

## Increasing the smoothness of vector and Hermite subdivision schemes

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In this paper we suggest a method for transforming a vector subdivision scheme (VSS) generating  $C^\ell$  limits to another such scheme of the same dimension, generating  $C^{\ell+1}$  limits. In scalar subdivision, it is well known that a scheme generating  $C^\ell$  limit curves can be transformed to a new scheme producing  $C^{\ell+1}$  limit curves by multiplying the scheme's symbol with the *smoothing factor*  $\frac{\ell+1}{2}$ . First we extend this approach to VSSs, by manipulating symbols. The algorithms presented in this paper allow us to construct VSSs of arbitrarily high regularity from a convergent vector scheme. Furthermore, from a certain class of converging Hermite schemes of dimension 2, we are able to obtain new Hermite schemes of dimension 2 with regularity of any order.

**Keywords:** vector subdivision schemes; Hermite subdivision schemes; symbol of a subdivision scheme; smoothness; analysis of limit functions.

### 1. Introduction

Subdivision schemes are algorithms which iteratively refine discrete input data and produce smooth curves or surfaces in the limit. The regularity of the limit curve resp. surface is a topic of high interest.

In this paper we are concerned with the *stationary* and *univariate* case, i.e. with subdivision schemes using the same set of coefficients (called *mask*) in every refinement step and which have curves as limits. We study two types of such schemes: *vector* and *Hermite* subdivision schemes (HSSs).

The mostly studied schemes are scalar subdivision schemes with real-valued sequences as masks. These schemes are in fact a special case of vector subdivision, with matrix-valued sequences as masks, which refine sequences of vectors. For vector subdivision schemes (VSSs) many results concerning convergence and smoothness are available. An incomplete list of references for the analysis of scalar and VSSs is Cavaretta *et al.* (1991), Dyn *et al.* (1991), Dyn (1992), Micchelli & Sauer (1998), Dyn & Levin (2002), Sauer (2002) and Charina *et al.* (2005).

In Hermite subdivision the refined data are also a sequence of vectors interpreted as function and derivatives values. This results in level-dependent vector subdivision, where the convergence of a scheme already includes the regularity of the limit curve. Corresponding literature can be found in the studies by Dyn & Levin (1995, 1999), Dubuc & Merrien (2005), Han *et al.* (2005), Dubuc (2006), Guglielmi *et al.* (2011) and Merrien & Sauer (2012) and references therein. Note that here we consider

Hermite schemes of dimension 2 (function and first derivative values). To emphasize this, we denote them by Hermite(2). Also, we consider *inherently stationary* Hermite(2) schemes (Conti *et al.*, 2014), which means that the level-dependence arises only from the specific interpretation of the input data. Inherently nonstationary Hermite schemes are discussed, e.g. in the study by Conti *et al.* (2016).

The convergence and smoothness analysis of subdivision schemes is strongly connected to the existence of the *derived scheme* or in the Hermite case to the existence of the *Taylor scheme*. The derived scheme (the Taylor scheme) is obtained by an appropriate factorization of the symbols (Dyn & Levin, 2002; Charina *et al.*, 2005; Merrien & Sauer, 2012). In the scalar and vector case we have the following result: if the derived scheme produces  $C^\ell$  ( $\ell \geq 0$ ) limit curves, then the original scheme produces  $C^{\ell+1}$  limit curves, see Dyn & Levin (2002) and Charina *et al.* (2005). In the Hermite case, in addition to the assumption that the Taylor scheme is  $C^\ell$ , we also need that its limit functions have vanishing first component (Merrien & Sauer, 2012). These results are essential tools in our approach for obtaining schemes with increased smoothness.

We start from a scheme which is known to have a certain regularity and regard it as the derived scheme (the Taylor scheme) of a new, to be computed scheme. By the above result, the regularity of the new scheme is increased by 1. This idea comes from univariate scalar subdivision, where it is well known that a scheme with symbol  $\alpha^*(z)$  is the derived scheme of  $\beta^*(z) = \frac{1+z}{2}z^{-1}\alpha^*(z)$  (Dyn & Levin, 2002), and thus if  $S_\alpha$  generates  $C^\ell$  limits,  $S_\beta$  generates limits which are  $C^{\ell+1}$ .

It is possible to generalize this process to obtain vector (Hermite(2)) subdivision schemes of arbitrarily high smoothness from a convergent vector scheme (a Hermite(2) scheme, whose Taylor scheme is convergent with limit functions of vanishing first component). The presentation of such a general procedure is the main aim of this paper.

We would like to mention other approaches which increase the regularity of subdivision schemes: while the case of univariate scalar schemes is presented, e.g. in the study by Dyn & Levin (2002), the paper by Sauer (2003) generalizes such a smoothing procedure to the multivariate scalar setting. Although VSSs appear naturally in the analysis of smoothness of multivariate scalar schemes, yet the aim in the study by Sauer (2003) is to increase the smoothness of scalar schemes.

There are many approaches which increase the smoothness of some well known HSSs by 1. As shown in the study by Conti *et al.* (2014), the de Rham transform (Dubuc & Merrien, 2008) increases the regularity of some of the interpolatory Hermite schemes presented in the studies by Merrien (1992, 1999). Also Merrien & Sauer (2017) present examples of Hermite schemes with increased smoothness based on an approach which extends the dimension of the matrices of the mask and the dimension of the refined data. The recent paper by Jeong & Yoon (2017) defines a class of HSSs with tension parameters having high polynomial reproduction and smoothness. This class generalizes and unifies schemes from the studies by Merrien (1992), Han (2001) and Conti *et al.* (2014).

Compared to the approaches just mentioned, our paper presents the first general method, which can be applied to *any* convergent vector *or* Hermite(2) subdivision scheme. Our procedure works by algebraically manipulating symbols and generalizing the scalar smoothing factor  $\frac{z+1}{2}$ . Therefore, it contains, as a special case, the univariate scalar smoothing procedure (Dyn & Levin, 2002). Another benefit is its iterative nature, which allows us to construct schemes of arbitrarily high regularity from any given convergent scheme.

Although in the Hermite(2) case we have a possible increase of support length by 5 (see Corollary 5.15, Example 5.17 and Example 5.18), which is bigger than the increase of support in the above mentioned papers, this is the only drawback, and we believe that it is outweighed by the high generality of our method. In the vector case, however, the support increase is only by a maximum of 2 (see Corollary 4.3), independently of the size of the scheme.

Our paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we introduce the notation used throughout this text and recall some definitions concerning subdivision schemes. Section 3 presents the well known procedure for increasing the smoothness of univariate scalar subdivision schemes (Dyn & Levin, 2002). However, we introduce new notation, to emphasize the analogy to the procedures we presented in Sections 4 and 5 for vector and Hermite(2) schemes, respectively. We conclude by two examples, applying our procedure to an interpolatory Hermite(2) scheme of Merrien (1992) and to a Hermite(2) scheme of de Rham-type (Dubuc & Merrien, 2008), and obtain schemes with limit curves of regularity  $C^2$  and  $C^3$ , respectively.

## 2. Notation and background

In this section we introduce the notation which is used throughout this paper and recall some known facts about scalar, vector and HSSs.

Vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^p$  will be labeled by lowercase letters  $c$ . The standard basis is denoted by  $e_1, \dots, e_p$ . Sequences of elements in  $\mathbb{R}^p$  are denoted by boldface letters  $\mathbf{c} = \{c_i \in \mathbb{R}^p : i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ . The space of all such sequences is  $\ell(\mathbb{R}^p)$ .

We define a *subdivision operator*  $S_\alpha : \ell(\mathbb{R}^p) \rightarrow \ell(\mathbb{R}^p)$  with a scalar mask  $\alpha \in \ell(\mathbb{R})$  by

$$(S_\alpha \mathbf{c})_i = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \alpha_{i-2j} c_j, \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}, \mathbf{c} \in \ell(\mathbb{R}^p). \quad (2.1)$$

We study the case of finitely supported masks, with support contained in  $[-N, N]$ . In this case the sum in (2.1) is finite and the scheme is local.

We also consider matrix-valued masks. To distinguish them from the scalar case, we denote matrices in  $\mathbb{R}^{p \times p}$  by uppercase letters. Sequences of matrices are denoted by boldface letters  $\mathbf{A} = \{A_i \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p} : i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ .

We define a *vector subdivision operator*  $S_{\mathbf{A}} : \ell(\mathbb{R}^p) \rightarrow \ell(\mathbb{R}^p)$  with a finitely supported matrix mask  $\mathbf{A} \in \ell(\mathbb{R}^{p \times p})$  by

$$(S_{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{c})_i = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} A_{i-2j} c_j, \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}, \mathbf{c} \in \ell(\mathbb{R}^p). \quad (2.2)$$

We define three kinds of subdivision schemes:

### DEFINITION 2.1

1. A *scalar subdivision scheme* is the procedure of constructing  $\mathbf{c}^n$  ( $n \geq 1$ ) from input data  $\mathbf{c}^0 \in \ell(\mathbb{R}^p)$  by the rule  $\mathbf{c}^n = S_\alpha \mathbf{c}^{n-1}$ , where  $\alpha \in \ell(\mathbb{R})$  is a scalar mask.
2. A *VSS* is the procedure of constructing  $\mathbf{c}^n$  ( $n \geq 1$ ) from input data  $\mathbf{c}^0 \in \ell(\mathbb{R}^p)$  by the rule  $\mathbf{c}^n = S_{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{c}^{n-1}$ , where  $\mathbf{A}$  is a matrix-valued mask.

3. An HSS is the procedure of constructing  $\mathbf{c}^n$  ( $n \geq 1$ ) from  $\mathbf{c}^0 \in \ell(\mathbb{R}^p)$  by the rule  $D^n \mathbf{c}^n = S_A D^{n-1} \mathbf{c}^{n-1}$ , where  $A$  is a matrix-valued mask and  $D$  is the dilation matrix

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \frac{1}{2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

An HSS of dimension 2 is also denoted by HSS(2).

The difference between scalar and vector subdivision lies in the dimension of the mask. In scalar subdivision the components of  $\mathbf{c}$  are refined *independently* of each other. This is not the case in vector subdivision. Note also that scalar schemes are a special case of vector schemes with mask  $A_i = \alpha_i I_p$ , where  $I_p$  is the  $(p \times p)$  unit matrix. In Hermite subdivision, on the other hand, the components of  $\mathbf{c}$  are interpreted as function and derivatives values up to order  $p - 1$ . This is represented by the matrix  $D$ . In particular, Hermite subdivision is a level-dependent case of vector subdivision:  $\mathbf{c}^n = S_{\hat{A}_n} \mathbf{c}^{n-1}$  with  $\hat{A}_n = \{D^{-n} A_i D^{n-1} : i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ .

On the space  $\ell(\mathbb{R}^p)$  we define a norm by

$$\|\mathbf{c}\|_\infty = \sup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \|c_i\|,$$

where  $\|\cdot\|$  is a norm on  $\mathbb{R}^p$ . The Banach space of all bounded sequences is denoted by  $\ell^\infty(\mathbb{R}^p)$ . A subdivision operator  $S_\alpha$  with finitely supported mask, restricted to a map  $\ell^\infty(\mathbb{R}^p) \rightarrow \ell^\infty(\mathbb{R}^p)$  has an induced operator norm:

$$\|S_\alpha\|_\infty = \sup \{ \|S_\alpha \mathbf{c}\|_\infty : \mathbf{c} \in \ell^\infty(\mathbb{R}^p) \text{ and } \|\mathbf{c}\|_\infty = 1 \}.$$

This is also true for subdivision operators with matrix masks.

