

User Manual 4.6 Interpolation Methods

De Wiki

Aller à : [navigation](#), [rechercher](#)

[User Manual 4.6 Interpolation Methods](#)

Introduction

Scope

In this section, a focus is realised on the following interpolation methods: spline, bicubic, tricubic, Lagrange and Newton, covariance matrix and linear in 1D, 2D or 3D interpolation.

Javadoc

The interpolation objects are available in the package

`fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.math.analysis.interpolation` and in the package
`fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.propagation.analytical.covariance`.

| Library | Javadoc |
|---------|---------|
|---------|---------|

Patrius [Package fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.math.analysis.interpolation](#)

Patrius [Package fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.math.analysis.interpolation](#)

Patrius [Package fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.propagation.analytical.covariance](#)

Links

None as of now.

Useful Documents

None as of now.

Package Overview

The package `fr.cnes.sirius.patrius.math.analysis.interpolation` contains all the interpolation classes described in this section.



Features Description

Spline interpolation

The **spline interpolator** generates an interpolating function $f(x) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. The user gives as entries 2 sets of values, the values of x, y . The interpolator gives the function f such as $y=f(x)$.

For the linear equation $y=2x+1$

```
double x[] = { 0.0, 1.0, 2.0 };
```

```

double y[] = { 1.0, 3.0, 5.0 };

UnivariateInterpolator interpolator = new SplineInterpolator();
UnivariateFunction function = interpolator.interpolate(x, y);
double value = function .value(0.5);

```

Bicubic interpolation

The **bicubic interpolator** generates an interpolating function $f(x,y)$: $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. The interpolator computes internally the coefficients of the bicubic function that is the interpolating function. The user gives as entries 3 sets of values, the values of x, y and z. The interpolator gives the function f such as $z=f(x,y)$.

For the equation of the plane $z=2x-3y + 5$

```

double x[] = { 3, 4, 5, 6.5 };
double y[] = {-4, -3, -1, 2, 2.5 };
double z[][] = {{ 23, 20, 14, 5, 3.5 },
               { 25, 22, 16, 7, 5.5 },
               { 27, 24, 18, 9, 7.5 },
               { 30, 27, 21, 12, 10.5 }};
BivariateGridInterpolator interpolator = new BicubicSplineInterpolator();
BivariateFunction function = interpolator.interpolate(x, y, z);

```

Tricubic interpolation

The **tricubic interpolator** generates an interpolating function $f(x,y,z)$: $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. The interpolator computes internally the coefficients of the tricubic function that is the interpolating function. The user gives as entries 4 sets of values, the values of x, y, z and w. The interpolator gives the function f such as $w=f(x,y,z)$.

For the equation of the plane $w=2x- 3y - z + 5$

```

double x[] = { 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.5 };
double y[] = {-4.0, -3.0, -1.0, 2.0, 2.5 };
double z[] = {-12.0, -8.0, -5.5, -3.0, 0.0, 2.5 };
double w[][][] = {{{ 35, 31, 28.5, 26, 23, 20.5 },
                   { 32, 28, 25.5, 23, 20, 17.5 },
                   { 26, 22, 19.5, 17, 14, 11.5 },
                   { 17, 13, 10.5, 8, 5, 2.5 },
                   { 15.5, 11.5, 9, 6.5, 3.5, 1 }},
                  {{ 37, 33, 30.5, 28, 25, 22.5 },
                   { 34, 30, 27.5, 25, 22, 19.5 },
                   { 28, 24, 21.5, 19, 16, 13.5 },
                   { 19, 15, 12.5, 10, 7, 4.6 },
                   { 17.5, 13.5, 11, 8.5, 5.5, 3 }},
                  {{ 39, 35, 32.5, 30, 27, 24.6 },
                   { 36, 32, 39.5, 27, 24, 21.5 },

