

## 0.1 The continuous and discrete problem

Let  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  bounded polyhedral Lipschitz domain, and  $f \in L^2(\Omega)$ .

The continuous problem minimizes

$$E(v) := \frac{\alpha}{2} \|v\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + |v|_{BV(\Omega)} + \|v\|_{L^1(\partial\Omega)} - \int_{\Omega} f v \, dx \quad (0.1)$$

amongst all  $v \in V := BV(\Omega) \cap L^2(\Omega)$  where the BVseminorm  $|v|_{BV(\Omega)}$  is equal to the  $W^{1,1}$  seminorm for any  $v \in W^{1,1}(\Omega)$ .

The nonconforming problem minimizes

$$E_{NC}(v_{CR}) := \frac{\alpha}{2} \|v_{CR}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + |v_{CR}|_{1,1,NC} - \int_{\Omega} f v_{CR} \, dx \quad (0.2)$$

amongst all  $v_{CR} \in CR_0^1(\mathcal{T})$  where  $|\bullet|_{1,1,NC} := \|\nabla_{NC} \bullet\|_{L^1(\Omega)}$ .

## 0.2 Refinement indicator and guaranteed lower energy bound

For some  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  (here  $n = 2$ ) and  $0 < \gamma \leq 1$  define a refinement indicator  $\eta := \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}} \eta(T)$  with

$$\eta(T) := \underbrace{|T|^{2/n} \|f - \alpha u_{CR}\|_{L^2(T)}^2}_{=: \eta_{Vol}(T)} + \underbrace{|T|^{\gamma/n} \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}(T)} \|[u_{CR}]_F\|_{L^1(F)}}_{=: \eta_{Jumps}(T)} \quad (0.3)$$

for any  $T \in \mathcal{T}$ .

For  $f \in H_0^1(\Omega)$  and  $u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$  ( $u_{CR} \in CR_0^1(\Omega)$ ) continuous (discrete) minimizer with minimal energy  $E(u)$  ( $E_{NC}(u_{CR})$ ) it holds

$$E_{NC}(u_{CR}) + \frac{\alpha}{2} \|u - u_{CR}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 - \frac{\kappa_{CR}}{\alpha} \|h_{\mathcal{T}}(f - \alpha u_{CR})\|_{L^2(\Omega)} |f|_{1,2} \leq E(u) \quad (0.4)$$

where  $|\bullet|_{1,2} = \|\nabla \bullet\|_{L^2(\Omega)}$ .

Hence, for GLEB :=  $E_{NC}(u_{CR}) - \frac{\kappa_{CR}}{\alpha} \|h_{\mathcal{T}}(f - \alpha u_{CR})\|_{L^2(\Omega)} |f|_{1,2}$ , it holds  $E_{NC}(u_{CR}) \geq GLEB$  and  $E(u) \geq GLEB$ .

## 0.3 Experiments

In the following sections the termination criterion for the algorithm was TODO  $< \varepsilon = 10^{-4}$ .

## 0.4 Examples with exact solution

### 0.4.1 Example 1

For  $\beta = 1$  define  $f$  as a function of the radius as

$$f(r) := \begin{cases} \alpha - 12(2 - 9r) & \text{if } 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{6}, \\ \alpha(1 + (6r - 1)^\beta) - \frac{1}{r} & \text{if } \frac{1}{6} \leq r \leq \frac{1}{3}, \\ 2\alpha + 6\pi \sin(\pi(6r - 2)) - \frac{1}{r} \cos(\pi(6r - 2)) & \text{if } \frac{1}{3} \leq r \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ 2\alpha(\frac{5}{2} - 3r)^\beta + \frac{1}{r} & \text{if } \frac{1}{2} \leq r \leq \frac{5}{6}, \\ -3\pi \sin(\pi(6r - 5)) + \frac{1+\cos(\pi(6r-5))}{2r} & \text{if } \frac{5}{6} \leq r \leq 1, \end{cases} \quad (0.5)$$

with exact solution

$$u(r) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{6}, \\ 1 + (6r - 1)^\beta & \text{if } \frac{1}{6} \leq r \leq \frac{1}{3}, \\ 2 & \text{if } \frac{1}{3} \leq r \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ 2(\frac{5}{2} - 3r)^\beta & \text{if } \frac{1}{2} \leq r \leq \frac{5}{6}, \\ 0 & \text{if } \frac{5}{6} \leq r \leq 1. \end{cases} \quad (0.6)$$

For  $\alpha = 1$  the exact energy  $E(u)$  was computed before the experiment.