Next we define convergence of scalar, vector and Hermite(2) subdivision schemes. We start with scalar and vector schemes:

**DEFINITION 2.2** A scalar (vector) subdivision scheme associated with the mask  $\alpha$  ( $A$ ) is *convergent* in  $\ell^\infty(\mathbb{R}^p)$ , also called  $C^0$ , if for all input data  $\mathbf{c}^0 \in \ell^\infty(\mathbb{R}^p)$  there exists a function  $\Psi \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^p)$ , such that the sequences  $\mathbf{c}^n = S_\alpha^n \mathbf{c}^0$  ( $\mathbf{c}^n = S_A^n \mathbf{c}^0$ ) satisfy

$$\sup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \|c_i^n - \Psi\left(\frac{i}{2^n}\right)\| \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

and  $\Psi \neq 0$  for some  $\mathbf{c}^0 \in \ell^\infty(\mathbb{R}^p)$ . We say that the scheme is  $C^\ell$ , if in addition  $\Psi$  is  $\ell$ -times continuously differentiable for any initial data.

In Section 5 we consider HSSs which refine function and first derivative values. The case of point-tangent data is treated componentwise. With this approach it is sufficient to consider convergence for data in  $\ell(\mathbb{R}^2)$ . For the reason why we treat only function and first derivative values, and not higher derivatives, see the beginning of Section 5.

In order to distinguish between the convergence of VSSs and the convergence of HSSs, we use the notation introduced in the study by [Conti et al. \(2014\)](#):

**DEFINITION 2.3** An HSS(2) associated with the mask  $\mathbf{A}$  is said to be  $HC^\ell$  convergent with  $\ell \geq 1$ , if for any input data  $\mathbf{c}^0 \in \ell^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ , there exists a function  $\Psi = \begin{pmatrix} \Psi^0 \\ \Psi^1 \end{pmatrix}$  with  $\Psi^0 \in C^\ell(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$  and  $\Psi^1$  being the derivative of  $\Psi^0$ , such that the sequences  $\mathbf{c}^n = D^{-n} S_{\mathbf{A}}^n \mathbf{c}^0$ ,  $n \geq 1$ , satisfy

$$\sup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \|c_i^n - \Psi\left(\frac{i}{2^n}\right)\| \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

and  $\Psi \neq 0$  for some input data  $\mathbf{c}^0 \in \ell^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ .

Note that in contrast to the vector case, an HSS(2) is convergent only if the limit already possesses a certain degree of smoothness.

We conclude by recalling some facts about the generating function of a sequence  $\mathbf{c}$ , which is the formal Laurent series

$$\mathbf{c}^*(z) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} c_i z^i.$$

The generating function of a mask of a subdivision scheme is called the symbol of the scheme. We study the symbol of both scalar ( $\alpha$ ) and matrix ( $\mathbf{A}$ ) masks, defined by

$$\alpha^*(z) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \alpha_i z^i \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{A}^*(z) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathbf{A}_i z^i.$$

Due to the finite support assumption, symbols are Laurent polynomials. It is easy to see (e.g. in [Dyn & Levin, 2002](#)) that the following properties are satisfied:

**LEMMA 2.4** Let  $\mathbf{c}$  be a sequence and let  $\alpha$  be a scalar or a matrix mask. By  $\Delta$  we denote the forward-difference operator  $(\Delta \mathbf{c})_i = c_{i+1} - c_i$ . Then we have:

$$(\Delta \mathbf{c})^*(z) = (z^{-1} - 1) \mathbf{c}^*(z) \quad \text{and} \quad (S_\alpha \mathbf{c})^*(z) = \alpha^*(z) \mathbf{c}^*\left(\frac{z^2}{2}\right).$$

Furthermore, for finite sequences we have the equalities

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{c}^*(1) &= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} c_{2i} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} c_{2i+1} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{c}^*(-1) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} c_{2i} - \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} c_{2i+1}, \\ \mathbf{c}^{*'}(1) &= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} c_{2i}(2i) + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} c_{2i+1}(2i+1) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{c}^{*'}(-1) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} c_{2i+1}(2i+1) - \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} c_{2i}(2i). \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Increasing the smoothness of scalar subdivision schemes

In this section we recall a procedure increasing the smoothness of scalar subdivision schemes, which is realized by the smoothing factor  $\frac{z+1}{2}$ . The results of this section are taken from Section 4 in the study by [Dyn & Levin \(2002\)](#). We introduce notation in order to illustrate the analogy to the procedures we present in Section 4 for VSSs.

The condition  $\sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \alpha_{2i} = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \alpha_{2i+1} = 1$  on the mask  $\alpha$  is necessary for the convergence of  $S_\alpha$ . In this case  $\alpha^*(-1) = 0$ , implying that  $\alpha^*(z)$  has a factor  $(z+1)$  and there exists a mask  $\partial\alpha$  such that

$$\Delta S_\alpha = \frac{1}{2} S_{\partial\alpha} \Delta. \quad (3.1)$$

The scalar scheme associated with  $\partial\alpha$  is called the *derived scheme*. It is easy to see that

$$(\partial\alpha)^*(z) = 2z \frac{\alpha^*(z)}{z+1} \quad (3.2)$$

and that  $(\partial\alpha)^*$  is a Laurent polynomial. The convergence and smoothness analysis of a scalar subdivision scheme associated with  $\alpha$  depends on the properties of  $\partial\alpha$ :

**THEOREM 3.1** Let  $\alpha$  be a mask which satisfies  $\alpha^*(1) = 2$  and  $\alpha^*(-1) = 0$ .

1. The scalar scheme associated with  $\alpha$  is convergent if and only if the scalar scheme associated with  $\frac{1}{2}\partial\alpha$  is contractive, namely  $\left\| \left( \frac{1}{2} S_{\partial\alpha} \right)^L \right\|_\infty < 1$  for some  $L \in \mathbb{N}$ .
2. If the scalar scheme associated with  $\partial\alpha$  is  $C^\ell$  ( $\ell \geq 0$ ) then the scalar subdivision scheme associated with  $\alpha$  is  $C^{\ell+1}$ .

Theorem 3.1 allows us to define a procedure for increasing the smoothness of a scalar subdivision scheme: for a mask  $\alpha$ , define a new mask  $\mathcal{I}\alpha$  by  $(\mathcal{I}\alpha)^*(z) = \frac{(1+z)}{2} z^{-1} \alpha^*(z)$ . Then  $(\mathcal{I}\alpha)^*(-1) = 0$  and from equation (3.2) we get  $\partial(\mathcal{I}\alpha) = \alpha$ . (Note that if  $\partial\alpha$  exists, then also  $\mathcal{I}(\partial\alpha) = \alpha$ .)

**COROLLARY 3.2** Let  $\alpha$  be a mask associated with a  $C^\ell$  ( $\ell \geq 0$ ) scalar subdivision scheme. Then the mask  $\mathcal{I}\alpha$  gives rise to a  $C^{\ell+1}$  scheme.

Therefore, by a repeated application of  $\mathcal{I}$ , a scalar subdivision scheme which is at least convergent can be transformed to a new scheme of arbitrarily high regularity. We call  $\mathcal{I}$  a *smoothing operator* and  $\frac{z+1}{2}$  a *smoothing factor*. Note that the factor  $z^{-1}$  in  $\mathcal{I}$  is an index shift.

**EXAMPLE 3.3** (B-Spline schemes). The symbol of the scheme generating B-Spline curves of degree  $\ell \geq 1$  and smoothness  $C^{\ell-1}$  is

$$\alpha_\ell^*(z) = \left( \frac{z+1}{2} z^{-1} \right)^\ell (z+1).$$

Obviously  $\alpha_\ell^*(z) = \frac{(z+1)}{2} z^{-1} \alpha_{\ell-1}^*(z) = (\mathcal{I}\alpha_{\ell-1})^*(z)$ .

#### 4. Increasing the smoothness of VSSs

In this section we describe a procedure for increasing the smoothness of VSSs, which is similar to the scalar case. It is more involved since we consider masks consisting of matrix sequences.

##### 4.1 Convergence and smoothness analysis

First we present results concerning the convergence and smoothness of VSSs. Their proofs can be found in the studies by Cohen *et al.* (1996), Micchelli & Sauer (1998), Sauer (2002) and Charina *et al.* (2005).

For a mask  $\mathbf{A}$  of a VSS we define

$$A^0 = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} A_{2i}, \quad A^1 = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} A_{2i+1}. \quad (4.1)$$

Following Micchelli & Sauer (1998), let

$$\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}} = \left\{ v \in \mathbb{R}^p : A^0 v = v \text{ and } A^1 v = v \right\} \quad (4.2)$$

and  $k = \dim \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}}$ . *A priori*,  $0 \leq k \leq p$ . However, for a convergent VSS,  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}} \neq \{0\}$ , i.e.  $1 \leq k \leq p$ . Therefore, the existence of a common eigenvector of  $A^0$  and  $A^1$  w.r.t. the eigenvalue 1 is a necessary condition for convergence.

The next lemma reduces the convergence analysis to the case  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}} = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ .

LEMMA 4.1 Let  $S_{\mathbf{A}}$  be a  $C^\ell$  ( $\ell \geq 0$ ) convergent VSS. Given an invertible matrix  $R \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p}$ , define a new mask  $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$  by  $\hat{A}_i = R^{-1} A_i R$  for  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

1. The VSS associated with  $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$  is also  $C^\ell$ .
2. There exist invertible matrices such that  $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$  satisfies  $\mathcal{E}_{\hat{\mathbf{A}}} = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ , where  $k = \dim \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}}$ .

In the studies by Cohen *et al.* (1996) and Sauer (2002) the following generalization of the forward-difference operator  $\Delta$  is introduced:

$$\Delta_k = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta I_k & 0 \\ 0 & I_{p-k} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.3)$$

where  $I_k$  is the  $(k \times k)$  unit matrix. It is shown there that if

$$\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}} = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}, \quad (4.4)$$

then in analogy to equation (3.1), there exists a matrix mask  $\partial_k \mathbf{A}$  such that

$$\Delta_k S_{\mathbf{A}} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\partial_k \mathbf{A}} \Delta_k. \quad (4.5)$$

Algebraic conditions guaranteeing equation (4.5) are stated and proved in the next subsection.

We denote by  $\partial_k \mathbf{A}$  any mask satisfying equation (4.5). The vector scheme associated with  $\partial_k \mathbf{A}$  is called the *derived scheme* of  $\mathbf{A}$  with respect to  $\Delta_k$ . Furthermore, we have the following result concerning the convergence of  $S_{\mathbf{A}}$  in terms of  $S_{\partial_k \mathbf{A}}$ :

THEOREM 4.2 Let  $\mathbf{A}$  be a mask such that  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}} = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ . If  $\|(\frac{1}{2} S_{\partial_k \mathbf{A}})^L\| < 1$  for some  $L \in \mathbb{N}$  (that is,  $\frac{1}{2} S_{\partial_k \mathbf{A}}$  is contractive), then the vector scheme associated with  $\mathbf{A}$  is convergent.

