

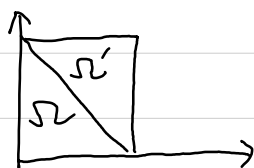
5.2 有限元理论作业

有限元理论作业

问题1. Ω 为三角区域, 如图, 请证明:

$$\|u\|_{C^0(\bar{\Omega})} \leq C \cdot \|u\|_{2,1,\Omega}$$

Hint: 镜面映射



证明: 只需考虑 $\forall u \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$ 即可, 又 $C_0^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$ 在 $C^0(\bar{\Omega})$ 稠密, 故我们设 $u \in C_0^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$.

$$\text{作: } \Sigma = \{(x_1, x_2) \mid 0 < x_1 < 1, 0 < x_2 < 1\},$$

将 u 在 Σ 上奇延拓, 由于 $u \in C_0^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$, 故 $u|_{\Gamma} = 0$.

$$\text{其中 } L = \{(x_1, x_2) \mid x_1 + x_2 = 1, 0 \leq x_i \leq 1, i=1,2\}$$

由 Schwarz 反射定理可知其在边界 L 上为 0, 故可以奇延拓, 即 $u|_{\Omega'} = -u|_{\Omega}$, 且 $u|_{\Sigma} \in C_0^\infty(\bar{\Sigma})$, 故根据 Σ 上的性质有 $\|u\|_{C^0(\bar{\Sigma})} \leq C \|u\|_{2,1,\Sigma}$.

$$\text{又 } \|u\|_{C^0(\bar{\Sigma})} = \|u\|_{C^0(\bar{\Omega})}$$

$$\|u\|_{2,1,\Sigma} = \|u\|_{L^1(\bar{\Sigma})} + \|Du\|_{L^1(\bar{\Sigma})} + \|D^2u\|_{L^1(\bar{\Sigma})}$$

$$= 2\|u\|_{L^1(\bar{\Omega})} + 2\|Du\|_{L^1(\bar{\Omega})} + 2\|D^2u\|_{L^1(\bar{\Omega})}$$

$$= 2\|u\|_{2,1,\Omega}$$

$$\text{代入可得: } \|u\|_{C^0(\bar{\Omega})} \leq C \cdot 2\|u\|_{2,1,\Omega}$$

下面来证明 $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ 在 $C^0(\Omega)$ 中稠密: 可取截断函数 $\beta_N(x)$, 设 $L = \{(x_1, x_2) \mid x_1 + x_2 \leq 1, 0 \leq x_2 \leq 1\}$, 有:

$$\chi_N(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| \leq N \\ 0, & |x| > N \end{cases}$$

且 $\beta_N(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \chi_N(x-y) \alpha(y) dy$, 同时, 有:

$$\alpha(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{c} e^{\frac{1}{|y|^2-1}}, & |y| \leq 1 \\ 0, & |y| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha(x) dx = 1.$$

可以验证

$$\beta_N(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| \leq N-1 \\ 0, & |x| > N-1 \end{cases}$$

且 $\beta_N(x) \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 取 $u_N(x) = \beta_N\left(\frac{1}{\text{dist}(x, \partial\Omega)}\right) u(x)$.

可以验证: 在 $N \rightarrow \infty$ 且 $\partial^r u_N \rightarrow \partial^r u$ 时 $u_N(x) \rightarrow u(x)$ 对于任意的多重指标 r ($N \rightarrow \infty$) 均成立.

问题 2. 求证:

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x_2^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x_1^2} \right) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \left(-\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial n \partial s} \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} \right) ds$$

其中, $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $n = (n_1, n_2)$ 表示 $\partial\Omega$ 上的单位法向量, $\tau = (\tau_1, \tau_2)$ 表示 $\partial\Omega$ 上的单位切向量, $u \in H^2(\Omega)$, $v \in H^2(\Omega)$.

证明: 由 Green 公式可知:

$$\int_{\Omega} u_i v dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} u v n_i ds - \int_{\Omega} u v_i dx$$

$$\text{其中 } u_i := \partial_i u.$$

$$\int_{\Omega} v_{12} v_{12} dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} u_{12} v_1 \cdot n_2 ds - \int_{\Omega} u_{122} v_1 dx$$

$$\int_{\Omega} u_{12} v_{12} dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} u_{12} v_2 \cdot n_1 ds - \int_{\Omega} u_{121} v_2 dx$$

$$\int_{\Omega} u_{11} v_{22} dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} u_{11} v_2 \cdot n_2 ds - \int_{\Omega} u_{112} v_2 dx$$

$$\int_{\Omega} u_{22} v_{11} dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} u_{22} v_1 \cdot n_1 ds - \int_{\Omega} u_{221} v_1 dx.$$

