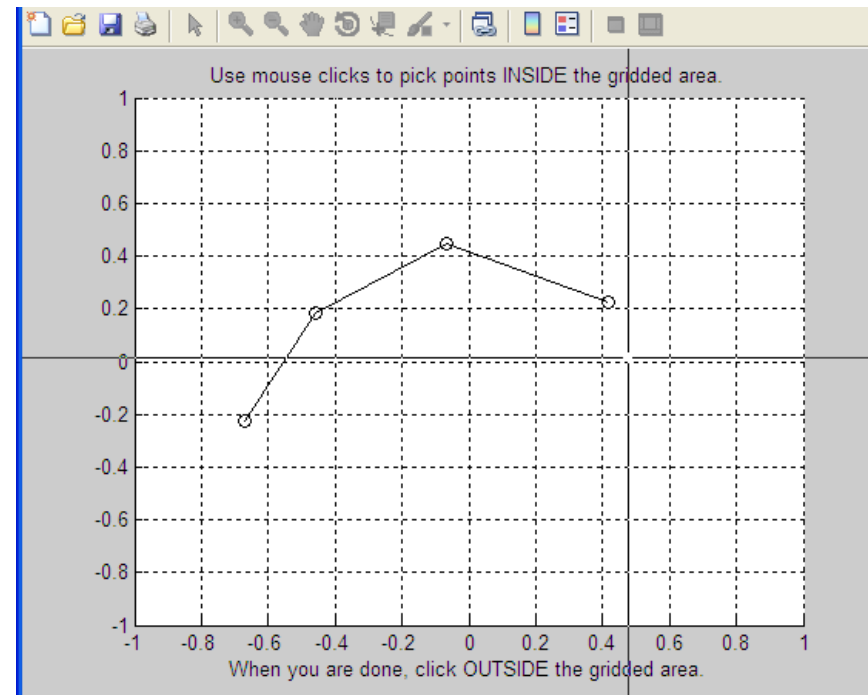
# input interattivo di nodi con il mouse e costruzione spline

$[xy,s] = \text{getcurve}$

- ✓  $xy$  matrice 2xn di coordinate di n punti selezionati con il mouse
- ✓  $s$  struttura contenente la spline costruita tramite  $xy$

`>>getcurve`

Per terminare clicca  
fuori dalla griglia



# Curve di Bezier

## bernsteinMatrix

R2C

Bernstein matrix

[collapse all i](#)

### Syntax

```
B = bernsteinMatrix(n,t)
```

### Description

`B = bernsteinMatrix(n,t)`, where `t` is a vector, returns the `length(t)`-by-`(n+1)` Bernstein matrix `B`, such that  $B(i,k+1) = \text{nchoosek}(n,k) * t(i)^k * (1-t(i))^{(n-k)}$ . Here, the index `i` runs from 1 to `length(t)`, and the index `k` runs from 0 to `n`.

[ex](#)

The Bernstein matrix is also called the Bezier matrix.

Use Bernstein matrices to construct Bezier curves:

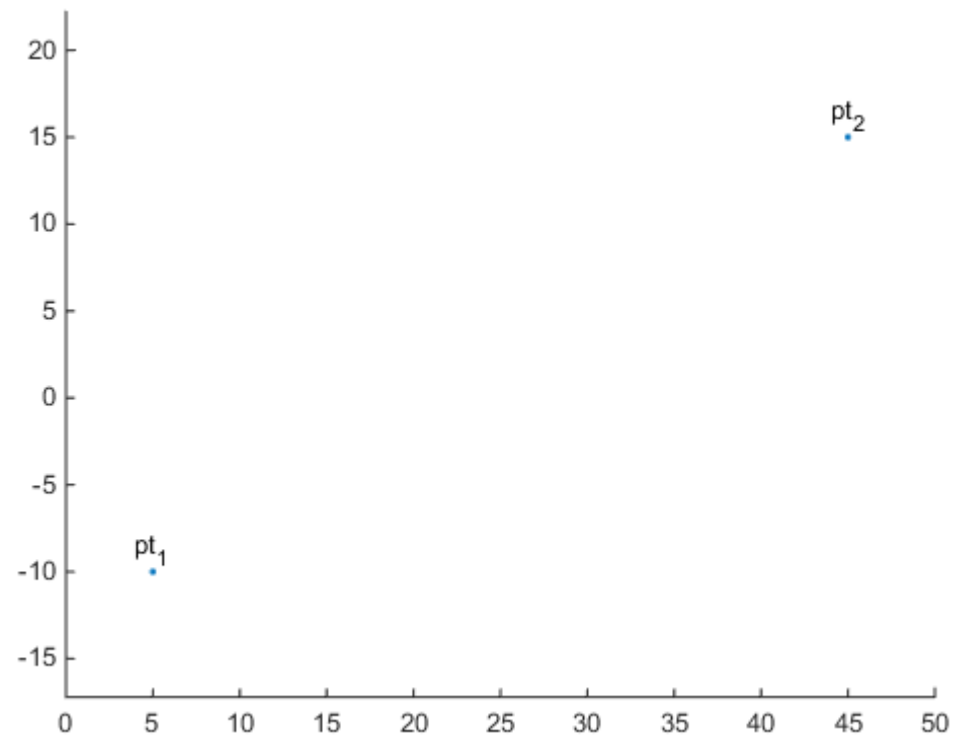
```
bezierCurve = bernsteinMatrix(n, t)*P
```

Here, the `n+1` rows of the matrix `P` specify the control points of the Bezier curve. For example, to construct the second-order 3-D Bezier curve, specify the control points as:

```
P = [p0x, p0y, p0z; p1x, p1y, p1z; p2x, p2y, p2z]
```

## Curve di Bezier

```
pt1 = [ 5;-10];  
pt2 = [45; 15];  
  
placelabel(pt1,'pt_1');  
placelabel(pt2,'pt_2');  
xlim([0 50])  
axis equal
```



