

Nodal, edge, and face lowest order virtual elements: exact sequences & interpolation estimates

L. Beirão da Veiga, L. Mascotto (Milano-Bicocca)

19.06.2024

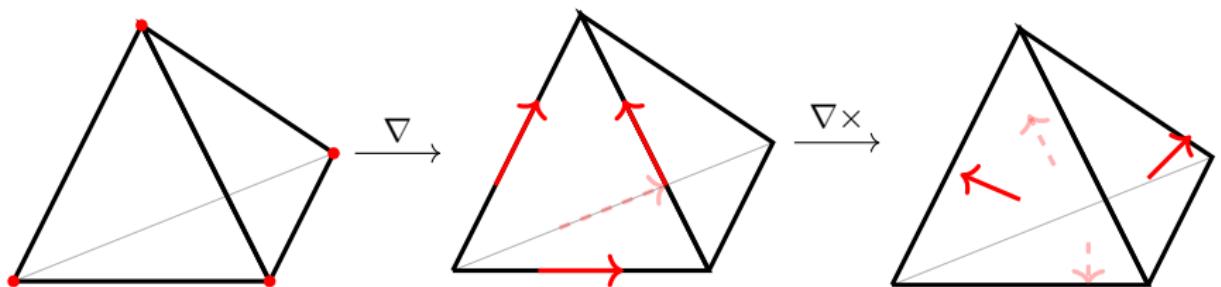
NEMESIS Workshop

Montpellier, France

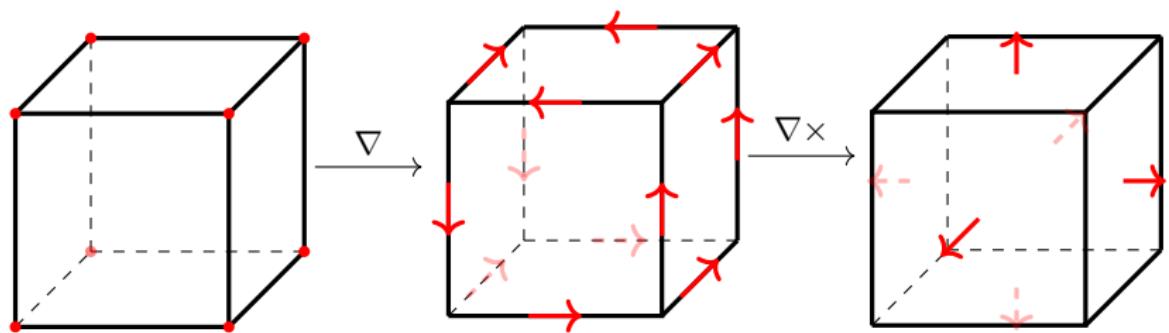
Aim of the talk

$$H^1 \xrightarrow{\nabla} H(\nabla \times) \xrightarrow{\nabla \times} H(\nabla \cdot) \xrightarrow{\nabla \cdot} L^2$$

