A - oneparop, A: DA - ..., DA - motho

A generally to ce tout we pythemen , AV , ige  $V = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i u_i$ 

А - матрица (была в методе Ганеркина)

A gentroyer на векторы  $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x} \\ \vec{x} \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $A\vec{x} = \vec{f}$ 

A-rpegcrabierne A b ebkingobon rp-be

 $A = (a(e_i, e_j)) - uarpuya *earocru$ 

 $M = ((e_i, e_j)) - uarpuya uacc (uarpuya <math>\Gamma paua)$ 

M = 5A + 5M

 $\frac{\text{Harau}}{\text{Harau}} \| W_k - u \|_A \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \| W_k - u \|_{u=0} 0$ 

- сходиность негода Ганёркина

Metog Puya

Muhumunzupyen  $\varphi$ -an F(v,v) = a(v,v) - 2(f,v)

(P)  $\{V_{k}J_{1}^{\infty}, V_{k} \in H_{A}, \text{ dim } V_{k} = N_{k}\}$   $\{V_{k}J_{1}^{\infty}, V_{k} \in H_{A}, \text{ dim } V_{k} = N_{k}\}$   $\{V_{k}J_{1}^{\infty}, V_{k} \in H_{A}, \text{ dim } V_{k} = N_{k}\}$   $\{V_{k}J_{1}^{\infty}, V_{k} \in H_{A}, \text{ dim } V_{k} = N_{k}\}$ 

Ungerce k gause onycrum, 2000 re 300000 x gato

 $\bigvee \in \bigvee$ ,  $\bigvee = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \kappa_i \varphi_i$ 

 $F(v,v) = a(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{i}, \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{i}) - 2(f, \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{j} a(e_{i}, e_{j}) - 2(f, \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{j} a(e_{i}, e_{j}) - 2(f, \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{j} a(e_{i}, e_{j}) - 2(f, \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{j} a(e_{i}, e_{j}) - 2(f, \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{j} a(e_{i}, e_{j}) - 2(f, \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{j} a(e_{i}, e_{j}) - 2(f, \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{j} a(e_{i}, e_{j}) - 2(f, \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{i} a(e_{i}, e_{j}) - 2(f, \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{i} a(e_{i}, e_{j}) - 2(f, \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{i} a(e_{i}, e_{j}) - 2(f, \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{i} e_{i} a(e_{i}, e_{j}) = \sum_{i=1}^{$  $-2\sum_{i}^{n}\alpha_{i}(f,\varphi_{i})$ 

Ишен лининум, составичем ур-е Этлера:

 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial \kappa_i} = 0$ ,  $i = \overline{3,N} \Rightarrow 2\overline{5} \approx \alpha_j \alpha(\varphi_i, \varphi_j) - 2(f, \varphi_j) = 0$ ,  $i = \overline{3,N}$ 

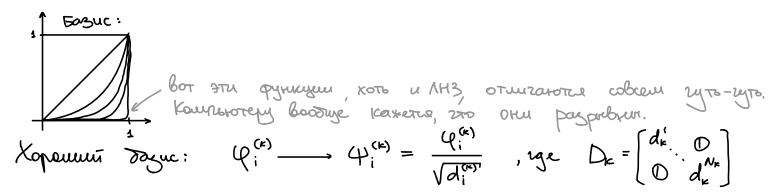
 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \alpha(\varphi_i, \varphi_i) - (f, \varphi_i) = 0 \quad <=> \quad \triangle \vec{\lambda} = \vec{f}$ 

