

# 一类算子B样条的递推公式\*

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## 摘 要

本文从广义差商-Green函数-B样条的观点出发, 给出了以正则系统  $\{\varphi^{i-1}(x)\}_{i=1}^{m-1}$  为基解组的一类微分算子的正规B样条的递推公式。

## 一、引 言

给定  $[a, b]$  中的一组点  $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^k$ ,

$$\Delta: a < \underbrace{x_1 = \dots = x_1}_{m_1} < \dots < \underbrace{x_k = \dots = x_k}_{m_k} < b \Leftrightarrow a < t_1 \leq \dots \leq t_m < b \quad (1.1)$$

其中,  $m_1, \dots, m_k$  和  $m$  均是正整数,  $m_i \leq m$ ,  $m = \sum_{i=1}^k m_i$ .

设  $\varphi(x) \in C^{m-1}[a, b]$ ,  $X_m = \text{Span} \{\varphi^{i-1}(x)\}_{i=1}^{m-1}$ .

定义1 对于指定的点组 (1.1) 关于  $\{\varphi^{i-1}(x)\}_{i=1}^k$  的  $l$  阶广义重差商有定义,  $l=1, 2, \dots, m-1$ , 我们就称  $\{\varphi^{i-1}(x)\}_{i=1}^{m-1}$  为  $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^k$  的正则系统。本文仅讨论正则系统。

定义2 设  $L_m$  是  $m$  阶微分算子, 称

$$\delta(L_m, M, \Delta) = \{S: S(x) \in N_{L_m}, x \in (x_i, x_{i+1}), i=0, 1, 2, \dots, k; \\ D^j S(x_i^+) = D^j S(x_i^-), j=0, 1, \dots, m-m_i-1, i=1, \dots, k\} \quad (1.2)$$

为  $L_m$  的  $m$  次样条函数空间。  $\dim \delta(L_m, M, \Delta) = n = m + \sum_{i=1}^k m_i$ .  $M = (m_1, \dots, m_k)$ .

我们再给出与  $\delta(L_m, M, \Delta)$  有关的扩大分划  $\bar{\Delta}: y_1 \leq y_2 \leq \dots \leq y_{n+m}$  (1.3)

其中,  $y_1 = \dots = y_m = a$ ,  $b = y_{n+1} = \dots = y_{n+m}$ ,

$$y_{m+1} \leq \dots \leq y_n \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x_1 = \dots = x_1}_{m_1} < \dots < \underbrace{x_k = \dots = x_k}_{m_k}$$

定义3 设  $\{\varphi_i^*(t)\}_{i=1}^{m-1}$  是  $L_m^*(D)u(t)=0$  的基解组,  $G_m(x, t)$  是  $L_m(D)$  的 Green 函数,

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$\varphi_{m+1}^*(t) = \int_a^b G_m(x, t) dx$ , 其中  $L_m^*(D)$  是  $L_m(D)$  的共轭算子, 记  $\Phi_{m+1}^* = \{\varphi_i^*(t)\}_{i=1}^{m+1}$ .

称

$$B_{i,m}(x) = [y_i, \dots, y_{i+m}]_{\Phi_{m+1}^*} G_m(x, \cdot) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (1.4)$$

为  $\delta(L_m, M, \mathcal{A})$  的正规  $B$  样条函数.

**引理1**  $\{\varphi^{i-1}(x)\}_{i=1}^m$  是  $[a, b]$  上的 ECT 系统当且仅当  $\varphi'(x) > 0, x \in [a, b]$ . ECT 系统是任意点组的正则系统.

**证明** 考虑 Wronsky 行列式:

$$W(1, \varphi(x), \dots, \varphi^{k-1}(x)) =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \varphi(x) & \varphi^2(x) & \dots & \varphi^{k-2}(x) & \varphi^{k-1}(x) \\ 0 & \varphi'(x) & 2\varphi(x)\varphi'(x) & \dots & (k-2)\varphi^{k-3}(x)\varphi'(x) & (k-1)\varphi^{k-2}(x)\varphi'(x) \\ 0 & 0 & 2(\varphi'(x))^2 & \dots & (k-2)(k-3)\varphi^{k-4}(x)(\varphi'(x))^2 & (k-1)(k-2)\varphi^{k-3}(x)(\varphi'(x))^2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -(k-2)_1(\varphi'(x))^{k-2} & (k-1)\dots 2\varphi(x)(\varphi'(x))^{k-2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & (k-1)_1(\varphi'(x))^{k-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left( \prod_{i=1}^k (i-1)! \right) (\varphi'(x))^{\frac{1}{2}k(k-1)} > 0 \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (1.5)$$

当且仅当  $\varphi'(x) > 0$ . 由 [2], 引理第一部分得证. 引理的第二部分显然.