代入 $\sum_{i,j=1}^2$ 待证式得左式为:

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} v_1 (u_{12} \cdot n_2 - u_{22} \cdot n_1) ds + \int_{\partial\Omega} v_2 (u_{12} \cdot n_1 - u_{11} \cdot n_2) ds$$

又 $\sum_{i,j=1}^2 n_i^2 + n_j^2 = 1$, $v_1 = n_2$, $v_2 = -n_1$, 待证式子得右式为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\partial\Omega} (-\partial_{\tau 2} u \cdot \partial_n v + \partial_{n 1} u \cdot \partial_{\tau} u) ds \\ = & \int_{\partial\Omega} \left(-\sum_{i,j=1}^2 \tau_i \tau_j u_{ij} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^2 n_i v_i + \sum_{i,j=1}^2 n_i \tau_j u_{ij} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^2 \tau_i v_i \right) ds \\ = & \int_{\partial\Omega} v_1 (n_2 (n_1^2 + n_2^2) u_{12} - n_1 (n_1^2 + n_2^2) u_{22}) \\ & + v_2 (-n_2 (n_1^2 + n_2^2) u_{11} + n_1 (n_1^2 + n_2^2) u_{12}) \\ = & \int_{\partial\Omega} v_1 (u_{12} \cdot n_2 - u_{22} \cdot n_1) + v_2 (u_{12} \cdot n_1 - u_{11} \cdot n_2) ds \end{aligned}$$

证题 3: 证题:

$$\|\Delta u\|_{0,\Omega} = \|u\|_{2,\Omega}.$$

Hint: 考虑由 Poincaré 不等式:

$$\|u\|_{2,\Omega} \leq C\|u\|_{2,\Omega} \leq C\|\Delta u\|_{0,\Omega}$$

证题:

$$\textcircled{1} \int_{\Omega} 2u_{12}u_{12} - 2u_{11}u_{22} dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} u_1(u_{12}n_2 - u_{22}n_1) + u_2(u_{12}n_1 - u_{11}n_2) dS,$$

又因为:

$$\nabla u|_{\partial\Omega} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial s}|_{\partial\Omega} = 0,$$

$$\text{故: } \nabla u \cdot n = 0, \quad \nabla u \cdot s = 0. \text{ 从而: } \nabla u = (u_{11}, u_{12}) = 0.$$

故上式①的右端项为0.

$$\text{从而: } \int_{\Omega} 2u_{12}u_{12} dx = \int_{\Omega} 2u_{11}u_{22} dx.$$

又由已知:

$$\|u\|_{2,\Omega}^2 = \left(\int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^2 |u_{ij}|^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|u\|_{2,\Omega}^2 = \int_{\Omega} u_{11}^2 + 2u_{12}^2 + u_{22}^2 dx = \|u_{11}\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + 2\|u_{12}\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + \|u_{22}\|_{0,\Omega}^2.$$

由上面两等式可得:

$$\int_{\Omega} u_{11}^2 + 2u_{11}u_{22} + u_{22}^2 dx = \int_{\Omega} u_{11}^2 + 2u_{12}u_{12} + u_{22}^2 dx$$

从而可得:

$$\|\Delta u\|_{0,\Omega}^2 = \int_{\Omega} (\Delta u)^2 dx = \|u_{11}\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + \|u_{12}\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + \|u_{21}\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + \|u_{22}\|_{0,\Omega}^2$$

$$= \|u\|_{2,\Omega}^2.$$

问题4. $u \in H^m(\Omega)$, m 为正整数, 则有:

$$\|u\|_{m,\Omega} \leq C \|u\|_{0,\Omega}$$

证明 = 即区域 (或点).

证明: 令 $f_r(u) = \int_{\Gamma} D^r u \, ds$, $\forall r, |r| \leq m-1, p=m-1$.

我们知道 $\dim(P_k(\Omega)) = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2} = \frac{m(m+1)}{2}$

首先证明 $f_r \in (H^m(\Omega))'$: 根据 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式:

$$\begin{aligned} |f_r(u)| &= \left| \int_{\Gamma} D^r u \, ds \right| \\ &= \left(\int_{\Gamma} 1^2 \, ds \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{\Gamma} |D^r u|^2 \, ds \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= |\Gamma|^{\frac{1}{2}} \|D^r u\| \\ &\leq \|D^r u\|_{0,\Gamma} \\ &\leq C' \|u\|_{m,\Omega} \end{aligned}$$

因此 $f_r \in (H^m(\Omega))'$, $r=1, \dots, N$.

