

三次样条插值三转角法（m 法） ——以一阶导数为参数

刘大海

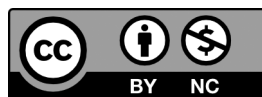
1. 深圳市地质局 深圳；
2. 深圳地质建设工程公司；深圳

摘 要 | 三次样条插值在工程中有重要应用。通常，建立样条插值的方法有 2 种：以一阶导数为参数的三转角法（m 法）及以二阶导数为参数的三弯矩法（M 法）。在建立插值节点方程组时，m 法对第 1 类边界条件的处理较为简洁，M 法对第 2 类边界条件的处理较为便捷。为方便计算编程，本文全面整理、详细补充导出了三次样条插值三转角法（m 法）节点方程组的建立及其求解方法。

关键词 | 三次样条；插值；三转角法；m 法；计算数学；方程组；求解

Copyright © 2021 by author (s) and SciScan Publishing Limited

This article is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/). <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>



1 前言

三次样条插值在工程中有着重要的应用，但三次样条插值的建立较为繁杂。三次样条插值，就是节点值为原数据值；节点之间的值，由三次样条曲线进行插值确定。

作者简介：刘大海（1957-），江西大余人，正高级工程师，水文地质工程地质专业，主要从事岩土工程及勘测工作。

E-mail: szldh2005@163.com。

文章引用：刘大海. 三次样条插值三转角法（m 法）——以一阶导数为参数[J]. 应用数学资讯, 2021, 3(4): 1-21.

<https://doi.org/10.35534/ami.0304002>

通常, 建立样条插值节点方程组的方法有 2 种: 以一阶导数为参数的三转角法 (m 法) 及以二阶导数为参数的三弯矩法 (M 法)。在建立插值节点方程组时, m 法对第 1 类边界条件的处理较为简洁, M 法对第 2 类边界条件的处理较为便捷。

一般, 专业计算数学教科书及数学手册对三次样条插值的原理方法阐述较为简略、紧凑, 推导中省略了部分过程, 这使工程技术人员对三次样条插值原理的阅读理解有些困难。为方便计算编程, 本文全面整理、详细补充导出了各类边界条件下三次样条插值三转角法 (m 法) 节点方程组的建立及其求解方法。

2 三次样条函数

记样条函数 $S(x)$ 在 $x=x_j$ 节点处的函数值、一阶导数、二阶导数分别为:

$$S(x_j) = y_j \quad j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\text{记: } m_j = S'_j(x_j)$$

则三次样条 $S(x) = S_j(x)$ 在区间 $[x_j, x_{j+1}]$ 上是三次多项式 (有从 Hermite 插值多项式推导):

$$H(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n [y_j \alpha_j(x) + m_j \beta_j(x)]$$

$$S(x) = \frac{(x-x_j)(x-x_{j+1})^2}{h_j^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{(x-x_{j+1})(x-x_j)^2}{h_j^2} \cdot m_{j+1}$$

$$+ \frac{[h_j + 2(x-x_j)] \cdot (x-x_{j+1})^2}{h_j^3} \cdot y_j + \frac{[h_j - 2(x-x_{j+1})] \cdot (x-x_j)^2}{h_j^3} \cdot y_{j+1} \quad (1)$$

$$j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$S(x) = h_j \cdot \frac{x-x_j}{h_j} \cdot \left(\frac{x-x_{j+1}}{h_j}\right)^2 \cdot m_j + h_j \cdot \frac{x-x_{j+1}}{h_j} \cdot \left(\frac{x-x_j}{h_j}\right)^2 \cdot m_{j+1}$$

$$+ \left(1+2\frac{x-x_j}{h_j}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{x-x_{j+1}}{h_j}\right)^2 \cdot y_j + \left(1-2\frac{x-x_{j+1}}{h_j}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{x-x_j}{h_j}\right)^2 \cdot y_{j+1} \quad (1a)$$

$$j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$S(x) = h_j [q_1(x) q_2(x)^2] \cdot m_j + h_j [q_2(x) q_1(x)^2] \cdot m_{j+1}$$

$$+ [1+2q_1(x)] q_2(x)^2 \cdot y_j + [1-2q_2(x)] q_1(x)^2 \cdot y_{j+1} \quad (1b)$$

$$j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

3 样条导函数

3.1 一阶导函数

由(1)得到:

$$S_j'(x) = \frac{2(x-x_j)(x-x_{j+1}) + (x-x_{j+1})^2}{h_j^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{2(x-x_{j+1})(x-x_j) + (x-x_j)^2}{h_j^2} \cdot m_{j+1} \\ + \frac{2[h_j + 2(x-x_j)] \cdot (x-x_{j+1}) + 2(x-x_{j+1})^2}{h_j^3} \cdot y_j \\ + \frac{2[h_j - 2(x-x_{j+1})] \cdot (x-x_j) - 2(x-x_j)^2}{h_j^3} \cdot y_{j+1} \quad (1-1) \\ j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$S_j'(x) = \left[2 \frac{x-x_j}{h_j} \cdot \frac{x-x_{j+1}}{h_j} + \left(\frac{x-x_{j+1}}{h_j} \right)^2 \right] \cdot m_j + \left[2 \frac{x-x_{j+1}}{h_j} \cdot \frac{x-x_j}{h_j} + \left(\frac{x-x_j}{h_j} \right)^2 \right] \cdot m_{j+1} \\ + \left[\left(2+4 \frac{x-x_j}{h_j} \right) \frac{x-x_{j+1}}{h_j} + 2 \left(\frac{x-x_{j+1}}{h_j} \right)^2 \right] \cdot \frac{y_j}{h_j} \\ + \left[\left(2-4 \frac{x-x_{j+1}}{h_j} \right) \frac{x-x_j}{h_j} - 2 \left(\frac{x-x_j}{h_j} \right)^2 \right] \cdot \frac{y_{j+1}}{h_j} \\ j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$S_j'(x) = [2q_1(x)q_2(x) + q_2(x)^2] \cdot m_j \\ + [2q_1(x)q_2(x) + q_1(x)^2] \cdot m_{j+1} \\ + [(2+4q_1(x)) \cdot q_2(x) + 2q_2(x)^2] \cdot \frac{y_j}{h_j} \\ + [(2-4q_1(x)q_2(x)) - 2(q_1(x))^2] \cdot \frac{y_{j+1}}{h_j} \quad (1-1a) \\ j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

3.2 二阶导函数

由(1-1)得到:

$$S_j''(x) = \frac{2(x-x_j) + 2(x-x_{j+1}) + 2(x-x_{j+1})}{h_j^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{2(x-x_{j+1}) + 2(x-x_j) + 2(x-x_j)}{h_j^2} \cdot m_{j+1} \\ + \frac{2[h_j + 2(x-x_j)] + 4(x-x_{j+1}) + 4(x-x_{j+1})}{h_j^3} \cdot y_j \\ + \frac{2[h_j - 2(x-x_{j+1})] - 4(x-x_j) - 4(x-x_j)}{h_j^3} \cdot y_{j+1} \\ j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$S_j''(x) = \frac{2(x-x_j)+4(x-x_{j+1})}{h_j^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{4(x-x_j)+2(x-x_{j+1})}{h_j^2} \cdot m_{j+1} \\ + \frac{2x_{j+1}-2x_j+4(x-x_j)+8(x-x_{j+1})}{h_j^3} \cdot y_j + \frac{2x_{j+1}-2x_j-4(x-x_{j+1})-8(x-x_j)}{h_j^3} \cdot y_{j+1}$$

