# 作业

### 1

考虑二维两点边值问题  $P_{2D}$ 

$$-\Delta u = f, \quad \text{in } \Omega$$
$$u = 0, \quad \text{on } \Gamma$$

其对应的变分问题( $W_{2D}$ ): 找到  $u \in V$ , 满足

$$a(u,v) = (f,v) \quad \forall v \in V$$

极小化问题( $M_{2D}$ ): 找到  $u \in V$ 

$$J(u) \le J(v) \quad \forall v \in V$$

(1) 写出 J 和 a 的表达式

$$a(u,v) = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2}a(u,u) - (f,u)$$
 
$$V = H_0^1$$

(2) 证明等价性:

### $\mathbf{P} \Rightarrow \mathbf{W}$

因为

$$-\Delta u = f, \quad \text{in } \Omega$$
$$u = 0, \quad \text{on } \Gamma$$

那么:  $\forall v \in V$ ,因为  $v|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$ 

$$\begin{split} (f,v) &= (-\Delta,v) \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_{\partial \Omega} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, \mathrm{d}S \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= a(u,v) \end{split}$$

因此原问题的解 u 是变分问题的解。

### $\boldsymbol{W} \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{M}$

 $\forall v \in V \colon$ 

$$\begin{split} J(v) &= J(u + (v - u)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}a(u, u) + a(v - u, u) + a(v - u, v - u) - (f, v) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}a(u, u) + (f, -u) + a(v - u, v - u) \\ &\geq J(u) \end{split}$$

因此 u 是极小化问题的解。

### $\mathbf{M} \Rightarrow \mathbf{W}$

 $\forall v \in V$ :考虑 $\varepsilon$ 的函数f:

$$f(\varepsilon) = J(u + \varepsilon v) = \frac{1}{2} \big( a(u,u) + 2\varepsilon a(u,v) + \varepsilon^2 a(v,v) \big) - (f,u + \varepsilon v)$$

对 $\varepsilon$  求导

$$f'(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon a(v,v) + a(u,v) - (f,v)$$

因为  $J(u) \leq J(v) \quad \forall v \in V$  , 那么

$$f'(0) = a(u, v) - f(v) = 0$$

因为上式对  $\forall v \in V$  成立, 所以u也是变分问题的解。

#### $\mathbf{W} \Rightarrow \mathbf{P}$

因为 u 充分光滑, 并利用 $v|_{\partial\Omega}=0$ , Green公式:

$$\int_{\Omega} v(-\Delta u) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$0 = a(u,v) - (f,v) = \int_{\Omega} (-\Delta u - f)v \,\mathrm{d}x$$

假设  $\exists x_0 \in \Omega$ ,使得  $\Delta u + f > 0$  对以  $x_0$  为球心的 B恒成立,取 v为以B为支集的函数,在B内满足v > 0,那么:

$$\int_{\Omega} (\Delta u + f) v \, dx = \int_{B} (\Delta u + f) v \, dx > 0$$

因此这样的  $x_0$  不存在,从而 u 是原方程的解。

### Brenner 0.x.9

Let V denote the space, and  $a(\cdot,\cdot)$  the binlinear form. Prove the following coercivity result

$$\left\|v\right\|^2 + \left\|v'\right\|^2 \leq Ca(v,v)$$

Give the value for C. (Hint: see the hint in 0.x.6. For simplicity, restrict the result to  $v \in V \cup C^1(0,1)$ )

Hint in 0.x.6: 若  $w(0) = 0, w \in L^2(0,1), a(w,w) < \infty$ , 考虑 w 的傅立叶变换:

$$w(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} x$$

那么:

$$\int_{0}^{1} (w(t))^{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n}^{2}$$

考虑 w' 的傅立叶变换:

$$w'(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \frac{n\pi}{2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} x$$

那么:

$$\int_0^1 (w'(t))^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^\infty \left( a_n \frac{n\pi}{2} \right)^2$$

公式  $\int_0^1 w(t)^2 dx \le c \int_0^1 w'(t)^2 dx$  中的 c 在:  $a_1 = 1, a_n = 0$   $(n \ge 2)$ 时取最大值:  $c = \frac{4}{\pi^2}$  因此:

$$\int_0^1 w(t)^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \le \frac{4}{\pi^2} \int_0^1 w'(t)^2 \, \mathrm{d}x$$

