

# CAAM 336 · DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

## Homework 34

Posted Friday 25 October 2013. Due 5pm Wednesday 6 November 2013.

34. [25 points] Let  $H_D^1(0,1) = \{w \in H^1(0,1) : w(0) = w(1) = 0\}$  and let the inner product  $(\cdot, \cdot) : L^2(0,1) \times L^2(0,1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by

$$(v, w) = \int_0^1 v(x)w(x) dx$$

and the inner product  $a(\cdot, \cdot) : H_D^1(0,1) \times H_D^1(0,1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by

$$a(v, w) = \int_0^1 v'(x)w'(x) dx.$$

Let the norm  $|||\cdot||| : H_D^1(0,1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by

$$|||v||| = \sqrt{a(v, v)}.$$

Let  $N$  be a positive integer, let  $h = \frac{1}{N+1}$  and let  $x_k = kh$  for  $k = 0, 1, \dots, N+1$ . Let the continuous piecewise linear hat functions  $\hat{\phi}_j \in H_D^1(0,1)$  be defined by

$$\hat{\phi}_j(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x - x_{j-1})}{h} & \text{if } x \in [x_{j-1}, x_j], \\ \frac{(x_{j+1} - x)}{h} & \text{if } x \in [x_j, x_{j+1}], \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

for  $j = 1, \dots, N$ . Also, let the continuous piecewise quadratic functions  $\phi_j \in H_D^1(0,1)$  be defined by

$$\phi_j(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x - x_{j-1})(2x - x_{j-1} - x_j)}{h^2} & \text{if } x \in [x_{j-1}, x_j], \\ \frac{(x_j + x_{j+1} - 2x)(x_{j+1} - x)}{h^2} & \text{if } x \in [x_j, x_{j+1}], \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

for  $j = 1, \dots, N$  and let the continuous piecewise quadratic bubble functions  $\psi_j \in H_D^1(0,1)$  be defined by

$$\psi_j(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4(x - x_{j-1})(x_j - x)}{h^2} & \text{if } x \in [x_{j-1}, x_j], \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

for  $j = 1, \dots, N+1$ . Let  $\hat{V}_N = \text{span}\{\hat{\phi}_1, \dots, \hat{\phi}_N\}$  and let  $V_N = \text{span}\{\phi_1, \dots, \phi_N, \psi_1, \dots, \psi_{N+1}\}$ . Also, let  $f \in L^2(0,1)$  be defined by

$$f(x) = \frac{12\sqrt{35}}{\sqrt{17}}x(1-x)$$

and let  $u \in H_D^1(0,1)$  be such that

$$a(u, v) = (f, v) \text{ for all } v \in H_D^1(0,1).$$

Note that  $a(u, u) = 1$  and that

$$(f, \hat{\phi}_j) = -\frac{2\sqrt{35}}{\sqrt{17}}h(h^2 + 6x_j^2 - 6x_j)$$

for  $j = 1, \dots, N$ ;

$$(f, \phi_j) = \frac{2\sqrt{35}}{5\sqrt{17}}h(h^2 - 10x_j^2 + 10x_j)$$

for  $j = 1, \dots, N$ ; and

$$(f, \psi_j) = -\frac{4\sqrt{35}}{5\sqrt{17}}h(3h^2 - 10hx_j + 5h + 10x_j^2 - 10x_j)$$

for  $j = 1, \dots, N + 1$ .

We can obtain a finite element approximation to  $u$  by finding  $\hat{u}_N \in \hat{V}_N$  such that

$$a(\hat{u}_N, v) = (f, v) \text{ for all } v \in \hat{V}_N.$$

However, we can obtain a better finite element approximation to  $u$  by finding  $u_N \in V_N$  such that

$$a(u_N, v) = (f, v) \text{ for all } v \in V_N.$$

The stiffness matrix associated with finding  $u_N$  is

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P} & \mathbf{Q} \\ \mathbf{Q}^T & \mathbf{R} \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $\mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$  is the matrix with entries

$$P_{jk} = a(\phi_j, \phi_k);$$

$\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N+1}$  is the matrix with entries

$$Q_{jk} = a(\phi_j, \psi_k);$$

and  $\mathbf{R} \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1 \times N+1}$  is the matrix with entries

$$R_{jk} = a(\psi_j, \psi_k);$$

and the load vector associated with finding  $u_N$  is

$$\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{d} \\ \mathbf{g} \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{R}^N$  is the vector with entries

$$d_j = (f, \phi_j);$$

and  $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$  is the vector with entries

$$g_j = (f, \psi_j).$$

(a) Write a code which can compute the energy norm of the error

$$|||u - u_N|||.$$

Use your code to produce a `loglog` plot of the energy norm of the error

$$|||u - u_N|||$$

for  $N = 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, 127$ . On the same figure plot

$$|||u - \hat{u}_N|||;$$

$$|||u - \tilde{u}_N|||;$$

and

$$|||u - u_N^*|||;$$

for the same values of  $N$ , where  $\tilde{u}_N \in \text{span}\{\phi_1, \dots, \phi_N\}$  is such that

$$a(\tilde{u}_N, v) = (f, v) \text{ for all } v \in \text{span}\{\phi_1, \dots, \phi_N\}$$

and  $u_N^* \in \text{span}\{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_{N+1}\}$  is such that

$$a(u_N^*, v) = (f, v) \text{ for all } v \in \text{span}\{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_{N+1}\}.$$

Note that even though using the Galerkin method means that our approximations will be the best approximations, from the spaces that we are using, with respect to the energy norm  $|||\cdot|||$ , this does not mean that approximations obtained in this way will actually be any good.

- (b) Since obtaining  $u_N$  involves solving a larger system of equations than that which has to be solved in order to obtain  $\hat{u}_N$ , a fairer comparison of the accuracy of  $\hat{u}_N$  and  $u_N$  would be to plot  $|||u - \hat{u}_N|||$  and  $|||u - u_N|||$  against the dimension of the spaces  $\hat{V}_N$  and  $V_N$ , respectively, instead of  $N$ . Produce a **loglog** plot showing this.
- (c) Fill in the blanks in the below table where we use  $\dim(W)$  to denote the dimension of a space  $W$ . If done correctly the table should show the factor that  $|||u - \hat{u}_N|||$  goes down by between each consecutive pair of values of  $N$ , and of the dimension of  $\hat{V}_N$ , for which we computed  $|||u - \hat{u}_N|||$ . If you wish you can reproduce the table yourself and so do not necessarily have to print out this page and fill it in.

$N_1$	$N_2$	$\dim(\hat{V}_{N_1})$	$\dim(\hat{V}_{N_2})$	$\frac{   u - \hat{u}_{N_1}   }{   u - \hat{u}_{N_2}   }$
1	3			1.9688
3	7			
7	15			
15	31			
31	63			
63	127			

- (d) Fill in the blanks in the below table where we use  $\dim(W)$  to denote the dimension of a space  $W$ . If done correctly the table should show the factor that  $|||u - u_N|||$  goes down by between each consecutive pair of values of  $N$ , and of the dimension of  $V_N$ , for which we computed  $|||u - u_N|||$ . If you wish you can reproduce the table yourself and so do not necessarily have to print out this page and fill it in.

$N_1$	$N_2$	$\dim(V_{N_1})$	$\dim(V_{N_2})$	$\frac{   u - u_{N_1}   }{   u - u_{N_2}   }$
1	3			3.6181
3	7			
7	15			
15	31			
31	63			
63	127			