



# Convergence of the tri-harmonic spline method

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# The Tri Harmonic Spline

- Given the data set  $\{(x_i, y_i, f_i), i = 1, \dots, V\}$ , with  $f_i = f(x_i, y_i)$ , we consider the spline space

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- $d$  = degree of the spline space
- $r$  = smoothness (number of times differentiable)
- $\Delta$  = a triangulation of the data sites  $(x_i, y_i), i = 1, \dots, V$
- $\Omega$  = the union of all triangles in  $\Delta$
- $\mathbb{P}_d$  = the space of all polynomials of degree  $\leq d$ .

# The Tri Harmonic Spline

we are looking for the spline  $Sf \in S_d^r(\Delta)$  such that  
 $Sf(x_i, y_i) = f_i, i = 1, \dots, V$ , and

$$H(Sf) = \min\{H(s), s \in S_d^r(\Delta)\},$$

where

$$H(s) = \sum_{T \in \Delta} \int_T ((D_x^3 s)^2 + 3(D_x^2 D_y s)^2 + 3(D_x D_y^2 s)^2 + (D_y^3 s)^2) dx dy$$



# Purpose of Proving Convergence

We want to show that  $Sf$  will converge to the data function  $f$  as the number of data sites increases.

# The Convergence Theorem

Let  $S_f$  be the spline interpolating  $f$  at the vertices of  $\Delta$ . Suppose that  $f \in C^3(\Omega)$ . Then there exists a constant  $C$  dependent on  $d$  and  $\theta_\Delta$  as well as the Lipschitz constant associated with the boundary  $\partial\Omega$  if  $\Omega$  is not convex such that

$$\|f - S_f\|_{L_2(\Omega)} \leq C|\Delta|^3|f|_{3,\infty,\Omega}.$$



# Lemmas

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Lemma 1: Given a triangle  $T$  in  $\triangle$  and domain  $\Omega_T$ , then for every

$f \in W_q^{m+1}(\Omega_T)$  with  $0 \leq m \leq d$  and  $1 \leq q \leq \infty$ ,

$$\|D_x^\alpha D_y^\beta (f - Qf)\|_{q,T} \leq K|T|^{m+1-\alpha-\beta} |f|_{m+1,q,\Omega_T},$$

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Lemma 2: Suppose that  $g$  is continuously three times differentiable over a triangle  $T$ . Suppose that  $g$  is zero at six vertices in  $\text{Star}(T)$  which do not lie on a conic section. Then

$$\|g\|_{L_\infty(T)} \leq C_1 |T|^3 |g|_{3,\infty,T}$$

for a positive constant  $C_1$  independent of  $g$  and  $T$ .



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Lemma 3: Let  $T$  be a triangle and let  $A_T$  be its area. Then for all  $p \in \mathbb{P}_d$  and all  $1 \leq q \leq \infty$ ,

$$|p|_T \leq K A_T^{-1/q} |p|_{q,T}$$

If we pick  $q = 2$ ,  $K = C_2$ , and  $p = Sf'''$ , we get

$$|Sf|_{3,\infty,T} \leq \frac{C_2}{\sqrt{A_T}} |Sf|_{3,2,T}$$

where

$$|Sf|_{3,2,T} := \sqrt{\int_T ((D_x^3 Sf)^2 + 3(D_x^2 D_y Sf)^2 + 3(D_x D_y^2 Sf)^2 + (D_y^3 Sf)^2) dx dy}.$$

# Proof of Convergence

Since, by definition,  $Sf - f = 0$  at the vertices of  $T$ , we can apply Lemma 2 and get

$$|Sf - f| \leq C_1 |T|^3 |Sf - f|_{3,\infty,T}.$$

Also note that

$$H(Sf) = \sum_{T \in \Delta} |Sf|_{3,2,T}^2.$$



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By Lemma 1, with  $m = 1$ ,  $p = \infty$ , and  $|\alpha| = 2$ ,

$$H(Qf) = |Qf|_{3,2,\Omega}^2 \leq C_3A_\Omega|f|_{3,\infty,\Omega}^2$$

# Proof of Convergence

■ Therefore,

$$\int_{\Omega} |Sf - f|^2 dx dy \leq 2C_1 |\Delta|^6 (A_{\Omega} |f|_{3,\infty,\Omega}^2 + C_3 A_{\Omega} |f|_{3,\infty,\Omega}^2)$$

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■ This implies

$$\sqrt{\int_{\Omega} |Sf - f|^2 dx dy} \leq C_4 A_{\Omega} |\Delta|^3 |f|_{3,\infty,\Omega}.$$