

# 曲边三角形及曲边四边形上的 混合函数插值格式\*

邓传芳

(大连工学院)

## 一、引言

二元函数在标准三角形上的混合函数插值格式在许多文献,例如, Birkhoff<sup>[1]</sup>, Barnhill<sup>[2]</sup>, Gordon 及 Gregory 等的文章中都有讨论. 在三角形周边上对高阶偏导数进行插值, 而且计算比较简单的是 J. A. Gregory<sup>[3]</sup>的文章中所给出的一种混合函数插值格式. 这种格式是由简单函数的线性组合所构成的, 而且格式是对称的, 因此计算比较简便. 但是 J. A. Gregory 只是对直边三角形给出了格式. 本文企图推广 Gregory 的格式, 给出曲边三角形上对高阶偏导数进行插值的插值格式. 我们还进一步给出了曲边四边形上的插值格式.

## 二、曲边三角形上的混合函数插值格式

设  $T$  为  $xoy$  面上的标准曲边三角形, 如图 1, 其顶点为:  $V_1 = (1, 0)$ ,  $V_2 = (0, 1)$ ,  $V_3 = (0, 0)$ , 其相应的对边为:  $E_1: x = 0$ ,  $E_2: y = 0$ ,  $E_3: y = f(x)$ . 其中  $y = f(x)$  及其反函数  $N$  阶可微. 我们记三角形的周边为  $\partial T$ .

本节我们求作沿  $\partial T$  对二元函数  $F(x, y)$  及其  $N$  阶偏导数进行插值的混合函数插值格式.

**问题 1** 若  $F(x, y) \in C^{2N+1}(\bar{T})$ , 求混合函数  $p[F]$  使

$$D^v p[F]|_{\partial T} = D^v F|_{\partial T} \quad (2.1)$$

其中  $D^v = \partial^{s+r} / \partial x^s \partial y^r$ ,  $0 \leq v = s + r \leq N$ .

我们所求作的  $p(F)$  是由简单函数  $p_k[F]$  ( $k = 1, 2, 3$ ) 的线性组合所构成. 先寻求条件 (2.1) 分别在  $E_1$ ,  $E_2$  及  $E_3$  上成立的埃尔米特射影子  $p_k$  ( $k = 1,$

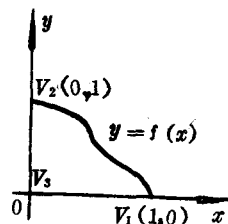


图 1

\*1981年6月1日收到.

2, 3). 然后作它们的线性组合得出所求混合函数  $p[F]$ .

令<sup>[3]</sup>

$$p_1[F](x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^N \phi_i \left( \frac{y}{f(x)} \right) (f(x))^i F_{0,i}(x, 0) + \sum_{i=0}^N \psi_i \left( \frac{y}{f(x)} \right) (f(x))^i F_{0,i}(x, f(x)) \quad (2.2)$$

$$p_2[F](x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^N \phi_i \left( \frac{x}{g(y)} \right) (g(y))^i F_{i,0}(0, y) + \sum_{i=0}^N \psi_i \left( \frac{x}{g(y)} \right) (g(y))^i F_{i,0}(g(y), y) \quad (2.3)$$

$$p_3[F](x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^N \phi_i \left( \frac{x}{x+y} \right) (x+y)^i \left[ \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^i F \right](0, x+y) + \sum_{i=0}^N \psi_i \left( \frac{x}{x+y} \right) (x+y)^i \left[ \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^i F \right](x+y, 0) \quad (2.4)$$

其中  $g(y)$  为  $f(x)$  的反函数, 而  $\phi_i(t)$  及  $\psi_i(t)$  是基础基函数.

