nag_2d_triang_eval (e01skc) evaluates at a given point the two-dimensional interpolant function computed by nag_2d_triang_interp (e01sjc).

nag_2d_triang_eval (e01skc) takes as input the arguments defining the interpolant $F(x, y)$ of a set of scattered data points $(x_r, y_r, f_r)$, for $r = 1, 2, \ldots, m$, as computed by nag_2d_shep_interp (e01sgc), and evaluates the interpolant at the point $(px, py)$.

If $(px, py)$ is equal to $(x_r, y_r)$ for some value of $r$, the returned value will be equal to $f_r$.

If $(px, py)$ is not equal to $(x_r, y_r)$ for any $r$, the derivatives in grads will be used to compute the interpolant. A triangle is sought which contains the point $(px, py)$, and the vertices of the triangle along with the partial derivatives and $f_r$ values at the vertices are used to compute the value $F(px, py)$. If the point $(px, py)$ lies outside the triangulation defined by the input arguments, the returned value is obtained by extrapolation. In this case, the interpolating function $f$ is extended linearly beyond the triangulation boundary. The method is described in more detail in Renka and Cline (1984) and the code is derived from Renka (1984).

nag_2d_triang_eval (e01skc) must only be called after a call to nag_2d_shep_interp (e01sgc).

References


Arguments

1:  m – Integer 
    Input
2:  x[m] – const double 
    Input
3:  y[m] – const double 
    Input
4:  f[m] – const double 
    Input
5:  triang[7 x m] – const Integer 
    Input
6:  grads[2 x m] – const double 
    Input

On entry: m, x, y, f, triang and grads must be unchanged from the previous call of nag_2d_triang_interp (e01sjc).
7: \( px \) – double \( \text{Input} \)
8: \( py \) – double \( \text{Input} \)

On entry: the point \((px, py)\) at which the interpolant is to be evaluated.

9: \( pf \) – double * \( \text{Output} \)

On exit: the value of the interpolant evaluated at the point \((px, py)\).

10: \( fail \) – NagError * \( \text{Input/Output} \)

The NAG error argument (see Section 3.6 in the Essential Introduction).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

**NE_ALLOC_FAIL**
Dynamic memory allocation failed.
See Section 3.2.1.2 in the Essential Introduction for further information.

**NE_BAD_PARAM**
On entry, argument \(<value>\) had an illegal value.

**NE_INT**
On entry, \( m = <value> \).
Constraint: \( m \geq 3 \).

**NE_INTERNAL_ERROR**
An internal error has occurred in this function. Check the function call and any array sizes. If the call is correct then please contact NAG for assistance.
An unexpected error has been triggered by this function. Please contact NAG.
See Section 3.6.6 in the Essential Introduction for further information.

**NE_NO_LICENCE**
Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.
See Section 3.6.5 in the Essential Introduction for further information.

**NE_TRIANG_INVALID**
On entry, \( \text{triang} \) does not contain a valid data point triangulation; \( \text{triang} \) may have been corrupted since the call to \( \text{nag_2d_triang_interp (e01sjc)} \).

**NW_VALUE_EXTRAPOLATED**
Warning – the evaluation point \(<value>, <value>\) lies outside the triangulation boundary. The returned value was computed by extrapolation.

7 Accuracy
Computational errors should be negligible in most practical situations.

8 Parallelism and Performance
Not applicable.
9 Further Comments

The time taken for a call of nag_2d_triang_eval (e01skc) is approximately proportional to the number of data points, \( m \).

The results returned by this function are particularly suitable for applications such as graph plotting, producing a smooth surface from a number of scattered points.

10 Example

See Section 10 in nag_2d_shep_interp (e01sgc).