# 数值分析第一次大作业

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### 一、双线性插值

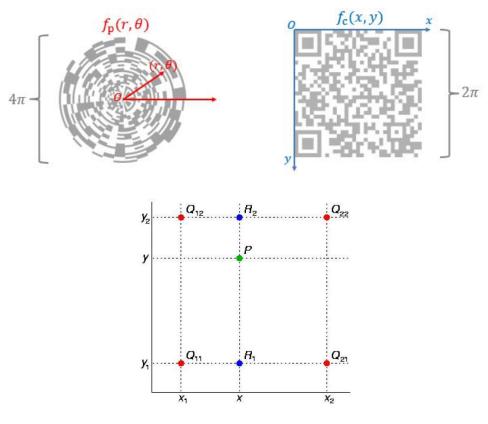
### 1、数学推导

$$f_{p}(r,\theta) = f_{c}(x(r,\theta), y(r,\theta)), \quad \text{\'et} r(r,\theta) = r, y(r,\theta) = \theta$$

圆形二维码中(x'、y'分别为正方形二维码的横纵坐标)

$$x = 2\pi + x'\cos y'$$
$$y = 2\pi + x'\sin y'$$

映射到左图后,取(x,y)周围的四个整数点 $(x_1,y_1)$ 、 $(x_1,y_2)$ 、 $(x_2,y_1)$ 、 $(x_2,y_2)$ ,进行插值。



$$f(x,y) = (x_2 - x)(y_2 - y)f(x_1, y_1) + (x_2 - x)(y - y_1)f(x_1, y_2)$$
$$+ (x - x_1)(y_2 - y)f(x_2, y_1) + (x - x_1)(y - y_1)f(x_2, y_2)$$

#### 2、误差分析

根据二维码的像素值, $h = \frac{4\pi}{2013}$ ,有 $x_2 = x_1 + h$ , $y_2 = y_1 + h$ 。 方法误差:

分别在x、y方向上计算方法误差

$$R_{x} = \frac{1}{2!} max \left| \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} \right| max |(x - x_{1})(x_{2} - x)| = \frac{h^{2}}{8} max \left| \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} \right|$$

$$R_{y} = \frac{1}{2!} max \left| \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} \right| max |(y - y_{1})(y_{2} - y)| = \frac{h^{2}}{8} max \left| \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} \right|$$

进行直角坐标系和极坐标系的坐标变换

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial r^2} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{2\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial r \partial \theta} + \frac{2\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r}$$

$$+ \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial r^2} \sin^2 \theta + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{2\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial r \partial \theta} - \frac{2\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}$$

$$+ \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = \max \left| \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial r^2} \right| = \max \left| \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \theta^2} \right| = M, \quad \max \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right| = \max \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \right| = \max \left| \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial r \partial \theta} \right| = M'$$
则有

$$R[f] = R_x + R_y = \frac{h^2}{8} \max \left| \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right| + \frac{h^2}{8} \max \left| \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right| \le \frac{h^2}{4} (2M + M')$$

舍入误差:

计算像素会进行取整,因此舍入误差为0.5。

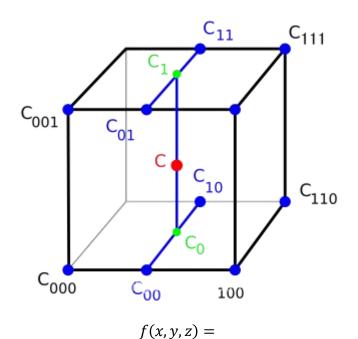
综上,总误差为
$$\frac{h^2}{4}(2M + M') + 0.5$$
。

#### 3、作图结果



## 二、 三线性插值

### 1、数学推导



$$(x_2 - x)(y_2 - y)(z_2 - z)f(x_1, y_1, z_1)$$

$$+ (x_2 - x)(y_2 - y)(z - z_1)f(x_1, y_1, z_2) +$$

$$(x_2 - x)(y - y_1)(z_2 - z)f(x_1, y_2, z_1)$$

$$+ (x_2 - x)(y - y_1)(z - z_1)f(x_1, y_2, z_2) +$$

$$(x - x_1)(y_2 - y)(z_2 - z)f(x_2, y_1, z_1)$$

$$+ (x - x_1)(y_2 - y)(z - z_1)f(x_2, y_1, z_2) +$$

$$(x - x_1)(y - y_1)(z_2 - z)f(x_2, y_2, z_1)$$

$$+ (x - x_1)(y - y_1)(z - z_1)f(x_2, y_2, z_2)$$

在每个立方体中,给定 x、y 可以令插值表达式为零解出 z,把(x,y,z)