$$\phi_i(t) = \sum_{k=i}^N (1-t)^{N+1} t^k \frac{(N+k-i)!}{N! i! (k-i)!} \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1) \quad (2.5)$$

$$\phi_i^{(j)}(0) = \delta_{i,j}, \quad \phi_i^{(j)}(1) = 0, \quad (0 \leq i, j \leq N) \quad (2.6)$$

$$\psi_i(t) = \phi_i(1-t) \cdot (-1)^i$$

容易验证

$$D^v p_1[F] \Big|_{\substack{y=0 \\ y=f(x)}} = D^v F \Big|_{\substack{y=0 \\ y=f(x)}}, \quad D^v p_2[F] \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ x=g(y)}} = D^v F \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ x=g(y)}} \\ D^v p_3[F] \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0}} = D^v F \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0}} \quad (0 \leq v \leq N) \quad (2.7)$$

以 (2.7) 的第一式为例验证如下:

证 将  $p_1[F](x, y)$  按  $y$  的幂展成台劳公式为

$$p_1[F](x, y) = F(x, 0) + F_{0,1}(x, 0)y + \frac{F_{0,2}(x, 0)}{2!}y^2 + \dots + \frac{F_{0,N}(x, 0)}{N!}y^N + R_N \quad (x \neq 1) \quad (2.8)$$

(2.8) 两边微分得

$$\frac{\partial^{s+r}}{\partial x^s \partial y^r} p_1[F] \Big|_{y=0} = F_{s,r}(x, 0) \quad (x \neq 1)$$

再将  $p_1[F](x, y)$  按  $(y-f(x))$  的幂展成台劳公式为

$$p_1[F](x, y) = F(x, f(x)) + F_{0,1}(x, f(x))(y-f(x)) + \frac{F_{0,2}(x, f(x))}{2!}(y-f(x))^2$$

$$+ \dots + \frac{F_{0,N}(x, f(x))}{N!} (y - f(x))^N + R_N \quad (x \neq 1) \quad (2.9)$$

(2.9) 两边微分得.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^{s+r}}{\partial x^s \partial y^r} p_1[F] \Big|_{y=f(x)} &= \frac{\partial^{s+r}}{\partial x^s \partial y^r} \left[ \sum_{i=0}^N (y - f(x))^i / i! F_{0,i}(x, f(x)) \right] \Big|_{y=f(x)} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^N \sum_{k=0}^s C_i^k \left( \frac{(y - f(x))^{i-r}}{(i-r)!} \right)^{(k)} F_{0,i}^{(s-k)}(x, f(x)) \Big|_{y=f(x)} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^N \sum_{k=0}^s C_i^k \left[ \sum_j \frac{k!}{j_1! j_2! \dots j_l!} \left( \frac{(y - f(x))^{i-r}}{(i-r)!} \right)^{(j)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. (-f')^{j_1} (-f''/2!)^{j_2} \dots (-f^{(l)}/l!)^{j_l} \right] \\ &\quad \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + f'(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^{s-k} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right]^i F(x, f(x)) \Big|_{y=f(x)} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^s C_i^k \left[ \sum_j \frac{k!}{j_1! j_2! \dots j_l!} \left( \frac{(y - f(x))^j}{j!} \right)^{(j)} (-f')^{j_1} (-f''/2!)^{j_2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \dots (-f^{(l)}/l!)^{j_l} \right] \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + f' \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^{s-k} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^{i+r} F(x, f(x)) \Big|_{y=f(x)} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^s C_i^k \left[ -f' \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^k \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + f' \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^{s-k} \frac{\partial^r}{\partial y^r} F(x, f(x)) \\ &= F_{i,r}(x, f(x)). \quad (x \neq 1) \end{aligned}$$

我们再取权函数  $a_1(x, y)$ ,  $a_2(x, y)$  及  $a_3(x, y)$  使

$$p[F] = a_1 p_1 + a_2 p_2 + a_3 p_3$$

满足  $D^\nu p[F] \Big|_{\partial T} = D^\nu F \Big|_{\partial T}$  (顶点除外), 取权函数  $a_h$  为:

$$\begin{aligned} a_1(x, y) &= \frac{x^{\nu+1}}{x^{\nu+1} + y^{\nu+1} + z^{\nu+1}}, \quad a_2(x, y) = \frac{y^{\nu+1}}{x^{\nu+1} + y^{\nu+1} + z^{\nu+1}}, \\ a_3(x, y) &= \frac{z^{\nu+1}}{x^{\nu+1} + y^{\nu+1} + z^{\nu+1}}, \quad \text{其中 } z = f(x) - y. \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

