# 有限元方法 2025 秋冬作业三

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### 1. 二阶 Sobolev 空间 $H^2(0,1)$

- (a) 依次验证内积的三条准则:
  - $(u+w,v)_{H^2} = (u,v)_{H^2} + (w,v)_{H^2} \perp (\lambda u,v)_{H^2} = \lambda(u,v)_{H^2}$
  - $(u,v)_{H^2} = \int_0^1 (uv + u'v' + u''v'') dx = (v,u)_{H^2}$
  - $(u,u)_{H^2} = \int_0^1 (u^2 + (u')^2 + (u'')^2) dx \ge 0$ , 当且仅当 u = 0 时等号成立

因此  $(\bullet, \bullet)_{H^2}$  是一个内积。

(b) 由内积  $(\bullet, \bullet)_{H^2}$  诱导的范数为

$$||u||_{H^2} = \sqrt{(u,u)_{H^2}} = \sqrt{\int_0^1 (u^2 + (u')^2 + (u'')^2) \, \mathrm{d}x} = \sqrt{||u||_{L^2}^2 + ||u'||_{L^2}^2 + ||u''||_{L^2}^2}$$
(1)

对于  $H^2(0,1)$  中的任意 Cauchy 列  $\{u_n\}$  有,对  $\forall \varepsilon>0$ ,  $\exists N_0\in\mathbb{N}$ ,当  $m,n>N_0$  时有

$$||u_n - u_m||_{H^2} < \varepsilon \tag{2}$$

也就是

$$||u_n - u_m||_{L^2}^2 + ||u_n' - u_m'||_{L^2}^2 + ||u_n'' - u_m''||_{L^2}^2 < \varepsilon^2$$
(3)

由  $L^2(0,1)$  的完备性可知  $\{u_n\}$ 、 $\{u_n'\}$  和  $\{u_n''\}$  在  $L^2$  范数意义下分别收敛于 u、v 和 w。我们接下来需要证明  $u'\stackrel{a.e.}{=} v$  以及  $v'\stackrel{a.e.}{=} w$ 。

$$\int_{0}^{1} |u'_{n} - v| dx \le \sqrt{\int_{0}^{1} (u'_{n} - v)^{2} dx} \sqrt{\int_{0}^{1} 1^{2} dx}$$

$$= ||u'_{n} - v||_{L^{2}} \to 0$$
(4)

由 Fatou 引理可知

$$\int_0^1 |u' - v| dx = \int_0^1 \lim_{n \to \infty} |u'_n - v| dx$$

$$\leq \liminf_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 |u'_n - v| dx = 0$$
(5)

由此可得  $u' \stackrel{a.e.}{=} v$ ,同理可得  $v' \stackrel{a.e.}{=} w$ ,因此  $u \in H^2(0,1)$ 。最后易证  $||u_n - u||_{H^2} \to 0$ ,综上我们证明了  $H^2(0,1)$  是一个 Hilbert 空间。

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(c) 由于  $v' \in AC[0,1]$ , 我们有

$$u'(x) = u'(a) + \int_{a}^{x} u''(t)dt$$
 (6)

令  $F(s) = \int_a^s u''(t) dt$ ,等式两边积分可得

$$\int_{a}^{x} u'(s) ds = \int_{a}^{x} u'(a) ds + \int_{a}^{x} F(s) ds$$

$$\tag{7}$$

$$u(x) - u(a) = u'(a)(x - a) + \int_{a}^{x} F(s)ds$$
 (8)

$$u(x) - u(a) = u'(a)(x - a) + sF(s)\Big|_{s=a}^{s=x} - \int_{a}^{x} sF'(s)ds$$
 (9)

$$u(x) - u(a) = u'(a)(x - a) + x \int_{a}^{x} u''(s) ds - \int_{a}^{x} s u''(s) ds$$
 (10)

整理后可得结论。

#### 2. 区间 [0,1] 上的分段 Lagrange 插值

(a) 由第 1 题的 (c) 小问可知

$$u(x) = u(x_i) + u'(x_i)(x - x_i) + r(x) \qquad x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$$
(11)

其中  $r(x) = \int_{x_i}^x u''(t)(x-t) dt$ 。

$$(I_h u)(x) = u(x_i) + u'(x_i)(x - x_i) + (I_h r)(x)$$

$$= u(x_i) + u'(x_i)(x - x_i) + r(x_{i+1}) \frac{x - x_i}{h_i} \qquad x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$$
(12)

