$$\boxed{f \in L_1(\mathbb{S}^2)} \quad \boxed{c_\xi(f), \xi \in \mathcal{M} \& c_\eta(f), \eta \in \mathcal{D}_{d,\triangle} \setminus \mathcal{M}} \xrightarrow{Q} \boxed{s \in \mathcal{S}}$$

Figure 1: Illustration of quasi-interpolation operator Q. Here $c_\xi(f) = \gamma_\xi(F_{d,\tau_\xi} f)$ is the B-coefficients corresponding to ξ, τ_ξ is the triangle that contains ξ, $F_{d,\tau_\xi} f$ is the averaged Taylor polynomial of degree d associated with τ_ξ; $c_\eta(f)$ is a linear combination of $\{c_\xi(f)\}_{\xi \in \mathcal{M}_\eta}$, $\mathcal{M}_\eta \subseteq \text{star}^{\curlywedge}(\tau_\eta)$, τ_η is the triangle that contains η.