 $\|w\|^2 \le \frac{4}{\pi^2} \|w'\|^2$ 

**Proof:**  $V = \{v \in L^2(0,1) : a(v,v) < \infty \text{ and } v(0) = 0\},$ 

$$a(v,v) = \int_0^1 v'(t)^2 dt = ||v'||^2$$

那么:

$$\left\| v \right\|^2 + \left\| v' \right\|^2 \leq \left( 1 + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \right) \! a(v,v)$$

 $\mathbb{P} C = 1 + \frac{4}{\pi^2}$ 

### Brenner 0.x.10

Let V denote the space, and  $a(\cdot, \cdot)$  the binlinear form. Prove the following version of sobolev's inequality:

$$\|v\|_{\max}^2 \le Ca(v,v)$$

Give the value for C. (Hint: see the hint in 0.x.6. For simplicity, restrict the result to  $v \in V \cup C^1(0,1)$ )

**Proof:** 因为 $(\sup |v|)^2 = \sup v^2$ ,利用 Cauchy不等式:

$$v(t) = \int_0^t v'(x) dx$$
$$= \int_0^t 1 \cdot v'(x) dx$$
$$\leq \sqrt{t} \sqrt{\int_0^t v'(x)^2 dx}$$

那么:

$$v(t)^2 \le t \int_0^t v'(x)^2 \, \mathrm{d}x$$

两边同取上确界:

$$\sup v^2 \le \sup \left( t \int_0^t v'(x)^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \right) \le \int_0^1 v'(x)^2 \, \mathrm{d}x$$

因此:

$$\|v\|_{\max}^2 \le a(v, v) \quad \forall v \in V$$

即题目中常数 C=1, 取 v(x)=x 可使上式成立。

# Johnson 1.7

Formulate a difference method for 1.16 in the case when  $\Omega$  is square

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

using the difference approximation

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} \sim \frac{u(x_{1}+h,x_{2})-2u(x_{1},x_{2})+u(x_{1}-h,x_{2})}{h^{2}}$$

and a corresponding approximation for  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2}$ . Compare with example 1.1.

在这一题,我们沿用 Example 1.1 的记号。对于非边界点i,利用上述公式:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} \approx \frac{u_{i+N} + u_{i-N} - 2u_i}{h^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} \approx \frac{u_{i+1} + u_{i-1} - 2u_i}{h^2}$$

泊松方程改写为差分方程如下:

$$- \bigg( \frac{u_{i+N} + u_{i-N} - 2u_i}{h^2} + \frac{u_{i+1} + u_{i-1} - 2u_i}{h^2} \bigg) = f(x_i)$$

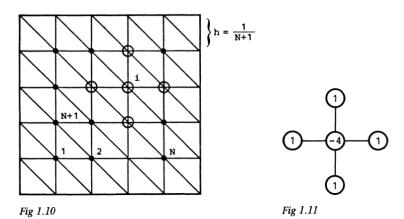
简化为:

$$-u_{i+1} + 4u_i - u_{i-1} - u_{i-N} - u_{i+N} = h^2 f(x_i)$$

假设 f(x) 充分光滑,那么有限元法中,方程组右端的  $b_i$  可以近似为:

$$b_i = \int \varphi_i f(x) \,\mathrm{d}x = h^2 (f(x_i) + O(h))$$

观察差分方程获得的方程组和右端项,可以发现在这种近似的情况下,两个方法获得的方程组是相同的。



In this case the linear system (1.21) reads as follows:

Figure 1: Example 1.1

## Johnson 1.15

Prove that (1.35) and (1.36) are equivalent (cf the proof of theorem 1.1).

1.35:

$$\langle u - u_h, v \rangle = 0 \quad \forall v \in V_h$$

1.36:

$$\left\|u-u_h\right\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq \left\|u-v\right\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \quad \forall v \in V_h$$

**Proof:** 1.35  $\Rightarrow$  1.36:  $\forall v \in V_h, u_h - v \in V_h$  那么:

$$\langle u - u_h, u_h - v \rangle = 0$$

因此:

$$\begin{split} \left\| u - v \right\|_{H^1}^2 &= \left\langle u - v, u - v \right\rangle \\ &= \left\langle u - u_h + u_h - v, u - u_h + u_h - v \right\rangle \\ &= \left\langle u - u_h, u - u_h \right\rangle + \left\langle u - v, u - v \right\rangle \\ &\geq \left\| u - u_h \right\|_{H^1} \end{split}$$

因此1.36成立。下证1.36 $\Rightarrow$ 1.35, $\forall v \in V_h$ ,定义如下的函数:

$$f(\varepsilon) = \|u - u_h + \varepsilon v\|_{\mathbf{H}^1}$$

因为1.36成立, 所以 f'(0) = 0, 立刻得到:

$$\langle u - u_h, v \rangle = 0$$

即 1.35成立。综上1.35与1.36等价。

# Johnson 1.16

Show that the problem

$$\begin{cases} -u'' = f \\ u(0) = u'(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

can be given the follow variational formulation: Find  $u \in V$  such that

$$(u',v')=(f,v) \quad \forall v \in V$$

where  $V = \{v \in H^1(I) : v(0) = 0\}$ . Formulate a Finite element method for this problem using piecewise linear functions. Determine the corresponding linear system of equations in the case of a uniform partition and study in particular how the boundary condition u'(1) = 0 is approximated by the method.

