

## Optimal stencils in Sobolev spaces

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This paper proves that the approximation of pointwise derivatives of order  $s$  of functions in Sobolev space  $W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)$  by linear combinations of function values cannot have a convergence rate better than  $m - s - d/2$ , no matter how many nodes are used for approximation and where they are placed. These convergence rates are attained by *scalable* approximations that are exact on polynomials of order at least  $\lfloor m - d/2 \rfloor + 1$ , proving that the rates are optimal for given  $m$ ,  $s$  and  $d$ . And, for a fixed node set  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ , the convergence rate in any Sobolev space  $W_2^m(\Omega)$  cannot be better than  $q - s$  where  $q$  is the maximal possible order of polynomial exactness of approximations based on  $X$ , no matter how large  $m$  is. In particular, scalable stencil constructions via polyharmonic kernels are shown to realize the optimal convergence rates, and good approximations of their error in Sobolev space can be calculated via their error in Beppo–Levi spaces. This allows us to construct near-optimal stencils in Sobolev spaces stably and efficiently, for use in meshless methods to solve partial differential equations via generalized finite differences. Numerical examples are included for illustration.

**Keywords:** meshless methods; finite differences; consistency; approximation of functionals; Sobolev spaces; Beppo–Levi spaces; kernels; radial basis functions.

### 1. Introduction

We consider discretizations of continuous linear functionals  $\lambda : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  on some normed linear space  $U$  of real-valued functions on some bounded domain  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ . The discretizations are *nodal*, i.e., they work with values  $u(x_j)$  of functions  $u \in U$  on a set  $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_M\} \subset \Omega$  of *nodes* by

$$\lambda(u) \approx \lambda_{a,X}(u) := \sum_{j=1}^M a_j u(x_j) \quad \text{for all } u \in U. \quad (1.1)$$

The background is that most operator equations can be written as infinitely many linear equations

$$\lambda(u) = f_\lambda \text{ for all } \lambda \in \Lambda \subset U^*,$$

where the functionals evaluate weak or strong derivatives or differential operators like the Laplacian or take boundary values. This means that the classical approach of *meshless methods* is taken, namely to write the approximations *entirely in terms of nodes* (Belytschko *et al.*, 1996).

Our concern is to find *optimal* approximations in Sobolev space  $W_2^m(\Omega)$  for domains  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ . Their calculation is computationally costly and very unstable, but we shall prove that there are *suboptimal* approximations that can be calculated cheaply and stably, namely via *scalable* approximations that have a certain exactness on polynomials (Section 4) and may be constructed via polyharmonic kernels (Section 5). In particular, we shall show that they can have the same convergence rate as the optimal approximations, and we present the minimal assumptions on the node sets to reach that optimal rate.

The application for all of this is that error bounds and convergence rates for nodal approximations to linear functionals enter into the consistency part of the error analysis (Schaback, 2017) of nodal meshless methods. These occur in many papers in science and engineering, e.g., Aboiyar *et al.* (2010); Agarwal & Basu (2012); Bayona *et al.* (2012); Chandhini & Sanyasiraju (2007); Flyer *et al.* (2012); Flyer *et al.* (2016); Gerace *et al.* (2009); Hoang-Trieu *et al.* (2012); Hosseini & Hashemi (2011); Iske (2013); Šarler (2007); Shankar *et al.* (2015); Shu *et al.* (2003, 2005); Stevens *et al.* (2011); Thai-Quang *et al.* (2012); Tolstykh (2000); Vertnik & Šarler (2011); Yao *et al.* (2011, 2012), and several authors have analyzed the construction of nodal approximations mathematically, e.g., Davydov & Oanh (2011a,b); Davydov *et al.* (2017); Iske (1995, 2003); Larsson *et al.* (2013); Wright & Fornberg (2006), but without considering optimal convergence rates.

To get started, we present a suitable notion of *scalability* in Section 2 that allows us to define error functionals  $\varepsilon_h \in U^*$  based on the scaled point set  $hX$  for small  $h > 0$  and to prove *convergence rates*  $k$  in the sense that error bounds of the form  $\|\varepsilon_h\|_{U^*} \leq Ch^k$  hold for  $h \rightarrow 0$ . The standard *derivative order*  $|\alpha|$  of a pointwise multivariate derivative functional  $\lambda(u) := D^\alpha u(0)$  will reappear as a *scaling order*  $s(\lambda)$  that governs how the approximations of a functional  $\lambda$  scale for  $h \rightarrow 0$ .

Of course, optimal error bounds will crucially depend on the space  $U$  and the node set  $X$ . If  $U$  contains all real-valued polynomials, the achievable convergence rate of an approximation of a functional  $\lambda$  based on a node set  $X$  is limited by the maximal convergence rate on the subspace of polynomials. Section 3 will prove that the upper limit of the convergence rate on polynomials is  $q_{\max}(\lambda, X) - s(\lambda)$ , where  $q_{\max}$  is the maximal order of polynomials on which the approximation is exact, and that this rate can be reached by *scalable* approximations constructed via exactness on polynomials.

But even if the node set  $X$  is large enough to let approximations be exact on high-order polynomials, the convergence rate may be restricted by limited smoothness of the functions in  $U$ . In Section 4, in Sobolev spaces  $W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)$  or  $W_2^m(\Omega)$  with  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  the achievable rate for arbitrarily large node sets  $X$  turns out to be bounded above by  $m - d/2 - s(\lambda)$ , so that

$$\min(m - d/2 - s(\lambda), q_{\max}(\lambda, X) - s(\lambda)) \quad (1.2)$$

is a general formula for an upper bound on the convergence rate in Sobolev space  $W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)$ , and this is confirmed by numerical experiments in Section 8.

Then Sections 3, 4 and 5 prove that the convergence rate (1.2) is *optimal*, and it can be achieved by *scalable* stencils based solely on exactness on polynomials. Furthermore, Section 7 gives a sufficient condition for the convergence of optimal stencils to scalable stencils.

A particularly interesting case is the *best compromise* case where the two constraints on the convergence rate are equal, i.e.,

$$q_{\max}(\lambda, X) = \lceil m - d/2 \rceil. \quad (1.3)$$

For a given smoothness  $m$  it yields the sparsest approximation that has the optimal convergence rate (or comes arbitrarily close to it if  $m - d/2$  is an integer), and for a given sparsity via  $X$  it provides the minimal smoothness that is required to realize the maximal possible rate of convergence using that node set.

The numerical examples are collected in Section 8, while the final Section 9 summarizes our results and points out a few open problems for further research.

## 2. Scalability

We now study the behaviour of functionals and their approximations under *scaling*.

DEFINITION 2.1

1. A domain  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  is *scalable* if it contains the origin as an interior point and satisfies  $h\Omega \subseteq \Omega$  for all  $0 \leq h \leq 1$ , i.e., if  $\Omega$  is star shaped with respect to the origin.
2. A space  $U$  of functions on a scalable domain  $\Omega$  is *scalable* if  $u(h \cdot)$  is in  $U$  for all  $0 < h \leq 1$  and all  $u \in U$ .
3. A functional  $\lambda \in U^*$  on a scalable space  $U$  has *scaling order* or *homogeneity order*  $s$  if

$$\lambda(u(h \cdot)) = h^s \lambda(u) \quad \text{for all } u \in U.$$

Of course, this means that the functional  $\lambda$  must be local in or near the origin. For example, the standard strong functionals are modelled by multivariate derivatives

$$\lambda_\alpha(u) = \frac{\partial^\alpha u}{\partial x^\alpha}(0)$$

at zero, with the scaling behaviour

$$\lambda_\alpha(u(h \cdot)) = h^{|\alpha|} \lambda_\alpha(u)$$

showing that the scaling order coincides with the order of differentiation here. This generalizes to all linear homogeneous differential operators, e.g., the Laplacian.

Having dealt with scalability of  $\lambda$ , we now turn to scalability of the nodal approximation  $\lambda_{a,X}$  of (1.1). To match the scalability order  $s$  of  $\lambda$ , we should assume the same  $h$  power for  $\lambda_{a,X}$ , and consider

$$h^{-s} \lambda_{a,X}(u(h \cdot)) = \sum_{j=1}^M a_j h^{-s} u(h x_j) = \lambda_{ah^{-s},hX}(u)$$

for all  $u \in U$  and  $0 < h \leq 1$ . This is the right notion of scalability for the approximation, but now we need the  $h$  dependence and refrain from setting this equal to  $\lambda_{a,X}(u)$  like in Definition 2.1.

DEFINITION 2.2

1. An approximation (1.1) to a scalable functional  $\lambda$  of scaling order  $s$  is *scalable* of the same order if the error functional is scalable of order  $s$ , i.e.,

$$\varepsilon_h(u) := \lambda(u) - \lambda_{ah^{-s},hX}(u) = h^{-s}(\lambda - \lambda_{a,X})(u(h \cdot)) = h^{-s} \varepsilon_1(u(h \cdot)) \quad (2.1)$$

for all  $u \in U$ ,  $0 < h \leq 1$ .

2. A scalable approximation (2.1) will be called a *stencil*.
3. If an approximation (1.1) is given for  $h = 1$ , and if the functional  $\lambda$  has scaling order  $s$ , the transition to (2.1) by using weights  $a_j h^{-s}$  in the scaled case will be called *enforced scaling*.

A standard example is the five-point star approximation

$$-\Delta u(0,0) \approx \frac{1}{h^2} (4u(0,0) - u(0,h) - u(0,-h) - u(h,0) - u(-h,0))$$

to the Laplacian in 2 dimensions, and all other notions of generalized divided differences that apply to scaled node sets  $hX$ .

