一个六重五点对偶插值型细分

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摘要

在计算机辅助几何设计领域,细分方法凭借其简单高效的优点成为了一种强大的工具。随着不断的发展, 许多学者通过不同方法构造了不同种类的细分,其中包括近些年新提出的对偶插值型细分。相较于之前 提出的细分,对偶插值型细分具有更高的连续性和多项式再生性。文章提出了一种六重五点对偶插值型 细分,利用生成多项式对该细分格式的连续性和多项式再生性进行了分析。

关键词

细分格式,多项式再生性,连续性

A Six-Arity Five-Point Dual Interpolation Subdivision Scheme

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Abstract

In the field of computer-aided geometric design, subdivisions have become a powerful tool due to their simplicity and efficiency. With continuous development, many scholars have constructed various types of subdivision schemes through different methods, including the recently proposed dual interpolation subdivision schemes. Compared to previously proposed subdivision schemes, dual interpolation subdivision schemes offer higher continuity and polynomial reproduction. This paper presents a six-fold five-point dual interpolation subdivision scheme and analyzes the continuity and polynomial reproduction of this subdivision scheme using generating polynomials.

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Keywords

Subdivision Scheme, Polynomial Reproduction, Continuity

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1. 引言

细分方法是构造光滑曲面和曲线的一种非常有效的方法。其基本思想为定义一种细分格式,通过对 初始离散点不断进行加细从而生成光滑曲面和曲线。根据顶点的不同分裂方式,可以分为基本型细分和 对偶型细分。比如插值型细分和奇数 B 样条细分等就属于基本型细分。在保持相同再生性的条件下,对 偶型细分格式相较于基本型细分格式具有更高的光滑性。对偶型细分的概念首次由 Dyn 等人[1]在 2008 年提出,他们提出了一种新型的对偶型拟样条。2011 年,Conti 等人[2]进一步将结果推广到任意重数的 对偶型细分格式。根据初始控制点是否在极限曲线、曲面上,可以分成两种类型:逼近型细分和插值型 细分。在 1987 年 Dyn 首次提出了插值细分后,各种形式的插值细分也被陆续提出,例如 Weissman 提出 的六点插值细分[3],该细分为六点二重插值细分,且为*C*²连续。除此之外,还有四点插值细分的推广[4]、 三重插值细分[5]等。

经典型的插值型细分是逐步进行插值的,也就是每迭代一次,都保留着上一次迭代的数据。而对偶 型细分的每一次迭代都是用新的数据代替原有的数据。因此很长一段时间,没有人试图构建不满足逐步 插值性质的插值细分格式。

2018 年 Deng 等人[6]基于生成函数的重复局部运算的方法构建了对偶型 2n 点细分格式。对偶插值型 细分概念最初是由 Romani 与 Viscardi [7]在 2019 年提出的。他们提出了一种新的单变量对偶型插值细分 格式,而且其掩模为有限个。然后分别进行了当重数为奇数和偶数时的推导,并举出了例子。相较于原始的细分格式,新型的对偶插值细分通过参数的选择可以提高其光滑性,加快细分收敛的速度。在支集 较短的情况下就可以体现其插值性。2022 年,Gemignani 等人[8]提出了一种与对偶型单变量插值细分格 式相关的类 Bezout 多项式方程。从应用的角度来看,这种计算方法可以满足多项式再生、支集大小和光 滑性方面的特定要求。2023 年,Viscardi [9]在对偶插值型细分的基础上,分别对重数为奇数和偶数进行 了分析。

2. 预备知识

给定初始控制点集 $P^0 = \{p_j^0 \in \mathbb{R}^d | j \in \mathbb{Z}\},$ 并定义第 k 次细分后形成的控制顶点集为 $P^k = \{p_j^k \in \mathbb{R}^d | j \in \mathbb{Z}\},$ 则 m 重细分格式可以表示为:

$$P_i^{k+1} = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{i-mj} P_j^k, i \in \mathbb{Z},$$

其中有限支撑序列 $a = \{a_i | i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 称为该细分格式的掩模;多项式 $a(z) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} a_i z_i$ 称为该细分格式的Laurent多项式。

