

## 有限元方法 II 上机报告 (二)

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对于选择的基底不同, 二维的 de Rham complex 有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R} &\longrightarrow C^\infty(\Omega) \xrightarrow{\text{grad}} (C^\infty(\Omega))^2 \xrightarrow{\text{rot}} C^\infty(\Omega) \longrightarrow 0 \\ \text{or} \\ \mathbb{R} &\longrightarrow C^\infty(\Omega) \xrightarrow{\text{curl}} (C^\infty(\Omega))^2 \xrightarrow{\text{div}} C^\infty(\Omega) \longrightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\text{curl } v = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_2} \\ -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x_1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rot } \underline{v} = \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_2}$$

也即是  $\text{rot } \underline{v} = \text{div}(\underline{v}^\perp)$ , and  $(\text{grad } v)^\perp = \text{curl } v$ .

### Problem 1

#### 问题描述

对给定的计算区域  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ , 考虑向量 Laplace 方程

$$\text{curl rot } \underline{u} - \text{grad div } \underline{u} = \underline{f} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad (1)$$

与边界条件

$$\text{div } \underline{u} = 0, \quad \underline{u} \times \underline{n} = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (2)$$

或者

$$\underline{u} \cdot \underline{n} = 0, \quad \text{rot } \underline{u} = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (3)$$

其中  $\underline{u} \times \underline{n} = u_1 n_2 - u_2 n_1$ .

## 混合形式

上述方程也即是

$$(d\delta + \delta d)\underline{u} = \underline{f}, \quad \text{in } \Omega$$

$$\text{tr}(\star \underline{u}) = \text{tr}(\star d\underline{u}) = 0, \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega$$

由  $\langle dw, \eta \rangle = \langle w, \delta\eta \rangle + \langle \text{tr}w, \text{tr}(\star\eta) \rangle_{\partial\Omega}$ , 故令  $\sigma = \delta\underline{u} \in H\Lambda^0$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sigma, \tau \rangle &= \langle \underline{u}, d\tau \rangle - \langle \text{tr}\tau, \text{tr}(\star \underline{u}) \rangle_{\partial\Omega} \\ &= \langle \underline{u}, d\tau \rangle, \quad \forall \tau \in H\Lambda^0 \end{aligned}$$

对应的

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \underline{f}, \underline{v} \rangle &= \langle \sigma, \underline{v} \rangle + \langle \delta d\underline{u}, \underline{v} \rangle \\ &= \langle \sigma, \underline{v} \rangle + \langle d\underline{u}, d\underline{v} \rangle - \langle \text{tr}(\underline{v}), \text{tr}(\star d\underline{u}) \rangle \\ &= \langle \sigma, \underline{v} \rangle + \langle d\underline{u}, d\underline{v} \rangle, \quad \forall \underline{v} \in \mathfrak{H}^{1,\perp} \end{aligned}$$

故也即是

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sigma, \tau \rangle &= \langle d\tau, \underline{u} \rangle, \quad \tau \in H\Lambda^0(\Omega) \\ \langle d\sigma, \underline{v} \rangle + \langle d\underline{u}, d\underline{v} \rangle &= \langle \underline{f}, \underline{v} \rangle, \quad \underline{v} \in \mathfrak{H}^{1,\perp} \\ \langle \underline{u}, \underline{q} \rangle &= 0, \quad \underline{q} \in \mathfrak{H}^1 \end{aligned}$$

特别当取  $\Omega$  为  $\mathbb{R}^2$  上当单连通区域时,  $\mathfrak{H}^1 = 0$ , 故  $\mathfrak{H}^{1,\perp} = H\Lambda^1$

现取基底为  $(dx_2, -dx_1)$ , 对应的 de Rham complex 即是

$$\mathbb{R} \longrightarrow C^\infty(\Omega) \xrightarrow{\text{curl}} (C^\infty(\Omega))^2 \xrightarrow{\text{div}} C^\infty(\Omega) \longrightarrow 0$$

$$\mathbb{R} \longleftarrow C^\infty(\Omega) \xleftarrow{\text{rot}} (C^\infty(\Omega))^2 \xleftarrow{-\text{grad}} C^\infty(\Omega) \longleftarrow 0$$

