# 有限元方法 2025 秋冬作业四

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### 1. Sobolev 空间和弱导数的相关性质

(a) 取  $\phi \in C_c^{\infty}(-1,1)$ ,根据定义有

$$\int_{-1}^{1} u(x)\phi'(x)dx = \int_{-1}^{0} (1+x)\phi'(x)dx + \int_{0}^{1} (1-x)\phi'(x)dx 
= (1+x)\phi(x)\Big|_{-1}^{0} - \int_{-1}^{0} 1 \cdot \phi(x)dx + (1-x)\phi(x)\Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} (-1) \cdot \phi(x)dx 
= -\int_{-1}^{1} u'(x)\phi(x)dx$$
(1)

其中定义弱导数  $u'(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in (-1,0) \\ -1, & x \in (0,1) \end{cases}$ .

(b) 取  $\phi \in C_c^{\infty}(-1,1)$ , 根据定义有

$$\int_{-1}^{1} u''(x)\phi(x)dx = -\int_{-1}^{1} u'(x)\phi'(x)dx$$

$$= -\int_{-1}^{0} 1 \cdot \phi'(x)dx - \int_{0}^{1} (-1) \cdot \phi'(x)dx$$

$$= -\phi(x)\Big|_{-1}^{0} + \phi(x)\Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= -2\phi(0)$$
(2)

利用反证法,现在假设  $u'' \in L^1(-1,1)$ ,取  $\phi_n \in C_c^\infty(-1,1)$  满足  $\phi_n(0) = 1$ ,支集在  $[-\frac{1}{n},\frac{1}{n}]$  上,且  $|\varphi_n| \le 1$ ,则有

$$\int_{-1}^{1} u''(x)\phi_n(x)dx = -2\phi_n(0) = -2$$
(3)

另一方面,根据积分的绝对连续性,有

$$\left| \int_{-1}^{1} u''(x)\phi_{n}(x) dx \right| \leq \int_{-1}^{1} |u''(x)| |\phi_{n}(x)| dx$$

$$\leq \int_{\left[-\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right]} |u''(x)| dx \to 0$$
(4)

当  $n \to \infty$  时产生矛盾, 因此  $u'' \notin L^2(-1,1)$ 。

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#### (c) 证明下面二者定义等价:

$$\begin{cases} v(x) = v(0) + \int_{0}^{x} v'(t) dt \\ \int_{0}^{1} (v'(t))^{2} dt < \infty \\ v'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{v(x+h) - v(x)}{h} \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{1} (v(t))^{2} dt < \infty \\ \int_{0}^{1} (v'(t))^{2} dt < \infty \\ \int_{0}^{1} v'(t) \phi(t) dt = -\int_{0}^{1} v(t) \phi'(t) dt \end{cases}$$
(5)

• "⇒"

根据 Minkowski 不等式和 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式,有

$$||v(x)||_{L^{2}(0,1)} \leq ||v(x) - v(0)||_{L^{2}(0,1)} + ||v(0)||_{L^{2}(0,1)}$$

$$= \left(\int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{0}^{t} v'(s) ds\right)^{2} dt\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + |v(0)|$$

$$\leq \left(\int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{t} (v'(s))^{2} ds \cdot \int_{0}^{t} 1^{2} ds\right] dt\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + |v(0)|$$

$$\leq \left(\int_{0}^{1} C_{0}t dt\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + |v(0)|$$

$$\leq \sqrt{\frac{C_{0}}{2}} + |v(0)| < \infty$$
(6)

另一方面,经典导数 v'(x) 自然满足弱导数定义。

• "⇐"

令  $u(x) = \int_0^x v'(t) dt$ ,则  $u(x) \in AC[0,1]$  且  $u'(x) \stackrel{a.e.}{=} v'(x)$ 。令 w(x) = u(x) - v(x),计算 w(x) 的弱导数有

$$\int_{0}^{1} w(x)\phi'(x)dx = \int_{0}^{1} (u(x) - v(x))\phi'(x)dx 
= \int_{0}^{1} u(x)\phi'(x)dx - \int_{0}^{1} v(x)\phi'(x)dx 
= -\int_{0}^{1} u'(x)\phi(x)dx + \int_{0}^{1} v'(x)\phi(x)dx 
= 0$$
(7)

