

Solving PDEs using Spectral Methods in the Chebyshev basis by example of the Heat Equation

Special Topic on APPROXIMATION OF FUNCTIONS

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Abstract

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1 Introduction

Let \mathbb{N} denote the nonnegative integers, so $0 \in \mathbb{N}$.

1.1 Definition: Chebyshev polynomial

Chebyshev¹ polynomials $T_k : \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ are functions satisfying

$$T_k(x) = T_k(\cos \theta) := \cos(k\theta) = \frac{1}{2}(z^k + z^{-k})$$
$$z := e^{i\theta}, \quad x := \Re(z) = \cos(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}(z + z^{-1})$$

for $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then, $T_0(x) = 1$, $T_1(x) = x$, $T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1$, and so on.

These relations between x , z and θ reveal fundamental connections between three famous basis sets (as we will confirm later): CHEBYSHEV, LEGENDRE and FOURIER.

1.1 Theorem: Chebyshev Recursion Formula

The Chebyshev polynomials satisfy the three-term recurrence relation

$$T_{k+1}(x) = 2xT_k(x) - T_{k-1}(x).$$

¹named after Pafnuty Lvovich CHEBYSHEV, alternatively transliterated as Tchebycheff, Tchebyshev (French) or Tschebyschow (German)

Proof. Theorem 1.1 For $k > 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 2xT_k(x) - T_{k-1}(x) &= 2x \frac{1}{2}(z^k + z^{-k}) - \frac{1}{2}(z^{k-1} + z^{-(k-1)}) \\
 &= 2 \frac{1}{2}(z + z^{-1}) \frac{1}{2}(z^k + z^{-k}) - \frac{1}{2}(z^{k-1} + z^{-k+1}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(z^{k+1} + z^{k-1} + z^{-k+1} + z^{-k-1}) - \frac{1}{2}(z^{k-1} + z^{-k+1}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(z^{k+1} + z^{-(k+1)}) = T_{k+1}(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

□

The Chebyshev polynomials also satisfy an *orthogonality relation*,

$$\langle T_m, T_n \rangle := \int_{-1}^1 T_m(x) T_n(x) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_{\pi}^0 \cos(m\theta) \cos(n\theta) \frac{-\sin(\theta)}{\sqrt{1-\cos^2(\theta)}} d\theta,$$

which becomes, with the fitting substitution $x = \cos(\theta)$ and $dx = -\sin(\theta)d\theta$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle T_m, T_n \rangle &= \int_0^{\pi} T_m(\cos \theta) T_n(\cos \theta) \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} \cos(m\theta) \cos(n\theta) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\underbrace{\cos((m+n)\theta)}_{=\cos(2m\theta) \text{ for } m=n} + \underbrace{\cos((m-n)\theta)}_{=1 \text{ for } m=n} \right) d\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

along with the knowledge that $\int_0^{\pi} \cos(k\theta) d\theta = k^{-1} [\sin(k\theta)]_0^{\pi} = 0$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$,

$$\langle T_m, T_n \rangle = \int_0^{\pi} T_m(\cos \theta) T_n(\cos \theta) d\theta = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } m \neq n \\ \pi/2 & \text{for } m = n \neq 0 \\ \pi & \text{for } m = n = 0 \end{cases}$$

which can be effectively utilised to define a function space $(\mathcal{T}, +, \cdot)$ in the *orthogonal* basis of Chebyshev polynomials $\mathcal{T} := \{T_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$. Note that the operation $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ satisfies all axioms of an authentic inner product (linearity, etc.) over a function space due to the linearity of the integral.

In the following proceedings, we will restrict our view on functions over the interval $[-1, 1] \subset \mathbb{R}$. Any (real) Lipschitz-continuous function $f \in \mathcal{C}_L$, where $\mathcal{C}_L := \{g : [-1, 1] \mapsto \mathbb{R} \mid \exists L \text{ s.t. } \forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}, |g(x_1) - g(x_2)| \leq L \cdot |x_1 - x_2|\}$ can be represented in the Chebyshev basis \mathcal{T} , as Lipschitz continuity is a sufficient condition for absolute and uniform convergence of the corresponding series representation

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k T_k(x), \quad a_k \in \mathbb{R}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Utilising orthogonality, for any $f \in \mathcal{C}_L$, we find coefficients $a_l \in \mathbb{R}$ by 'right-multiplying' the equation $f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k T_k$ with any one of the Chebyshev polynomials T_l .

