

Problems

①

9.5) Formulate the finite difference approximation of problem (9.13):

$$\begin{aligned} (9.13) \quad & -\varepsilon u_{xx} + u_x = 0 \quad -0 < x < 1 \\ & u(0) = 1 \\ & u(1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Let $0 \leq \varepsilon < 1$. Determine the approximations to the exact solution using the finite difference method. Compare the results with (9.20):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\varepsilon \frac{1}{h^2} [U_{i+1} - 2U_i + U_{i-1}] + \frac{1}{2h} [U_{i+1} - U_{i-1}] = 0 \\ & U_0 = 1 \quad U_N = 0 \quad i = 1, \dots, N-1 \end{aligned}$$

$\varepsilon = 0$

$$u_x = 0$$

$$0 < x < 1$$

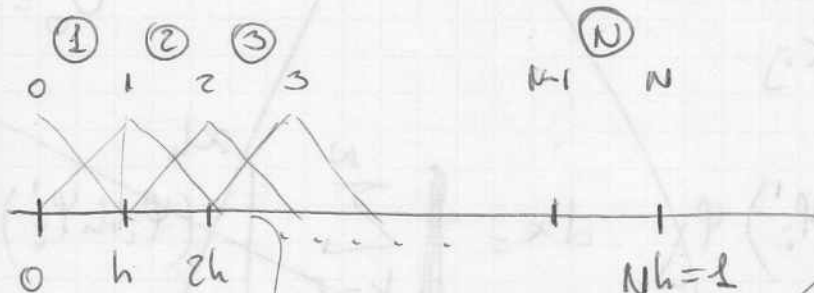
$$u(0) = 1$$

~~u(1) = 0~~

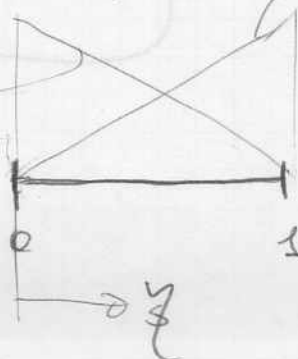
Find $u^h \in V_h$ such that $u^h(0) = 1$

$$(u_x, v + h v_x) = 0 \quad \forall v \in V_h$$

$$\forall v \in V_h \quad v(0) = 0$$



$$\varphi_0(\xi) = 1 - \xi$$



$$\varphi_1(\xi) = \xi$$

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$$\cancel{u_x^h} = U_{i-1} \left(\frac{x_{i+1} - x}{h} \right) + U_i \left(\frac{x - x_i}{h} \right)$$

$$\cancel{\varphi_{i-1}(x)}$$

$$\cancel{\varphi_i(x)}$$

$$u_x^h = -\frac{U_{i-1}}{h} + \frac{U_i}{h}$$

$$\cancel{\varphi'_{i-1} = -1/h}$$

$$\cancel{\varphi'_i = 1/h}$$

$$\cancel{w^h / w^h(0) = 0}$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^M V_i \varphi_i(x)$$

$$w_x = \sum_{i=1}^M V_i \varphi'_i(x)$$

$$\cancel{(u_x, w + h w_x) = \int_{\Omega} u_x w \, dx + h \int_{\Omega} u_x w_x \, dx}$$

$$(u_x, w + h w_x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (u_x, \varphi_i + h \varphi'_i) = 0 \quad i=1, \dots, M$$

$$\sum_j \varphi_j U_j$$

$$\sum_{j=0, M} (\varphi_i + h \varphi'_i, \varphi_j) U_j = 0$$

$$i=1, \dots, M$$

$$U_0 = 1$$

$$K_{ij}$$

$$K_{ij} = \int_{\Omega} (\varphi_i + h \varphi'_i) \varphi_j \, dx = \sum_{k=1}^N \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} (\varphi_i + h \varphi'_i) \varphi_j \, dx =$$

$$A_{ij}^{(k)}$$

$$K_{ij}^{(k)} = \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} \varphi_i \varphi_j dx + h \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} \varphi_i' \varphi_j dx = \quad (2)$$

$$\int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} \left(\frac{x_{i+1} - x}{h} \right) \left(\frac{x - x_i}{h} \right) dx$$

$$x = x_{i-1} + \eta h$$

$$(u_x^h, v_x^h) = \int_{\Omega} u_x^h (v_x^h) dx =$$

$$= \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \int_K u_x^h (v_x^h) dx = (*)$$

$$u^h = \sum_{i=1}^m \varphi_i V_i$$

$$v_x^h = \sum_{i=1}^m \varphi_i' V_i$$

$$\therefore (*) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \int_K u_x^h (\varphi_i + h \varphi_i') dx = 0 \quad i=1, \dots, M$$