## Curve di Bezier 2D

Punti di controllo

```
pt1 = [ 5 -10];
```

```
pt2 = [45 15];
```

Matrice costruita a partire dai punti di controllo

```
P = [5 -10; 45 15];
```

Calcolo della matrice di Bernstein del 1 ordine

```
>>syms t
```

```
>>B = bernsteinMatrix(1, t)
```

```
B =
```

```
[ 1 - t, t]
```

Costruzione curva di Bezier

```
>> bezierCurve = simplify(B*P)
```

```
bezierCurve =
```

```
[ 40*t + 5, 25*t - 10]
```

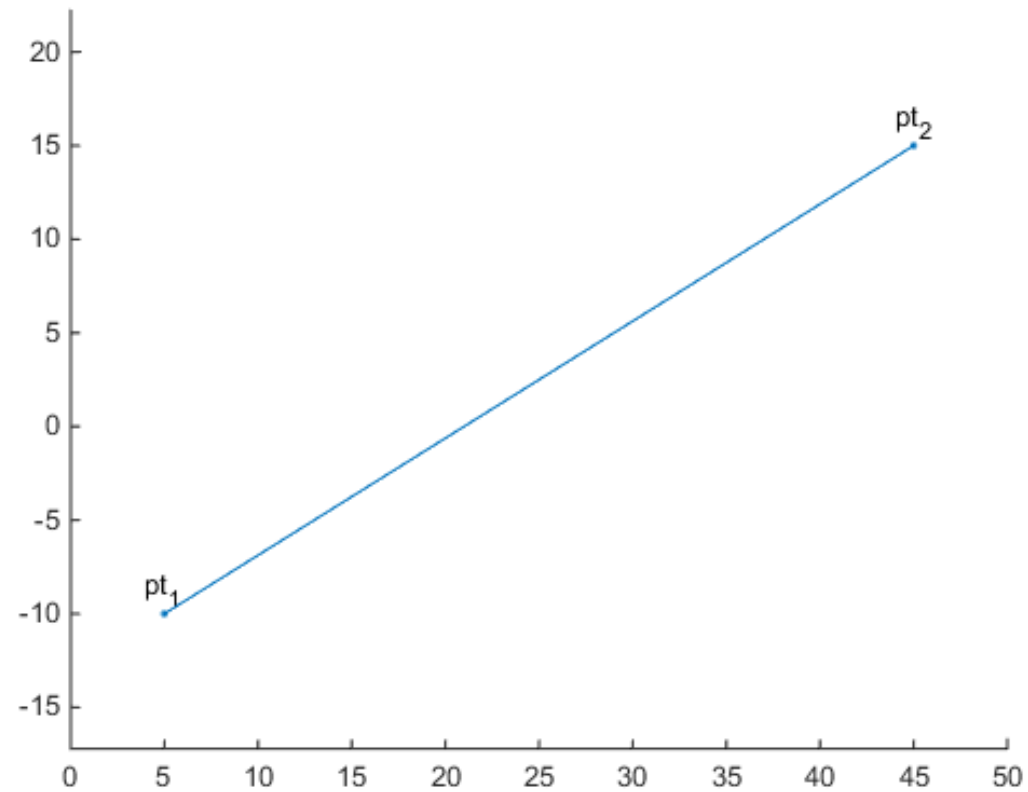


## Curve di Bezier 2D

```
fplot(bezierCurve(1), bezierCurve(2), [0, 1])
```

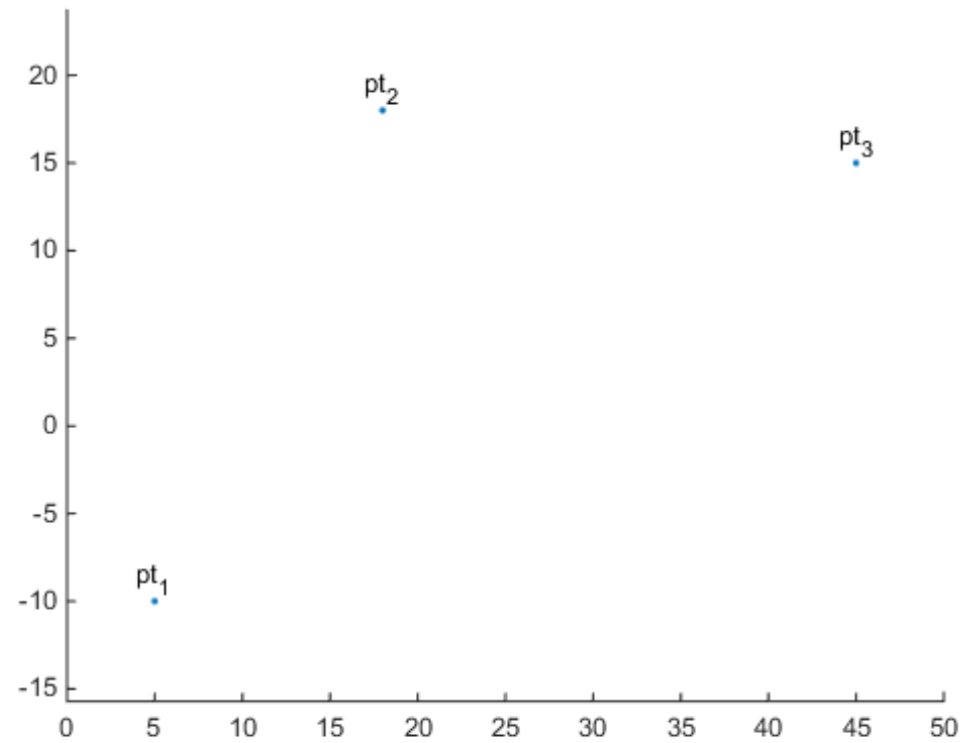
```
hold on
```

```
scatter(P(:,1), P(:,2), 'filled')
```