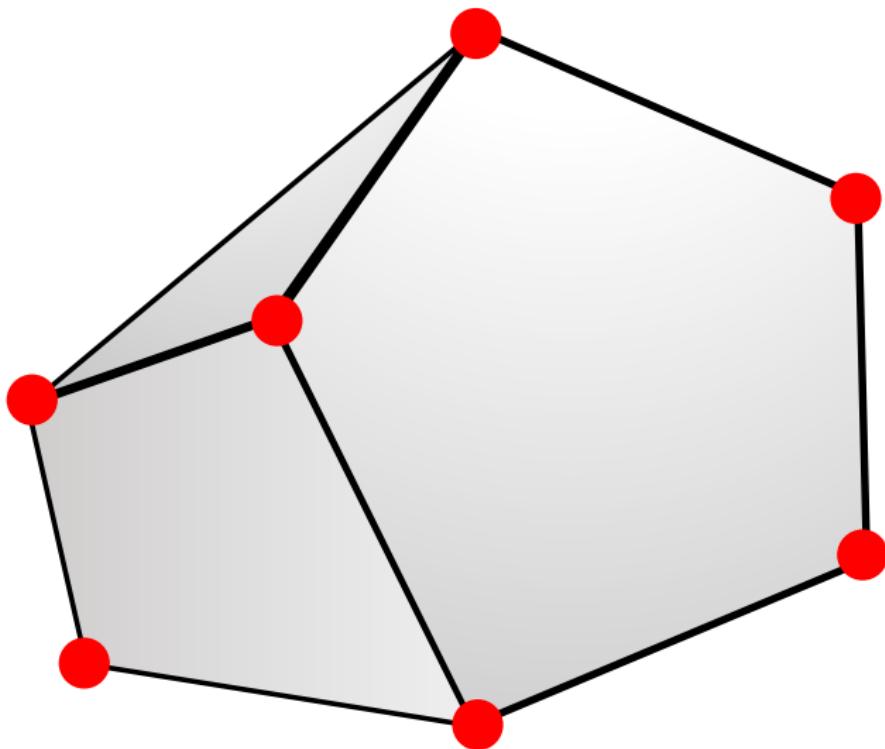
Aim of the talk



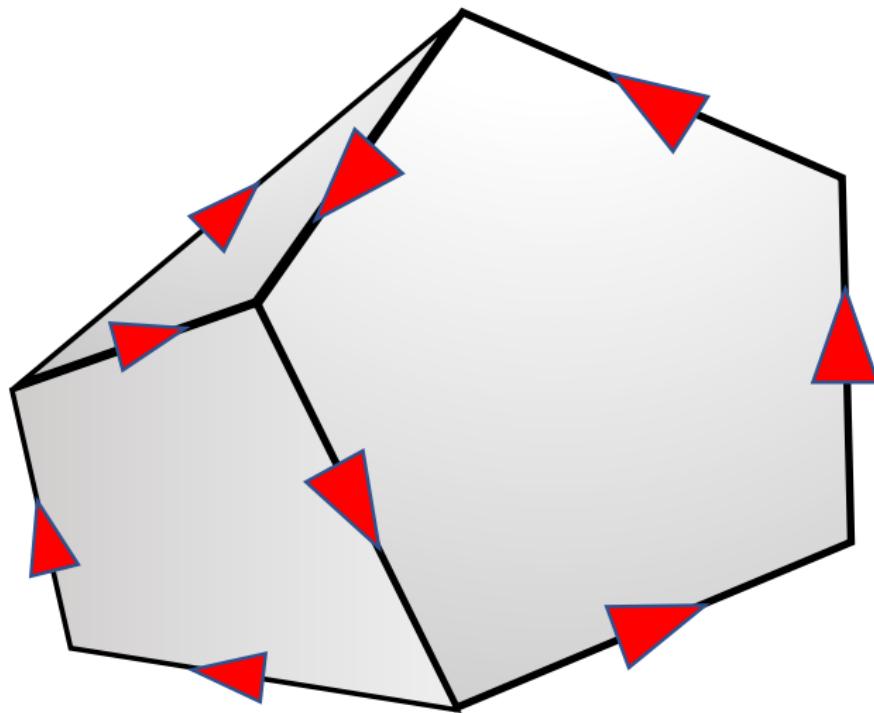
Aim of the talk



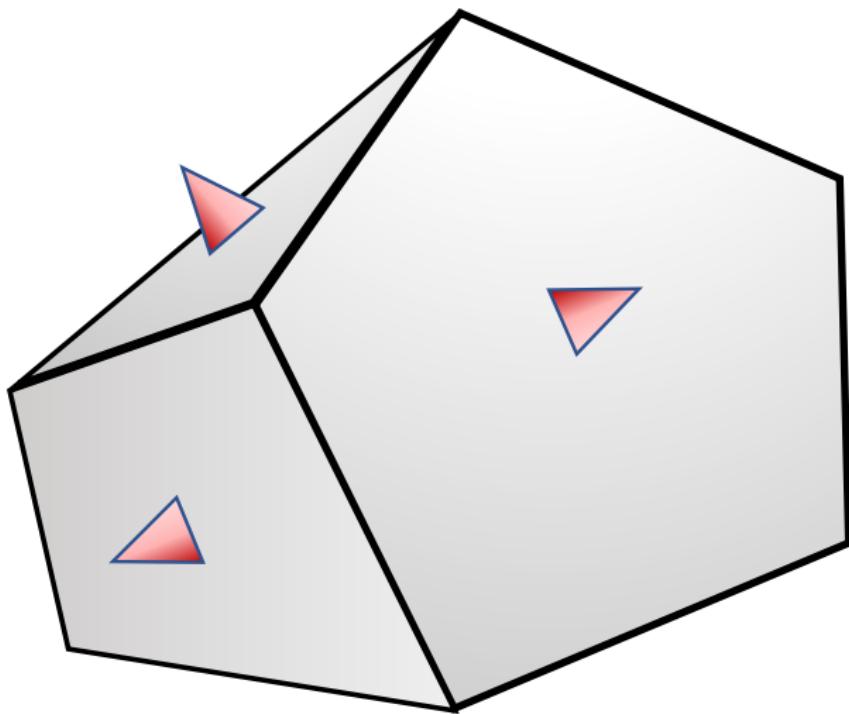
Aim of the talk



Aim of the talk



Aim of the talk



Aim of the talk

- why and how?

Aim of the talk

- why and how?
- recall nodal-edge-face sequence for 3D VEM
[Beirao da Veiga, Brezzi, Dassi, Marini, Russo, CMAME 2018, SINUM 2018]

Aim of the talk

- why and how?
- recall nodal-edge-face sequence for 3D VEM
[Beirao da Veiga, Brezzi, Dassi, Marini, Russo, CMAME 2018, SINUM 2018]
- interpolation estimates in the three spaces

Why and how?

Possible applications: Maxwell equations

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon \mathbf{E}_t + \sigma \mathbf{E} - \nabla \times (\mu^{-1} \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{J} & \text{in } \Omega, \forall t \in (0, T] \\ \mathbf{B}_t + \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{0} & \text{in } \Omega, \forall t \in (0, T] \\ \mathbf{E}(0) = \mathbf{E}^0, \quad \mathbf{B}(0) = \mathbf{B}^0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{n}_\Omega = 0, \quad \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{n}_\Omega = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

Possible applications: Maxwell equations

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon \mathbf{E}_t + \sigma \mathbf{E} - \nabla \times (\mu^{-1} \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{J} & \text{in } \Omega, \forall t \in (0, T] \\ \mathbf{B}_t + \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{0} & \text{in } \Omega, \forall t \in (0, T] \\ \mathbf{E}(0) = \mathbf{E}^0, \quad \mathbf{B}(0) = \mathbf{B}^0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{n}_\Omega = 0, \quad \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{n}_\Omega = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}^0 = 0 \implies \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}(t) = 0 \quad \forall t \in (0, T]$$

Possible applications: Maxwell equations

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon \mathbf{E}_t + \sigma \mathbf{E} - \nabla \times (\mu^{-1} \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{J} & \text{in } \Omega, \forall t \in (0, T] \\ \mathbf{B}_t + \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{0} & \text{in } \Omega, \forall t \in (0, T] \\ \mathbf{E}(0) = \mathbf{E}^0, \quad \mathbf{B}(0) = \mathbf{B}^0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{n}_\Omega = 0, \quad \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{n}_\Omega = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}^0 = 0 \implies \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}(t) = 0 \quad \forall t \in (0, T]$$

It suffices to take the $\nabla \cdot$ of the second equation

Possible applications: MHD models

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_t + (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u})\mathbf{u} - Re^{-1}\Delta \mathbf{u} - s \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} + \nabla p = \mathbf{f} & \text{in } \Omega \\ \mathbf{j} - Re_m^{-1} \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{0} & \text{in } \Omega \\ \mathbf{B}_t + \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{0} & \text{in } \Omega \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \end{cases}$$