反之, 若 $\forall u \in P_{m-1}(\Omega)$, 若 $f_r(u) = 0$, 即 $\int_{\Gamma} D^r u \, ds = 0$.
 $(|r|=m-1) \Rightarrow u \equiv 0$, 由唯一性模定理, 若 $\forall v \in H^m(\Omega)$,
 $\|v\|_{m,\Omega} \leq (\|v\|_{m,\Omega} + \sum_{i=1}^r |f_i(v)|)$, $v \in H^m(\Omega)$, $\|v\|_{m,\Omega} \leq C \|v\|_{0,\Omega}$.

问题5. 混合边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f, & \text{in } \Omega, \quad f \in L^2(\Omega) \\ u|_{\Gamma_1} = g_1, & \text{on } \Gamma_1, \quad g_1 \in H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\Omega), \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}|_{\Gamma_2} = g_2, & \text{on } \Gamma_2, \quad g_2 \in H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\Omega), \end{cases}$$

其中 $\Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 = \Omega$, 证明其解的存在唯一性

证明: 首先由迹定理可知:

$$\gamma_0: H^1(\Omega) \rightarrow H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\partial\Omega),$$

$$\text{连续满射 } \gamma_0: H^1(\Omega) \rightarrow H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\partial\Omega),$$

对于 $\forall g_1 \in H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\Gamma_1)$, $\exists u g \in H^1(\Omega)$, 使 $\begin{cases} \gamma_0 u g = g_1 \end{cases}$

$$\gamma_0 u g = g_1 \quad (\text{在 } \Gamma_1 \text{ 上})$$

$$\gamma_1 u g = \frac{\partial u g}{\partial n} \in H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\partial\Omega),$$

并且 $\|u g\|_{1,\Omega} \leq C \|g_1\|_{\frac{1}{2},\Gamma_1}$. 该式可证明如下:

$$\text{设 } K = \{v \in H^1(\Omega), v|_{\Gamma_1} = g_1, \text{ a.e.}\}$$

$K \subset H^1(\Omega)$ 且为闭子集, 考虑极小化问题:

$$J(v) = \frac{1}{2} a(v, v) - L(v), \quad L = 0.$$

$$\text{连续对称双线性型 } a(v, v) = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla v dx$$

且知 a 是核有界定的. 由变分原理知存在唯一 $u g$ 使得:

$$\|u g\|_{1,\Omega} = J(u g) = \inf_{v \in K} J(v) = \inf_{v \in K} \|u g\|_{1,\Omega}^2 = \inf_{\substack{v \in H^1(\Omega) \\ v|_{\Gamma_1} = g_1}} \|u g\|_{1,\Omega}^2 = \|g_1\|_{\frac{1}{2},\Omega}^2$$

$$\text{令 } w = u - u g \in H^1(\Omega), \text{ 且 } |u - u g|_{\Gamma_1} = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial n} \Big|_{\Gamma_2} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \Big|_{\Gamma_2} - \frac{\partial u g}{\partial n} \Big|_{\Gamma_2}$$

$$= g_2 - \frac{\partial u g}{\partial n} \Big|_{\Gamma_2}$$

$$:= \bar{g}_2 \in H^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\Gamma_2), \quad (\text{由上述定理})$$

此时我们已知 w 满足:

$$(*) \quad P(x, y) = \begin{cases} \Delta w = f + \Delta u_g \\ w|_{\Gamma_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial n}|_{\Gamma_2} = \bar{g}_2 \end{cases}$$

问题 (*) 等价于变分问题

$$\begin{cases} \text{Find } w, \text{ s.t. } a(w, v) = L(v) \\ w \in V, V = \{v \in H^1(\Omega) \mid v|_{\Gamma_1} = 0, \text{ a.e.}\} \end{cases}$$

其中:

$$L(v) = \langle f, v \rangle - a(u_g, v) + \int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial n} v \, ds + \int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial n} v \, ds$$

$$= \langle f, v \rangle - a(u_g, v) + \int_{\Gamma_2} \bar{g}_2 v \, ds$$

$$= \langle f, v \rangle - a(u_g, v) + \int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \bar{g}_2 v \, ds$$

$$\text{又因 } L \text{ 有界}, L(v) = \langle f, v \rangle - a(u_g, v) + \int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} v \, ds$$

$$= \langle f, v \rangle - a(u_g, v) + \int_{\Gamma_2} \bar{g}_2 v \, ds$$

$$|L(v)| \leq \|f\|_{-1, \Omega} \|v\|_{1, \Omega} + M \|u_g\|_{1, \Omega} \|v\|_{1, \Omega} + \|\bar{g}_2\|_{-\frac{1}{2}, \Gamma_2} \|v\|_{\frac{1}{2}, \Gamma_2}$$

$$\leq \|f\|_{-1, \Omega} \|v\|_{1, \Omega} + M \cdot C \|\bar{g}_1\|_{\frac{1}{2}, \Gamma_1} \|v\|_{1, \Omega} + \|\bar{g}_2\|_{-\frac{1}{2}, \Gamma_2} \|v\|_{\frac{1}{2}, \Gamma_2}$$

$$\leq (\|f\|_{-1, \Omega} + C \|\bar{g}_1\|_{\frac{1}{2}, \Gamma_1} + \|\bar{g}_2\|_{-\frac{1}{2}, \Gamma_2}) \|v\|_{1, \Omega}$$