即二阶导函数为:

$$S_j''(x) = \frac{2(x-x_j)+4(x-x_{j+1})}{h_j^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{4(x-x_j)+2(x-x_{j+1})}{h_j^2} \cdot m_{j+1} \\ + \frac{6(x-x_j)+6(x-x_{j+1})}{h_j^3} \cdot (y_j-y_{j+1}) \quad (1-2)$$

$$S_j''(x) = \frac{1}{h_j} [2q_1(x)+4q_2(x)] \cdot m_j + \frac{1}{h_j} [4q_1(x)+2q_2(x)] \cdot m_{j+1} \\ + \frac{1}{h_j^2} [6q_1(x)+6q_2(x)] \cdot (y_j-y_{j+1}) \quad (1-2a)$$

3.3 三阶导函数

由 (1-2) 得到:

$$S_j'''(x) = \frac{6}{h_j^2} (m_j+m_{j+1}) - \frac{12}{h_j^3} (y_{j+1}-y_j) \quad (1-3)$$

4 节点左右限导数

4.1 节点左右限一阶导数

由一阶导函数 (1-1):

$$S_j'(x) = \frac{2(x-x_j)(x-x_{j+1})+(x-x_{j+1})^2}{h_j^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{2(x-x_{j+1})(x-x_j)+(x-x_j)^2}{h_j^2} \cdot m_{j+1} \\ + \frac{2[h_j+2(x-x_j)] \cdot (x-x_{j+1})+2(x-x_{j+1})^2}{h_j^3} \cdot y_j \\ + \frac{2[h_j-2(x-x_{j+1})] \cdot (x-x_j)-2(x-x_j)^2}{h_j^3} \cdot y_{j+1} \\ j=0, 1, 2, \cdots n-1$$

得到节点的一阶右导数及左导数:

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_j'(x+0) &= S_j'(x_j^+) \\
 &= \frac{2(x-x_j)(x-x_{j+1})+(x-x_{j+1})^2}{h_j^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{2(x-x_{j+1})(x-x_j)+(x-x_j)^2}{h_j^2} \cdot m_{j+1} \\
 &\quad + \frac{2[h_j+2(x-x_j)] \cdot (x-x_{j+1})+2(x-x_{j+1})^2}{h_j^3} \cdot y_j \\
 &\quad + \frac{2[h_j-2(x-x_{j+1})] \cdot (x-x_j)-2(x-x_j)^2}{h_j^3} \cdot y_{j+1} \\
 &= \frac{(x-x_{j+1})^2}{h_j} \cdot m_j + \frac{2h_j \cdot (x-x_{j+1})+2(x-x_{j+1})^2}{h_j^3} \cdot y_j \\
 &= m_j + \frac{2h_j \cdot (x-x_{j+1})+2(x-x_{j+1})^2}{h_j^3} \cdot y_j \\
 &= m_j \\
 S_j'(x_j-0) &= S_{j-1}'(x_j^-) \\
 &= \frac{2(x-x_{j-1})(x-x_j)+(x-x_j)^2}{h_{j-1}^2} \cdot m_{j-1} + \frac{2(x-x_j)(x-x_{j-1})+(x-x_{j-1})^2}{h_{j-1}^2} \cdot m_j \\
 &\quad + \frac{2[h_{j-1}+2(x-x_{j-1})] \cdot (x-x_j)+2(x-x_j)^2}{h_{j-1}^3} \cdot y_{j-1} \\
 &\quad + \frac{2[h_{j-1}-2(x-x_j)] \cdot (x-x_{j-1})-2(x-x_{j-1})^2}{h_{j-1}^3} \cdot y_j \\
 &= \frac{(x-x_{j-1})^2}{h_{j-1}^2} \cdot m_{j-1} + \frac{2h_{j-1} \cdot (x-x_{j-1})-2(x-x_{j-1})^2}{h_{j-1}^3} \cdot y_j \\
 &= m_j
 \end{aligned}$$

4.2 节点左右限二阶导数

由二阶导函数 (1-2) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_j''(x) &= \frac{2(x-x_j)+4(x-x_{j+1})}{h_j^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{4(x-x_j)+2(x-x_{j+1})}{h_j^2} \cdot m_{j+1} \\
 &\quad + \frac{6(x-x_j)+6(x-x_{j+1})}{h_j^3} \cdot (y_j-y_{j+1})
 \end{aligned}$$

得到节点 j 的二阶右导数及左导数:

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_j''(x+0) &= S_j''(x_j^+) \\
 &= \frac{4(x_j - x_{j+1})}{h_j^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{2(x_j - x_{j+1})}{h_j^2} \cdot m_{j+1} - \frac{6(x_j - x_{j+1})}{h_j^3} \cdot (y_{j+1} - y_j) \\
 &= -\frac{4}{h_j} \cdot m_j - \frac{2}{h_j} \cdot m_{j+1} + \frac{6}{h_j^2} \cdot (y_{j+1} - y_j)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_j''(x-0) &= S_{j-1}''(x_j^-) \\
 &= \frac{2(x - x_{j-1}) + 4(x - x_j)}{h_{j-1}^2} \cdot m_{j-1} + \frac{4(x - x_{j-1}) + 2(x - x_j)}{h_{j-1}^2} \cdot m_j \\
 &\quad + \frac{6(x - x_{j-1}) + 6(x - x_j)}{h_{j-1}^3} \cdot (y_{j-1} - y_j) \\
 &= \frac{2(x_j^- - x_{j-1})}{h_{j-1}^2} \cdot m_{j-1} + \frac{4(x_j^- - x_{j-1})}{h_{j-1}^2} \cdot m_j + \frac{6(x_j^- - x_{j-1})}{h_{j-1}^3} \cdot (y_{j-1} - y_j) \\
 &= \frac{2}{h_{j-1}} \cdot m_{j-1} + \frac{4}{h_{j-1}} \cdot m_j - \frac{6}{h_{j-1}^2} \cdot (y_j - y_{j-1})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即节点左右限二阶导数方程} \begin{cases} S_j''(x_j^+) = -\frac{4}{h_j} \cdot m_j - \frac{2}{h_j} \cdot m_{j+1} + \frac{6}{h_j^2} \cdot (y_{j+1} - y_j) \\ S_{j-1}''(x_j^-) = \frac{2}{h_{j-1}} m_{j-1} + \frac{4}{h_{j-1}} \cdot m_j - \frac{6}{h_{j-1}^2} \cdot (y_j - y_{j-1}) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

5 内节点三转角方程

$$\text{由节点二阶导数方程(2):} \begin{cases} S_j''(x_j^+) = -\frac{4}{h_j} \cdot m_j - \frac{2}{h_j} \cdot m_{j+1} + \frac{6}{h_j^2} \cdot (y_{j+1} - y_j) = M_j^+ \\ S_{j-1}''(x_j^-) = \frac{2}{h_{j-1}} m_{j-1} + \frac{4}{h_{j-1}} \cdot m_j - \frac{6}{h_{j-1}^2} \cdot (y_j - y_{j-1}) = M_j^- \end{cases}$$

