

# De Boor 递推算法的误差分析

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**摘 要** 参数定义在矩形域与三角域上的 De Boor 递推算法在曲面造型中得到了广泛的应用, 该文介绍了矩形域与三角域上的 De Boor 递推算法, 并研究了在控制点存在扰动与计算过程存在舍入误差的情况下对曲面计算的影响.

**关键词** de boor; B 样条; b-patch

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## 1 引 言

在实际造型系统中, 曲线曲面的控制顶点可能由测量, 或计算而得, 从而存在着不准确的因素. 由于参数节点  $U$  可能存在的舍入误差以及分母可能出现两相近数相减的情况从而导致有数字的缺失而导致计算误差的出现, De Boor 过程是一个多级递推的过程<sup>[2,3]</sup>, 以此产生的控制点与中间计算结果的扰动是否会导致误差的剧烈增长? 本文将就此问题展开讨论. 文献<sup>[4,5]</sup>中利用区间分析法对此问题作了一定的阐述<sup>[6,7]</sup>. 本文从递推的角度出发对 de boor 递推过程进行了误差估计.

## 2 定义与概念

**定义 1**(B 样条基函数)<sup>[2]</sup>

设  $U = (u_0, u_1, \dots, u_i, u_{i+1}, \dots)$  为非递减实数序列 ( $U$  称为节点向量),  $n$  阶 B 样条基函数  $N_i^n(u)$  由以下表达式递归定义:

$$N_i^n(u) = \frac{u - u_i}{u_{i+n} - u_i} N_i^{n-1}(u) + \frac{u_{i+n+1} - u}{u_{i+n+1} - u_{i+1}} N_{i+1}^{n-1}(u) \quad (1)$$

其中  $N_i^0(u) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{如果 } u_i \leq u \leq u_{i+1} \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$  并规定  $\frac{0}{0} = 0$

**定义 2**(B 样条曲线)<sup>[2]</sup>

给定控制点  $p_i \in R^3, i \in Z$ , 参数节点向量:  $U = (\dots, u_i, u_{i+1}, \dots)$  我们称  $S(u) = \sum_i p_i N_i^n(u)$  为定义在  $U$  上的  $n$  阶 B 样条曲线.

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定义 3(节点序列(Knot Arrangement))<sup>[8]</sup>

平面上  $3n$  个点:  $t_{0,0}, \dots, t_{0,n-1}, t_{1,0}, \dots, t_{1,n-1}, t_{2,0}, \dots, t_{2,n-1} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , 对  $\forall 0 \leq i + j + k \leq n - 1$ ,  $(t_{0,i}, t_{1,j}, t_{2,k})$  不共线, 并记  $\Delta_{i,j,k}$  为由  $(t_{0,i}, t_{1,j}, t_{2,k})$  组成的三角形. 则我们称  $A = \{t_{0,0}, \dots, t_{0,n-1}, t_{1,0}, \dots, t_{1,n-1}, t_{2,0}, \dots, t_{2,n-1}\}$  为一个  $n$  阶节点序列(knot Arrangement). 如图(1):

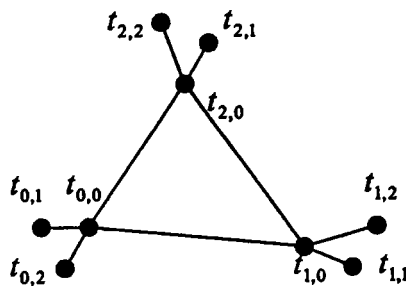


图 1

定义 4(标准 B 权(normalized B-weights))<sup>[8]</sup>

设  $A = \{t_{0,0}, \dots, t_{0,n-1}, t_{1,0}, \dots, t_{1,n-1}, t_{2,0}, \dots, t_{2,n-1}\}$  是一个节点序列, 且记:  $\lambda_{i,j,k,d}(u)$  ( $d = 0, 1, 2$ ) 为  $\Delta_{i,j,k} = [t_{0,i}, t_{1,j}, t_{2,k}]$  的重心坐标:

$$\lambda_{i,j,k,0}(u) = \frac{d(u, t_{1,j}, t_{2,k})}{d(t_{0,i}, t_{1,j}, t_{2,k})},$$

$$\lambda_{i,j,k,1}(u) = \frac{d(t_{0,i}, u, t_{2,k})}{d(t_{0,i}, t_{1,j}, t_{2,k})}, \quad \lambda_{i,j,k,2}(u) = \frac{d(t_{0,i}, t_{1,j}, u)}{d(t_{0,i}, t_{1,j}, t_{2,k})},$$

其中:

$$d(u_0, u_1, u_2) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ u_0 & u_1 & u_2 \\ v_0 & v_1 & v_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (u_0 = (u_0, v_0), u_1 = (u_1, v_1), u_2 = (u_2, v_2))$$

令:  $B_{0,0,0}^A(u) = 1$ ;

$$B_{i,j,k}^A(u) = \lambda_{-1,j,k,0}(u)B_{-1,j,k}^A(u) + \lambda_{i,j-1,k,0}(u)B_{i,j-1,k}^A(u) + \lambda_{i,j,k-1,0}(u)B_{i,j,k-1}^A(u) \quad (2)$$

(当出现负下标时置  $B_{i,j,k}^A(u)$  为 0).