其中  $h_i = x_{i+1} - x_i$ ,然后可以进行误差估计

$$||u - I_{h}u||_{L^{\infty}(x_{i},x_{i+1})} = \max_{x \in [x_{i},x_{i+1}]} |r(x) - (I_{h}r)(x)|$$

$$= \max_{x \in [x_{i},x_{i+1}]} \left| \int_{x_{i}}^{x} u''(t)(x-t) dt - \frac{x-x_{i}}{h_{i}} \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} u''(t)(x_{i+1}-t) dt \right|$$

$$\leq \max_{x \in [x_{i},x_{i+1}]} \left\{ \left| \int_{x_{i}}^{x} u''(t)(x-t) dt \right| + \left| \frac{x-x_{i}}{h_{i}} \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} u''(t)(x_{i+1}-t) dt \right| \right\}$$

$$\leq ||u''||_{L^{\infty}(x_{i},x_{i+1})} \max_{x \in [x_{i},x_{i+1}]} \left\{ \left| \int_{x_{i}}^{x} (x-t) dt \right| + \left| \frac{x-x_{i}}{h_{i}} \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} (x_{i+1}-t) dt \right| \right\}$$

$$= ||u''||_{L^{\infty}(x_{i},x_{i+1})} \max_{x \in [x_{i},x_{i+1}]} \left\{ \left| \frac{(x-x_{i})^{2}}{2} \right| + \left| \frac{x-x_{i}}{h_{i}} \frac{h_{i}^{2}}{2} \right| \right\}$$

$$\leq h_{i}^{2} ||u''||_{L^{\infty}(x_{i},x_{i+1})}$$

$$\|u' - (I_{h}u)'\|_{L^{\infty}(x_{i},x_{i+1})} = \max_{x \in [x_{i},x_{i+1}]} |r'(x) - (I_{h}r)'(x)|$$

$$= \max_{x \in [x_{i},x_{i+1}]} \left| \int_{x_{i}}^{x} u''(t) dt - \frac{r(x_{i+1})}{h_{i}} \right|$$

$$\leq \max_{x \in [x_{i},x_{i+1}]} \left\{ \left| \int_{x_{i}}^{x} u''(t) dt \right| + \left| \frac{1}{h_{i}} \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} u''(t)(x_{i+1} - t) dt \right| \right\}$$

$$\leq \|u''\|_{L^{\infty}(x_{i},x_{i+1})} \max_{x \in [x_{i},x_{i+1}]} \left\{ \left| \int_{x_{i}}^{x} 1 dt \right| + \left| \frac{1}{h_{i}} \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} (x_{i+1} - t) dt \right| \right\}$$

$$= \frac{3h_{i}}{2} \|u''\|_{L^{\infty}(x_{i},x_{i+1})}$$

$$= \frac{3h_{i}}{2} \|u''\|_{L^{\infty}(x_{i},x_{i+1})}$$
(14)

上述两式控制了区间  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$  上的误差,取各子区间最大值即得整体误差估计。

(b) 将每个子区间  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$  划分成两个等长的子区间,令其中点为

$$m_i = \frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2}$$
  $i = 0, 1, \dots, N$  (15)

在每组相邻节点  $\{x_i, m_i, x_{i+1}\}$  上构造二次插值多项式

$$(I_h f)(x) = f(x_i) L_{i,0}(x) + f(m_i) L_{i,1}(x) + f(x_{i+1}) L_{i,2}(x) \qquad x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$$
(16)

其中

$$L_{i,0}(x) = \frac{(x - m_i)(x - x_{i+1})}{(x_i - m_i)(x_i - x_{i+1})}$$
(17)

$$L_{i,1}(x) = \frac{(x - x_i)(x - x_{i+1})}{(m_i - x_i)(m_i - x_{i+1})}$$
(18)

$$L_{i,2}(x) = \frac{(x - x_i)(x - m_i)}{(x_{i+1} - x_i)(x_{i+1} - m_i)}$$
(19)

(c) 类似 (a) 小问, 作 u(x) 的泰勒展开

$$u(x) = u(x_i) + u'(x_i)(x - x_i) + \frac{u''(x_i)}{2}(x - x_i)^2 + r(x) \qquad x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$$
(20)