## Curve di Bezier 2D

```
pt1 = [ 5;-10];  
pt2 = [18; 18];  
pt3 = [45; 15];  
placelabel(pt1,'pt_1');  
placelabel(pt2,'pt_2');  
placelabel(pt3,'pt_3');  
xlim([0 50])  
axis equal
```



## Curve di Bezier 2D

Punti di controllo

pt1 = [ 5 -10];

pt2 = [18 18];

pt3 = [45 15];

Matrice costruita a partire dai punti di controllo

P = [5 -10; 18 18; 45 15];

Calcolo della matrice di Bernstein del 2 ordine

syms t

B = bernsteinMatrix(2, t)

B =

[ (t - 1)^2, -2\*t\*(t - 1), t^2]

Costruzione curva di Bezier

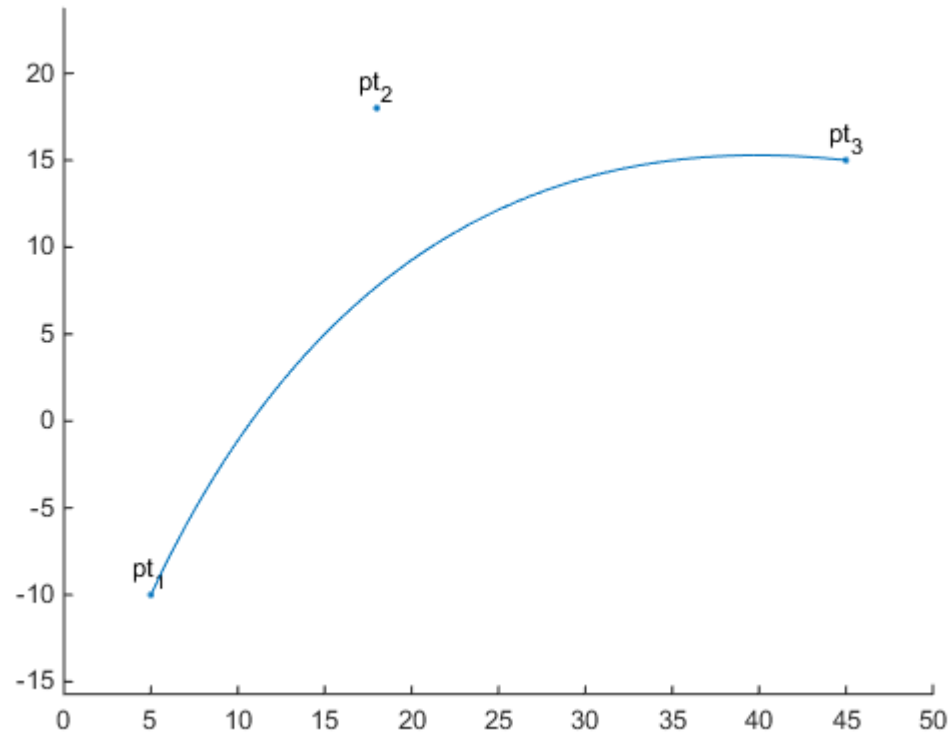
>> bezierCurve = simplify(B\*P)

bezierCurve =

[ 14\*t^2 + 26\*t + 5, - t^2 + 56\*t - 10]

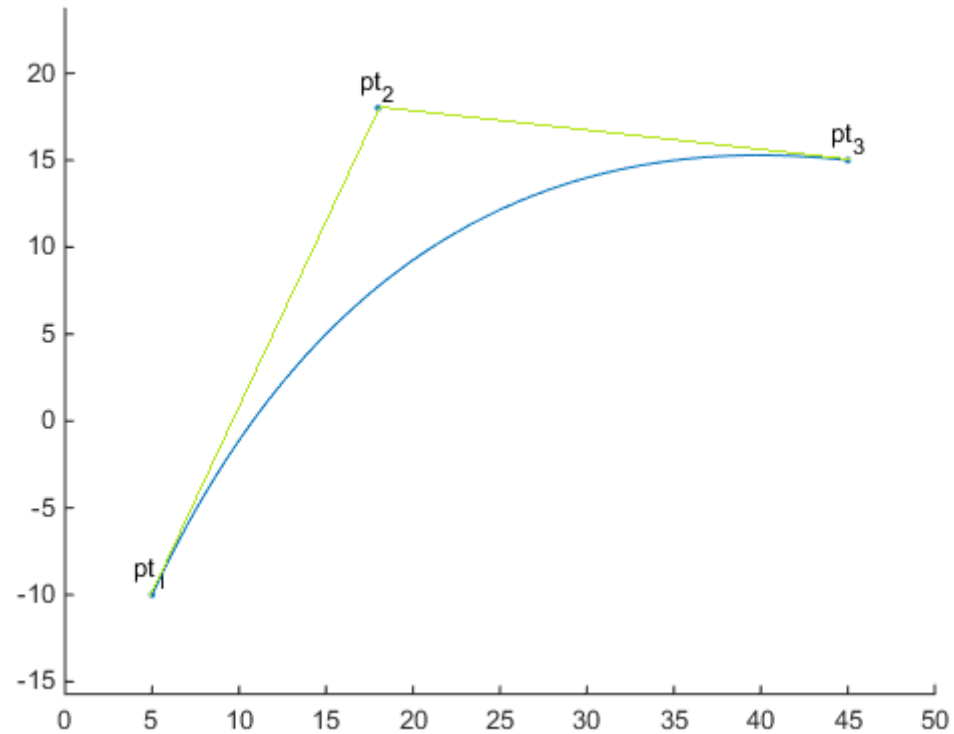
## Curve di Bezier 2D

```
fplot(bezierCurve(1), bezierCurve(2), [0, 1])  
hold on  
scatter(P(:,1), P(:,2), 'filled')
```