由于  $\phi(x)$  的任意性可得, $w'(x) \stackrel{a.e.}{=} 0$ ,即  $w(x) \stackrel{a.e.}{=} C$ 。因此有  $w(x) \in AC[0,1]$ ,故 v(x) = u(x) - w(x) 也是绝对连续函数,其经典导数几乎处处存在。

## 2. 二维区域 $\Omega$ 上的向量场

(a) • "⇒"  $\text{由 } \varepsilon(\vec{u}) = O \ \text{可得}$ 

$$\begin{cases} \partial_1 u_1 + \partial_1 u_1 = 0, \\ \partial_2 u_2 + \partial_2 u_2 = 0, \\ \partial_1 u_2 + \partial_2 u_1 = 0. \end{cases}$$
(8)

由前两个方程可得  $u_1 = f(y)$  且  $u_2 = g(x)$ ,将其代入第三个方程可得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}g(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{\mathrm{d}f(y)}{\mathrm{d}y} = 0. \tag{9}$$

根据 x 和 y 的独立性可令

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}g(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = a \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}f(y)}{\mathrm{d}y} = -a \tag{10}$$

其中 a 为常数。由此可得

$$\begin{cases} u_1(x,y) = -ay + b, \\ u_2(x,y) = ax + c, \end{cases}$$
 (11)

其中 b, c 为常数。

• "⇐"

将  $\vec{u}(x,y) = (-ay + b, ax + c)$  代入  $\varepsilon(\vec{u})_{ij}$  的定义可得

$$\begin{cases}
\varepsilon(\vec{u})_{11} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_1 u_1 + \partial_1 u_1) = 0, \\
\varepsilon(\vec{u})_{22} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_2 u_2 + \partial_2 u_2) = 0, \\
\varepsilon(\vec{u})_{12} = \varepsilon(\vec{u})_{21} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_1 u_2 + \partial_2 u_1) = \frac{1}{2}(a - a) = 0.
\end{cases}$$
(12)

由此可知  $\varepsilon(\vec{u}) = O$ .

(b) • 预紧集合定义

(E,d) 是一个 Banach 空间, $S \subset E$  被称为是一个预紧集合,如果满足对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,S 能被有限个半径 为  $\varepsilon$  的开球覆盖。

• 紧算子定义

一个算子  $T: E \to F$ ,其中 E, F 均为 Banach 空间,被称为是紧算子的,如果作用于 E 中的单位球得到的像集是预紧的。

(c) 类似讲义中 Poincaré 不等式的证明过程。假设 Korn 不等式不成立,则存在  $\{\vec{u}_n\} \subset H_0^1(\Omega)$  满足

$$\|\vec{u}_n\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \ge n\|\varepsilon(\vec{u}_n)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}.\tag{13}$$

单位化  $\vec{u}_n$ , 令  $\vec{v}_n = \frac{\vec{u}_n}{\|\vec{u}_n\|_{L^2(\Omega)}}$ , 则有

$$\|\varepsilon(\vec{v}_n)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \le \frac{1}{n} \tag{14}$$

由此可得  $\vec{v}_n$  是  $H_0^1(\Omega)$  中的有界序列,也是  $L^2(\Omega)$  中的预紧集合。因此存在子列  $\{\vec{v}_{n_k}\}$  使得

$$\|\vec{v}_{n_k} - \vec{v}\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \to 0$$
 (15)

$$\|\vec{v}_{n_k} - \vec{w}\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \to 0 \tag{16}$$

并且可知  $v\stackrel{a.e.}{=} w$ 。取  $n\to\infty$  后可以得到  $\varepsilon(\vec{v})=O$ ,由 (a) 小问可知

$$\begin{cases} v_1(x,y) = -ay + b, \\ v_2(x,y) = ax + c, \end{cases}$$

$$\tag{17}$$

由于  $\vec{v} \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ ,所以 a = b = c = 0,即  $\vec{v} = O$ 。这与  $\|\vec{v}\|_{L^2(\Omega)} = 1$  矛盾。