where

$$\mathbf{j} := \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{B}$$

Coupling of the FEM and the VEM

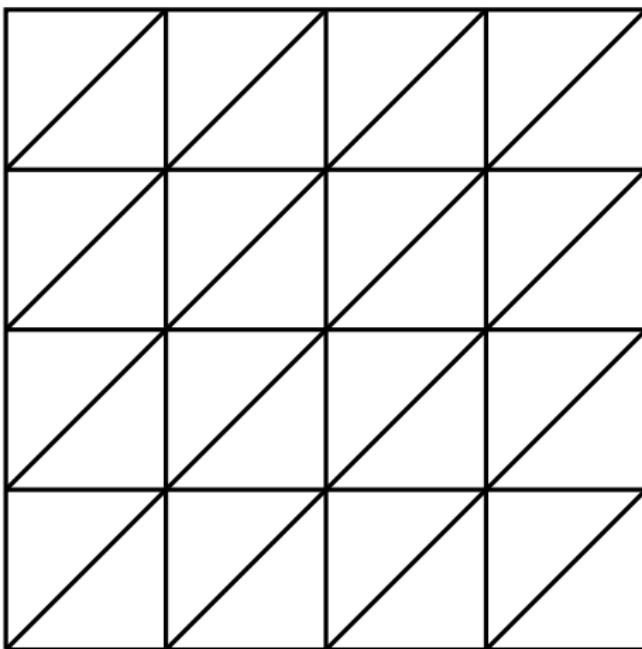


Figure: Imagine everything in 3D

Coupling of the FEM and the VEM

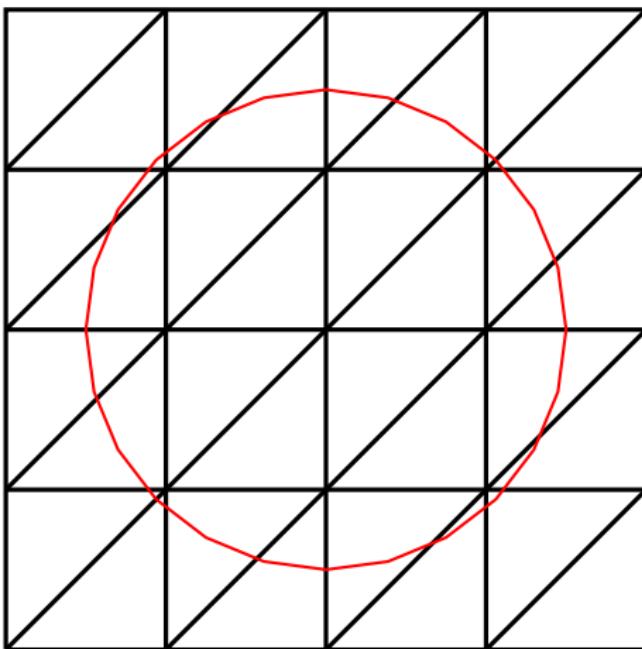


Figure: Imagine everything in 3D

Coupling of the FEM and the VEM

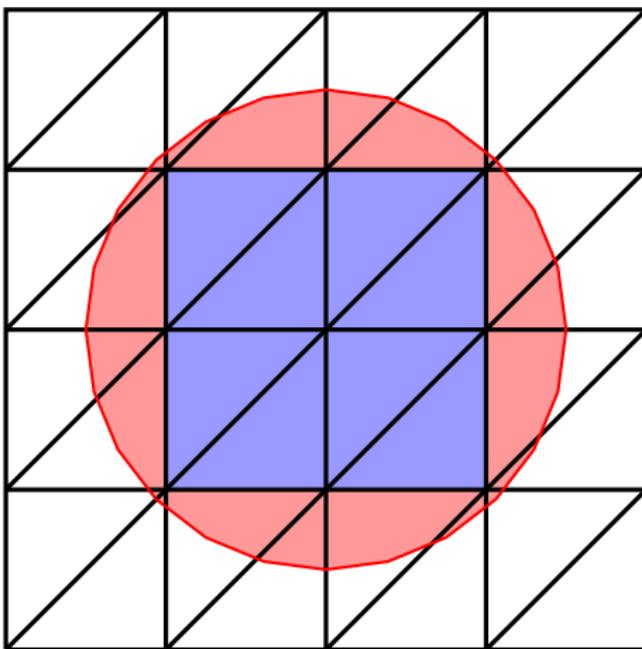
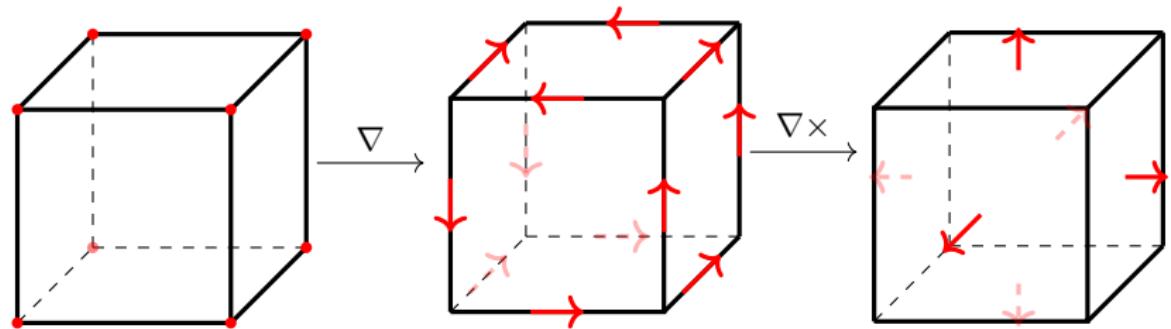


Figure: FEM on **blue** elements, VEM on **red** elements

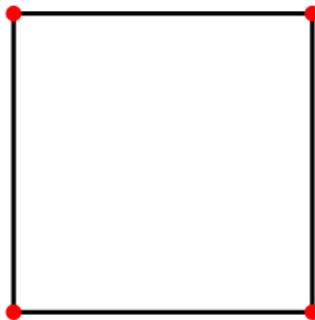
Nodal-edge-face sequence for 3D VEM

Nodal virtual elements on faces



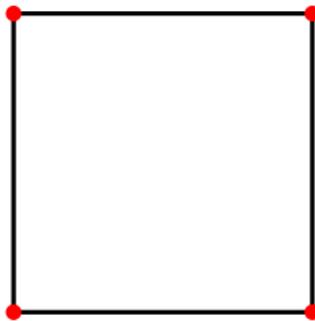
Given a face F

$$V_h^{\text{node}}(F) := \left\{ v_h \in \mathcal{C}^0(\bar{F}) \mid v_{h|e} \in \mathbb{P}_1(e) \quad \forall e \in \mathcal{E}^F, \right\}$$



Given a face F

$$V_h^{\text{node}}(F) := \left\{ v_h \in C^0(\bar{F}) \mid \Delta_F v_h = 0, \quad v_{h|e} \in \mathbb{P}_1(e) \quad \forall e \in \mathcal{E}^F, \right\}$$

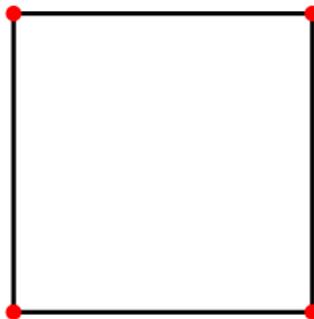


Nodal virtual elements on faces

Given a face F and

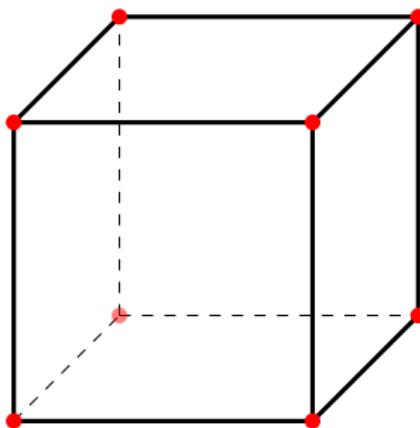
$$\mathbf{x}_F = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_F \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in F$$

$$V_h^{\text{node}}(F) := \left\{ v_h \in \mathcal{C}^0(\bar{F}) \mid \Delta_F v_h \in \mathbb{P}_0(F), \quad v_{h|e} \in \mathbb{P}_1(e) \quad \forall e \in \mathcal{E}^F, \quad \int_F \nabla_F v_h \cdot \mathbf{x}_F = 0 \right\}$$



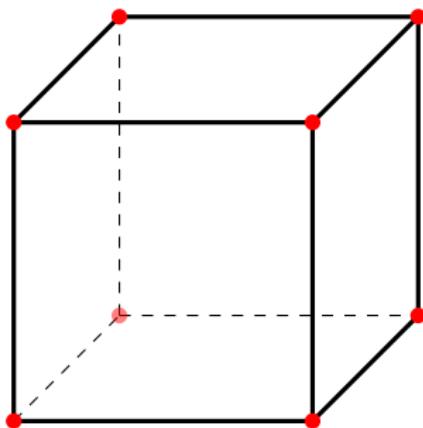
Nodal virtual elements on polyhedra

$$V_h^{\text{node}}(K) := \left\{ v_h \in C^0(\bar{K}) \mid v_{h|F} \in V_h^{\text{node}}(F) \quad \forall F \in \mathcal{E}^F \right\}$$

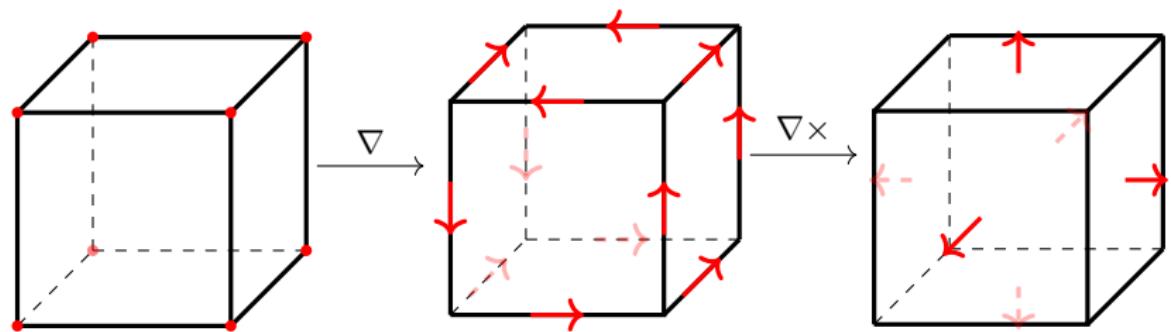


Nodal virtual elements on polyhedra

$$V_h^{\text{node}}(K) := \left\{ v_h \in C^0(\bar{K}) \mid \Delta v_h = 0, \quad v_{h|F} \in V_h^{\text{node}}(F) \quad \forall F \in \mathcal{E}^F \right\}$$