## Curve di Bezier 2D

```
fplot(bezierCurve(1), bezierCurve(2), [0, 1])  
hold on  
scatter(P(:,1), P(:,2), 'filled')
```



## Curve di Bezier 2D

Punti di controllo

$p_0 = [0 \ 1]$ ,  $p_1 = [4 \ 3]$ ,  $p_2 = [6 \ 2]$ ,  $p_3 = [3 \ 0]$ ,  $p_4 = [2 \ 4]$

Matrice costruita a partire dai punti di controllo

$P = [0 \ 1; 4 \ 3; 6 \ 2; 3 \ 0; 2 \ 4];$

Calcolo della matrice di Bernstein del quarto ordine

```
>>syms t
```

```
>>B = bernsteinMatrix(4, t)
```

```
B = [ (t - 1)^4, -4*t*(t - 1)^3, 6*t^2*(t - 1)^2, -4*t^3*(t - 1), t^4]
```

Costruzione curva di Bezier

```
bezierCurve = simplify(B*P)
```

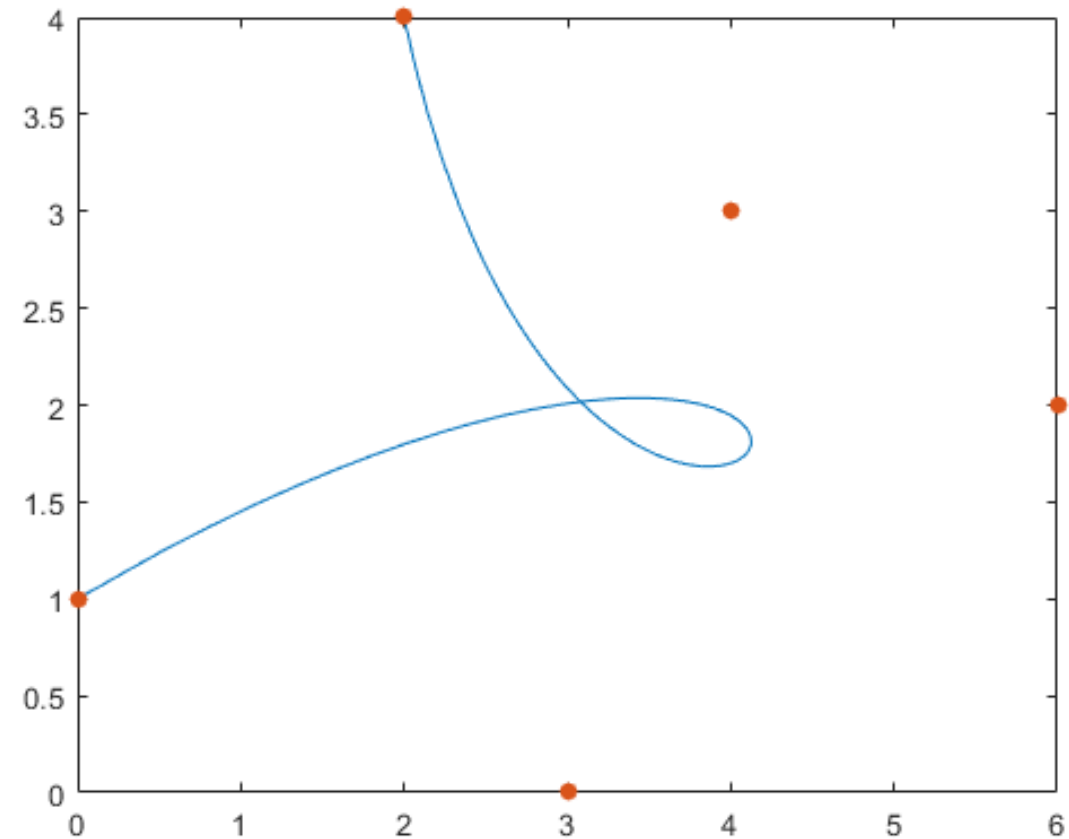
```
bezierCurve = [ -2*t*(- 5*t^3 + 6*t^2 + 6*t - 8), 5*t^4 + 8*t^3 - 18*t^2 + 8*t + 1]
```

## Curve di Bezier 2D

```
fplot(bezierCurve(1), bezierCurve(2), [0, 1])
```

```
hold on
```

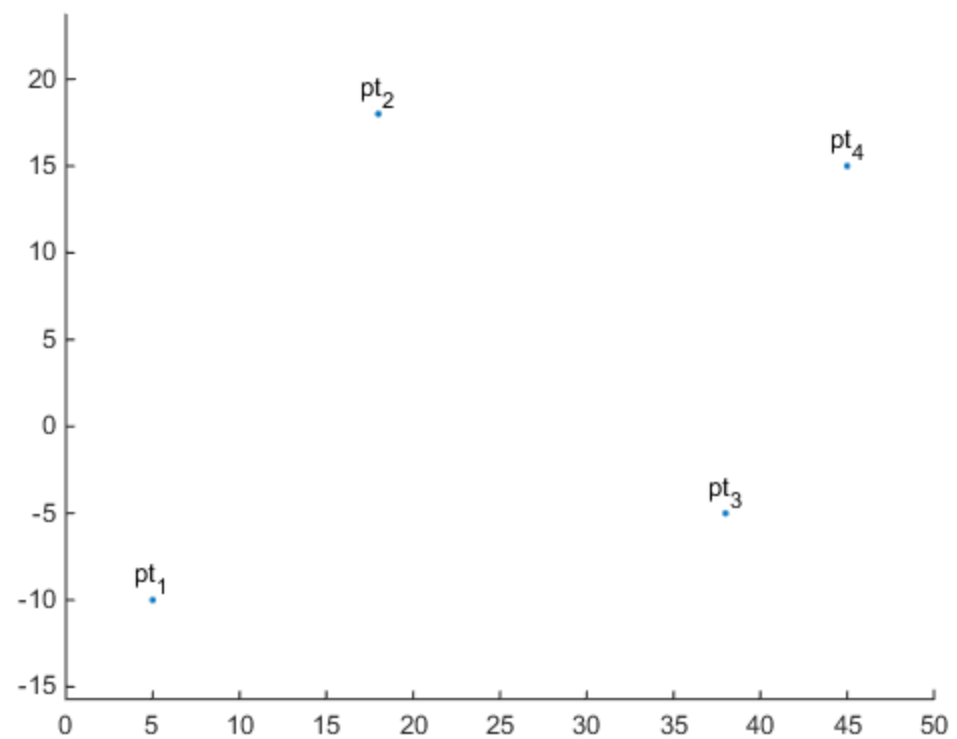
```
scatter(P(:,1), P(:,2), 'filled')
```



```
p0 = [0 1],  
p1 = [4 3],  
p2 = [6 2],  
p3 = [3 0],  
p4 = [2 4]
```

