

LAB 2

WEAK FORMULATION AND FINITE ELEMENT APPROXIMATION OF ELLIPTIC PROBLEMS

EXERCISE 1

Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  be an open set having a regular enough boundary  $\partial\Omega = \Gamma_D \cup \Gamma_N$  with  $\overset{\circ}{\Gamma}_D \cap \overset{\circ}{\Gamma}_N = \emptyset$ . Let us consider the following advection-diffusion problem: find  $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that

$$\begin{cases} -\nabla \cdot (\mu \nabla u) + \mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla u = f & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = g_D & \text{on } \Gamma_D, \\ \mu \nabla u \cdot \mathbf{n} = g_N & \text{on } \Gamma_N, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where  $\mathbf{b} : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  and  $\mu : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  are two continuous functions,  $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  belongs to  $L^2(\Omega)$  and  $g_D : \Gamma_D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $g_N : \Gamma_N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  are regular enough functions. Moreover, let us suppose

$$0 < \mu_0 \leq \mu(\mathbf{x}) \leq \mu_1, \quad |\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{x})| \leq b_1, \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0, \quad \text{a.e. in } \Omega.$$

1. Write the *weak formulation* of problem (1) in the general form

$$\text{find } u \in V \quad \text{such that} \quad a(u, v) = F(v), \quad \forall v \in V. \quad (2)$$

In particular, define properly the functional space  $V$  and the forms  $a(\cdot, \cdot)$  and  $F(\cdot)$ .

2. Define *conditions* on the coefficients under which the solution of problem (2) is unique.
3. Let  $V_h$  be a suitable finite dimensional subspace of  $V$ . Write the *Galerkin formulation* of problem (2).
4. Analyse the *existence and uniqueness, stability and convergence* of the solution.
5. Let now  $V_h$ , defined at point 3, be the space of *linear finite elements*. Show that the Galerkin formulation is equivalent to the solution of the linear system  $A\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{f}$  with dimension  $n$ . Define precisely the value of  $n$  and give an explicit representation of the matrix  $A$  and the vectors  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{f}$ .