In fact there is a stronger result in the studies by Charina *et al.* (2005) and Cohen *et al.* (1996), but we only need this special case. Two important results for the analysis of smoothness of VSSs are as follows:

**THEOREM 4.3** (Micchelli & Sauer, 1998) Let  $\mathbf{A}$  be a mask of a convergent VSS, such that  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}} = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$  for  $k \leq p$ , then

$$\dim \mathcal{E}_{\partial_k \mathbf{A}} = \dim \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}}. \quad (4.6)$$

**THEOREM 4.4** (Charina *et al.*, 2005) Let  $\mathbf{A}$  be a mask such that  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}} = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ . If the VSS associated with  $\partial_k \mathbf{A}$  is  $C^\ell$  for  $\ell \geq 0$ , then the VSS associated with  $\mathbf{A}$  is  $C^{\ell+1}$ .

**REMARK 4.5** In the last theorem we omitted the assumption that  $S_{\mathbf{A}}$  is convergent required in Charina *et al.* (2005). This is possible because if  $S_{\partial_k \mathbf{A}}$  is  $C^\ell$ , then  $\frac{1}{2}S_{\partial_k \mathbf{A}}$  is contractive implying that  $S_{\mathbf{A}}$  is convergent in view of Theorem 4.2.

A useful observation for our analysis is as follows:

**LEMMA 4.6** Let  $\mathbf{A}$  be a matrix mask. Then

$$\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}} = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^p : \mathbf{A}^*(1)v = 2v \text{ and } \mathbf{A}^*(-1)v = 0\}.$$

*Proof.* It follows immediately from equation (4.1) and the definition of a symbol that  $A^0 = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A}^*(1) + \mathbf{A}^*(-1))$  and  $A^1 = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A}^*(1) - \mathbf{A}^*(-1))$ . This, together with equation (4.2), implies the claim of the lemma.  $\square$

#### 4.2 Algebraic conditions

We would like to modify a given mask  $\mathbf{B}$  of a  $C^\ell$  VSS to obtain a new scheme  $S_{\mathbf{A}}$  which is  $C^{\ell+1}$ . The idea is to define  $\mathbf{A}$  such that  $\partial_k \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}$ , i.e. such that equation (4.5) is satisfied for some  $k$ . If we can prove that  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}} = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ , then by Theorem 4.4, the scheme  $S_{\mathbf{A}}$  is  $C^{\ell+1}$ . There are some immediate questions:

1. Under what conditions on a mask  $\mathbf{B}$  can we define a mask  $\mathbf{A}$  such that  $\partial_k \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}$ ?
2. How to choose  $k$ ?

In order to answer these questions, we have to study in more detail the mask of the derived scheme  $\partial_k \mathbf{A}$  and its relation to the mask  $\mathbf{A}$ .

**DEFINITION 4.7** For a mask  $\mathbf{A}$  of dimension  $p$ , i.e.  $A_i \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p}$  for  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ , and a fixed  $k \in \{1, \dots, p\}$ , we introduce the block notation

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{A}_{21} & \mathbf{A}_{22} \end{pmatrix},$$

with  $\mathbf{A}_{11}$  of size  $(k \times k)$ .

In the next lemma, we present algebraic conditions on a symbol  $\mathbf{A}^*(z)$  guaranteeing the existence of  $\partial_k \mathbf{A}$  for a fixed  $k \in \{1, \dots, p\}$ , and also show that if  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}} = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$  these conditions hold.

**LEMMA 4.8** Let  $\mathbf{A}$  be a mask of dimension  $p$ . With the notation of Definition 4.7 we have

1. If there exists  $k \in \{1, \dots, p\}$  such that  $\mathbf{A}_{11}^*(-1) = 0$ ,  $\mathbf{A}_{21}^*(-1) = 0$  and  $\mathbf{A}_{21}^*(1) = 0$ , then there exists a mask  $\partial_k \mathbf{A}$  satisfying equation (4.5).
2. If  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}} = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ , then  $\mathbf{A}^*(z)$  satisfies the conditions of (1).



*Proof.* Under the assumptions of (1), the matrix

$$2 \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11}^*(z)/(z^{-1}+1) & (z^{-1}-1)\mathbf{A}_{12}^*(z) \\ \mathbf{A}_{21}^*(z)/(z^{-2}-1) & \mathbf{A}_{22}^*(z) \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.7)$$

is a matrix Laurent polynomial. If we denote it by  $(\partial_k \mathbf{A})^*(z)$ , then the equation  $\Delta_k S_{\mathbf{A}} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\partial_k \mathbf{A}} \Delta_k$  is satisfied. Indeed, if we write this last equation in terms of symbols, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} (z^{-1}-1)I_k & 0 \\ 0 & I_{p-k} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11}^*(z) & \mathbf{A}_{12}^*(z) \\ \mathbf{A}_{21}^*(z) & \mathbf{A}_{22}^*(z) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11}^*(z)/(z^{-1}+1) & (z^{-1}-1)\mathbf{A}_{12}^*(z) \\ \mathbf{A}_{21}^*(z)/(z^{-2}-1) & \mathbf{A}_{22}^*(z) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (z^{-2}-1)I_k & 0 \\ 0 & I_{p-k} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

It is easy to verify the validity of equation (4.8).

In order to prove (2), we deduce from Lemma 4.6 that  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}} = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$  implies the properties of  $\mathbf{A}$  required in (1).  $\square$

In the proof of the validity of our smoothing procedure for VSSs and HSS(2)s, we work with the algebraic conditions (1) in Lemma 4.6 rather than with assumption (4.4). The reason is that the algebraic conditions can be checked and handled more easily.

In order to define a procedure for increasing the smoothness of VSSs, we start by answering question (1):

**LEMMA 4.9** Let  $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}$  be masks of dimension  $p$  and let  $k \in \{1, \dots, p\}$ . With the notation of Definition 4.7, if  $\mathbf{B}_{12}^*(1) = 0$ , then there exists a mask  $\mathcal{I}_k \mathbf{B}$  satisfying

$$\Delta_k S_{\mathcal{I}_k \mathbf{B}} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\mathbf{B}} \Delta_k, \quad (4.9)$$

where  $\Delta_k$  is defined in equation (4.3).

*Proof.* Defining

$$(\mathcal{I}_k \mathbf{B})^*(z) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} (z^{-1}+1)\mathbf{B}_{11}^*(z) & \mathbf{B}_{12}^*(z)/(z^{-1}-1) \\ (z^{-2}-1)\mathbf{B}_{21}^*(z) & \mathbf{B}_{22}^*(z) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.10)$$

we note that under the condition  $\mathbf{B}_{12}^*(1) = 0$ , the above matrix is a matrix Laurent polynomial. It is easy to verify that the matrix  $(\mathcal{I}_k \mathbf{B})^*(z)$  in equation (4.10) satisfies equation (4.9).  $\square$

**REMARK 4.10** If  $k = p$  in Lemma 4.9 then  $(\mathcal{I}_p \mathbf{B})^*(z) = \frac{z^{-1}+1}{2} \mathbf{B}^*(z)$ , where  $\frac{z^{-1}+1}{2}$  is the smoothing factor in the scalar case.

In Lemmas 4.6 and 4.9 we constructed two operators  $\partial_k$  and  $\mathcal{I}_k$  operating on masks, which (under some conditions) are inverse to each other. Denote by  $\ell_a^k$  the set of all masks satisfying the conditions (1) of Lemma 4.6 and by  $\ell_b^k$  the set of all masks satisfying the condition of Lemma 4.9. Then it is easy

to show that

$$\partial_k : \ell_a^k \rightarrow \ell_b^k \quad \mathcal{I}_k : \ell_b^k \rightarrow \ell_a^k \quad (4.11)$$

and that

$$\partial_k(\mathcal{I}_k \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{I}_k(\partial_k \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{A}. \quad (4.12)$$

This shows that the condition of Lemma 4.9 on a mask  $\mathbf{B}$  allows to define a mask  $\mathbf{A} = \mathcal{I}_k \mathbf{B}$  such that  $\partial_k \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}$ . This answers question (1). Still we need to deal with question (2).

**REMARK 4.11** It follows from Lemmas 4.6 and 4.9 that the existence of  $\partial_k \mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathcal{I}_k \mathbf{B}$  depends only on algebraic conditions. Yet this is not sufficient to define a procedure for changing the mask of a VSS in order to get a mask associated with a smoother VSS. Even if  $\mathcal{I}_k \mathbf{B}$  exists for some  $k$ , the application of Theorem 4.4, in view of Lemma 4.7, to  $\mathbf{A} = \mathcal{I}_k \mathbf{B}$  is based on the dimension of  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}}$  which is not necessarily  $k$ . But if  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}} = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ , we can conclude from Theorem 4.4 that  $S_{\mathbf{A}}$  has smoothness increased by 1 compared to the smoothness of  $S_{\mathbf{B}}$ .

In the next section we show that if for  $\mathbf{B}$  associated with a converging VSS  $\dim \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}} = k$ , then there exists a canonical transformation  $\bar{R}$  such that  $\bar{\mathbf{B}} = \bar{R}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \bar{R}$  satisfies the algebraic conditions of Lemma 4.9 and  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{I}_k \mathbf{B}} = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ . Therefore by Theorem 4.4, if  $S_{\mathbf{B}}$  is  $C^\ell$ , then  $S_{\mathcal{I}_k \bar{\mathbf{B}}}$  is  $C^{\ell+1}$ .

#### 4.3 The canonical transformations to the standard basis

Let  $\mathbf{B}$  be a mask of a convergent VSS  $S_{\mathbf{B}}$ . Denote by  $k = \dim \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}}$ . We define a new mask  $\bar{\mathbf{B}}$  such that

$$\mathcal{E}_{\bar{\mathbf{B}}} = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}, \quad \bar{\mathbf{B}} \in \ell_b^k \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{I}_k \bar{\mathbf{B}}} = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}. \quad (4.13)$$

This is achieved by considering the matrix  $M_{\mathbf{B}} = \frac{1}{2} (B^0 + B^1)$ . First we state a result of importance to our analysis, which follows from Theorem 2.2 in the study by Cohen *et al.* (1996) and from its proof.

**THEOREM 4.12** Let  $\mathbf{B}$  be a mask of a convergent VSS. A basis of  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}}$  is also a basis of the eigenspace of  $M_{\mathbf{B}} = \frac{1}{2} (B^0 + B^1)$  corresponding to the eigenvalue 1. Moreover  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_{\mathbf{B}}^n$  exists.

A direct consequence of the last theorem, concluded from the existence of  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_{\mathbf{B}}^n$ , is as follows:

**COROLLARY 4.13** Let  $\mathbf{B}$  be a mask associated with a converging VSS. Then the algebraic multiplicity of the eigenvalue 1 of  $M_{\mathbf{B}}$  equals its geometric multiplicity, and all its other eigenvalues have modulus less than 1.

In particular, since  $M_{\mathbf{B}} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{B}^*(1)$ , Theorem 4.12 implies that if  $S_{\mathbf{B}}$  is a convergent VSS, then  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}}$  is the eigenspace of  $B^*(1)$  w.r.t. to the eigenvalue 2.

We proceed to define from a mask  $\mathbf{B}$  associated with a convergent VSS, a new mask  $\bar{\mathbf{B}}$  satisfying equation (4.13).

