



## Simple Poisson Example

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nabla u = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (1, -1) & (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) \\ (-1, 1) & 0 & (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \\ (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) & (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|\nabla u\|_{\ell^2}^2 = 2 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 6$$

$$\bar{y} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad y - \bar{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 - \bar{y} \\ y_2 - \bar{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_2[u] = \frac{6}{4} - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I_3[u] = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left( \sqrt{2}^3 \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^3} \cdot 4 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \approx 0.1785$$

$$I_2[0] = 0$$

Linear constraints:  $\sum_{i=1}^n d_i u(x_i) = 0 \iff \forall j=1, \dots, k: \sum_{i=1}^n d_i u(x_i)_j = 0$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n d_i u(x_i)_j = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} d_1 & \dots & 0 & d_2 & \dots & 0 & \dots \end{bmatrix}}_k \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} u(x_1)_j & \dots & u(x_1)_k & \dots & u(x_n)_j & \dots & u(x_n)_k \end{bmatrix}}_k = 0$$

$$\iff \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} d_1 & \dots & 0 & d_2 & \dots & 0 & \dots & d_n & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & d_1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & d_2 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 & d_n & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{n \times k} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} u(x_1)_1 \\ \vdots \\ u(x_1)_k \\ \vdots \\ u(x_n)_1 \\ \vdots \\ u(x_n)_k \end{bmatrix}}_{n \times k} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} d_1 I_k & d_2 I_k & \dots & d_n I_k \end{bmatrix}}_{n \times k}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u(x_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n (y_j - \bar{y}_n) \delta_{ij} & \forall i=1, \dots, n \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta_i u(x_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

becomes:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u(x_0) := 2u(x_0) - u(x_1) - u(x_2) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ -\Delta u(x_1) := 2u(x_1) - u(x_0) - u(x_2) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ -\Delta u(x_2) := 2u(x_2) - u(x_0) - u(x_1) = 0 \\ u(x_0) + u(x_1) + u(x_2) = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u(x_0) \\ u(x_1) \\ u(x_2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Graph Calculus

$u, v: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k, \forall u(x_i, x_j) = u(x_j) - u(x_i)$   
 $V, W: X^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k, \operatorname{div} V = \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} V(x_i, x_j)$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  vector field  
i.e.  $V(x_i, x_j) = -V(x_j, x_i)$   
 $(u, v)_{\mathcal{E}^2(X)} = \sum_{i=1}^n u(x_i) v(x_i)$   
 $(V, W)_{\mathcal{E}^2(X^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n V(x_i, x_j) W(x_i, x_j)$