### **Solution:**

首先说明变分问题和原问题是等价的。若 u 是原问题的解,那么  $\forall v \in V$ :

$$\begin{split} (u',v') &= u'(1)v(1) - u'(0)v(0) - (u'',v) \\ &= (f,v) \end{split}$$

因此 u 是变分问题的解。另一方面若 u 是变分问题的解:

$$u'(1)v(1) = (u'' + f, v)$$

假设  $\exists x_0, u'' + f > 0$ ,若解是光滑的,那么存在区间  $[x_1, x_2]$  u'' + f > 0  $\forall x_1 < x < x_2$  这说明,取

$$v = \begin{cases} -(x-x_1)(x-x_2) & x_1 < x < x_2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

有

$$0 = u'(1)v(1) = (u'' + f, v) > 0$$

因此 (u'' + f, v) = 0  $\forall v \in V$ ,另外,取 v(x) = x,可得到 u'(1) = 0。所以变分问题的解是原问题的解。

下面描述其有限元解: 取  $V_h = \{v: v \ \, )$ 分片连续线性函数,  $v(0) = 0\}$ 。有限元解为: 找  $u_h \in V_h$ ,使得

$$(u_h', v_h') = (f, v_h) \quad \forall v \in V_h$$

设  $0 = x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_n < x_n = 1$ ,  $h = x_i - x_{i-1}$  全局基函数为

$$\varphi_i = \begin{cases} \frac{x - x_{i-1}}{x_i - x_{i-1}} & x_{i-1} \leq x < x_i \\ \frac{x_{i+1} - x}{x_{i+1} - x_i} & x_i \leq x < x_{i+1}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \qquad \varphi_n = \begin{cases} \frac{x - x_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}} & x_{n-1} < x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

那么

$$u_h = \sum_{i=1}^n u_{h(x_i)} \varphi_i$$

计算全局刚度矩阵:

$$(\varphi_{i}', \varphi_{i}') = \frac{2}{h}, \quad (\varphi_{i}', \varphi_{i-1}') = (\varphi_{i-1}', \varphi_{i}') = -\frac{1}{h} \quad \forall i < n$$

对于 i = n:

$$(\varphi_{n'}, \varphi_{n'}) = \frac{1}{h}, (\varphi_{n'}, \varphi_{n-1'}) = -\frac{1}{h}$$

因此全局刚度矩阵为:

$$K = \frac{1}{h} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_i = (f, \varphi_i) \approx \frac{1}{h} f(x_i) \quad f_n = (f, \varphi_n) \approx \frac{1}{2h} f(1)$$

将节点值组合成向量:  $U=\left(u_{h(x_1)},u_{h(x_2)},...,u_{h(x_n)}\right)^T$ 那么有限元法求解如下的线性方程组: KU=F

### 1.17

Show that the problem (M) and (V) of this section are equivalent.

(V): Find  $u \in H^1(\Omega)$ , s.t.

$$a(u, v) = (f, v) + \langle g, v \rangle$$

where  $a(u, v) = \int_{\Omega} (\Delta u \cdot \Delta v + uv) dx$ 

(M): Find  $u \in H^1$  such that  $F(u) \leq F(v) \quad \forall v \in H^1(\Omega)$  where

$$F(v) = \frac{1}{2}a(v, v) - (f, v) - < g, v >$$

**Proof:** 假设  $u \in V$ ) 的解, $\forall v \in V$ ,因为  $u - v \in V$ ,那么:

$$a(u, u - v) = (f, u - v) + \langle g, u - v \rangle$$

那么:

$$\begin{split} F(v) &= F(u + (v - u)) = \frac{1}{2} a(u, u) + \frac{1}{2} a(v - u, v - u) - (f, u) - \langle g, u \rangle \\ &= F(u) + \frac{1}{2} a(v - u, v - u) & \geq F(u) \end{split}$$