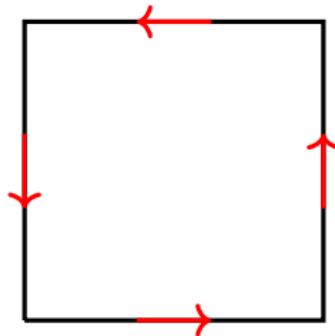
Edge virtual elements on faces



Edge virtual elements on faces

Given a face F

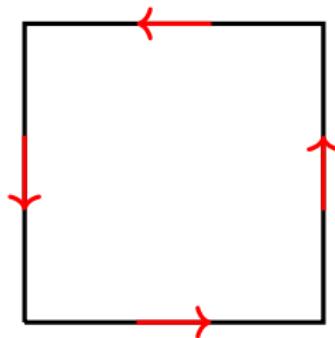
$$\mathbf{V}_h^{\text{edge}}(F) := \left\{ \mathbf{F}_h \in [L^2(F)]^2 \mid \mathbf{F}_h \cdot \mathbf{t}_e \in \mathbb{P}_0(e) \quad \forall e \in \mathcal{E}^F \right\}$$



Edge virtual elements on faces

Given a face F

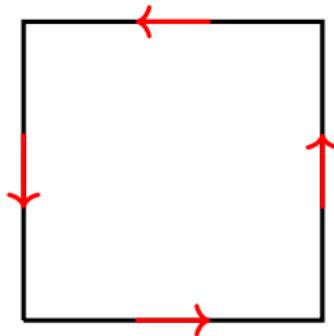
$$\mathbf{V}_h^{\text{edge}}(F) := \left\{ \mathbf{F}_h \in [L^2(F)]^2 \mid \begin{array}{l} \nabla_{\mathbf{F}} \times \mathbf{F}_h \in \mathbb{P}_0(F), \\ \mathbf{F}_h \cdot \mathbf{t}_e \in \mathbb{P}_0(e) \quad \forall e \in \mathcal{E}^F \end{array} \right\}$$



Edge virtual elements on faces

Given a face F

$$\mathbf{V}_h^{\text{edge}}(F) := \left\{ \mathbf{F}_h \in [L^2(F)]^2 \mid \nabla_{\mathbf{F}} \times \mathbf{F}_h \in \mathbb{P}_0(F), \nabla_{\mathbf{F}} \cdot \mathbf{F}_h = 0, \mathbf{F}_h \cdot \mathbf{t}_e \in \mathbb{P}_0(e) \quad \forall e \in \mathcal{E}^F \right\}$$

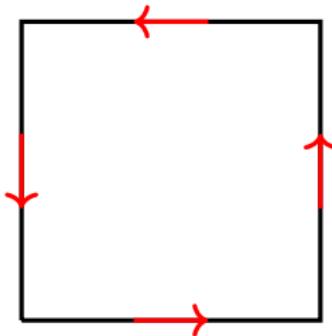


Edge virtual elements on faces

Given a face F and

$$\mathbf{x}_F = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_F \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in F$$

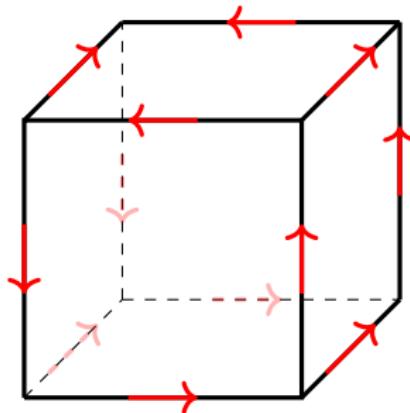
$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{V}_h^{\text{edge}}(F) := \left\{ \mathbf{F}_h \in [L^2(F)]^2 \mid \right. & \nabla_F \times \mathbf{F}_h \in \mathbb{P}_0(F), \nabla_F \cdot \mathbf{F}_h \in \mathbb{P}_0(F), \\ & \left. \mathbf{F}_h \cdot \mathbf{t}_e \in \mathbb{P}_0(e) \quad \forall e \in \mathcal{E}^F, \quad \int_F \mathbf{F}_h \cdot \mathbf{x}_F = 0 \right\} \end{aligned}$$



Edge virtual elements on polyhedra

Given $\mathbf{x}_K = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_K$

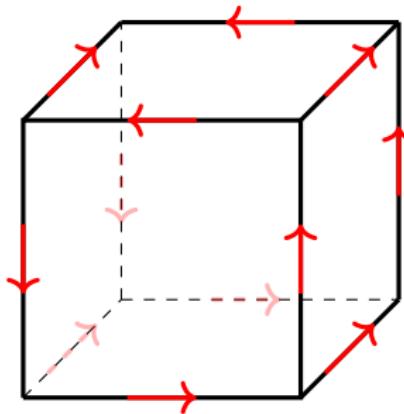
$$\mathbf{V}_h^{\text{edge}}(K) := \left\{ \mathbf{F}_h \in [L^2(K)]^3 \mid \begin{array}{l} (\mathbf{n}_F \times \mathbf{F}_h|_F) \times \mathbf{n}_F \in \mathbf{V}_h^{\text{edge}}(F) \quad \forall F \in \mathcal{F}^K, \\ \mathbf{F}_h \cdot \mathbf{t}_e \text{ continuous at each edge } e, \end{array} \right\}$$



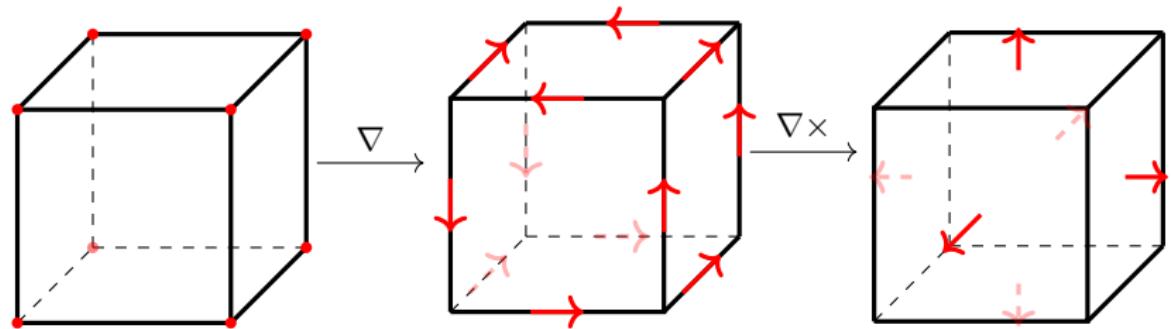
Edge virtual elements on polyhedra

Given $\mathbf{x}_K = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_K$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{V}_h^{\text{edge}}(K) := & \left\{ \mathbf{F}_h \in [L^2(K)]^3 \middle| \nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{F}_h \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}_h = 0, \right. \\ & (\mathbf{n}_F \times \mathbf{F}_h|_F) \times \mathbf{n}_F \in \mathbf{V}_h^{\text{edge}}(F) \quad \forall F \in \mathcal{F}^K, \\ & \left. \mathbf{F}_h \cdot \mathbf{t}_e \text{ continuous at each edge } e, \right. \\ & \int_K \nabla \times \mathbf{F}_h \cdot (\mathbf{x}_K \times \mathbf{p}_0) = 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{p}_0 \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3 \left. \right\}\end{aligned}$$