其中  $r(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{x_i}^x u'''(t)(x-t)^2 dt$ 。

$$(I_{h}u)(x) = u(x_{i}) + u'(x_{i})(x - x_{i}) + \frac{u''(x_{i})}{2}(x - x_{i})^{2} + (I_{h}r)(x)$$

$$= u(x_{i}) + u'(x_{i})(x - x_{i}) + \frac{u''(x_{i})}{2}(x - x_{i})^{2} \qquad x \in [x_{i}, x_{i+1}]$$

$$+ r(m_{i}) \frac{(x - x_{i})(x - x_{i+1})}{(m_{i} - x_{i})(m_{i} - x_{i+1})} + r(x_{i+1}) \frac{(x - x_{i})(x - m_{i})}{(x_{i+1} - x_{i})(x_{i+1} - m_{i})}$$

$$(21)$$

然后可以进行误差估计

$$|r(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{x_{i}}^{x} |u'''(t)| (x-t)^{2} dt$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\int_{x_{i}}^{x}} |u'''(t)|^{2} dt \int_{x_{i}}^{x} (x-t)^{4} dt$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} ||u'''||_{L^{2}(x_{i},x_{i+1})} \sqrt{\int_{x_{i}}^{x}} (x-t)^{4} dt$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}} h_{i}^{\frac{5}{2}} ||u'''||_{L^{2}(x_{i},x_{i+1})}$$
(22)

$$||u - I_{h}u||_{L^{2}(x_{i}, x_{i+1})} = \sqrt{\int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} |r(x) - (I_{h}r)(x)|^{2} dx}$$

$$\leq \sqrt{\int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} (|r(x)| + |r(m_{i})L_{i,1}(x)| + |r(x_{i+1})L_{i,2}(x)|)^{2} dx}$$

$$\leq ||u'''||_{L^{2}(x_{i}, x_{i+1})} \sqrt{\int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} \frac{1}{20} h_{i}^{5} (1 + |L_{i,1}(x)| + |L_{i,2}(x)|)^{2} dx}$$

$$\leq C_{1} h_{i}^{3} ||u'''||_{L^{2}(x_{i}, x_{i+1})}$$

$$(23)$$

$$|r'(x)| \leq \int_{x_{i}}^{x} |u'''(t)| |(x-t)| dt$$

$$\leq \sqrt{\int_{x_{i}}^{x}} |u'''(t)|^{2} dt \int_{x_{i}}^{x} (x-t)^{2} dt$$

$$\leq ||u'''||_{L^{2}(x_{i},x_{i+1})} \sqrt{\int_{x_{i}}^{x}} (x-t)^{2} dt$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} h_{i}^{\frac{3}{2}} ||u'''||_{L^{2}(x_{i},x_{i+1})}$$

$$||u' - (I_{h}u)'||_{L^{2}(x_{i},x_{i+1})} = \sqrt{\int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} |r'(x) - (I_{h}r)'(x)|^{2} dx}$$

$$\leq \sqrt{\int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} (|r'(x)| + |r(m_{i})L'_{i,1}(x)| + |r(x_{i+1})L'_{i,2}(x)|)^{2} dx}$$

$$\leq ||u'''||_{L^{2}(x_{i},x_{i+1})} \sqrt{\int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} \frac{1}{12} h_{i}^{3} (1 + |L'_{i,1}(x)| + |L'_{i,2}(x)|)^{2} dx}$$

$$\leq C_{2} h_{i}^{2} ||u'''||_{L^{2}(x_{i},x_{i+1})}$$

$$(24)$$

类似的、取各子区间最大值即得整体误差估计。

#### 3. 区间 [0,1] 上两点边值问题的有限元方法

(a) 范数  $\| \bullet \|_{H^1(0,1)}$ ,  $\| \bullet \|_{H^2(0,1)}$  和半范数  $| \bullet |_{H^2(0,1)}$ ,  $| \bullet |_{H^3(0,1)}$  的定义如下

$$||u||_{H^{1}(0,1)} = \left(\sum_{|\alpha| \le 1} ||\partial^{\alpha} u||_{L^{2}(0,1)}^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{||u||_{L^{2}(0,1)}^{2} + ||u'||_{L^{2}(0,1)}^{2}}$$
(26)

