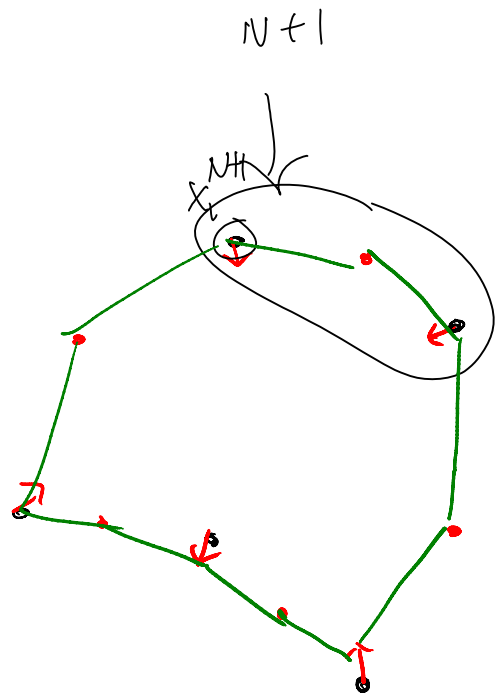
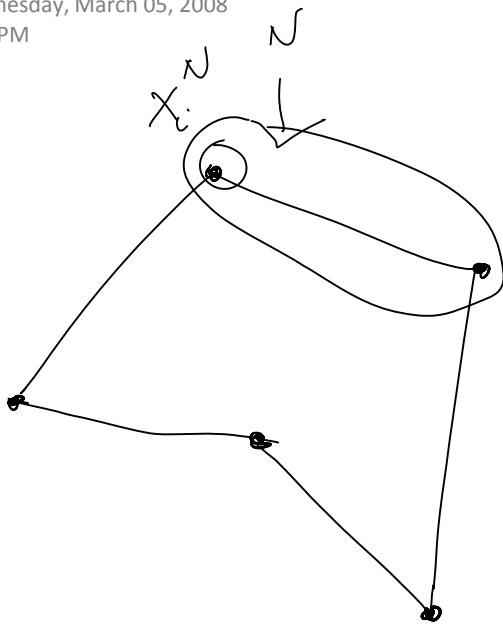


Subdivision Curves

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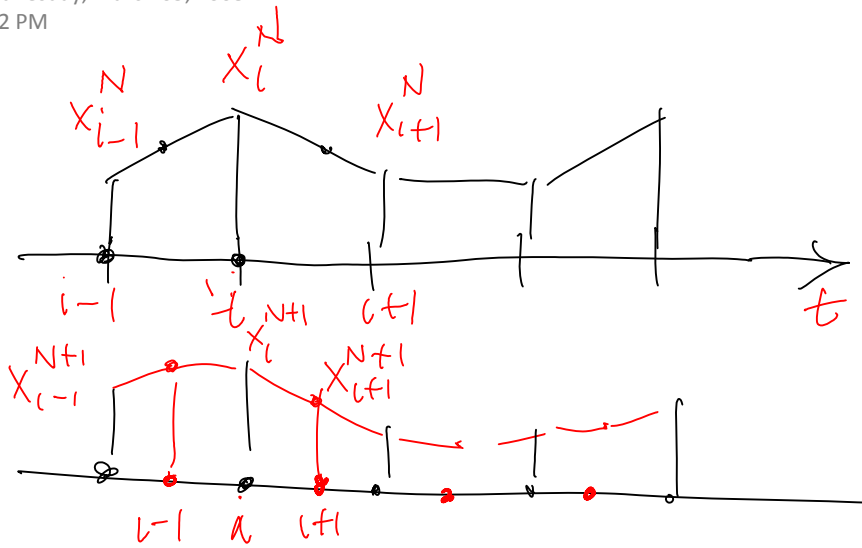