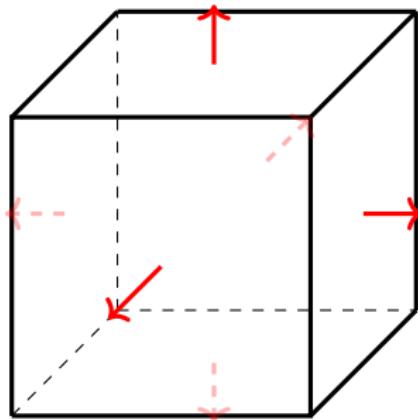
Face virtual elements on polyhedra



Face virtual elements on polyhedra

Given $\mathbf{x}_K = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_K$

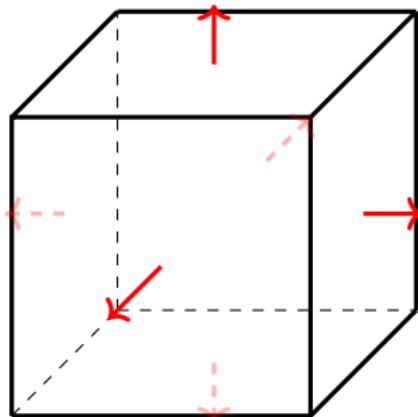
$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{V}_h^{\text{face}}(K) := \left\{ \mathbf{C}_h \in [L^2(K)]^3 \mid \right. \\ \left. \mathbf{C}_h \cdot \mathbf{n}_F \in \mathbb{P}_0(F) \quad \forall F \in \mathcal{E}^K, \right. \\ \left. \right\},\end{aligned}$$



Face virtual elements on polyhedra

Given $\mathbf{x}_K = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_K$

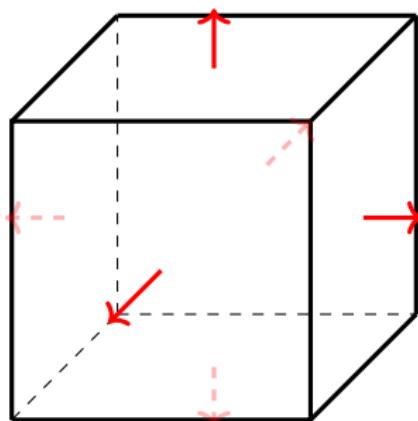
$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{V}_h^{\text{face}}(K) := \left\{ \mathbf{C}_h \in [L^2(K)]^3 \mid \nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \in \mathbb{P}_0(K), \right. \\ \left. \mathbf{C}_h \cdot \mathbf{n}_F \in \mathbb{P}_0(F) \quad \forall F \in \mathcal{E}^K, \right. \\ \left. \right\},\end{aligned}$$



Face virtual elements on polyhedra

Given $\mathbf{x}_K = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_K$

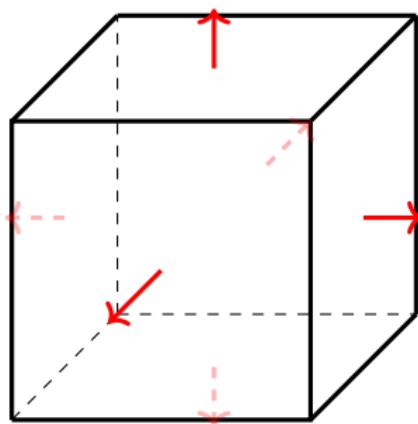
$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{V}_h^{\text{face}}(K) := \left\{ \mathbf{C}_h \in [L^2(K)]^3 \mid \nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h &\in \mathbb{P}_0(K), \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h = \mathbf{0}, \\ \mathbf{C}_h \cdot \mathbf{n}_F &\in \mathbb{P}_0(F) \quad \forall F \in \mathcal{E}^K, \right. \\ \left. \right\},\end{aligned}$$



Face virtual elements on polyhedra

Given $\mathbf{x}_K = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_K$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{V}_h^{\text{face}}(K) := \left\{ \mathbf{C}_h \in [L^2(K)]^3 \mid & \nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \in \mathbb{P}_0(K), \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3, \\ & \mathbf{C}_h \cdot \mathbf{n}_F \in \mathbb{P}_0(F) \quad \forall F \in \mathcal{E}^K, \\ & \int_K \mathbf{C}_h \cdot (\mathbf{x}_K \times \mathbf{p}_0) = 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{p}_0 \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3 \right\},\end{aligned}$$



Face virtual elements on polyhedra

$$V_h^{\text{node}}(K) \quad \xrightarrow{\nabla} \quad \mathbf{V}_h^{\text{edge}}(K) \quad \xrightarrow{\nabla \times} \quad \mathbf{V}_h^{\text{face}}(K)$$

Interpolation estimates

Finite element interpolation estimates [assuming sufficient regularity]

- map to reference element (standard, Piola, . . .)

Finite element interpolation estimates [assuming sufficient regularity]

- map to reference element (standard, Piola, . . .)
- Bramble-Hilbert
 - add and subtract polynomials

Finite element interpolation estimates [assuming sufficient regularity]

- map to reference element (standard, Piola, . . .)
- Bramble-Hilbert
 - add and subtract polynomials
 - interpolant preserves polynomials

Finite element interpolation estimates [assuming sufficient regularity]

- map to reference element (standard, Piola, . . .)
- Bramble-Hilbert
 - add and subtract polynomials
 - interpolant preserves polynomials
 - continuity of the interpolant in correct norms [the basis is fixed once and for all]

Finite element interpolation estimates [assuming sufficient regularity]

- map to reference element (standard, Piola, . . .)
- Bramble-Hilbert
 - add and subtract polynomials
 - interpolant preserves polynomials
 - continuity of the interpolant in correct norms [the basis is fixed once and for all]
 - polynomial approximation

Finite element interpolation estimates [assuming sufficient regularity]

- map to reference element (standard, Piola, . . .)
- Bramble-Hilbert
 - add and subtract polynomials
 - interpolant preserves polynomials
 - continuity of the interpolant in correct norms [the basis is fixed once and for all]
 - polynomial approximation
- map back to physical element
 - milk out scaling

For Lagrangian element [up to $K \leftrightarrow \widehat{K}$]

$$\left| v - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^N v \right|_{1,\widehat{K}} \leq |v - v_1|_{1,\widehat{K}} + \left| \mathcal{I}_{FE}^N (v - v_1) \right|_{1,\widehat{K}} \lesssim |v - v_1|_{1,\widehat{K}} + \|v - v_1\|_{\frac{3}{2}+\varepsilon, \widehat{K}}$$

For Lagrangian element [up to $K \leftrightarrow \widehat{K}$]

$$\left| v - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^N v \right|_{1,\widehat{K}} \leq |v - v_1|_{1,\widehat{K}} + \left| \mathcal{I}_{FE}^N (v - v_1) \right|_{1,\widehat{K}} \lesssim |v - v_1|_{1,\widehat{K}} + \|v - v_1\|_{\frac{3}{2}+\varepsilon, \widehat{K}}$$

and then standard approximation

For Lagrangian element [up to $K \leftrightarrow \widehat{K}$]

$$\left| v - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^N v \right|_{1,\widehat{K}} \leq |v - v_1|_{1,\widehat{K}} + \left| \mathcal{I}_{FE}^N (v - v_1) \right|_{1,\widehat{K}} \lesssim |v - v_1|_{1,\widehat{K}} + \|v - v_1\|_{\frac{3}{2}+\varepsilon,\widehat{K}}$$

and then standard approximation

For Raviart-Thomas, similar arguments

[Nédélec, Numer. Math., 1980]

For Lagrangian element [up to $K \leftrightarrow \hat{K}$]

$$|v - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^N v|_{1,\hat{K}} \leq |v - v_1|_{1,\hat{K}} + |\mathcal{I}_{FE}^N(v - v_1)|_{1,\hat{K}} \lesssim |v - v_1|_{1,\hat{K}} + \|v - v_1\|_{\frac{3}{2}+\varepsilon,\hat{K}}$$

and then standard approximation

For Raviart-Thomas, similar arguments

[Nédélec, Numer. Math., 1980]

For Nédélec, similar arguments

[Boffi, Gastaldi, Appl. Numer. Math. 2006], [Amrouche, Bernardi, Dauge, Girault, M2AS, 1998]

