

# NAG Fortran Library Routine Document

## E01BFF

**Note:** before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of *bold italicised* terms and other implementation-dependent details.

### 1 Purpose

E01BFF evaluates a piecewise cubic Hermite interpolant at a set of points.

### 2 Specification

```
SUBROUTINE E01BFF(N, X, F, D, M, PX, PF, IFAIL)
INTEGER          N, M, IFAIL
real           X(N), F(N), D(N), PX(M), PF(M)
```

### 3 Description

This routine evaluates a piecewise cubic Hermite interpolant, as computed by E01BEF, at the points  $PX(i)$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ . If any point lies outside the interval from  $X(1)$  to  $X(N)$ , a value is extrapolated from the nearest extreme cubic, and a warning is returned.

The routine is derived from routine PCHFЕ in Fritsch (1982).

### 4 References

Fritsch F N (1982) PCHIP final specifications *Report UCID-30194* Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

### 5 Parameters

1:	N – INTEGER	<i>Input</i>
2:	X(N) – <b>real</b> array	<i>Input</i>
3:	F(N) – <b>real</b> array	<i>Input</i>
4:	D(N) – <b>real</b> array	<i>Input</i>

*On entry:* N, X, F and D must be unchanged from the previous call of E01BEF.

5:	M – INTEGER	<i>Input</i>
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*On entry:*  $m$ , the number of points at which the interpolant is to be evaluated.

*Constraint:*  $M \geq 1$ .

6:	PX(M) – <b>real</b> array	<i>Input</i>
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*On entry:* the  $m$  values of  $x$  at which the interpolant is to be evaluated.

7:	PF(M) – <b>real</b> array	<i>Output</i>
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*On exit:*  $PF(i)$  contains the value of the interpolant evaluated at the point  $PX(i)$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ .

8:	IFAIL – INTEGER	<i>Input/Output</i>
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*On entry:* IFAIL must be set to 0, -1 or 1. Users who are unfamiliar with this parameter should refer to Chapter P01 for details.

*On exit:*  $IFAIL = 0$  unless the routine detects an error (see Section 6).

For environments where it might be inappropriate to halt program execution when an error is detected, the value  $-1$  or  $1$  is recommended. If the output of error messages is undesirable, then the value  $1$  is recommended. Otherwise, for users not familiar with this parameter the recommended value is  $0$ . **When the value  $-1$  or  $1$  is used it is essential to test the value of IFAIL on exit.**

## 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

If on entry  $IFAIL = 0$  or  $-1$ , explanatory error messages are output on the current error message unit (as defined by X04AAF).

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

$IFAIL = 1$

On entry,  $N < 2$ .

$IFAIL = 2$

The values of  $X(r)$ , for  $r = 1, 2, \dots, N$ , are not in strictly increasing order.

$IFAIL = 3$

On entry,  $M < 1$ .

$IFAIL = 4$

At least one of the points  $PX(i)$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, M$ , lies outside the interval  $[X(1), X(N)]$ , and extrapolation was performed at all such points. Values computed at such points may be very unreliable.

## 7 Accuracy

The computational errors in the array PF should be negligible in most practical situations.

## 8 Further Comments

The time taken by the routine is approximately proportional to the number of evaluation points,  $m$ . The evaluation will be most efficient if the elements of PX are in non-decreasing order (or, more generally, if they are grouped in increasing order of the intervals  $[X(r-1), X(r)]$ ). A single call of E01BFF with  $m > 1$  is more efficient than several calls with  $m = 1$ .

## 9 Example

This example program reads in values of N, X, F and D, and then calls E01BFF to evaluate the interpolant at equally spaced points.

### 9.1 Program Text

**Note:** the listing of the example program presented below uses *bold italicised* terms to denote precision-dependent details. Please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of these terms. As explained in the Essential Introduction to this manual, the results produced may not be identical for all implementations.

```
*      E01BFF Example Program Text
*      Mark 14 Revised.  NAG Copyright 1989.
*      .. Parameters ..
      INTEGER          NIN, NOUT
      PARAMETER       (NIN=5, NOUT=6)
      INTEGER          MMAX, NMAX
      PARAMETER       (MMAX=21, NMAX=50)
*      .. Local Scalars ..
      real            STEP
      INTEGER          I, IFAIL, M, N, R
*      .. Local Arrays ..
```

```

      real          D(NMAX), F(NMAX), PF(MMAX), PX(MMAX), X(NMAX)
*   .. External Subroutines ..
EXTERNAL          E01BFF
*   .. Intrinsic Functions ..
INTRINSIC        MIN
*   .. Executable Statements ..
WRITE (NOUT,*) 'E01BFF Example Program Results'
*   Skip heading in data file
READ (NIN,*)
READ (NIN,*) N
IF (N.GT.0 .AND. N.LE.NMAX) THEN
  DO 20 R = 1, N
    READ (NIN,*) X(R), F(R), D(R)
20  CONTINUE
  READ (NIN,*) M
  IF (M.GT.0 .AND. M.LE.MMAX) THEN
*   Compute M equally spaced points from X(1) to X(N).
    STEP = (X(N)-X(1))/(M-1)
    DO 40 I = 1, M
      PX(I) = MIN(X(1)+(I-1)*STEP,X(N))
40  CONTINUE
      IFAIL = 0
*
      CALL E01BFF(N,X,F,D,M,PX,PF,IFAIL)
*
      WRITE (NOUT,*)
      WRITE (NOUT,*) '          Interpolated'
      WRITE (NOUT,*) '          Abscissa          Value'
      DO 60 I = 1, M
        WRITE (NOUT,99999) PX(I), PF(I)
60  CONTINUE
      END IF
    END IF
    STOP
*
99999 FORMAT (1X,3F15.4)
END

```

## 9.2 Program Data

E01BFF Example Program Data

9			N, the number of data points
7.990	0.00000E+0	0.00000E+0	X(R), F(R), D(R)
8.090	0.27643E-4	5.52510E-4	
8.190	0.43749E-1	0.33587E+0	
8.700	0.16918E+0	0.34944E+0	
9.200	0.46943E+0	0.59696E+0	
10.00	0.94374E+0	6.03260E-2	
12.00	0.99864E+0	8.98335E-4	
15.00	0.99992E+0	2.93954E-5	
20.00	0.99999E+0	0.00000E+0	End of data points
11			M, the number of evaluation points

## 9.3 Program Results

E01BFF Example Program Results

Abcissa	Interpolated Value
7.9900	0.0000
9.1910	0.4640
10.3920	0.9645
11.5930	0.9965
12.7940	0.9992
13.9950	0.9998
15.1960	0.9999
16.3970	1.0000
17.5980	1.0000
18.7990	1.0000

20.0000

1.0000

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