引理 2.1 [10]若细分格式 S_a 一致收敛,则其对应掩模 $a = \{a_i | i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 必须满足:

$$\sum_{j\in\mathbb{Z}}a_{mi+j}=1, j=0,1,\cdots,m-1,$$

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若 m 种细分格式满足引理 2.1,则必有细分格式 S1,满足

$$dp^{k} = S_{1}dp^{k-1}$$

其中, S_1 称为细分 S_a 的一阶差分格式。由 $P^k = S^k P^0$, $dP^k = \left\{ \left(dp^k \right)_i = m^k \left(p_{i+1}^k - p_i^k \right) \middle| i \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$ 则可推导出 n 阶 差分格式, 记为 S_n 。 S_n 的 Laurent 多项式为 $a^{(n)}(z)$ 。且满足

$$a^{(n)}(z) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} a^{(n)}_i z^i = \left(\frac{mz}{1 + z + \dots + z^{m-1}}\right)^n a(z)$$

引理 2.2 [10] 若 *m* 重细分格式 *S_a* 的掩模 *a* = {*a_i*|*i* ∈ ℤ} 及其差分格式 *S_k*(*k* = 1,2,...,*n*+1) 的掩模 $a^{(j)} = \{a_i^{(j)}\}_{i\in\mathbb{Z}}$ 满足 $\sum_{i\in\mathbb{Z}} a_{mi+l} = \sum_{i\in\mathbb{Z}} a_{mi+l}^{(j)} = 1, j = 0,1,...,n+1$, *l* = 0,1,...,*m*-1, 如果存在正整数 *L* 满足 $\left\|\left(\frac{1}{m}S_{n+1}\right)^L\right\|_{\infty} < 1$,其中

$$\left\| \left(\frac{1}{m} S_{n+1} \right)^L \right\|_{\infty} = \max \left\{ \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \left| a_{i+m^L j}^{[n+1,L]} \right|, \ i = 0, 1, \cdots, m^L - 1 \right\}$$

则m重细分格式 S_a 是 C^n 连续的。

引理 2.3 [10]将控制点进行参数化,设 $t_i^k = t_0^k + \frac{i}{m^k}, t_0^k = t_0^{k-1} - \frac{\tau}{m^k}$,其中相对位移 $\tau = \frac{a'(1)}{m}$,当且仅当 细分格式 S_a 收敛,且有

$$a^{(k)}(1) = m \prod_{l=0}^{k-1} (\tau - 1), \ a^{(k)}(\zeta_m^j) = 0, \ j = 1, \cdots, m-1, \ k = 0, \cdots, d$$

成立,细分格式 S_a 再生d次多项式,其中 $\zeta_m^j = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{m}j}$ 。

引理 2.4 [9]设 φ 是一个 *m* 重收敛细分格式的基本极限函数, $a = \{a_l\}_{l \in \mathbb{Z}}$ 为其紧支撑掩模, $A_n(z), n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 为其多项式分相。如果满足 $\tau \in [0,1) \cap Q$,那么对于任意的 $T \in N \setminus \{0\}$,且 $\tau T \in N$ 时,则以下多项式成立

$$\sum_{\gamma=0}^{mT-1} \Phi_{T,\gamma}\left(z^{m}\right) = mz^{-\tau T} \sum_{\beta=0}^{m-1} \sum_{\substack{\gamma=0\\\gamma+\beta T \equiv m^{\tau T}}}^{mT-1} A_{\beta}\left(z^{T}\right) \Phi_{T,\gamma}\left(z\right)$$

其中

$$\Phi_{T,n}(z) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \varphi\left(mk + \frac{n}{T}\right) z^{mTk+n}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

3. 一个带参数的六重五点对偶插值型细分

下面采用引理 2.4 构造新的细分格式。限定基函数在半整数点处的取值为

$$\phi\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} \frac{3\omega}{256} + \mu_1, & k = 5\vec{\mathfrak{R}} - 5\\ \frac{-25\omega}{256} + \mu_2, & k = 3\vec{\mathfrak{R}} - 3\\ \frac{75\omega}{128} + \mu_3, & k = 1\vec{\mathfrak{R}} - 1\\ 1 - (\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3), & k = 0 \end{cases}$$