当为内节点时(端点时 h_{0-1} 无意义), 上式同乘: $\frac{h_{j-1} \cdot h_j}{h_{j-1} + h_j}$, 则有:

$$\begin{cases} -4 \frac{h_{j-1}}{h_{j-1} + h_j} m_j - 2 \frac{h_{j-1}}{h_{j-1} + h_j} m_{j+1} + 6 \frac{h_{j-1}}{h_{j-1} + h_j} \frac{y_{j+1} - y_j}{h_j} = \frac{h_{j-1}}{h_{j-1} + h_j} h_j M_j^+ \\ 2 \frac{h_j}{h_{j-1} + h_j} m_{j-1} + 4 \frac{h_j}{h_{j-1} + h_j} m_j - 6 \frac{h_j}{h_{j-1} + h_j} \frac{y_j - y_{j-1}}{h_{j-1}} = \frac{h_{j-1}}{h_{j-1} + h_j} h_j M_j^- \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令: } \alpha_j = \frac{h_{j-1}}{h_{j-1}+h_j}, \quad \beta_j = \frac{h_j}{h_{j-1}+h_j},$$

$$\text{则得到内节点转角方程: } \begin{cases} 2\alpha_j m_j + \alpha_j m_{j+1} = 3\alpha_j \frac{y_{j+1}-y_j}{h_j} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{h_{j-1} \cdot h_j}{h_{j-1}+h_j} M_j^+ \\ \beta_j m_{j-1} + 2\beta_j m_j = 3\beta_j \frac{y_j-y_{j-1}}{h_{j-1}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{h_{j-1} \cdot h_j}{h_{j-1}+h_j} M_j^- \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

(3) 两式相加, 得到内节点三转角联合方程:

$$\beta_j m_{j-1} + 2m_j + \alpha_j m_{j+1} = 3\beta_j \frac{y_j-y_{j-1}}{h_{j-1}} + 3\alpha_j \frac{y_{j+1}-y_j}{h_j} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{h_{j-1} \cdot h_j}{h_{j-1}+h_j} (M_j^- - M_j^+) \quad (4)$$

由于内节点的连续性, $M_j^- = M_j^+$, 因此由节点联合方程 (4) 可得到内节点三转角方程:

$$\beta_j m_{j-1} + 2m_j + \alpha_j m_{j+1} = 3\beta_j \frac{y_j-y_{j-1}}{h_{j-1}} + 3\alpha_j \frac{y_{j+1}-y_j}{h_j} \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n-1 \quad (5)$$

$$\text{或: } h_j m_{j-1} + 2(h_{j-1}+h_j) \cdot m_j + h_{j-1} m_{j+1} = 3h_{j-1} \frac{y_j-y_{j-1}}{h_{j-1}} + 3h_j \frac{y_{j+1}-y_j}{h_j} + \frac{1}{2} h_j h_{j-1} (M_{j-1}^- - M_j^+) \quad (5a)$$

即节点三转角方程:

$$\beta_j m_{j-1} + 2m_j + \alpha_j m_{j+1} = d_j \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n-1 \quad (6)$$

$$\text{其中: } \begin{cases} \alpha_j = \frac{h_{j-1}}{h_{j-1}+h_j} \\ \beta_j = \frac{h_j}{h_{j-1}+h_j} = 1 - \alpha_j \\ d_j = 3\beta_j \frac{y_j-y_{j-1}}{h_{j-1}} + 3\alpha_j \frac{y_{j+1}-y_j}{h_j} \end{cases} \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n-1 \quad (6a)$$

考虑边界点, 则节点转角方程组为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \alpha_0 & & & \\ \beta_1 & 2 & \alpha_1 & & \\ & \beta_j & 2 & \alpha_j & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \beta_{n-1} & 2 & \alpha_{n-1} \\ & & & & \beta_n & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} m_0 \\ m_1 \\ m_j \\ \vdots \\ m_{n-1} \\ m_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_0 \\ d_1 \\ d_j \\ \vdots \\ d_{n-1} \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \quad (6b)$$

其中: $\alpha_0, \beta_n, d_0, d_n$ 要依赖于边界条件来确定。

6 边界方程

6.1 边界方程形式 1

由节点二阶导数方程 (2):

$$\begin{cases} S_j''(x_j^+) = -\frac{4}{h_j} \cdot m_j - \frac{2}{h_j} \cdot m_{j+1} + \frac{6}{h_j^2} \cdot (y_{j+1} - y_j) \\ S_{j-1}''(x_j^-) = \frac{2}{h_{j-1}} m_{j-1} + \frac{4}{h_{j-1}} \cdot m_j - \frac{6}{h_{j-1}^2} \cdot (y_j - y_{j-1}) \end{cases}$$

得到右限及左限二阶导数:

$$\begin{cases} S_j''(x_j^+) = -\frac{4}{h_0} \cdot m_0 - \frac{2}{h_0} \cdot m_1 + \frac{6}{h_0^2} \cdot (y_1 - y_0) = M_0 \\ S_{j-1}''(x_j^-) = \frac{2}{h_{n-1}} m_{n-1} + \frac{4}{h_{n-1}} \cdot m_n - \frac{6}{h_{n-1}^2} \cdot (y_n - y_{n-1}) = M_n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{4}{h_0} \cdot m_0 + \frac{2}{h_0} \cdot m_1 = \frac{6}{h_0^2} \cdot (y_1 - y_0) - M_0 \\ \frac{2}{h_{n-1}} m_{n-1} + \frac{4}{h_{n-1}} \cdot m_n = \frac{6}{h_{n-1}^2} \cdot (y_n - y_{n-1}) - M_n \end{cases}$$

上式同乘: $\frac{h_{n-1} \cdot h_0}{h_{n-1} + h_0},$

则有:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-1} + h_0} \cdot 4m_0 + \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-1} + h_0} \cdot 2m_1 = \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-1} + h_0} \cdot \frac{6}{h_0} \cdot (y_1 - y_0) - \frac{h_{n-1} \cdot h_0}{h_{n-1} + h_0} \cdot M_0 \\ \frac{h_0}{h_{n-1} + h_0} \cdot 2m_{n-1} + \frac{h_0}{h_{n-1} + h_0} \cdot 4m_n = \frac{h_0}{h_{n-1} + h_0} \cdot \frac{6}{h_{n-1}} \cdot (y_n - y_{n-1}) + \frac{h_{n-1} \cdot h_0}{h_{n-1} + h_0} \cdot M_n \end{cases}$$

令: $\alpha_n = \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_0 + h_{n-1}}, \beta_n = \frac{h_0}{h_0 + h_{n-1}}$

则边界方程 1:

$$\begin{cases} 2\alpha_n m_0 + \alpha_n m_1 = 3\alpha_n \frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_0} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{h_{n-1} \cdot h_0}{h_{n-1} + h_0} M_0 = 3\alpha_n \frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_0} - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_n h_0 M_0 \\ \beta_n m_{n-1} + 2\beta_n m_n = 3\beta_n \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{h_{n-1} \cdot h_0}{h_{n-1} + h_0} M_n = 3\beta_n \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2} \beta_n h_{n-1} M_n \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

