

NAG Toolbox for MATLAB

e02de

1 Purpose

e02de calculates values of a bicubic spline from its B-spline representation.

2 Syntax

```
[ff, ifail] = e02de(x, y, lamda, mu, c, 'm', m, 'px', px, 'py', py)
```

3 Description

e02de calculates values of the bicubic spline $s(x, y)$ at prescribed points (x_r, y_r) , for $r = 1, 2, \dots, m$, from its augmented knot sets $\{\lambda\}$ and $\{\mu\}$ and from the coefficients c_{ij} , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{px} - 4$; $j = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{py} - 4$, in its B-spline representation

$$s(x, y) = \sum_{ij} c_{ij} M_i(x) N_j(y).$$

Here $M_i(x)$ and $N_j(y)$ denote normalized cubic B-splines, the former defined on the knots λ_i to λ_{i+4} and the latter on the knots μ_j to μ_{j+4} .

This function may be used to calculate values of a bicubic spline given in the form produced by e01da, e02da, e02dc and e02dd. It is derived from the function B2VRE in Anthony *et al.* 1982.

4 References

Anthony G T, Cox M G and Hayes J G 1982 *DASL – Data Approximation Subroutine Library* National Physical Laboratory

Cox M G 1978 The numerical evaluation of a spline from its B-spline representation *J. Inst. Math. Appl.* **21** 135–143

5 Parameters

5.1 Compulsory Input Parameters

- 1: **x(m)** – double array
- 2: **y(m)** – double array

x and **y** must contain x_r and y_r , for $r = 1, 2, \dots, m$, respectively. These are the co-ordinates of the points at which values of the spline are required. The order of the points is immaterial.

Constraint: **x** and **y** must satisfy

$$\mathbf{lamda}(4) \leq \mathbf{x}(r) \leq \mathbf{lamda}(\mathbf{px} - 3)$$

and

$$\mathbf{mu}(4) \leq \mathbf{y}(r) \leq \mathbf{mu}(\mathbf{py} - 3), \quad r = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

The spline representation is not valid outside these intervals.

3: **lamda(px) – double array**

4: **mu(py) – double array**

lamda and **mu** must contain the complete sets of knots $\{\lambda\}$ and $\{\mu\}$ associated with the x and y variables respectively.

Constraint: the knots in each set must be in nondecreasing order, with **lamda(px – 3) > lamda(4)** and **mu(py – 3) > mu(4)**.

5: **c((px – 4) × (py – 4)) – double array**

c((py – 4) × (i – 1) + j) must contain the coefficient c_{ij} described in Section 3, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{px} - 4$ and $j = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{py} - 4$.

5.2 Optional Input Parameters

1: **m – int32 scalar**

Default: The dimension of the arrays **x**, **y**, **ff**. (An error is raised if these dimensions are not equal.)
m, the number of points at which values of the spline are required.

Constraint: **m** ≥ 1.

2: **px – int32 scalar**

3: **py – int32 scalar**

Default: For **px**, the dimension of the array **lamda**. For **py**, the dimension of the array **mu**.

px and **py** must specify the total number of knots associated with the variables x and y respectively. They are such that **px – 8** and **py – 8** are the corresponding numbers of interior knots.

Constraint: **px** ≥ 8 and **py** ≥ 8.

5.3 Input Parameters Omitted from the MATLAB Interface

wrk, iwrk

5.4 Output Parameters

1: **ff(m) – double array**

ff(r) contains the value of the spline at the point (x_r, y_r) , for $r = 1, 2, \dots, m$.

2: **ifail – int32 scalar**

0 unless the function detects an error (see Section 6).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

Errors or warnings detected by the function:

ifail = 1

On entry, **m** < 1,
or **py** < 8,
or **px** < 8.

ifail = 2

On entry, the knots in array **lamda**, or those in array **mu**, are not in nondecreasing order, or **lamda(px – 3) ≤ lamda(4)**, or **mu(py – 3) ≤ mu(4)**.

ifail = 3

On entry, at least one of the prescribed points (x_r, y_r) lies outside the rectangle defined by **lamda**(4), **lamda**(**px** – 3) and **mu**(4), **mu**(**py** – 3).

7 Accuracy

The method used to evaluate the B-splines is numerically stable, in the sense that each computed value of $s(x_r, y_r)$ can be regarded as the value that would have been obtained in exact arithmetic from slightly perturbed B-spline coefficients. See Cox 1978 for details.

8 Further Comments

Computation time is approximately proportional to the number of points, m , at which the evaluation is required.

9 Example

```
x = [1;
      1.1;
      1.5;
      1.6;
      1.9;
      1.9;
      2];
y = [0;
      0.1;
      0.7;
      0.4;
      0.3;
      0.8;
      1];
lamda = [1;
          1;
          1;
          1;
          1.3;
          1.5;
          1.6;
          2;
          2;
          2;
          2];
mu = [0;
       0;
       0;
       0;
       0.4;
       0.7;
       1;
       1;
       1;
       1];
c = [1;
      1.1333;
      1.3667;
      1.7;
      1.9;
      2;
      1.2;
      1.3333;
      1.5667;
      1.9;
      2.1];
```

```
2.2;  
1.5833;  
1.7167;  
1.95;  
2.2833;  
2.4833;  
2.5833;  
2.1433;  
2.2767;  
2.51;  
2.8433;  
3.0433;  
3.1433;  
2.8667;  
3;  
3.2333;  
3.5667;  
3.7667;  
3.8667;  
3.4667;  
3.6;  
3.8333;  
4.1667;  
4.3667;  
4.4667;  
4;  
4.1333;  
4.3667;  
4.7;  
4.9;  
5];  
[ff, ifail] = e02de(x, y, lamda, mu, c)
```

```
ff =  
    1.0000  
    1.3100  
    2.9500  
    2.9600  
    3.9100  
    4.4100  
    5.0000  
ifail =  
        0
```