The scaled form in (2.1) allows the very simple error bound

$$|\varepsilon_h(u)| \leq h^{-s} \|\lambda - \lambda_{a,X}\|_{U^*} \|u(h \cdot)\|_U \quad \text{for all } u \in U$$

that is useful if  $\|u(h \cdot)\|_U$  is accessible and behaves nicely for  $h \rightarrow 0$ .

Weights of scalable approximations can be calculated at large scales and then scaled down by multiplication. This bypasses instabilities for small  $h$  and saves a lot of computational work, in particular if applications work on multiple scales or if meshless methods use the same geometric pattern of nodes repeatedly, e.g., in meshless local Petrov Galerkin (Atluri, 2005) techniques.

However, *optimal* approximations in Sobolev spaces will not be scalable. This is why the rest of the paper studies how close scalable approximations come to the optimal ones analyzed in Davydov & Schaback (2016a).

### 3. Optimal convergence on polynomials

We first relate the approximation error of nodal approximations to exactness on polynomials and assume that a scalable functional  $\lambda$  of scaling order  $s$  is given that is applicable to all  $d$ -variate polynomials. This will be true, for instance, in all Sobolev spaces  $W_2^m(\Omega)$  for bounded scalable domains  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ . The space of all real-valued  $d$ -variate polynomials up to order  $q$  will be denoted by  $\mathcal{P}_q^d$ , and for a given node set  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  and a functional  $\lambda$  we define

$$q_{\max}(\lambda, X) = \max \left\{ q : \lambda - \lambda_{a,X} = 0 \text{ on } \mathcal{P}_q^d \text{ for some } a \in \mathbb{R}^{|X|} \right\}$$

to be the maximal possible *polynomial exactness order* (PEO) of a nodal approximation (1.1) to  $\lambda$  based on  $X$ .

**THEOREM 3.1** Consider a fixed set  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  and a functional  $\lambda$ . If a sequence of general nodal approximations  $\lambda_{a(h),hX}$  converges to  $\lambda$  on a space spanned by finitely many monomials, then  $X$  admits an approximation to  $\lambda$  that is exact on these monomials.

*Proof.* Due to

$$\lambda(x^\alpha) - \lambda_{a(h),hX}(x^\alpha) = \lambda(x^\alpha) - \lambda_{a(h)h^{|\alpha|},X}(x^\alpha), \quad (3.1)$$

convergence of functionals  $\lambda_{a(h),hX}$  to  $\lambda$  on a set of monomials implies that the error of the best approximation to  $\lambda$  by functionals  $\lambda_{a,X}$ , restricted to the space spanned by those monomials, is zero.  $\square$

We now know an upper bound for the maximal order of polynomials for which approximations can be convergent, if  $X$  and  $\lambda$  are fixed. This order can be achieved for scalable stencils:

**THEOREM 3.2** If all polynomials are in  $U$ , the convergence rate of a scalable stencil of scaling order  $s$  based on a point set  $X$  on all polynomials is exactly  $q_{\max}(\lambda, X) - s$  if the stencil is exact on  $\mathcal{P}_q^d$  for  $q = q_{\max}(\lambda, X)$ . The convergence rate on all of  $U$  is bounded above by  $q_{\max}(\lambda, X) - s$ .

*Proof.* We apply (3.1) in the scalable situation and get

$$h^{-s}\lambda((hx)^\alpha) - h^{-s}\lambda_{a,X}((hx)^\alpha) = h^{-s+|\alpha|}(\lambda(x^\alpha) - \lambda_{a,X}(x^\alpha)),$$

proving the assertion.  $\square$

Consequently, if a node set  $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_M\}$  is given, if the application allows all polynomials, and if one wants a scalable stencil, the best one can do is to take a stencil with maximal order  $q_{\max}(\lambda, X)$  of polynomial exactness. It will lead to a scalable stencil with the optimal convergence rate among all approximations. Additional tricks cannot improve that rate, but it can be smaller due to restricted smoothness of functions in  $U$ . This will be the topic of Section 4.

If exactness of order  $q$  is required in applications, one takes a basis  $p_1, \dots, p_Q$  of the space  $\mathcal{P}_q^d$  of  $d$ -variate polynomials of order  $q$  with  $Q = \dim \mathcal{P}_q^d = \binom{q+d-1}{d}$  and has to find a solution of the linear system

$$\lambda(p_k) = \sum_{j=1}^M a_j p_k(x_j), \quad 1 \leq k \leq Q. \quad (3.2)$$

This may exist even in the case  $M < Q$ , the simplest example being the five-point star in 2 dimensions for  $\lambda(u) = \Delta u(0)$ , which is exact of order 4, while  $M = 5 < Q = 10$ . For general point sets, there is no way around setting up and solving the above linear system.

If the system has a solution, we get a stencil by enforced scaling and with error

$$h^{-s}\lambda(u(h\cdot)) - h^{-s}\sum_{j=1}^M a_j u(hx_j),$$

which then is polynomially exact of order  $q$  and has convergence rate  $k = q - s$ , but only on polynomials. If  $U$  contains functions of limited smoothness, this convergence rate will not be attained for all functions in  $U$ . We shall prove in Section 4 that the convergence rate in  $W_2^m(\Omega)$  for  $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$  is limited by  $m - s - d/2$ , no matter how large the order  $q$  of polynomial exactness on  $X$  is.

To make this construction partially independent of the functionals, we add the following definition.

**DEFINITION 3.3** A finite point set  $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_M\} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  has *polynomial reproduction* of order  $q$ , if all polynomials in  $\mathcal{P}_q^d$  can be recovered from their values on  $X$ .

**THEOREM 3.4** If the set  $X$  allows polynomial reproduction of order  $q$ , then all admissible linear functionals of scaling order  $s \leq q$  have a stencil that is exact at least of order  $q$ , by applying  $\lambda$  to a Lagrange basis of  $\mathcal{P}_q^d$ . This stencil has convergence rate at least  $q - s$  on polynomials.

*Proof.* Let the set  $X$  allow polynomial reproduction of order  $q$ . Then, for  $Q = \dim \mathcal{P}_q^d$ , there are polynomials  $p_1, \dots, p_Q$  and a subset  $Y = \{y_1, \dots, y_Q\} \subseteq X$  such that the representation

$$p(x) = \sum_{j=1}^Q p(y_j) p_j(x) \quad \text{for all } p \in \mathcal{P}_q^d$$

holds, and the matrix of values  $p_k(y_j)$ ,  $1 \leq j, k \leq Q$  is the identity. This implies  $Q \leq M$ , and the stencil satisfying

$$\lambda(p) = \sum_{j=1}^Q p(y_j) \lambda(p_j) \quad \text{for all } p \in \mathcal{P}_q^d$$

with weights  $a_j := \lambda(p_j)$  is exact on  $\mathcal{P}_q^d$ . The rest follows like above.  $\square$

But note that the five-point star is an example of an approximation on a set that has polynomial reproduction only of order 2, while it has a scalable stencil for the Laplacian that is exact on polynomials of order up to 4 and convergent of rate 2. The application of Theorem 3.4 would require polynomial reproduction of order 4 for the same convergence rate.

In general, one can use the  $M$  given nodes to get exactness on polynomials of maximal order, and then there can be additional degrees of freedom because the  $Q \times M$  linear system (3.2) may be nonuniquely solvable. [Davydov & Schaback \(2016b\)](#) deal with various techniques to use the additional degrees of freedom, e.g., for minimizing the  $\ell_1$  norm of the weights. In all cases the result is scalable and then this paper applies as well. On the other hand, [Davydov & Schaback \(2016a\)](#) focus on nonscalable approximations induced by kernels. Both papers perform their convergence analysis mainly for single approximations. While this paper focuses on convergence rates in Sobolev spaces, [Davydov & Schaback \(2016a\)](#) consider Hölder spaces and Sobolev spaces  $W_\infty^r$ . A third way to use additional degrees of freedom is to take optimal stencils for polyharmonic kernels in Beppo-Levi spaces; see Section 5.

But before we go over from polynomials to these spaces, we remark that many application papers use meshless methods to solve problems that have true solutions  $u^*$  with rapidly convergent power series representations (see, e.g., [Kansa, 2015](#) for a recent example with  $u^*(x, y) = \exp(ax + by)$ ). In such cases, a high order of polynomial exactness pays off, but as soon as the problem is treated in Sobolev space, this advantage is gone. A truly worst-case analysis of nodal meshless methods is in [Schaback \(2017\)](#).

This discussion showed that on polynomials one can get stencils of arbitrarily high convergence rates, provided that there are enough nodes to ensure exactness on high-degree polynomials. For working on spaces of functions with limited smoothness, the latter will limit the convergence rate of the stencil, and we want to show how.

#### 4. Optimal convergence in Sobolev spaces

Our goal is to reach the optimal convergence rates in Sobolev spaces via cheap, scalable and stable stencils, and for this we need to know those rates. But before that, we want to eliminate the difference between local and global Sobolev spaces, as far as convergence *rates* are concerned.

Local Sobolev functionals are global ones due to  $W_2^m(\Omega)^* \subset W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)^*$ , which follows from  $W_2^m(\Omega) \supset W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)$  for Lipschitz domains. This implies that we can evaluate the norm of each functional  $\lambda \in W_2^m(\Omega)^*$  in  $W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)^*$  via the kernel, up to a fixed multiplicative constant.