Also as: $u^h = \sum_{j=0}^m \varphi_j U_j$

$$\sum_{j=0}^m \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \int_K (\varphi_i + h \varphi_i') \varphi_j' dx U_j = 0 \quad i=1, \dots, M$$

(**)

En el elemento, debemos evaluar ϕ
 Hacer el cambio de variable dentro del elemento (k)

$$x \rightarrow \zeta$$

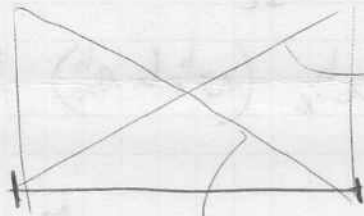
$$x = x_k + h \zeta$$

$$\zeta \in [0, 1]$$

$$\text{Luego: } \phi' = \frac{d\phi}{dx} = \frac{d\phi}{d\zeta} \frac{d\zeta}{dx} = \frac{1}{h} \frac{d\phi}{d\zeta} = \frac{\phi'}{h} \text{ o sea}$$

$$dx = h d\zeta$$

$$\int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} (\phi_i + h \phi_i') \phi_j' dx = \int_0^1 \left(\phi_i + h \frac{\phi_i'}{h} \right) \frac{\phi_j'}{h} h d\zeta$$



$$\zeta = \phi_2 \quad \phi_2' = 1$$

$$\phi_1 = 1 - \zeta \quad \phi_1' = -1$$

~~$$K_{11} = \int_0^1 (1 - \zeta - 1)(1 - \zeta) h d\zeta = h \int_0^1 \zeta^2 - \zeta d\zeta = h \left(\frac{\zeta^3}{3} - \frac{\zeta^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{h}{6}$$~~

~~$$K_{22} = \int_0^1 (\zeta + 1)(\zeta) h d\zeta = \frac{5}{6} h$$~~

~~$$K_{12} = \int_0^1 (-\zeta)(\zeta) h d\zeta = -\frac{h}{3}$$~~

~~$$K_{21} = \int_0^1 (\zeta + 1)(1 - \zeta) h d\zeta = \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) h = \frac{2}{3} h$$~~

$$\frac{\varepsilon > 0}{\text{Hölder}} \quad u^h \in V_h /$$

$$\beta = \underline{1}$$

$$\varepsilon (u_{xx}^h, v_x^h) - \varepsilon \delta (u_{xx}^h, v_x^h) + (u_x^h, v^h + \delta v_x^h) = 0$$

$$\forall v \in \dot{V}_h$$

$$u^h(0) = 1$$

$$u^h(1) = 0$$

Ojo
(No hay función $v(1)$!)

$$\rightarrow \delta = \bar{c}h \quad \text{si } \varepsilon < h$$

\bar{c} suf pequeño

$$\text{ii) } \delta = 0 \quad \text{si } \varepsilon \geq h$$

Reexisto =

$$- \varepsilon \delta (u_{xxx}^h, v_x^h) + (u_x^h, v^h + \delta v_x^h + \varepsilon v_{xx}^h) = 0$$

$$\text{si interpretamos } \Rightarrow u_{xxx}^h = 0$$

y obtengo

$$(u_x^h, v^h + (\delta + \varepsilon) v_x^h) = 0$$

$$\text{Haciendo } \delta = h - \varepsilon \Rightarrow \text{ídem anterior } (?)$$

Siguiera los pasos del caso anterior:

$$K_{ij} = \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} [\varphi_i + (\delta + \varepsilon) \varphi_i'] \varphi_j' dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[\psi_i + \left(\frac{\delta + \varepsilon}{h} \right) \psi_i' \right] \cancel{\psi_i'} \cancel{dx} \quad \cancel{dx}$$

$$K_{11} = \int_0^1 \left[1 + \eta + \left(\frac{\delta + \varepsilon}{h} \right) \right] (-1) d\eta =$$

$$= \left. \frac{\delta + \varepsilon - h}{h} \gamma + \frac{\gamma^2}{2} \right|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\delta + \varepsilon}{h}$$

$$K_{12} = \int_0^1 \left[1 - \gamma - \frac{\delta + \varepsilon}{h} \right] (\delta) d\gamma = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\delta + \varepsilon}{h}$$

$$K_{21} = \int_0^1 \left[\gamma + \frac{\delta + \varepsilon}{h} \right] (-1) d\gamma = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\delta + \varepsilon}{h} \right)$$

$$K_{22} = \int_0^1 \left[z + \frac{\delta + \varepsilon}{h} \right] (1) dz = \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{\delta + \varepsilon}{h} \right)$$

$$K^e = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{8+\varepsilon}{h} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ensemble:

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ & & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ & & & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & & & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{\delta + \epsilon}{h}$$

① Método de Galerkin discontinuo

Los métodos de Galerkin y / funciones de prueba continuas dan ecuaciones globales acopladas, o sea sistemas a los que el caso de datos en un punto afecta la solución en todos los nodos. Esto es natural a problemas elípticos:

$$\begin{aligned} -\varepsilon \Delta u + u_p + u &= f & \varepsilon > 0 \\ u &= g \end{aligned}$$

pero no así a el problema parabolico hipérbolico, con $\varepsilon = 0$. En este caso sería más natural resolver el sistema por etapas sucesivas empezando a la frontera de entrada Γ_- .