其中 M 和 C 为常数, 上式最后一项等号由迹定理推出,
故 L 是 V 空间上的连续线性函数. 故由 Lax-Milgram 定理可知:
方程 (*) 所对应的变分问题, 存在唯一解 w^* , 又由 u_g 的唯一性, 可知原问题的解 $u = u_g + w^*$ 也是唯一的.

10) 题 6. 设:

$$\Pi u = r_1 \lambda_1^3 + r_2 \lambda_2^3 + r_3 \lambda_3^3 + r_4 \lambda_1^2 \lambda_2 + r_5 \lambda_1 \lambda_2^2 + r_6 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3 + r_7 \lambda_2 \lambda_3^2 + r_8 \lambda_3 \lambda_1^2 + r_9 \lambda_1 \lambda_3^2 + r_{10} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3$$

$$\begin{cases} \Pi u(a_i) = u(a_i), & i=1, 2, 3, 0 \\ \Pi u(a_{ij}) = u(a_{ij}), & i, j=1, 2, 3 \end{cases}$$

(4+6=10), 求出插值函数, 对比和上述方法所求是否一致.

证明: 证明 Π 上的三次多项式构成插值函数:

$$\Pi u = r_1 \lambda_1^3 + r_2 \lambda_2^3 + r_3 \lambda_3^3 + r_4 \lambda_1^2 \lambda_2 + r_5 \lambda_1 \lambda_2^2 + r_6 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3 + r_7 \lambda_2 \lambda_3^2 + r_8 \lambda_3 \lambda_1^2 + r_9 \lambda_1 \lambda_3^2 + r_{10} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3$$

插值条件为:
$$\begin{cases} \Pi u(a_i) = u(a_i), & i=1, 2, 3, 0 \\ \Pi u(a_{ij}) = u(a_{ij}), & i, j=1, 2, 3 \end{cases}$$

其中 a_{ij} 是边 $a_i a_j$ 上的三等分点, a_0 是 Γ 的重心, 则可确定 r_1, r_2, \dots, r_{10} 如下:

$$r_i = u(a_i), \quad 1 \leq i \leq 3.$$

$$\begin{cases} u(a_{112}) = r_1 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 + r_2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 + r_4 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + r_5 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \\ u(a_{221}) = r_1 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 + r_2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 + r_4 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + r_5 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \end{cases}$$

由此解得:

$$\begin{cases} r_4 = 9u(a_{112}) - \frac{9}{2}u(a_{221}) - \frac{5}{2}u(a_1) + u(a_2) \\ r_5 = 9u(a_{221}) - \frac{9}{2}u(a_{112}) - \frac{5}{2}u(a_2) + u(a_1) \end{cases}$$

同理可解得:

$$\begin{cases} r_6 = 9u(a_{223}) - \frac{9}{2}u(a_{332}) - \frac{5}{2}u(a_2) + u(a_3) \\ r_7 = 9u(a_{332}) - \frac{9}{2}u(a_{223}) - \frac{5}{2}u(a_3) + u(a_2) \end{cases}$$

$$11.12: \begin{cases} r_8 = 9u(a_{331}) - \frac{9}{2}u(a_{113}) - \frac{5}{2}u(a_3) + u(a_1) \\ r_9 = 9u(a_{113}) - \frac{9}{2}u(a_{331}) - \frac{5}{2}u(a_1) + u(a_3) \end{cases}$$

再由最后一个赋值条件 $\bar{r}|_9$:

$$u(a_0) = \frac{1}{27}(r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_9 + r_{10})$$

故:

$$r_{10} = 27u(a_0) - \frac{9}{2}(u(a_{112}) + u(a_{121}) + u(a_{223}) + u(a_{332}) + u(a_{331}) + u(a_{113})) \\ + 2(u(a_1) + u(a_2) + u(a_3))$$

代入赋值表达式 $\bar{r}|_9$:

$$\pi u = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\lambda_i(3\lambda_i-1)(3\lambda_i-2)}{2} u(a_i) + \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{9}{2} \lambda_i \lambda_j (3\lambda_i-1) u(a_{ij}) + 27\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 u(a_0)$$

进而 $\pi u(a_i)$ 和 $\pi u(a_{ij})$ 同 $\bar{r}|_9$.