我们给出一个六重五点细分加细规则如下:

$$\begin{cases}
P_{6i}^{k+1} = a_{-12}p_{i+2}^{k} + a_{-6}p_{i+1}^{k} + a_{0}p_{i}^{k} + a_{6}p_{i-1}^{k} + a_{12}p_{i-2}^{k}, \\
P_{6i+1}^{k+1} = a_{-11}p_{i+2}^{k} + a_{-5}p_{i+1}^{k} + a_{1}p_{i}^{k} + a_{7}p_{i-1}^{k} + a_{13}p_{i-2}^{k}, \\
P_{6i+2}^{k+1} = a_{-10}p_{i+2}^{k} + a_{-4}p_{i+1}^{k} + a_{2}p_{i}^{k} + a_{8}p_{i-1}^{k} + a_{14}p_{i-2}^{k}, \\
P_{6i+3}^{k+1} = a_{-9}p_{i+2}^{k} + a_{-3}p_{i+1}^{k} + a_{3}p_{i}^{k} + a_{9}p_{i-1}^{k}, \\
P_{6i+4}^{k+1} = a_{-8}p_{i+2}^{k} + a_{-2}p_{i+1}^{k} + a_{4}p_{i}^{k} + a_{10}p_{i-1}^{k}, \\
P_{6i+5}^{k+1} = a_{-13}p_{i+3}^{k} + a_{-7}p_{i+2}^{k} + a_{-1}p_{i+1}^{k} + a_{5}p_{i}^{k} + a_{11}p_{i-1}^{k}
\end{cases}$$
(3.1)

根据我们定义的基函数并结合引理 2.4 可得等式左边为

$$\frac{1}{512}z^{-30}\left(\omega\left(3-25z^{12}+150z^{24}+150z^{36}-25z^{48}+3z^{60}\right)\right.\\+256\left(\mu_{1}+z^{60}\mu_{1}+z^{12}\mu_{2}+z^{48}\mu_{2}+z^{24}\mu_{3}+z^{36}\mu_{3}-z^{30}\left(-1+\mu_{1}+\mu_{2}+\mu_{3}\right)\right)\right)$$

建立方程组进行求解,共有以下四组解:

1)
$$\mu_{3} = \frac{75}{64}$$
, $\omega = 2, \mu_{1} = \frac{3}{128}$, $\mu_{2} = -\frac{25}{128}$
2) $\omega = 2, \mu_{1} = \frac{1}{16}(-9+8\mu_{3}), \mu_{2} = \frac{1}{16}(25-24\mu_{3}), -75+64\mu_{3} \neq 0, b_{1} = 216-b_{0}, b_{2} = -\frac{431}{2}$
3) $\omega = -\frac{16}{51}(-3+8\mu_{3}), \mu_{1} = \frac{1}{272}(-3+8\mu_{3}), \mu_{2} = \frac{75-472\mu_{3}}{2448}, b_{0} = 0, b_{1} = \frac{49}{48}, b_{2} = -\frac{145}{24}, -75+64\mu_{3} \neq 0$
4) $-48+51\omega+128\mu_{3} \neq 0$
4) $-48+51\omega+128\mu_{3} \neq 0$
5) $b_{0} = (-610560+75594240\omega-79629615\omega^{2}+130056192\mu_{3}-342474752\mu_{3}^{2}-336309504\omega\mu_{3})/(16(-19200-16800\omega+47025\omega^{2}+4096\mu_{3}+147456\mu_{3}^{2}+174848\omega\mu_{3})))$
6) $b_{1} = (-196826880-450725280\omega+701462205\omega^{2}-433319936\mu_{3}+2556248064\mu_{3}^{2}+2778943232\omega\mu_{3})/(48(-19200-16800\omega+47025\omega^{2}+4096\mu_{3}+147456\mu_{3}^{2}+174848\omega\mu_{3}))))$
6) $b_{2} = (75527040-764760\omega-84722265\omega^{2}-130204672\mu_{3}-288532736\omega\mu_{3}-190660608\mu_{3}^{2})/(6(-19200-16800\omega+47025\omega^{2}+4096\mu_{3}+174848\omega\mu_{3}+147456\mu_{3}^{2})))$