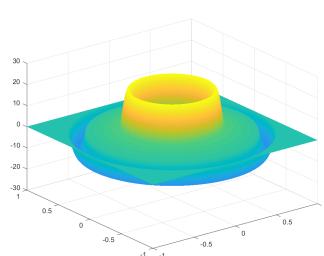


Figure 0.1:  $f$  for  $\alpha = 1$

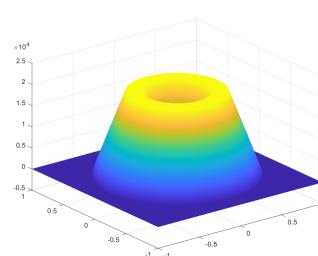


Figure 0.2:  $f$  for  $\alpha = 10^4$

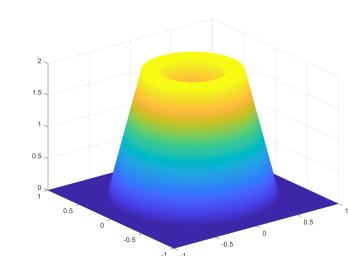


Figure 0.3:  $u$

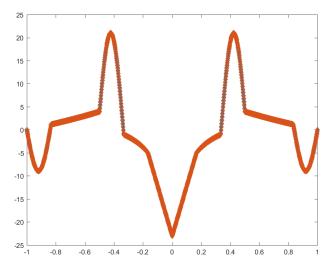


Figure 0.4:  $f$  along the axes for  $\alpha = 1$

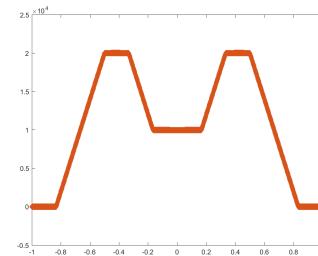


Figure 0.5:  $f$  along the axes for  $\alpha = 10^4$

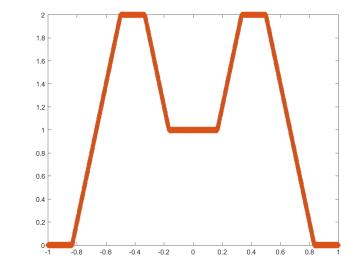


Figure 0.6:  $u$  along the axes

#### 0.4 Examples with exact solution

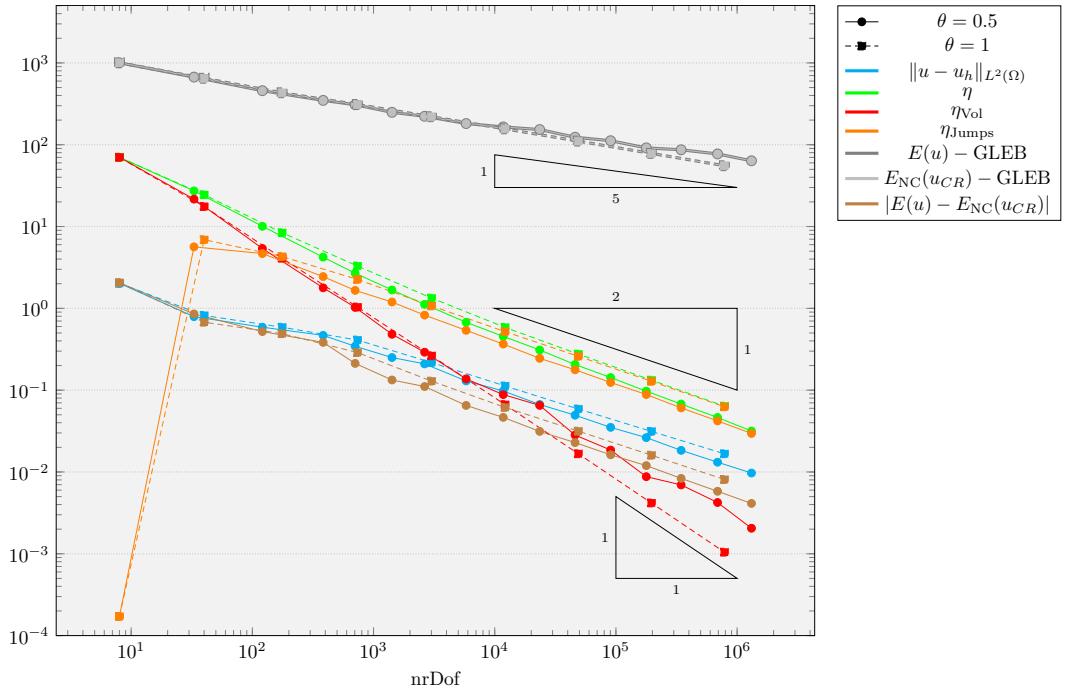


Figure 0.7: convergence history plot for  $\alpha = 1$