问题 7. Crouzeix - Raviart λ (1973)

$$T = \triangle ABC, \quad P_T = P_1(T), \quad \Sigma_T = \{u(a_{ij})\}$$

稳定性? 连续性 $C^1(\Omega)$?

证明: 稳定性:

$$\forall u \in P_1(T), \quad \pi u = u, \quad \Sigma_T = \{u(a_{ij})\}$$

若 $\Sigma_T = 0$ 时, 由 $u(a_{12}) = u(a_{23}) = 0, \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2}$,

又: $\pi u \in P_1(T)$, 因此 πu 含 $\lambda_2 - \frac{1}{2}$ 因子.

同理可知 πu 也含 $\lambda_1 - \frac{1}{2}, \lambda_3 - \frac{1}{2}$ 因子, 注意 $\pi u \in P_1(T)$,

故 $\pi u = 0$. 设基函数 $\pi u = u(a_{12})\phi_{12} + u(a_{23})\phi_{23} + u(a_{31})\phi_{31}$.

其中 ϕ_{12} 满足:

$$\begin{cases} \phi_{12}(a_{12}) = 1 \\ \phi_{12}(a_{31}) = \phi_{12}(a_{23}) = 0 \\ \phi_{12} \in P_1(T) \end{cases}$$

由: $\phi_{12}|_{\lambda_3 = \frac{1}{2}} = 0$, $\phi_{12} = a(\lambda_3 - \frac{1}{2})$. 又由 $\phi_{12}(a_{12}) = 1$,

可知 $a(0 - \frac{1}{2}) = 1$, 则 $a = -2$, 即 $\phi_{12} = -2(\lambda_3 - \frac{1}{2})$,

同理: $\phi_{23} = -2(\lambda_1 - \frac{1}{2})$, $\phi_{31} = -2(\lambda_2 - \frac{1}{2})$.

连续性:

在上述两个相邻单元 T 和 T' 的公共边上, T 单元基函数值为:

$$u(a_{23}) \phi'_{23} \Big|_{\overrightarrow{a_2 a_3}} = u(a_{23})$$

其中: $\phi'_{23} = 1 - 2\lambda_4$, $\phi_{23} = 1 - 2\lambda_1$.

问题 8. Carey 元 (1976)

$$P_T = P_1(T) \oplus \text{span} \{ \lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_1 \lambda_3 \}$$

$$\Sigma_T = \{ u(a_i), i=1,2,3, \frac{1}{|T|} \int_T \Delta u dx \}$$

连续性: $C^1(\Omega)$?

证明: Carey \equiv 并 $\{ \pi \}$

$$P_T = P_1(T) \oplus \text{span} \{ \lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_1 \lambda_3 \}$$

$$\Sigma_T = \{ u(a_i) : i=1,2,3, \frac{1}{|T|} \int_T \Delta u dx \}$$

我们首先来考察 Carey 元的构造性:

对于 $\Sigma_T = 0$, 且 $u(a_i) = 0, i=1, 2, 3$, 且 $\frac{1}{|\Gamma|} \int_T \Delta u dx = 0$.

$$\text{在 } T \text{ 上 } \pi u = \sum_{i=1}^3 u(a_i) \phi + \beta (\lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_1 \lambda_3),$$

我们又有:

$$\begin{cases} \pi u(a_i) = u(a_i) = 0 \\ \frac{1}{|\Gamma|} \int_T \Delta(\pi u) dx = \frac{1}{|\Gamma|} \int_T \Delta u dx = 0 \end{cases}$$

经过简单计算可知: $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_1 \lambda_3|_{a_i} = 0$.

从而可得:

$$\int_T \Delta(\beta(\lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_1 \lambda_3)) dx = 0.$$

进而由 Green 公式可知:

$$\beta \cdot \int_{\partial T} \frac{\partial(\lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_1 \lambda_3)}{\partial n} ds = 0$$

又因为: $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_1 \lambda_3 \in P_2(T)$, 故

$$\int_T \Delta(\lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_1 \lambda_3) dx \neq 0.$$

那么必有 $\beta = 0$, 则可知在条件 $\Sigma_T = 0$ 下, πu 只有零解.
适定性证毕.

下面来求解 Carey 元的基本函数:

设在 T 上, $\pi u = \sum_{i=1}^3 u(a_i) \phi + \beta (\lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_1 \lambda_3)$,

ϕ_i 满足 $\phi_i(a_j) = \delta_{ij}, i, j = 1, 2, 3$.