我们称  $B_{i,j,k}^A(u)$  为节点序列  $A$  上的标准 B 权(Normalized B-weights)

定义 5(三角 B 面(B-patch))<sup>[8]</sup>

设  $A = \{t_{0,0}, \dots, t_{0,n-1}, t_{1,0}, \dots, t_{1,n-1}, t_{2,0}, \dots, t_{2,n-1}\}$  为一个节点序列,  $c_{i,j,k} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $(i, j, k \in N)$ , 我们称:

$$F(u) = \sum_{i+j+k=n} B_{i,j,k}^A(u)c_{i,j,k} \quad (3)$$

为  $A$  上的三角 B 面(B-patch)

特别地若:  $t_{0,0} = t_{0,1} = \dots = t_{0,n-1}, t_{1,0} = t_{1,1} = \dots = t_{1,n-1}, t_{2,0} = t_{2,1} = \dots = t_{2,n-1}$  则  $F(u)$  退化为三角域上的 Bezier 曲面.

求得  $B$  样条曲线上一点的 De Boor 递推法如下:

设参数节点  $U = \{u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{n+m+1}\}$

考虑当  $u \in [u_{n+k}, u_{n+k+1}]$  时,  $n$  阶  $B$  样条曲线可写为:

$$S(u) = \sum_{i=k}^{n+k} p_i N_i^n(u) \quad (\text{只与 } p_k, p_{k+1}, \dots, p_{k+n}, n+1 \text{ 个点有关})$$

De Boor 递推公式定义如下:<sup>[1]</sup>

$$\begin{cases} p_i^0(u) = p_{i+k} \\ p_i^j(u) = \lambda_{i,j-1}^k(u)p_{i-1}^{j-1}(u) + (1 - \lambda_{i,j-1}^k(u))p_{i-1}^{j-1}(u) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中:  $\lambda_{i,j}^{n,k}(u) = \frac{u - u_{i+k}}{u_{i+n+k-j} - u_{i+k}}$  ( $i = (0, 1, \dots, n), j = (i, i + 1, \dots, n)$ )

将(4)式稍做扩展即可得到参数定义在矩形区域上的计算乘积型 B 样条曲面或 NURBS 曲面上一点的方法。

三角域 B-patch 的 De Boor 递推法如下:<sup>[8]</sup>

$$F(u) = \sum_{i+j+k=n} B_{i,j,k}^A(u) c_{i,j,k} \text{ 为定义在节点序列}$$

$A = \{t_{0,0}, \dots, t_{0,n-1}, t_{1,0}, \dots, t_{1,n-1}, t_{2,0}, \dots, t_{2,n-1}\}$  上的 B-patch 曲面

$$\text{令 } c_{i,j,k}^0 = c_{i,j,k} \quad (i + j + k = n)$$

$$c_{i,j,k}^r = \lambda_{i,j,k,0}(u) c_{i+1,j,k}^{r-1} + \lambda_{i,j,k,1}(u) c_{i,j+1,k}^{r-1} + \lambda_{i,j,k,2}(u) c_{i,j,k+1}^{r-1} \quad (5)$$

( $r = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ),  $i + j + k + r = n$ ;

$$\text{则: } F(u) = \sum_{i+j+k=n} B_{i,j,k}^A(u) c_{i,j,k} = c_{0,0,0}^n$$

### 3 误差与计算稳定性分析

#### 3.1 控制点存在扰动的 De Boor 递推误差分析

首先我们考虑三角域上递推式(5)

给定节点序列: 设  $A = \{t_{0,0}, \dots, t_{0,n-1}, t_{1,0}, \dots, t_{1,n-1}, t_{2,0}, \dots, t_{2,n-1}\}$  为一个节点序列,  $\tilde{c}_{i,j,k}, c_{i,j,k} \in R^3, (i, j, k \in N)$ , 且  $\max_{i+j+k=n} \{\|\tilde{c}_{i,j,k} - c_{i,j,k}\|\} = M$

$$\text{记 } \Delta c_{i,j,k}^r(u) = \tilde{c}_{i,j,k}^r(u) - c_{i,j,k}^r(u),$$

$$\text{设: } \max_{i+j+k=n-r} \|\tilde{c}_{i,j,k}^r(u) - c_{i,j,k}^r(u)\| = M_r(u), \quad F(u) = \sum_{i+j+k=n} B_{i,j,k}^A(u) c_{i,j,k}$$