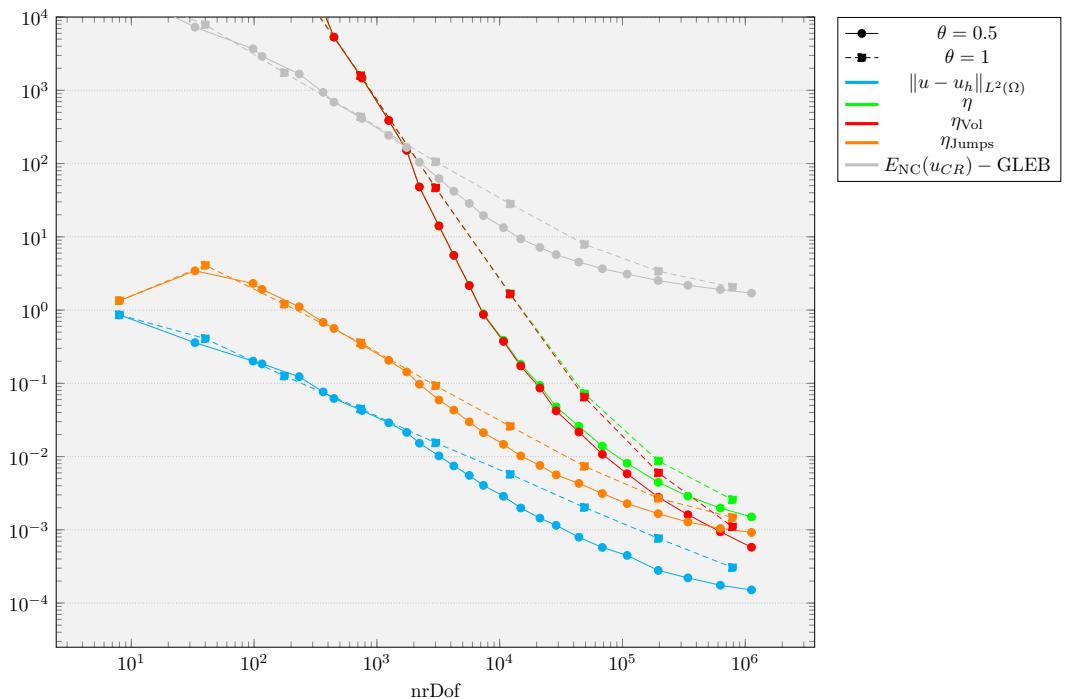


Figure 0.8: convergence history plot for  $\alpha = 10^4$

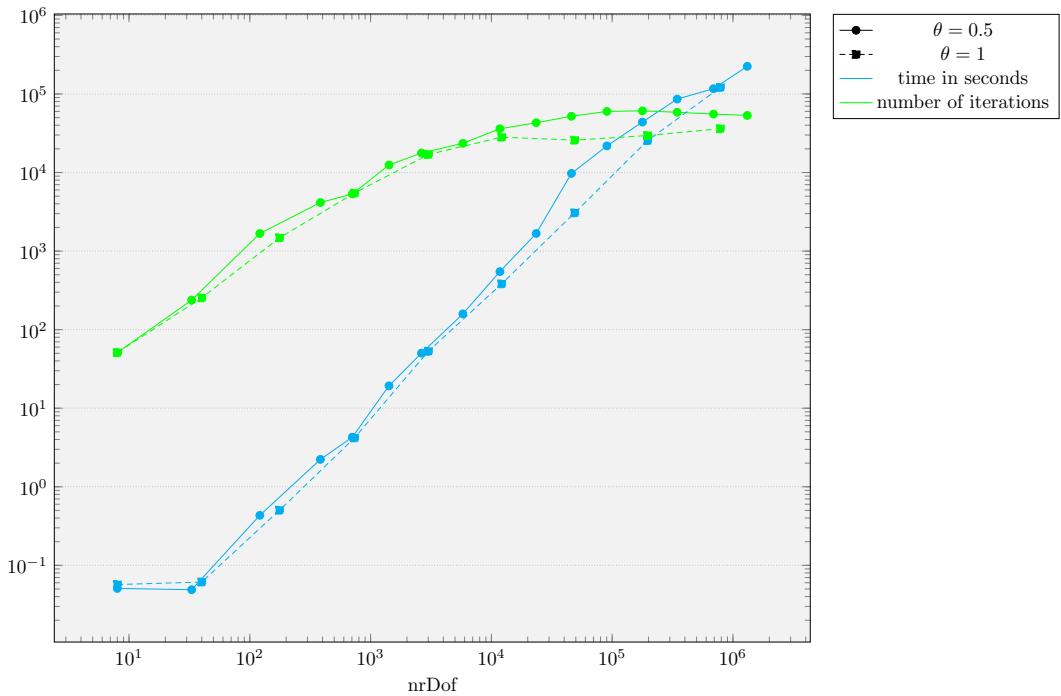


Figure 0.9: development of the number of iterations and the elapsed time for each iteration for  $\alpha = 1$

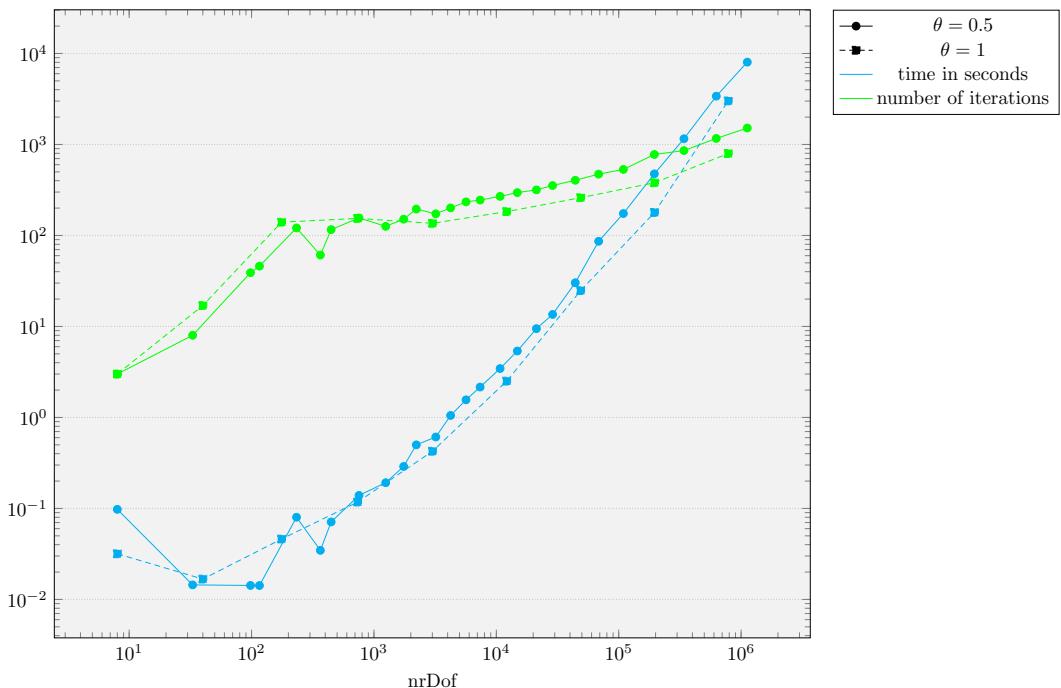


Figure 0.10: development of the number of iterations and the elapsed time for each iteration for  $\alpha = 10^4$

#### 0.4 Examples with exact solution

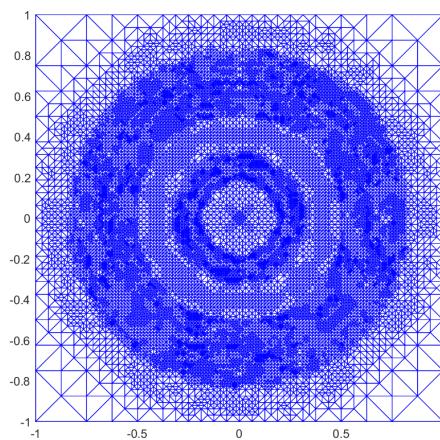


Figure 0.11: adaptive mesh for  $\alpha = 1$  and  $\theta = 0.5$  with 15393 nodes and 46016 degrees of freedom