代入可知 $\phi_i = \lambda_i$, 且 $\frac{1}{|\Gamma|} \int_T \Delta(\pi u) dx = \frac{1}{|\Gamma|} \int_T \Delta u dx$,

即: $\beta \int_T \Delta(\lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_1 \lambda_3) dx = \int_T \Delta u dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_x x(\lambda_1 \lambda_2) &= \partial_x (\partial_x (\lambda_1 \lambda_2)) \\ &= \partial_x (\lambda_1 \partial_x \lambda_2 + \lambda_2 \partial_x \lambda_1) \\ &= \partial_x \left(\lambda_1 \frac{\eta_2}{2|\Gamma|} + \lambda_2 \frac{\eta_1}{2|\Gamma|} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\eta_1 \eta_2}{2|\tau|^2}$$

$$\partial_{\eta\eta}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = -\frac{\xi_1 \xi_2}{2|\tau|^2}$$

$$\Delta(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \frac{\eta_1 \eta_2 - \xi_1 \xi_2}{2|\tau|^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta(\lambda_1, \lambda_2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_1 \lambda_3) = \frac{\eta_1 \eta_2 - \xi_1 \xi_1 + \eta_2 \eta_3 - \xi_2 \xi_3 + \eta_1 \eta_3 - \xi_1 \xi_3}{2|\tau|^2} = A$$

则可知: $\beta = \frac{\int_{\Gamma} \Delta u dx}{A}$. 下面我们考虑 Coarea 定理的性质

$$\pi u = \sum_{i=1}^3 u(a_i) \lambda_i + \beta(\lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_1 \lambda_3)$$

我们知道在相邻两个单元 T 与 T' 的共同边界 $\overline{a_2 a_3}$ 上, 有 T 上基函数为 $u(a_2)\lambda_2 + u(a_3)\lambda_3 + \beta\lambda_2\lambda_3$, T' 上基函数为 $u(a_2)\lambda'_2 + u(a_3)\lambda'_3 + \beta\lambda'_2\lambda'_3$. 又知 $\overline{a_2 a_3}$ 上的任意一点均有: $\lambda_2 = \lambda'_2, \lambda_3 = \lambda'_3$.

故 $\pi u \in C^0(\Omega)$, 即有 $\pi u \in H^1(\Omega)$.

问题 9. 不完全双二次元

$$\hat{\Sigma} = \{\hat{u}(\hat{a}_i), i=1, 2, \dots, 8\}$$

$$Q_2(\hat{\Gamma}) = Q_2(\hat{\Gamma}) \setminus \{\xi^2 \eta^2\} = \text{span}\{1, \xi, \eta, \xi\eta, \eta^2, \xi^2, \eta^2\xi, \eta^2\eta\}$$

(请证明其适定, 且为 C^0 元, 并计算插值函数.)

证明: 首先来考察不完全双二次元的适定性:

对于 $\hat{\Sigma} = 0$, 我们知 $\hat{u}\hat{a}_1 = \hat{u}\hat{a}_8 = \hat{u}\hat{a}_2 = 0$.

故 $\pi\hat{u}|_{\eta=-1} = 0$. \hat{u} 必含 $(1+\eta)$ 因子, 同理, $\pi\hat{u}|_{\xi=1} = 0$.

$(1-\eta), (1+\xi), (1-\xi)$ 因子.

$$\hat{\pi}\hat{u} = a(1-\xi^2)(1-\eta^2)$$

故 $\hat{\pi}\hat{u}$ 最高次 $\xi^2\eta^2$ 为 0. 则 $a=0$

下面我们计算插值函数:

$$\hat{\pi}\hat{u} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2\xi + \alpha_3\eta + \alpha_4\xi^2 + \alpha_5\eta^2 + \alpha_6\xi\eta + \alpha_7\xi^2\eta + \alpha_8\xi\eta^2.$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{u}_1 = \hat{\pi}\hat{u}(\hat{a}_1) = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_6 - \alpha_7 - \alpha_8 \\ \hat{u}_2 = \hat{\pi}\hat{u}(\hat{a}_2) \\ \vdots \\ \hat{u}_8 = \hat{\pi}\hat{u}(\hat{a}_8) \end{cases}$$

解出 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_8$ 即可.

问题 10. 请分析二阶有限元的误差

证明: Poisson 方程:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f, & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = 0, & \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{cases}$$

$$a(u, v) = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx, \quad \langle f, v \rangle = \int_{\Omega} f v \, dx$$

$$\|\cdot\|_V = \|\cdot\|_{1,\Omega} \approx |\cdot|_{1,\Omega}.$$

由 0 边界条件和 Poincaré 不等式.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故: } |u - u_h|_{1,\Omega} &\leq C \inf_{v_h \in V} |u - v_h|_{1,\Omega} \\ &\leq C |u - \pi u|_{1,\Omega} \end{aligned}$$

$$= C \left(\sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_h} |u - \pi_T u|_{1,T}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

下面我们仅需估计 $|u - \pi_T u|_{1,T}$ 即可, 也就是考量单元 T 上的误差. 后边来估计 $|u - \pi_T u|_{m,T}$, $m=0,1,2$.