显然有

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 \equiv 1, \quad (2.11)$$

$$D^\nu a_1 \Big|_{x=0} = D^\nu a_2 \Big|_{y=0} = D^\nu a_3 \Big|_{z=0} = 0. \quad (2.12)$$

**定理** 若  $F(x, y) \in C^{2N+1}(\bar{T})$ , 定义

$$p[F](x, y) = a_1(x, y) p_1[F](x, y) + a_2(x, y) p_2[F](x, y) + a_3(x, y) p_3[F](x, y) \quad (2.13)$$

则  $p[F]$  满足

$$D^\nu p[F] \Big|_{\partial T} = D^\nu F \Big|_{\partial T} \quad (0 \leq \nu \leq N, \text{ 顶点除外})$$

**证** 只证在  $x=0$  上结论成立, 对其他两边  $y=0$  及  $y=f(x)$  可类似地证明. 因  $D^\nu a_1 \Big|_{x=0} = 0$ , 由莱布尼兹公式及 (2.7) 得

$$\begin{aligned} D^{\nu} p[F]|_{x=0} &= D^{\nu} [\alpha_2 p_2 + \alpha_3 p_3]|_{x=0} \\ &= \sum_{\mu < \nu} \binom{\nu}{\mu} D^{\mu} (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3)|_{x=0} D^{\nu-\mu} F|_{x=0} \end{aligned}$$

由 (2.11) 及 (2.12) 我们得

$$D^{\mu} (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3)|_{x=0} = \begin{cases} 1 & \mu = 0 \\ 0 & 1 \leq \mu \leq \nu, \end{cases}$$

所以

$$D^{\nu} p[F]|_{x=0} = D^{\nu} F|_{x=0}. \text{ 证毕}$$

必须指出, 三角形的顶点  $V_1(1, 0)$ ,  $V_2(0, 1)$  及  $V_3(0, 0)$  分别是  $p_1$ ,  $p_2$ , 及  $p_3$  的奇点. 在这些点上  $p_1$ ,  $p_2$  及  $p_3$  的各阶偏导数亦不存在. 但是, 容易验证这些点是可移去奇点; 而且  $p_k$  的各阶偏导数在这些点的极限值与  $F(x, y)$  在这些点处的偏导数值相等. 所以,  $p_k$  在三角形的顶点处的偏导数值可以取其极限值代替. 以  $p_1[F]$  为例来验证:

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (1, 0)} \frac{\partial^{s+r}}{\partial x^s \partial y^r} p_1[F] = F_{s, r}(1, 0).$$

将  $p_1[F]$  按  $y$  的幂展成台劳公式为

$$\begin{aligned} p_1[F](x, y) &= F_{0,0}(x, 0) + F_{0,1}(x, 0)y + \frac{F_{0,2}(x, 0)}{2!}y^2 \\ &\quad + \dots + \frac{F_{0,N}(x, 0)}{N!}y^N + R_N \quad (x \neq 1), \end{aligned}$$

两边求偏导数得

$$\frac{\partial^{s+r}}{\partial x^s \partial y^r} p_1[F] = \sum_{i=r}^N F_{s,i}(x, 0) \frac{y^{i-r}}{(i-r)!} + \frac{\partial^{s+r}}{\partial x^s \partial y^r} R_N,$$

取极限得

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (1, 0)} \frac{\partial^{s+r}}{\partial x^s \partial y^r} p_1[F] = F_{s, r}(1, 0). \text{ 验证完毕.}$$

例 当  $N=0$  时, 公式 (2.13) 为

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{x}{x+y+z} \left[ \frac{z}{f(x)} F(x, 0) + \frac{y}{f(x)} F(x, f(x)) \right] + \frac{y}{x+y+z} \left[ \frac{z}{g(y)} F(0, y) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{x}{g(y)} F(g(y), y) + \frac{z}{x+y+z} \left[ \frac{y}{x+y} F(0, x+y) + \frac{x}{x+y} F(x+y, 0) \right] \right]. \end{aligned}$$

### 三、曲边四边形上的混合函数插值格式

设  $R$  为  $xoy$  面上的曲边四边形, 如图 2, 其顶点为:  $V_1 = (x_1, y_1)$ ,  $V_2 = (x_2, y_2)$ ,  $V_3 = (x_3, y_3)$  及  $V_4 = (0, 0)$ , 四边各为:  $y = g_1(x)$ ,  $y = g_2(x)$ ,  $y = h_1(x)$  及  $y = h_2(x)$ , 其中  $g_1(x)$ ,  $g_2(x)$ ,  $h_1(x)$  及  $h_2(x)$  为  $N$  阶可微.