由三角域上的 De Boor 递推公式:

当  $u \in \Omega_n$  时:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{c}_{i,j,k}^r(u) &= \tilde{c}_{i+1,j,k}^{r-1}(u) \lambda_{i,j,k,0}(u) + \tilde{c}_{i,j+1,k}^{r-1}(u) \lambda_{i,j,k,1}(u) + \tilde{c}_{i,j,k+1}^{r-1}(u) \lambda_{i,j,k,2}(u) \\ &= c_{i,j,k}^r(u) + \Delta c_{i+1,j,k}^{r-1}(u) \lambda_{i,j,k,0}(u) + \Delta c_{i,j+1,k}^{r-1}(u) \lambda_{i,j,k,1}(u) + \Delta c_{i,j,k+1}^{r-1}(u) \lambda_{i,j,k,2}(u) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\therefore \|\Delta c_{i,j,k}^r(u)\| \leq \max\{\|\tilde{c}_{i+1,j,k}^{r-1}(u)\|, \|\tilde{c}_{i,j+1,k}^{r-1}(u)\|, \|\tilde{c}_{i,j,k+1}^{r-1}(u)\|\} \leq M_{r-1}(u) \quad (7)$$

$$\therefore \max_{i+j+k=n-r} \|\Delta c_{i,j,k}^r(u)\| \leq M_{r-1}(u) \Rightarrow M_r(u) \leq M_{r-1}(u) \quad (8)$$

所以:

$$\|\Delta c_{i,j,k}^n(u)\| \leq M_n(u) \leq M_{n-1}(u) \leq \dots \leq M_0(u) = M \quad (9)$$

由此得如下结论:

**推论1** 设  $A = \{t_{0,0}, \dots, t_{0,n-1}, t_{1,0}, \dots, t_{1,n-1}, t_{2,0}, \dots, t_{2,n-1}\}$  为一个节点序列

$$\tilde{F}(u) = \sum_{i+j+k=n} B_{i,j,k}^A(u) \tilde{c}_{i,j,k}, \quad F(u) = \sum_{i+j+k=n} B_{i,j,k}^A(u) c_{i,j,k} \text{ 为定义在 } A \text{ 上的 B-patch.}$$

且  $\max_{i+j+k=n} \{\|\tilde{c}_{i,j,k} - c_{i,j,k}\|\} = M$ , 则  $\max_{u \in \Omega_n} \|\tilde{F}(u) - F(u)\| \leq M$

对于递推式(4)我们采用同样的方法:

若控制点存在扰动使得:  $(p_k, p_{k+1}, \dots, p_{k+n})^\perp \mapsto (\tilde{p}_k, \tilde{p}_{k+1}, \dots, \tilde{p}_{k+n})^\perp$ ;

$$\text{记: } \Delta p_i^r(u) = \tilde{p}_i^r(u) - p_i^r(u) \quad i = r, r + 1, \dots, n;$$

$$\max_{i=r, \dots, n} \|\Delta p_i^r(u)\| = M_r(u) \quad \max_{i=k, \dots, k+n} \|p_i - \tilde{p}_i\| = M$$

同(6)–(8)我们可得:

推论2 设  $U = \{u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{n+m+1}\}$ , 由控制点  $p_k, p_{k+1}, \dots, p_{k+n}$  产生的第  $k$  段 B 样条曲线为  $S(u)$ , 由控制点  $\tilde{p}_k, \tilde{p}_{k+1}, \dots, \tilde{p}_{k+n}$  产生的第  $k$  段样条曲线为  $\tilde{S}(u)$ , 设  $\max\{\|\tilde{p}_i - p_i\| \mid i = k, k+1, \dots, k+n\} = M$ , 则  $\max\{\|\tilde{S}(u) - S(u)\| \mid u \in [u_{n+k}, u_{n+k+1}]\} \leq M$

### 3.2 控制点与 $\lambda_{i,j,k,d}(u)/\lambda_{i,j}^{n,k}(u)$ 均存在扰动的误差分析

同样我们首先考虑三角域上的情况:

若在计算中导致  $\lambda_{i,j,k,d}(u) \mapsto \tilde{\lambda}_{i,j,k,d}(u)$ ,

且: 
$$\max_{\substack{i+j+k \leq n \\ d=0,1,2}} |\tilde{\lambda}_{i,j,k,d}(u) - \lambda_{i,j,k,d}(u)| = \sigma$$