令  $\sigma = d\underline{u} = \text{rot}\underline{u}$ , 故对于 (2) 形式的边界条件下的混合形式即为

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sigma, \tau \rangle &= \langle \text{curl}\tau, \underline{u} \rangle, \quad \tau \in H(\text{curl}) \\ \langle \text{curl}\sigma, \underline{v} \rangle + \langle \text{div}\underline{u}, \text{div}\underline{v} \rangle &= \langle \underline{f}, \underline{v} \rangle, \quad \underline{v} \in H(\text{div}) \end{aligned}$$

取基底为  $(dx_1, dx_2)$  时, 对应的 de Rham complex 即是

$$\mathbb{R} \longrightarrow C^\infty(\Omega) \xrightarrow{\text{grad}} (C^\infty(\Omega))^2 \xrightarrow{\text{rot}} C^\infty(\Omega) \longrightarrow 0$$

$$\mathbb{R} \longleftarrow C^\infty(\Omega) \xleftarrow{\text{div}} (C^\infty(\Omega))^2 \xleftarrow{\text{curl}} C^\infty(\Omega) \longleftarrow 0$$

令  $\sigma = d\underline{u} = -\text{div}\underline{u}$ , 故 (3) 形式边界条件下的混合形式即为

$$\langle \sigma, \tau \rangle = \langle \text{grad}\tau, \underline{u} \rangle, \quad \tau \in H(\text{grad})$$

$$\langle \text{grad}\sigma, \underline{v} \rangle + \langle \text{rot}\underline{u}, \text{rot}\underline{v} \rangle = \langle \underline{f}, \underline{v} \rangle, \quad v \in H(\text{rot})$$

### 精确解 $\underline{u}$

对于边界条件 (2), 考虑满足  $\text{div}(\underline{u}) = 0$ , in  $\Omega$ ,  $\underline{u} \times \underline{n} = 0$ , on  $\partial\Omega$  取

$$\underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 2\pi x \sin 2\pi y \\ \sin 2\pi x \cos 2\pi y \end{pmatrix}$$

其对应的  $\underline{f} = 8\pi^2 \underline{u}$  与  $\sigma = 4\pi \cos 2\pi x \cos 2\pi y$ . 对于边界条件 (3), 考虑取  $\underline{u} = (\sin 2\pi x \cos 2\pi y, \cos 2\pi x \sin 2\pi y)^T$  即可. 我们下面考虑边界条件 (2) 的情况. 此时大的双线性形为:

$$\text{Find } (\underline{u}, \sigma) \in H(\text{div}) \times H(\text{curl}),$$

$$s.t : \forall (\underline{u}, \tau) \in H(\text{div}) \times H(\text{curl})$$

$$\langle \sigma, \tau \rangle - \langle \text{curl}\tau, \underline{u} \rangle + \langle \text{curl}\sigma, \underline{v} \rangle + \langle \text{div}\underline{u}, \text{div}\underline{v} \rangle = \langle \underline{f}, \underline{v} \rangle,$$

### 数值结果

设  $V = H(\text{div}), Q = H(\text{curl})$ , 对应令  $Q_h = \mathcal{P}_r \Lambda^0, V_h = \mathcal{P}_r^- \Lambda^1$ , 得到的结果如下