For the other way round and in the scalable case, we consider the subspace  $L_\Omega$  of all point-based functionals  $\lambda_{a,X} \in W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)^*$  with sets  $X \subset \Omega$  and  $a \in \mathbb{R}^{|X|}$  for a scalable domain  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  and form its closure  $\mathcal{L}_\Omega$  under the kernel-based  $W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)^*$  norm. These functionals are exactly those that we study here. Since the spaces  $W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)$  and  $W_2^m(\Omega)$  are norm equivalent, the limit process is the same in  $W_2^m(\Omega)$ , and therefore we have that  $\mathcal{L}_\Omega \subset W_2^m(\Omega)^*$ .

**THEOREM 4.1** The functionals considered here are always in the space  $\mathcal{L}_\Omega \subset W_2^m(\Omega)^*$ , and their norms can be evaluated in  $W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)^*$  up to a space- and domain-dependent constant. The convergence rates in  $W_2^m(\Omega)^*$  and  $W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)^*$  are the same.  $\square$

In Section 5 we shall extend this argument to Beppo–Levi spaces.

**THEOREM 4.2** The convergence rate of any nodal approximation to a scalable functional  $\lambda$  of scalability order  $s$  on  $W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)$  with  $m > d/2$  is at most  $m - s - d/2$ .

*Proof.* We need at least  $m > d/2$  to let the nodal approximations  $\lambda_{a,X}$  of (1.1) be well defined. Then we take a ‘bump’ function  $v \in W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)$  that vanishes on  $X$  and has  $\lambda(v) \neq 0$ .

Now we scale and consider  $\lambda_{a(h),hX}$  as an approximation on  $hX$  with error functional

$$\varepsilon_h = \lambda - \lambda_{a(h),hX}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_h(v(\cdot/h)) &= \lambda(v(\cdot/h)) - \lambda_{a(h),hX}(v(\cdot/h)) \\ &= h^{-s}\lambda(v) - 0 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \|v(\cdot/h)\|_{W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)}^2 &= \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |D^\alpha(v(\cdot/h))|^2 \\ &= \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} h^{-2|\alpha|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |D^\alpha(v)(x/h)|^2 \, dx \\ &= h^d \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} h^{-2|\alpha|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |D^\alpha(v)(y)|^2 \, dy \\ &\leq h^{d-2m} \|v\|_{W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)}^2, \end{aligned}$$

leading to

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varepsilon_h\|_{W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)^*} &= \sup_{u \in W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d) \setminus \{0\}} \frac{|\varepsilon_h(u)|}{\|u\|_{W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)}} \\ &\geq \frac{|\varepsilon_h(v(\cdot/h))|}{\|v(\cdot/h)\|_{W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)}} \\ &\geq h^{-s} \frac{|\lambda(v)|}{\|v(\cdot/h)\|_{W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)}} \\ &\geq h^{m-s-d/2} \frac{|\lambda(v)|}{\|v\|_{W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)}}. \end{aligned}$$

$\square$

This holds for all weights, including the nonscalable optimal ones, and for all nodal point sets  $X$ .

Our next goal is to show that this rate is attainable for scalable stencils with sufficient polynomial exactness, in particular for optimal stencils calculated via polyharmonic kernels.

**THEOREM 4.3** Let  $\lambda$  be a functional of scaling order  $s$  that is continuous on  $W_2^\mu(\Omega)$  for some  $\mu > d/2$ , and let  $X$  allow a polynomially exact approximation to  $\lambda$  of some order  $q \geq \mu > d/2$ . Then any scalable stencil for approximation of  $\lambda$  on  $X$  with that exactness has the optimal convergence rate  $m - s - d/2$  in  $W_2^m(\Omega)$  for all  $m$  with  $\mu \leq m < q + d/2$ . In the case  $m = q + d/2$ , the rate is at least  $m - s - d/2 - \varepsilon = q - s - \varepsilon$  for arbitrarily small  $\varepsilon > 0$ .

*Proof.* We first treat the case  $m \leq q$ . By the Bramble–Hilbert lemma (Bramble & Hilbert, 1970), the error functional defined by

$$\varepsilon(u) = \lambda(u) - \lambda_{a,X}(u)$$

is continuous on  $W_2^m(\Omega)$  and vanishes on  $\mathcal{P}_m^d$ . Then it has an error bound

$$|\varepsilon(u)| \leq \|\varepsilon\|_{W_2^m(\Omega)^*} |u|_{W_2^m(\Omega)} \quad \text{for all } u \in W_2^m(\Omega).$$

This leads to

$$\begin{aligned} |h^{-s}\lambda(u(h \cdot)) - h^{-s}\lambda_{a,X}(u(h \cdot))| &= h^{-s}|\varepsilon(u(h \cdot))| \\ &\leq h^{-s}\|\varepsilon\|_{W_2^m(\Omega)^*} |u(h \cdot)|_{W_2^m(\Omega)} \\ &= h^{-s}\|\varepsilon\|_{W_2^m(\Omega)^*} h^{m-d/2} |u|_{W_2^m(h\Omega)} \\ &\leq h^{-s}\|\varepsilon\|_{W_2^m(\Omega)^*} h^{m-d/2} |u|_{W_2^m(\Omega)}, \end{aligned}$$

where we used

$$\begin{aligned} |u(h \cdot)|_{W_2^m(\Omega)}^2 &= \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \int_{\Omega} |D^\alpha(u(h \cdot))(x)|^2 \, dx \\ &= h^{2m} \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \int_{\Omega} |D^\alpha(u)(hx)|^2 \, dx \\ &= h^{2m-d} \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \int_{h\Omega} |D^\alpha(u)(y)|^2 \, dy \\ &= h^{2m-d} |u|_{W_2^m(h\Omega)}^2. \end{aligned} \tag{4.1}$$

For the case  $q \leq m < q + d/2$  we repeat the argument, but now in  $W_p^q(\Omega) \supseteq W_2^m(\Omega)$  for  $p \in [2, \infty)$  with  $q - d/p = m - d/2$ . Because  $q \geq \mu$  we also have  $W_p^q(\Omega) \subseteq W_2^\mu(\Omega)$ , guaranteeing continuity on  $W_p^q(\Omega)$ . The corresponding proof steps are

$$\begin{aligned} |h^{-s}\lambda(u(h \cdot)) - h^{-s}\lambda_{a,X}(u(h \cdot))| &\leq h^{-s}\|\varepsilon\|_{W_p^q(\Omega)^*} h^{q-d/p} |u|_{W_p^q(\Omega)}, \\ |u(h \cdot)|_{W_p^q(\Omega)}^p &= h^{pq-d} |u|_{W_p^q(\Omega)}^p. \end{aligned}$$

For  $m = q + d/2$ , the space  $W_2^m(\Omega)$  is embedded in  $W_p^q(\Omega)$  for arbitrary  $p \in [2, \infty)$ , and on that space we get the rate  $q - s - d/p = m - s - d/2 - d/p$ .  $\square$

Theorem 4.3 proves optimality of the convergence rate (1.2), and it shows that the optimal rate is attained by *scalable* stencils whose point sets allow polynomial exactness of some order larger than  $m - d/2$ .

In view of the *best compromise* situation, one can ask for the minimal PEO  $q$  that allows the optimal convergence rate for fixed  $m$  and  $d$ . If  $m - d/2$  is not an integer, this is  $q := \lceil m - d/2 \rceil$  as in (1.3). In the exceptional case  $m - d/2 \in \mathbb{N}$ , the order  $m - d/2 + 1$  is sufficient for the optimal rate, but order  $m - d/2$  can come arbitrarily close to it. We shall deal with this situation in Sections 5 and 8.

Consequently, large orders of polynomial exactness will not pay off if smoothness is the limiting factor. If the size of the point set  $X$  is the limiting factor, we get the following corollary.

**COROLLARY 4.4** Let  $\lambda$  be a functional of scaling order  $s$  that is continuous on  $W_2^\mu(\Omega)$  with integer  $\mu > d/2$ , and let  $X$  allow a polynomially exact approximation to  $\lambda$  of some order  $q \geq \mu$ . Then any scalable stencil for approximation of  $\lambda$  on  $X$  with that exactness has convergence rate at least  $q - s$  in  $W_2^m(\Omega)$  for all  $m > q + d/2$ .

*Proof.* We repeat the proof of Theorem 4.3, but now on  $W_2^q(\Omega)$ , and get

$$\begin{aligned} |h^{-s}\lambda(u(h \cdot)) - h^{-s}\lambda_{a,X}(u(h \cdot))| &= h^{-s}|\varepsilon(u(h \cdot))| \\ &\leq h^{-s}\|\varepsilon\|_{W_2^q(\Omega)^*}|u(h \cdot)|_{W_2^q(\Omega)}. \end{aligned}$$

Then we use (4.1) replacing  $m$  by  $q$  there, but insert functions  $u \in W_2^m(\Omega)$  for  $m > q + d/2$ . Then the  $q$ th derivatives in (4.1) will be continuous, proving

$$\begin{aligned} |u(h \cdot)|_{W_2^q(\Omega)}^2 &= h^{2q} \sum_{|\alpha|=q} \int_{\Omega} |D^\alpha(u)(hx)|^2 dx \\ &\leq Ch^{2q}\|u\|_{C^q(\Omega)}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus the convergence rate in  $W_2^m(\Omega)$  is at least  $q - s$ .  $\square$

This argument used continuity of higher derivatives to bound local integrals, as in Davydov & Schaback (2016a).