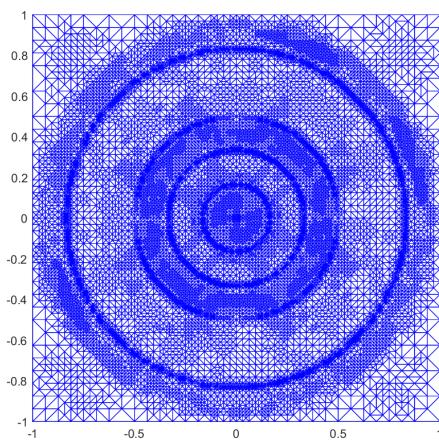


Figure 0.12: adaptive mesh for  $\alpha = 10^4$  and  $\theta = 0.5$  with 14808 nodes and 44157 degrees of freedom

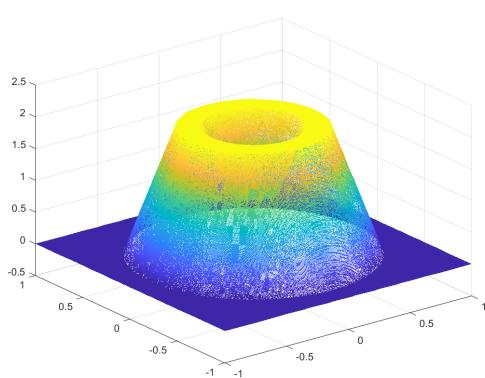


Figure 0.13: last iterate for  $\alpha = 1$  and  $\theta = 0.5$

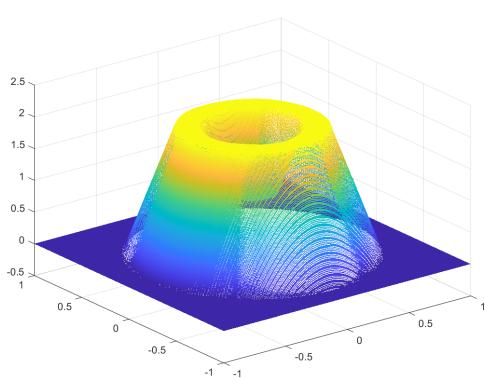


Figure 0.14: last iterate for  $\alpha = 1$  and  $\theta = 1$

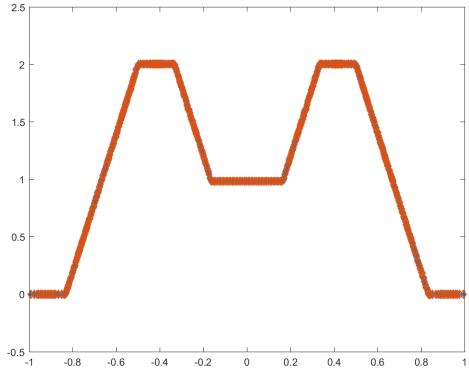


Figure 0.15: last iterate along the axes for  $\alpha = 1$  and  $\theta = 0.5$

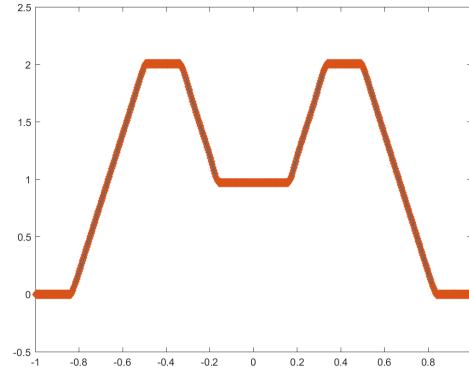


Figure 0.16: last iterate along the axes for  $\alpha = 1$  and  $\theta = 1$

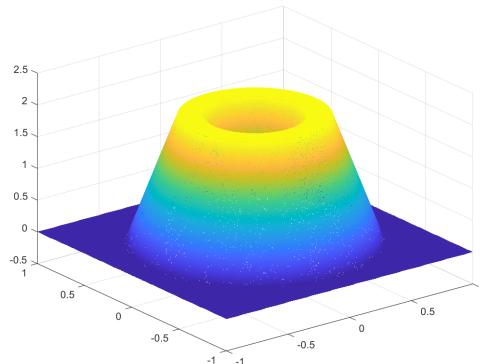


Figure 0.17: last iterate for  $\alpha = 10^4$  and  $\theta = 0.5$

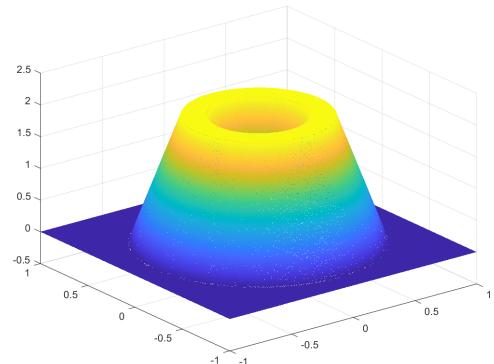


Figure 0.18: last iterate for  $\alpha = 10^4$  and  $\theta = 1$

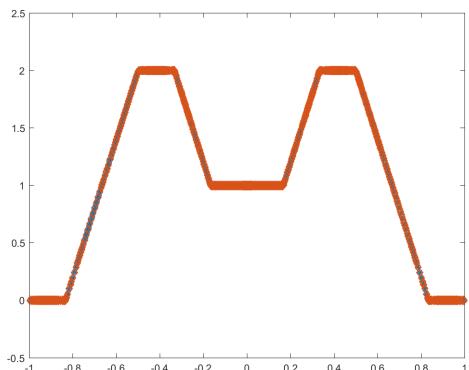


Figure 0.19: last iterate along the axes for  $\alpha = 10^4$  and  $\theta = 0.5$