表 1: Lagrange – RT 元 (r=1) 误差表

$h$	$\ \underline{u} - \underline{u}_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{div}(\underline{u} - \underline{u}_h)\ _{H^1}$	rate	$\ \sigma - \sigma_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{curl}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\ _{L^2}$	rate
6.25e-02	5.64e-01	—	3.96e-01	—	2.10e+00	—	4.17e+01	—
3.12e-02	2.81e-01	1.01	8.68e-02	2.19	5.70e-01	1.88	2.16e+01	0.95
1.56e-02	1.39e-01	1.01	2.07e-02	2.07	1.45e-01	1.97	1.09e+01	0.99
7.81e-03	6.95e-02	1.00	5.11e-03	2.02	3.66e-02	1.99	5.48e+00	1.00
3.91e-03	3.47e-02	1.00	1.27e-03	2.00	9.15e-03	2.00	2.74e+00	1.00

表 2: Lagrange – RT 元 (r=2) 误差表

$h$	$\ \underline{u} - \underline{u}_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{div}(\underline{u} - \underline{u}_h)\ _{H^1}$	rate	$\ \sigma - \sigma_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{curl}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\ _{L^2}$	rate
6.25e-02	8.05e-02	—	8.56e-02	—	1.07e-01	—	6.43e+00	—
3.12e-02	2.11e-02	1.93	1.18e-02	2.86	1.37e-02	2.97	1.67e+00	1.94
1.56e-02	5.34e-03	1.98	1.52e-03	2.96	1.72e-03	2.99	4.22e-01	1.98
7.81e-03	1.34e-03	1.99	1.91e-04	2.99	2.16e-04	3.00	1.06e-01	2.00
3.91e-03	3.36e-04	2.00	2.40e-05	3.00	2.70e-05	3.00	2.65e-02	2.00

表 3: Lagrange – RT 元 (r=3) 误差表

$h$	$\ \underline{u} - \underline{u}_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{div}(\underline{u} - \underline{u}_h)\ _{H^1}$	rate	$\ \sigma - \sigma_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{curl}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\ _{L^2}$	rate
1.25e-01	6.17e-02	—	7.20e-02	—	1.33e-01	—	4.94e+00	—
6.25e-02	8.21e-03	2.91	4.99e-03	3.85	8.09e-03	4.04	6.51e-01	2.92
3.12e-02	1.04e-03	2.98	3.20e-04	3.96	4.87e-04	4.05	8.21e-02	2.99
1.56e-02	1.30e-04	3.00	2.02e-05	3.99	3.00e-05	4.02	1.03e-02	3.00
7.81e-03	1.63e-05	3.00	1.27e-06	4.00	1.87e-06	4.01	1.29e-03	3.00

再令  $Q_h = \mathcal{P}_r \Lambda^0, V_h = \mathcal{P}_r^- \Lambda^1$ , 得到的结果如下

表 4: Lagrange – BDM 元 (r=2) 误差表

$h$	$\ \underline{u} - \underline{u}_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{div}(\underline{u} - \underline{u}_h)\ _{H^1}$	rate	$\ \sigma - \sigma_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{curl}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\ _{L^2}$	rate
1.25e-01	2.87e-01	—	4.12e-01	—	8.26e-01	—	2.26e+01	—
6.25e-02	8.08e-02	1.83	7.37e-02	2.48	1.07e-01	2.94	6.43e+00	1.81
3.12e-02	2.11e-02	1.94	1.01e-02	2.87	1.37e-02	2.97	1.67e+00	1.94
1.56e-02	5.34e-03	1.98	1.29e-03	2.96	1.72e-03	2.99	4.22e-01	1.98
7.81e-03	1.34e-03	1.99	1.63e-04	2.99	2.16e-04	3.00	1.06e-01	2.00

表 5: Lagrange – BDM 元 (r=3) 误差表

$h$	$\ \underline{u} - \underline{u}_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{div}(\underline{u} - \underline{u}_h)\ _{H^1}$	rate	$\ \sigma - \sigma_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{curl}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\ _{L^2}$	rate
1.25e-01	6.19e-02	—	6.64e-02	—	1.33e-01	—	4.94e+00	—
6.25e-02	8.21e-03	2.91	4.62e-03	3.85	8.09e-03	4.04	6.51e-01	2.92
3.12e-02	1.04e-03	2.98	3.02e-04	3.94	4.87e-04	4.05	8.21e-02	2.99
1.56e-02	1.30e-04	3.00	1.91e-05	3.98	3.00e-05	4.02	1.03e-02	3.00
7.81e-03	1.63e-05	3.00	1.20e-06	3.99	1.87e-06	4.01	1.29e-03	3.00

