

4.1

Let $I = [0, h]$ and let $\pi v \in P_1(I)$ be the linear interpolant that agrees with $v \in C^0(I)$ at the end points of I . Using the technique of the proof of Theorem 4.1 prove estimates for $\|v - \pi v\|_\infty$ and $\|v' - (\pi v)'\|_\infty$ cf 1.12 and 1.13.

Proof: 设 $v \in W_\infty^2(I)$, 即 v 存在 2 阶弱导数。我们对于其进行 Taylor 展开:

$$v(y) = v(x) + v'(x)(y - x) + R(x, y)$$

其中 $R(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}v''(\xi)(y - x)^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}h^2 |v''(\xi)|$, 因此可以得到其与半范数的关系:

$$|R(x, y)| \leq \frac{1}{2}h^2 \|D^2v\|_\infty$$

同时, 用 $y = 0, 1$ 分别代入:

$$v(0) = v(x) + v'(x)(-x) + R(x, 0), v(h) = v(x) + v'(x)(h - x) + R(x, 1)$$

πv 是 v 在 I 上的线性插值, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \pi v(x) &= v(0)\frac{h-x}{h} + v(h)\frac{x}{h} \\ &= v(x) + v'(x)\left(\frac{h-x}{h}(-x) + (h-x)\frac{x}{h}\right) + \frac{h-x}{h}R(x, 0) + \frac{x}{h}R(x, 1) \\ &= v(x) + \frac{h-x}{h}R(x, 0) + \frac{x}{h}R(x, 1) \end{aligned}$$

因此:

$$v(x) - \pi v(x) = -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{h-x}{h}x^2 |v''(\xi)| + \frac{x}{h}(h-x)^2 |v''(\eta)|\right)$$

因此:

$$\begin{aligned} \|v - \pi v\|_\infty &= \sup_x \left| \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{h-x}{h}x^2 |v''(\xi)| + \frac{x}{h}(h-x)^2 |v''(\eta)|\right) \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{h-x}{h}x^2 + \frac{x}{h}(h-x)^2\right)\|D^2v\|_\infty \\ &\leq \frac{1}{8}h^2\|D^2v\|_\infty \end{aligned}$$

同时:

$$(\pi v)'(x) = \frac{v(h) - v(0)}{h} = v'(x) + \frac{1}{h}(R(x, 1) - R(x, 0))$$

那么:

$$|(v - \pi v)'| = \frac{1}{h}|R(x, 1) - R(x, 0)| \leq h \|D^2v\|_\infty$$

因此: $\|(v - \pi v)'\|_\infty \leq h\|D^2v\|_\infty$

4.3

Estimate the error $\|u - u_h\|_{H^2(I)}$ for problem 1.5 and example 2.4.

$$\frac{d^4 u}{dx^4} = f, u(0) = u'(0) = u(1) = u'(1) = 0$$

变分问题: Find $u \in H^2, u(0) = u'(0) = u(1) = u'(1) = 0$ s.t. $a(u, v) = (f, v)$,
 $\forall v \in H^2, v(0) = v(1) = v'(0) = v'(1) = 0$

假设变分问题的解 $u \in H^3, \pi u \in H^2$, 其中 πu 为 u 的分段 2 次 Hermite 插值, 满足:

$$\pi u(x_i) = u(x_i), \quad (\pi u)'(x_i) = u'(x_i)$$

一维的空间划分为:

$$I = [a, b] \Rightarrow a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_N = b$$

其中 $h = \max_i x_{i+1} - x_i$

先考虑 $[0, 1]$ 上的情况, 即 $\hat{e}(\lambda) := e(x) = e(\lambda(x_{i+1} - x_i) + x_i), e(x) = u(x) - \pi u(x)$

该函数满足:

$$\hat{e}'(0) = \hat{e}'(1) = \hat{e}(0) = \hat{e}(1) = 0$$

根据嵌入定理, $u \in H^3 \Rightarrow u \in C^2 \Rightarrow \hat{e} \in C^2$, 因此, $\exists \lambda_0, \hat{e}''(\lambda_0) = 0$

$$|\hat{e}''(\lambda)| \leq \int_{\lambda_0}^{\lambda} |e'''(\tau)| d\tau \leq \int_0^1 |\hat{e}'''(\tau)| d\tau \leq 1 \cdot \left(\int_0^1 (\hat{e}''')^2 d\tau \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

因此:

$$\|\hat{e}''\|_{L^2[0,1]}^2 \leq \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 (\hat{e}''')^2 d\tau \right) d\lambda = \|\hat{e}'''\|_{L^2[0,1]}^2$$

同理, 对于 e, e', e'' 间也有类似的关系, 那么:

$$\|\hat{e}\|_{L^2[0,1]} \leq \|\hat{e}'\|_{L^2[0,1]} \leq \|\hat{e}''\|_{L^2[0,1]} \leq \|\hat{e}'''\|_{L^2[0,1]}$$

转换回到 x 所属的空间:

$$e(x) = \hat{e}(\lambda) \Rightarrow \frac{de}{dx} = \frac{1}{h} \hat{e}'(\lambda)$$

因此:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} e(x)^2 dx &= h \int_0^1 \hat{e}(\lambda)^2 d\lambda \leq h \|\hat{e}'''\|_{L^2[0,1]}^2 \\ \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} e'(x)^2 dx &= h^{-1} \int_0^1 \hat{e}'(\lambda)^2 d\lambda \leq h^{-1} \|\hat{e}'''\|_{L^2[0,1]}^2 \\ \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} e''(x)^2 dx &= h^{-3} \int_0^1 \hat{e}''(\lambda)^2 d\lambda \leq h^{-3} \|\hat{e}'''\|_{L^2[0,1]}^2 \\ \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} e'''(x)^2 dx &= h^{-5} \int_0^1 \hat{e}'''(\lambda)^2 d\lambda = h^{-5} \|\hat{e}'''\|_{L^2[0,1]}^2 \end{aligned}$$

可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} e(x)^2 + e'(x)^2 + e''(x)^2 \, dx &\leq (h + h^{-1} + h^{-3}) h^5 \left(\int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} e'''(x)^2 \, dx \right) \\
&= h^2 (1 + h^2 + h^4) \left(\int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} e'''(x)^2 \, dx \right)
\end{aligned}$$

对 i 求和，并且不妨设 $h < 1$:

$$\|e\|_{H^2}^2 \leq Ch^2 \int_0^1 e'''(x)^2 \, dx = Ch^2 |x|_{H^3[0,1]}$$

因为 πu 是二次的， $e''' = u'''$ ，代入 $e = u - \pi u$ ，并利用 Céa 引理：

$$\|u - u_h\|_{H^2} \leq \|u - \pi u\|_{H^2} \leq \|u - \pi u\|_{H^2} \leq Ch |u|_{H^3[0,1]}$$