3.1. 光滑性分析

带入第四组解,该细分格式(3.1)的生成多项式为

$$a(z) = -\frac{1}{10368z^{13}(48+99\omega+128\mu_3)}(1+z)^5(1-z+z^2)^4(1+z+z^2)^4$$

$$(1831680-390168576\mu_3-226782720\omega+1008928512\omega\mu_3+238888845\omega^2+1027424256\mu_3^2$$

$$+(823488512\mu_3+194995200-3787871744\omega\mu_3-3583672320\mu_3^2-940351050\omega^2$$

$$+677508000\omega)z+(218148864\mu_3-799211520-671389920\omega+1618129170\omega^2$$

$$+5108957184\mu_3^2+6096133632\omega\mu_3)z^2+(1205230080+441732480\omega-1834462530\omega^2$$

$$-1303035904\mu_3-5108957184\mu_3^2-6638577152\omega\mu_3)z^3+(218148864\mu_3-799211520-671389920\omega+1618129170\omega^2$$

$$+67730800\omega+441732480\omega-1834462530\omega^2$$

$$-1303035904\mu_3-5108957184\mu_3^2-6638577152\omega\mu_3)z^3+(218148864\mu_3-799211520-671389920\omega+1618129170\omega^2+5108957184\mu_3^2+6096133632\omega\mu_3)z^4$$

,

 $+ (823488512\mu_3 + 194995200 - 3787871744\omega\mu_3 - 3583672320\mu_3^2 - 940351050\omega^2 + 677508000\omega)z^5 + (1831680 - 390168576\mu_3 - 226782720\omega + 238888845\omega^2 + 1027424256\mu_3^2 + 1008928512\omega\mu_3)z^6).$

定理 3.1 对于细分格式(3.1)

当ω和μ₃满足ω<-2且

$$\left(954048 - 48\sqrt{28263841} - 571551\omega - 24\sqrt{28263841}\omega\right) / 1789568 < \mu_3 < \left(753592 + 8\sqrt{14082102241} - 2331529\omega + 4\sqrt{14082102241}\omega\right) / 4622208$$

或*ω>−*2且

$$\left(753592 + 8\sqrt{14082102241} - 2331529\omega + 4\sqrt{14082102241}\omega\right) / 4622208 < \mu_3 < \left(954048 - 48\sqrt{28263841} - 571551\omega - 24\sqrt{28263841}\omega\right) / 1789568 \right)$$

此时 C⁰ 是连续的;

当*ω*和 μ₃ 满足 ω < −2 且

$$(958656 - 48\sqrt{72756769} - 374847\omega - 24\sqrt{72756769}\omega) / 1457792 < \mu_3 < (-1361872 + 128\sqrt{547157221} - 3243461\omega + 64\sqrt{547157221}\omega) / 4622208 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.567769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.567699 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0.56769 < 0$$

或ω>−2且

$$\left(-1361872 + 128\sqrt{547157221} - 3243461\omega + 64\sqrt{547157221}\omega \right) / 4622208 < \mu_3 < \left(958656 - 48\sqrt{72756769} - 374847\omega - 24\sqrt{72756769}\omega \right) / 1457792$$

此时是C¹连续的

当
$$\omega$$
 和 μ_3 满足 $\omega < -2$ 且.

$$\left(529442 - 2\sqrt{68035735681} + 252571\omega - \sqrt{68035735681}\omega \right) / 20736 < \mu_3$$

$$< \left(20830 + 2\sqrt{74207136145} - 874510\omega + \sqrt{74207136145}\omega \right) / 151072,$$

或 $\omega > -2$ 且

$$\left(20830 + 2\sqrt{74207136145} - 874510\omega + \sqrt{74207136145}\omega \right) / 151072 < \mu_3 < \left(529442 - 2\sqrt{68035735681} + 252571\omega - \sqrt{68035735681}\omega \right) / 20736$$