表 6: Lagrange – BDM 元 (r=4) 误差表

$h$	$\ \underline{u} - \underline{u}_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{div}(\underline{u} - \underline{u}_h)\ _{H^1}$	rate	$\ \sigma - \sigma_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{curl}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\ _{L^2}$	rate
2.50e-01	6.65e-02	—	1.83e-01	—	1.91e-01	—	5.42e+00	—
1.25e-01	1.04e-02	2.68	8.43e-03	4.44	1.73e-02	3.46	8.27e-01	2.71
6.25e-02	7.04e-04	3.88	2.72e-04	4.95	5.96e-04	4.86	5.57e-02	3.89
3.12e-02	4.51e-05	3.96	8.60e-06	4.99	1.93e-05	4.95	3.56e-03	3.97
1.56e-02	2.84e-06	3.99	2.70e-07	5.00	6.11e-07	4.98	2.24e-04	3.99

## Problem2

对 (1) 考虑 Dirichlet 边界条件  $\underline{u} = \underline{0}$ , 即

$$\underline{u} \cdot \underline{n} = 0, \quad \underline{u} \times \underline{n} = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega$$

### 混合形式

上述方程也即是

$$\begin{aligned} (d\delta + \delta d)\underline{u} &= \underline{f}, & \text{in } \Omega \\ \text{tr}(\star \underline{u}) &= \text{tr}(\underline{u}) = 0, & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{aligned}$$

也即是有

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sigma, \tau \rangle &= \langle \underline{u}, d\tau \rangle - \langle \text{tr}\tau, \text{tr}(\star \underline{u}) \rangle_{\partial\Omega} \\ &= \langle \underline{u}, d\tau \rangle, \quad \forall \tau \in H\Lambda^0 \end{aligned}$$

对应的

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \underline{f}, \underline{v} \rangle &= \langle \sigma, \underline{v} \rangle + \langle \delta d\underline{u}, \underline{v} \rangle \\ &= \langle \sigma, \underline{v} \rangle + \langle d\underline{u}, d\underline{v} \rangle - \langle \text{tr}(\underline{v}), \text{tr}(\star d\underline{u}) \rangle \\ &= \langle \sigma, \underline{v} \rangle + \langle d\underline{u}, d\underline{v} \rangle, \quad \forall \underline{v} \in \mathring{H}\Lambda^1 \end{aligned}$$

取基底为  $(dx_1, dx_2)$ ,  $\sigma = -\text{div}\underline{u}$ , 即对应第一种 de Rham complex, 对应的混合形式为:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sigma, \tau \rangle &= \langle \text{grad}\tau, \underline{u} \rangle, \quad \tau \in H(\text{grad}) \\ \langle \text{grad}\sigma, \underline{v} \rangle + \langle \text{rot}\underline{u}, \text{rot}\underline{v} \rangle &= \langle \underline{f}, \underline{v} \rangle, \quad \underline{v} \in \mathring{H}(\text{rot}) \end{aligned}$$

对应的大双线性形式为:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Find } (\underline{u}, \sigma) &\in \mathring{H}(\text{rot}) \times H(\text{grad}), \\ \text{s.t. } \forall (\underline{u}, \tau) &\in \mathring{H}(\text{rot}) \times H(\text{grad}) \\ \langle \sigma, \tau \rangle - \langle \text{grad}\tau, \underline{u} \rangle + \langle \text{grad}\sigma, \underline{v} \rangle + \langle \text{rot}\underline{u}, \text{rot}\underline{v} \rangle &= \langle \underline{f}, \underline{v} \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