Let  $\mathbf{B}$  be a mask associated with a convergent VSS and let  $\mathcal{V} = \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$  be a basis of  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}}$  (and therefore also a basis of the eigenspace w.r.t. 1 of  $M_{\mathbf{B}}$ ). We define a real matrix

$$\bar{R} = [v_1, \dots, v_k | Q], \quad (4.14)$$

where the columns of  $Q$  span the invariant space of  $M_{\mathbf{B}}$  corresponding to the eigenvalues different from 1 of  $M_{\mathbf{B}}$ .  $Q$  completes  $\mathcal{V}$  to a basis of  $\mathbb{R}^p$  and  $\bar{R}$  is an invertible matrix. We call  $\bar{R}$  defined by equation (4.14) a canonical transformation. There are many canonical transformations, since  $Q$  is not unique. Any canonical transformation  $\bar{R}$  can be used to increase the smoothness of a vector scheme (see also Remark 4.5). Define a modified mask  $\bar{\mathbf{B}}$  by

$$\bar{B}_i = \bar{R}^{-1} B_i \bar{R}, \quad \text{for } i \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (4.15)$$

Then by equation (4.14) and Theorem 4.12 we have that  $\mathcal{E}_{\bar{\mathbf{B}}} = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ . This proves the first claim in equation (4.13). Also by Lemma 4.1,  $S_{\bar{\mathbf{B}}}$  is convergent and has the same smoothness as  $S_{\mathbf{B}}$ .

Furthermore, by equation (4.14),

$$M_{\bar{\mathbf{B}}} = \frac{1}{2} (\bar{B}^0 + \bar{B}^1) = \bar{R}^{-1} M_{\mathbf{B}} \bar{R} = \begin{pmatrix} I_k & 0 \\ 0 & J \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.16)$$

is the Jordan form of  $M_{\mathbf{B}}$ . By Corollary 4.1,  $J$  has eigenvalues with modulus less than 1. Transformations  $\bar{R}$  which result in representations of  $M_{\mathbf{B}}$  similar to the one in equation (4.16) have already been considered in the studies by e.g. Cohen *et al.* (1996) and Sauer (2002). The special structure of  $M_{\bar{\mathbf{B}}}$  is the key to our smoothing procedure. The next theorem follows from equation (4.16) and proves the remaining claims of equation (4.13).

**THEOREM 4.14** Let  $S_{\mathbf{B}}$  be a convergent VSS and let  $k = \dim \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}}$ . Define  $\bar{\mathbf{B}}$  by equation (4.15) with  $\bar{R}$  a canonical transformation. Then  $\bar{\mathbf{B}}$  has the following properties:

1.  $\bar{\mathbf{B}} \in \ell_b^k$ ,
2.  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{I}_k \bar{\mathbf{B}}} = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ .

*Proof.* We start by proving (1). Since

$$\bar{\mathbf{B}}^*(1) = \bar{B}^0 + \bar{B}^1 = 2M_{\bar{\mathbf{B}}} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} I_k & 0 \\ 0 & J \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.17)$$

it follows that  $\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{12}^*(1) = 0$ . Thus by Lemma 4.9,  $\bar{\mathbf{B}} \in \ell_b^k$  and therefore  $\mathcal{I}_k \bar{\mathbf{B}}$  exists.

In order to prove (2), we use Lemma 4.6 and show that  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{I}_k \bar{\mathbf{B}}} = \left\{ v \in \mathbb{R}^p : (\mathcal{I}_k \bar{\mathbf{B}})^*(1)v = 2v \text{ and } (\mathcal{I}_k \bar{\mathbf{B}})^*(-1)v = 0 \right\}$  is spanned by  $e_1, \dots, e_k$ . Indeed by equation (4.17) it follows that  $\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{11}^*(1) = 2I_k$  and  $\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{22}^*(1) = 2J$ . Since by equation (4.17)  $\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{12}^*(1) = 0$ , there exists a symbol  $\mathbf{C}^*(z)$  such that  $\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{12}^*(z) = (z^{-1} - 1)\mathbf{C}^*(z)$ , and therefore equation (4.10) implies the block form:

$$(\mathcal{I}_k \bar{\mathbf{B}})^*(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2I_k & \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{C}^*(1) \\ 0 & J \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\mathcal{I}_k \bar{\mathbf{B}})^*(-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{C}^*(-1) \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{22}^*(-1) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.18)$$

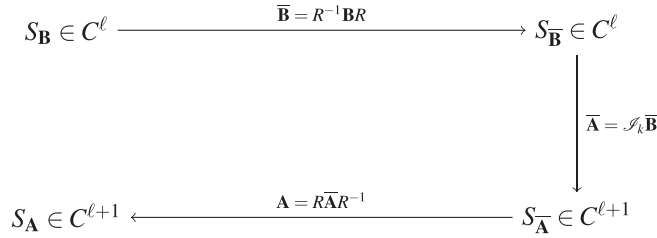


FIG. 1. A schematic representation of Procedure 4.16.

Equation (4.18), in view of Lemma 4.6, implies that  $\text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\} = \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{I}_k \bar{\mathbf{B}}}$ , since the eigenspace of  $(\mathcal{I}_k \bar{\mathbf{B}})^*$  (1) w.r.t. the eigenvalue 2 is exactly  $\text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$  (the matrix  $J$  only contributes eigenvalues with modulus less than 1), and these vectors are in the kernel of  $(\mathcal{I}_k \bar{\mathbf{B}})^*$   $(-1)$ .  $\square$

Summarizing the above results, we arrive at the following:

**COROLLARY 4.15** Let  $\mathbf{B}$  be a mask of a convergent VSS, let  $k = \dim \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}}$  and let  $\bar{\mathbf{B}}$  be as in Theorem 4.14. Then  $\mathcal{I}_k \bar{\mathbf{B}}$  exists and

$$\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{I}_k \bar{\mathbf{B}}} = \mathcal{E}_{\bar{\mathbf{B}}} = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}.$$

#### 4.4 A procedure for increasing the smoothness

Theorem 4.14 allows us to define the following procedure which generates VSSs of higher smoothness from given convergent VSSs:

**PROCEDURE 4.16** The input data is a mask  $\mathbf{B}$  associated with a  $C^\ell$  VSS,  $\ell \geq 0$ , and the output is a mask  $\mathbf{A}$  associated with a  $C^{\ell+1}$  VSS.

1. Choose a basis  $\mathcal{V}$  of  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}}$  and define  $\bar{R}$ , a canonical transformation, as in equation (4.14).
2. Define  $\bar{\mathbf{B}} = \bar{R}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\bar{R}$ .
3. Define  $k = \dim(\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}})$ .
4. Define  $\bar{\mathbf{A}} = \mathcal{I}_k \bar{\mathbf{B}}$  as in equation (4.10).
5. Define  $\mathbf{A} = \bar{R}\bar{\mathbf{A}}\bar{R}^{-1}$ .

A schematic representation of Procedure 4.16 is given in Fig. 1.

**REMARK 4.17** Step 5 in Procedure 4.16 is not essential. The scheme  $S_{\bar{\mathbf{A}}}$  is already  $C^{\ell+1}$ . Step 5 guarantees that  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}} = \mathcal{E}_{\bar{\mathbf{B}}}$ . In both cases to apply another smoothing procedure to get a  $C^{\ell+2}$  VSS, a new canonical transformation has to be applied.

**REMARK 4.18** Procedure 4.16 depends on the choice of a canonical transformation  $\bar{R}$ , which is built from a basis of  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}}$  and a matrix  $Q$  as in equation (4.14). Every choice of a canonical transformation gives rise to a different vector scheme. Our smoothing procedure is ‘independent’ of this choice in the sense that every  $\bar{R}$  increases the smoothness by one.

In the notation of Procedure 4.16, we define the smoothing operator  $\mathcal{I}_k$  applied to a mask  $\mathbf{B}$  of a convergent VSS as

$$\mathcal{I}_k \mathbf{B} = \bar{R} \left( \mathcal{I}_k \bar{\mathbf{B}} \right) \bar{R}^{-1}. \quad (4.19)$$

This is a generalization of the smoothing operator in the case of scalar subdivision schemes.

An important property of Procedure 4.16, which is easily seen from equation (4.10), is as follows:

**COROLLARY 4.19** Assume that  $\mathbf{B}$  and  $\mathbf{A}$  are masks as in Procedure 4.16. If the support of  $\mathbf{B}$  is contained in  $[-N_1, N_2]$  with  $N_1, N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ , then the support of  $\mathbf{A}$  is contained in  $[-N_1 - 2, N_2]$ .

Therefore Procedure 4.16 increases the support length by at most 2, independently of the dimension of the mask. Recall that in the scalar case the support size is increased by 1.

An interesting observation follows from Procedure 4.16, equations (4.17) and (4.18),

**COROLLARY 4.20** Assume that  $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}$  are masks as in Procedure 4.16. Then  $\mathbf{A}^*(1)$  and  $\mathbf{B}^*(1)$  share the eigenvalue 2 and the corresponding eigenspace. To each eigenvalue  $\lambda \neq 2$  of  $\mathbf{B}^*(1)$  there is an eigenvalue  $\frac{1}{2}\lambda$  of  $\mathbf{A}^*(1)$ .

Note that a similar result to that in Corollary 4.20 is in general not true for  $\mathbf{B}^*(-1)$  and  $\mathbf{A}^*(-1)$ . However, Example 4.21 shows that this can well be the case.

**EXAMPLE 4.21** (Double-knot cubic spline subdivision) We consider the VSS with symbol

$$\mathbf{B}^*(z) = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 2 + 6z + z^2 & 2z + 5z^2 \\ 5 + 2z & 1 + 6z + 2z^2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.20)$$

It is known that this scheme produces  $C^1$  limit curves (see e.g. Dyn & Levin, 2002). We apply Procedure 4.16 to  $\mathbf{B}$  to obtain a VSS  $S_{\mathbf{A}}$  of regularity  $C^2$ :

1. First we find a basis of  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}}$  in order to compute a canonical transformation  $\bar{R}$ . The matrices  $\mathbf{B}^*(1)$  and  $\mathbf{B}^*(-1)$  are given by

$$\mathbf{B}^*(1) = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 7 \\ 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B}^*(-1) = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

and have the following eigenvalues and eigenvectors

$$\text{For } \mathbf{B}^*(1): \quad \text{eigenvalues : } 2, \frac{1}{4}, \quad \text{eigenvectors: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ resp.} \quad (4.21)$$

$$\text{For } \mathbf{B}^*(-1): \quad \text{eigenvalues : } 0, -\frac{3}{4}, \quad \text{eigenvectors: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ resp.}$$

Therefore  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}}$  is spanned by  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ . The transformation  $\bar{R}$  is determined by the eigenvectors of  $\mathbf{B}^*(1)$ :

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2. We continue by computing  $\bar{\mathbf{B}} = \bar{R}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \bar{R}$  from the symbol of  $\mathbf{B}$  in equation (4.20), and get

$$\bar{\mathbf{B}}^*(z) = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 4(1+z)^2 & 3(z^2-1) \\ -2(z^2-1) & -1+4z-z^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

3. From Step 1 we see that  $k = \dim \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}} = 1$ .  
 4. We compute  $\bar{\mathbf{A}} = \mathcal{I}_1 \bar{\mathbf{B}}$  by computing its symbol.

$$\bar{\mathbf{A}}^*(z) = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 4z^{-1}(1+z)^3 & -3z^{-1}(z+1) \\ 2z^{-2}(z^2-1)^2 & -1+4z-z^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

5. In this step we transform back to the original basis  $\mathbf{A} = \bar{R} \bar{\mathbf{A}} \bar{R}^{-1}$ , by deriving  $\mathbf{A}^*(z)$ .

$$\mathbf{A}^*(z) = \frac{1}{32} z^{-2} \begin{pmatrix} z^4 + 16z^3 + 18z^2 + 7z - 2 & 3z^4 + 8z^3 + 14z^2 + z - 2 \\ 7z^4 + 8z^3 + 12z^2 + 7z + 2 & 5z^4 + 16z^3 + 4z^2 + z + 2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.22)$$

It follows from the analysis preceeding Procedure 4.16 that  $S_{\mathbf{A}}$  is  $C^2$ .

