

WEIGHTED SPLINES AS OPTIMAL INTERPOLANTS

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ABSTRACT. We consider interpolation by C^1 cubic splines which minimize a weighted semi-norm. The weight function is piecewise constant but on a subdivision potentially different from that determined by the interpolation knots.

Introduction. Suppose that we are given a set of data (x_i, f_i) , $1 \leq i \leq N$, with $x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_N$. As is well known [1], among all functions f which interpolate the data (i.e., $f(x_i) = f_i$, $1 \leq i \leq N$) and which have an absolutely continuous first derivative and square integrable second derivative, the one for which $\int_{x_1}^{x_N} (f^{(2)}(x))^2 dx$ is a minimum, is the natural cubic interpolating spline. This function is twice continuously differentiable on $[x_1, x_N]$ and is such that its restrictions to each of the subintervals, $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$, is a cubic polynomial. The adjective “natural” indicates that it may be extended by straight lines to a C^2 function, on all of \mathbf{R} , whose second derivative is in $L_2(\mathbf{R})$. This condition is easily seen to be equivalent to having zero second derivatives at the end points, x_1 and x_N . The use of the functional $\int_{x_1}^{x_N} (f^{(2)}(x))^2 dx$ is motivated by the fact that it is a linearization of the bending energy of a thin elastic rod of uniform stiffness. Although cubic splines have found widespread application, there are data sets for which natural splines are not appropriate. Figure 1 below illustrates one such example.

Because of this, the first author introduced in [4] the weighted cubic spline, minimizing instead the weighted functional (or semi-norm)

$$|v|^2 := \int_{x_1}^{x_N} w(x)(v^{(2)}(x))^2 dx$$

in the hope of being able to choose a weighting for which the resulting interpolant is not as unexpectedly oscillatory. To motivate our choice

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