

cases	doc_1		doc_2		decision	id
			authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>C. Marcati</li></ul>	DUPLICATES	988
			title	Discontinuous hp finite element methods for elliptic eigenvalue problems with singular potentials		
	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Carlo Marcati</li></ul>	publication_date	2018-10-29 00:00:00		
	title	Discontinuous hp finite element methods for elliptic eigenvalue problems with singular potentials	source	SupportedSources.SEMANTIC_SCHOLAR		
	publication_date	2018-10-29 00:00:00	journal			
	source	SupportedSources.OPENALEX	volume			
	journal		doi			
	volume		urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/250c6c16791b841f31fcdff9123d8cc3ad6746d0</li></ul>		
	doi	None	id	id-6635907445768819319		
	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>https://openalex.org/W2979796902</li></ul>	abstract	In this thesis, we study elliptic eigenvalue problems with singular potentials, motivated by several models in physics and quantum chemistry, and we propose a discontinuous Galerkin hp finite element method for their solution. In these models, singular potentials occur naturally (associated with the interaction between nuclei and electrons). Our analysis starts from elliptic regularity in non homogeneous weighted Sobolev spaces. We show that elliptic operators with singular potential are isomorphisms in those spaces and that we can derive weighted analytic type estimates on the solutions to the linear eigenvalue problems. The isotropically graded hp method provides therefore approximations that converge with exponential rate to the solution of those eigenproblems. We then consider a wide class of nonlinear eigenvalue problems, and prove the convergence of numerical solutions obtained with the symmetric interior penalty discontinuous Galerkin method. Furthermore, when the non linearity is polynomial, we show that we can obtain the same analytic type estimates as in the linear case, thus the numerical approximation converges exponentially. We also analyze under what conditions the eigenvalue converges at an increased rate compared to the eigenfunctions. For both the linear and nonlinear case, we perform numerical tests whose objective is both to validate the theoretical results, but also evaluate the role of sources of errors not considered previously in the analysis, and to help in the design of hp/dG graded methods for more complex problems.		
	id	id4023040471096767353				
	abstract					
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