## Curve di Bezier 2D

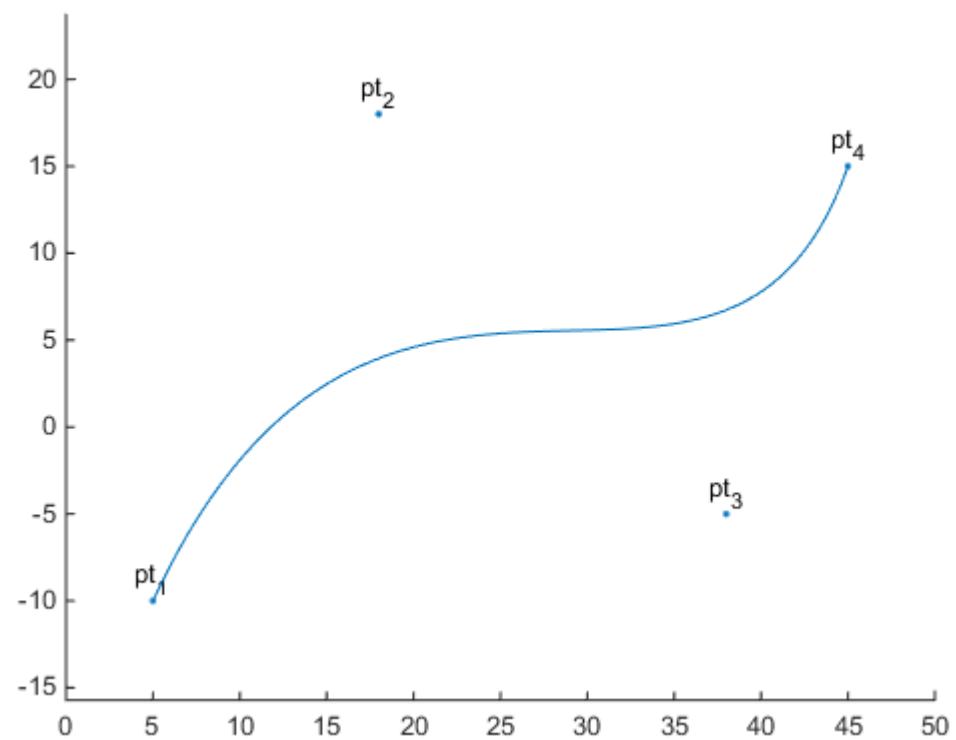
4 punti





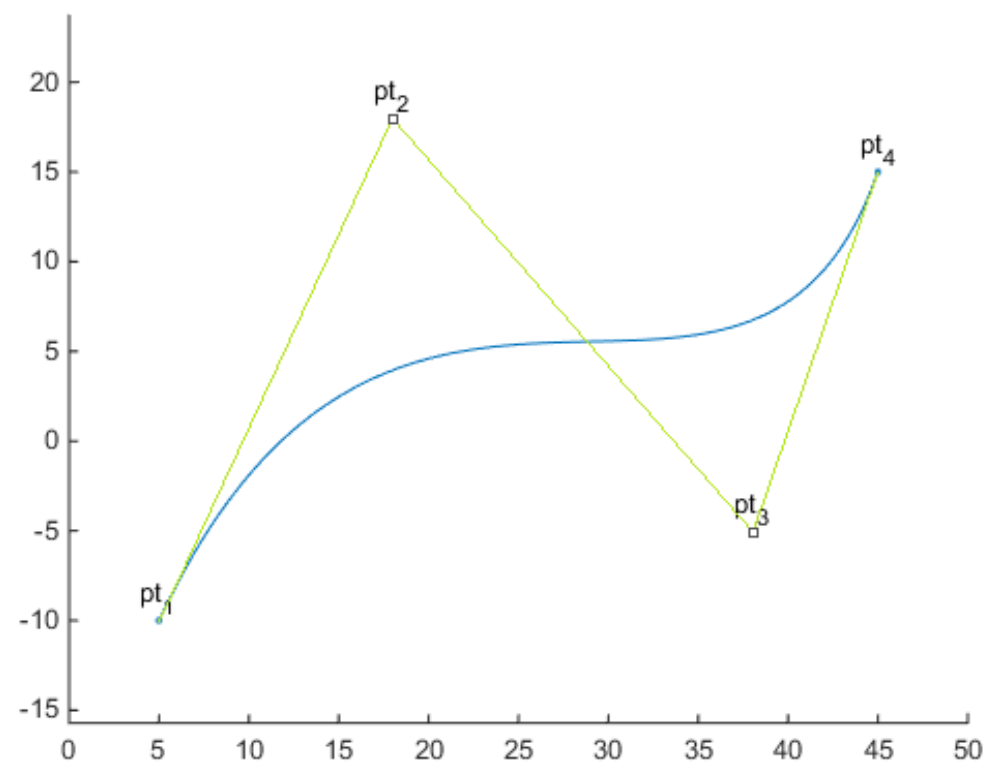
## Curve di Bezier 2D

4 punti



## Curve di Bezier 2D

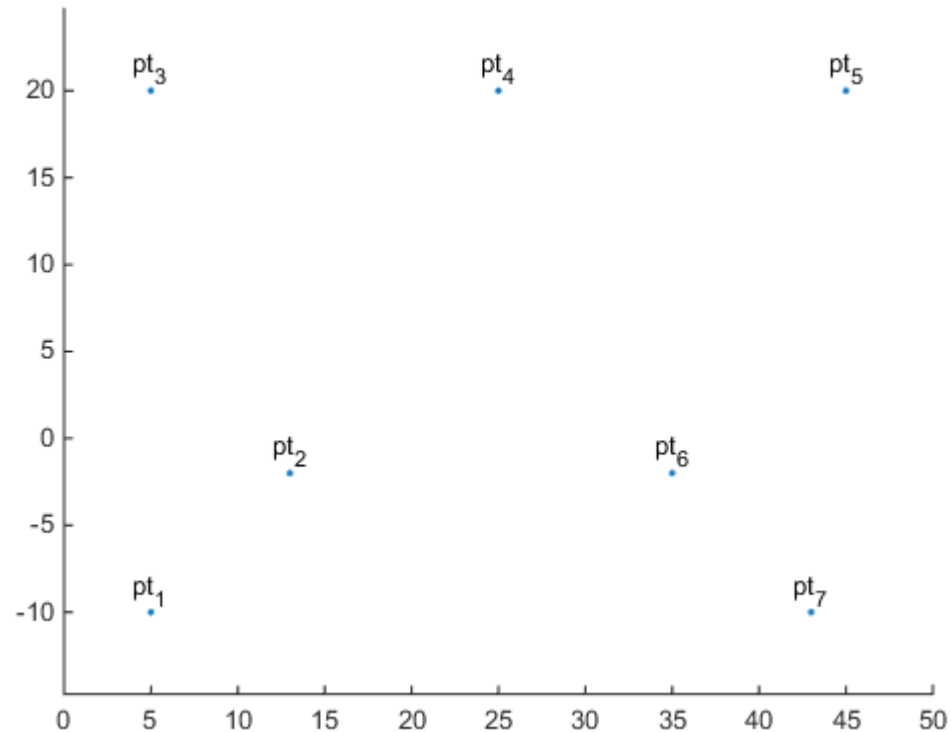
4 punti



## Curve di Bezier 2D

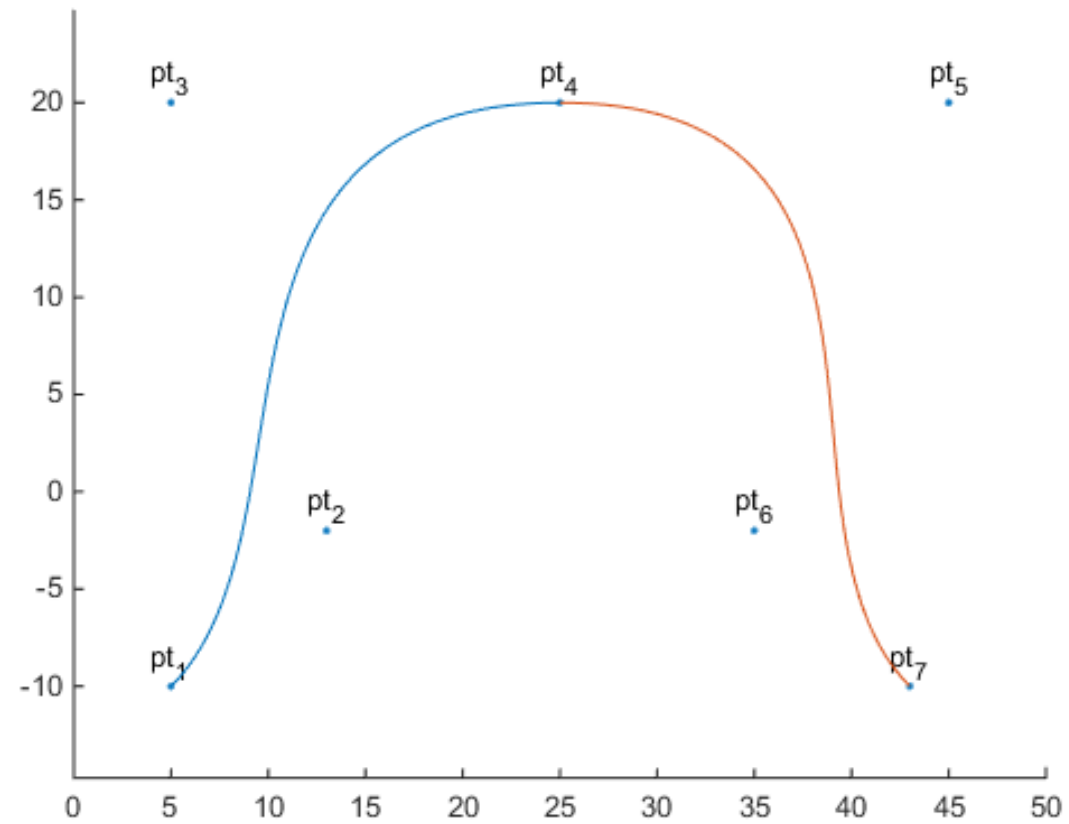
Connettere 2 curve di Bezier

```
xlim([0 50])  
axis equal  
pt1 = [ 5;-10];  
pt2 = [13; -2];  
pt3 = [ 5; 20];  
pt4 = [25; 20];  
placelabel(pt1,'pt_1');  
placelabel(pt2,'pt_2');  
placelabel(pt3,'pt_3');  
placelabel(pt4,'pt_4');  
pt5 = [45; 20];  
pt6 = [35; -2];  
pt7 = [43;-10];  
placelabel(pt5,'pt_5');  
placelabel(pt6,'pt_6');  
placelabel(pt7,'pt_7');
```