或: $\begin{cases} 2\alpha_n m_0 + \alpha_n m_1 = d_0 \\ \beta_n m_{n-1} + 2\beta_n m_n = d_n \end{cases} \quad (7a)$

$$\text{边界节点系数: } \begin{cases} \alpha_n = \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}+h_0} & d_0 = 3\alpha_n \frac{y_1-y_0}{h_0} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{h_{n-1} \cdot h_0}{h_{n-1}+h_0} M_0 \\ \beta_n = \frac{h_0}{h_{n-1}+h_0} = 1-\alpha_n & d_n = 3\beta_n \frac{y_n-y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{h_{n-1} \cdot h_0}{h_{n-1}+h_0} M_n \end{cases} \quad (7b)$$

6.2 边界方程形式 2

由 (7) 边界方程 1, 即可得到 (8) 边界方程形式 2:

$$\text{即: } \begin{cases} 2m_0+m_1=3 \frac{y_1-y_0}{h_0} - \frac{1}{2} h_0 M_0 \\ m_{n-1}+2m_n=3 \frac{y_n-y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2} h_{n-1} M_n \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$\text{则边界节点方程可写为: } \begin{cases} 2m_0+\alpha_0 m_1=d_0 \\ \beta_n m_{n-1}+2m_n=d_n \end{cases} \quad (8a)$$

$$\text{边界节点系数: } \begin{cases} \alpha_0=1 & d_0=3 \frac{y_1-y_0}{h_0} - \frac{1}{2} h_0 M_0 \\ \beta_n=1 & d_n=3 \frac{y_n-y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2} h_{n-1} M_n \end{cases} \quad (8b)$$

7 各类边界条件插值节点方程组

7.1 第 1 类 (一阶导数) 边界条件

$$S'(x_0^+) = m_0 \quad S'(x_n^-) = m_n$$

当 $S'(x_0^+) = S'(x_n^-) = 0$ 时, 曲线端点处于水平状态。

边界节点的一阶导数值已知, 不需求解: $\begin{cases} S'(x_0^+) = m_0 \\ S'(x_n^-) = m_n \end{cases}$

对比边界节点方程 (8a),

$$\text{显然, 可得到: } \begin{cases} \alpha_0=0 & d_0=2m_0 \\ \beta_n=0 & d_n=2m_n \end{cases}$$

从而有:

$$1) \text{ 边界节点方程: } \begin{cases} 2m_0+\alpha_0 m_1=d_0 \\ \beta_n m_{n-1}+2m_n=d_n \end{cases} \quad (9a)$$

$$2) \text{ 边界节点系数: } \begin{cases} \alpha_0=0 & d_0=2m_0 \\ \beta_n=0 & d_n=2m_n \end{cases} \quad (9b)$$

$$3) \text{ 节点转角方程组: } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \alpha_0 & & & \\ \beta_1 & 2 & \alpha_1 & & \\ & \beta_j & 2 & \alpha_j & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \beta_{n-1} & 2 & \alpha_{n-1} \\ & & & & \beta_n & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} m_0 \\ m_1 \\ m_j \\ \vdots \\ m_{n-1} \\ m_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_0 \\ d_1 \\ d_j \\ \vdots \\ d_{n-1} \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \quad (9c)$$

因已知 m_0 及 m_n , 不需求解, 可删除 m_0 及 m_n 所在行得到简化矩阵方程组。

$$\text{由于: } \begin{cases} \beta_1 m_0 + 2m_1 + \alpha_1 m_2 = d_1 \\ \beta_{n-1} m_{n-2} + 2m_{n-1} + \alpha_{n-1} m_n = d_{n-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2m_1 + \alpha_1 m_2 = d_1 - \beta_1 m_0 \\ \beta_{n-1} m_{n-2} + 2m_{n-1} = d_{n-1} - \alpha_{n-1} m_n \end{cases}$$

$$4) \text{ 简化转角方程组: } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \alpha_1 & & & \\ \beta_2 & 2 & \alpha_2 & & \\ & \beta_j & 2 & \alpha_j & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \beta_{n-2} & 2 & \alpha_{n-2} \\ & & & & \beta_{n-1} & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_j \\ \vdots \\ m_{n-2} \\ m_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 - \beta_1 m_0 \\ d_2 \\ d_j \\ \vdots \\ d_{n-2} \\ d_{n-1} - \alpha_{n-1} m_n \end{bmatrix} \quad (9d)$$

7.2 第 2 类 (二阶导数) 边界条件

$$S''(x_0) = M_0 \quad S''(x_n) = M_n$$

当 $S''(x_0) = S''(x_n) = 0$ 时, 称为自然边界条件。

虽然已知边界节点二阶导数值, 但仍需求解 m_0 及 m_n : $\begin{cases} S''(x_0) = M_0 \\ S''(x_n) = M_n \end{cases}$

对比边界节点方程 (8a) 及节点系数 (8b),

可得到:

$$1) \text{ 边界节点方程: } \begin{cases} 2m_0 + \alpha_0 m_1 = d_0 \\ \beta_n m_{n-1} + 2m_n = d_n \end{cases} \quad (10a)$$

$$2) \text{ 边界节点系数: } \begin{cases} \alpha_0 = 1 & d_0 = 3 \frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_0} - \frac{1}{2} h_0 M_0 \\ \beta_n = 1 & d_n = 3 \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2} h_{n-1} M_n \end{cases} \quad (10b)$$

$$3) \text{ 节点转角方程组: } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \alpha_0 & & & \\ \beta_1 & 2 & \alpha_1 & & \\ & \beta_j & 2 & \alpha_j & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \beta_{n-1} & 2 & \alpha_{n-1} \\ & & & & \beta_n & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} m_0 \\ m_1 \\ m_j \\ \vdots \\ m_{n-1} \\ m_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_0 \\ d_1 \\ d_j \\ \vdots \\ d_{n-1} \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \quad (10c)$$

7.3 第 3 类边界条件 (周期边界条件)

$$\begin{cases} S'(x_0^+) = m_0 & S'(x_n^-) = m_n \\ S''(x_0^+) = M_0 & S''(x_n^-) = M_n \\ y_0 = y_n \\ m_0 = m_n \\ M_0 = M_n \end{cases}$$