下面我们以一阶元为例分析单元上的有限元插值误差.

对于插值函数 $\pi_h u$, $\|u - u_h\|_V \leq C \|u - \pi_h u\|_V$.

u_h 是有限元解, $\pi_h u$ 是精确解的插值函数, 只需估计 $|u - \pi_T u|_{1,T}$, 即单元误差.

一阶元插值为: $\pi_T u = \sum_{i=1}^3 u(a_i) \phi_i + \sum_{(i,j)} u(a_{ij}) \phi_{ij}$.

分如下三个步骤进行:

1. 将一般单元 T 的插值误差变换为参考单元 \hat{T} 上的插值误差.
2. 在参考单元 \hat{T} 上对插值误差进行估计. 利用等价模定理和 Bramble-Hilbert 定理得到高阶半模控制.
3. 最后把此半模转换到一般单元 T 上, 使用变换:

$$F_T = \begin{cases} x = (x_1 - x_3)\lambda_1 + (x_2 - x_3)\lambda_2 + x_3 \\ y = (y_1 - y_3)\lambda_1 + (y_2 - y_3)\lambda_2 + y_3 \end{cases}$$

$$F_T(\hat{\Gamma}) = \Gamma, \text{ 线性可逆, 且 } \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)} \right| = 2|T|.$$

(证) 理 5.2)

设三角形 T 的最小角是 $\theta_0 > 0$, 则有 $S=3$ 时,

$$|\hat{u}|_{3,\hat{\Gamma}} \leq \frac{h_T^2}{\sin \theta_0} |u|_{3,T}$$

$$|\hat{u}|_{3,\hat{\Gamma}}^2 = \int_{\hat{\Gamma}} \left[\frac{\partial^3 \hat{u}}{\partial \lambda_1^3} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial^3 \hat{u}}{\partial \lambda_1^2 \partial \lambda_2} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial^3 \hat{u}}{\partial \lambda_1 \partial \lambda_2^2} \right]^2 d\lambda_1 d\lambda_2$$

以 $\int_{\hat{\Gamma}} \left[\frac{\partial^3 \hat{u}}{\partial \lambda_1^3} \right]^2 d\lambda_1 d\lambda_2$ 为例:

$$\frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial \lambda_1} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \lambda_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \lambda_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{u}}{\partial \lambda_1^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \lambda_1} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \lambda_1} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \lambda_1} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \lambda_1} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 \hat{u}}{\partial \lambda_1^3} = \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \lambda_1} \right)^3 + 3 \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \lambda_1} \right)^2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial \lambda_1} + 3 \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y^2} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \lambda_1} \right) \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \lambda_1} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial y^3} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \lambda_1} \right)^3$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \left[\frac{\partial^3 \hat{u}}{\partial \lambda_1^3} \right]^2 d\lambda_1 d\lambda_2 \leq C \int_{\Gamma} \left[\left(\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial y^3} \right)^2 \right] \cdot h_T^6 d\lambda_1 d\lambda_2$$

$$\leq C \cdot \int_{\Gamma} \sum_{|r|=3} (D^r u)^2 \cdot h_T^6 \frac{1}{2|\Gamma|} dx dy$$

$$\leq \frac{C \cdot h_T^6}{2 \cdot h_T^2 \sin^2 \theta_0} \cdot |u|_{3,T}^2$$

$$= \frac{C \cdot h_T^4}{\sin^2 \theta_0} |u|_{3,T}^2$$

$$\text{故} : |\hat{u}|_{3,T} \leq \frac{C \cdot h_T}{(\sin \theta_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}} |u|_{3,T} \leq \frac{C \cdot h_T^2}{\sin \theta_0} |u|_{3,T}$$

下一步进行参考元 \hat{T} 上的插值误差估计:

$$(\text{引理 5.3}) \quad \|\hat{u} - \hat{\pi} \hat{u}\|_{1,\hat{T}} \leq C |\hat{u}|_{3,\hat{T}}, \quad \forall \hat{u} \in H^2(\hat{T}).$$

$$\hat{\pi} \hat{u} = \beta_1 \lambda_1^2 + \beta_2 \lambda_2^2 + \beta_3 \lambda_3^2 + \beta_4 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \beta_5 \lambda_1 \lambda_3 + \beta_6 \lambda_2 \lambda_3$$

$$\text{令 } L_i(\hat{u}) = \hat{u}_i = \hat{u}(\hat{a}_i), \quad L_i(\hat{u}) = 0, \quad \hat{u} \in P_2(\hat{T}) \Rightarrow \hat{u} \equiv 0.$$

