3 A2 Question 2 We are to write a Matlab Function Ea, b, c] = My Spline (x, y) where 2c, y - input vectors of (x. y.) data (1=i=n) a, b, c - output vectors of the coefficients of the natural cubic spline which interpolates (x, y); using the special representation:  $P_{i}(x) = \alpha_{i-1} \frac{(x_{i+1}-x)^{s}}{6h_{i}} + \alpha_{i} \frac{(x-x_{i})^{s}}{6h_{i}} + b_{i}(x_{i}-x) + c_{i}(x-x_{i})$ [where  $h_i = \pi_{i+1} - \pi_i$ ], for i = 1, ..., n-1. Schematically, In order to solve for the coefficients {a. 3 Eb. 3<sup>n-1</sup> and {c. 3<sup>i-1</sup> i=1 > apply the cubic spline conditions to p.(x) 1515h-1. We will need to use the the derivative formulas:  $p_i'(\pi) = -3\alpha_i \frac{(\pi_{i+1} + \pi)}{6h_i} + 3\alpha_i \frac{(\pi - \pi_i)^2}{6h_i} - b_i + c_i$  $P_i''(x) = a_{i-1} \frac{(x_{i+1}-x)}{h_i} + a_i \frac{(x_i-x_i)}{h_i}$ 

Interpolation conditions:  $(D p_i(x_i) = y_i \implies \frac{1}{6}a_{i-1}h_i^2 + b_ih_i = y_i \quad for i = 1, ..., n-1$ (2)  $P_i(x_{i+1}) = y_{i+1} \implies \frac{1}{2}a_ih_i^2 + c_ih_i = y_{i+1}$ , for i = 1, ..., n-1Note that if we know a,'s then we can solve equatron D for b; and equation B for c; :  $b_i = \frac{y_i}{h_i} - \frac{y_i}{h_i} + \frac{y_i}{h_i} = \frac{y_i}{h_i} - \frac{y_i}{h_i} + \frac{y_i}{h$ for i=1,...,n-1, 1st derivative conditions  $p_i'(x_{i+1}) = p_{i+1}'(x_{i+1})$ , for i = 1, ..., n-2 $\implies 3\alpha \cdot \frac{h_i^2}{6h_i} - b_i + c_i = -3\alpha \cdot \frac{h_{i+1}}{6h_{i+1}} - b_i + c_{i+1}$  $\implies \frac{1}{2}a_{i}h_{i} - b_{i} + c_{i} = -\frac{1}{2}a_{i}h_{i+1} - b_{i+1} + c_{i+1}$ Plugging in the above formulas for b. and c: in terms of a,'s we get, after rearranging terms to put terms involving a,'s on the left hand side: 1/h: a. + 1/2 (h. + h: +) a. + 1/2 h: + a: + = r: (i=1..., n-2) where the right hand side values are  $r_i = \frac{(y_{i+2} - y_{i+1})}{h_{i+1}} - \frac{(y_{i+1} - y_i)}{h_i}$ 

## CS 370 Fall 2008: Assignment 2

Hint: for Question 3 (continued)

We now have a linear system of n-2 equations in the *n* unknowns  $a_i, i = 0, 1, ..., n-1$ . We must add two boundary conditions before we can solve the system for a unique solution.

Note that the linear system is *tridiagonal*, and we can maintain this property if we add the two "arbitrary" additional conditions in the following form. Let the *first* equation be

$$t_0 a_0 + t_1 a_1 = r_0$$

and let the *last* equation be

$$t_2 a_{n-2} + t_3 a_{n-1} = r_{n-1}$$

where  $t_0, t_1, t_2, t_3, r_0, r_{n-1}$  are constants to be chosen, depending on the desired boundary conditions. We can now express the  $n \times n$  tridiagonal linear system in the form

Ta = r

where a is the vector of coefficients  $a_i, i = 0, 1, ..., n - 1$  to be solved for, r is the vector of righthand-side quantities, and T is a tridiagonal matrix.

Now for Question 3, we are asked to compute the coefficients for the *natural cubic spline* so you must choose the "arbitrary" parameters in the first and last equations so as to satisfy the so-called *natural* boundary conditions.

**Second derivative conditions:** Finally, you should verify that the continuity conditions for the second derivative are satisified.