因未知 m_0 、 m_n ，及 M_0 、 M_n ，由 (7) 边界方程 1 两式相加，得到：

$$2\alpha_n m_0 + \alpha_n m_1 + \beta_n m_{n-1} + 2\beta_n m_n = 3\alpha_n \frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_0} + 3\beta_n \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{h_{n-1} \cdot h_0}{h_{n-1} + h_0} (M_n - M_0)$$

$$\text{考察周期边界条件: } \begin{cases} m_0 = m_n \\ M_0 = M_n \end{cases}$$

从而得到：

$$1) \text{ 边界节点方程: } \begin{cases} 2m_0 + \alpha_n m_1 + \beta_n m_{n-1} = d_0 \\ \alpha_n m_1 + \beta_n m_{n-1} + 2m_n = d_n \end{cases} \quad (11a)$$

$$2) \text{ 边界节点系数: } \begin{cases} \alpha_n = \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_0 + h_{n-1}} & d_0 = 3\alpha_n \frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_0} + 3\beta_n \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} \\ \beta_n = \frac{h_0}{h_0 + h_{n-1}} = 1 - \alpha_n & d_n = d_0 \end{cases} \quad (11b)$$

$$3) \text{ 节点转角方程组: } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \alpha_n & & & \beta_n \\ \beta_1 & 2 & \alpha_1 & & \\ & \beta_j & 2 & \alpha_j & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \beta_{n-1} & 2 & \alpha_{n-1} \\ & & & & \alpha_n & \beta_n & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} m_0 \\ m_1 \\ m_j \\ \vdots \\ m_{n-1} \\ m_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_0 \\ d_1 \\ d_j \\ \vdots \\ d_{n-1} \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \quad (11c)$$

实际上，因 m_0 及 m_n 未知待解， $m_0 = m_n$ ，可删除其中之一的 m_0 所在矩阵行

得以简化。

由于: $\beta_1 m_0 + 2m_1 + \alpha_1 m_2 = d_1 \Rightarrow 2m_1 + \alpha_1 m_2 + \beta_1 m_n = d_1$, 得到:

$$4) \text{ 简化转角方程组: } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \alpha_1 & & & & \beta_1 \\ & \beta_2 & 2 & & & \\ & & \beta_j & 2 & & \alpha_j \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & & \beta_{n-1} & 2 & \alpha_{n-1} \\ \alpha_n & & & & & \beta_n & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_j \\ \vdots \\ m_{n-1} \\ m_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_j \\ \vdots \\ d_{n-1} \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \quad (11d)$$

7.4 端点抛物线结尾样条

此类边界实质为第 2 类边界条件, 其插值相当于 mathcad 的 pspline () 插值。

参考《数值分析及其 matlab 实现》p437-438。

$$\begin{cases} S'(x_0^+) = m_0 & S'(x_n^-) = m_n \\ S''(x_0^+) = M_0 & S''(x_n^-) = M_n \\ S'''(x_0^+) = 0 & S'''(x_n^-) = 0 \end{cases}$$

由于三阶导数 = 0, 因此在区间 $[x_0, x_1]$ 及 $[x_{n-1}, x_n]$ 中, 二阶导数为参数,

$$\text{取: } \begin{cases} M_0 = M_1 \\ M_n = M_{n-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则由节点二阶导数方程(2): } \begin{cases} S_j''(x_j^+) = -\frac{4}{h_j} \cdot m_j - \frac{2}{h_j} \cdot m_{j+1} + \frac{6}{h_j^2} \cdot (y_{j+1} - y_j) = M_j^+ \\ S_{j-1}''(x_j^-) = \frac{2}{h_{j-1}} m_{j-1} + \frac{4}{h_{j-1}} \cdot m_j - \frac{6}{h_{j-1}^2} \cdot (y_j - y_{j-1}) = M_j^- \end{cases}$$

在区间 $[x_0, x_1]$ 及 $[x_{n-1}, x_n]$ 上, 得到节点二阶导数方程:

$$\begin{cases} S_0''(x_0^+) = -\frac{4}{h_0} \cdot m_0 - \frac{2}{h_0} \cdot m_1 + \frac{6}{h_0^2} \cdot (y_1 - y_0) = M_0^+ = M_1 \\ S_0''(x_1^-) = \frac{2}{h_0} m_0 + \frac{4}{h_0} \cdot m_1 - \frac{6}{h_0^2} \cdot (y_1 - y_0) = M_1^- = M_1 \\ S_{n-1}''(x_{n-1}^+) = -\frac{4}{h_{n-1}} \cdot m_{n-1} - \frac{2}{h_{n-1}} \cdot m_n + \frac{6}{h_{n-1}^2} \cdot (y_n - y_{n-1}) = M_{n-1}^+ = M_{n-1} \\ S_{n-1}''(x_n^-) = \frac{2}{h_{n-1}} m_{n-1} + \frac{4}{h_{n-1}} \cdot m_n - \frac{6}{h_{n-1}^2} \cdot (y_n - y_{n-1}) = M_n^- = M_{n-1} \end{cases}$$

上述方程组，消除 M_1 及 M_{n-1} ，得到：

$$\begin{cases} 2m_0 + 2 \cdot m_1 = \frac{4}{h_0} \cdot (y_1 - y_0) \\ 2m_{n-1} + 2 \cdot m_n = \frac{4}{h_{n-1}} \cdot (y_n - y_{n-1}) \end{cases}$$

从而有：

1) 边界节点方程：

$$\begin{cases} 2m_0 + \alpha_0 m_1 = d_0 \\ \beta_n m_{n-1} + 2m_n = d_n \end{cases} \quad (12a)$$

2) 边界节点系数：

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0 = 2 & d_0 = \frac{4}{h_0} \cdot (y_1 - y_0) \\ \beta_n = 2 & d_n = \frac{4}{h_{n-1}} \cdot (y_n - y_{n-1}) \end{cases} \quad (12b)$$

3) 节点转角方程组：

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \alpha_0 & & & \\ & \beta_1 & 2 & & \\ & & \beta_j & 2 & \alpha_j \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & & \beta_{n-1} & 2 & \alpha_{n-1} \\ & & & & & \beta_n & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} m_0 \\ m_1 \\ m_j \\ \vdots \\ m_{n-1} \\ m_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_0 \\ d_1 \\ d_j \\ \vdots \\ d_{n-1} \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \quad (12c)$$

7.5 端点 3 次曲线样条 (外推样条)

此类边界插值相当于 mathcad 的 cspline () 插值。参考《数值分析及其 matlab 实现》p446-447。

端点 M 取最近两节点的线性拓展： $M=kx+c$ 。

即边界条件：

$$\begin{cases} M_0 = M_1 + \frac{M_2 - M_1}{h_1} (x_0 - x_1) = M_1 - \frac{h_0}{h_1} (M_2 - M_1) \\ M_n = M_{n-1} + \frac{M_{n-2} - M_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} (x_n - x_{n-1}) = M_{n-1} + \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} (M_{n-1} - M_{n-2}) \end{cases}$$

由边界条件：

$$\begin{cases} M_0 = M_1 - \frac{h_0}{h_1} (M_2 - M_1) \\ M_n = M_{n-1} + \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} (M_{n-1} - M_{n-2}) \end{cases}$$

则由节点二阶导数方程(2):

$$\begin{cases} S_j''(x_j^+) = -\frac{4}{h_j} \cdot m_j - \frac{2}{h_j} \cdot m_{j+1} + \frac{6}{h_j^2} \cdot (y_{j+1} - y_j) = M_j^+ \\ S_{j-1}''(x_j^-) = \frac{2}{h_{j-1}} m_{j-1} + \frac{4}{h_{j-1}} \cdot m_j - \frac{6}{h_{j-1}^2} \cdot (y_j - y_{j-1}) = M_j^- \end{cases}$$

