

Evaluation

A d -variate spline $p = \sum_{k \sim D} c_k b_k \in S_\xi^n(D)$ can be evaluated at a point $x \in D$ with $\xi_{\nu, \ell_\nu} \leq x_\nu < \xi_{\nu, \ell_\nu + 1}$ by applying the de Boor algorithm in each variable. For $\nu = 1, \dots, d$, we modify the coefficients

$$a_{k_\nu} = c_{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_{\nu-1}, k_\nu, k_{\nu+1}, \dots, k_d)}, \quad \ell_\nu - n_\nu \leq k_\nu \leq \ell_\nu,$$

simultaneously for all $k_\mu = \ell_\mu - n_\mu, \dots, \ell_\mu$, $\mu > \nu$. We compute, for $i = n_\nu, \dots, 1$,

$$a_{\ell_\nu - j} \leftarrow \gamma a_{\ell_\nu - j} + (1 - \gamma) a_{\ell_\nu - j - 1}, \quad \gamma = \frac{x_\nu - \xi_{\nu, \ell_\nu - j}}{\xi_{\nu, \ell_\nu - j + i} - \xi_{\nu, \ell_\nu - j}}, \quad j = 0, \dots, i - 1,$$

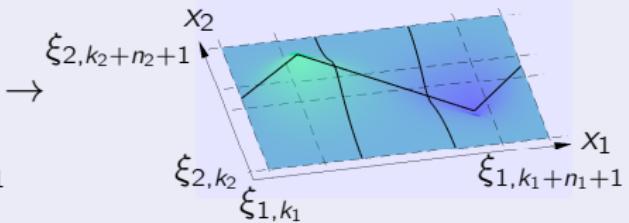
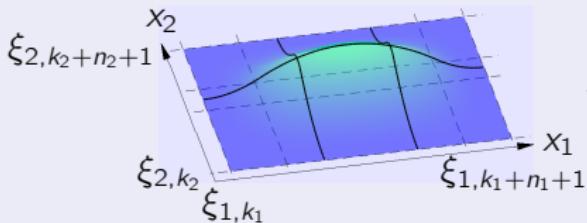
according to the triangular univariate evaluation scheme. This leads to the modified coefficients $c_{(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_\nu, k_{\nu+1}, \dots, k_d)}$. The final computed coefficient c_ℓ then equals $p(x)$.

Differentiation

The partial derivatives ∂_ν , $\nu = 1, \dots, d$, of a d -variate B-spline of degree $n = (n_1, \dots, n_d)$ are differences of B-splines of lower degree:

$$\partial_\nu b_{k,\xi}^n = \alpha_{k_\nu, \xi_\nu}^{n_\nu} b_{k,\xi}^{n-e_\nu} - \alpha_{k_\nu+1, \xi_\nu}^{n_\nu} b_{k+e_\nu, \xi}^{n-e_\nu}, \quad \alpha_{k_\nu, \xi_\nu}^{n_\nu} = \frac{n_\nu}{\xi_{\nu, k_\nu+n_\nu} - \xi_{\nu, k_\nu}},$$

with e_ν the ν th unit vector.

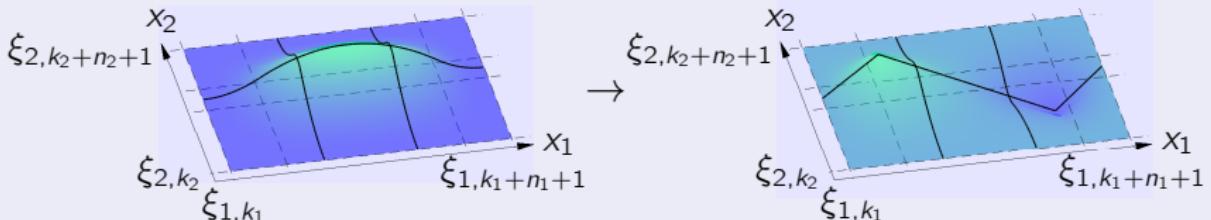


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Accordingly, the partial derivative of a multivariate spline in $S_\xi^n(D)$ is given by

$$\partial_\nu \sum_{k \sim D} c_k b_{k,\xi}^n = \sum_{k \sim D} \alpha_{k_\nu, \xi_\nu}^{n_\nu} (c_k - c_{k-e_\nu}) b_{k,\xi}^{n-e_\nu},$$

where on both sides the sum is taken over the relevant B-splines for the domain D .