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f, T_l \rangle &= \left\langle \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k T_k, T_l \right\rangle = \int_0^{\pi} a_k T_k(\cos \theta) T_l(\cos \theta) d\theta \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \langle T_k, T_l \rangle \quad \text{by linearity} \\ &= \begin{cases} a_0 \pi & \text{for } l = 0 \\ a_l \pi / 2 & \text{for } l \neq 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

which can easily be rearranged to give explicit relations for a_0 and a_k

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \langle f, T_0 \rangle = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(\cos \theta) d\theta \\ a_k &= \frac{2}{\pi} \langle f, T_k \rangle = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(\cos \theta) \cos(k\theta) d\theta, \quad k \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Dealing with a numerical problem, we shall approximate the above two integrals by the rectangular integral rule. Another proof for the explicit coefficient integrals can be found in [Trefethen 2019](#).

1.2 Theorem: Rectangular integral rule

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b-a}{N} \sum_{k=0}^N f(x_k), \quad x_k := a + \frac{b-a}{N} k$$

[Bonthuis and Schachinger 2021](#), p. 128

Most importantly, this quadrature-style integral approximation is only one way of numerically determining the coefficients a_k . Another is to recognise the structure of the above integral for $k \neq 0$ as a cosine transform of the function $(f \circ \cos)$.

1.2 Definition: Cosine Transform

1.3 Definition: Discrete Cosine Transform

Most significantly, this approach via the Discrete Cosine Transform can be sped up by means of the *Fast Fourier Transform* ([Cooley and Tukey 1965](#)).

Numerically speaking, a significant improvement to these two approaches can be made by using the *Barycentric interpolation formula in Chebyshev points*.

1.4 Definition: Chebyshev points

From the equispaced points

$$\Theta := \{\theta_j := jN/\pi \mid j = 0, \dots, N\},$$

we can further define the Chebyshev points as the corresponding $\cos(\theta_j)$,

$$X := \{x_j := \cos(\theta_j) \mid \theta_j \in \Theta\}.$$

One way of forcing the boundary conditions, at least the first that came to my mind when thinking of this issue, is to pin down the two highest-order coefficients in the series representation.

2 The heat equation and its solution

3 Differentiation

4 Results

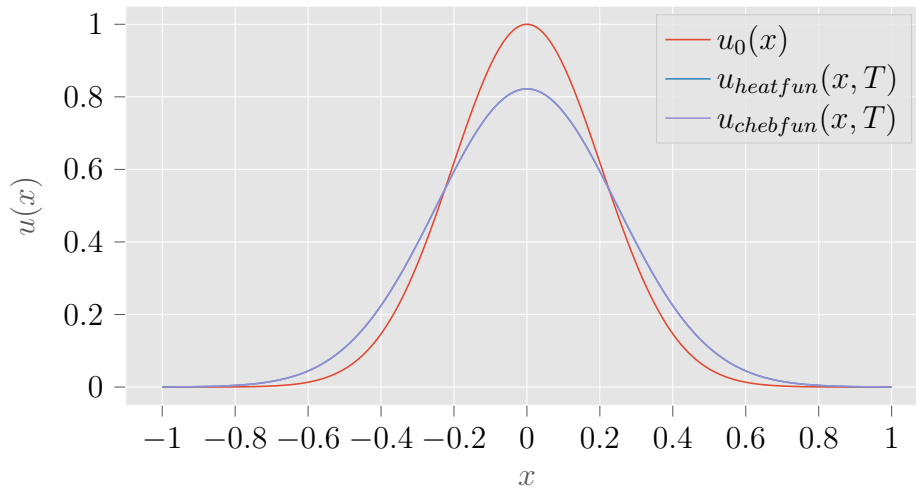


Figure 1: Comparison of heatfun and chebfun

5 Discussion

References

- Bonthuis, Douwe and Ewald Schachinger (2021). *Lecture Notes in Computational Physics*. Institute of Theoretical and Computational Physics, Technical University of Graz.
- Cooley, James W. and John W. Tukey (1965). ‘An algorithm for the machine calculation of complex Fourier series’. In: *Mathematics of Computation* 19, pp. 297–301.
- Trefethen, Lloyd N. (2019). *Approximation Theory and Approximation Practice, Extended Edition*. Philadelphia, PA: Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics. DOI: [10.1137/1.9781611975949](https://doi.org/10.1137/1.9781611975949). eprint: <https://epubs.siam.org/doi/pdf/10.1137/1.9781611975949>.

A Title of Appendix

Appendices are definitely not necessary and assessors are not obliged to read them so only use them for non-vital text, figures or calculations.