## 3. 三角形 T 上 Lagrange 插值的误差估计

(a) 写出基于 T 的顶点的一次 Lagrange 插值

$$I_T u = \sum_{i=1}^3 u(\boldsymbol{a_i})\phi_i \tag{18}$$

利用多点 Taylor 展开式,有

$$u(\boldsymbol{a_i}) = u(\boldsymbol{x}) + \nabla u(\boldsymbol{x}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{a_i} - \boldsymbol{x}) + \int_0^1 (\boldsymbol{a_i} - \boldsymbol{x})^T \nabla^2 u(\boldsymbol{x} + t(\boldsymbol{a_i} - \boldsymbol{x}))(\boldsymbol{a_i} - \boldsymbol{x})(1 - t) dt$$
(19)

将其代入  $I_T u$  可得

$$I_{T}u = \sum_{i=1}^{3} u(\boldsymbol{a}_{i})\phi_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{3} \left(u(\boldsymbol{x}) + \nabla u(\boldsymbol{x}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x}) + \int_{0}^{1} (\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x})^{T} \nabla^{2} u(\boldsymbol{x} + t(\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x}))(\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x})(1 - t) dt\right) \phi_{i}$$

$$= u(\boldsymbol{x}) \sum_{i=1}^{3} \phi_{i} + \nabla u(\boldsymbol{x}) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{3} (\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x})\phi_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{3} \phi_{i} \left(\int_{0}^{1} (\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x})^{T} \nabla^{2} u(\boldsymbol{x} + t(\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x}))(\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x})(1 - t) dt\right)$$

$$= u(\boldsymbol{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^{3} \phi_{i} \left(\int_{0}^{1} (\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x})^{T} \nabla^{2} u(\boldsymbol{x} + t(\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x}))(\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x})(1 - t) dt\right)$$

$$(20)$$

• 证明  $||u - I_T u||_{L^p(T)} \le C_1 h_T^2 |u|_{W^{2,p}(T)}$ 

$$\|u - I_T u\|_{L^p(T)} = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^3 \phi_i \left( \int_0^1 (\boldsymbol{a_i} - \boldsymbol{x})^T \nabla^2 u(\boldsymbol{x} + t(\boldsymbol{a_i} - \boldsymbol{x}))(\boldsymbol{a_i} - \boldsymbol{x})(1 - t) dt \right) \right\|_{L^p(T)}$$

$$\leq \left\| \sum_{i=1}^3 \left( \int_0^1 (\boldsymbol{a_i} - \boldsymbol{x})^T \nabla^2 u(\boldsymbol{x} + t(\boldsymbol{a_i} - \boldsymbol{x}))(\boldsymbol{a_i} - \boldsymbol{x})(1 - t) dt \right) \right\|_{L^p(T)}$$

$$\leq h_T^2 \sum_{i=1}^3 \left( \int_0^1 \left\| \nabla^2 u(\boldsymbol{x} + t(\boldsymbol{a_i} - \boldsymbol{x})) \right\|_{L^p(T)} (1 - t) dt \right)$$

$$(21)$$

对  $L^p(T)$  进行估计

$$\|\nabla^{2}u(\boldsymbol{x}+t(\boldsymbol{a_{i}}-\boldsymbol{x}))\|_{L^{p}(T)} = \left(\int_{T} \left(\nabla^{2}u(\boldsymbol{x}+t(\boldsymbol{a_{i}}-\boldsymbol{x}))\right)^{p} d\boldsymbol{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$= \left(\int_{T} \left(\nabla^{2}u(\boldsymbol{z})\right)^{p} (1-t)^{-2} d\boldsymbol{z}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$= (1-t)^{-\frac{2}{p}} \left(\int_{T} \left(\nabla^{2}u(\boldsymbol{z})\right)^{p} d\boldsymbol{z}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$
(22)

将式 (??) 代入式 (??) 可得

$$||u - I_T u||_{L^p(T)} \le 3h_T^2 \left( \int_0^1 (1 - t)^{1 - \frac{2}{p}} dt \right) |u|_{W^{2,p}(T)}$$

$$= C_1 h_T^2 |u|_{W^{2,p}(T)}$$
(23)

