

Exercises

Exercise 1 (Bias-variance decomposition)

Prove the bias-variance decomposition: for $Q, Q_L \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{H})$, with \mathcal{H} a separable Hilbert space,

$$\mathbb{E} [\|E_M(Q_L(\vartheta)) - \mathbb{E}[Q(\vartheta)]\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2] = \|\mathbb{E}[Q_L(\vartheta) - Q(\vartheta)]\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 + \frac{1}{M} \text{Var}[Q(\vartheta)]$$

Exercise 2 (Variance reduction with the Helmholtz equation)

Consider the Helmholtz problem

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta u - \kappa^2 u &= 0, & \text{in } D &:= (-1, 1)^2, \\ u &= g, & \text{on } \partial D, \end{aligned}$$

with $g(x, y) = \sin\left(\frac{\kappa x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\kappa y}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$, for $(x, y) \in \partial D$. Consider a sequence of nested h -finite element discretizations with mesh sizes $(h_l)_{l \geq 0}$.

- (i) Assume now that $\kappa = \kappa_0(1 + \varepsilon)$, with $\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{U}([-0.25, 0.25])$. For the quantity of interest the solution u itself as a function in $H^1(D)$, which exponents α and β do you expect in the assumptions for the multilevel Monte Carlo complexity theorem?
- (ii) Test now this numerically, plotting Monte Carlo sample estimates for $\|\mathbb{E}[u_l - u]\|_{H^1(D)}$ and $\text{Var}[u_l - u_{l-1}]$ in dependence of l .

Hint: To test the bias, you can use the exact solution $u(x, y) = \sin\left(\frac{\kappa x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\kappa y}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$.