**引理2** 设  $\Phi_m = \{\varphi_i(x)\}_{i=1}^m, \varphi_i(x) \in C^{m-1}[a, b], g(x) \in C^{m-1}[a, b]$  且  $\tilde{\Phi}_m = \{\varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_{m-1}(x), g(x)\}$  是 (1.1) 的正则系统, 则对于  $\forall f \in C^{m-1}[a, b]$ ,

$$[t_1, \dots, t_m]_{\Phi_m} f = \frac{[t_1, \dots, t_m]_{\tilde{\Phi}_m} f}{[t_1, \dots, t_m]_{\tilde{\Phi}_m} \varphi_m} \quad (1.6)$$

**证明**  $[t_1, \dots, t_m]_{\Phi_m} f$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & \dots & t_{m-1} & t_m \\ \varphi_1(x) & \dots & \varphi_{m-1}(x) & f(x) \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & \dots & t_{m-1} & t_m \\ \varphi_1(x) & \dots & \varphi_{m-1}(x) & \varphi_m(x) \end{pmatrix}} \\ &= \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & \dots & t_{m-1} & t_m \\ \varphi_1(x) & \dots & \varphi_{m-1}(x) & f(x) \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & \dots & t_{m-1} & t_m \\ \varphi_1(x) & \dots & \varphi_{m-1}(x) & g(x) \end{pmatrix}} \cdot \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & \dots & t_{m-1} & t_m \\ \varphi_1(x) & \dots & \varphi_{m-1}(x) & g(x) \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & \dots & t_{m-1} & t_m \\ \varphi_1(x) & \dots & \varphi_{m-1}(x) & \varphi_m(x) \end{pmatrix}} \\ &= \frac{[t_1, \dots, t_m]_{\tilde{\Phi}_m} f(x)}{[t_1, \dots, t_m]_{\tilde{\Phi}_m} \varphi_m(x)} \end{aligned}$$

**引理3** 设  $f(x), g(x) \in C^{m-1}[a, b]$  且  $f(x) \neq 0, x \in [a, b]$ , 则

$$[t_1, \dots, t_m]_{\Phi_m} f \cdot g = [t_1, \dots, t_m]_{f^{-1} \otimes \Phi_m} g \quad (1.7)$$

其中  $\Phi_m = \{\varphi_i(x)\}_{i=1}^m, f^{-1} \otimes \Phi_m = \{f^{-1}\varphi_i(x)\}_{i=1}^m$ .

**证明** 由行列式的性质和 Leibniz 公式

$$[t_1, \dots, t_m]_{\Phi_m} f \cdot g$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} \underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_1}_{m_1}; \dots; & \underbrace{x_k, \dots, x_k}_{m_k} \\ \varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_{m-1}(x), f(x)g(x) \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} \underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_1}_{m_1}; \dots; & \underbrace{x_k, \dots, x_k}_{m_k} \\ \varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_{m-1}(x), \varphi_m(x) \end{pmatrix}} \\
 &= \frac{\begin{pmatrix} (\varphi_1(x_1)/f(x_1)) & \dots & (\varphi_{m-1}(x_1)/f(x_1)) & g(x_1) \\ (\varphi_1(x_1)/f(x_1))' & \dots & (\varphi_{m-1}(x_1)/f(x_1))' & g'(x_1) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ (\varphi_1(x_1)/f(x_1))^{(m_1-1)} & \dots & (\varphi_{m-1}(x_1)/f(x_1))^{(m_1-1)} & g^{(m_1-1)}(x_1) \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ (\varphi_1(x_k)/f(x_k)) & \dots & (\varphi_{m-1}(x_k)/f(x_k)) & g(x_k) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ (\varphi_1(x_k)/f(x_k))^{(m_k-1)} & \dots & (\varphi_{m-1}(x_k)/f(x_k))^{(m_k-1)} & g^{(m_k-1)}(x_k) \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} \underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_1}_{m_1}; \dots; & \underbrace{x_k, \dots, x_k}_{m_k} \\ (f(x))^{-1}\varphi_1(x), \dots, (f(x))^{-1}\varphi_m(x) \end{pmatrix}}
 \end{aligned}$$

我们曾在 [ 3 ] 中证明了关于 ECT 系统  $\{\varphi^{i-1}(x)\}_{i=1}^m$  的广义差商 Leibniz 公式, 事实上只要  $\{\varphi^{i-1}(x)\}_{i=1}^m$  是正则系统时, 这一结果同样成立. 这里不加证明地引用.