Note that Corollary 4.4 produces only integer or half-integer convergence rates while Theorem 4.3 allows general noninteger rates. We shall give examples in Section 8.

To summarize, we get convergence rates for scalable stencils as in Table 1. For the case in the second row, the optimal convergence behaviour is not reached for order  $q$ , but for order  $q + 1$  by applying the first row. For given  $m$  and  $d$ , a scalable stencil with PEO  $\lfloor m - d/2 \rfloor + 1$  is sufficient for optimal convergence in  $W_2^m(\Omega)$ ,  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ . By solving the system (3.2), such stencils are easy to calculate, but if the system is underdetermined, one should make good use of the additional degrees of freedom. This topic is treated in Davydov & Schaback (2016b) by applying optimization techniques, while the next sections will focus on unique stencils obtained by polyharmonic kernels. Because the latter come close to the kernels reproducing Sobolev spaces, they should provide good approximations to the nonscalable optimal approximations in Sobolev spaces.

TABLE 1 *Convergence rates in  $W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)$  for scalable stencils defined on  $W_2^\mu(\mathbb{R}^d)$  with polynomial exactness  $q \geq \mu > d/2$*

$m$ and $q$	Minimal rate	Optimal rate
$m < q + d/2$	$m - s - d/2$	yes
$m = q + d/2$	$m - s - d/2 - \varepsilon, \varepsilon > 0$	no, $m - s - d/2 = q - s$
$m > q + d/2$	$q - s$	yes for $q = q_{\max}(\lambda, X)$

## 5. Polyharmonic kernels

For  $m - d/2 > 0$  real, we define the polyharmonic kernel

$$H_{m,d}(r) := (-1)^{\lfloor m-d/2 \rfloor + 1} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} r^{2m-d} \log r, & 2m - d \text{ even integer} \\ r^{2m-d}, & \text{else} \end{array} \right\} \quad (5.1)$$

up to a positive scalar multiple. This kernel is conditionally positive definite of order

$$q(m - d/2) := \lfloor m - d/2 \rfloor + 1.$$

For comparison, the Whittle–Matérn kernel generating Sobolev space  $W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)$  is, up to a positive constant,

$$S_{m,d}(r) := K_{m-d/2}(r) r^{m-d/2}$$

with the modified Bessel function of the second the kind. The generalized  $d$ -variate Fourier transforms then are

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}_{m,d}(\omega) &= \|\omega\|_2^{-2m}, \\ \hat{S}_{m,d}(\omega) &= (1 + \|\omega\|_2^2)^{-m}, \end{aligned}$$

up to positive constants, showing a similarity that we will not explore further at this point.

While  $S_{m,d}$  reproduces  $W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)$ , the polyharmonic kernel  $H_{m,d}$  reproduces the *Beppo–Levi* space  $\text{BL}_{m,d}$ . This has a long history (see, e.g., [Iske, 1995, 2003, 2005](#); [Schaback, 1997](#); [Wendland, 2005](#); [Beatson \*et al.\*, 2005](#)), but we take a shortcut here and refer the reader to the background literature. From [Iske \(2003\)](#) we take the very useful fact that optimal approximations in Beppo–Levi spaces using polyharmonic kernels are always scalable and can be stably and efficiently calculated. We shall investigate the optimal convergence rate in Sobolev and Beppo–Levi space here, while [Iske \(2003\)](#) contains convergence rates in  $C^m(\Omega)$ .

A typical scale-invariance property of Beppo–Levi spaces is

$$\|u(h \cdot)\|_{\text{BL}_{m,d}} = h^{m-d/2} \|u\|_{\text{BL}_{m,d}} \quad \text{for all } u \in \text{BL}_{m,d}. \quad (5.2)$$

Note the similarity between the above formula and (4.1) used the proof of Theorem 4.3, because the classical  $W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)$  seminorm coincides with the norm in  $\text{BL}_{m,d}$ .

**THEOREM 5.1** Let a scalable approximation (1.1) of scaling order  $s$  be exact on the polynomials of some order  $q \geq q(m - d/2) = \lfloor m - d/2 \rfloor + 1$  and assume that  $\lambda - \lambda_{a,X}$  is in  $\text{BL}_{m,d}^*$ . Then this stencil has the exact convergence rate  $m - s - d/2$  in  $\text{BL}_{m,d}$ .

*Proof.* We evaluate the norm of the error functional after scaling via

$$\begin{aligned} \|\lambda - h^{-s}\lambda_{a,hX}\|_{\text{BL}_{m,d}^*} &= \sup_{\|u\|_{\text{BL}_{m,d}} \leq 1} |\lambda(u) - h^{-s}\lambda_{a,hX}(u)| \\ &= h^{-s} \sup_{\|u\|_{\text{BL}_{m,d}} \leq 1} |\lambda(u(h \cdot)) - \lambda_{a,X}(u(h \cdot))| \\ &= h^{-s+m-d/2} \sup_{\|u(h \cdot)\|_{\text{BL}_{m,d}} \leq 1} |\lambda(u(h \cdot)) - \lambda_{a,X}(u(h \cdot))| \\ &= h^{-s+m-d/2} \|\lambda - \lambda_{a,X}\|_{\text{BL}_{m,d}^*} \end{aligned}$$

using that (5.2) implies that the unit balls of all  $u$  and all  $u(h \cdot)$  are the same up to a factor.  $\square$

**COROLLARY 5.2** Polynomial exactness of more than order  $\lfloor m - d/2 \rfloor + 1$  does not pay off in a higher convergence rate in Beppo-Levi space  $\text{BL}_{m,d}$ .  $\square$

**COROLLARY 5.3** Let a point set  $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_M\} \subset \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  be given such that there is some approximation (1.1) that is exact on polynomials of order  $\lfloor m - d/2 \rfloor + 1$  and that has  $\lambda - \lambda_{a,X} \in \text{BL}_{m,d}^*$ . Then there is a weight vector  $a^* \in \mathbb{R}^M$  that minimizes  $\|\lambda - \lambda_{a,X}\|_{\text{BL}_{m,d}^*}$  under all competing approximations, and the resulting stencil is  $\text{BL}_{m,d}$ -optimal under all stencils of at least that polynomial exactness.  $\square$

By applying Theorem 4.3, we get the following corollary.

**COROLLARY 5.4** One can use optimal scalable stencils obtained via polyharmonic kernels  $H_{m,d}$  to get optimal convergence rates in  $W_2^m(\Omega)$  for  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ , provided that the underlying sets allow exactness on polynomials of order  $q(m - d/2) = \lfloor m - d/2 \rfloor + 1$ .  $\square$

If  $m - d/2$  is not an integer, the above order is the smallest possible for optimal convergence. For  $m - d/2$  integer, we have

$$q(m - d/2) = \lfloor m - d/2 \rfloor + 1 = m - d/2 + 1,$$

and Theorem 4.3 suggests that we could come arbitrarily close to the optimal convergence rate if we use order  $q = m - d/2$ . But then we cannot use the polyharmonic kernel  $H_{m,d}$ .

However, there is a workaround. We construct a scalable stencil via the polyharmonic kernel  $H_{m',d}$  for  $m - 1 \leq m' < m$  using polynomial exactness of order  $q(m' - d/2) = q$ . By Theorem 6 this yields a convergence rate of at least  $m - s - d/2 - \varepsilon$  for all  $\varepsilon > 0$ , no matter how  $m'$  was chosen.

**COROLLARY 5.5** For the special situation  $m = q + d/2$  in Table 1 there is a scalable stencil with PEO  $q$ , based on a polyharmonic kernel, that has convergence rate of at least  $m - s - d/2 - \varepsilon$  for all  $\varepsilon > 0$ .  $\square$

## 6. Stable error evaluation

In the most interesting cases, the leading term of the error of a scalable stencil in Sobolev space can be stably calculated via polyharmonic kernels. To prove this, we show now that the polyharmonic kernels

$H_{m,d}$  arise naturally as part of the kernels  $S_{m,d}$  reproducing Sobolev space  $H^m(\mathbb{R}^d)$ . The latter have expansions as series in  $r$ , beginning with a finite number of even powers with alternating signs. Such even powers, when written as  $r^{2k} = \|x - y\|_2^{2k}$ , are polynomials in  $x$  and  $y$ . After these even powers, the next term is a polyharmonic kernel:

**THEOREM 6.1** The first noneven term in the expansion of  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}K_{n+1/2}(r)r^{n+1/2}$  into powers of  $r$  for integer  $n \geq 0$  is the polyharmonic kernel

$$r^{2n+1} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n+1)(2n-1)(2n-3)\cdots 1} = r^{2n+1} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2^n n!}{(2n+1)!}.$$

The first noneven term in the expansion of  $K_n(r)r^n$  for integer  $n \geq 0$  is the polyharmonic kernel  $(-1)^{n+1}r^{2n}\log(r)\frac{2^{-n}}{n!}$ .

