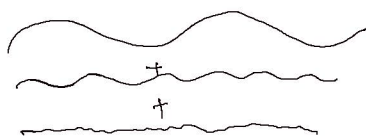
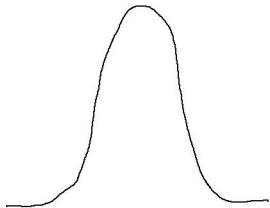


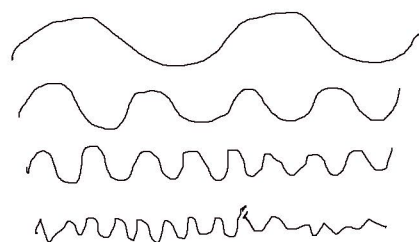
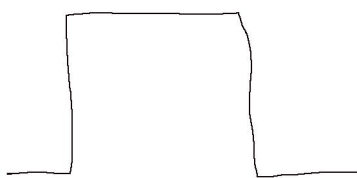
Smooth:



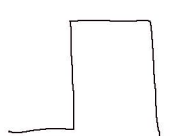
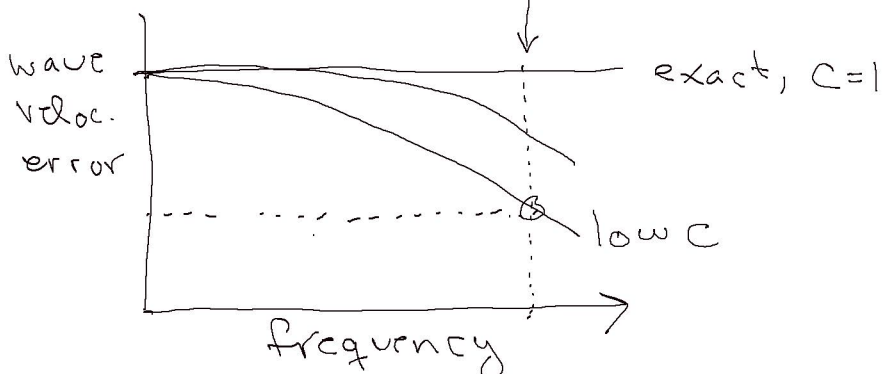
Why is a relatively steep Gaussian function transported accurately from an area with $C=1$ to an area with a different wave velocity, $C=0.25$, while a plug-shaped wave develops significant noise?

We build up the initial condition from sine components (as in the analysis). The plug has short wave components with significant amplitude and these move with wrong wave velocity for $C=0.25$.

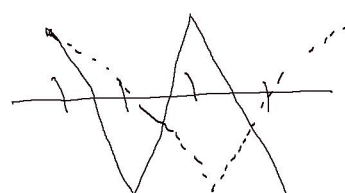
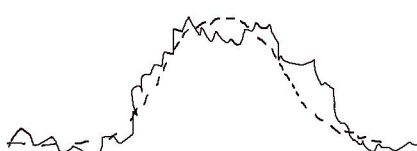
much less smooth:



more short waves with significant amplitude

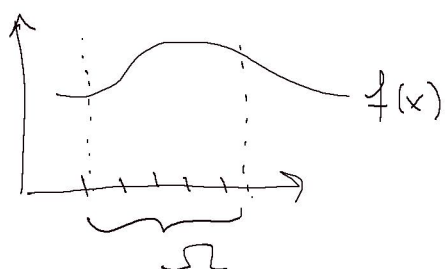


...



very short waves fall behind and are visible

Approximation



$$U = \sum c_j \underbrace{\varphi_j(x)}_{\text{prescribed}}$$

↑
unknowns

Least squares: minimize $\|f - U\|$
 c_0, \dots, c_N

Galerkin
(projection)



error $\perp V = \text{span}\{\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_N\}$

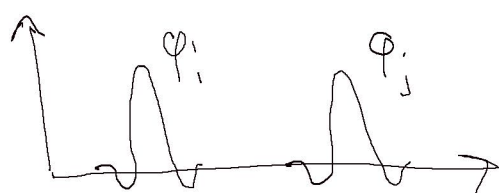
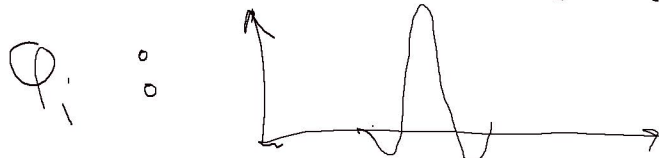
Examples: $\varphi_i \sim \sin ix$, $\varphi_i \sim x^i$

Result: linear system $Ac = b$

$$A_{ij} = \int_{\Omega} \varphi_i \varphi_j dx, \quad b_i = \int_{\Omega} f \varphi_i dx$$

Finite elements:

localized functions



most likely: $\varphi_i \varphi_j = 0$