• 证明  $|u - I_T u|_{W^{1,p}(T)} \le C_2 h_T |u|_{W^{2,p}(T)}$ 

$$\nabla I_{T}u - \nabla u = \nabla \left( \sum_{i=1}^{3} \phi_{i} \left( \int_{0}^{1} (\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x})^{T} \nabla^{2} u(\boldsymbol{x} + t(\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x}))(\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x})(1 - t) dt \right) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{3} \nabla \phi_{i} \left( \int_{0}^{1} (\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x})^{T} \nabla^{2} u(\boldsymbol{x} + t(\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x}))(\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x})(1 - t) dt \right)$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{3} \phi_{i} \nabla \left( \int_{0}^{1} (\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x})^{T} \nabla^{2} u(\boldsymbol{x} + t(\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x}))(\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x})(1 - t) dt \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{3} \nabla \phi_{i} \left( \int_{0}^{1} (\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x})^{T} \nabla^{2} u(\boldsymbol{x} + t(\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x}))(\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x})(1 - t) dt \right)$$

$$(24)$$

$$|u - I_{T}u|_{W^{1,p}(T)} = \left\| \left( \sum_{i=1}^{3} \nabla \phi_{i} \left( \int_{0}^{1} (\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x})^{T} \nabla^{2} u(\boldsymbol{x} + t(\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x}))(\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x})(1 - t) dt \right) \right) \right\|_{L^{p}(T)}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{1}{d_{i}} \left( \int_{0}^{1} \|\nabla^{2} u(\boldsymbol{x} + t(\boldsymbol{a}_{i} - \boldsymbol{x}))\|_{L^{p}(T)}(1 - t) dt \right)$$

$$\leq \frac{3h_{T}}{\min\{d_{1}, d_{2}, d_{3}\}} h_{T} \left( \int_{0}^{1} (1 - t)^{1 - \frac{2}{p}} dt \right) |u|_{W^{2,p}(T)}$$

$$= C_{2} h_{T} |u|_{W^{2,p}(T)}$$
(25)

(b)  $C_1$  的一个明确上界为

$$C_1 = 3 \int_0^1 (1-t)^{1-\frac{2}{p}} dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{2-\frac{2}{p}}$$
(26)

当  $\frac{h_T}{\min\{d_1,d_2,d_3\}}$  较大时,也就是三角形 T 较为扁平时, $C_2$  较大;反之当  $\frac{h_T}{\min\{d_1,d_2,d_3\}}$  较小时,也就是三角形 T 较为匀称,即接近等边三角形时, $C_2$  较小。

(c) ・ 证明  $\|u - I_T u\|_{L^2(T)} \le C_3 h_T^3 |u|_{H^3(T)}$ 根据 Bramble-Hilbert 定理有

$$\|\hat{u} - \hat{I}_T \hat{u}\|_{L^2(\hat{T})} \le \tilde{C}_1 |\hat{u}|_{H^3(\hat{T})} \tag{27}$$

其中 $\hat{T}$ 代表仿射变换后的参考三角形。根据仿射变换的性质,有

$$||u - I_{T}u||_{L^{2}(T)} = |\det(B)|^{\frac{1}{2}} ||\hat{u} - \hat{I}\hat{u}||_{L^{2}(\hat{T})}$$

$$\leq \tilde{C}_{1} |\det(B)|^{\frac{1}{2}} |\hat{u}|_{H^{3}(\hat{T})}$$

$$\leq \tilde{C}_{1} |\det(B)|^{\frac{1}{2}} \tilde{C}_{2} ||B||^{3} |\det(B)|^{-\frac{1}{2}} |u|_{H^{3}(T)}$$

$$\leq \tilde{C}_{1} \tilde{C}_{2} \tilde{C}_{3}^{3} h_{T}^{3} |u|_{H^{3}(T)}$$
(28)

最后一个不等式是因为三角形 T 是形状规则的,故存在常数  $\tilde{C}_3$  使得  $\|B\| \leq \tilde{C}_3 h_T$ 。令  $C_3 = \tilde{C}_1 \tilde{C}_2 \tilde{C}_3^3$  即证毕。