取基底为  $(dx_2, -dx_1)$ ,  $\sigma = \text{rot}\underline{u}$ , 即对应第二种 de Rham complex, 对应的混合形式为:

$$\langle \sigma, \tau \rangle = \langle \text{curl} \tau, \underline{u} \rangle, \quad \tau \in H(\text{curl})$$

$$\langle \text{curl} \sigma, \underline{v} \rangle + \langle \text{div} \underline{u}, \text{div} \underline{v} \rangle = \langle \underline{f}, \underline{v} \rangle, \quad \underline{v} \in \dot{H}(\text{div})$$

对应的大双线性形式为:

$$\text{Find } (\underline{u}, \sigma) \in \dot{H}(\text{div}) \times H(\text{curl}),$$

$$s.t : \forall (\underline{u}, \tau) \in \dot{H}(\text{div}) \times H(\text{curl})$$

$$\langle \sigma, \tau \rangle - \langle \text{curl} \tau, \underline{u} \rangle + \langle \text{curl} \sigma, \underline{v} \rangle + \langle \text{div} \underline{u}, \text{div} \underline{v} \rangle = \langle \underline{f}, \underline{v} \rangle,$$

**精确解  $\underline{u}$**

对于边界条件 (4), 可以得处  $\underline{u} \cdot \underline{n} = \underline{u} \cdot \underline{n}^\perp = 0$  on  $\partial\Omega$ , 故有  $\underline{u} = 0$  on  $\partial\Omega$ , 直接取  $\underline{u}$  如下

$$\underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} (\cos 2\pi x - 1)(\cos 2\pi y - 1) \\ \sin 2\pi x \sin 2\pi y \end{pmatrix}$$

进而得到对应的

$$\underline{f} = 4\pi^2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos 2\pi x \cos 2\pi y - \cos 2\pi x - \cos 2\pi y \\ 2 \sin 2\pi x \sin 2\pi y \end{pmatrix}$$

与

$$\sigma = 2\pi [\cos 2\pi x \sin 2\pi y + \sin 2\pi y (\cos 2\pi x - 1)]$$

**数值结果**

现取基底  $(dx_2, -dx_1)$ , 并设  $V = \dot{H}(\text{div}), Q = H(\text{curl})$ , 对应令  $Q_h = \mathcal{P}_r \Lambda^0, V_h = \hat{\mathcal{P}}_r^- \Lambda^1$ , 得到的结果如下

表 7: Lagrange – RT 元 (r=1) 误差表

$h$	$\ \underline{u} - \underline{u}_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{div}(\underline{u} - \underline{u}_h)\ _{H^1}$	rate	$\ \sigma - \sigma_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{curl}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\ _{L^2}$	rate
5.00e-01	3.18e+00	—	1.22e+01	—	1.74e+01	—	1.59e+02	—
2.50e-01	2.60e+00	0.29	7.37e+00	0.72	1.44e+01	0.27	1.25e+02	0.35
1.25e-01	1.38e+00	0.92	4.07e+00	0.86	6.20e+00	1.22	7.74e+01	0.69
6.25e-02	7.29e-01	0.92	1.78e+00	1.20	2.05e+00	1.59	4.40e+01	0.82
3.12e-02	3.61e-01	1.01	8.40e-01	1.08	5.54e-01	1.89	2.27e+01	0.95
1.56e-02	1.80e-01	1.01	4.13e-01	1.02	1.41e-01	1.97	1.14e+01	0.99
7.81e-03	8.97e-02	1.00	2.06e-01	1.01	3.55e-02	1.99	5.73e+00	1.00