在区间 $[x_0, x_2]$ 上, 得到节点二阶导数方程:

$$\begin{cases} S_0''(x_0^+) = -\frac{4}{h_0} \cdot m_0 - \frac{2}{h_0} \cdot m_1 + \frac{6}{h_0^2} \cdot (y_1 - y_0) = M_0^+ = M_1 - \frac{h_0}{h_1} (M_2 - M_1) \\ S_0''(x_1^-) = \frac{2}{h_0} m_0 + \frac{4}{h_0} \cdot m_1 - \frac{6}{h_0^2} \cdot (y_1 - y_0) = M_1^- = M_1 \\ S_1''(x_1^+) = -\frac{4}{h_1} \cdot m_1 - \frac{2}{h_1} \cdot m_2 + \frac{6}{h_1^2} \cdot (y_2 - y_1) = M_1^+ = M_1 \\ S_1''(x_2^-) = \frac{2}{h_1} m_1 + \frac{4}{h_1} \cdot m_2 - \frac{6}{h_1^2} \cdot (y_2 - y_1) = M_2^- = M_2 \end{cases}$$

上述方程组中 M_0 、 M_1 、 M_2 为未知量, 需从方程组中联立解出消除:

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{4}{h_0} \cdot m_0 - \frac{2}{h_0} \cdot m_1 + \frac{6}{h_0^2} \cdot (y_1 - y_0) = M_1 - \frac{h_0}{h_1} (M_2 - M_1) \\ \frac{2}{h_0} m_0 + \frac{4}{h_0} \cdot m_1 - \frac{6}{h_0^2} \cdot (y_1 - y_0) = M_1 \\ -\frac{4}{h_1} \cdot m_1 - \frac{2}{h_1} \cdot m_2 + \frac{6}{h_1^2} \cdot (y_2 - y_1) = M_1 \\ \frac{2}{h_1} m_1 + \frac{4}{h_1} \cdot m_2 - \frac{6}{h_1^2} \cdot (y_2 - y_1) = M_2 \end{cases}$$

即:

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{4}{h_0} \cdot m_0 - \frac{2}{h_0} \cdot m_1 + \frac{6}{h_0^2} \cdot (y_1 - y_0) = M_1 - \frac{h_0}{h_1} (M_2 - M_1) \\ -\frac{2}{h_0} m_0 - \frac{4}{h_0} \cdot m_1 + \frac{6}{h_0^2} \cdot (y_1 - y_0) = -M_1 \\ \frac{h_0}{h_1} \frac{6}{h_1} m_1 + \frac{h_0}{h_1} \frac{6}{h_1} \cdot m_2 - \frac{h_0}{h_1} \frac{12}{h_1^2} \cdot (y_2 - y_1) = \frac{h_0}{h_1} (M_2 - M_1) \end{cases}$$

上述3式相加, 得到:

$$-\frac{6}{h_0} \cdot m_0 - \frac{6}{h_0} \cdot m_1 + \frac{12}{h_0^2} \cdot (y_1 - y_0) + \frac{h_0}{h_1} \frac{6}{h_1} m_1 + \frac{h_0}{h_1} \frac{6}{h_1} \cdot m_2 - \frac{h_0}{h_1} \frac{12}{h_1^2} \cdot (y_2 - y_1) = 0$$

即:

$$\frac{6}{h_0} \cdot m_0 + \left(\frac{6}{h_0} - \frac{h_0}{h_1} \frac{6}{h_1} \right) m_1 - \frac{h_0}{h_1} \frac{6}{h_1} \cdot m_2 = \frac{12}{h_0^2} \cdot (y_1 - y_0) - \frac{h_0}{h_1} \frac{12}{h_1^2} \cdot (y_2 - y_1)$$

上式同乘: $\frac{h_0 \cdot h_1}{h_0 + h_1}$, 得到 $j=0$ 的边界方程:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{h_0 \cdot h_1}{h_0 + h_1} \frac{6}{h_0} \cdot m_0 + \frac{h_0 \cdot h_1}{h_0 + h_1} \left(\frac{6}{h_0} - \frac{h_0}{h_1} \frac{6}{h_1} \right) m_1 - \frac{h_0 \cdot h_1}{h_0 + h_1} \frac{h_0}{h_1} \frac{6}{h_1} \cdot m_2 \\ &= \frac{h_0 \cdot h_1}{h_0 + h_1} \frac{12}{h_0^2} \cdot (y_1 - y_0) - \frac{h_0 \cdot h_1}{h_0 + h_1} \frac{h_0}{h_1} \frac{12}{h_1^2} \cdot (y_2 - y_1) \\ & \frac{h_1}{h_0 + h_1} m_0 + \frac{h_0}{h_0 + h_1} \left(\frac{h_1}{h_0} - \frac{h_0}{h_1} \right) m_1 - \frac{h_0}{h_0 + h_1} \frac{h_0}{h_1} m_2 = 2 \frac{h_1}{h_0 + h_1} \frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_0} - 2 \frac{h_0}{h_0 + h_1} \frac{h_0}{h_1} \frac{y_2 - y_1}{h_1} \\ & \beta_1 m_0 + (\beta_1 - \alpha_1 \frac{h_0}{h_1}) m_1 - \alpha_1 \frac{h_0}{h_1} m_2 = \\ \text{即 } j=0 \text{ 的边界方程:} & 2 \beta_1 \frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_0} - 2 \alpha_1 \frac{h_0}{h_1} \cdot \frac{y_2 - y_1}{h_1} \end{aligned} \quad (a)$$

同理,

$$\text{由节点二阶导数方程 (2):} \begin{cases} S_j''(x_j^+) = -\frac{4}{h_j} \cdot m_j - \frac{2}{h_j} \cdot m_{j+1} + \frac{6}{h_j^2} \cdot (y_{j+1} - y_j) = M_j^+ \\ S_{j-1}''(x_j^-) = \frac{2}{h_{j-1}} m_{j-1} + \frac{4}{h_{j-1}} \cdot m_j - \frac{6}{h_{j-1}^2} \cdot (y_j - y_{j-1}) = M_j^- \end{cases}$$

在区间 $[x_{n-2}, x_n]$ 上, 得到节点二阶导数方程:

$$\begin{cases} S_{n-2}''(x_{n-2}^+) = -\frac{4}{h_{n-2}} \cdot m_{n-2} - \frac{2}{h_{n-2}} \cdot m_{n-1} + \frac{6}{h_{n-2}^2} \cdot (y_{n-1} - y_{n-2}) = M_{n-2}^+ \\ S_{n-2}''(x_{n-1}^-) = \frac{2}{h_{n-2}} m_{n-2} + \frac{4}{h_{n-2}} \cdot m_{n-1} - \frac{6}{h_{n-2}^2} \cdot (y_{n-1} - y_{n-2}) = M_{n-1}^- \\ S_{n-1}''(x_{n-1}^+) = -\frac{4}{h_{n-1}} \cdot m_{n-1} - \frac{2}{h_{n-1}} \cdot m_n + \frac{6}{h_{n-1}^2} \cdot (y_n - y_{n-1}) = M_{n-1}^+ \\ S_{n-1}''(x_n^-) = \frac{2}{h_{n-1}} m_{n-1} + \frac{4}{h_{n-1}} \cdot m_n - \frac{6}{h_{n-1}^2} \cdot (y_n - y_{n-1}) = M_n^- = M_{n-1} + \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} (M_{n-1} - M_{n-2}) \end{cases}$$