• 证明  $|u - I_T u|_{H^1(T)} \le C_4 h_T^2 |u|_{H^3(T)}$ 根据讲义中的 Lemma 1.2 和 Lemma 1.3 有

$$|v - I_{T}v|_{H^{1}(T)} \leq |\det(B)|^{\frac{1}{2}} ||B^{-1}|| ||\widehat{v} - I_{T}v|_{H^{1}(\widehat{T})}$$

$$= |\det(B)|^{\frac{1}{2}} ||B^{-1}|| ||\widehat{v} - I_{\widehat{T}}\widehat{v}|_{H^{1}(\widehat{T})}$$

$$= |\det(B)|^{\frac{1}{2}} ||B^{-1}|| ||\widehat{v} - p - I_{\widehat{T}}(\widehat{v} - p)|_{H^{1}(\widehat{T})}$$

$$\leq \tilde{C}_{4} |\det(B)|^{\frac{1}{2}} ||B^{-1}|| ||\widehat{v} - p||_{H^{3}(\widehat{T})}$$
(29)

根据  $p \in \mathcal{P}_m$  的任意性,有

$$|v - I_{T}v|_{H^{1}(T)} \leq \tilde{C}_{4} |\det(B)|^{\frac{1}{2}} ||B^{-1}|| |\hat{v}|_{H^{3}(\widehat{T})}$$

$$\leq \tilde{C}_{4} ||B^{-1}|| ||B||^{3} |v|_{H^{3}(T)}$$

$$\leq \tilde{C}_{4} \left(\frac{h_{\widehat{T}}}{\rho_{T}}\right) h_{T}^{2} |v|_{H^{3}(T)}.$$
(30)

# 4. $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上的空间 $H^k(\mathbb{R}^2)$ 的相关不等式

(a) 根据讲义的定义有  $\hat{u}(\omega)=(\mathscr{F}u(\omega))=\int_{\mathbb{R}^n}u(x)e^{-2\pi i\omega\cdot x}\mathrm{d}x$  由此可得

$$\begin{cases} |u(x)|_{H^{1}(\mathbb{R}^{2})} = \|\nabla u(x)\|_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})} = 2\pi \|\omega \hat{u}(\omega)\|_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})} \\ |u(x)|_{H^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})} = \|\nabla^{2} u(x)\|_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})} = 4\pi^{2} \|\omega^{2} \hat{u}(\omega)\|_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})} \end{cases}$$
(31)

$$\begin{cases}
\|u(x)\|_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})} = \|\hat{u}(\omega)\|_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})} \\
\|u(x)\|_{H^{1}(\mathbb{R}^{2})} = (\|\hat{u}(\omega)\|_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})}^{2} + \|2\pi\omega\hat{u}(\omega)\|_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})}^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
\|u(x)\|_{H^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})} = (\|\hat{u}(\omega)\|_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})}^{2} + 2\|2\pi\omega\hat{u}(\omega)\|_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})}^{2} + \|4\pi^{2}\omega^{2}\hat{u}(\omega)\|_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})}^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}
\end{cases}$$
(32)

(b) 根据  $||u||_{H^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}$  的定义

$$||u(x)||_{H^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})} = (||\hat{u}(\omega)||_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})}^{2} + 2||2\pi\omega\hat{u}(\omega)||_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})}^{2} + ||4\pi^{2}\omega^{2}\hat{u}(\omega)||_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})}^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} (1 + 4\pi^{2}\omega^{2})^{2}\hat{u}^{2}(\omega)d\omega\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= ||(1 + 4\pi^{2}\omega^{2})\hat{u}(\omega)||_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})}$$

$$\leq ||\hat{u}(\omega)||_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})} + ||4\pi^{2}\omega^{2}\hat{u}(\omega)||_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})}$$

$$= ||u(x)||_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})} + |u(x)|_{H^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})}$$
(33)

(c) 根据 Fourier 逆变换有

$$|u(x)| = \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \hat{u}(\omega) e^{2\pi i \omega \cdot x} d\omega \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\hat{u}(\omega)| d\omega$$

$$\leq \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (1 + 4\pi^2 \omega^2)^{-2} d\omega \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (1 + 4\pi^2 \omega^2)^2 \hat{u}^2(\omega) d\omega \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= C||u(x)||_{H^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}$$
(34)

两边取最大值可得

$$||u(x)||_{L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^2)} \le C||u(x)||_{H^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} \tag{35}$$