表 8: Lagrange – RT 元 (r=2) 误差表

$h$	$\ \underline{u} - \underline{u}_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{div}(\underline{u} - \underline{u}_h)\ _{H^1}$	rate	$\ \sigma - \sigma_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{curl}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\ _{L^2}$	rate
2.50e-01	1.03e+00	—	3.58e+00	—	6.34e+00	—	7.11e+01	—
1.25e-01	3.29e-01	1.64	1.03e+00	1.79	1.12e+00	2.50	3.07e+01	1.21
6.25e-02	9.02e-02	1.87	3.45e-01	1.58	3.60e-01	1.64	2.19e+01	0.49
3.12e-02	2.34e-02	1.95	1.19e-01	1.54	1.31e-01	1.46	1.67e+01	0.39
1.56e-02	5.91e-03	1.98	4.14e-02	1.52	4.69e-02	1.48	1.21e+01	0.47
7.81e-03	1.48e-03	2.00	1.45e-02	1.51	1.66e-02	1.50	8.59e+00	0.49
3.91e-03	3.71e-04	2.00	5.09e-03	1.51	5.87e-03	1.50	6.08e+00	0.50

表 9: Lagrange – RT 元 (r=3) 误差表

$h$	$\ \underline{u} - \underline{u}_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{div}(\underline{u} - \underline{u}_h)\ _{H^1}$	rate	$\ \sigma - \sigma_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{curl}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\ _{L^2}$	rate
5.00e-01	1.33e+00	—	6.02e+00	—	9.39e+00	—	1.10e+02	—
2.50e-01	3.38e-01	1.98	9.07e-01	2.73	1.50e+00	2.65	3.43e+01	1.68
1.25e-01	6.54e-02	2.37	2.29e-01	1.98	3.24e-01	2.21	1.29e+01	1.42
6.25e-02	8.62e-03	2.93	4.00e-02	2.52	5.03e-02	2.68	3.65e+00	1.82
3.12e-02	1.09e-03	2.99	6.99e-03	2.52	8.64e-03	2.54	1.19e+00	1.61
1.56e-02	1.36e-04	3.00	1.23e-03	2.51	1.52e-03	2.51	4.13e-01	1.53
7.81e-03	1.70e-05	3.00	2.16e-04	2.51	2.68e-04	2.50	1.45e-01	1.51



再令  $Q_h = \mathcal{P}_r \Lambda^0, V_h = \mathring{\mathcal{P}}_r^- \Lambda^1$ , 得到的结果如下

表 10: Lagrange – BDM 元 (r=2) 误差表

$h$	$\ \underline{u} - \underline{u}_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{div}(\underline{u} - \underline{u}_h)\ _{H^1}$	rate	$\ \sigma - \sigma_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{curl}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\ _{L^2}$	rate
5.00e-01	3.19e+00	—	1.22e+01	—	1.57e+01	—	1.41e+02	—
2.50e-01	1.09e+00	1.54	4.40e+00	1.47	6.65e+00	1.24	7.48e+01	0.91
1.25e-01	3.89e-01	1.49	3.32e+00	0.41	1.96e+00	1.76	5.05e+01	0.57
6.25e-02	1.03e-01	1.91	1.66e+00	1.00	7.68e-01	1.35	4.58e+01	0.14
3.12e-02	2.64e-02	1.97	8.28e-01	1.01	2.87e-01	1.42	3.62e+01	0.34
1.56e-02	6.63e-03	1.99	4.13e-01	1.00	1.03e-01	1.48	2.65e+01	0.45
7.81e-03	1.66e-03	2.00	2.06e-01	1.00	3.66e-02	1.49	1.89e+01	0.49

表 11: Lagrange – BDM 元 (r=3) 误差表

$h$	$\ \underline{u} - \underline{u}_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{div}(\underline{u} - \underline{u}_h)\ _{H^1}$	rate	$\ \sigma - \sigma_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{curl}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\ _{L^2}$	rate
5.00e-01	1.61e+00	—	1.02e+01	—	9.80e+00	—	1.12e+02	—
2.50e-01	4.08e-01	1.98	3.19e+00	1.68	2.38e+00	2.04	5.24e+01	1.09
1.25e-01	6.90e-02	2.56	6.43e-01	2.31	4.99e-01	2.25	1.98e+01	1.40
6.25e-02	8.99e-03	2.94	1.61e-01	2.00	8.67e-02	2.52	6.18e+00	1.68
3.12e-02	1.13e-03	2.99	4.00e-02	2.01	1.53e-02	2.51	2.07e+00	1.58
1.56e-02	1.41e-04	3.00	9.94e-03	2.01	2.70e-03	2.50	7.19e-01	1.52
7.81e-03	1.77e-05	3.00	2.48e-03	2.00	4.77e-04	2.50	2.53e-01	1.51