因此 u 是 (M) 的解。

假设  $u \in (M)$  的解, 定义如下的函数

$$f(\varepsilon) = F(u + \varepsilon v)$$

因为  $F(u) \le F(v) \ \forall v \in V$ ,所以 $\varepsilon = 0$ 是 f 的极小点,即有  $f'(\varepsilon) = 0$ ,化简得到:

$$a(u, v) - (f, v) - \langle g, v \rangle = 0$$

因此u是(V)的解。

#### 1.18

Let  $\Omega$  be a bounded domain in the plane and let the boundary  $\Gamma$  of  $\Omega$  be devided into two parts  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$ . Give a variational formulation of the following problem:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = f & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = u_0 & \text{on } \Gamma_1 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = g & \text{on } \Gamma_2 \end{cases}$$

where  $f, u_0$  and g are given functions. Then formulate a finite element method for this problem. Also give an interpretation of this problem in mechanics or physics.

#### **Solution:**

Varitional Formulation: Find  $u \in \mathbb{V}$ , such that:

$$a(u, v) = (f, v) + \langle g, v \rangle \ \forall v \in \mathbb{V}_0$$

where

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{V} &= \left\{ v \in H^1 : v|_{\Gamma_1} = u_0 \right\}, \quad \mathbb{V}_0 = \left\{ v \in H^1 : v|_{\Gamma_1} = 0 \right\} \\ \\ a(u,v) &= \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, \mathrm{d}x \\ \\ (f,v) &= \int_{\Omega} fv \, \mathrm{d}x \\ \\ &< g,v> = \int_{\Gamma_2} gv \, \mathrm{d}S \end{split}$$

then  $\forall v \in \mathbb{V}_0$ :

$$\int_{\Omega} (-\Delta u) v \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_{\Gamma_0} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, \mathrm{d}S$$

设u为原问题的解:

$$\int_{\Omega} f v \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\Omega} (-\Delta u) v \, \mathrm{d}x$$

利用上式,有:

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\Omega} f v \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\Gamma_2} g v \, \mathrm{d}S$$

因此原问题的解是变分问题的解。

设 u 是变分问题的解:

$$\int_{\Omega} (-\Delta u) v \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\Omega} f v \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\Gamma_2} g v \, \mathrm{d}S - \int v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, \mathrm{d}S$$

整理得:

$$\int_{\Omega} (\Delta u + f) v \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\Gamma_2} v \left( g - \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) \, \mathrm{d}S$$
$$\int_{\Omega} (\Delta u + f) v \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\Gamma_2} v g \, \mathrm{d}S$$

如果u''+f充分光滑,且在  $x_0\in\Omega$   $\Delta u+f>0$ ,那么存在  $v\in\mathbb{V}_0$  在  $v|_{\partial\Omega}=0$  使得

$$0 = \int_{\Omega} (\Delta u + f) v \, \mathrm{d}x > 0$$

因此  $u''+f=0 \ \forall x\in \Omega$ ,且  $\int_{\Omega} (\Delta u+f)v \,\mathrm{d}x=0$ 。 这说明  $\int_{\Gamma_2} v\Big(g-\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\Big) \,\mathrm{d}S=0 \ \forall v\in \mathbb{V}_0$ ,同理可得  $g-\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}=0$ 。

因此и也是原问题的解。这说明我们构造的变分问题和原问题的解是等价的。

FEM的构造如下。考虑

 $\mathbb{V}_h \coloneqq \left\{ v : v \text{ 为分片线性函数}, v|_{\Gamma_1} = u_0 \right\}, \mathbb{V}_{h0} = \left\{ v : v \text{ 为分片线性函数}, v|_{\Gamma_1} = 0 \right\}, \text{ 找 } u \in \mathbb{V}_h,$  s.t.

$$a(u, v) = (f, v) + \langle g, v \rangle \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{V}_{h0}$$

物理解释为:设有线性弹性模型控制的材料,其构型空间为 $\Omega$ ,定义 $\Omega$ 上的形变为将 $x \in \Omega$ 形变到n维空间的u(x)。因为材料为线性材料,假设在构型空间的每一点有外力,那么其稳定状态的控制方程可以写为:

$$-\Delta_x u(x) = f$$

对于材料边界  $\partial\Omega$ , 一部分 $\Gamma_1$ 是固定边界, 即有

$$u = u_0$$
 on  $\Gamma_1$ 

另一部分为受给定负载(外力)的边界  $\Gamma_2$ ,那么:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = g$$
 on  $\Gamma_2$ 

即得到原本的定解问题。