```

```

{ 30, 26, 23.5, 21, 18, 15.5 },
{ 21, 17, 14.6, 12, 9, 6.5 },
{ 19.5, 15.5, 13, 10.5, 7.5, 5 }},
{{ 42, 38, 35.5, 33, 30, 27.5 },
{ 39, 35, 32.5, 30, 27, 24.6 },
{ 33, 29, 26.5, 24, 21, 18.5 },
{ 24, 20, 17.5, 15, 12, 9.5 },
{ 22.5, 18.5, 16, 13.5, 10.5, 8 }}};

```

```

TrivariateGridInterpolator interpolator = new TricubicSplineInterpolator();
TrivariateFunction function = interpolator.interpolate(x, y, z, w);

```

Lagrange interpolation

The **Lagrange interpolator** generates an interpolating function $[f(x): \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}]$. The user gives as entries 2 sets of values, the values of x, y . The interpolator gives the function f such as $[y=f(x)]$.

For the linear equation $[y=2x+1]$

```

double x[] = { 0.0, 1.0, 2.0 };
double y[] = { 1.0, 3.0, 5.0 };

```

```

UnivariateFunction interpolator = new PolynomialFunctionLagrangeForm(x,y);
double value = interpolator.value(0.5);

```

Newton interpolation

The **Newton interpolator** generates an interpolating function $[f(x): \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}]$. The user gives as entries 2 sets of values, the coefficients $[c_i]$ and the centers $[x_i]$ such as the polynomial function $[P(x)=c_0 + c_1(x - x_0) + \dots + c_n(x - x_n)]$. The interpolator gives the function f such as $[y=P(x)]$.

For the linear equation $[y=2x+1]$

```

double c_i[] = { 3.0, 2.0 };
double x_i[] = { 1.0 };

```

```

UnivariateFunction interpolator = new PolynomialFunctionNewtonForm(c_i,x_i);
double value = interpolator.value(0.5);

```

Covariance matrix interpolation

The purpose of this interpolation algorithm is to compute the covariance matrix at a given date through a simplified model of the transition matrix. When a covariance in PV coordinates is searched for an object orbiting around an celestial body, a simple dynamical model can be used, meaning limited to the newtonian attraction, plus a constant acceleration. The value of this constant acceleration will not change the transition matrix.

The transition matrix between a date t_1 and a date t can be approximated :

- at order 0 : by $\phi_1(t_1, t) = I_3 \times 3$
- at order 1 : by $\phi_1(t_1, t) = I_3 \times 3 + J_{PV} (t - t_1)$
- at order 2 : by $\phi_1(t_1, t) = I_3 \times 3 + J_{PV} (t - t_1) + 0.5 * J_{PV}^2 (t - t_1)^2$

where $J_{PV} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $J_{PV}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A \end{pmatrix}$ and $A = -\frac{GM}{r^3} (I_3 \times 3 - 3 \frac{PP^T}{r^2})$, where A is considered as a constant on the interval $[t_1, t]$ and P is the satellite position vector.

We denote by $M(t)$ the covariance matrix at instant t . Let $t \in [t_1, t]$. The transition matrices $\phi_1(t_1, t)$ and $\phi_2(t_2, t)$ are given by the above formula, and since matrix A is constant on $[t_1, t_2]$, we have that the covariance matrix at instant t is given by $M(t) = (1 - \alpha) \phi_1(t_1, t) M(t_1) \phi_1^T(t_1, t) + \alpha \phi_2(t_2, t) M(t_2) \phi_2^T(t_2, t)$ with $\alpha = \frac{t - t_1}{t_2 - t_1}$.

Linear interpolation

These classes allow linear piecewise interpolations in dimensions 1, 2 or 3.

1D interpolation

Let f be a real function $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $[x_1, x_2]$ the interpolation interval, where $f(x_1), f(x_2)$ are known. For all $x \in [x_1, x_2]$, the interpolated value $f(x)$ is given by $f(x) = f(x_1) + (x - x_1) \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$.

