Math 272A homework 3

Note: Please read the collaboration policy on the syllabus.

- 1. (4pt) Recall the four properties of A_h discussed in class. Prove the following results.
- (1a) Show that if a matrix A satisfies (P1) and (P2), then

$$Ax > 0 \implies x > 0.$$

[*Hint*: Prove by the argument of contradiction. You may mimic the proof of the Discrete Maximum Principle given in class.]

(1b) Use (1a) to show that A is non-singular, i.e., the null space of A is trivial, and this means

$$Ax = 0 \implies x = 0.$$

- (1c) Prove that the three statements are equivalent:
 - (1) $Ax \geq 0 \implies x \geq 0$;
 - $(2) \ \mathbf{b} \ge \mathbf{0} \implies A^{-1}\mathbf{b} \ge \mathbf{0};$
 - (3) A^{-1} is element-wise nonnegative.
- 2. (4pt) (Pure Neumann boundary value problem) Consider the pure Neumann boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u(\boldsymbol{x}) = f(\boldsymbol{x}) & \boldsymbol{x} \in \Omega = (0, 1)^2, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \boldsymbol{n}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = 0 & \boldsymbol{x} \in \partial \Omega. \end{cases}$$

where f satisfies $\int_{\Omega} f = 0$.

- (2a) Use the finite difference method with "ghost point" technique (central difference for Nuemann boundary) to discretize the problem and write down the linear system $A_hU_h = F_h$ corresponding to h = 1/2. [Hint: A_h is a 9×9 matrix.]
- (2b) Show that A_h is weakly diagonally dominant.
- (2c) Show that

$$A_h x \geq 0 \implies x \geq 0$$
 or x is a constant vector.

(2d) Use (2c) to show that

$$A_h \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \implies \mathbf{x}$$
 is a constant vector.

This says that the null space of A_h consists of constant vectors.

3. (2pt) (Cauchy-Schwartz inequality) Let $(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$ be a Hilbert space equipped the inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)_X : X \times X \to \mathbb{R}$. Prove the Cauchy-Schwartz inequality:

$$|(u,v)_X| \le ||u||_X ||v||_X \quad \forall u, v \in X.$$

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[Hint: Let $w = \frac{u}{\|u\|_X} - \frac{v}{\|v\|_X}$ and use $(w, w)_X \ge 0$.]