引理4 设  $\Phi_m = \{\varphi^{i-1}(x)\}_{i=1}^m$  是 (1.1) 的正则系统, 对  $\forall f(x), g(x) \in C^{m-1}[a, b]$  有

$$[t_1, \dots, t_m]_{\Phi_m} f \cdot g = \sum_{i=1}^m [t_1, \dots, t_i]_{\Phi_i} f [t_i, \dots, t_m]_{\Phi_{m-i+1}} g \quad (1.8)$$

## 二、B 样条的递推公式

设  $L_m(D)$  是以  $\{\varphi^{i-1}(x)\}_{i=1}^m$  为基解组的  $m$  阶微分算子,  $L_m^*(D)$  是  $L_m(D)$  的共轭算子.

定理1  $L_m(D)$  的 Green 函数为

$$G_m(x, t) = \frac{(x-t)_+^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} \left( \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(t)}{\varphi'(t)} \right)^{m-1} \quad (2.1)$$

定理1 的证明参见 [ 3 ].

定理2  $L_m^*(D)$  的零空间  $N_{L_m^*(D)}$  的一组基为

$$\varphi_{i+1}^*(t) = \frac{(\varphi(t))^{m-1-t}}{(\varphi'(t))^{m-1}} \quad (i=0, 1, \dots, m-1) \quad (2.2)$$

证明 由定理1, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_m(x, t) &= \frac{(x-t)_+^{m-1}}{(m-1)! (\varphi'(t))^{m-1}} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (-1)^{m-1-i} C_{m-1}^i (\varphi(x))^i (\varphi(t))^{m-1-i} \\
 &= (x-t)_+^{m-1} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \varphi_{i+1}^*(x) \frac{(\varphi(t))^{m-1-i}}{(\varphi'(t))^{m-1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\varphi_{i+1}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{m-1-i}}{(m-1)!} C_{m-1}^i (\varphi(x))^i \in N_{L_m(D)} \text{ 且是 } N_{L_m(D)} \text{ 的一组基.}$$

另一方面,

$$G_m(x, t) = (x-t)_+^{\circ} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \varphi_{i+1}(x) \varphi_{i+1}^*(t),$$

所以

$$(x-t)_+^{\circ} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \left\{ \frac{(\varphi(t))^{m-1-i}}{(\varphi'(t))^{m-1}} - \varphi_{i+1}^*(t) \right\} \varphi_{i+1}(x) \equiv 0$$

由  $\varphi_{i+1}(x)$  ( $i=0, 1, \dots, m-1$ ) 的基底性质, 便可知定理 2 真.

由定义 3, 与  $\{\varphi^{i-1}(x)\}_{i=1}^m$  关联的  $B$  样条可表为

$$B_{i,m}(x) = [y_i, \dots, y_{i+m}]_{\Phi_{m+1}^*} \frac{(x-\cdot)_+^{\circ}}{(m-1)!} \left[ \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(\cdot)}{\varphi'(\cdot)} \right]^{m-1} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (2.3)$$

其中

$$\Phi_{m+1}^* = \left\{ \frac{(\varphi(t))^{m-1}}{(\varphi'(t))^{m-1}}, \dots, \frac{\varphi(t)}{(\varphi'(t))^{m-1}}, \frac{1}{(\varphi'(t))^{m-1}}, \frac{\int_i^b (\varphi(x) - \varphi(t))^{m-1} dx}{(m-1)! (\varphi'(t))^{m-1}} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

**定理 3** 设  $\tilde{\Phi}_{m+1} = \{(\varphi(t))^{i-1}\}_{i=1}^{m+1}$ ,  $I_m(t) = \int_i^b (\varphi(x) - \varphi(t))^{m-1} dx$ ,

则

$$B_{i,m}(x) = \frac{[y_i, \dots, y_{i+m}]_{\tilde{\Phi}_{m+1}} (x-\cdot)_+^{\circ} (\varphi(x) - \varphi(\cdot))^{m-1}}{[y_i, \dots, y_{i+m}]_{\tilde{\Phi}_{m+1}} I_m(t)} \quad (2.5)$$

**证明** 由 (2.3) 式及引理 3 有

$$\begin{aligned} B_{i,m}(x) &= [y_i, \dots, y_{i+m}]_{(m-1)! (\varphi'(t))^{m-1} \otimes \Phi_{m+1}^*} (x-\cdot)_+^{\circ} (\varphi(x) - \varphi(\cdot))^{m-1}, \\ (m-1)! (\varphi'(t))^{m-1} \otimes \Phi_{m+1}^* &= \left\{ (m-1)! (\varphi(t))^{m-1}, \dots, (m-1)! \varphi(t), (m-1)! \right. \\ &\quad \left. , \int_i^b (\varphi(x) - \varphi(t))^{m-1} dx \right\} \end{aligned}$$