本节我们寻求沿  $R$  的周边  $\partial R$  对二元函数  $F(x, y)$  及其高阶偏导数进行插值的混合函数插值格式.

**问题 2** 若  $F(x, y) \in C^{2N+1}(\bar{R})$ , 求混合函数  $p[F]$  使

$$D^v p[F]|_{\partial R} = D^v F|_{\partial R} \quad (3.1)$$

其中  $D^v = \partial^{s+r} / \partial x^s \partial y^r$   $0 \leq v = s+r \leq N$

我们所作的函数  $p[F]$  是由简单函数的线性组合所构成。先求出条件(3.1) 分别在四边形的各边上成立的算子  $p_k (k=1, 2, 3, 4)$ ; 然后作它们的线性组合, 得出  $p[F]$ 。令

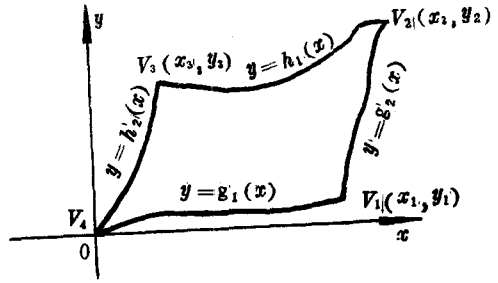


图 2

$$p_1[F](x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^N \phi_i \left( \frac{y - g_1(x)}{g_2(x) - g_1(x)} \right) (g_2(x) - g_1(x))^i F_{0,i}(x, g_1(x)) + \sum_{i=0}^N \psi_i \left( \frac{y - g_1(x)}{g_2(x) - g_1(x)} \right) (g_2(x) - g_1(x))^i F_{0,i}(x, g_2(x)) \quad (3.2)$$

$$p_2[F](x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^N \phi_i \left( \frac{y - h_1(x)}{h_2(x) - h_1(x)} \right) (h_2(x) - h_1(x))^i F_{0,i}(x, h_1(x)) + \sum_{i=0}^N \psi_i \left( \frac{y - h_1(x)}{h_2(x) - h_1(x)} \right) (h_2(x) - h_1(x))^i F_{0,i}(x, h_2(x)) \quad (3.3)$$

$$p_3[F](x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^N \phi_i \left( \frac{y - g_1(x)}{h_2(x) - g_1(x)} \right) (h_2(x) - g_1(x))^i F_{0,i}(x, g_1(x)) + \sum_{i=0}^N \psi_i \left( \frac{y - g_1(x)}{h_2(x) - g_1(x)} \right) (h_2(x) - g_1(x))^i F_{0,i}(x, h_2(x)) \quad (3.4)$$

$$p_4[F](x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^N \phi_i \left( \frac{y - g_2(x)}{h_1(x) - g_2(x)} \right) (h_1(x) - g_2(x))^i F_{0,i}(x, g_2(x)) + \sum_{i=0}^N \psi_i \left( \frac{y - g_2(x)}{h_1(x) - g_2(x)} \right) (h_1(x) - g_2(x))^i F_{0,i}(x, h_1(x)) \quad (3.5)$$

容易验证

$$D^v p_1[F]|_{y=g_1(x)} = D^v F|_{y=g_1(x)}, \quad D^v p_2[F]|_{y=h_1(x)} = D^v F|_{y=h_1(x)}, \quad (3.6)$$

$$D^v p_3[F]|_{y=g_1(x)} = D^v F|_{y=g_1(x)}, \quad D^v p_4[F]|_{y=h_1(x)} = D^v F|_{y=h_1(x)},$$

$$0 \leq v = s+r \leq N,$$

以  $p_1[F]$  为例验证如下:

