

Module 3: Discrete Kinematics and Consistency

Validating G3: The Discrete Spline Energy and Convergence

G3S — Module Contract Fulfillment (V.tex Compliant)

October 13, 2025

1 Input Node: The Discrete Energy Functional

The minimized continuum action $\mathcal{A}[\mathbf{U}]$ is the smooth limit of a discrete action $\mathcal{A}_h[\mathbf{U}_h]$ [cite: 1362].

Definition 1 (Discrete Curvature Action \mathcal{A}_h). *Let \mathbf{U}_h be the vector of admissible history values on a uniform grid with spacing h . The discrete energy functional (informational bending energy) is the Riemannian sum approximation of $\mathcal{A}[\mathbf{U}]$ [cite: 1363, 1364]:*

$$\mathcal{A}_h[\mathbf{U}_h] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{\Delta_h^{(2)} \mathbf{U}_i}{h^2} \right)^2 h.$$

Here, $\Delta_h^{(2)} \mathbf{U}_i = \mathbf{U}_{i+1} - 2\mathbf{U}_i + \mathbf{U}_{i-1}$ is the centered second-order finite difference operator[cite: 1365].

Definition 2 (Discrete Spline Space \mathcal{S}_h). *The finite-dimensional space \mathcal{S}_h is the space of unique piecewise cubic polynomials \mathbf{U}_h that interpolate the*

fixed event nodes and maintain $C^2(\Omega)$ smoothness across knots, minimizing $\mathcal{A}[\mathbf{U}]$ [cite: 1366, 1367, 1368].

2 Theorem: The Kinematic Closure Chain (G3.Chain)

The stationary point of the discrete action, $\delta\mathcal{A}_h[\mathbf{U}_h] = 0$, satisfies the discrete Euler-Lagrange equation $\Delta_h^{(4)}\mathbf{U}_h = 0$ [cite: 1370].

Theorem 1 (Discrete Kinematic Closure and Convergence). *The discrete Euler-Lagrange operator converges to the continuous solution:*

$$\Delta_h^{(4)}\mathbf{U}_h = 0 \implies \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_h^{(4)}\mathbf{U}_h}{h^2} = \mathbf{U}^{(4)}.$$

This convergence formally links the discrete Event Selection to the continuum minimal curvature[cite: 1371, 1372].

G3 Proof Obligation Fulfillment (Convergence Chain). **G3 Proof Obligation.** (*Provide discrete stability and convergence.*)

[leftmargin=2.2em,label=.] **Discrete Weak Form B_h :** Stationarity $\delta\mathcal{A}_h[\mathbf{U}_h] = 0$ is equivalent to finding $\mathbf{U}_h^* \in \mathcal{S}_h$ such that $B_h(\mathbf{U}_h^*, \mathbf{V}_h) = 0$ for all admissible variations $\mathbf{V}_h \in \mathcal{S}_h$ [cite: 1375]. **Consistency (Truncation Error):** The truncation error $T_h(\mathbf{U}^*) = \mathcal{O}(h^2)$, ensuring the discrete problem accurately reflects the continuum limit[cite: 1377, 1378]. **Stability (Discrete Coercivity):** The discrete bilinear form B_h is coercive, satisfying the discrete Poincaré inequality: $B_h(\mathbf{U}_h, \mathbf{U}_h) \geq C_h \|\mathbf{U}_h\|_{l^2}^2$ [cite: 1379, 1380]. **Convergence (G3.Chain Closure):** Consistency and stability imply that the discrete solution converges to the continuous one in the energy norm: $\|\mathbf{U}_h^* - \mathbf{U}^*\|_{H^2} \rightarrow 0$ as $h \rightarrow 0$, fulfilling the G3.Chain contract[cite: 1381, 1382].