此时是C²连续的

证明:根据引理 2.2,计算细分格式(3.1)的一阶差分序列并进行分组求和

$$\left\| \frac{1}{6} S_1 \right\|_{\infty} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{10368} \left(3 \left| (342474752\mu_3^2 + 768\mu_3 (-169344 + 437903\omega) + 45(13568 + 1769547\omega^2 - 1679872\omega) \right) / (48 + 128\mu_3 + 99\omega) (-400 + 1152\mu_3 + 475\omega) \right. \\ \left. + \left| (999407616\mu_3^2 + 256\mu_3 (-1527136 + 3811357\omega) + 15(365312 + 15330273\omega^2 - 14906048\omega) \right) / (48 + 128\mu_3 + 99\omega) (-400 + 1152\mu_3 + 475\omega) \right| + \left| (2813902848\mu_3^2 + 128\mu_3 + 99\omega) (-400 + 1152\mu_3 + 475\omega) \right| + \left| (2813902848\mu_3^2 + 128\mu_3 + 99\omega) (-400 + 1152\mu_3 + 475\omega) \right| + \left| (2813902848\mu_3^2 + 128\mu_3 + 99\omega) (-400 + 1152\mu_3 + 475\omega) \right| + \left| (2813902848\mu_3^2 + 128\mu_3 + 99\omega) (-400 + 1152\mu_3 + 475\omega) \right| + \left| (2813902848\mu_3^2 + 128\mu_3 + 99\omega) (-400 + 1152\mu_3 + 475\omega) \right| + \left| (2813902848\mu_3^2 + 128\mu_3 + 99\omega) (-400 + 1152\mu_3 + 475\omega) \right| + \left| (2813902848\mu_3^2 + 128\mu_3 + 99\omega) (-400 + 1152\mu_3 + 475\omega) \right| + \left| (2813902848\mu_3^2 + 128\mu_3 + 99\omega) (-400 + 1152\mu_3 + 475\omega) \right| + \left| (2813902848\mu_3^2 + 128\mu_3 + 99\omega) (-400 + 1152\mu_3 + 475\omega) \right| + \left| (2813902848\mu_3^2 + 128\mu_3 + 99\omega) \right| + \left| (2813902848\mu_3^2 + 128\mu_3 + 98\omega) \right| + \left| (2813902848\mu_3^2 + 128\mu_3 + 128\mu_3 + 98\omega) \right| + \left| (2813902848\mu_3^2 + 128\mu_3 + 1$$

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$$\begin{split} &+256\mu_{*}(-4601408+10580321\omega)+15(2695936+42072096\omega^{2}-43318144\omega))/(\\ &(48+128\mu_{3}+99\,\omega)(-400+1152\mu_{3}+475\omega)|+|(3096723456\mu_{3}^{2}+1280\mu_{3}(-914144)\\ &+2378063\omega)+15(240896+48084999\omega^{2}-45466304\omega))/(48+128\mu_{4}+99\omega)\\ &(-400+1152\mu_{3}+475\omega)|), \frac{1}{5184}(2|(121847808\mu_{3}^{2}+256\mu_{5}(-720956+197297\omega)\\ &+15(3455872+48063\omega^{2}-375688\omega))/(48+128\mu_{3}+99\,\omega)(-400+1152\mu_{3}+475\omega)|\\ &+4|(203046912\mu_{3}^{2}+512\mu_{3}(-539617+194929\omega)+15(5007808+503157\omega^{2})\\ &-5784532\omega))/(48+128\mu_{3}+99\,\omega)(-400+1152\mu_{3}+475\omega)|+|(263012352\mu_{3}^{2})\\ &+256\mu_{5}(-1439816+484067\omega)+15(6744064+506811\omega^{2}-7654096\omega))/(\\ &(48+128\mu_{3}+99\omega)(-400+1152\mu_{4}+475\omega)|+|(-665468928\mu_{3}^{2})\\ &-256\mu_{5}(-4332856+879847\omega)+15(-21304832+1106697\omega^{2}+22023728\omega))/(48+128\mu_{3}+99\omega)\\ &(-400+1152\mu_{5}+475\omega)|), \frac{575}{2592}, \frac{7251}{1296}]. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} +2899299\omega)+15(-13227776+14573721\omega^{2}+310304\omega))/(48+128\mu_{3}+99\omega)\\ &(-400+1152\mu_{3}+475\omega)|), \frac{1}{576}(2|(161824768\mu_{3}^{2}+768\mu_{3}(-320448+86701\omega)\\ &+45(1537792+16833\omega^{2}-1666688\omega))/(48+128\mu_{3}+99\omega)(-400+1152\mu_{3}+475\omega)|\\ &+|(168312832\mu_{3}^{2}+1280\mu_{3}(-192128+58031\omega)+15(4557056+188439\omega^{2}\\ &-5049344\omega))/(48+128\mu_{3}+99\omega)(-400+1152\mu_{3}+475\omega)|+|(169492480\mu_{3}^{2}+256\mu_{3}(-960512+295619\omega)+15(4546816+213519\omega^{2}-5058304\omega))/(48+128\mu_{3}+99\omega)\\ &(-400+1152\mu_{3}+475\omega)|). \end{split}$$