$$||u||_{H^{2}(0,1)} = \left(\sum_{|\alpha| \le 2} ||\partial^{\alpha} u||_{L^{2}(0,1)}^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{||u||_{L^{2}(0,1)}^{2} + ||u'||_{L^{2}(0,1)}^{2} + ||u''||_{L^{2}(0,1)}^{2}}$$
(27)

$$|u|_{H^{2}(0,1)} = \left(\sum_{|\alpha|=2} \|\partial^{\alpha} u\|_{L^{2}(0,1)}^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \|u''\|_{L^{2}(0,1)}$$
(28)

$$|u|_{H^{3}(0,1)} = \left(\sum_{|\alpha|=3} \|\partial^{\alpha} u\|_{L^{2}(0,1)}^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \|u'''\|_{L^{2}(0,1)}$$
(29)

(b) 该问题的有限元方法可以由以下推导得到

$$-\int_{0}^{1} (au')'v dx + 2 \int_{0}^{1} uv dx = \int_{0}^{1} fv dx$$

$$-au'v\Big|_{0}^{1} + \int_{0}^{1} au'v' dx + 2 \int_{0}^{1} uv dx = \int_{0}^{1} fv dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} au'v' dx + 2 \int_{0}^{1} uv dx = \int_{0}^{1} fv dx$$
(30)

取  $v_h \in V_h$ , 分段一次有限元空间定义如下

$$V_h = \left\{ v_h \in C[0, 1] : v_h|_{[x_i, x_{i+1}]} \in P_1(x_i, x_{i+1}), v_h(0) = 0 \right\}$$

$$= span\{\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_N\}$$
(31)

其中  $\phi_i$  是节点  $x_i$  处的分段一次基函数:

$$\phi_{i}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x - x_{i-1}}{x_{i} - x_{i-1}} & x \in [x_{i-1}, x_{i}] \\ \frac{x_{i+1} - x}{x_{i+1} - x_{i}} & x \in [x_{i}, x_{i+1}] \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$
(32)

误差估计由第 2 题的 (a) 小问易得

$$||u - u_h||_{L^2(0,1)} \le C_1 h^2 ||u''||_{L^2(0,1)} = C_1 h^2 |u|_{H^2(0,1)}$$
(33)

$$||u - u_h||_{H^1(0,1)} = ||u' - u_h'||_{L^2(0,1)}^2 \le C_2 h ||u''||_{L^2(0,1)} = C_2 h |u|_{H^2(0,1)}$$
(34)

(c) 该问题的有限元方法由 (b) 小问已经得到, 其分段二次有限元空间定义如下

$$V_h = \left\{ v_h \in C[0,1] : v_h|_{[x_i, x_{i+1}]} \in P_2(x_i, x_{i+1}), v_h(0) = 0 \right\}$$
  
=  $span\{\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_{2N+1}\}$  (35)

其中  $\phi_i$  是节点  $x_i$  和中点  $m_i$  处的分段二次基函数:

$$\phi_{2i}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x - x_{i-1})(x - m_{i-1})}{(x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - m_{i-1})} & x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \\ \frac{(x - x_{i+1})(x - m_i)}{(x_i - x_{i+1})(x_i - m_i)} & x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}] \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$0 \quad \text{else}$$

$$(36)$$

$$\phi_{2i+1}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x-x_i)(x-x_{i+1})}{(m_i-x_i)(m_i-x_{i+1})} & x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}] \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$
  $i = 0, 1, \dots, N$  (37)

其中  $m_i = \frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2}$ 。误差估计由第 2 题的 (c) 小问易得

$$||u - u_h||_{L^2(0,1)} \le C_1 h^3 ||u'''||_{L^2(0,1)} = C_1 h^3 |u|_{H^3(0,1)}$$
(38)

$$||u - u_h||_{H^1(0,1)} = ||u' - u_h'||_{L^2(0,1)}^2 \le C_2 h^2 ||u'''||_{L^2(0,1)} = C_2 h^2 |u|_{H^3(0,1)}$$
(39)