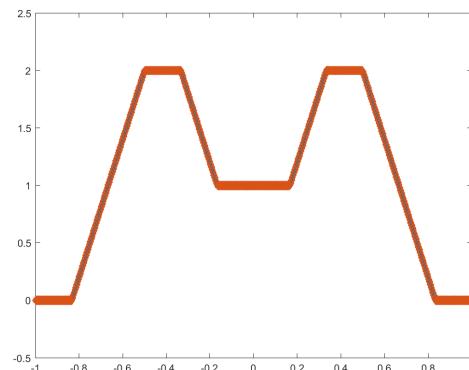


Figure 0.20: last iterate along the axes for  $\alpha = 10^4$  and  $\theta = 1$

### 0.4.2 Example 2

For  $\alpha = 1$  define  $f$  as a function of the radius as

The experiments were conducted for  $\beta = \frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{10}$  and the corresponding exact energies were computed beforehand.

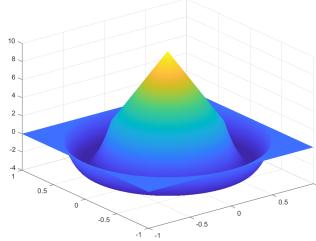


Figure 0.21:  $f$  for  $\beta = \frac{1}{10}$

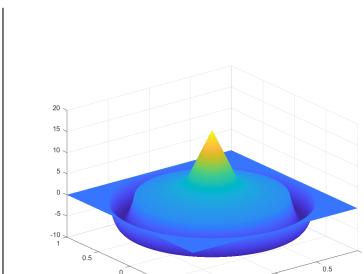


Figure 0.22:  $f$  for  $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$

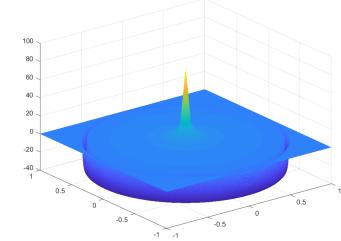


Figure 0.23:  $f$  for  $\beta = \frac{9}{10}$

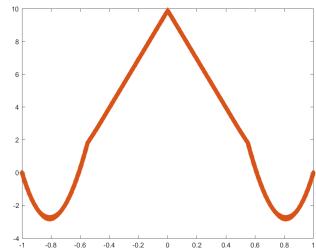


Figure 0.24:  $f$  along the axes for  $\beta = \frac{1}{10}$

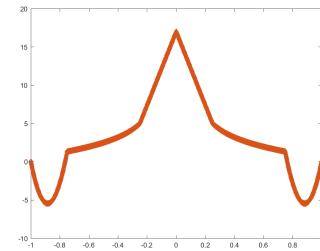


Figure 0.25:  $f$  along the axes for  $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$

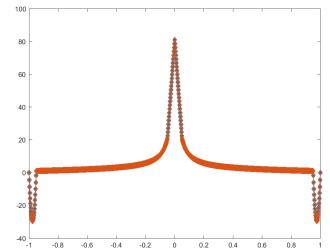


Figure 0.26:  $f$  along the axes for  $\beta = \frac{9}{10}$

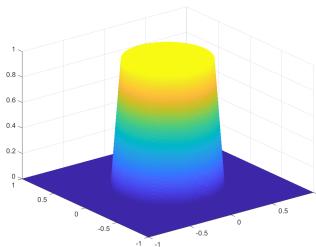


Figure 0.27:  $u$  for  $\beta = \frac{1}{10}$

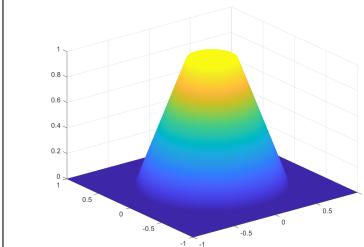


Figure 0.28:  $u$  for  $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$

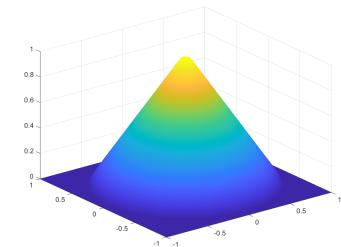


Figure 0.29:  $u$  for  $\beta = \frac{9}{10}$

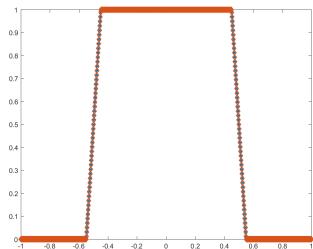


Figure 0.30:  $u$  along the axes for  $\beta = \frac{1}{10}$

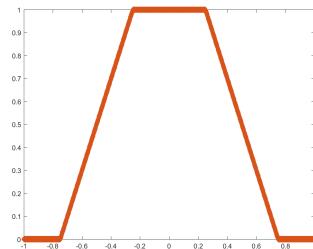


Figure 0.31:  $u$  along the axes for  $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$

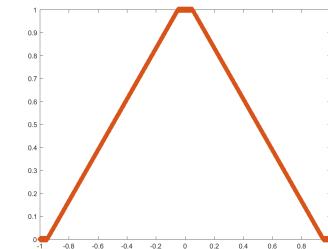


Figure 0.32:  $u$  along the axes for  $\beta = \frac{9}{10}$

## 0.5 Application to image

For  $\alpha = 10000$  let  $f$  represent the grayscale of an image in  $[0, 1]^{256 \times 256}$  multiplied with  $\alpha$  scaled to the domain  $\Omega \in (0, 1)^2$  as seen in fig. 0.33.