*Proof.* NIST (2015, equation (10.39.2)) has  $n = 0$  of

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}K_{n+1/2}(r)r^{n+1/2} = q_n(r) = e^{-r}p_n(r)$$

with a polynomial  $p_n$  of degree at most  $n$ ,  $p_0(r) = 1$ ,  $q_0(r) = e^{-r}$ . It can easily be shown that  $rp_{n-1}(r) + p'_n(r) = p_n(r)$  holds, using the derivative of the above expression, and similarly one gets

$$-rq_{n-1}(r) = q'_n(r)$$

from that derivative formula. If we make it explicit by

$$q_n(r) =: \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} q_{j,n} r^j,$$

we get

$$\begin{aligned} -q_{k-1,n-1} &= q_{k+1,n}(k+1), & k, n \geq 1, \\ 0 &= q_{1,n}, & n \geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

The assertion  $q_{2k-1,n} = 0$  for  $1 \leq k \leq n$  is true for  $k = 1$  and all  $n \geq 1$ . Assume it to be true for  $k$  and all  $n \geq k$ . Then for all  $n \geq k \geq 1$ ,

$$0 = -q_{2k-1,n} = q_{2k+1,n+1}(2k+1), \quad 2k \geq 1, n \geq 0$$

proves the assertion. The first odd term of the kernel expansion is  $q_{2n+1,n}r^{2n+1}$ , and its coefficient has the recursion

$$-q_{2n-1,n-1} = q_{2n+1,n}(2n+1), \quad n \geq 1.$$

For the other case we use NIST (2015, equation (10.31.1)) in shortened form as

$$K_n(z)z^n = p_n(z^2) + (-1)^{n+1}z^n \log(z/2)I_n(z)$$

with an even power series  $p_n(z^2)$ , and due to [NIST \(2015, equation \(10.25.2\) of\)](#) we have  $I_n(z) = z^n q_n(z^2)$  with an even power series  $q_n(z^2)$  with  $q_n(0) = \frac{2^{-n}}{n!}$ . Thus

$$K_n(z)z^n = p_n(z^2) + (-1)^{n+1}z^{2n} \log(z/2)q_n(z^2),$$

and the first noneven term of the expansion of  $K_n(r)r^n$  is the polyharmonic kernel

$$(-1)^{n+1}r^{2n} \log(r)q_n(0) = (-1)^{n+1}r^{2n} \log(r) \frac{2^{-n}}{n!}.$$

□

We now are ready to show that a good approximation of the error in Sobolev space can be calculated stably via the error in Beppo–Levi space, i.e., via polyharmonic kernels:

**THEOREM 6.2** Assume a scalable stencil of scalability order  $s$  on a set  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  to be given with polynomial exactness  $q$ . For all integer  $m$  with  $\lfloor m - d/2 \rfloor + 1 \leq q$ , its error norm can be evaluated on all Beppo–Levi spaces  $\text{BL}_{m,d}$  and on Sobolev space  $W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)$ . The convergence rate in both cases then is  $m - s - d/2$ , and the quotient of errors converges to 1 for  $h \rightarrow 0$  if the scalar factors in the Sobolev and polyharmonic kernel are aligned properly, namely as given in Theorem 6.1.

*Proof.* The squared norm of the stencil's error functional can be evaluated on Sobolev space  $W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)$  by

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon(h)^x \varepsilon(h)^y K(x, y) &= h^{-2s} \left( \lambda^x \lambda^y K(hx, hy) - 2 \sum_{j=1}^M a_j \lambda^y K(hx_j, hy) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + -2 \sum_{j,k=1}^M a_j a_k \lambda^y K(hx_j, hx_k) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where we use  $K(x, y)$  as a shortcut for  $K_{m-d/2}(\|x - y\|_2) \|x - y\|_2^{m-d/2}$  and ignore scalar multiples. Now we insert the series expansions of Theorem 6.1. For odd  $d$  and  $m - d/2 = n + 1/2$  we have, up to constant factors,

$$K_{m-d/2}(r)r^{m-d/2} = \sum_{j=0}^{m-d/2-1/2} f_{2j} r^{2j} + f_{2m-d} r^{2m-d} + \sum_{k>2m-d} f_k r^k$$

and

$$K_{m-d/2}(hr)(hr)^{m-d/2} = \sum_{j=0}^{m-d/2-1/2} f_{2j} h^{2j} r^{2j} + f_{2m-d} h^{2m-d} r^{2m-d} + \sum_{k>2m-d} f_k h^k r^k.$$

If we hit this twice with  $\varepsilon(h)$ , i.e., forming

$$\|\varepsilon(h)\|_{H^m(\mathbb{R}^d)}^2 = \varepsilon(h)^x \varepsilon(h)^y K(h\|x - y\|_2),$$

all even terms with exponents  $2j < 2q = 2p + 2s > 2m - d$  go away (Schaback, 2005), and we are left with the polyharmonic part and higher-order terms. The odd ones are all polyharmonic, and the even ones remain only from exponent  $2q = 2p + 2s > 2m - d$  on, i.e., they behave like  $h^{2m-d+1}$  or higher-order terms. The polyharmonic terms  $f_{2m-d+2k}h^{2m-d+2k}r^{2m-d+2k}$  representing  $BL_{m+k,d}$  require polynomial exactness of order  $m - d/2 + 1/2 + k$ , which is satisfied for  $0 \leq k < q - m + d/2$ , and double action of the error functional on these terms has a scaling law of  $h^{2m+2k-2s-d}$ . This means that the dominating term is the one with  $k = 0$ , and the squared error norm behaves like  $h^{2m-d-2s}$  as in the  $BL_{m,d}$  case.

Now we treat even dimensions, and use the expansion

$$K_{m-d/2}(r)r^{m-d/2} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} f_{2j}r^{2j} + g_{2m-d} \log(r)r^{2m-d} + \log(r) \sum_{2k>2m-d} g_{2k}r^{2k}$$

up to constant factors. With scaling, it reads as

$$\begin{aligned} K_{m-d/2}(hr)h^{m-d/2}r^{m-d/2} &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} f_{2j}h^{2j}r^{2j} + g_{2m-d} \log(hr)h^{2m-d}r^{2m-d} + \log(hr) \sum_{2k>2m-d} g_{2k}h^{2k}r^{2k} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} f_{2j}h^{2j}r^{2j} + g_{2m-d}h^{2m-d} \log(r)r^{2m-d} + g_{2m-d} \log(h)h^{2m-d}r^{2m-d} \\ &\quad + \sum_{2k>2m-d} g_{2k}h^{2k}r^{2k} \log(r) + \sum_{2k>2m-d} g_{2k}h^{2k} \log(h)r^{2k}. \end{aligned}$$

We now have  $q = p + s \geq 2m - d + 2$  and hitting the scaled kernel twice will annihilate all even powers up to and including exponents  $2j < 2q = 2p + 2s \geq 2m - d + 2$ , i.e., the remaining even powers scale like  $h^{2m-d+2} \log(h)$  or higher. The rest is a sum of polyharmonic kernels  $H_{m+k,d}$  for  $k \geq 0$ , and we know the scaling laws of them, if the stencil has enough polynomial exactness. Again, the term with  $k = 0$  is the worst case, leading to a summand of type  $h^{2m-d-2s}$  in the squared norm of the error that cannot be cancelled by the other terms of higher order.  $\square$

## 7. Stencil convergence

Here, we prove that the renormalized weights of the optimal nonscalable approximations in Sobolev space converge to the weights of a scalable stencil.

**THEOREM 7.1** Consider the  $W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)$ -optimal approximation weights  $a^*(h)$  on a set  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  for a functional of scaling order  $s$ . Assume that  $X$  allows a unique scalable stencil with weights  $\hat{a}$  that is exact on polynomials of order  $q$ . Then

$$\|a^*(h)h^s - \hat{a}\|_{\infty} \leq Ch^{m-q+1-d/2}$$

if  $m - d/2 < q$ , and

$$\|a^*(h)h^s - \hat{a}\|_{\infty} \leq Ch^1$$

if  $m - d/2 \geq q$ .

*Proof.* We consider the uniquely solvable system of polynomial exactness as

$$\sum_{j=1}^M \hat{a}_j x_j^\alpha = \lambda(x^\alpha), \quad 0 \leq |\alpha| < q$$

and in scaled form as

$$\sum_{j=1}^M h^{-s} \hat{a}_j (hx_j)^\alpha = \lambda(x^\alpha), \quad 0 \leq |\alpha| < q,$$

which is the unscaled system where the equation for  $x^\alpha$  is multiplied by  $h^{|\alpha|-s}$ , namely

$$\sum_{j=1}^M h^{-s} \hat{a}_j (hx_j)^\alpha = h^{|\alpha|-s} \lambda(x^\alpha) = \lambda(x^\alpha), \quad 0 \leq |\alpha| < q,$$

which is no contradiction because scaling order  $s$  implies  $\lambda(x^\alpha) = 0$  for  $|\alpha| \neq s$ . Then we insert the rescaled optimal Sobolev weights into the unscaled system to get

$$\begin{aligned} h^s \sum_{j=1}^M a_j^*(h) x_j^\alpha &= h^{s-|\alpha|} \sum_{j=1}^M a_j^*(h) (hx_j)^\alpha \\ &= h^{s-|\alpha|} \lambda_{a^*(h), hX}(x^\alpha) \\ &= h^{s-|\alpha|} (\lambda_{a^*(h), hX}(x^\alpha) - \lambda(x^\alpha)) + h^{s-|\alpha|} \lambda(x^\alpha) \\ &= h^{s-|\alpha|} (\lambda_{a^*(h), hX}(x^\alpha) - \lambda(x^\alpha)) + \lambda(x^\alpha) \end{aligned} \tag{7.1}$$

and

$$\sum_{j=1}^M (h^s a_j^*(h) - \hat{a}_j) x_j^\alpha = h^{s-|\alpha|} (\lambda_{a^*(h), hX}(x^\alpha) - \lambda(x^\alpha)).$$