解得,当*ω*<−2时,

$$\left(958656 - 48\sqrt{72756769} - 374847\omega - 24\sqrt{72756769}\omega\right) / 1457792 < \mu_3 < \left(-1361872 + 128\sqrt{547157221} - 3243461\omega + 64\sqrt{547157221}\omega\right) / 4622208,$$

当 $\omega > -2$ 时,

$$\begin{split} & \left(-1361872 + 128\sqrt{547157221} - 3243461\omega + 64\sqrt{547157221}\omega\right) \Big/ 4622208 < \mu_3 \\ & < \left(958656 - 48\sqrt{72756769} - 374847\omega - 24\sqrt{72756769}\omega\right) \Big/ 1457792 \,. \end{split}$$

由引理 2.2 可知,当参数满足以上条件时,细分格式为C¹连续。 计算

$$\begin{split} & \left\|\frac{1}{6}S_{3}\right\|_{\infty} = \max\left\{\frac{1}{48}\left(\left\|\left(342474752\mu_{3}^{2}+768\mu_{3}\left(-169344+437903\omega+1769547\omega^{2}\right)\right)\right.\\ & \left.+45\left(13568-1679872\omega+1769547\omega^{2}\right)\right)\right/\left(48+128\mu_{3}+99\omega\right)\left(-400+1152\mu_{3}+475\omega\right)\right| \\ & \left.+\left|\left(343654400\mu_{3}^{2}+256\mu_{3}\left(-507904+1319173\omega\right)+15\left(30464-5048576\omega\right)\right.\\ & \left.+5333721\omega^{2}\right)\right)\right/\left(48+128\mu_{3}+99\omega\right)\left(-400+1152\mu_{3}+475\omega\right)\right|, \\ & \left.\frac{1}{18}\left(2\left|\left(-47554560\mu_{3}^{2}\right)\right.\\ & \left.-64\mu_{3}\left(-21166+860167\omega\right)+15\left(411952+464867\omega-958992\omega^{2}\right)\right/\left(48+128\mu_{3}+99\omega\right)\right.\\ & \left(-400+1152\mu_{3}+475\omega\right)\right| +\left|\left(95551488\mu_{3}^{2}+640\mu_{3}\left(-4214+172853\omega\right)+15\left(-827744\right)\right.\\ & \left.-933094\omega+1927389\omega^{2}\right)\right)/\left(48+128\mu_{3}+99\omega\right)\left(-400+1152\mu_{3}+475\omega\right)\right|, \\ & \left.\frac{1}{36}\left(\left|\left(442368\mu_{3}^{2}-512\mu_{3}\left(264841+131408\omega\right)-15\left(-3379648+1793373\omega^{2}\right)\right.\\ & \left.+1917172\omega\right)\right)/\left(48+128\mu_{3}+99\omega\right)\left(-400+1152\mu_{3}+475\omega\right)\right| +\left|\left(442368\mu_{3}^{2}+512\mu_{3}\right)\left(264889+133457\omega\right)+15\left(-3387328+1812183\omega^{2}+1910452\omega\right)\right)/\left(48+128\mu_{3}+99\omega\right)\left(-400+1152\mu_{3}+475\omega\right)\right| \\ & \left.\left.\left(-400+1152\mu_{3}+475\omega\right)\right|\right), \\ & \left.\frac{1}{6}\right\}. \\ \hline \mathcal{R}\bar{q}\bar{q}\bar{q}\bar{q}\left|_{\omega}<1, \\ \end{array}\right.$$