To verify Remark 4.17 we show that  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}}$  has the same basis as  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}}$ . We compute

$$\mathbf{A}^*(1) = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 6 \\ 9 & 7 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{A}^*(-1) = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

and their eigenvalues and eigenvectors:

$$\text{For } \mathbf{A}^*(1): \quad \text{eigenvalues : } 2, \frac{1}{8}, \quad \text{eigenvectors: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ resp.} \quad (4.23)$$

$$\text{For } \mathbf{A}^*(-1): \quad \text{eigenvalues : } 0, -\frac{3}{8}, \quad \text{eigenvectors: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ resp.}$$

Therefore by (4.21), (4.23) and Lemma 4.6,  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{A}}$  and  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}}$  are spanned by  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

Note that the eigenvectors corresponding to the eigenvalues which have modulus less than 1, of  $M_{\mathbf{A}}$  and  $M_{\mathbf{B}}$  are different. Thus in order to generate a  $C^3$  scheme from  $S_{\mathbf{A}}$ , a new canonical transformation has to be computed.

Also, comparing the eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{A}^*(1)$  and  $\mathbf{B}^*(1)$  we see that Corollary 4.20 is satisfied. In fact in this example, also the eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{A}^*(-1)$  and  $\mathbf{B}^*(-1)$  have the same property.

It is easy to see from equation (4.22) that the support of the mask  $\mathbf{A}$  is 4, and from equation (4.20) that the support of  $\mathbf{B}$  is 2, in accordance with Corollary 4.19.

## 5. Increasing the smoothness of Hermite(2) subdivision schemes

In this section we describe a procedure for increasing the smoothness of HSSs refining function and first derivative values, based on the procedure for the vector case described in Section 4. We consider HSSs which operate on data  $\mathbf{c} \in \ell(\mathbb{R}^2)$ , using the notation of Section 2.

The reason why we only consider function and first derivative values (and not higher derivatives), i.e.  $p = 2$ , is due to the algebraic conditions described in Section 5.1, on which our method is based. While it is rather easy to derive the algebraic conditions equivalent to the spectral condition (Lemma 5.1) in the case  $p = 2$ , we believe that the derivation of such conditions for general  $p$  and the resulting Taylor conditions analogous to Definition 5.3 requires a paper on its own. If such conditions were available, however, we are confident that our method can be extended to the case of general  $p$ .

### 5.1 Algebraic conditions

As in the vector case, HSS(2)s use matrix-valued masks  $\mathbf{A} = \{A_i \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} : i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  and subdivision operators  $S_{\mathbf{A}}$  as defined in equation (2.2). The input data  $\mathbf{c}^0 \in \ell(\mathbb{R}^2)$  are refined via  $D^n \mathbf{c}^n = S_{\mathbf{A}}^n \mathbf{c}^0$ , where  $D$  is the dilation matrix

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

An HSS(2) is called *interpolatory* if its mask  $\mathbf{A}$  satisfies  $A_0 = D$  and  $A_{2i} = 0$  for all  $i \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ .

We always assume that an HSS(2) satisfies the *spectral condition* (Dubuc & Merrien, 2009). This condition requires that there is  $\varphi \in \mathbb{R}$  such that both the constant sequence  $\mathbf{k} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : i \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$  and the linear sequence  $\boldsymbol{\ell} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} i + \varphi \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : i \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$  obey the rule

$$S_{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{k}, \quad S_{\mathbf{A}} \boldsymbol{\ell} = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\ell}. \quad (5.1)$$

The spectral condition is crucial for the convergence and smoothness analysis of linear HSS(2)s. If the HSS(2) is interpolatory we can choose  $\varphi = 0$ .

We now characterize the spectral condition in terms of the symbol of the mask  $\mathbf{A}$ . We introduce the notation

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (5.2)$$

where  $\alpha_{ij} \in \ell(\mathbb{R})$  for  $i, j \in \{1, 2\}$ . It is easy to verify that the spectral condition in equation (5.1) is equivalent to the algebraic conditions in the next lemma.

**LEMMA 5.1** A mask  $\mathbf{A}$  satisfies the spectral condition given by equation (5.1) with  $\varphi \in \mathbb{R}$  if and only if its symbol  $\mathbf{A}^*(z)$  satisfies

1.  $\alpha_{11}^*(1) = 2, \alpha_{11}^*(-1) = 0.$
2.  $\alpha_{21}^*(1) = 0, \alpha_{21}^*(-1) = 0.$
3.  $\alpha_{11}^{*'}(1) - 2\alpha_{12}^*(1) = 2\varphi, \alpha_{11}^{*'}(-1) + 2\alpha_{12}^*(-1) = 0.$
4.  $\alpha_{21}^{*'}(1) - 2\alpha_{22}^*(1) = -2, \alpha_{21}^{*'}(-1) + 2\alpha_{22}^*(-1) = 0.$

Parts (1) and (2) relate to the reproduction of constants, whereas parts (3) and (4) are related to the reproduction of linear functions.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
S_{\mathbf{A}} \in HC^\ell & \xrightarrow{\partial_t} & S_{\partial_t \mathbf{A}} \in C^{\ell-1} \\
& & \downarrow \mathcal{I}_k \\
S_{\mathbf{C}} \in HC^{\ell+1} & \xleftarrow{?} & S_{\mathcal{I}_k \partial_t \mathbf{A}} \in C^\ell
\end{array}$$

FIG. 2. A schematic representation of the idea for smoothing HSS(2)s.

Next we cite results on  $HC^\ell$  smoothness of HSS(2). Consider the *Taylor operator*  $T$ , first introduced in the study by Merrien & Sauer (2012):

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The Taylor operator is a natural analogue of the operator  $\Delta_k$  for VSSs and the forward difference operator  $\Delta$  in scalar subdivision. We have the following result analogous to equation (4.5):

LEMMA 5.2 (Merrien & Sauer, 2012) If the HSS(2) associated with a mask  $\mathbf{A}$  satisfies the spectral condition of equation (5.1), then there exists a matrix mask of dimension 2,  $\partial_t \mathbf{A}$ , such that

$$TS_{\mathbf{A}} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\partial_t \mathbf{A}} T. \quad (5.3)$$

The mask  $\partial_t \mathbf{A}$  determines a VSS called the *Taylor scheme* associated with  $\mathbf{A}$ .

## 5.2 Properties of the Taylor scheme

In order to increase the smoothness of an HSS(2), the obvious idea is to pass to its Taylor scheme defined in equation (5.3), increase the smoothness of this VSS by Procedure 4.16 and then use the resulting VSS as the Taylor scheme of a new HSS(2). The first question which arises in this process is if the last step is always possible, i.e. if the smoothing operator  $\mathcal{I}_k$  of equation (4.19) maps Taylor schemes to Taylor schemes. To answer this question depicted in Fig. 2, we state algebraic conditions on a mask  $\mathbf{B}$  of a VSS guaranteeing that  $S_{\mathbf{B}}$  is a Taylor scheme.

DEFINITION 5.3 The algebraic conditions on a mask  $\mathbf{B}$ ,

1.  $\beta_{12}^*(1) = 0, \beta_{12}^*(-1) = 0,$
2.  $\beta_{22}^*(1) = 2, \beta_{22}^*(-1) = 0,$
3.  $\beta_{11}^*(1) + \beta_{21}^*(1) = 2,$

are called *Taylor conditions*. (Here we use the notation of equation (5.2).)

We prove in Lemma 5.5 that the mask  $\partial_t \mathbf{A}$  obtained via equation (5.3) satisfies the Taylor conditions. This justifies the name *Taylor conditions*.

REMARK 5.4 It is easy to verify that conditions (1) and (2) of Definition 5.3 are equivalent to  $e_2 \in \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}}$ .



The next lemmas are concerned with the connection between masks satisfying the spectral condition of equation (5.1) and masks satisfying the Taylor conditions of Definition 5.3.

**LEMMA 5.5** Let  $\mathbf{A}$  be a mask satisfying the spectral condition. Then we can define a mask  $\partial_t \mathbf{A}$  such that equation (5.3) is satisfied, and  $\partial_t \mathbf{A}$  satisfies the Taylor conditions.

Note that the existence of  $\partial_t \mathbf{A}$  in Lemma 5.5 is a result of the study by Merrien & Sauer (2012) (see Lemma 5.2). We prove it here because its proof is used in our analysis.

*Proof.* By solving equation (5.3) in terms of symbols for  $\partial_t \mathbf{A}$ , it is easy to see that

$$(\partial_t \mathbf{A})_{11}^*(z) = 2 \left( \frac{\alpha_{11}^*(z)}{z^{-1} + 1} - \frac{\alpha_{21}^*(z)}{z^{-2} - 1} \right), \quad (5.4)$$

$$(\partial_t \mathbf{A})_{12}^*(z) = 2 \left( (z^{-1} - 1) \alpha_{12}^*(z) - \alpha_{22}^*(z) + \frac{\alpha_{11}^*(z)}{z^{-1} + 1} - \frac{\alpha_{21}^*(z)}{z^{-2} - 1} \right), \quad (5.5)$$

$$(\partial_t \mathbf{A})_{21}^*(z) = 2 \frac{\alpha_{21}^*(z)}{z^{-2} - 1}, \quad (5.6)$$

$$(\partial_t \mathbf{A})_{22}^*(z) = 2 \left( \alpha_{22}^*(z) + \frac{\alpha_{21}^*(z)}{z^{-2} - 1} \right). \quad (5.7)$$

By the algebraic conditions of Lemma 5.1,  $(\partial_t \mathbf{A})^*(z)$  defined by equations (5.4–5.7) is a Laurent polynomial. Note that we only need the first two conditions of Lemma 5.1 equivalent to the reproduction of constants to define  $\partial_t \mathbf{A}$ .

We now show that  $\partial_t \mathbf{A}$  satisfies the Taylor conditions. Multiplying equation (5.5) with the factor  $(z^{-2} - 1)$ , differentiating with respect to  $z$ , substituting  $z = 1$  and  $z = -1$ , and applying Lemma 5.1, we obtain:

$$(\partial_t \mathbf{A})_{12}^*(1) = -2\alpha_{22}^*(1) + \alpha_{11}^*(1) + \alpha_{21}'(1) = 0,$$

$$(\partial_t \mathbf{A})_{12}^*(-1) = -4\alpha_{12}^*(-1) - 2\alpha_{22}^*(-1) - 2\alpha_{11}'(-1) - \alpha_{11}^*(-1) - \alpha_{21}'(-1) = 0.$$

This proves that part (1) of Definition 5.3 is satisfied.