表 12: Lagrange – BDM 元 (r=4) 误差表

$h$	$\ \underline{u} - \underline{u}_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{div}(\underline{u} - \underline{u}_h)\ _{H^1}$	rate	$\ \sigma - \sigma_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{curl}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\ _{L^2}$	rate
5.00e-01	1.25e+00	—	5.82e+00	—	7.65e+00	—	8.83e+01	—
2.50e-01	1.75e-01	2.84	4.92e-01	3.57	1.10e+00	2.80	2.69e+01	1.71
1.25e-01	1.09e-02	4.01	8.83e-02	2.48	9.21e-02	3.58	5.19e+00	2.37
6.25e-02	7.29e-04	3.90	1.07e-02	3.04	8.84e-03	3.38	1.07e+00	2.27
3.12e-02	4.65e-05	3.97	1.31e-03	3.03	7.99e-04	3.47	1.99e-01	2.43
1.56e-02	2.92e-06	3.99	1.62e-04	3.02	7.09e-05	3.49	3.56e-02	2.48

## 结果分析

可以看出对于 Problem 1 中关于各项的误差收敛阶数分别为

$$\|u - u_h\| = O(h^r), \quad \|\operatorname{div}(u - u_h)\| = O(h^{r+1}), \quad \|\sigma - \sigma_h\| = O(h^{r+1}), \quad \|\operatorname{grad}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\| = O(h^r)$$

在 Problem 2 中, 对于  $r > 1$  关于各项的误差收敛阶数分别为

$$\|u - u_h\| = O(h^r), \quad \|\operatorname{div}(u - u_h)\| = O(h^{r-1}), \quad \|\sigma - \sigma_h\| = O(h^{r-0.5}), \quad \|\operatorname{grad}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\| = O(h^{r-1.5})$$

由 [2], 由误差分析得到的误差收敛阶为

$$\|u - u_h\| = O(h^r), \quad \|\operatorname{div}(u - u_h)\| = O(h^r), \quad \|\sigma - \sigma_h\| = O(h^{r+1}), \quad \|\operatorname{grad}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\| = O(h^r)$$

这样对于 Problem 1 中关于  $u$  的能量误差出现超收敛现象可能与选取的  $u$  是  $\operatorname{div} - \operatorname{free}$  有关的. 现取  $\underline{u} = (\cos \pi x \sin \pi y, 2 \sin \pi x \cos \pi y)^T$ , 取  $RT$  元, 得到的结果如下:

表 13: Lagrange - RT 元 (r=2) 误差表

$h$	$\ \underline{u} - \underline{u}_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{div}(\underline{u} - \underline{u}_h)\ _{H^1}$	rate	$\ \sigma - \sigma_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{curl}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\ _{L^2}$	rate
1.25e-01	6.70e-02	—	3.68e-01	—	2.66e-02	—	7.98e-01	—
6.25e-02	1.71e-02	1.97	9.34e-02	1.98	3.40e-03	2.97	2.08e-01	1.94
3.12e-02	4.29e-03	1.99	2.34e-02	1.99	4.30e-04	2.99	5.27e-02	1.98
1.56e-02	1.08e-03	2.00	5.86e-03	2.00	5.39e-05	2.99	1.32e-02	1.99
7.81e-03	2.69e-04	2.00	1.47e-03	2.00	6.75e-06	3.00	3.31e-03	2.00