2D interpolation

The two dimensional interpolation will be two successive 1D interpolations. Let f be a real function $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $[x_1, x_2] \times [y_1, y_2]$ the interpolation interval. First, a 1D interpolation in the y direction is made, leading to $f(x, y_1) = f(x_1, y_1) + (y - y_1) \frac{f(x_2, y_1) - f(x_1, y_1)}{y_2 - y_1}$

$$f(x, y_2) = f(x_1, y_2) + (y - y_1) \frac{f(x_2, y_2) - f(x_1, y_2)}{y_2 - y_1}$$

Then a second 1D interpolation is made in the x direction with the previous two interpolated values : $f(x, y) = f(x, y_1) + (x - x_1) \frac{f(x, y_2) - f(x, y_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$

3D interpolation

Let f be a real function $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $[x_1, x_2] \times [y_1, y_2] \times [z_1, z_2]$ the interpolation interval. There will be

$[math]2^3 - 1[/math]$ successives 1D interpolations.

$[math]f(x,y,z)[/math]$ is interpolated from $[math]f(x,y,z_1)[/math]$ and $[math]f(x,y,z_2)[/math]$.

$[math]f(x,y,z_1)[/math]$ is interpolated from $[math]f(x,y_1,z_1)[/math]$ and $[math]f(x,y_2,z_1)[/math]$.

$[math]f(x,y,z_2)[/math]$ is interpolated from $[math]f(x,y_1,z_2)[/math]$ and $[math]f(x,y_2,z_2)[/math]$.

$[math]f(x,y_1,z_1)[/math]$ is interpolated from $[math]f(x_1,y_1,z_1)[/math]$ and $[math]f(x_2,y_1,z_1)[/math]$.

$[math]f(x,y_2,z_1)[/math]$ is interpolated from $[math]f(x_1,y_2,z_1)[/math]$ and $[math]f(x_2,y_2,z_1)[/math]$.

$[math]f(x,y_1,z_2)[/math]$ is interpolated from $[math]f(x_1,y_1,z_2)[/math]$ and $[math]f(x_2,y_1,z_2)[/math]$.

$[math]f(x,y_2,z_2)[/math]$ is interpolated from $[math]f(x_1,y_2,z_2)[/math]$ and $[math]f(x_2,y_2,z_2)[/math]$.

Getting Started

[Modèle:SpecialInclusion prefix=\\$theme sub section="GettingStarted"/](#)

Contents

Interfaces

The library defines the following interfaces related to interpolation :

| Interface | Summary | Javadoc |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| UnivariateInterpolator | Interface for a univariate interpolating function. | ... |
| BivariateGridInterpolator | Interface for a bivariate interpolating function where the sample points must be specified on a regular grid. | ... |
| TrivariateGridInterpolator | Interface for a trivariate interpolating function where the sample points must be specified on a regular grid. | ... |
| UnivariateFunction | Interface for a univariate function | ... |

Classes

This section is about the following classes related to interpolation :

| Class | Summary | Javadoc |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| SplineInterpolator | Spline interpolator for a univariate real function. | ... |
| BicubicSplineInterpolator | Bicubic spline interpolator for a bivariate real function. | ... |
| TricubicSplineInterpolator | Tricubic spline interpolator for a trivariate real function. | ... |

