## CS770: Assignment 4

Ronghao Yang ID: 20511820

October 30, 2017

## 1 Question 1

## 1.1 Question 1a

For cubic spline, let the function S(x) define the spline function where  $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < \dots < x_n = b$ 

$$S(X) = \begin{cases} S_0(x), & x_0 < x < x_1 \\ S_1(x), & x_1 < x < x_2 \\ \dots \\ S_i(x), & x_i < x < x_{i+1} \\ \dots \\ S_{n-1}(x), & x_{n-1} < x < x_n \end{cases}$$
 (1)

Where each  $S_i(x)$  has degree 3 in this case.

In cubic spline, S(x) satisfies

$$\begin{cases} S_i(x_i) = S_{i+1}(x_i) \\ S'_i(x_i) = S'_{i+1}(x_i) \\ S''_i(x_i) = S''_{i+1}(x_i) \\ S_i(x_i) = y_i \end{cases}$$

Where each  $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-2$ 

By the definition of natural cubic spline, we have two additional constraints,

$$\begin{cases} S_0''(x_0) = 0\\ S_{n-1}''(x_{n-1}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

## 1.2 Question 1b

```
%Each spline function on each interval has degree 3
\%Si = a+bx+cx^2+dx^3
%We have n such Si's, where is n = length(X)-1
%coeffs should be [a1;b1;c1;d1;a2;b2;....;an;bn;cn;dn]
% coeffs is a 4n by 1 vector
    numP = length(X);
    %numP is the number of points
    n = numP - 1;
    \%n is the number of spline functions
    X = [];
    %initialize the matrix to be empty
    A = [];
    % contains all the known values
    %X* coeffs = A
    %we construct the matrix using for loop
    for i = 1:numP
        a = (i-1)*4+1;
        b = a+1;
        c = b+1;
        d = c+1;
        %a,b,c,d are indices for the convinience of calculation
        if i==1
            tempX = zeros(1,4*n);
            tempX(1,c) = 2;
            tempX(1,d) = 6*X(i);
            X = [X; tempX];
            A = [A; 0];
            tempX = zeros(1,4*n);
            tempX(1,a) = 1;
            tempX(1,b) = X(i);
            tempX(1,c) = X(i)^2;
            tempX(1,d) = X(i)^3;
            X = [X; tempX];
            A = [A; y(i)];
        end
```

if i = numP

```
tempX = zeros(1,4*n);
    tempX(1, c-4) = 2;
    tempX(1,d-4) = 6*X(i);
    X = [X; tempX];
    A = [A; 0];
    tempX = zeros(1,4*n);
    tempX(1,a-4) = 1;
    tempX(1,b-4) = X(i);
    tempX(1,c-4) = X(i)^2;
    tempX(1,d-4) = X(i)^3;
    X = [X; tempX];
    A = [A; y(i)];
end
%these the special end points contraints for natural cubic constraint
if i>1 && i< numP
    tempX = zeros(1,4*n);
    tempX(1, c-4) = 2;
    tempX(1,d-4) = 6*X(i);
    X = [X; tempX];
    A = [A; 0];
    tempX = zeros(1,4*n);
    tempX(1,a-4) = 1;
    tempX(1,b-4) = X(i);
    tempX(1,c-4) = X(i)^2;
    tempX(1,d-4) = X(i)^3;
    X = [X; tempX];
    A = [A; y(i)];
end
\%this is the constraint for S(xi) = yi
if i>1 && i< numP
    tempX = zeros(1,4*n);
    tempX(1,b-4) = 1;
    tempX(1,c-4) = 2*X(i);
    tempX(1,d-4) = 3*X(i)^2;
    tempX(1,b) = -1;
    tempX(1,c) = -2*X(i);
    tempX(1,d) = -3*X(i)^2;
    X = [X; tempX];
    A = [A; 0];
    \% this is the constraint for Si'(xi) = Si+1'(xi)
```

```
tempX = zeros(1,4*n);
              tempX(1, c-4) = 2;
              tempX(1,d-4) = 6*X(i);
              tempX(1,c) = -2;
              tempX(1,d) = -6*X(i);
              X \,=\, \left[\,X\,; {\rm temp}X\,\right]\,;
              A = [A; 0];
              \%this is the constraint for Si''(xi) = Si+1''(xi)
         end
     end
     coeffs = X \backslash A;
\mathbf{end}
   Question 2
2
3
   Question 3
    Question 3a
3.1
3.2 Question 3b
   Question 4
5
   Question 5
5.1 Question 5a
5.2 Question 5b
   Question 6
6
```

Question 7

7