表 14: Lagrange - RT 元 (r=3) 误差表

$h$	$\ \underline{u} - \underline{u}_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{div}(\underline{u} - \underline{u}_h)\ _{H^1}$	rate	$\ \sigma - \sigma_h\ _{L^2}$	rate	$\ \operatorname{curl}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\ _{L^2}$	rate
1.25e-01	6.22e-03	—	4.08e-02	—	2.02e-03	—	8.10e-02	—
6.25e-02	7.83e-04	2.99	5.18e-03	2.98	1.22e-04	4.05	1.02e-02	2.98
3.12e-02	9.80e-05	3.00	6.50e-04	2.99	7.51e-06	4.02	1.28e-03	3.00
1.56e-02	1.23e-05	3.00	8.13e-05	3.00	4.67e-07	4.01	1.61e-04	3.00
7.81e-03	1.53e-06	3.00	1.02e-05	3.00	2.92e-08	4.00	2.01e-05	3.00

至于为什么  $\text{div} - \text{free}$  时会出现超收敛, 不是很清楚.

关于 Problem 2 中的数值结果出现掉阶的情况, 由 [2], 这与使用标准混合有限元与该 *Hilbert* 空间的复杂结构有很强的联系, 而在这种联系下具有 *Dirichlet* 边界条件的向量 Laplace 方程中是不存在的, 即这种方法不适用于这个问题 (没太懂), 但由该结果缺失导致的该方法有次优性. 在取  $V_h$  空间时, 由  $\underline{u} \cdot \underline{n} = \underline{u} \times \underline{n} = 0$ , 故  $u = 0$  on  $\partial\Omega$ , 即  $V_h$  取的是边界为 0 的向量值函数空间. 但其实边界条件只有  $\underline{u} \cdot \underline{n}$  on  $\partial\Omega = 0$ , 而  $\underline{u} \times \underline{n} = 0$  是自然边界条件, 故相对而言测试函数空间  $V_h$  选小了, 进而对  $\sigma_h$  的约束变少, 故出现掉阶.

由 [2] 中 *Theorem3.1.*, 对于 *Dirichlet* 边界条件以及  $0 < l \leq r$  有:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_h\| &\leq Ch^l \|\mathbf{u}\|_l \\ \|\text{div}(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_h)\| + \|\sigma - \sigma_h\| + h \|\text{curl}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\| &\leq Ch^{l-1/2} \left( |\ln h| \|\mathbf{u}\|_{W_\infty^l} + \|\mathbf{u}\|_{l+1/2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

If  $r = 1$ , the estimates are:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_h\| &\leq Ch |\ln h|^2 \left( \|\mathbf{u}\|_{W_\infty^1} + \|\mathbf{u}\|_2 \right) \\ \|\text{div}(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_h)\| + \|\sigma - \sigma_h\| + h \|\text{curl}(\sigma - \sigma_h)\| &\leq Ch^{1/2} \left( |\ln h| \|\mathbf{u}\|_{W_\infty^1} + h^{1/2} \|\mathbf{u}\|_2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

通过该定理可以看出, 没有相匹配的空间结构的时候, 其收敛率会降低.

## 2 代码说明

文件中的 `main-1.py`, `main-2.py` 分别对应 Problem1 中的两个元. `main-3.py`, `main-4.py` 分别对应 Problem2 中的两个元. 均用 Python 语法编写, 在 fenics 环境下直接运行即可.

## 参考文献

- [1] Douglas N. Arnold Richard S. Falk and Ragnar Winther. FINITE ELEMENT EXTERIOR CALCULUS, HOMOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES, AND APPLICATIONS. IMA Preprint Series 2094, February 2006 .
- [2] DOUGLAS N. ARNOLD, RICHARD S. FALK, AND JAY GOPALAKRISHNAN. MIXED FINITE ELEMENT APPROXIMATION OF THE VECTOR LAPLACIAN WITH DIRICHLET BOUNDARY CONDITIONS.