Applying the same procedure to equation (5.7), we obtain

$$(\partial_t \mathbf{A})_{22}^*(1) = 2\alpha_{22}^*(1) - \alpha_{21}'(1) = 2,$$

$$(\partial_t \mathbf{A})_{22}^*(-1) = 2\alpha_{22}^*(-1) + \alpha_{21}'(-1) = 0.$$

This concludes part (2) of Definition 5.3. Similarly equations (5.4) and (5.6) imply

$$(\partial_t \mathbf{A})_{11}^*(1) + (\partial_t \mathbf{A})_{21}^*(1) = (2 + \alpha_{21}'(1)) - \alpha_{21}'(1) = 2,$$

which proves (3) of Definition 5.3. □

LEMMA 5.6 Let  $\mathbf{B}$  be a mask satisfying the Taylor conditions. Then we can define a mask  $\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B}$  such that

$$TS_{\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B}} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\mathbf{B}} T$$

is satisfied, and  $\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B}$  satisfies the spectral condition.

*Proof.* Suppose that  $\mathbf{B}$  satisfies the Taylor conditions. We define a mask  $\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B}$  satisfying the equation  $TS_{\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B}} = \frac{1}{2} S_{\mathbf{B}} T$  by writing it in terms of symbols. This yields the symbol

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B})_{11}^* (z) &= \frac{1}{2} (z^{-1} + 1) (\beta_{11}^* (z) + \beta_{21}^* (z)), \\ (\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B})_{12}^* (z) &= \frac{1}{2} (\beta_{12}^* (z) - \beta_{11}^* (z) - \beta_{21}^* (z) + \beta_{22}^* (z)) / (z^{-1} - 1), \\ (\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B})_{21}^* (z) &= \frac{1}{2} \beta_{21}^* (z) (z^{-2} - 1), \\ (\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B})_{22}^* (z) &= \frac{1}{2} (\beta_{22}^* (z) - \beta_{21}^* (z)). \end{aligned} \quad (5.8)$$

It follows from the Taylor conditions that  $(\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B})^* (z)$  is a Laurent polynomial, and thus well defined.

We continue by showing that  $\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B}$  satisfies the spectral condition. It is immediately clear from the definition of  $\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B}$  that (1) and (2) of Lemma 5.1 are satisfied. Furthermore, it is easy to see that

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B})_{21}^{*'} (1) - 2 (\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B})_{22}^* (1) &= -\beta_{21}^* (1) - \beta_{22}^* (1) + \beta_{21}^* (1) = -2, \\ (\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B})_{21}^{*'} (-1) + 2 (\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B})_{22}^* (-1) &= \beta_{21}^* (1) + \beta_{22}^* (-1) - \beta_{21}^* (-1) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

which proves (4) of Lemma 5.1.

From the definition of  $\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B}$  we see that

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B})_{11}^{*'} (-1) + 2 (\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B})_{12}^* (-1) &= -\frac{1}{2} (\beta_{11}^* (-1) + \beta_{21}^* (-1)) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} (\beta_{12}^* (-1) - \beta_{11}^* (-1) - \beta_{21}^* (-1) + \beta_{22}^* (-1)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, by multiplying equation (5.8) with the factor  $(z^{-1} - 1)$ , differentiating this equation with respect to  $z$ , substituting  $z = 1$  and using the Taylor conditions, we obtain

$$(\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B})_{12}^* (1) = -\frac{1}{2} (\beta_{12}^{*'} (1) - \beta_{11}^{*'} (1) + \beta_{22}^{*'} (1) - \beta_{21}^{*'} (1)).$$

This implies

$$(\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B})_{11}^{*'} (1) - 2 (\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B})_{12}^* (1) = 2\varphi,$$

where  $\varphi$  is defined by  $\varphi = \frac{1}{2} (\beta_{12}^{*'} (1) + \beta_{22}^{*'} (1) - 1)$ . This proves property (3) of Lemma 5.1, concluding the proof of the lemma.  $\square$

In Lemma 5.5 and Lemma 5.6 we defined two operators  $\partial_t$  and  $\mathcal{I}_t$  which are inverse to each other. Denote by  $\ell_s$  be the set of all masks satisfying the spectral condition of equation (5.1) and by  $\ell_t$  the set

of all masks satisfying the Taylor conditions of Definition 5.3. Then

$$\partial_t : \ell_s \rightarrow \ell_t \quad \mathcal{I}_t : \ell_t \rightarrow \ell_s \quad (5.9)$$

and it is easy to verify that

$$\partial_t(\mathcal{I}_t \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{I}_t(\partial_t \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{A}. \quad (5.10)$$

### 5.3 Relations between converging vector and Hermite(2) schemes

In the previous section we derived a one-to-one correspondence between a mask satisfying the spectral condition and a mask satisfying the Taylor conditions. For masks of converging schemes we formulate a result based on Theorem 21 in the study by Merrien & Sauer (2012), and on the results of Section 5.2.

**THEOREM 5.7** A  $C^\ell$ ,  $\ell \geq 0$ , VSS  $S_{\mathbf{B}}$  satisfying the Taylor conditions with limit functions with vanishing first component, gives rise to an  $HC^{\ell+1}$  Hermite(2) scheme  $S_{\mathbf{A}}$  satisfying the spectral condition.

In the next lemma we show that the condition of vanishing first component in the limits generated by  $S_{\mathbf{B}}$  can be replaced by a condition on the mask  $\mathbf{B}$ . This also follows from results in the study by Micchelli & Sauer (1998).

**LEMMA 5.8** Let  $S_{\mathbf{B}}$  be a convergent VSS. Denote by  $\Psi_{\mathbf{c}} = (\psi_{1,\mathbf{c}})$  the limit function generated from the initial data  $\mathbf{c} \in \ell(\mathbb{R}^2)$ . Then

$$\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}} = \text{span}\{e_2\} \iff \psi_{1,\mathbf{c}} = 0 \text{ for all initial data } \mathbf{c}.$$

*Proof.* First we show that  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}} = \text{span}\{e_2\}$  implies  $\psi_{1,\mathbf{c}} = 0$  for all  $\mathbf{c}$ . This follows from the observation that  $\Psi_{\mathbf{c}}(x) \in \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}}$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . The observation follows from the convergence of  $S_{\mathbf{B}}$  to a continuous limit and from the basic refinement rules for large  $k$

$$(S_{\mathbf{B}}^{k+1} \mathbf{c})_{2i} = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} B_{2j} (S_{\mathbf{B}}^k \mathbf{c})_{i-j}, \quad (S_{\mathbf{B}}^{k+1} \mathbf{c})_{2i+1} = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} B_{2j+1} (S_{\mathbf{B}}^k \mathbf{c})_{i-j}, \text{ for } i \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

To prove the other direction we use the proof of Theorem 2.2 in the study by Cohen *et al.* (1996). It shows that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_{\mathbf{B}}^n = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \Phi(x) dx, \quad (5.11)$$

where  $M_{\mathbf{B}}$  is defined in Theorem 4.4, and  $\Phi$  is the limit function generated by  $S_{\mathbf{B}}$  from the initial data  $\delta I_2$ . Here  $I_2$  is the identity matrix of dimension 2 and  $\delta \in \ell(\mathbb{R})$  satisfies  $\delta_0 = 1$ ,  $\delta_i = 0$ ,  $i \neq 0$ ,  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ , or equivalently  $(\phi_{1j}^{(x)})_{\phi_{2j}^{(x)}}$  is the limit from the initial data  $\delta e_j$  for  $j \in \{1, 2\}$ . Thus

$$\phi_{11}(x) = \phi_{12}(x) = 0 \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

It follows from equation (5.11) that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_{\mathbf{B}}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \nu & \theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nu, \theta \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (5.12)$$

Assume  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}} \neq \text{span}\{e_2\}$ . Then  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}} = \mathbb{R}^2$ , and  $M_{\mathbf{B}} = I_2$ , since by Theorem 4.4 the eigenspace of  $M_{\mathbf{B}}$  with respect to 1 is exactly  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}}$ . Thus  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_{\mathbf{B}}^n = I_2$  in contradiction to equation (5.12).  $\square$

#### 5.4 Imposing the Taylor conditions

Denote by  $\tilde{\ell}_t \subsetneq \ell_t$  the set of masks satisfying  $\mathbf{B} \in \ell_t$  and  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}} = \text{span}\{e_2\}$ . It follows from Theorem 5.7 and Lemma 5.8 that for  $\mathbf{B} \in \tilde{\ell}_t$ , a mask of a  $C^\ell$  VSS, if also  $\mathcal{I}_1 \mathbf{B} \in \tilde{\ell}_t$ , then  $\mathcal{I}_1 \mathbf{B}$  is a mask of a  $C^{\ell+1}$  VSS which is the Taylor scheme of an  $HC^{\ell+2}$  Hermite(2) scheme. The next results show that  $\mathcal{I}_1(\tilde{\ell}_t) \subseteq \tilde{\ell}_t$  does not hold in general. Nevertheless, in the following we construct a transformation  $\mathcal{R}$  such that  $\mathcal{R}^{-1}(\mathcal{I}_1 \mathbf{B}) \mathcal{R} \in \tilde{\ell}_t$  for  $\mathbf{B} \in \tilde{\ell}_t$ .

First we look for a canonical transformation of a mask  $\mathbf{B} \in \ell_t$  to define  $\mathcal{I}_1 \mathbf{B}$ .

LEMMA 5.9 Let  $\mathbf{B} \in \ell_t$ . Then  $M_{\mathbf{B}}$  has the eigenvalue 1 with eigenvector  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  and the eigenvalue  $\frac{1}{2}\beta_{11}^*(1)$  with eigenvector  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ . A canonical transformation and its inverse are

$$\bar{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{with inverse} \quad \bar{R}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

*Proof.* From the Taylor conditions we immediately get

$$M_{\mathbf{B}} = \frac{1}{2} (B^0 + B^1) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{B}^*(1) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\beta_{11}^*(1) & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}\beta_{21}^*(1) & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The eigenvalues of  $M_{\mathbf{B}}$  can now be read from the diagonal. Also, it is clear that  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  is an eigenvector with eigenvalue 1. For the other eigenvector we use the Taylor condition (3) (in Definition 5.3) in the third equality below, and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\mathbf{B}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\beta_{11}^*(1) & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}\beta_{21}^*(1) & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\beta_{11}^*(1) \\ \frac{1}{2}\beta_{21}^*(1) - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\beta_{11}^*(1) \\ -\frac{1}{2}\beta_{11}^*(1) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\beta_{11}^*(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

The structure of  $\bar{R}$  follows directly from equation (4.14).  $\square$

Lemma 5.9 leads to the following:

THEOREM 5.10 Let  $\mathbf{B} \in \tilde{\ell}_t$  and let its associated vector scheme  $S_{\mathbf{B}}$  be convergent. Let  $\mathcal{I}_1$  be the smoothing operator for VSSs in equation (4.19). Then  $\mathcal{I}_1 \mathbf{B} \in \tilde{\ell}_t$  if and only if the Laurent polynomial  $\beta_{11}^*(z) + \beta_{21}^*(z) - \beta_{12}^*(z) - \beta_{22}^*(z)$  has a root at 1 of multiplicity at least 2.