上述方程组中 M_{n-2} 、 M_{n-1} 、 M_n 为未知量, 需从方程组中联立解出消除:

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} \frac{6}{h_{n-2}} \cdot m_{n-2} - \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} \frac{6}{h_{n-2}} \cdot m_{n-1} + \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} \frac{12}{h_{n-2}^2} \cdot (y_{n-1} - y_{n-2}) = -\frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} (M_{n-1}^+ - M_{n-2}^-) \\ \frac{4}{h_{n-1}} \cdot m_{n-1} + \frac{2}{h_{n-1}} \cdot m_n - \frac{6}{h_{n-1}^2} \cdot (y_n - y_{n-1}) = -M_{n-1}^+ \\ \frac{2}{h_{n-1}} m_{n-1} + \frac{4}{h_{n-1}} \cdot m_n - \frac{6}{h_{n-1}^2} \cdot (y_n - y_{n-1}) = M_{n-1} + \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} (M_{n-1} - M_{n-2}) \end{cases}$$

上述 3 式相加, 得到:

$$-\frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} \frac{6}{h_{n-2}} \cdot m_{n-2} - \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} \frac{6}{h_{n-2}} \cdot m_{n-1} + \frac{6}{h_{n-1}} \cdot m_{n-1} + \frac{6}{h_{n-1}} \cdot m_n + \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} \frac{12}{h_{n-2}^2} \cdot (y_{n-1} - y_{n-2}) - \frac{12}{h_{n-1}^2} \cdot (y_n - y_{n-1}) = 0$$

$$\frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} \frac{1}{h_{n-2}} \cdot m_{n-2} + \left(\frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} \frac{1}{h_{n-2}} - \frac{1}{h_{n-1}} \right) m_{n-1} - \frac{1}{h_{n-1}} \cdot m_n = 2 \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} \frac{1}{h_{n-2}} \cdot \frac{y_{n-1} - y_{n-2}}{h_{n-2}} - 2 \frac{1}{h_{n-1}} \cdot \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}}$$

上式同乘: $\frac{h_{n-2} \cdot h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2} + h_{n-1}}$, 得到 $j=n$ 的边界方程:

$$\frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2} + h_{n-1}} \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} \cdot m_{n-2} + \left(\frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2} + h_{n-1}} \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} - \frac{h_{n-2}}{h_{n-2} + h_{n-1}} \right) m_{n-1} - \frac{h_{n-2}}{h_{n-2} + h_{n-1}} m_n = 2 \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2} + h_{n-1}} \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} \frac{y_{n-1} - y_{n-2}}{h_{n-2}} - 2 \frac{h_{n-2}}{h_{n-2} + h_{n-1}} \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}}$$

即 $j=n$ 的边界方程:

$$\beta_{n-1} \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} m_{n-2} + \left(\beta_{n-1} \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} - \alpha_{n-1} \right) m_{n-1} - \alpha_{n-1} m_n = 2\beta_{n-1} \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} \frac{y_{n-1} - y_{n-2}}{h_{n-2}} - 2\alpha_{n-1} \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} \quad (b)$$

$$\text{从而有: } \begin{cases} \beta_1 m_0 + \left(\beta_1 - \alpha_1 \frac{h_0}{h_1} \right) m_1 - \alpha_1 \frac{h_0}{h_1} m_2 = d_0 \\ \beta_{n-1} \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} m_{n-2} + \left(\beta_{n-1} \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} - \alpha_{n-1} \right) m_{n-1} - \alpha_{n-1} m_n = d_n \end{cases}$$

$$1) \text{ 边界节点方程: } \begin{cases} \beta_1 m_0 + \alpha_0 m_1 + \alpha_n m_2 = d_0 \\ \beta_0 m_{n-2} + \beta_n m_{n-1} - \alpha_{n-1} m_n = d_n \end{cases} \quad (13a)$$

$$2) \text{ 边界节点系数: } \begin{cases} \alpha_0 = \beta_1 - \alpha_1 \frac{h_0}{h_1} & \alpha_n = -\alpha_1 \frac{h_0}{h_1} \\ \beta_0 = \beta_{n-1} \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} & \beta_n = \beta_{n-1} \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} - \alpha_{n-1} = \beta_0 - \alpha_{n-1} \\ d_0 = 2\beta_1 \frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_0} - 2\alpha_1 \frac{h_0}{h_1} \cdot \frac{y_2 - y_1}{h_1} \\ d_n = 2\beta_{n-1} \frac{h_{n-1}}{h_{n-2}} \cdot \frac{y_{n-1} - y_{n-2}}{h_{n-2}} - 2\alpha_{n-1} \cdot \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} \end{cases} \quad (13b)$$

$$3) \text{ 节点转角方程组: } \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \alpha_0 & \alpha_n \\ \beta_1 & 2 & \alpha_1 \\ & \beta_j & 2 & \alpha_j \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \beta_{n-1} & 2 & \alpha_{n-1} \\ & & & & \beta_0 & \beta_n - \alpha_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} m_0 \\ m_1 \\ m_j \\ \vdots \\ m_{n-1} \\ m_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_0 \\ d_1 \\ d_j \\ \vdots \\ d_{n-1} \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \quad (13c)$$

8 对三角方程组 LU 分解法求解

8.1 对三角方程组:

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_0 & b_0 \\ a_{j-1} & e_{j-1} & b_{j-1} \\ & a_j & e_j & b_j \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & a_{n-1} & e_{n-1} & b_{n-1} \\ & & & & a_n & e_n \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_{j-1} \\ x_j \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_0 \\ g_{j-1} \\ g_j \\ \vdots \\ g_{n-1} \\ g_n \end{bmatrix}$$

8.2 对三角方程组 LU 分解:

$$\text{令: } L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ l_{j-1} & 1 & & & \\ & l_j & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & l_{n-1} & 1 \\ & & & & l_n & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} u_0 & b_0 & & & \\ & u_{j-1} & b_{j-1} & & \\ & & u_j & b_j & \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & & u_{n-1} & b_{n-1} \\ & & & & & u_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则有 LU 分解: } \begin{cases} e_0 = 1 \cdot u_j \\ a_j = l_j \cdot u_{j-1} \\ e_j = l_j \cdot b_{j-1} + 1 \cdot u_j \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_0 = e_0 \\ l_j = a_j / u_{j-1} \\ u_j = e_j - l_j \cdot b_{j-1} \end{cases} \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n$$

注意: 若数组序号从 1 起算的, u_0 及 b_0 应改为 u_1 及 b_1 。

8.3 追赶法求解 LU 矩阵分解方程组

对三角 LU 分解方程组可简写为:

$$LUX=G$$

$$X=U^{-1}L^{-1}G$$

8.3.1 追法

$$Y=L^{-1}G$$

$$\begin{cases} y_0=g_0 \\ l_j \cdot y_{j-1}+y_j=g_j \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_0=g_0 \\ y_j=g_j-l_j \cdot y_{j-1} \end{cases} \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n$$