If we insert the convergence rate  $m - s - d/2$  for the optimal Sobolev approximation in the case  $m - s - d/2 < q - s$  or  $m - d/2 < q$ , the right-hand side of this system converges to zero with rate  $m - |\alpha| - d/2 \geq m - (q - 1) - d/2 \geq 1$  and this implies

$$h^s a_j^*(h) - \hat{a}_j = \mathcal{O}(h^{m-(q-1)-d/2}) \quad \text{for } h \rightarrow 0. \tag{7.2}$$

If we have  $m - d/2 \geq q$ , we insert the rate  $q - s$  and get the rate  $q - |\alpha| \geq 1$  for the right-hand side.  $\square$

## 8. Examples

First, we demonstrate numerically that the convergence rate

$$\min(m - d/2 - s, q_{\max}(\lambda, X) - s)$$

for approximations in  $W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)$  to functionals  $\lambda \in W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)^*$  with scaling order  $s$  is optimal, even among unscaled approximations. This was verified in many cases including dimensions 2 and 3 using MAPLE<sup>®</sup>

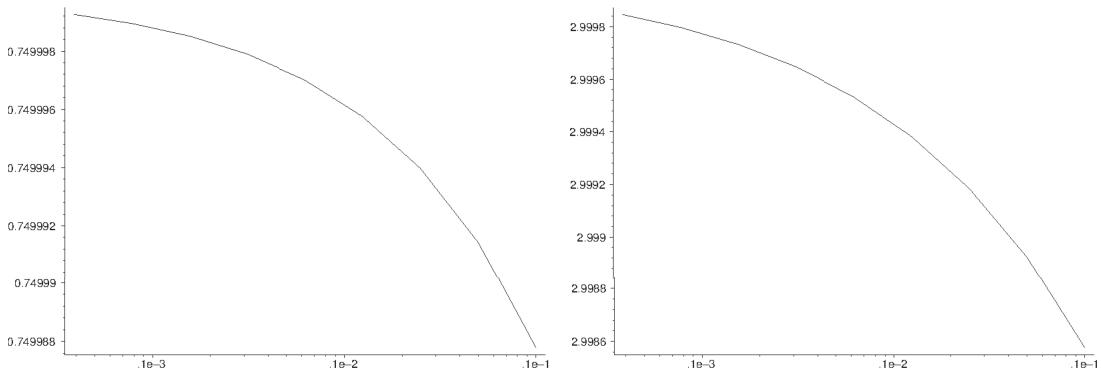


FIG. 1. Convergence rate estimates of the optimal  $\varepsilon_h$  in  $W_2^{3.75}(\mathbb{R}^2)$  and  $W_2^{6.25}(\mathbb{R}^2)$  approximating the Laplacian on 18 general points as a function of  $h$ .

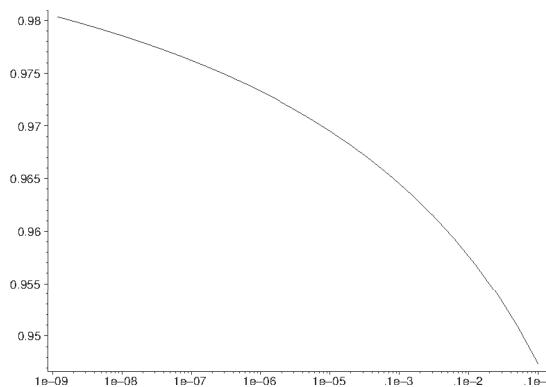


FIG. 2. Convergence rate estimates of the optimal  $\varepsilon_h$  in  $W_2^{4.5}(\mathbb{R}^3)$  approximating the Laplacian on 10 general points as a function of  $h$ .

with extended precision. The number of decimal digits had to be beyond 100 in extreme situations. All the loglog plots of  $\|\varepsilon(h)\|_{W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)}$  versus  $h$  show the standard linear behaviour for  $h \rightarrow 0$  if enough decimal digits are used and if started with small  $h$  values. Therefore, they are suppressed here. Instead, we present convergence rate estimates by plotting

$$\frac{\log(\|\varepsilon_{h_{i+1}}\|_{W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)}) - \log(\|\varepsilon_{h_i}\|_{W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)})}{\log(h_{i+1}) - \log(h_i)}$$

against  $h_i$ .

For a specific case, we take  $M = 18$  random points in 2 dimensions and approximate the Laplacian. Then  $s = 2$  and  $q_{\max}(\lambda, X) = 5$  leading to the expected convergence rate  $\min(m - 3, 3)$  as a function of smoothness. Figure 1 shows the cases  $m = 3.75$  and  $m = 6.25$  with the expected rates 0.75 and 2, respectively. These correspond to situations where either the smoothness  $m$  or the size of  $X$  restrict the convergence rate.

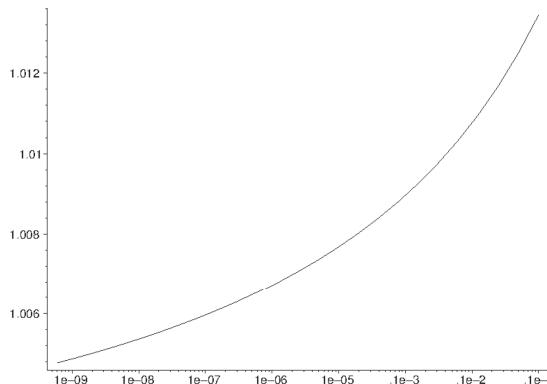


FIG. 3. Quotient between errors of polyharmonic and optimal Sobolev approximations as functions of  $h$ .

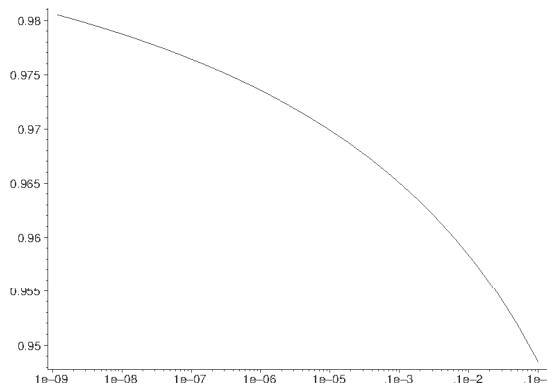


FIG. 4. Convergence rate estimate for the error norm of  $\varepsilon_h$  in  $W_2^4(\mathbb{R}^2)$  approximating the Laplacian on 6 general points by a stencil of polynomial exactness of order 3.

For illustration of the optimal compromise situation in (1.3), Fig. 2 shows the convergence rate 1 for approximation of the Laplacian in 3 dimensions on only 10 points in general position assuming smoothness  $m = 4.5$ . By Table 1 we expect a convergence rate between  $m - s - d/2 - \varepsilon = 1 - \varepsilon$  and 1 for all  $\varepsilon > 0$  when using PEO  $q = m - d/2 = 3$ , but the true optimal convergence could be like  $h \log(h)$ . The issue cannot be visually decided.

Test runs with the scalable approximations based on polynomial exactness show exactly the same behaviour, since they have the same convergence rate. To illustrate the ratio between the errors of scalable polyharmonic stencils and unscaled optimal approximations, Fig. 3 shows the error ratio in the 2-dimensional equilibrium case with 10 points and  $m = q = 4$ , tending to 1 for  $h \rightarrow 0$ . The same remark as for the  $m = 4.5, d = 3$  case applies here.

To deal with the special situation of  $m - d/2$  being an integer in Corollary 5.5 via polyharmonic kernels, we take 6 points in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  with  $q = q_{\max} = 3$  for the Laplacian with optimal convergence rate  $m - 2 - d/2 = 1$  for  $m = 4$ . Working in  $BL_{4,2}$  would need 10 points. A unique scalable stencil is obtained from  $BL_{m',2}$  with PEO  $q(m', 2) = 3$  for all  $3 \leq m' < 4$  and the convergence rate is at least  $m - s - d/2$

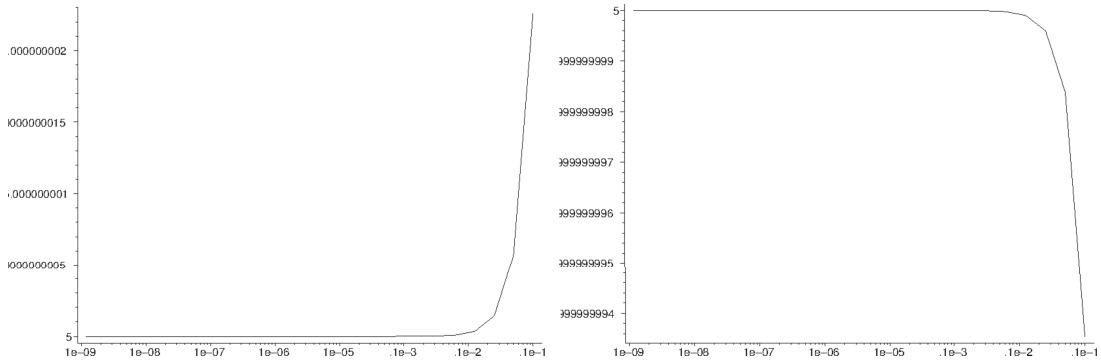


FIG. 5. Gaussian native space convergence rate estimates for the error norms of the optimal and a polynomially exact stencil of order 7, approximating the Laplacian on 30 general points, as a function of  $h$ .

$-\varepsilon = 1 - \varepsilon$  for all  $\varepsilon > 0$  by Table 1. The corresponding convergence rate estimate for  $m' = 3.5$  is in Fig. 4, and there is no visible  $\log(h)$  factor.