*Proof.* From Remark 4.4 we know that  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{I}_1 \mathbf{B}} = \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}} = \text{span}\{e_2\}$ . Furthermore, recall from equation (4.19) that  $\mathcal{I}_1 \mathbf{B} = \bar{R} \left( \mathcal{I}_1 \bar{\mathbf{B}} \right) \bar{R}^{-1}$  with  $\bar{\mathbf{B}} = \bar{R}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \bar{R}$ . In Lemma 5.9 a canonical transformation  $\bar{R}$  is computed. Therefore  $\bar{\mathbf{B}}$  is given by

$$\bar{\mathbf{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\beta}_{11} & \bar{\beta}_{12} \\ \bar{\beta}_{21} & \bar{\beta}_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{12} + \beta_{22} & \beta_{11} + \beta_{21} - \beta_{12} - \beta_{22} \\ \beta_{12} & \beta_{11} - \beta_{12} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5.13)$$

The parts of the Taylor conditions concerning the elements of  $\mathbf{B}^*(1)$  imply that the symbol  $\bar{\beta}_{12}^*(z)$  has a root at 1. Therefore there exists a Laurent polynomial  $\kappa^*(z)$  such that  $\bar{\beta}_{12}^*(z) = (z^{-1} - 1)\kappa^*(z)$ . Combining (5.13) with (4.10) we obtain

$$(\mathcal{I}_1 \bar{\mathbf{B}})^*(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{1}{2}\kappa^*(1) \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}\beta_{11}^*(1) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad (\mathcal{I}_1 \bar{\mathbf{B}})^*(-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2}\kappa^*(-1) \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}\beta_{11}^*(-1) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{I}_1 \mathbf{B})^*(1) &= \bar{R} \left( \mathcal{I}_1 \bar{\mathbf{B}} \right)^* (1) \bar{R}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\beta_{11}^*(1) & 0 \\ 2 + \frac{1}{2}(\kappa^*(1) - \beta_{11}^*(1)) & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad (5.14) \\ (\mathcal{I}_1 \mathbf{B})^*(-1) &= \bar{R} \left( \mathcal{I}_1 \bar{\mathbf{B}} \right)^* (-1) \bar{R}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\beta_{11}^*(-1) & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(\kappa^*(-1) - \beta_{11}^*(-1)) & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

By equation (5.14), (1) and (2) of the Taylor conditions in Definition 5.3 are satisfied by  $\mathcal{I}_1 \mathbf{B}$ . The mask  $\mathcal{I}_1 \mathbf{B}$  satisfies (3) of the Taylor conditions if and only if  $\kappa^*(1) = 0$ . By the definition of  $\kappa$ , this is equivalent to the Laurent polynomial  $\bar{\beta}_{12}^*(z) = \beta_{11}^*(z) + \beta_{21}^*(z) - \beta_{12}^*(z) - \beta_{22}^*(z)$  having a root of multiplicity 2 at 1.  $\square$

Thus, in general,  $\mathcal{I}_1 \left( \tilde{\ell}_t \right) \not\subseteq \tilde{\ell}_t$ . In the next two lemmas we solve this problem.

**LEMMA 5.11** Let  $\mathbf{B}$  be a mask of a converging VSS satisfying  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}} = \text{span}\{e_2\}$  and  $\beta_{11}^*(1) \neq 2$ . Then there exists a transformation  $\mathcal{R}$  such that  $\tilde{\mathbf{B}} = \mathcal{R}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \mathcal{R} \in \tilde{\ell}_t$ .

*Proof.* First we note that by Remark 5.4, the mask  $\mathbf{B}$  satisfies (1) and (2) of the Taylor conditions and obtain

$$\mathbf{B}^*(1) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

with  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $a \neq 2$  by the assumption of the lemma. To impose (3) of the Taylor conditions we take  $\mathcal{R}$  with a second column  $e_2$  in order to retain the above second columns. A normalized choice of

the first column of  $\mathcal{R}$  yields

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \eta & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{R}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\eta & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (5.15)$$

and we obtain

$$\tilde{\mathbf{B}}^*(1) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ (2-a)\eta + b & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

To satisfy (3) of the Taylor conditions  $(2-a)\eta + b + a = 2$ . Therefore we choose  $\eta = 1 + \frac{b}{a-2}$ . From the form of  $\tilde{\mathbf{B}}^*(1)$  and since  $a \neq 2$ , we see that  $\mathcal{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{B}}} = \text{span}\{e_2\}$ .  $\square$

Next we show that we can apply the smoothing procedure and transform the resulting mask to a mask in  $\tilde{\ell}_t$ .

**COROLLARY 5.12** Let  $\mathbf{B} \in \tilde{\ell}_t$  such that  $S_{\mathbf{B}}$  is a  $C^\ell$  VSS, for  $\ell \geq 0$ . Then  $\widetilde{\mathcal{I}_1(\mathbf{B})} \in \tilde{\ell}_t$  and  $S_{\widetilde{\mathcal{I}_1(\mathbf{B})}}$  is a  $C^{\ell+1}$  VSS.

*Proof.* It follows from Remark 4.4 that  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{I}_1\mathbf{B}} = \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{B}} = \text{span}\{e_2\}$ . Equation (5.14) implies  $(\mathcal{I}_1\mathbf{B})_{11}^*(1) = \frac{1}{2}\beta_{11}^*(1)$ . From Lemma 5.9 we know that  $\frac{1}{2}\beta_{11}^*(1)$  is an eigenvalue of  $M_{\mathbf{B}}$ . By Corollary 4.1,  $\frac{1}{2}|\beta_{11}^*(1)| \leq 1$ . In particular  $(\mathcal{I}_1\mathbf{B})_{11}^*(1) \neq 2$ . Therefore,  $\mathcal{I}_1\mathbf{B}$  satisfies the conditions of Lemma 5.11 and with the transformation  $\mathcal{R}$  in equation (5.15),  $\mathcal{R}^{-1}(\mathcal{I}_1\mathbf{B})\mathcal{R} \in \tilde{\ell}_t$ . The statement about smoothness follows from the construction of  $\mathcal{I}_1$  in equation (4.19).  $\square$

### 5.5 A procedure for increasing the smoothness of Hermite(2) schemes

Theorem 5.10 and Corollary 5.12 allow us to define the following procedure for increasing the smoothness of HSS(2)s:

**PROCEDURE 5.13** The input is a mask  $\mathbf{A}$  satisfying the spectral condition (Lemma 5.1). Furthermore, we assume that its Taylor scheme is  $C^{\ell-1}$  for  $\ell \geq 1$  and that the limit functions have vanishing first component for all input data (this implies that  $S_{\mathbf{A}}$  is  $HC^\ell$ ). The output is a mask  $\mathbf{C}$  which satisfies the spectral condition and its associated Hermite(2) scheme  $S_{\mathbf{C}}$  is  $HC^{\ell+1}$ .

1. Compute the Taylor scheme  $\partial_t\mathbf{A}$  (Lemma 5.5).
2. Apply Procedure 4.16 and Lemma 5.11 to obtain  $\mathbf{B} = \widetilde{\mathcal{I}_1(\partial_t\mathbf{A})}$ .
3. Define  $\mathbf{C} = \mathcal{I}_t(\mathbf{B})$  (Lemma 5.6).

In the following we execute Procedure 5.13 for a general mask  $\mathbf{A}$  satisfying the assumptions of the procedure, and present explicitly  $\mathbf{C}^*(z)$ .

From the definition of  $\eta$  in the proof of Lemma 5.11 it is easy to see that  $\eta = \frac{\alpha_{12}^*(1)}{2-\alpha_{22}^*(1)}$ . This is well defined, since  $M_{\partial_t\mathbf{A}}$  has  $\alpha_{22}^*(1)$  as an eigenvalue. By Corollary 4.1,  $\alpha_{22}^*(1) \neq 2$ . Then with  $\zeta = \eta + 1$

we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\gamma_{11}^*(z) &= \frac{1}{2} (z^{-1} + 1) \left( \alpha_{12}^*(z) \left( (\zeta - \zeta^2) z^{-3} + \zeta^2 z^{-2} + (\zeta^2 - 1) z^{-1} - (\zeta^2 + \zeta) \right) \right. \\
&\quad + \alpha_{11}^*(z) \left( \zeta (z^{-1} - 1) (1 - \zeta) + \zeta \right) + \alpha_{22}^*(z) \left( \zeta (z^{-2} - 1) - 1 \right) (\zeta - 1) \\
&\quad \left. + \alpha_{21}^*(z) (\zeta^2 - \zeta) \right), \\
\gamma_{12}^*(z) &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \alpha_{12}^*(z) \left( (1 - \zeta)^2 z^{-3} + \zeta (1 - \zeta) z^{-2} + \zeta (1 - \zeta) z^{-1} + \zeta^2 \right) \right. \\
&\quad + \alpha_{22}^*(z) \left( - (z^{-2} - 1) (1 - \zeta)^2 + \zeta - 1 \right) \\
&\quad \left. + \alpha_{11}^*(z) \left( (z^{-1} - 1) (1 - \zeta)^2 + 1 - \zeta \right) - \alpha_{21}^*(z) (1 - \zeta)^2 \right) / (z^{-1} - 1), \\
\gamma_{21}^*(z) &= \frac{1}{2} (z^{-2} - 1) \left( \alpha_{12}^*(z) \left( -\zeta^2 z^{-3} + (\zeta + \zeta^2) (z^{-2} + z^{-1}) - (\zeta + 1)^2 \right) \right. \\
&\quad + \alpha_{11}^*(z) \zeta \left( 1 - \zeta (z^{-1} - 1) \right) + \alpha_{22}^*(z) \zeta \left( \zeta (z^{-2} - 1) - 1 \right) + \zeta^2 \alpha_{21}^*(z) \left. \right), \\
\gamma_{22}^*(z) &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \alpha_{12}^*(z) \left( (\zeta^2 - \zeta) z^{-3} + (1 - \zeta^2) z^{-2} - \zeta^2 z^{-1} + (\zeta^2 + \zeta) \right) \right. \\
&\quad + \alpha_{11}^*(z) (1 - \zeta) \left( 1 - \zeta (z^{-1} - 1) \right) + \alpha_{22}^*(z) \zeta \left( (1 - \zeta) (z^{-2} - 1) + 1 \right) \\
&\quad \left. + \alpha_{21}^*(z) (\zeta - \zeta^2) \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{5.16}$$

In the special case  $\alpha_{12}^*(1) = 0$ ,  $\zeta = 1$ ,  $\mathbf{C}^*(z)$  reduces to

$$\begin{aligned}
\gamma_{11}^*(z) &= \frac{1}{2} (z^{-1} + 1) \left( (z^{-2} - 2) \alpha_{12}^*(z) + \alpha_{11}^*(z) \right), \\
\gamma_{12}^*(z) &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha_{12}^*(z)}{(z^{-1} - 1)}, \\
\gamma_{21}^*(z) &= \frac{1}{2} (z^{-2} - 1) \left( \alpha_{21}^*(z) - \alpha_{11}^*(z) (z^{-1} - 2) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \alpha_{22}^*(z) (z^{-2} - 2) - \alpha_{12}^*(z) (z^{-1} - 2) (z^{-2} - 2) \right), \\
\gamma_{22}^*(z) &= \frac{1}{2} (\alpha_{22}^*(z) - (z^{-1} - 2) \alpha_{12}^*(z)).
\end{aligned} \tag{5.17}$$

With the explicit form of  $\mathbf{C}$ , we can prove the following:

**LEMMA 5.14** Let  $\varphi_{\mathbf{A}}$  be the constant corresponding to the spectral condition in equation (5.1) satisfied by  $\mathbf{A}$ . Then the constant corresponding to the spectral condition satisfied by  $\mathbf{C}$  is  $\varphi_{\mathbf{C}} = \varphi_{\mathbf{A}} - \frac{1}{2}$ .