#### 4. 区间 [0,1] 上两点边值问题的数值方法

(a) 记  $h = \frac{1}{N+1}$ ,该问题的分段一次有限元方法为

$$\int_0^1 u_h' v_h' dx = \int_0^1 f v_h dx \qquad \forall v_h \in H_0^1(0, 1)$$
(40)

设  $u_h = \sum_{i=1}^N u_i \phi_i$ ,其中  $\phi_i$  是节点  $x_i$  处的分段一次基函数

$$\phi_i(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x - x_{i-1}}{h} & x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \\ \frac{x_{i+1} - x}{h} & x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}] \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$
(41)

将其代入式 (40) 计算可得有限元矩阵  $A_{\text{FEM}} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ 

$$A_{\text{FEM}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{h} & -\frac{1}{h} & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0\\ -\frac{1}{h} & \frac{2}{h} & -\frac{1}{h} & \cdots & \cdots & 0\\ 0 & -\frac{1}{h} & \frac{2}{h} & \ddots & \cdots & 0\\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots\\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & -\frac{1}{h} & \frac{2}{h} & -\frac{1}{h}\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -\frac{1}{h} & \frac{2}{h} \end{pmatrix}$$
(42)

该问题的有限差分方法为

$$-\frac{u_{i+1} - 2u_i + u_{i-1}}{h^2} = f(x_i) \qquad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$
(43)

计算可得有限差分矩阵  $A_{\text{FDM}} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ 

$$A_{\text{FDM}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{h^2} & -\frac{1}{h^2} & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0\\ -\frac{1}{h^2} & \frac{2}{h^2} & -\frac{1}{h^2} & \cdots & \cdots & 0\\ 0 & -\frac{1}{h^2} & \frac{2}{h^2} & \ddots & \cdots & 0\\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots\\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & -\frac{1}{h^2} & \frac{2}{h^2} & -\frac{1}{h^2}\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -\frac{1}{h^2} & \frac{2}{h^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(44)$$

可以发现这两个仅仅差一个常数倍。

(b) 设  $u_h = \sum_{i=1}^{2N+1} u_i \phi_i$ , 其中  $\phi_i$  是节点  $x_i$  和中点  $m_i$  处的分段二次基函数:

$$\phi_{2i}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2(x - x_{i-1})(x - m_{i-1})}{h^2} & x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \\ \frac{2(x - x_{i+1})(x - m_i)}{h^2} & x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}] \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$0 \quad \text{else}$$
(45)

$$\phi_{2i+1}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4(x-x_i)(x-x_{i+1})}{h^2} & x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}] \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$
  $i = 0, 1, \dots, N$  (46)

将其代入式 (40) 计算可得有限元矩阵  $A_{\text{FEM}} \in \mathbb{R}^{(2N+1)\times(2N+1)}$ 

$$A_{\text{FEM}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{16}{3h} & \frac{8}{3h} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ \frac{8}{3h} & \frac{14}{3h} & \frac{8}{3h} & \frac{1}{3h} & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{8}{3h} & \frac{16}{3h} & \frac{8}{3h} & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3h} & \frac{8}{3h} & \frac{14}{3h} & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \frac{8}{3h} & \frac{14}{3h} & \frac{8}{3h} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{8}{3h} & \frac{16}{3h} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(47)$$

在分段二次有限元问题中,我们添加中点加细了网格。在高阶有限差分中,或许可以利用中点构造具有更 高收敛阶的差分格式,来拟合二阶导数。

# 5. 格林函数 $G(\bullet, y) \in H_0^1(0, 1)$

(a) 将  $\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x,y)$  代入方程可得

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 - y, & x < y \\ -y, & x > y \end{cases} \tag{48}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} v'(x) \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x, y) dx = \int_{0}^{y} v'(x) \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x, y) dx + \int_{y}^{1} v'(x) \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x, y) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{y} v'(x) (1 - y) dx + \int_{y}^{1} v'(x) (-y) dx$$

$$= (v(y) - v(0)) (1 - y) + (v(1) - v(y)) (-y)$$

$$= v(y)$$

$$(49)$$

G(x,y) 是该问题的解。

(b) 交换 x 和 y 可得

$$G(y,x) = \begin{cases} (1-x)y, & y < x \\ x(1-y), & y > x \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} (1-y)x, & x < y \\ y(1-x), & x > y \end{cases} = G(x,y)$$
(50)