$$X_n \rightarrow X$$

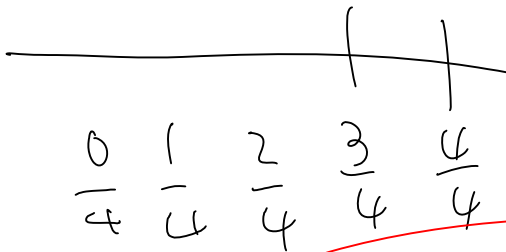
$$|X_n - X| \rightarrow 0$$

Subdivision of 1D signals

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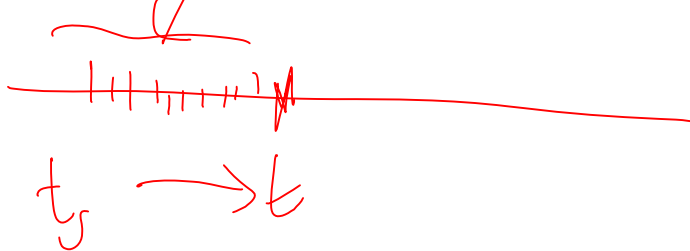


$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{i-1}^{N+1} \\ x_i^{N+1} \\ x_{i+1}^{N+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{i-1}^N \\ x_i^N \\ x_{i+1}^N \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\frac{j}{2^N}$$

$$0 \leq j \leq 2^N$$



$$f(t_j)$$

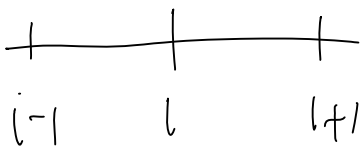
Matrix Formulation

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$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{i-1}^{N+1} \\ x_i^{N+1} \\ x_{i+1}^{N+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{i-1}^N \\ x_i^N \\ x_{i+1}^N \end{bmatrix}$$

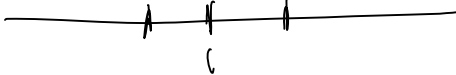
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{i-1}^{N+1} \\ x_i^{N+1} \\ x_{i+1}^{N+1} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 1/8 & 3/4 & 1/8 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}}_M \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_{i-1}^N \\ x_i^N \\ x_{i+1}^N \end{bmatrix}}_{\underline{x}_i^N}$$

$$\underline{x}_i^{N+1} = M \underline{x}_i^N$$

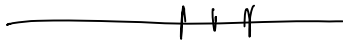


$$\underline{x}_i^{N+2} = M^2 \underline{x}_i^N$$

⋮

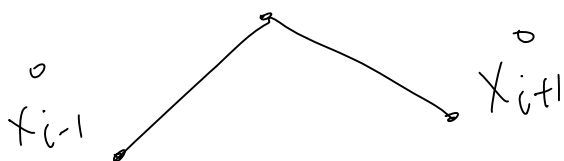


$$\underline{x}_i^N = M^N \underline{x}_i^0$$



x_i^0

$$x_i^N = [0 \ 1 \ 0] M^N \underline{x}_i^0$$



M : normal matrix

AMA^{-1} is symmetric \Downarrow
 $AA^t = A^tA$

$$M \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{e_1}$$

$\lambda_1 = 1$

$$1 = \lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \lambda_3 > 0$$

$e_1 \quad e_2 \quad e_3$

$$M^N \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix} = M^\infty$$

$$X_c^\infty = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} X_1^N = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix}} M^\infty \sum_{i=1}^6 X_i^0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{i-1}^0 \\ X_c^0 \\ 0 \\ X_{i+1}^0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigenanalysis

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$$M \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_3 \\ e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad M e_j = \lambda_j e_j$$

$$\underline{x}_i^0 = a_i e_1 + b_i e_2 + c_i e_3$$

$$\underline{x}_i^1 = M \underline{x}_i^0 = a_i \underbrace{M e_1}_{\lambda_1 e_1} + b_i \underbrace{M e_2}_{\lambda_2 e_2} + c_i \underbrace{M e_3}_{\lambda_3 e_3}$$

$$\underbrace{\underline{x}_i^N}_n = a_i \underbrace{\lambda_1^N}_{1} e_1 + b_i \underbrace{\lambda_2^N}_{0} e_2 + c_i \underbrace{\lambda_3^N}_{0} e_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{i-1}^N \\ x_i^N \\ x_{i+1}^N \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|x_{i+1}^N - x_i^N| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{i+1}^N - x_i^N}{1/2^N} = \text{right derivative}$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_i^N - x_{i-1}^N}{1/2^N} = \text{left derivative}$$

$$2^N (x_{i+1}^N - 2x_i^N + x_{i-1}^N) \rightarrow 0$$

$$2^N \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \underline{x}_i^N \rightarrow 0$$

$$2^N [1 \ -2 \ 1] (a_i \lambda_1^N e_1 + b_i \lambda_2^N e_2 + c_i \lambda_3^N e_3) \rightarrow 0$$

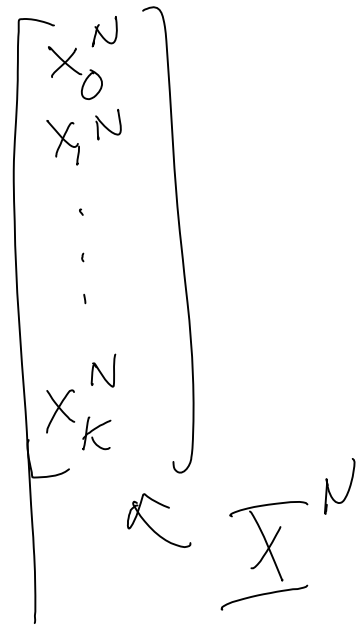
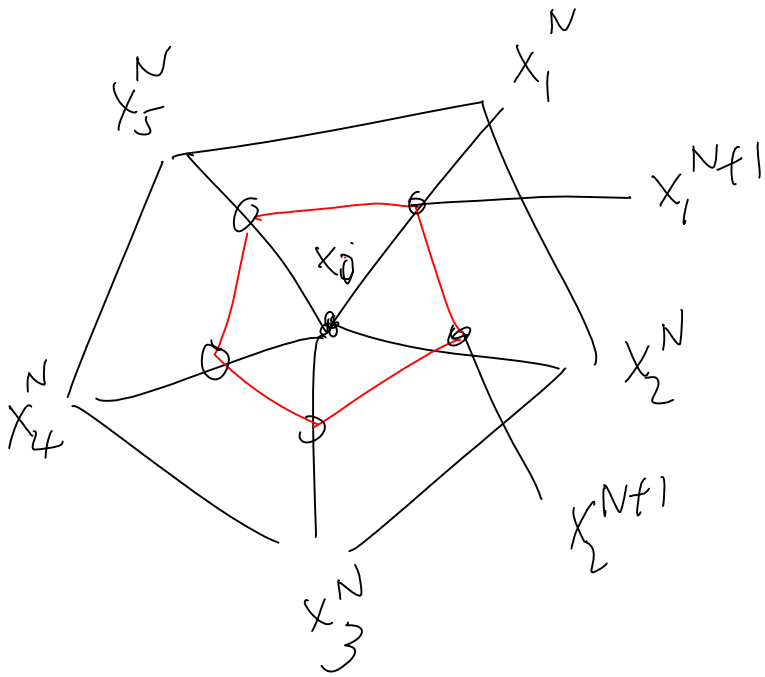
$$b_i (2^N \lambda_2^N) [1 \ -2 \ 1] e_2 + d_i (2^N \lambda_3^N) [1 \ -2 \ 1] e_3$$

\downarrow
 0 necessary that

$$0 < |\lambda_2|, |\lambda_3| < 2$$

How to extend analysis to meshes

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$$\boxed{S} \begin{bmatrix} x_N^N \end{bmatrix} = \mathbb{I}^{N+1}$$