## Curve di Bezier 2D

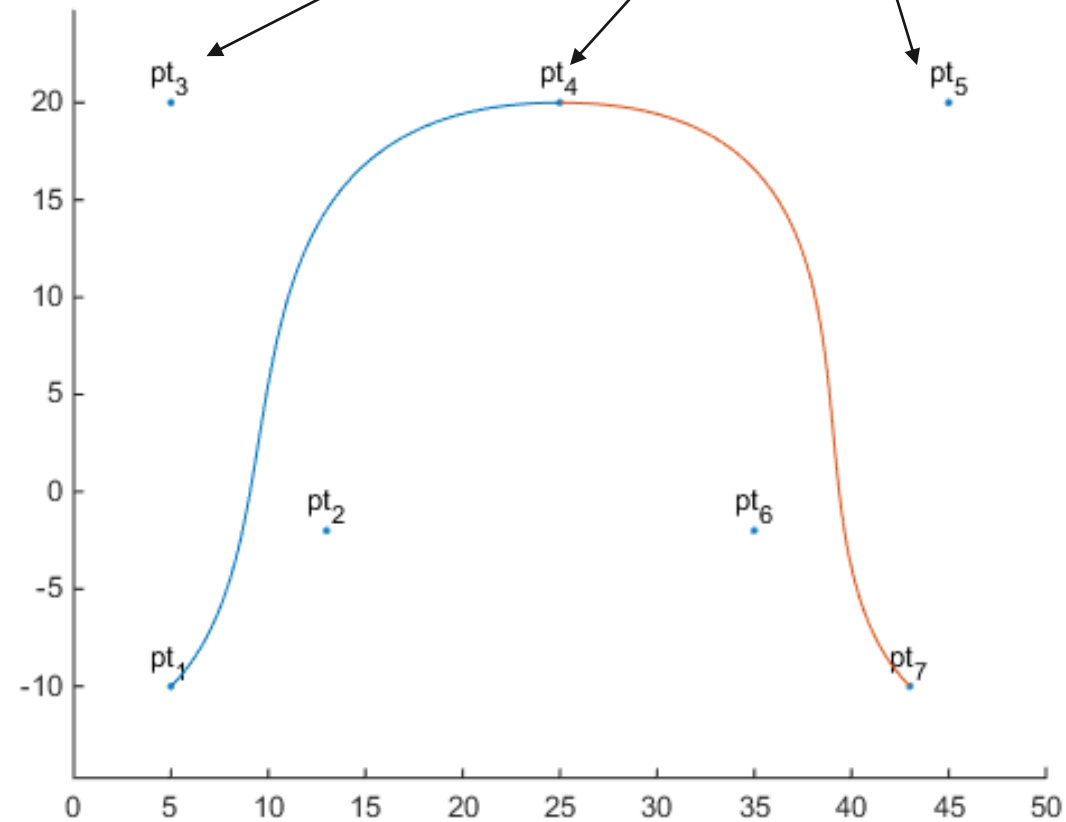
Connettere 2 curve di Bezier



## Curve di Bezier 2D

Connettere 2 curve di Bezier

Gli ultimi 2 punti della prima  
curva allineati ai primi 2 della  
Seconda curva



## Curve di Bezier 3D

Matrice costruita a partire dai punti di controllo

```
P = [0 0 0; 2 2 2; 2 -1 1; 6 1 3];
```

Calcolo della matrice di Bernstein del terzo ordine

```
>>syms t
```

```
>>B = bernsteinMatrix(3,t)
```

```
B = [ -(t - 1)^3, 3*t*(t - 1)^2, -3*t^2*(t - 1), t^3]
```

Costruire la curva di bezier

```
>>bezierCurve = simplify(B*P)
```

```
bezierCurve = [ 6*t*(t^2 - t + 1), t*(10*t^2 - 15*t + 6), 3*t*(2*t^2 - 3*t + 2)]
```