In particular, the application of Procedure 5.13 to interpolatory HSS(2)s does not result in interpolatory HSS(2)s.

*Proof.* Differentiating  $\gamma_{11}^*(z)$  and  $\gamma_{12}^*(z)$  given in equation (5.16), and evaluating at  $z = 1$  we obtain in view of condition (3) in Lemma 5.1

$$\begin{aligned} 2\varphi_{\mathbf{C}} &= \gamma_{11}^{*\prime}(1) - 2\gamma_{12}^*(1) = \alpha_{11}^{*\prime}(1) - 2\alpha_{12}^*(1) + (\zeta - 1)(\alpha_{21}^{*\prime}(1) - 2\alpha_{22}^*(1)) \\ &\quad + 2(\zeta - 1) + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_{12}^*(1) - \zeta - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_{22}^*(1)(1 - \zeta) \\ &= 2\varphi_{\mathbf{A}} + \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_{12}^*(1) - \alpha_{22}^*(1)) - \frac{1}{2}\zeta(2 - \alpha_{22}^*(1)) \\ &= 2\left(\varphi_{\mathbf{A}} - \frac{1}{2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

□

From the explicit form of  $\mathbf{C}$  we can infer the following:

**COROLLARY 5.15** Let  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{C}$  be masks as in Procedure 5.13. If  $\mathbf{A}$  has support contained in  $[-N_1, N_2]$  with  $N_1, N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ , then the support of  $\mathbf{C}$  is contained in  $[-N_1 - 5, N_2]$ .

Therefore Procedure 5.13 increases the support length at most by 5.

**COROLLARY 5.16** Let  $\mathbf{A}$  be a mask satisfying the spectral condition of (5.1) and let its associated Taylor scheme be convergent. Assume that  $\alpha_{12}^*(1) = 0$  (i.e.  $\zeta = 1$ ). Denote by  $\mathbf{C}$  the mask obtained via Procedure 5.13. Then  $\gamma_{12}^*(1) = 0$  if and only if  $\alpha_{12}^{*\prime}(1) = 0$ .

*Proof.* From the definition of  $\mathbf{C}$  in (5.16) it is easy to see that  $\gamma_{12}^*(1) = -\frac{1}{2}\alpha_{12}^{*\prime}(1)$ . Therefore  $\gamma_{12}^*(1) = 0$  iff  $\alpha_{12}^{*\prime}(1) = 0$ . □

Let  $r$  be the multiplicity of the root at 1 of  $\alpha_{12}^*(z)$ . Corollary 5.16 implies that  $r - 1$  iterations of the smoothing procedure stay within the special case of  $\zeta = 1$ .

**EXAMPLE 5.17** We consider the Hermite(2) scheme generating  $C^1$  piecewise cubic polynomials interpolating the initial data (see Merrien, 1992). The mask of the scheme is given by

$$A_{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix}.$$

It is easy to see that it satisfies the spectral condition of equation (5.1) with  $\varphi_{\mathbf{A}} = 0$ . In the studies by Merrien & Sauer (2012) it is proved that its Taylor scheme is convergent with limit functions of vanishing first component (and thus the original HSS(2) is  $HC^1$ ).

We apply Procedure 5.13 to this scheme to obtain a new HSS(2) of regularity  $HC^2$ , using the explicit expressions in equations (5.16) and (5.17). First we compute the symbol:

$$\mathbf{A}^*(z) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(1+z)^2 z^{-1} & -\frac{1}{8}(1-z^2)z^{-1} \\ \frac{3}{4}(1-z^2)z^{-1} & -\frac{1}{8}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8}z \end{pmatrix}.$$

Note that  $\alpha_{12}^*(1) = 0$  with multiplicity 1. Therefore we are in the special case  $\zeta = 1$ .



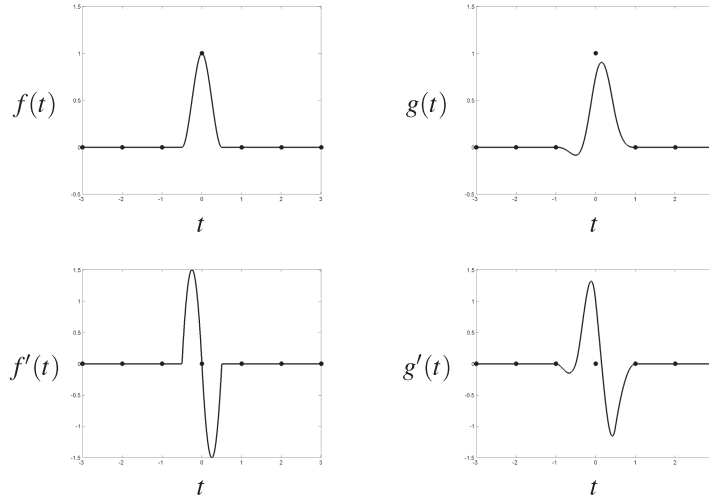


FIG. 3. Basic limit functions and their first derivatives of the HSS(2)s of Example 5.17. *First column:* interpolatory  $HC^1$  scheme  $S_A$  with basic limit function  $f$ . *Second column:* the smoothed noninterpolatory  $HC^2$  scheme  $S_C$  with basic limit function  $g$ .

We apply equation (5.17) and obtain the symbol of  $\mathbf{C}$ :

$$\mathbf{C}^*(z) = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} (z^{-1} + 1)^2 (-z^{-2} + z^{-1} + 6 + 2z) & -z - 1 \\ (z^{-2} - 1) (z^{-4} - 3z^{-3} - 3z^{-2} + 13z^{-1} + 6) & z^{-2} - 3z^{-1} + 3 + z \end{pmatrix}.$$

From Lemma 5.14 we also know that  $\mathbf{C}$  satisfies the spectral condition with  $\varphi_{\mathbf{C}} = -\frac{1}{2}$ . Therefore the HSS(2) associated with  $\mathbf{C}$  is an  $HC^2$  scheme which is not interpolatory. A basic limit function of this scheme is depicted in Fig. 3. Note that the support of  $\mathbf{C}$  is  $[-6, 1]$  and has thus increased from length of 3 to the length of 8.

If we want to apply another round of Procedure 5.13, we have to use (5.16) with  $\zeta = \frac{14}{15}$ .

EXAMPLE 5.18 We consider one of the de Rham-type HSS(2)s of Dubuc & Merrien (2008) obtained from the scheme of Example 5.17. Its mask is given by

$$A_{-2} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{4} & -\frac{3}{8} \\ \frac{9}{2} & -\frac{5}{4} \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_{-1} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{27}{4} & -\frac{9}{8} \\ \frac{9}{2} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{27}{4} & \frac{9}{8} \\ -\frac{9}{2} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_1 = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{4} & \frac{3}{8} \\ -\frac{9}{2} & -\frac{5}{4} \end{pmatrix}.$$

It is easy to see that it satisfies the spectral condition of equation (5.1) with  $\varphi_{\mathbf{A}} = -\frac{1}{2}$ . In the study by Conti *et al.* (2014) it is proved that its Taylor scheme is  $C^1$  with limit functions of vanishing first component (and thus the original HSS(2) is  $HC^2$ ).

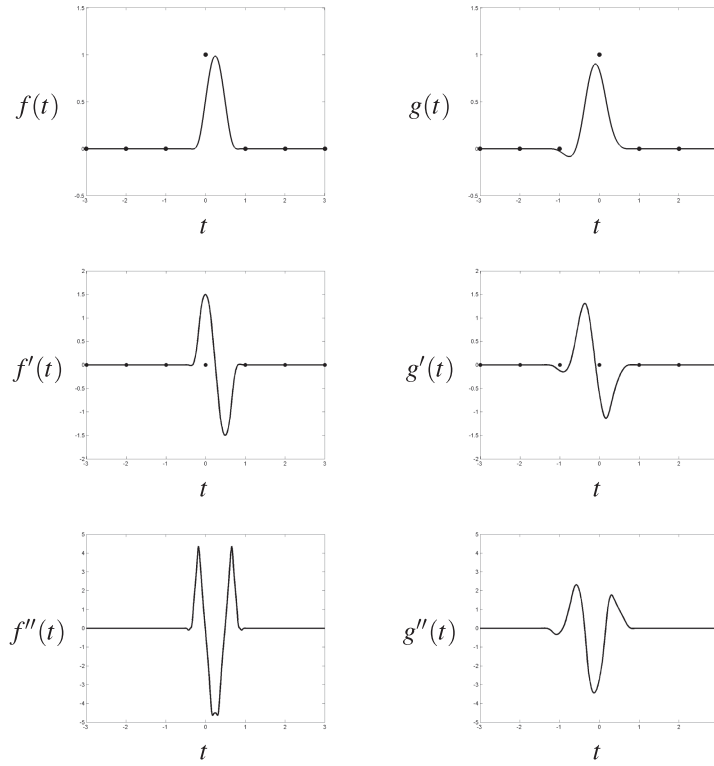


FIG. 4. Basic limit functions, their first and second derivatives of the HSS(2)s of Example 5.18. *First column:* noninterpolatory  $HC^2$  scheme  $S_A$  with basic limit function  $f$ . *Second column:* smoothed noninterpolatory  $HC^3$  scheme  $S_C$  with basic limit function  $g$ .

We apply Algorithm 5.13 to this scheme to obtain a new HSS(2) of regularity  $HC^3$ . First we compute the symbol:

$$\mathbf{A}^*(z) = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(z^{-1} + 1)(5z + 2z + 5z^{-1}) & -\frac{3}{4}(z^{-1} - 1)(z + 4 + z^{-1}) \\ 9(z^{-2} - 1)(z + 1) & \frac{1}{2}(z^{-1} + 1)(-5z + 8 - 5z^{-1}) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Note that  $\alpha_{12}^*(1) = 0$  with multiplicity 1. Therefore, as in Example 5.17, we are in the special case  $\zeta = 1$ . We apply equation (5.17) and obtain the symbol of  $\mathbf{C}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{11}^*(z) &= \frac{1}{128} (z^{-1} + 1) (-3z^{-4} - 9z^{-3} + 25z^{-2} + 75z^{-1} + 36 + 4z), \\ \gamma_{12}^*(z) &= -\frac{3}{128} (z + 4 + z^{-1}), \\ \gamma_{21}^*(z) &= \frac{1}{128} (z^{-2} - 1) (3z^{-5} - 7z^{-4} - 37z^{-3} + 37z^{-2} + 128z^{-1} + 20 - 8z), \\ \gamma_{22}^*(z) &= \frac{1}{128} (3z^{-3} - 7z^{-2} - 21z^{-1} + 21 - 4z). \end{aligned}$$

We also know from Lemma 5.14 that  $\mathbf{C}$  satisfies the spectral condition with  $\varphi_{\mathbf{C}} = -1$ . Therefore the HSS(2) associated with  $\mathbf{C}$  is an  $HC^3$  scheme which is not interpolatory. A basic limit function of this scheme is depicted in Fig. 4. Note that the support of  $\mathbf{C}$  is  $[-7, 1]$  and has thus increased from length of 4 to the length of 9.

If we want to apply another round of Procedure 5.13, we have to use equation (5.16) with  $\zeta = \frac{41}{44}$ .

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