 $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^i} = \Delta$ 

```
Методи Рица и Ганеркина разниче, а результат одинаковни
 <u>Hanou</u> A = A^T > 0 \implies \mathcal{V}(A) = \frac{\max \lambda_i}{\min \lambda_i}
      Теперь устойгивость: к опускаем, но не забываем
                                                               \forall \vee \in \bigvee \quad \alpha(w,v) = (f,v)
                                                            Uyen w \in V V = w \Rightarrow ||w||_A^2 = (f, w) \leq ||f|| \cdot ||w||
                                                                                                                      ① \|w\| \le \frac{1}{X} \|w\|_A, \|w\|_A^2 \le \frac{1}{X} \|f\| \|w\|_A =>
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            \|w\|_{A} \leq \frac{1}{X} \|f\| - repabencibo ycrourubociu
                                                                                                                    @ ||w|| < \frac{x_s}{7} ||f||
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               \langle A \overrightarrow{\nabla}, \overrightarrow{\nabla} \rangle = \| \vee \|_A^2 \qquad \langle M \vee, \vee \rangle = \| \vee \|^2
                                                               \vec{\nabla} = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla_1 \\ \vdots \\ \nabla_N \end{bmatrix} \quad \forall = \sum_{i=1}^N \nabla_i \, \psi_i
         \| \vee \|^2 \leq \frac{1}{\chi^2} \| \vee \|_A^2, \chi^2 \langle M \vec{\nabla}, \vec{\nabla} \rangle \leq \langle A \vec{\nabla}, \vec{\nabla} \rangle
                                                      ||V||^2 \le ||V||_A^2 \le ||V||^2, ||Y_1||^2, ||Y_2||^2, u ||Y_3||_{X_1} he solution of
                                                                                                                         \forall v \in V
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             Bustopa Jazuca V
   To, \langle \chi \rangle = \langle \Lambda \vec{\nabla}, \vec{\nabla} \rangle \leq \langle \Lambda \vec{\nabla}, \vec{\nabla} \rangle \leq \langle \chi \rangle = \langle \chi \nabla 
                                                                                             получить P(A) герез P(M), а M зависит только от вибранного базиса
Hanou \lambda_{min} \langle \vec{\nabla}, \vec{\nabla} \rangle \leq \langle A \vec{\nabla}, \vec{\nabla} \rangle \leq \lambda_{max} \langle \vec{\nabla}, \vec{\sigma} \rangle - Heyryzmaenwie
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            0</min < \lambdamax Oyenicu
                                                                                                                                 \mu_{\min} \langle \vec{\mathbf{v}}, \vec{\mathbf{v}} \rangle \leq \langle \mathcal{M} \vec{\mathbf{v}}, \vec{\mathbf{v}} \rangle \leq \mu_{\max} \langle \vec{\mathbf{v}}, \vec{\mathbf{v}} \rangle \quad () < \mu_{\min} \leq \mu_{\max} \langle \vec{\mathbf{v}}, \vec{\mathbf{v}} \rangle
  (1) <A♥,♥> > $1 <M♥,♥> > $1 Mmin <♥,♥> => $\lambda_{min} > \lambda_{\text{Min}} > \lambda_{\text{Min}} \text{Min} > \text{Min} \tex
   ② <AV, V> ≤ Y2 (MV, V) ≤ Y2 Mmax (V, V) => \max ≤ Y2 Mmax
      \langle \underline{A} \rangle = \langle \underline{A} \rangle 
                                                                                                                                                      = > \frac{1}{X_2} \left\langle A \nabla_{,} \nabla \right\rangle \leq \left\langle IM \nabla_{,} \nabla \right\rangle \leq \frac{1}{X_4} \left\langle A \nabla_{,} \nabla \right\rangle
   (4) \langle M \vec{\nabla}, \vec{\nabla} \rangle \leq \frac{1}{\chi_1} \langle A \vec{\nabla}, \vec{\nabla} \rangle \leq \frac{\lambda_{\text{max}}}{\chi_1} \langle \vec{\nabla}, \vec{\nabla} \rangle = > \mu_{\text{max}} \leq \frac{\lambda_{\text{max}}}{\chi_2}
```

cond  $A = \partial(A) = \frac{\lambda_{max}}{\lambda_{min}}$ cond M = Umax  $\frac{\lambda_{\text{max}}}{\lambda_{\text{min}}} \leq \frac{\lambda_{\text{z}} \mu_{\text{max}}}{\lambda_{\text{z}} \mu_{\text{min}}} = \frac{\lambda_{\text{z}}}{\lambda_{\text{z}}} \text{ cond } M \quad (us \quad 3) \quad u \quad (2)$ \( \frac{\lambda\_{max}}{\lambda\_{min}} > \frac{\lambda\_{\max}}{\lambda\_{\max} \lambda\_{min}} = \frac{\lambda\_{\max}}{\lambda\_{\max}} \cond \( \max \) \( \max \) cond  $A \ge 1$  $\max \left\{ 1, \frac{\aleph_1}{\aleph_2} \right\}$  and  $M \leq cond A \leq \frac{\aleph_2}{\aleph_3}$  and MНо всполинаем, го к опустим, и это все поси-ти lq; J; οδρασμετ <u>YCTOÜYUBOE</u> CEMEÚCTBO, ecun L=(E)-ungers, the mough ∃p>0, p≠p(E): cond Mk <p Thurse  $H_A = H^4(0,1)$ ,  $V_k = \lfloor p_k - name an \rfloor \deg p_k \leq k-1 \rfloor$  revaluence deg  $V_k = N_k = k$ ,  $V_k J$  regentero-motha  $B H^4(0,1)$ Paccus Trum "moxon" Tague: 1, x, x2,...  $V(x) = A_0 + A_1 \times + \dots + A_{k-1} \times^{k-1} = 0 => V(0) = 0 => A_0 = 0$  $\frac{dv}{dv} = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 \times + \dots + (k-1)\alpha_{k-1} \times^{k-2} => \frac{dv}{dx}(0) = 0 => \alpha_1 = 0$ T.o.  $\alpha_i = 0 \quad \forall i = \overline{0, k-1}$ Fazuc Vk: 1, x, x2, ..., x -1  $V=1 \qquad \langle M \vee, v \rangle = \| \vee \|^2 = \int dx = 1$  $\overrightarrow{V} = \begin{bmatrix} \overrightarrow{0} \\ \vdots \\ \overrightarrow{0} \end{bmatrix}$   $V \equiv x^{k-1}$ ,  $\langle \overrightarrow{M} \overrightarrow{V}, \overrightarrow{V} \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2k-2} dx = \frac{1}{2k-1}$  $\mu_{\text{max}} \geq 1$ ,  $\mu_{\text{min}} \leq \frac{1}{2k-1} = > \text{cond } M \geq 2k-1 \xrightarrow{k-\infty} \infty \Rightarrow$ Данний базис не порождает устойтивое сенейство 40 megarabuser cooleir M:

 $M_{ij} = (\psi_i, \psi_j) = \int_0^1 x^i x^j dx = \int_0^1 x^{i+j} dx = \frac{\Delta}{i+j+2}$ Warpuya Takoro Buga - warpuya Tuubbepra



Lyi D<sub>k</sub>-yctoùyuBOE CEMEUCTBO, ecum ∃p≠p(k):

cond (D<sub>k</sub> M<sub>k</sub> D<sub>k</sub> ) ≤ p