Challenges

- no reference element is available

Challenges

- no reference element is available
- nonpolynomial basis functions

Challenges

- no reference element is available
- nonpolynomial basis functions

Ways out

- definition of the spaces + integration by parts lead to polynomials

Challenges

- no reference element is available
- nonpolynomial basis functions

Ways out

- definition of the spaces + integration by parts lead to polynomials
- polynomial inverse estimates on regular subtriangulation of elements are available

FEM – face – L^2 error

\mathbf{C} in $H(\text{div}, K) \cap [L^p(K)]^3 \cap [H^s(K)]^3$ with $p > 2$ and $s > 1/2$. Then

$$\left\| \mathbf{C} - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^F \mathbf{C} \right\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{C}|_{s,K}$$

FEM – face – L^2 error

\mathbf{C} in $H(\text{div}, K) \cap [L^p(K)]^3 \cap [H^s(K)]^3$ with $p > 2$ and $s > 1/2$. Then

$$\left\| \mathbf{C} - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^F \mathbf{C} \right\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{C}|_{s,K}$$

FEM – face – L^2 div error

\mathbf{C} in $H^s(\text{div}, K) \cap [L^p(K)]^3$ with $p > 2$ and $s > 0$. Then

$$\left\| \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{C} - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^F \mathbf{C}) \right\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}|_{s,K}$$

VEM – face – L^2 error

\mathbf{C} in $H(\text{div}, K) \cap [L^p(K)]^3 \cap [H^s(K)]^3$ with $p > 2$ and $s > 1/2$. Then

$$\left\| \mathbf{C} - \mathcal{I}_{VE}^F \mathbf{C} \right\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{C}|_{s,K}$$

VEM – face – L^2 error

\mathbf{C} in $H(\text{div}, K) \cap [L^p(K)]^3 \cap [H^s(K)]^3$ with $p > 2$ and $s > 1/2$. Then

$$\left\| \mathbf{C} - \mathcal{I}_{VE}^F \mathbf{C} \right\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{C}|_{s,K}$$

VEM – face – L^2 div error

\mathbf{C} in $H^s(\text{div}, K) \cap [L^p(K)]^3$ with $p > 2$ and $s > 0$. Then

$$\left\| \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{C} - \mathcal{I}_{VE}^F \mathbf{C}) \right\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}|_{s,K}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (1)

Let \mathbf{C}_π be the vector average of \mathbf{C} . Denote $\mathbf{C}_I := \mathcal{I}_{VE}^F \mathbf{C}$ (assign normal components)
Then

$$\|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_I\|_{0,K} \leq \|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{C}|_{s,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (1)

Let \mathbf{C}_π be the vector average of \mathbf{C} . Denote $\mathbf{C}_I := \mathcal{I}_{VE}^F \mathbf{C}$ (assign normal components)
Then

$$\|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_I\|_{0,K} \leq \|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{C}|_{s,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K}$$

As for the second term on the right-hand side, we have

$$\|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (1)

Let \mathbf{C}_π be the vector average of \mathbf{C} . Denote $\mathbf{C}_I := \mathcal{I}_{VE}^F \mathbf{C}$ (assign normal components)
Then

$$\|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_I\|_{0,K} \leq \|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{C}|_{s,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K}$$

As for the second term on the right-hand side, we have

$$\|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K}$$

HOT POINT

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (1)

Let \mathbf{C}_π be the vector average of \mathbf{C} . Denote $\mathbf{C}_I := \mathcal{I}_{VE}^F \mathbf{C}$ (assign normal components)
Then

$$\|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_I\|_{0,K} \leq \|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{C}|_{s,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K}$$

As for the second term on the right-hand side, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} &\lesssim h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K} \\ &\leq h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_I) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K} + h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_\pi) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K}\end{aligned}$$

$\pm \mathbf{C}$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (1)

Let \mathbf{C}_π be the vector average of \mathbf{C} . Denote $\mathbf{C}_I := \mathcal{I}_{VE}^F \mathbf{C}$ (assign normal components)
Then

$$\|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_I\|_{0,K} \leq \|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{C}|_{s,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K}$$

As for the second term on the right-hand side, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} &\lesssim h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K} \\ &\leq h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_I) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K} + h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_\pi) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K} \\ &\leq 2h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_\pi) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K} \end{aligned}$$

$\int_F \mathbf{n}_K \cdot (\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_I) = 0$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (1)

Let \mathbf{C}_π be the vector average of \mathbf{C} . Denote $\mathbf{C}_I := \mathcal{I}_{VE}^F \mathbf{C}$ (assign normal components)
Then

$$\|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_I\|_{0,K} \leq \|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{C}|_{s,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K}$$

As for the second term on the right-hand side, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} &\lesssim h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K} && \text{trace and Poincaré ineq.} \\ &\leq h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_I) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K} + h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_\pi) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K} \\ &\leq 2h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_\pi) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{C}|_{s,K} \end{aligned}$$

Hot point: an inverse inequality in the face VE space

$$\|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K}$$

Hot point: an inverse inequality in the face VE space

$$\|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K}$$

We have the Helmholtz decomposition

$$\mathbf{C}_h = \nabla \Psi + \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}$$

where Ψ in $H^1(K) \setminus \mathbb{R}$ and $\boldsymbol{\rho}$ in $H(\nabla \times, K)$ satisfy

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (2)

Hot point: an inverse inequality in the face VE space

$$\|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K}$$

We have the Helmholtz decomposition

$$\mathbf{C}_h = \nabla \Psi + \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}$$

where Ψ in $H^1(K) \setminus \mathbb{R}$ and $\boldsymbol{\rho}$ in $H(\nabla \times, K)$ satisfy

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \Psi = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h & \text{in } K \\ \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \nabla \Psi = \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h & \text{on } \partial K \end{cases}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (2)

Hot point: an inverse inequality in the face VE space

$$\|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K}$$

We have the Helmholtz decomposition

$$\mathbf{C}_h = \nabla \Psi + \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}$$

where Ψ in $H^1(K) \setminus \mathbb{R}$ and $\boldsymbol{\rho}$ in $H(\nabla \times, K)$ satisfy

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \Psi = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h & \text{in } K \\ \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \nabla \Psi = \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h & \text{on } \partial K \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h & \text{in } K \\ \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\rho} = 0 & \text{in } K \\ \mathbf{n}_K \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \mathbf{0} & \text{on } \partial K \end{cases}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (3)

$$(\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}, \nabla \Psi)_{0,K} = 0 \quad \& \quad \text{BCs} \quad \implies \quad \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 = \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 + \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (3)

$$(\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}, \nabla \Psi)_{0,K} = 0 \quad \& \quad \text{BCs} \quad \implies \quad \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 = \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 + \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

We estimate the two terms on the right-hand side on the right-hand side

$$\|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (3)

$$(\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}, \nabla \Psi)_{0,K} = 0 \quad \& \quad \text{BCs} \quad \implies \quad \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 = \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 + \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

We estimate the two terms on the right-hand side on the right.