To see whether a  $\log(h)$  term can be present in the situation of integer  $q = m - d/2$ , we take  $m = d = 2$ ,  $q = 1$ ,  $s = 0$ , i.e., interpolation. We need just a single point  $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$  with  $\|x\|_2 = 1$  for exactness on constants. The kernel is  $\phi(r) = rK_1(r) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}r^2 \log r + \mathcal{O}(r^2)$  with  $\phi(0) = 1$ . The optimal recovery for  $\lambda(u) = u(0)$  from  $u(hx)$  is the kernel interpolant, i.e.,  $u(hx)\phi(\|\cdot - hx\|_2)$ , and the approximation error is

$$u(0) - u(hx)\phi(\|hx\|_2) = u(0) - u(hx)\phi(h).$$

In the dual of  $W_2^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$  the square of the norm of the error functional is

$$\begin{aligned} \|\delta_0 - \phi(h)\delta_{hx}\|_{W_2^{2*}(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2 &= \phi(0) - \phi(h)^2 \\ &= -h^2 \log(h) + \mathcal{O}(h^2), \end{aligned}$$

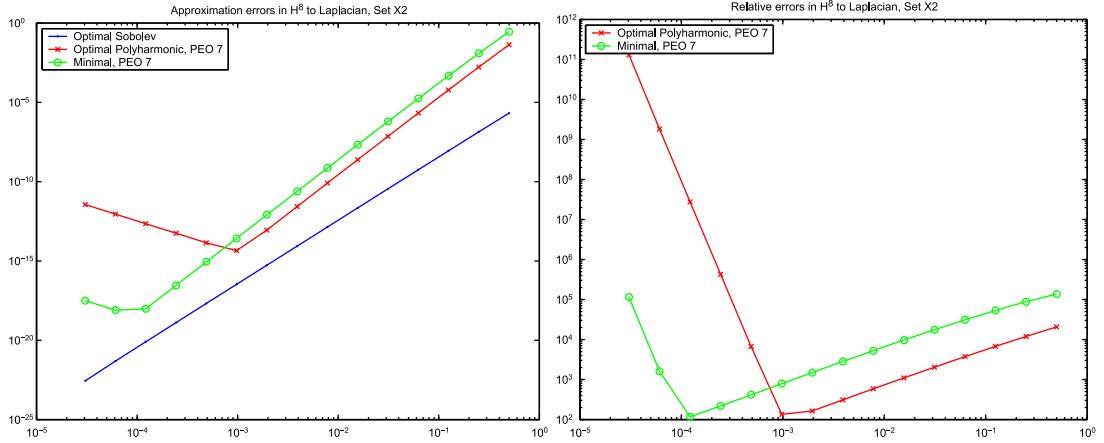
due to MAPLE. Since the standard error bound

$$|u(0) - u(hx)\phi(h)| \leq \|\delta_0 - \phi(h)\delta_{hx}\|_{W_2^{2*}(\mathbb{R}^2)} \|u\|_{W_2^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}$$

is sharp, and since we constructed the optimal recovery, we have that the convergence for  $q = 1$  is only  $h|\log(h)|^{1/2}$  and not like the optimal behaviour  $h^{m-0-d/2} = h$  in Sobolev space  $W_2^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ . To reach the optimal rate, we need a PEO  $q \geq 2$  by Table 1, i.e., at least 3 noncollinear points. For curiosity, note that the above analysis works for all even dimensions, provided that smoothness  $m = 1 + d/2$  is varying accordingly.

TABLE 2 *Singular values for three point sets, for polynomial reproduction of order 7*

Set	$> 0.002$	$\in [2.0e - 8, 3.6e - 7]$	$< 5.0e - 14$
X1	28	0	0
X2	25	3	0
X3	18	9	1

FIG. 6. Absolute and Sobolev-relative error norms in  $W_2^8(\mathbb{R}^2)$  for approximations with PEO 7 on set X2.

The suboptimal nearest-neighbor interpolation by constants has

$$\begin{aligned} \|\delta_0 - \delta_{hx}\|_{W_2^{2*}(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2 &= 2 - 2\phi(h) \\ &= -h^2 \log(h) + \mathcal{O}(h^2) \end{aligned}$$

and a more exact expansion via MAPLE shows that this is larger than the squared error for optimal one-point interpolation in  $W_2^{1+d/2}(\mathbb{R}^d)$  by  $\mathcal{O}(\log^2(h)h^4)$ .

In several numerical examples we verified the stencil convergence proven in Theorem 7.1, but the observed convergence rates turned out to be better than the proven ones. In particular, choosing 15 points in general position in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  with  $q = 5$  led to a convergence rate  $\min(2, 2m - 10)$  for  $m \geq 5$  instead of  $\min(1, m - 5)$  in Theorem 7.1. This seems to be a consequence of *superconvergence* (Schaback, 1999, 2016), but needs further work.

We now check approximation of the Laplacian in the native space of the Gaussian in Fig. 5. This should behave like  $m = \infty$  in (1.2) and thus show a convergence rate  $q_{\max}(\lambda, X) - s$ . We used 256 decimal digits for that example and took a set of 30 random points in 2 dimensions. Then  $q_{\max}(\Delta, X) = 7$  and the observed convergence rate is indeed  $q_{\max} - s = 5$ . Furthermore, this rate is attained already for a scalable stencil that is polynomially exact of order 7 on these points. We chose the optimal scalable polyharmonic stencil in  $BL_{7,2}$  for this, and the ratio of the error norms was about 5. See Larsson *et al.* (2013) for a sophisticated way to circumvent the instability of calculating optimal nonscalable stencils

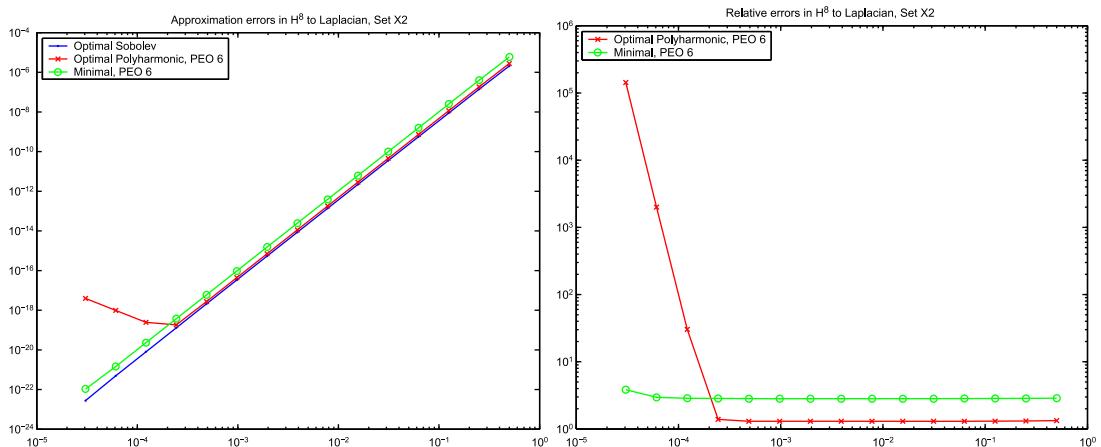


FIG. 7. Absolute and Sobolev-relative error norms in  $W_2^8(\mathbb{R}^2)$  for approximations with PEO 6 on set X2.

for Gaussian kernels, but this paper suggests using scalable stencils calculated via polyharmonic kernels instead.

We finally compare with approximations that optimize weights under the constraint of a fixed polynomial exactness (Davydov & Schaback, 2016b).

The three point sets X1, X2 and X3 of Davydov & Schaback (2016b) have 32 points in  $[-1, +1]^2$  each, and the maximal possible order of polynomial reproduction in 2 dimensions is 7 if the geometry of the point set allows it. If everything works fine, this would result in convergence of optimal order 5 for the approximation of the Laplacian in Sobolev spaces of order  $m \geq 8$ , while the optimal rate for smaller  $m$  is  $m - 3$ .

A simple singular value decomposition of the  $28 \times 32$  value matrix of polynomials of order 7 on these points reveals that the small singular values in the three cases are like in Table 2. This means that only X1 permits working for exactness order 7 without problems, while X2 suggests order 6 and X3 should still work with order 5. If users require higher PEO, there is a risk of numerical instabilities.

To demonstrate this effect, Fig. 6 shows what happens if both the polyharmonic and the minimal-weight approximations are kept at order 7 for the set X2. As Fig. 8 will show, the optimal Sobolev approximation stays at rate 4 for larger  $h$  and needs rather small  $h$  to show its optimal rate 5. In Fig. 6, both the polyharmonic and the minimal-weight approximations perform considerably worse than the optimum. If we go to PEO 6, we get Fig. 7, and now both approximations are close to what the Sobolev approximation does, though the latter is not at its optimal rate yet. In Fig. 8, the polyharmonic approximation is forced to stay at exactness order 7, while the weight-minimal approximation is taken at order 6 to allow more leeway for weight optimization. Now, in the same range as before, the weight-optimal approximation clearly outperforms the polyharmonic approximation. The same situation occurs on the set X3 under these circumstances; see Fig. 9. Thus, for problematic point sets, the polyharmonic approximation should get as much leeway as the minimal-weight approximation.