要证明  $D^v p_1[F]|_{y=g_1(x)} = D^v F|_{y=g_1(x)}$ 。将  $p_1[F](x, y)$  按  $(y - g_1(x))$  的幂展成台劳公式:

$$p_1[F](x, y) = F(x, g_1(x)) + F_{0,1}(x, g_1(x))(y - g_1(x)) + \frac{F_{0,2}(x, g_1(x))}{2!}(y - g_1(x))^2 + \dots + \frac{F_{0,N}(x, g_1(x))}{N!}(y - g_1(x))^N + R_N, \quad (x, y) \neq (x_1, y_1). \quad (3.7)$$

(3.7) 类似于 (2.9) 式. 所以, 也把它两边微分得  $\frac{\partial^{s+r}}{\partial x^s \partial y^r} p_1[F]|_{y=g_1(x)} = F_{s,r}(x, g_1(x))$  ■

下面我们再选取权函数  $a_1(x, y)$ ,  $a_2(x, y)$ ,  $a_3(x, y)$  及  $a_4(x, y)$  使  $p[F] = a_1 p_1 + a_2 p_2 + a_3 p_3 + a_4 p_4$  满足

$$D^v p[F]|_{\partial R} = D^v F|_{\partial R}.$$

取  $a_k (k=1, 2, 3, 4)$ , 为

$$a_1(x, y) = \frac{[(y-h_1(x))(y-h_2(x))]^{v+1}}{\Delta}, \quad (3.8)$$

$$a_2(x, y) = \frac{[(y-g_1(x))(y-g_2(x))]^{v+1}}{\Delta}, \quad (3.9)$$

$$a_3(x, y) = \frac{[(y-g_2(x))(y-h_1(x))]^{v+1}}{\Delta}, \quad (3.10)$$

$$a_4(x, y) = \frac{[(y-g_1(x))(y-h_2(x))]^{v+1}}{\Delta}, \quad (3.11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中} \quad \Delta &= [(y-h_1(x))(y-h_2(x))]^{v+1} + [(y-g_1(x))(y-g_2(x))]^{v+1} \\ &+ [(y-g_2(x))(y-h_1(x))]^{v+1} + [(y-g_1(x))(y-h_2(x))]^{v+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

易见  $a_k (k=1, 2, 3, 4)$  满足

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 \equiv 1, \quad (3.13)$$

$$D^v a_1 \Big|_{\substack{y=h_1(x) \\ y=h_2(x)}} = 0, \quad D^v a_2 \Big|_{\substack{y=g_1(x) \\ y=g_2(x)}} = 0 \quad (3.14)$$

$$D^v a_3 \Big|_{\substack{y=g_2(x) \\ y=h_1(x)}} = 0, \quad D^v a_4 \Big|_{\substack{y=g_1(x) \\ y=h_2(x)}} = 0$$

$$0 \leq v = s + r \leq N.$$

**定理** 若  $F(x, y) \in C^{2N+1}(\bar{R})$ , 定义

$$p = a_1 p_1 + a_2 p_2 + a_3 p_3 + a_4 p_4 \quad (3.15)$$

则  $p[F]$  满足

$$D^v p[F]|_{\partial R} = D^v F|_{\partial R}, \quad 0 \leq v = s + r \leq N \quad (\text{顶点除外}) \quad (3.16)$$

**证** 证明与 §2 的定理相类似. 例如在  $y = g_1(x)$  上结论 (3.16) 成立, 证明如下:

因

$$D^v a_2 \Big|_{y=g_1(x)} = 0, \quad D^v a_4 \Big|_{y=g_1(x)} = 0,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} D^v p[F]|_{y=g_1(x)} &= D^v [a_1 p_1 + a_3 p_3] \Big|_{y=g_1(x)} \\ &= \sum_{\mu \leq v} \binom{v}{\mu} D^\mu (a_1 + a_3) \Big|_{y=g_1(x)} \quad D^{v-\mu} F \Big|_{y=g_1(x)}. \end{aligned}$$