作为表面点。

当 $z_1$ 、 $z_2$ 为一正一负时,可以使用下式解得 z。

$$z = \frac{z_2 f(x_1, y_1, z_1) - z_1 f(x_1, y_1, z_2)}{f(x_1, y_1, z_1) - f(x_1, y_1, z_2)}$$

使用上述方法,可以解出 1422 个表面点。同理,给定 x、z 令插值表达式为零解出 y,得到 1430 个表面点。给定 y、z 令插值表达式为零解出 x,得到 2030 个表面点。最终共得到 4882 个分布均匀的表面点,使用点云重建出表面。

#### 2、误差分析

方法误差

分别在 x、y、z 三个方向上计算方法误差, $h = \frac{6}{100} = 0.06$ , $x_2 = x_1 + h$ , $y_2 = y_1 + h$ , $z_2 = z_1 + h$ 。

$$R_{x} = \frac{1}{2!} max \left| \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} \right| max |(x - x_{1})(x_{2} - x)|$$

$$= \frac{h^{2}}{8} max \left| \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} \right| = 4.5 \times 10^{-4} max \left| \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} \right|$$

$$R_{y} = \frac{1}{2!} max \left| \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} \right| max |(y - y_{1})(y_{2} - y)|$$

$$= \frac{h^{2}}{8} max \left| \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} \right| = 4.5 \times 10^{-4} max \left| \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} \right|$$

$$R_{z} = \frac{1}{2!} max \left| \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z^{2}} \right| max |(z - z_{1})(z_{2} - z)|$$

$$= \frac{h^{2}}{8} max \left| \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z^{2}} \right| = 4.5 \times 10^{-4} max \left| \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z^{2}} \right|$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z^{2}} = max \left| \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z^{2}} \right| = max \left| \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z^{2}} \right| = M$$

$$R[f] = R_x + R_y + R_z = 1.35 \times 10^{-3} M$$

舍入误差

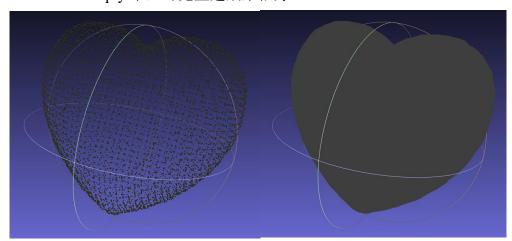
则有

python 浮点数提供 17 位有效数字的精度, 其运算精度相对方法误差可以忽略不记。

综上,总误差为  $1.35 \times 10^{-3} M$ 。

### 3、作图结果

插值得到的点云在 processed\_sdf.ply 中, 重建得到的表面在 reconstruction.ply 中, 可见重建效果很好。



# 三、 最小二乘法

#### 1、数学推导

已知上一题中的 SDF 所对应的表面的点满足

$$(2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)^3 + ax^2z^3 + by^2z^3 = 0$$

将上式改写为

$$a\phi_1 + b\phi_2 = Y$$

其中

$$\phi_1 = x^2 z^3$$

$$\phi_2 = y^2 z^3$$

$$Y = -(2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)^3$$

最小二乘法

$$[\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}]^{\mathrm{T}} = \left( \left[ \mathbf{\phi}_{1}, \mathbf{\phi}_{2} \right] \left[ \mathbf{\phi}_{1}, \mathbf{\phi}_{2} \right]^{T} \right)^{-1} \left[ \mathbf{\phi}_{1}, \mathbf{\phi}_{2} \right] Y^{T}$$

解得

$$a = -0.088$$
  
 $b = -1.00$ 

因此,表面方程为

$$(2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)^3 - 0.088x^2z^3 - by^2z^3 = 0$$

## 四、总结

这次大作业帮助我复习了插值的基本知识和误差的分析方法,并且锻炼了 python 的代码能力,收获非常大。同时在完成作业的过程中,对图象处理,点云重建等新知识有了更多了解,感到数值分析非常有趣,十分感谢老师和助教精心设计的作业题目以及耐心的答疑,期待下次大作业能做得更好。