IBP + definition of Ψ

$$\|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 = - \int_K \nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi + \int_{\partial K} \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (3)

$$(\nabla \times \rho, \nabla \Psi)_{0,K} = 0 \quad \& \quad \text{BCs} \quad \implies \quad \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 = \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 + \|\nabla \times \rho\|_{0,K}^2$$

We estimate the two terms on the right-hand side on the boundary ∂K .
 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \in \mathbb{R}$, Ψ zero average

$$\|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 = - \int_K \nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi + \int_{\partial K} \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi = \int_{\partial K} \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (3)

$$(\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}, \nabla \Psi)_{0,K} = 0 \quad \& \quad \text{BCs} \quad \implies \quad \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 = \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 + \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

We estimate the two terms on the right-hand side on the right-hand side

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 &= - \int_K \nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi + \int_{\partial K} \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi = \int_{\partial K} \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi \\ &\leq \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K} \|\Psi\|_{0,\partial K} \end{aligned}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (3)

$$(\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}, \nabla \Psi)_{0,K} = 0 \quad \& \quad \text{BCs} \quad \implies \quad \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 = \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 + \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

We estimate the two terms on the right-hand side on the right-hand side

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 &= - \int_K \nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi + \int_{\partial K} \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi = \int_{\partial K} \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi \\ &\leq \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K} \|\Psi\|_{0,\partial K} \lesssim \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K} h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K} \end{aligned}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (3)

$$(\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}, \nabla \Psi)_{0,K} = 0 \quad \& \quad \text{BCs} \quad \implies \quad \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 = \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 + \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

We estimate the two terms on the right-hand side on the right-hand side

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 &= - \int_K \nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi + \int_{\partial K} \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi = \int_{\partial K} \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi \\ &\leq \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K} \|\Psi\|_{0,\partial K} \lesssim \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K} h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K} \end{aligned}$$

We end up with

$$\|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 \lesssim h_K \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K}^2$$

“only” direct estimates are used

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

IBP and $\mathbf{n}_K \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \mathbf{0}$ on ∂K

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

Set $\mathbf{q}_0 := \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3$. We have

direct computation

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K)$$

Then

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

Set $\mathbf{q}_0 := \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3$. We have

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K)$$

Then

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

Set $\mathbf{q}_0 := \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3$. We have

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \quad \mathbf{q}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K)$$

Then

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K)$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

Set $\mathbf{q}_0 := \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3$. We have

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ \text{IBP} \quad &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial K} (\mathbf{n}_K \times \boldsymbol{\rho}) \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \end{aligned}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

Set $\mathbf{q}_0 := \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3$. We have

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial K} (\mathbf{n}_K \times \boldsymbol{\rho}) \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ &\quad \boxed{\mathbf{n}_K \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \mathbf{0}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \end{aligned}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

Set $\mathbf{q}_0 := \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3$. We have

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial K} (\mathbf{n}_K \times \boldsymbol{\rho}) \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ \mathbf{C}_h = \nabla \Psi + \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) = \frac{1}{2} \int_K (\mathbf{C}_h - \nabla \Psi) \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \end{aligned}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

Set $\mathbf{q}_0 := \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3$. We have

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial K} (\mathbf{n}_K \times \boldsymbol{\rho}) \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) = \frac{1}{2} \int_K (\mathbf{C}_h - \nabla \Psi) \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ \int_K \mathbf{C}_h \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) = 0 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \Psi \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \end{aligned}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

Set $\mathbf{q}_0 := \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3$. We have

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial K} (\mathbf{n}_K \times \boldsymbol{\rho}) \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) = \frac{1}{2} \int_K (\mathbf{C}_h - \nabla \Psi) \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \Psi \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \leq \frac{1}{2} h_K |\Psi|_{1,K} \|\mathbf{q}_0\|_{0,K} \end{aligned}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (5)

Since

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h = \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (5)

Since

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h = \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}$$

we end up with

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} h_K |\Psi|_{1,K} \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (5)

Since

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h = \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}$$

we end up with

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} h_K |\Psi|_{1,K} \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

If we were able to show

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (5)

Since

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h = \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}$$

we end up with

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} h_K |\Psi|_{1,K} \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

If we were able to show

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

then we would conclude with

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim |\Psi|_{1,K}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (5)

Since

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h = \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}$$

we end up with

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} h_K |\Psi|_{1,K} \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

If we were able to show

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

then we would conclude with

estimates on $\nabla \Psi$

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim |\Psi|_{1,K} \lesssim h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (6)

Thus, we prove

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (6)

Thus, we prove

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

Let b_K denote the piecewise quadratic bubble over a subtriangulation of K

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (6)

Thus, we prove

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

Let b_K denote the piecewise quadratic bubble over a subtriangulation of K

$$\|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (6)

Thus, we prove

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

Let b_K denote the piecewise quadratic bubble over a subtriangulation of K

$$\|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 \approx \int_K b_K (\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho})^2$$

polyn. inverse est.

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (6)

Thus, we prove

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

Let b_K denote the piecewise quadratic bubble over a subtriangulation of K

$$\|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 \approx \int_K b_K (\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho})^2 = \int_K \nabla \times (b_K \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}) \cdot \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}$$

$$\text{IBP} + b_K|_{\partial K} = 0$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (6)

Thus, we prove

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

Let b_K denote the piecewise quadratic bubble over a subtriangulation of K

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 &\approx \int_K b_K (\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho})^2 = \int_K \nabla \times (b_K \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}) \cdot \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \\ &\leq \|\nabla \times (b_K \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho})\|_{0,K} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \end{aligned}$$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (6)

Thus, we prove

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

Let b_K denote the piecewise quadratic bubble over a subtriangulation of K

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 &\approx \int_K b_K (\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho})^2 = \int_K \nabla \times (b_K \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}) \cdot \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \\ &\leq \|\nabla \times (b_K \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho})\|_{0,K} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \\ &\lesssim h_K^{-1} \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \end{aligned}$$

polyn. inverse est., $\|b_K\|_{L^\infty(K)} \approx 1$

Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (6)

Thus, we prove

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

Let b_K denote the piecewise quadratic bubble over a subtriangulation of K

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 &\approx \int_K b_K (\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho})^2 = \int_K \nabla \times (b_K \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}) \cdot \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \\ &\leq \|\nabla \times (b_K \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho})\|_{0,K} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \\ &\lesssim h_K^{-1} \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \end{aligned}$$

Estimates in the divergence norm are trivial ($\nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_I$ is the average of $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}$)

- general order nodal spaces in 2D and 3D
[Chen, Huang, Calcolo 2017], [Brenner, Sung, M3AS 2018]

- general order nodal spaces in 2D and 3D
[Chen, Huang, Calcolo 2017], [Brenner, Sung, M3AS 2018]
- lowest order face and edge elements in 2D & 3D
[Beirão da Veiga, Mascotto, IMAJNA, 2022]

- general order nodal spaces in 2D and 3D
[Chen, Huang, Calcolo 2017], [Brenner, Sung, M3AS 2018]
- lowest order face and edge elements in 2D & 3D
[Beirão da Veiga, Mascotto, IMAJNA, 2022]
- general order face and edge serendipity spaces in 2D & 3D
[Beirão da Veiga, Mascotto, Meng, M3AS, 2022]

- general order nodal spaces in 2D and 3D
[Chen, Huang, Calcolo 2017], [Brenner, Sung, M3AS 2018]
- lowest order face and edge elements in 2D & 3D
[Beirão da Veiga, Mascotto, IMAJNA, 2022]
- general order face and edge serendipity spaces in 2D & 3D
[Beirão da Veiga, Mascotto, Meng, M3AS, 2022]
- review and general techniques
[Mascotto, CAMWA, 2023]

Conclusions

- VEM exact sequence [\leftrightarrow FEM exact sequence]

Conclusions

- VEM exact sequence [\leftrightarrow FEM exact sequence]
- natural coupling with the FEM

Conclusions

- VEM exact sequence [\leftrightarrow FEM exact sequence]
- natural coupling with the FEM
- useful for adaptivity

Conclusions

- VEM exact sequence [\leftrightarrow FEM exact sequence]
- natural coupling with the FEM
- useful for adaptivity
- useful to impose “continuous” constraints (e.g. 0 divergence) on the discrete level

Conclusions

- VEM exact sequence [\leftrightarrow FEM exact sequence]
- natural coupling with the FEM
- useful for adaptivity
- useful to impose “continuous” constraints (e.g. 0 divergence) on the discrete level
- interpolation estimates are explicit in the geometry of the elements

- VEM exact sequence [\leftrightarrow FEM exact sequence]
- natural coupling with the FEM
- useful for adaptivity
- useful to impose “continuous” constraints (e.g. 0 divergence) on the discrete level
- interpolation estimates are explicit in the geometry of the elements
- stability estimates are proven using similar tools

Thank you!