Figure 0.33: grayscale plot of the right-hand side  $f$  (view from above onto the  $x$ - $y$  plane)

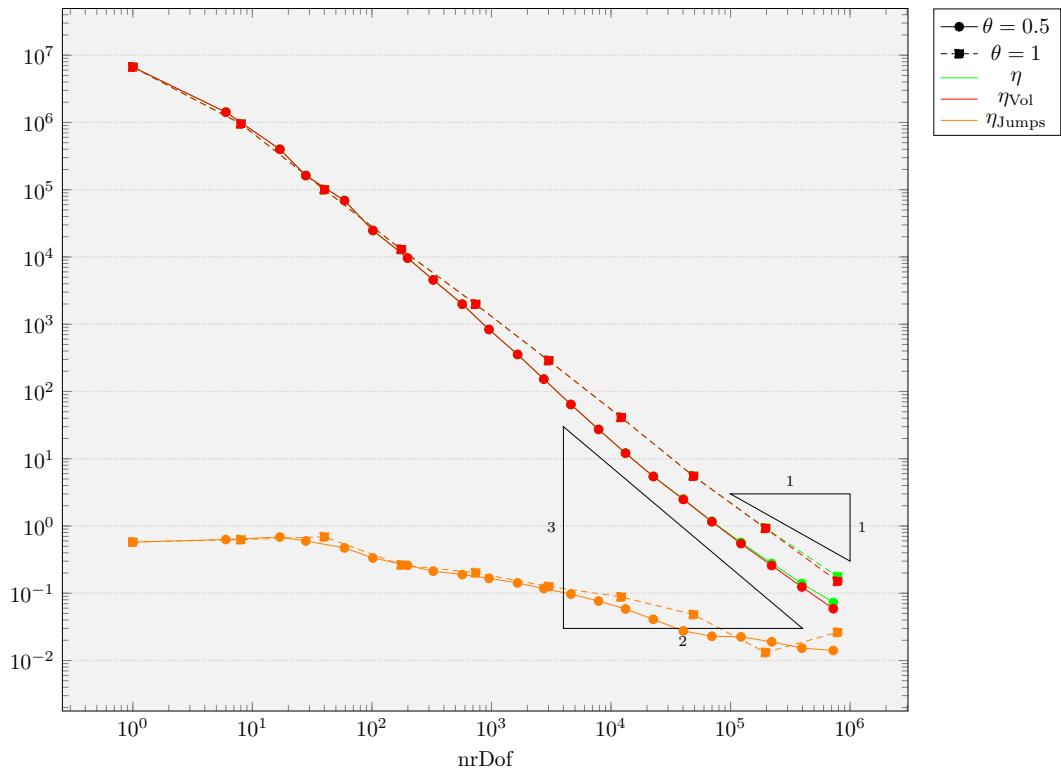


Figure 0.34: convergence history plot for  $\eta$ ,  $\eta_{\text{Vol}}$ , and  $\eta_{\text{Jumps}}$

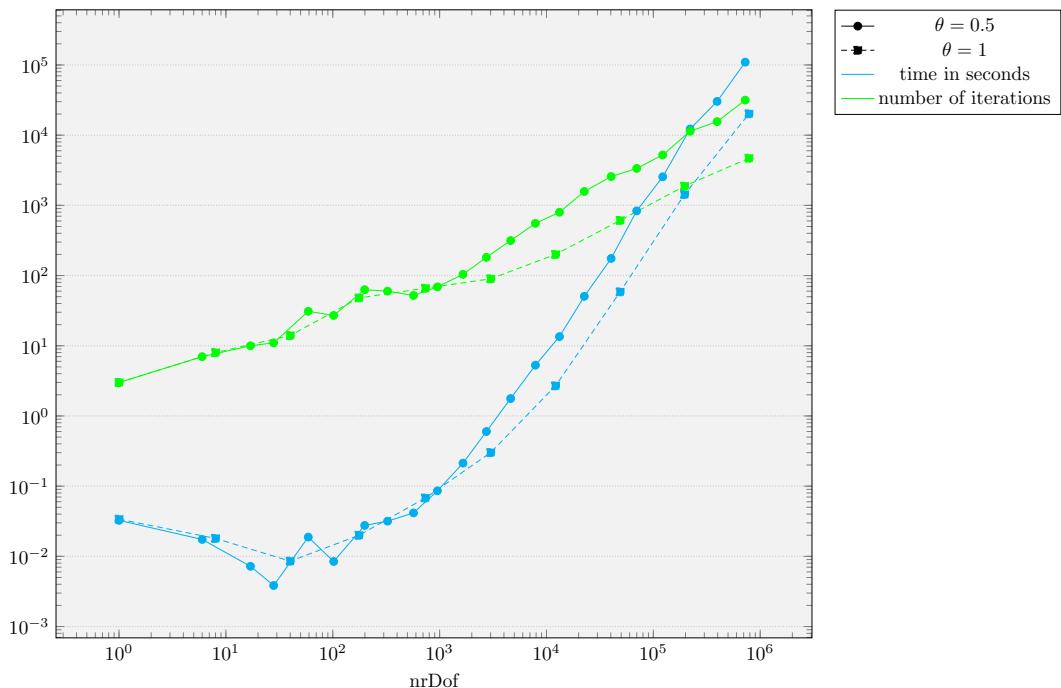


Figure 0.35: development of the number of iterations and the elapsed time for each iteration