由 (3.13) 及 (3.14) 得

$$D^\mu (a_1 + a_3) \Big|_{y=g_1(x)} = \begin{cases} 1 & \mu = 0 \\ 0 & 1 \leq \mu \leq v. \end{cases}$$

于是

$$D^v p[F]|_{y=g_1(x)} = D^v F|_{y=g_1(x)}. \quad \text{证毕.}$$

还应指出, 四边形的顶点分别是  $p_k (k=1, 2, 3, 4)$  的奇点. 在这些点上,  $p_1, p_2, p_3$  及  $p_4$  的偏导数都不存在. 但是, 容易验证, 它们是可移去奇点, 而且  $p_k (k=1, 2, 3, 4)$

的各阶偏导数在这些点的极限值与  $F(x, y)$  在这些点处的偏导数值相等. 所以,  $p_k$  在四边形的顶点处的偏导数值可以取其极限值代替. 下面以  $p_1[F]$  为例加以验证:

将  $p_1[F]$  按  $(y - g_1(x))$  的幂展成台劳公式得:

$$p_1[F](x, y) = F(x, g_1(x)) + \frac{F_{0,1}(x, g_1(x))}{1!} (y - g_1(x)) + \frac{F_{0,2}(x, g_1(x))}{2!} (y - g_1(x))^2 + \dots + \frac{F_{0,N}(x, g_1(x))}{N!} (y - g_1(x))^N + R_N. \quad (3.17)$$

对 (3.17) 两边取极限得

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_1, y_1)} p_1[F](x, y) = F(x_1, y_1);$$

对 (3.17) 两边微分得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^{s+r}}{\partial x^s \partial y^r} p_1[F] &= \sum_{i=0}^N \sum_{k=0}^s C_s^k \left( \frac{(y - g_1(x))^{i-r}}{(i-r)!} \right)^{(k)} F_{0,i}^{(s-k)}(x, g_1(x)) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^N \sum_{k=0}^s C_s^k \left[ \sum_j \frac{k!}{j_1! j_2! \dots j_i!} \left( \frac{(y - g_1(x))^{i-r}}{(i-r)!} \right)^{(j)} (-g_1')^{j_1} (-g_1''/2!)^{j_2} \dots \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot (-g_1^{(i)}/i!)^{j_i} \right] \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + g_1'(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^{s-k} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^i F(x, g_1(x)), \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_1, y_1)} \frac{\partial^{s+r}}{\partial x^s \partial y^r} p_1[F](x, y) &= \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_1, y_1)} \sum_{k=0}^s C_s^k \left[ \sum_j \frac{k!}{j_1! j_2! \dots j_i!} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot \left( \frac{(y - g_1(x))^{i-r}}{i!} \right)^{(j)} (-g_1')^{j_1} (-g_1''/2!)^{j_2} \dots (-g_1^{(i)}/i!)^{j_i} \right] \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + g_1' \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^{s-k} \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{\partial^{j+r}}{\partial y^{j+r}} F(x, g_1(x)) = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_1, y_1)} \sum_{k=0}^s C_s^k \in \left( -g_1' \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^k \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + g_1' \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^{s-k} \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{\partial^r}{\partial y^r} F(x, g_1(x)) = F_{s,r}(x_1, y_1). \end{aligned}$$

若  $g_1(x)$ ,  $g_2(x)$ ,  $h_1(x)$  及  $h_2(x)$  的反函数  $f_1(y)$ ,  $f_2(y)$ ,  $q_1(y)$  及  $q_2(y)$  存在, 而且它们的  $N$  阶导数都存在; 则插值格式中的  $p_k (k=1, 2, 3, 4)$  可取为:

$$\begin{aligned} p_1[F](x, y) &= \sum_{i=0}^N \phi_i \left( \frac{x - f_1(y)}{f_2(y) - f_1(y)} \right) (f_2(y) - f_1(y))^i F_{i,0}(f_1(y), y) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=0}^N \psi_i \left( \frac{x - f_1(y)}{f_2(y) - f_1(y)} \right) (f_2(y) - f_1(y))^i F_{i,0}(f_2(y), y), \\ p_2[F](x, y) &= \sum_{i=0}^N \phi_i \left( \frac{x - q_1(y)}{q_2(y) - q_1(y)} \right) (q_2(y) - q_1(y))^i F_{i,0}(q_1(y), y) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=0}^N \psi_i \left( \frac{x - q_1(y)}{q_2(y) - q_1(y)} \right) (q_2(y) - q_1(y))^i F_{i,0}(q_2(y), y), \\ p_3[F](x, y) &= \sum_{i=0}^N \phi_i \left( \frac{x - f_1(y)}{q_2(y) - f_1(y)} \right) (q_2(y) - f_1(y))^i F_{i,0}(f_1(y), y) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=0}^N \psi_i \left( \frac{x - f_1(y)}{q_2(y) - f_1(y)} \right) (q_2(y) - f_1(y))^i F_{i,0}(q_2(y), y), \end{aligned}$$

$$p_4[F](x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^N \phi_i \left( \frac{x - f_2(y)}{q_1(y) - f_2(y)} \right) (q_1(y) - f_2(y))^i F_{i,0}(f_2(y), y) \\ + \sum_{i=0}^N \psi_i \left( \frac{x - f_2(y)}{q_1(y) - f_2(y)} \right) (q_1(y) - f_2(y))^i F_{i,0}(q_1(y), y),$$

而  $\alpha_k (k=1, 2, 3, 4)$  为

$$\alpha_1(x, y) = \frac{[(x - q_1(y))(x - q_2(y))]^{r+1}}{\Delta},$$

$$\alpha_2(x, y) = \frac{[(x - f_1(y))(x - f_2(y))]^{r+1}}{\Delta},$$

$$\alpha_3(x, y) = \frac{[(x - f_2(y))(x - q_1(y))]^{r+1}}{\Delta},$$

$$\alpha_4(x, y) = \frac{[(x - f_2(y))(x - q_2(y))]^{r+1}}{\Delta},$$

其中 
$$\Delta = [(x - q_1(y))(x - q_2(y))]^{r+1} + [(x - f_1(y))(x - f_2(y))]^{r+1} \\ + [(x - f_2(y))(x - q_1(y))]^{r+1} + [(x - f_1(y))(x - q_2(y))]^{r+1}.$$

最后, 作者感谢徐利治教授及大连工学院逼近论讨论班全体同志在讨论班上对本文的审查和帮助。

#### 参 考 文 献

- [1] Barnhill, R. E., Birkhoff, G., and Gordon, W. J., Smooth Interpolation in Triangles, *J. Approx. Theory*, 8 (1973), 114—128.
- [2] Barnhill, R. E., Smooth Interpolation over Triangles, *Computer Aided Geometric Design*, Edited by Barnhill, R. E., and Riesenfeld, R. F., Academic press New York (1974), 45—70.
- [3] Gregory, J. A., A Blending Function Interpolant For Triangles, *Multivariate Approximation*, Edited by Handscomb, D. C., Academic press, London, New York, San Francisco, (1978), 279—287.
- [4] Gregory, J. A., Symmetric Smooth Interpolation on Triangles TR/34, Department of Mathematics, Brunel University.
- [5] Barnhill, R. E. and Gregory, J. A., Compatible Smooth Interpolation in Triangles, *J. Approx. Theory*, 15 (1975), 214—225.

## A Blending Function Interpolant for the Curved Triangles and the Curved Quadrilaterals

By Deng Chuan-fang (邓传芳)

### Abstract

Blending function methods permit the exact interpolation of data given along curves or surfaces. These methods are useful for finite element analysis and for computer aided geometric design.

This paper describes some new blending function methods for interpolating to function values and higher derivatives on the boundary of the curved triangles and the curved quadrilaterals. These interpolation schemes are constructed from a combination or blend of simpler interpolation functions. Interpolation method of this type is introduced in the paper of J. A. Gregory, where interpolation scheme had been provided for the triangles with the sides of straight lines. In this paper, Gregory's method is extended to interpolation on the curved triangles and the curved quadrilaterals.