| | | |
|--|--|---------------------|
| PolynomialFunctionLagrangeForm | Lagrange interpolator, directly usable as a univariate real function. | ... |
| PolynomialFunctionNewtonForm | Newton interpolator, directly usable as a univariate real function. | ... |
| Class | Summary | Javadoc |
| CovarianceInterpolation | Interpolator of a covariance matrix based on its two surrounding covariance matrices. | ... |
| OrbitCovariance | Class containing a covariance matrix and its associated AbsoluteDate. New class replacing older class CovarianceMatrix | ... |
| Class | Summary | Javadoc |
| CovarianceInterpolation | Interpolator of a covariance matrix based on its two surrounding covariance matrices. | ... |
| OrbitCovariance | Class containing a covariance matrix and its associated AbsoluteDate. New class replacing older class CovarianceMatrix | ... |
| Class | Summary | Javadoc |
| AbstractLinearIntervalsFunction | Abstract class for linear interpolations. | ... |
| UniLinearIntervalsFunction | Linear one-dimensional function. | ... |
| BiLinearIntervalsFunction | Linear two-dimensional function. | ... |
| TriLinearIntervalsFunction | Linear three-dimensional function. | ... |
| UniLinearIntervalsInterpolator | Interpolator of linear one-dimensional functions. | ... |
| BiLinearIntervalsInterpolator | Interpolator of linear two-dimensional functions. | ... |
| TriLinearIntervalsInterpolator | Interpolator of linear three-dimensional functions. | ... |

Récupérée de

« http://patrius.cnes.fr/index.php?title=User_Manual_4.6_Interpolation_Methods&oldid=2928 »

Catégorie :

- [User Manual 4.6 Mathematics](#)

Menu de navigation

Outils personnels

- [3.141.7.165](#)
- [Discussion avec cette adresse IP](#)
- [Créer un compte](#)
- [Se connecter](#)

Espaces de noms

- [Page](#)
- [Discussion](#)

Variantes

Affichages

- [Lire](#)
- [Voir le texte source](#)
- [Historique](#)
- [Exporter en PDF](#)

Plus

Rechercher

PATRIUS

- [Welcome](#)

Evolutions

- [Main differences between V4.15 and V4.14](#)
- [Main differences between V4.14 and V4.13](#)
- [Main differences between V4.13 and V4.12](#)
- [Main differences between V4.12 and V4.11](#)
- [Main differences between V4.11 and V4.10](#)
- [Main differences between V4.10 and V4.9](#)
- [Main differences between V4.9 and V4.8](#)
- [Main differences between V4.8 and V4.7](#)
- [Main differences between V4.7 and V4.6.1](#)
- [Main differences between V4.6.1 and V4.5.1](#)
- [Main differences between V4.5.1 and V4.4](#)
- [Main differences between V4.4 and V4.3](#)
- [Main differences between V4.3 and V4.2](#)
- [Main differences between V4.2 and V4.1.1](#)
- [Main differences between V4.1.1 and V4.1](#)
- [Main differences between V4.1 and V4.0](#)
- [Main differences between V4.0 and V3.4.1](#)

User Manual

- [User Manual 4.15](#)
- [User Manual 4.14](#)
- [User Manual 4.13](#)
- [User Manual 4.12](#)
- [User Manual 4.11](#)

- [User Manual 4.10](#)
- [User Manual 4.9](#)
- [User Manual 4.8](#)
- [User Manual 4.7](#)
- [User Manual 4.6.1](#)
- [User Manual 4.5.1](#)
- [User Manual 4.4](#)
- [User Manual 4.3](#)
- [User Manual 4.2](#)
- [User Manual 4.1](#)
- [User Manual 4.0](#)
- [User Manual 3.4.1](#)
- [User Manual 3.3](#)

Tutorials

- [Tutorials 4.15](#)
- [Tutorials 4.14](#)
- [Tutorials 4.13.5](#)
- [Tutorials 4.12.1](#)
- [Tutorials 4.8.1](#)
- [Tutorials 4.5.1](#)
- [Tutorials 4.4](#)
- [Tutorials 4.1](#)
- [Tutorials 4.0](#)

Links

- [CNES freeware server](#)

Navigation

- [Accueil](#)
- [Modifications récentes](#)
- [Page au hasard](#)
- [Aide](#)

Outils

- [Pages liées](#)
- [Suivi des pages liées](#)
- [Pages spéciales](#)
- [Adresse de cette version](#)
- [Information sur la page](#)
- [Citer cette page](#)

- Dernière modification de cette page le 7 mai 2021 à 07:34.

- [Politique de confidentialité](#)
- [À propos de Wiki](#)
- [Avertissements](#)
-