Figure 0.36: grayscale plot of last iterate for  $\theta = 0.5$



Figure 0.37: grayscale plot of last iterate for  $\theta = 1$

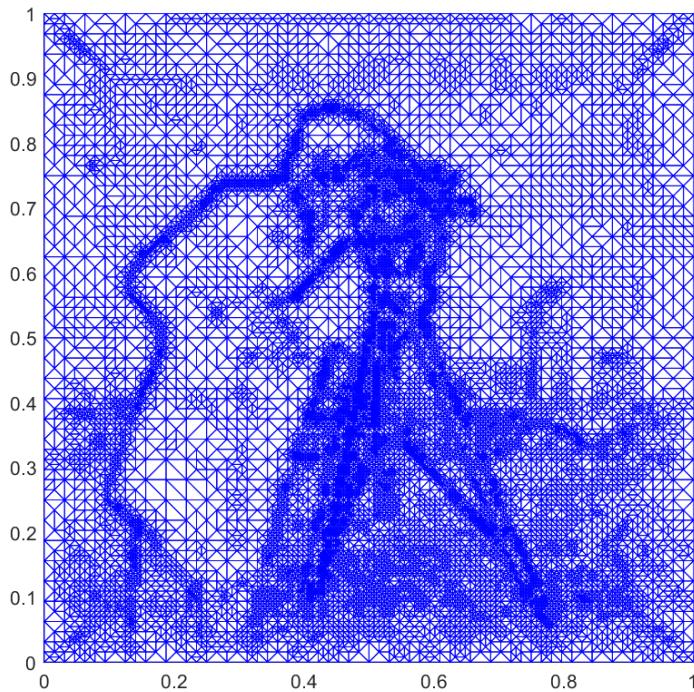


Figure 0.38: adaptive mesh for  $\theta = 0.5$  with 13555 nodes and 40300 degrees of freedom

## 0.6 Application to a function with discontinuity set

For  $\alpha = 100$  define

$$f(x) := \begin{cases} 100 & \text{if } \|x\|_\infty \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad (0.7)$$

## 0.6 Application to a function with discontinuity set

on  $\Omega = (-1, 1)^2$ .

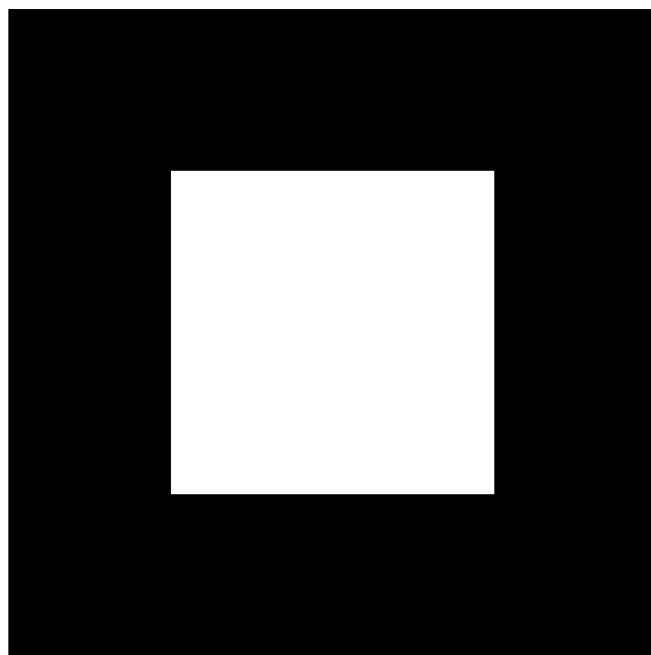


Figure 0.39: grayscale plot of the right-hand side  $f$  (view from above onto the  $x$ - $y$  plane)

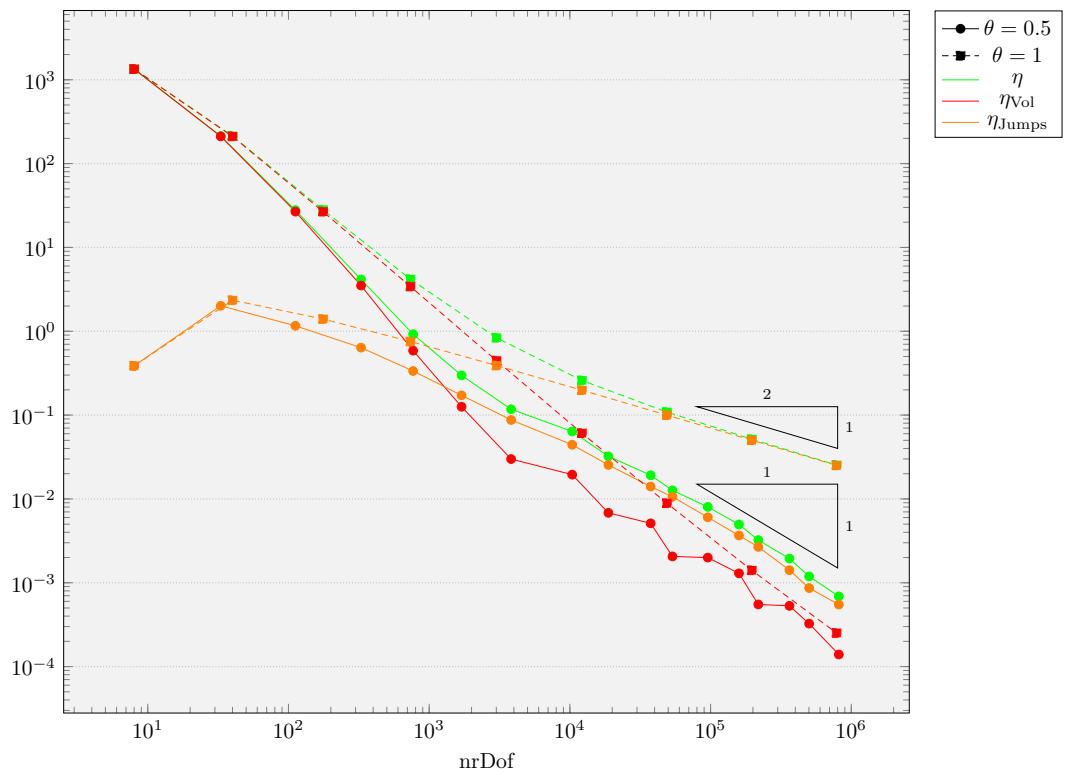


Figure 0.40: convergence history plot for  $\eta$ ,  $\eta_{\text{Vol}}$ , and  $\eta_{\text{Jumps}}$