记  $\tilde{\Phi}_{m+1}^* = \left\{ 1, \varphi(t), \dots, (\varphi(t))^{m-1}, \int_i^b (\varphi(x) - \varphi(t))^{m-1} dx \right\}$

由 [3] 的引理 3,

$$B_{i,m}(x) = [y_i, \dots, y_{i+m}]_{\tilde{\Phi}_{m+1}^*} (x-\cdot)_+^{\circ} [\varphi(x) - \varphi(\cdot)]^{m-1}.$$

由引理 2, 本定理得证.

**定理 4** 由 (2.3) 式定义的  $B$  样条有如下的递推公式:

$$B_{i,m}(x) = \frac{w_i^{m-1}(x) B_{i,m-1}(x) + \tilde{w}_{i+1}^{m-1}(x) B_{i+1,m-1}(x)}{w_i^m(y_{i+m})} \quad (2.6)$$

其中

$$w_i^{m-1}(x) = [\varphi(x) - \varphi(y_i)] [y_i, \dots, y_{i+m-1}]_{\tilde{\Phi}_m} \int_i^b (\varphi(x) - \varphi(t))^{m-2} dx,$$

$$\tilde{w}_{i+1}^{m-1}(x) = [\varphi(y_{i+m}) - \varphi(x)] [y_{i+1}, \dots, y_{i+m}]_{\tilde{\Phi}_m} \int_i^b (\varphi(x) - \varphi(t))^{m-2} dx.$$

**证明** 令  $c_{i,m} = [y_i, \dots, y_{i+m}]_{\tilde{\Phi}_{m+1}} I_m(t)$ , 由定理 3,

$$B_{i,m}(x) = \frac{1}{c_{i,m}} [y_i, \dots, y_{i+m}]_{\mathfrak{F}_{m+1}}(x-\cdot) \ddot{\varphi}(x-\varphi(\cdot))^{m-1}.$$

由引理 4,

$$B_{i,m}(x) = \frac{1}{c_{i,m}} \{ [y_i]_{\mathfrak{F}_1}(\varphi(x)-\varphi(\cdot)) [y_i, \dots, y_{i+m}]_{\mathfrak{F}_{m+1}}(x-\cdot) \ddot{\varphi}(x-\varphi(\cdot))^{m-2} + c_{i+1,m-1} B_{i+1,m-1}(x) \}$$

另一方面,

$$B_{i,m}(x) = \frac{1}{c_{i,m}} \{ (\varphi(x)-\varphi(y_{i+m})) [y_i, \dots, y_{i+m}]_{\mathfrak{F}_{m+1}}(x-\cdot) \ddot{\varphi}(x-\varphi(\cdot))^{m-2} + c_{i,m-1} B_{i,m-1}(x) \}$$

故 
$$B_{i,m}(x)(\varphi(y_{i+m})-\varphi(y_i)) = \frac{1}{c_{i,m}} \{ (\varphi(y_{i+m})-\varphi(x)) c_{i+1,m-1} B_{i+1,m-1}(x) + (\varphi(x)-\varphi(y_i)) c_{i,m-1} B_{i,m-1}(x) \}$$

由于  $\{\varphi^{i-1}(x)\}_{i=1}^m$  是 (1.1) 的正则系统, 故  $\varphi(y_{i+m})-\varphi(y_i) \neq 0$ .

令

$$w_i^{m-1}(x) = [\varphi(x)-\varphi(y_i)] [y_i, \dots, y_{i+m-1}]_{\mathfrak{F}_m} \int_i^b (\varphi(x)-\varphi(t))^{m-2} dx$$

$$\tilde{w}_i^{m-1}(x) = [\varphi(y_{i+m})-\varphi(x)] [y_{i+1}, \dots, y_{i+m}]_{\mathfrak{F}_m} \int_i^b (\varphi(x)-\varphi(t))^{m-2} dx$$

由上式便得(2.6)式.

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### 参 考 文 献

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## Recurrence Formula for B-Splines with Respect a Class of Differential Operators

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### Abstract

In this paper, we give recurrence formula for normalized B-Splines with respect to standard system  $\{\varphi^{i-1}(x)\}_{i=1}^m$  which is the basic sets of solutions to a class of differential operators from the stand point of generalized divided difference-Green function-B-Splines.