8.3.2 赶法

$$X=U^{-1}Y$$

$$\begin{cases} u_n \cdot x_n=y_n \\ u_j \cdot x_j+b_j \cdot x_{j+1}=y_j \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_n=y_n/u_n \\ x_j=(y_j-b_j \cdot x_{j+1})/u_j \end{cases} \quad j=n-1, n-2, \dots, 0$$

9 一般方程组 LU 分解法求解

9.1 一般方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{0,0} & a_{0,1} & \dots & \dots & \dots & a_{0,n} \\ a_{1,0} & a_{1,1} & \dots & \dots & \dots & a_{1,n} \\ a_{i,0} & a_{i,1} & \ddots & \dots & \dots & a_{i,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-1,0} & a_{n-1,1} & \dots & \dots & \ddots & a_{n-1,n} \\ a_{n,0} & a_{n,1} & \dots & \dots & \dots & a_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_{j-1} \\ x_j \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_0 \\ g_{j-1} \\ g_j \\ \vdots \\ g_{n-1} \\ g_n \end{bmatrix}$$

9.2 A=LU 分解

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{0,0} & a_{0,1} & \dots & \dots & \dots & a_{0,n} \\ a_{1,0} & a_{1,1} & \dots & \dots & \dots & a_{1,n} \\ a_{i,0} & a_{i,1} & a_{i,i} & a_{i,j} & \dots & a_{i,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-1,0} & a_{n-1,1} & \dots & \dots & \ddots & a_{n-1,n} \\ a_{n,0} & a_{n,1} & \dots & \dots & \dots & a_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ l_{1,0} & 1 & & & & \\ l_{i,0} & l_{i,1} & 1 & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \\ l_{n-1,0} & l_{n-1,1} & \dots & \dots & 1 & \\ l_{n,0} & l_{n,1} & \dots & \dots & l_{n,n-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_{0,0} & u_{0,1} & u_{0,2} & \dots & \dots & u_{0,n} \\ & u_{1,1} & u_{1,2} & \dots & \dots & u_{1,n} \\ & & u_{i,j} & u_{i,j} & \dots & u_{i,n} \\ & & & \ddots & \dots & \vdots \\ & & & & u_{n-1,n-1} & u_{n-1,n} \\ & & & & & u_{n,n} \end{bmatrix}$$

则有 LU 分解通式: $a_{ij} = \sum_{k=0}^j l_{ik} \cdot u_{kj}$

当 a_{ij} 为右上角元素时 ($i \leq j$): $a_{ij} = \sum_{k=0}^i l_{ik} \cdot u_{kj} = \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} l_{ik} \cdot u_{kj} + l_{ii} \cdot u_{ij}$

当 $a_{ij}=a_{ji}$ 为左下角元素时 ($i > j$): $a_{ji} = \sum_{k=0}^j l_{ik} \cdot u_{kj} = \sum_{k=0}^j l_{ik} \cdot u_{kj} = \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} l_{ik} \cdot u_{kj} + l_{ij} \cdot u_{jj}$

$$\text{即: } \begin{cases} a_{0j}=u_{0j} \\ a_{ij} = \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} l_{ik} \cdot u_{kj} + l_{ij} \cdot u_{jj} \\ a_{ij} = \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} l_{ik} \cdot u_{kj} + l_{ij} \cdot u_{jj} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_{0j}=a_{0j} & j=0, \dots, n \\ u_{ij}=a_{ij} - \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} l_{ik} \cdot u_{kj} & i=1, \dots, n \quad j=i, \dots, n \\ l_{ij} = (a_{ij} - \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} l_{ik} \cdot u_{kj}) / u_{jj} & j=0, \dots, n-1 \quad i=j+1, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

具体计算应按第 1 行, 第 1 列; 第 2 行, 第 2 列; ..., 的顺序计算:

1) 计算第 1 行, 第 1 列的 L, U :

$$\begin{cases} u_{0j}=a_{0j} & j=0, 1, \dots, n \\ l_{i0}=a_{i0}/u_{00} & i=1, 2, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

2) 计算第 r 行, 第 r 列的 L, U :

$$\begin{cases} r=1, 2, \dots, n \\ u_{rj}=a_{rj} - \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} l_{rk} \cdot u_{kj} & j=r, \dots, n \\ l_{ir} = (a_{ir} - \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} l_{rk} \cdot u_{kj}) / u_{rr} & i=r, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

9.3 LU 分解方程组追赶法求解

一般 LU 分解方程组可简写为:

$$LUX=G$$

$$X=U^{-1} \cdot L^{-1} G$$

9.3.1 追法

$$Y=L^{-1} G$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 \cdot y_0=g_0 \\ \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} l_{ij} \cdot y_j + 1 \cdot y_i=g_i \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_0=g_0 \\ y_i=g_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} l_{ij} \cdot y_j & i=1, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

9.3.2 赶法

$$x=U^{-1} Y$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{nn} \cdot x_n = y_n \\ u_{ii} \cdot x_i + \sum_{j=i+1}^n u_{ij} \cdot x_j = y_i \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_n = y_n / u_{nn} \\ x_i = (y_i - \sum_{j=i+1}^n u_{ij} \cdot x_j) / u_{ii} \quad i=n-1, \dots, 0 \end{cases}$$

参考文献

- [1] 刘德贵, 费景高, 于永江, 等. Fortran 算法汇编 (第一分册) [M]. 北京: 国防工业出版社, 1980: 51-68.
- [2] 丁丽娟, 程纪元. 数值计算方法 [M]. 北京: 高等教育出版社, 2011: 151-158.
- [3] 任玉杰. 数值分析及其 Matlab 实现 [M]. 北京: 高等教育出版社, 2007: 429-445.
- [4] 聂铁军. 计算方法 [M]. 北京: 国防工业出版社, 1982: 341-351.
- [5] 龚纯, 王正林. MATLAB 语言常用算法程序集 [M]. 北京: 电子工业出版社, 2008: 89-97.
- [6] 高崇, 罗忠禹, 王树清, 等. 常用算法 basic 语言应用手册 [M]. 北京: 中国铁道出版社, 1993: 13-17.
- [7] 胡祖炽, 林源渠. 数值分析 [M]. 北京: 高等教育出版社, 1986: 49-53.

Cubic Spline Interpolation With Three Rotation Angles (m Method) —Taking the First Derivative as a Parameter

Liu Dahai

1. *Shenzhen Geological Bureau; Shenzhen;*

2. *Shenzhen Geological Construction Engineering Company; Shenzhen*

Abstract: Cubic spline interpolation has important applications in engineering. Generally, there are two methods to establish spline interpolation: the three rotation method with the first derivative as the parameter (m method) and the three bending moment method with the second derivative as the parameter (M method). When the interpolation node equations are established, the m method is more simple to deal with the first kind of boundary conditions, and the M method is more convenient to deal with the second kind of boundary conditions. In order to facilitate the calculation programming, the establishment and solution of the nodal equations of cubic spline interpolation three rotation method (m method) are derived in this paper.

Key words: Cubic spline; Interpolation; Three angle method; m method; Computational mathematics; Equations; Solving