Related aspects: stability estimates

Given a virtual element space $V_h(K)$, one needs stability estimates of the form

$$\alpha_* |v_h|_{?,K}^2 \leq S^K(v_h, v_h) \leq \alpha^* |v_h|_{?,K}^2 \quad \forall v_h \in V_h(K) \cap \ker(\Pi^?)$$

where $S^K : V_h(K) \times V_h(K)$ is a computable bilinear form

Related aspects: stability estimates

Given a virtual element space $V_h(K)$, one needs stability estimates of the form

$$\alpha_* |v_h|_{?,K}^2 \leq S^K(v_h, v_h) \leq \alpha^* |v_h|_{?,K}^2 \quad \forall v_h \in V_h(K) \cap \ker(\Pi^?)$$

where $S^K : V_h(K) \times V_h(K)$ is a computable bilinear form

- stability estimates are “reasonable” but not immediate

Related aspects: stability estimates

Given a virtual element space $V_h(K)$, one needs stability estimates of the form

$$\alpha_* |v_h|_{?,K}^2 \leq S^K(v_h, v_h) \leq \alpha^* |v_h|_{?,K}^2 \quad \forall v_h \in V_h(K) \cap \ker(\Pi^?)$$

where $S^K : V_h(K) \times V_h(K)$ is a computable bilinear form

- stability estimates are “reasonable” but not immediate
- their proof borrows and lends tools from interpolation estimates

Related aspects: stability estimates

Given a virtual element space $V_h(K)$, one needs stability estimates of the form

$$\alpha_* |v_h|_{?,K}^2 \leq S^K(v_h, v_h) \leq \alpha^* |v_h|_{?,K}^2 \quad \forall v_h \in V_h(K) \cap \ker(\Pi^?)$$

where $S^K : V_h(K) \times V_h(K)$ is a computable bilinear form

- stability estimates are “reasonable” but not immediate
- their proof borrows and lends tools from interpolation estimates

For instance, we want to prove for face VE spaces

$$\alpha_* \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 \leq S^K(\mathbf{C}_h, \mathbf{C}_h) \leq \alpha^* \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 \quad \forall \mathbf{C}_h \in \mathbf{V}_h^{\text{face}}(K) \cap [\ker(\Pi^0)]^3$$

where

$$S^K(\mathbf{E}_h, \mathbf{C}_h) := h_K \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_h} (\mathbf{n}_F \cdot \mathbf{E}_h, \mathbf{n}_F \cdot \mathbf{C}_h)_{0,\partial K}$$

Stability estimates for face VE elements

The lower bound is an immediate consequence of the already proven inequality

$$\|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 \lesssim h_K \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_h} \|\mathbf{n}_F \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,F}^2$$

Stability estimates for face VE elements

The lower bound is an immediate consequence of the already proven inequality

$$\|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 \lesssim h_K \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_h} \|\mathbf{n}_F \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,F}^2$$

As for the upper bound, we have

$$\|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K}$$

Stability estimates for face VE elements

The lower bound is an immediate consequence of the already proven inequality

$$\|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 \lesssim h_K \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_h} \|\mathbf{n}_F \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,F}^2$$

As for the upper bound, we have

$$\|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K} \lesssim h_K^{-\frac{1}{2}} \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{-\frac{1}{2},\partial K}$$

polyn. inverse est.

Stability estimates for face VE elements

The lower bound is an immediate consequence of the already proven inequality

$$\|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 \lesssim h_K \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_h} \|\mathbf{n}_F \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,F}^2$$

As for the upper bound, we have

$$\|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K} \lesssim h_K^{-\frac{1}{2}} \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{-\frac{1}{2},\partial K} \lesssim h_K^{-\frac{1}{2}} \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K} + h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}$$

H($\nabla \cdot$) trace ineq.

Stability estimates for face VE elements

The lower bound is an immediate consequence of the already proven inequality

$$\|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 \lesssim h_K \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_h} \|\mathbf{n}_F \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,F}^2$$

As for the upper bound, we have

$$\|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K} \lesssim h_K^{-\frac{1}{2}} \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{-\frac{1}{2},\partial K} \lesssim h_K^{-\frac{1}{2}} \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K} + h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}$$

In fact, we could also prove

$$\|\nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^{-1} \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}$$

which gives the upper bound

FEM – nodal

v in $H^s(K)$, $3/2 < s \leq 2$. Then

$$\left| v - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^N v \right|_{1,K} \lesssim h_K^s |v|_{s,K}$$

FEM – nodal

v in $H^s(K)$, $3/2 < s \leq 2$. Then

$$\left| v - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^N v \right|_{1,K} \lesssim h_K^s |v|_{s,K}$$

VEM – nodal

v in $H^s(K)$, $3/2 < s \leq 2$. Then

$$\left| v - \mathcal{I}_{VE}^N v \right|_{1,K} \lesssim h_K^s |v|_{s,K}$$

FEM – edge (high regularity)

\mathbf{F} in $[H^s(K)]^3$ with $s > 1$, then

$$\left\| \mathbf{F} - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^E \mathbf{F} \right\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K |\mathbf{F}|_{s,K}$$

FEM – edge (high regularity)

\mathbf{F} in $[H^s(K)]^3$ with $s > 1$, then

$$\left\| \mathbf{F} - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^E \mathbf{F} \right\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K |\mathbf{F}|_{s,K}$$

FEM – edge [Boffi, Gastaldi, Appl. Numer. Math. 2006]

\mathbf{F} in $[H^s(K)]^3$, $s \in (1/2, 1]$, with $\nabla \times \mathbf{F}$ in $L^p(K)$, $p > 2$, then

$$\left\| \mathbf{F} - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^E \mathbf{F} \right\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s (|\mathbf{F}|_{s,K} + \|\nabla \times \mathbf{F}\|_{L^p(K)})$$

FEM – edge (high regularity)

\mathbf{F} in $[H^s(K)]^3$ with $s > 1$, then

$$\left\| \mathbf{F} - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^E \mathbf{F} \right\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K |\mathbf{F}|_{s,K}$$

FEM – edge [Boffi, Gastaldi, Appl. Numer. Math. 2006]

\mathbf{F} in $[H^s(K)]^3$, $s \in (1/2, 1]$, with $\nabla \times \mathbf{F}$ in $L^p(K)$, $p > 2$, then

$$\left\| \mathbf{F} - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^E \mathbf{F} \right\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s (|\mathbf{F}|_{s,K} + \|\nabla \times \mathbf{F}\|_{L^p(K)})$$

FEM – edge [Boffi, Gastaldi, Appl. Numer. Math. 2006]

If we further have $\nabla \times \mathbf{F}$ in $H^s(K)$, $0 < s < 1$, then

$$\left\| \nabla \times (\mathbf{F} - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^E \mathbf{F}) \right\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\nabla \times \mathbf{F}|_{s,K}$$

VEM – edge

\mathbf{F} in $H^s(\nabla \times, K)$, $1/2 < s \leq 1$, such that $\mathbf{F}|_e \cdot \mathbf{t}_e$ in $L^1(e)$. Then

$$\left\| \mathbf{F} - \mathcal{I}_{VE}^E \mathbf{F} \right\|_{0,K} + \left\| \nabla \times (\mathbf{F} - \mathcal{I}_{VE}^E \mathbf{F}) \right\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{F}|_{s,K} + h_K \|\nabla \times \mathbf{F}\|_{0,K} + h_K^s |\nabla \times \mathbf{F}|_{s,K}$$