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解得,当ω<-2时,

$$\left(\frac{529442 - 2\sqrt{68035735681} + 252571\omega - \sqrt{68035735681}\omega}{20736 < \mu_3} \right) \\ \left(\frac{20830 + 2\sqrt{74207136145} - 874510\omega + \sqrt{74207136145}\omega}{151072} \right) \\ \left(\frac{151072}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} \right) \\ \left(\frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} \right) \\ \left(\frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} \right) \\ \left(\frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} \right) \\ \left(\frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} \right) \\ \left(\frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} \right) \\ \left(\frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} \right) \\ \left(\frac{1}{151072} + \frac{1}{151072} +$$

当 $\omega > -2$ 时,

$$(20830 + 2\sqrt{74207136145} - 874510\omega + \sqrt{74207136145}\omega)/151072 < \mu_3$$

$$< (529442 - 2\sqrt{68035735681} + 252571\omega - \sqrt{68035735681}\omega)/20736.$$

由引理 2.2 可知, 当参数满足以上条件时, 细分格式为 C² 连续。

3.2. 多项式再生性分析

定理 3.2 细分格式(3.1)对于所有参数再生 3 次多项式。

证明:根据引理 2.3,对该细分生成多项式 a(z) 进行一阶求导。带入 z=1 结果为 a'(1)=3,则 $\tau = \frac{a'(1)}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$ 。计算易得 $a(1)=6, \frac{a'(1)}{6} = \frac{1}{2} = \tau, \frac{a''(1)}{6} = -\frac{1}{4} = \tau(\tau-1), \frac{a^{(3)}(1)}{6} = \frac{3}{8} = \tau(\tau-1)(\tau-2)$ $\frac{a^{(4)}(1)}{6} = -\frac{15}{16} = (-(15911829504\mu_3^2 + 256\mu_3(-35520656 + 55078247\omega))$ $+15(78691072 + 206262363\omega^2 - 276515488\omega))/6(48+128\mu_3+99\omega)(-400+1152\mu_3+475\omega).$ 对于再生 4 次时,发现方程无解,因此不能再生 4 次。

3.3. 数值算例

如图 1 所示,在初始控制多边形给定的情况下,基于本文的细分格式,可以生成 $C^0 \sim C^2$ 不同连续性的曲线(从左到右)。其中初始控制网格为蓝色线条,细分之后的为红色线条。通过定理 3.1 可知,在参数 $\omega = 0.003$ 固定的情况下,当 μ_3 的取值为 $0.3672 < \mu_3 < 0.3893$ 时,为 C^0 连续, μ_3 的取值为 $0.372 < \mu_3 < 0.3756$ 时,为 C^1 连续, μ_4 的取值为 $0.3733 < \mu_3 < 0.3735$ 时,为 C^2 连续。由此可知在 $\omega = 0.003$ 固定的情况下, μ_3 越接近 0.3734,光滑性越高。因此任意给出参数 ω 的值,都可通过定理 3.1 求得使得 细分光滑性最高的 μ_3 取值范围。







(c) 本文提出的细分格式迭代一次后的极限曲线



如图 2 所示,其中蓝色为初始控制网格,红色为迭代后的线条。图 2(a)为传统的四点插值细分迭代 一次后的极限曲线。图 2(b)为一个四重无参数的对偶插值型细分迭代一次后的极限曲线。图 2(c)为本文 提出的细分格式,选取参数为*ω*=0.003, *μ*₃=0.3734时迭代一次后的极限曲线。可以看出,本文提出的细 分格式通过对参数的选取,可以在迭代次数较少时就保持较高的光滑度。

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