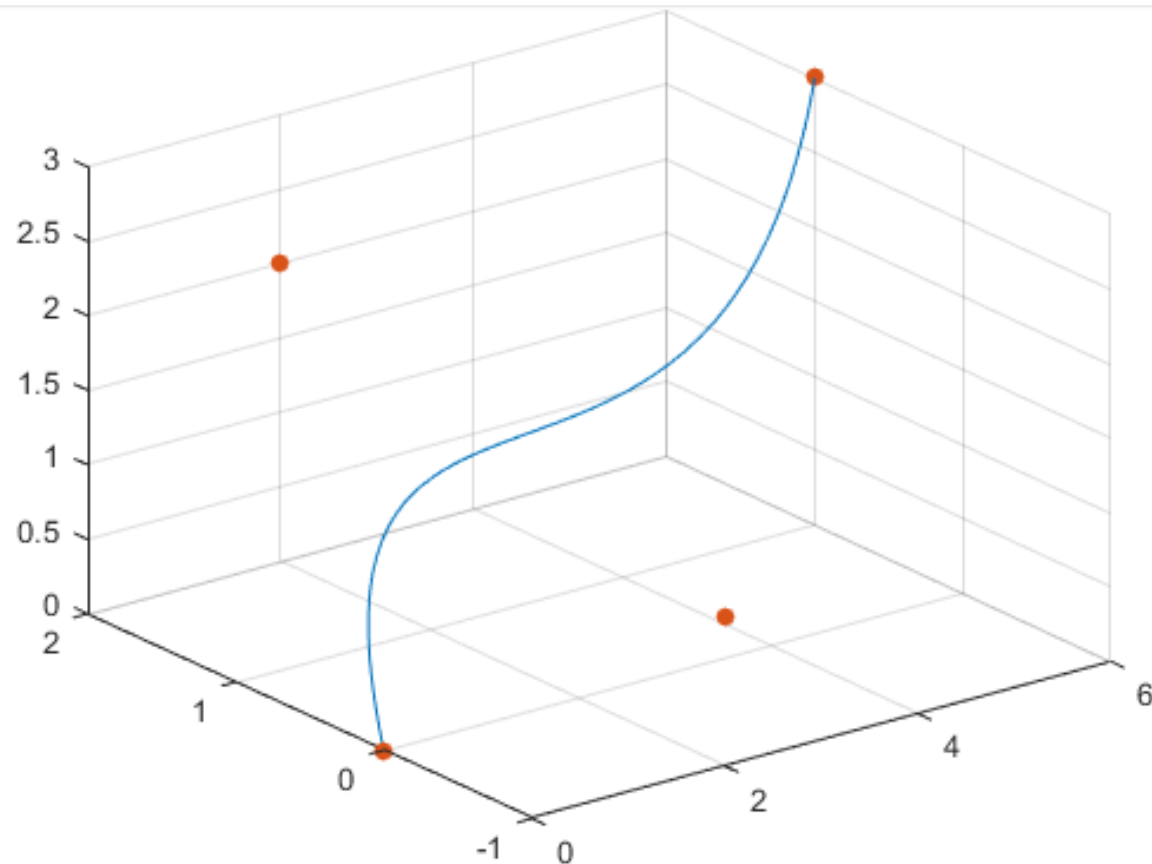
## Curve di Bezier 3D

Plot curva

```
>>fplot3(bezierCurve(1), bezierCurve(2),  
bezierCurve(3), [0, 1])
```

```
>>hold on
```

```
>>catter3(P(:,1), P(:,2), P(:,3),'filled')
```



## funzione Matlab interp2

`ZI = interp2(X,Y,Z,XI,YI,method)`

`X,Y,Z` :valori noti

`XI,YI` : griglia in cui valutare l'interpolante

`ZI` : valori dell'interpolante nei punti `XI,YI`

`method` : 'linear' bilineare

          ' spline' spline bilineare cubica



% interp. Bidimensionale

%griglia

```
[x,y]=meshgrid(0:0.2:1,0:0.2:1);
```

```
z=sin(2*pi*x).*cos(2*pi*y);
```

%griglia in cui valutare l'interpolante

```
xi=0:0.05:1;yi=0:0.05:1;
```

```
[xf,yf]=meshgrid(xi,yi);
```

%plot dei punti dati e quelli ottenuti con l'int.

```
figure(1)
```

```
mesh(x,y,z), title('punti di interpolazione');
```

```
figure(2)
```

```
zi=interp2(x,y,z,xf,yf,'linear');
```

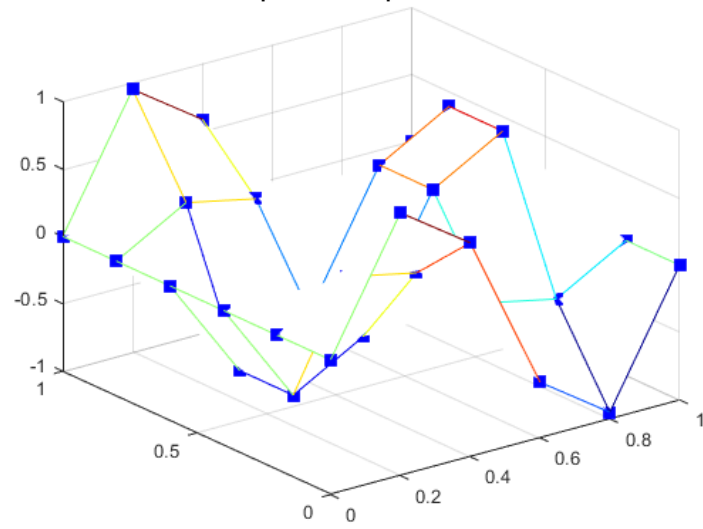
```
surf(xf,yf,zi),title('interpolante lineare');
```

```
figure(3)
```

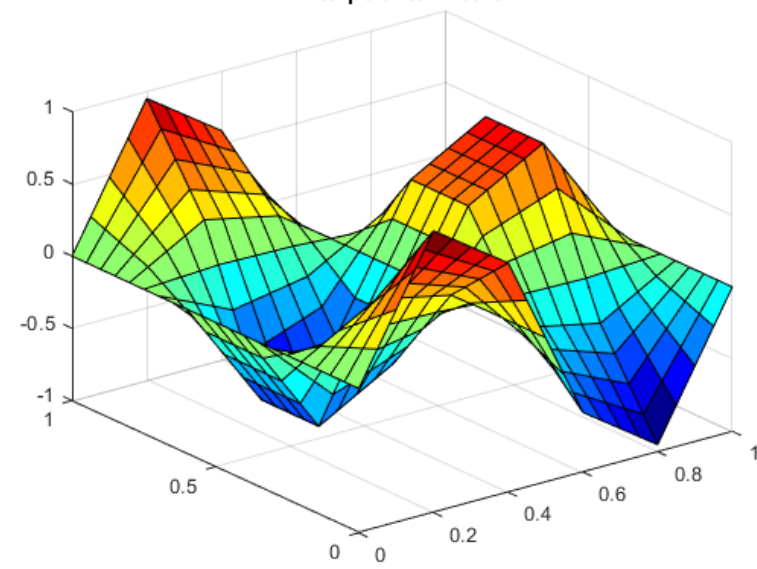
```
zi=interp2(x,y,z,xf,yf,'spline');
```

```
surf(xf,yf,zi),title('spline');
```

punti di interpolazione



interpolante lineare



spline