则由等价模范数定义, 有:

$$\|\hat{u} - \hat{\pi} \hat{u}\|_{3,\hat{T}} \leq C \left(|\hat{u} - \hat{\pi} \hat{u}|_{3,\hat{T}} + \sum_{i=1}^3 |L_i(\hat{u} - \hat{\pi} \hat{u})| \right)$$

$$= C |\hat{u} - \hat{\pi} \hat{u}|_{3,\hat{T}}$$

$$= C |\hat{u}|_{3,\hat{T}}$$

$$\|\hat{u} - \hat{\pi} \hat{u}\|_{1,\hat{T}} \leq \|\hat{u} - \hat{\pi} \hat{u}\|_{3,\hat{T}} \leq C |\hat{u}|_{3,\hat{T}}.$$

(引理 5.4). $\hat{\pi}_T u = \hat{\pi} \hat{u}$:

证明如下: $\pi_T u = \beta_1 \lambda_1^2 + \beta_2 \lambda_2^2 + \beta_3 \lambda_3^2 + \beta_4 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \beta_5 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \beta_6 \lambda_1 \lambda_3$
 是一个元插值函数, 它的系数全部为 Σ_T 中的插值条件的
 线性组合.

又: $u(a_i) = u(F(\hat{a}_i)) = u \circ F(\hat{a}_i) = \hat{u}(\hat{a}_i), i=1,2,3$
 $u(a_{ij}) = u(F(\hat{a}_{ij})) = u \circ F(\hat{a}_{ij}) = \hat{u}(\hat{a}_{ij})$

$\Rightarrow \hat{\beta}_1(\hat{a}_1, \dots, \hat{a}_{ij}) = \beta_1(a_1, \dots, a_{ij}, \dots)$

$= \widehat{\beta_1(a_1, \dots, a_{ij})}$

所以 $\widehat{\pi_T u} = \widehat{\beta_1(a_1, \dots, a_{31}) \hat{\lambda}_1^2} + \dots + \widehat{\beta_6(a_1, \dots, a_{31}) \hat{\lambda}_3 \hat{\lambda}_1}$.

$\widehat{\beta_1(\hat{a}_1, \dots, \hat{a}_{31}) \hat{\lambda}_1^2} + \dots + \widehat{\beta_6(\hat{a}_1, \dots, \hat{a}_{31}) \hat{\lambda}_3 \hat{\lambda}_1}$
 $= \hat{\pi} \hat{u}$.

(引理 5.1): $|u - \pi_T u|_{s,T} \leq C h_T^{1-s} |\widehat{u - \pi_T u}|_{s,\hat{T}}, s=0,1$

$= h_T^{1-s} |\hat{u} - \hat{\pi} \hat{u}|_{s,\hat{T}}$

$= h_T^{1-s} |\hat{u} - \hat{\pi} \hat{u}|_{s,\hat{T}}$

$\leq C h_T^{1-s} h_T^2 |u|_{3,\hat{T}}$

$\leq C h_T^{1-s} h_T^2 |u|_{3,\hat{T}}$

$\leq C h_T^{3-s} |u|_{3,\hat{T}}$.

(引理 5.1): $\|u - \pi_h u\|_{1,\Omega}^2 = \|u - \pi_h u\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + \|u - \pi_h u\|_{1,\Omega}^2$
 $\leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_h} (\|u - \pi_T u\|_{0,T}^2 + |u - \pi_T u|_{1,T}^2)$

$$\leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_h} (Ch_T^6 |u|_{3,T}^2 + Ch_T^4 |u|_{3,T}^2)$$

$$\leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_h} Ch_T^4 |u|_{3,T}^2$$

$$\leq Ch^4 |u|_{3,\Omega}^2.$$

$$\|u - \pi_h u\|_{1,\Omega} \leq Ch^2 |u|_{3,\Omega}.$$

命题 2: 设 u, u_h 分别为 Poisson 方程精确解和有限元解.
 则有如下估计:

$$\|u - u_h\|_{1,\Omega} \leq Ch^2 |u|_{3,\Omega}.$$

证明如下: 由 Cea 引理及命题 1:

$$\begin{aligned} \|u - u_h\|_{1,\Omega} &\leq C \inf_{v_h \in V_h} \|u - v_h\|_{1,\Omega} \\ &\leq C \|u - \pi_h u\|_{1,\Omega} \\ &\leq Ch^2 |u|_{3,\Omega}. \end{aligned}$$