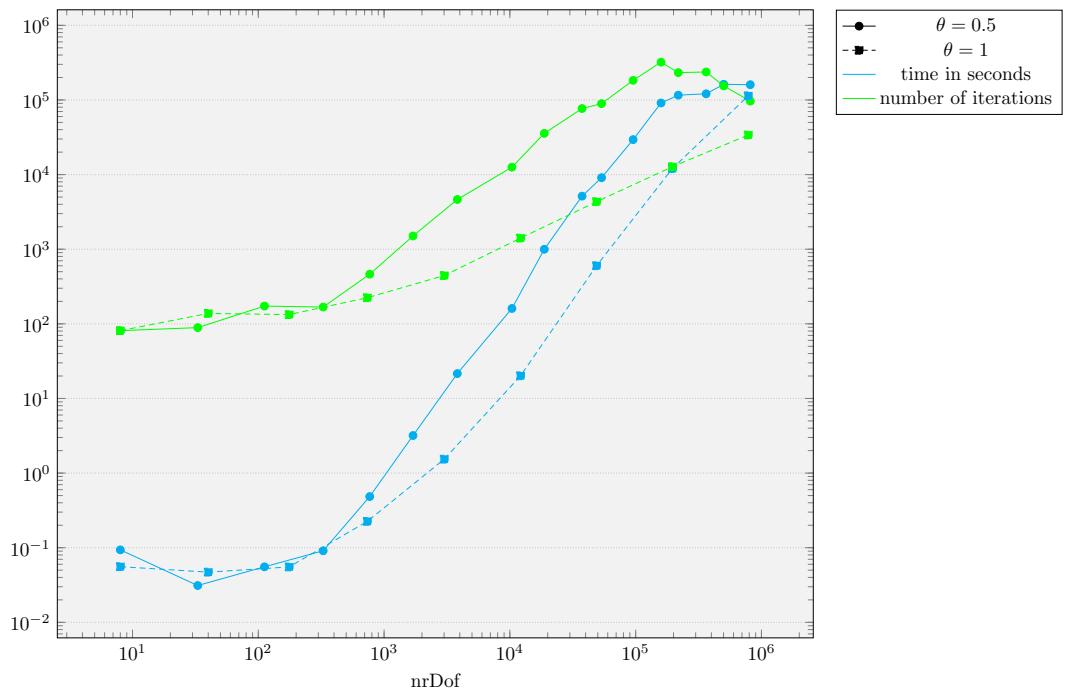


Figure 0.41: development of the number of iterations and the elapsed time for each iteration

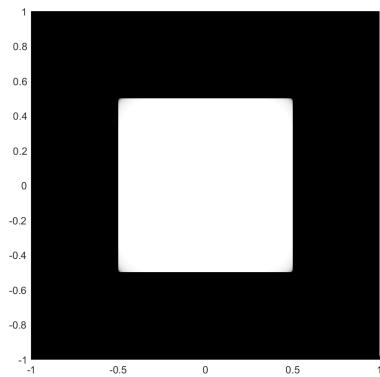


Figure 0.42: grayscale plot of last iterate for  $\theta = 0.5$

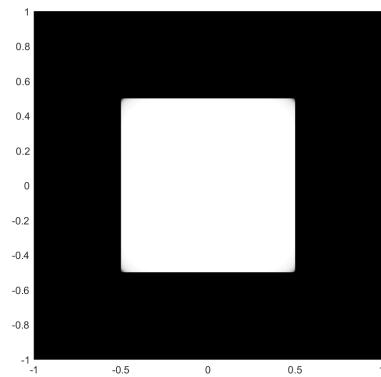


Figure 0.43: grayscale plot of last iterate for  $\theta = 1$

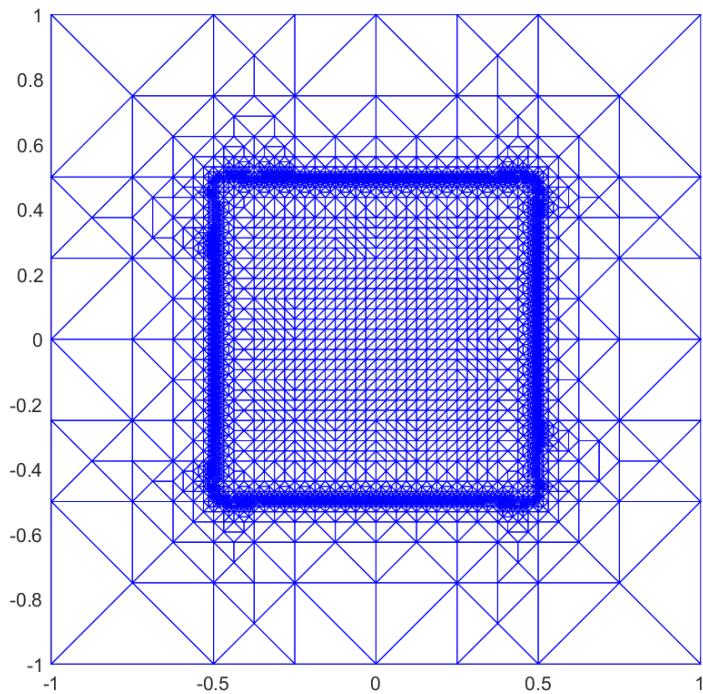


Figure 0.44: adaptive mesh for  $\theta = 0.5$  with 6278 nodes and 18783 degrees of freedom