

NAG Toolbox for MATLAB

e02df

1 Purpose

e02df calculates values of a bicubic spline from its B-spline representation. The spline is evaluated at all points on a rectangular grid.

2 Syntax

```
[ff, ifail] = e02df(x, y, lamda, mu, c, 'mx', mx, 'my', my, 'px', px, 'py', py)
```

3 Description

e02df calculates values of the bicubic spline $s(x, y)$ on a rectangular grid of points in the x - y plane, from its augmented knot sets $\{\lambda\}$ and $\{\mu\}$ and from the coefficients c_{ij} , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{px} - 4$ and $j = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{py} - 4$, 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} .

The points in the grid are defined by co-ordinates x_q , for $q = 1, 2, \dots, m_x$, along the x axis, and co-ordinates y_r , for $r = 1, 2, \dots, m_y$ along the y axis.

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(mx)** – double array

2: **y(my)** – double array

x and **y** must contain x_q , for $q = 1, 2, \dots, m_x$, and y_r , for $r = 1, 2, \dots, m_y$, respectively. These are the x and y co-ordinates that define the rectangular grid of points at which values of the spline are required.

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

$$\mathbf{lamda}(4) \leq \mathbf{x}(q) < \mathbf{x}(q+1) \leq \mathbf{lamda}(\mathbf{px} - 3), \quad q = 1, 2, \dots, m_x - 1$$

and

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

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 $i = 1, 2, \dots, \text{px} - 4$ and $j = 1, 2, \dots, \text{py} - 4$.

5.2 Optional Input Parameters

1: **mx – int32 scalar**

2: **my – int32 scalar**

Default: The dimension of the arrays **x**, **y**. (An error is raised if these dimensions are not equal.)

mx and **my** must specify m_x and m_y respectively, the number of points along the x and y axis that define the rectangular grid.

Constraint: **mx** ≥ 1 and **my** ≥ 1.

3: **px – int32 scalar**

4: **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, lwrk, iwrk, liwrk

5.4 Output Parameters

1: **ff(mx × my) – double array**

ff(my × (q – 1) + r) contains the value of the spline at the point (x_q, y_r) , for $q = 1, 2, \dots, m_x$ and $r = 1, 2, \dots, m_y$.

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, **mx** < 1,
or **my** < 1,
or **py** < 8,
or **px** < 8.

ifail = 2

On entry, **lwrk** is too small,
or **liwrk** is too small.

ifail = 3

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 = 4

On entry, the restriction **lamda**(4) ≤ **x**(1) < ... < **x**(**mx**) ≤ **lamda**(**px** – 3), or the restriction **mu**(4) ≤ **y**(1) < ... < **y**(**my**) ≤ **mu**(**py** – 3), is violated.

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 $m_x m_y + 4(m_x + m_y)$.

9 Example

```
x = [1;
      1.1;
      1.3;
      1.4;
      1.5;
      1.7;
      2];
y = [0;
      0.2;
      0.4;
      0.6;
      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;
       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] = e02df(x, y, lamda, mu, c)
```

```
ff =  
1.0000  
1.2000  
1.4000  
1.6000  
1.8000  
2.0000  
1.2100  
1.4100  
1.6100  
1.8100  
2.0100  
2.2100  
1.6900  
1.8900  
2.0900  
2.2900  
2.4900  
2.6900  
1.9600  
2.1600  
2.3600  
2.5600  
2.7600  
2.9600  
2.2500  
2.4500  
2.6500
```

```
2.8500
3.0500
3.2500
2.8900
3.0900
3.2900
3.4900
3.6900
3.8900
4.0000
4.2000
4.4000
4.6000
4.8000
5.0000
ifail =
      0
```
