

## 74. Asymptotic Error Estimation for Spline-on-Spline Interpolation

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1. Introduction and description of method. We shall consider an asymptotic error estimation for spline-on-spline interpolation on a uniform mesh. The spline-on-spline technique is described in [3]: Suppose we have an interval  $[0, 1]$  partitioned in  $n$  equal parts of length  $h$ . In order to find for a given function  $f(x)$  an approximant of its first derivative  $f'(x)$ , we interpolate  $f(x)$  by a cubic spline  $s(x)$  over the mesh under appropriate additional end conditions at the endpoints. Then replacing  $f(x)$  by  $s'(x)$ , we get an approximant of  $f''(x)$ , and this procedure can be continued. Ahlberg *et al.* [1] observed that it gives excellent results for the second derivative of  $\sin x$ , and Dolezal and Tewarson [3] obtained error bounds for the spline-on-spline interpolation. In what follows, let  $r$ ,  $k$  and  $l$  be nonnegative integers, and  $s_i^{(j)} = s^{(j)}(ih)$ .

Corresponding to the sufficiently smooth function  $f(x)$  on  $[0, 1]$ , one constructs a cubic spline  $s(x)$  of the form

$$(1) \quad s(x) = \sum_{i=-3}^{n-1} \alpha_i Q_i(x/h - i), \quad nh = 1$$

so that

$$(2) \quad s_i = f_i, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

Since  $s$  depends upon  $n+3$  parameters, two additional conditions are required toward the determination of  $s$ . Under various (end) conditions in [5], we have

$$(3) \quad f'_i - s'_i = (h^4/180)f_i^{(6)} + O(h^5), \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

In the present paper we take these to be homogeneous end conditions:

$$(4) \quad \Delta^r s'_0 = \nabla^r s'_n = 0$$

where  $\Delta$  and  $\nabla$  are forward and backward difference operators, respectively. By the consistency relation [1, p. 13] and (2), we have

$$(5) \quad (1/6)(s'_{i+1} + 4s'_i + s'_{i-1}) = (1/2)h^{-1}(s_{i+1} - s_{i-1}) \\ = (1/2)h^{-1}(f_{i+1} - f_{i-1}), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1.$$

By (5), end condition  $\Delta^r s'_0 = 0$  may be equivalently rewritten as follows

$$(6) \quad s'_0 + a_r s'_1 = L_r(f_0, f_1, \dots, f_r), \quad r \geq 2$$

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