记 
$$\Delta \lambda_{i,j,k,d}(u) = \tilde{\lambda}_{i,j,k,d}(u) - \lambda_{i,j,k,d}(u)$$

又记: 
$$N_r(u) = \max_{i+j+k=n-r} \|c_{i,j,k}^r(u)\|, \quad N = \max_{i+j+k=n} \|c_{i,j,k}\|$$

则:

$$\|c_{i,j,k}^r(u)\|_{i+j+k=n-r} \leq \max\{\|c_{i+1,j,k}^{r-1}(u)\|, \|c_{i,j+1,k}^{r-1}(u)\|, \|c_{i,j,k+1}^{r-1}(u)\|\} \leq N_{r-1}(u)$$

从而:  $N_r(u) \leq N_{r-1}(u)$

由三角域上的 De Boor 递推:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{c}_{i,j,k}^r(u) &= \tilde{c}_{i+1,j,k}^{r-1}(u)\tilde{\lambda}_{i,j,k,0}(u) + \tilde{c}_{i,j+1,k}^{r-1}(u)\tilde{\lambda}_{i,j,k,1}(u) + \tilde{c}_{i,j,k+1}^{r-1}(u)\tilde{\lambda}_{i,j,k,2}(u) \\ &= c_{i,j,k}^r(u) + \Delta c_{i+1,j,k}^{r-1}(u)\tilde{\lambda}_{i,j,k,0}(u) + \Delta c_{i,j+1,k}^{r-1}(u)\tilde{\lambda}_{i,j,k,1}(u) + \Delta c_{i,j,k+1}^{r-1}(u)\tilde{\lambda}_{i,j,k,2}(u) \\ &\quad + c_{i+1,j,k}^{r-1}(u)\Delta \lambda_{i,j,k,0}(u) + c_{i,j+1,k}^{r-1}(u)\Delta \lambda_{i,j,k,1}(u) + c_{i,j,k+1}^{r-1}(u)\Delta \lambda_{i,j,k,2}(u) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \|\Delta c_{i,j,k}^r(u)\| &\leq \max\{\|\Delta c_{i+1,j,k}^{r-1}(u)\|, \|\Delta c_{i,j+1,k}^{r-1}(u)\|, \|\Delta c_{i,j,k+1}^{r-1}(u)\|\} \\ &\quad + \max\{\|c_{i+1,j,k}^{r-1}(u)\|, \|c_{i,j+1,k}^{r-1}(u)\|, \|c_{i,j,k+1}^{r-1}(u)\|\} \cdot \sigma \\ &\leq M_{n-1}(u) + N_{n-1}(u)\sigma \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore M_n(u) \leq M_{n-1}(u) + N_{n-1}(u)\sigma \leq M_{n-2}(u) + (N_{n-2}(u) + N_{n-1}(u)) \cdot \sigma \leq \dots$$

$$\leq M_0(u) + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} N_i(u) \cdot \sigma \leq M + nN\sigma \tag{10}$$

对于(4)式的 De Boor 递推采用同样的方法可得如下结论:

在计算时我们考虑计算舍入误差使得:  $\lambda_{i,j}^{n,k}(u) \mapsto \tilde{\lambda}_{i,j}^{n,k}(u)$  且记:

$$\max_{i,j} |\lambda_{i,j}^{n,k}(u) - \tilde{\lambda}_{i,j}^{n,k}(u)| = \sigma, \quad \max_i \|\tilde{p}_i\| = N, \quad \max_i \|p_i - \tilde{p}_i\| = M$$

则: 
$$\|p_n^*(u) - \tilde{p}_n^*(u)\| \leq M + nN\sigma \tag{11}$$

综上,我们对 De Boor 递推中出现的控制点的扰计算误差进行了分析,并得到了误差估计式:(10),(11).

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## Error Analysis on De Boor Algorithm

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**Abstract** De Boor algorithm is widely used in the computer modeling system. This paper gives a instruction of the De Boor algorithm on the area of interval and triangle, and gives an analysis on when there is error in the control points and in the process of the computing, and how would they affect the final results.

**Key words** De Boor; B-spline; B-patch

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## Derivative Convergence of Higher Order Nonlinear Difference Equations and its Applications

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**Abstract** First we study global attractivity for linear difference equations of higher order and prove the global attractivity in derivative of higher order nonlinear difference equations. Moreover, we get a result about the global attractivity of higher order nonlinear difference equations. Finally, we use the result partly solve a conjecture of Ladas.

**Key words** Higher order nonlinear difference equation; Eigenvalue equation; global attractivity