The most sensible choice on X3 is to fix the exactness orders to 5, and the results are in Fig. 10. Neither approximation can compete with the convergence rate 4 that the Sobolev approximation shows in this range of  $h$ . The latter is calculated using 128 digits and can still use the point set as one that allows

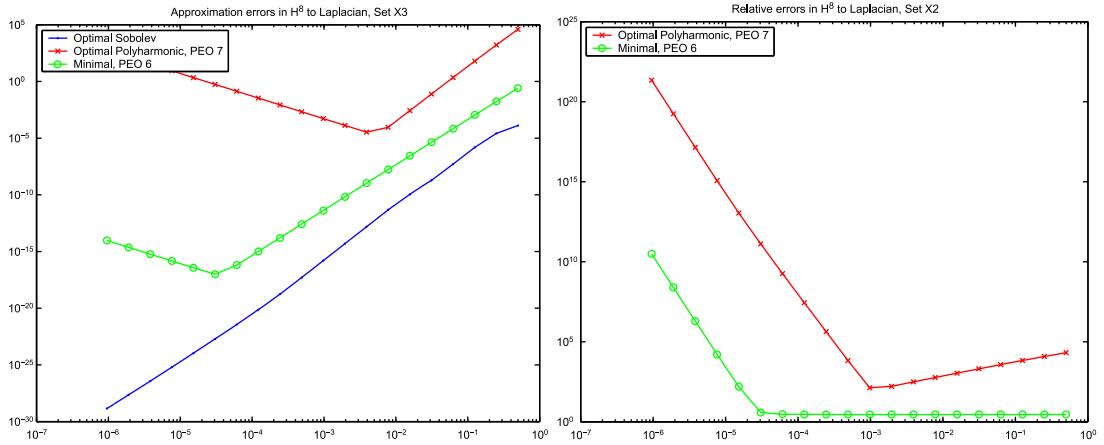


FIG. 8. Absolute and Sobolev-relative error norms in  $W_2^8(\mathbb{R}^2)$  for polyharmonic approximation of order 7 and minimal approximation of order 6 on set X2.

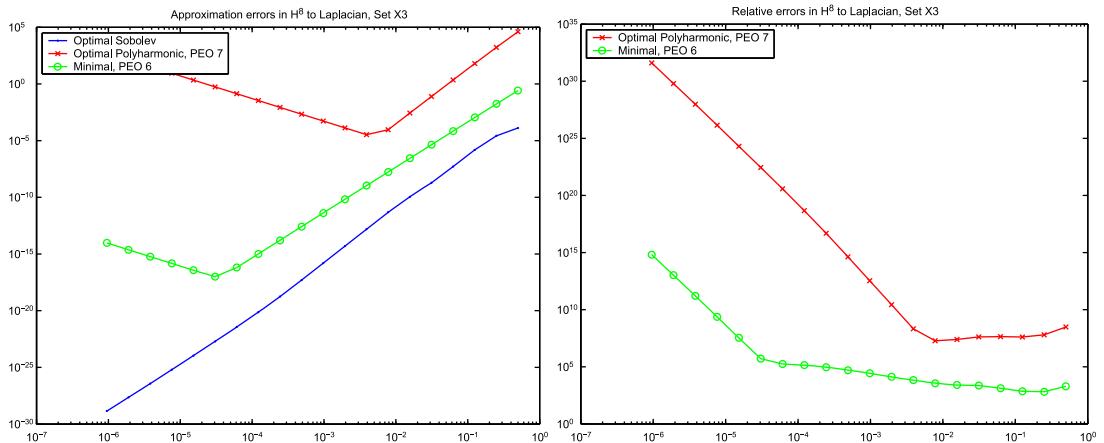


FIG. 9. Absolute and Sobolev-relative error norms in  $W_2^8(\mathbb{R}^2)$  for polyharmonic approximation of order 7 and minimal approximation of order 6 on set X3.

polynomial reproduction of order 6. The other two approximations are calculated at 32 decimal digits and see the set X3 as one that allows reproduction of order 5 only. To get back to a stable situation, we should lower the Sobolev smoothness to  $m = 6$  to get Fig. 11. We then are back to a convergence rate like  $h^3$  in all cases.

## 9. Summary and outlook

We established the optimal convergence rate (1.2) of nodal approximations in Sobolev spaces and proved that it can be attained for *scalable* approximations with sufficient polynomial exactness. But we did not

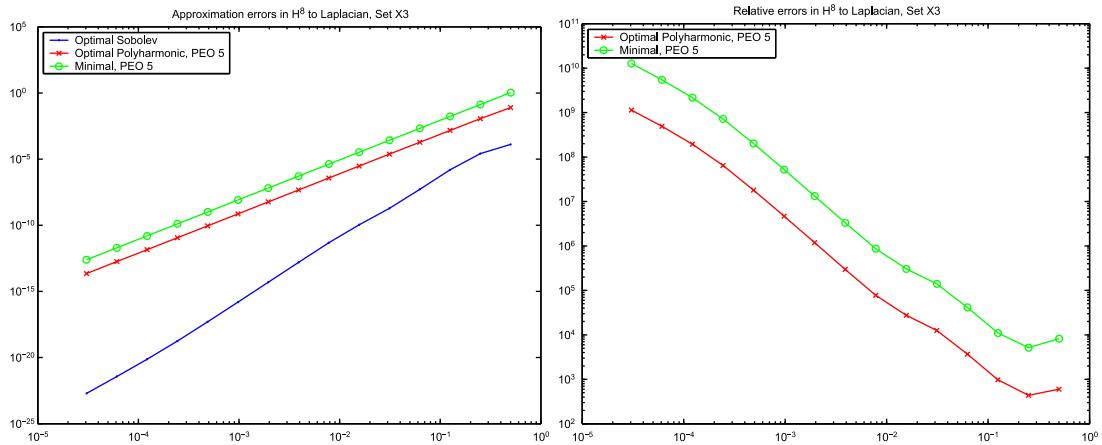


FIG. 10. Absolute and Sobolev-relative error norms in  $W_2^8(\mathbb{R}^2)$  for polyharmonic and minimal approximation of order 5 on set X3.

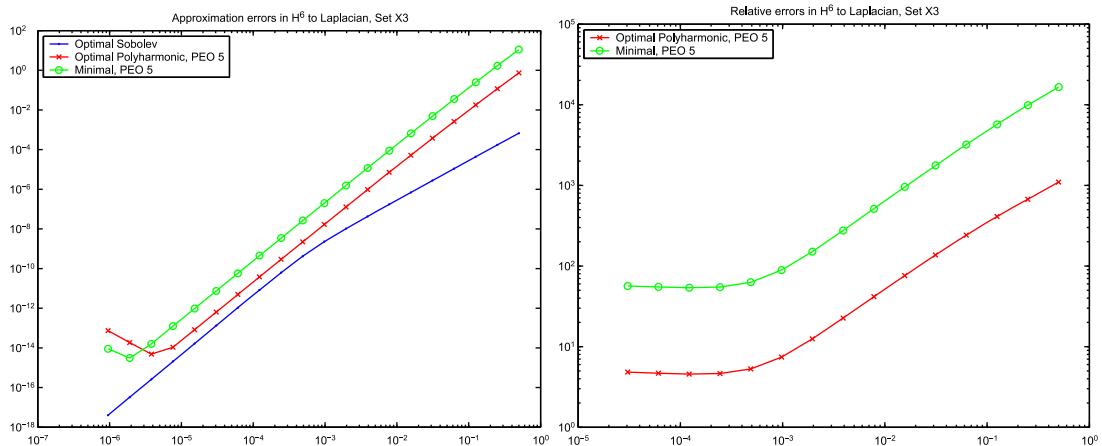


FIG. 11. Absolute and Sobolev-relative error norms in  $W_2^6(\mathbb{R}^2)$  for polyharmonic and minimal approximation of order 5 on set X3.

investigate the factors in front of the rates. For highly irregular nodes, it might be reasonable to go for a smaller convergence rate if the factor is much smaller than the one for the highest possible rate for that node configuration. This requires an analysis of how to use the additional degrees of freedom, and various possibilities for this are in [Davydov & Schaback \(2016b\)](#). On point sets that are badly distributed, it pays to avoid the highest possible order of polynomial exactness, and to use the additional degrees of freedom for minimization of weights along the lines of [Davydov & Schaback \(2016b\)](#) or to use optimal approximations by polyharmonic kernels at a smaller order of polynomial exactness.

The kernels reproducing Sobolev spaces  $W_2^m(\mathbb{R}^d)$  have expansions into power series in  $r = \|x - y\|_2$  that start with even powers of  $r$  until the polyharmonic kernel  $H_{m,d}$  occurs. This shows that error evaluation in Sobolev spaces can be replaced asymptotically by evaluation in Beppo-Levi spaces, and it suggests that the errors of optimal kernel-based approximations should be close to the errors of optimal

scalable stencils based on polyharmonic kernels. This occurred in various experiments (see Fig. 3), but a more thorough investigation is needed.

Finally, the exceptional case  $m - d/2 \in \mathbb{N}$  of the second row of Table 1 needs more attention. Approximating a functional with scaling order  $s$  by scalable stencils with the minimal PEO  $q = m - d/2$  leads to unknown convergence behaviour between rates  $m - s - d/2 - \varepsilon$  and the optimal rate  $m - s - d/2$  that is guaranteed for order  $q + 1 = m - d/2 + 1$ . The convergence could be like  $\mathcal{O}(h^{m-s-d/2} |\log(h)|^p)$ , for instance, and we presented an example with  $p = 1/2$  for  $m = d = 2, s = 0$ .

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