要证明该函数是 -u''=f 的格林函数,即证明  $-\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2}(x,y)=\delta(x-y)$ 。

$$\left\{ \int_{0}^{1} -\frac{\partial^{2} G}{\partial x^{2}}(x,y) dx = -\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x,y) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} = (-y) - (1-y) = 1 \right. \tag{51}$$

(c) 通过分部积分可证明结论

$$\int_{0}^{1} G(x,y)f(y)dy = -\int_{0}^{1} G(x,y)u''(y)dy$$

$$= -G(x,y)u'(y)\Big|_{y=0}^{y=1} + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\partial G}{\partial y}(x,y)u'(y)dy$$

$$= -G(x,1)u'(1) + G(x,0)u'(0) + u(x)$$

$$= u(x)$$
(52)

倒数第二个等号成立由 (a) 结论可得;最后一个等号成立是由于 G(x,1) = G(x,0) = 0。

### 6. 分片一次的有限元方法编程

- (a) 取 h = 0.25, 其网格剖分图像如图 1 所示
- (b) 当 h = 0.25 和 h = 0.125 时,  $u_h$  的图像分别如图 2 和图 3 所示
- (c) 误差随网格尺寸变化的曲线如图 4 和图 5 所示

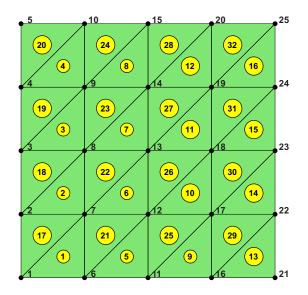


图 1: h = 0.25 网格剖分图像

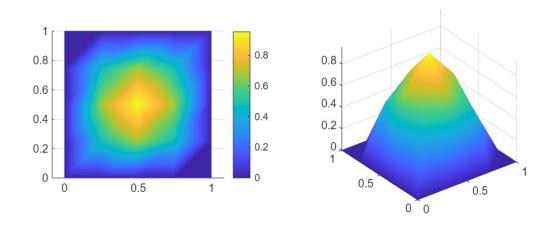


图 2: h = 0.25 时  $u_h$  的图像

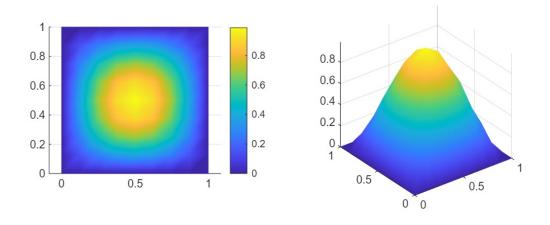


图 3: h = 0.125 时  $u_h$  的图像

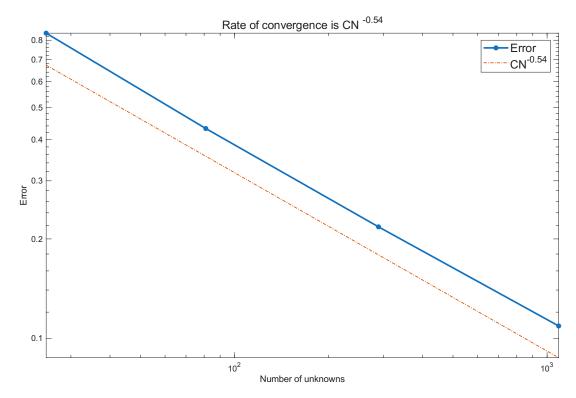


图 4: H<sup>1</sup> 范数下的误差

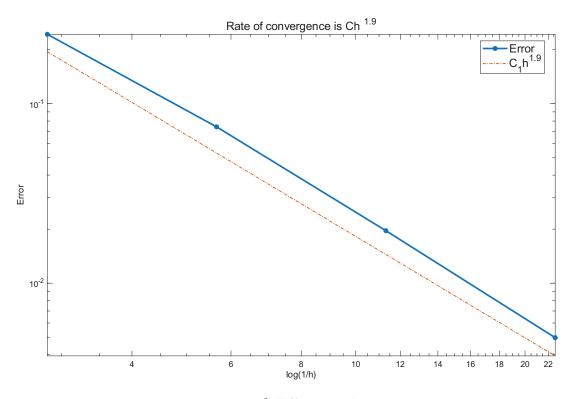


图 5: L2 范数下的误差