Consideramos un MEF del problema reducido

$$\begin{aligned} u_p + u &= f \\ u &= g \end{aligned}$$

que permite tal tipo de solución y tiene propiedades de estabilidad y convergencia similares a estructura difusiva \Rightarrow Galerkin discontinuo.

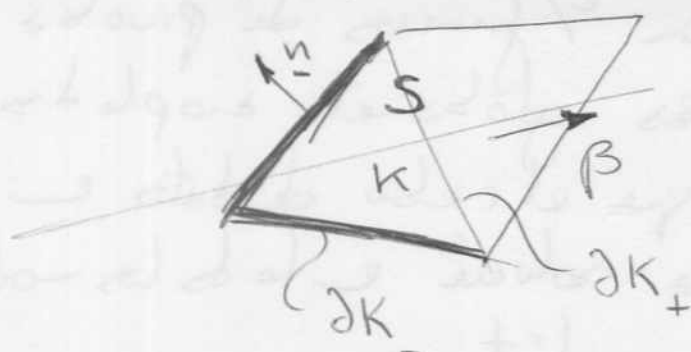
Se llama a este espacio de este tipo:

$$W_h = \{ v \in L_2(\Omega) / v|_K = p_r(K) \} \quad \forall K \in \mathcal{T}_h$$

o sea, espacio de polinomios particionados de grado $r \geq 0$, sin requisitos de continuidad entre fronteras interiores etcétera.

Notación:

Sea $K \in \mathcal{T}_h$, dividimos la frontera ∂K del triángulo



K es una parte de flujo entrante ∂K_- , otro flujo saliente ∂K_+

$$\partial K_- = \{x \in \partial K : \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta} < 0\}$$

$$\partial K_+ = \{x \in \partial K : \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta} \geq 0\}$$

Además, supongamos S es una frontera común a dos triángulos K y K' , y sea $v \in W_h$ que puede tener una discontinuidad de salto a través de S . Definimos los límites izquierdo y derecho

$$v_-(x) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^-} v(x + s\underline{\beta})$$

$$v_+(x) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} v(x + s\underline{\beta})$$

y el salto:

$$[v] = v_+ - v_-$$

El método de Galerkin discontinuo puede formularse como: Hallar $u^h \in W_h$ / Para $K \in \mathcal{T}_h$, dado u_-^h sobre ∂K_- , hallar $u^h \equiv u^h|_K \in P_r(K)$ /

$$(u_\beta^h + u^h, v)_K - \int_{\partial K_-} u_+^h v_+ \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta} \, ds =$$

(9.33)

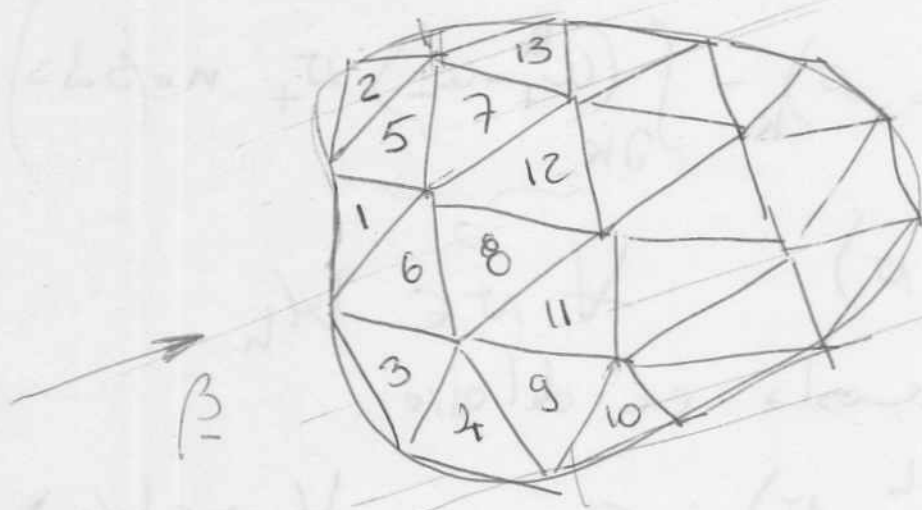
$$= (f, v)_K - \int_{\partial K_-} u_-^h v_+ \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta} \, ds$$

$$\forall v \in P_r(K)$$

2 donde $(w, v)_K = \int_K w v \, dx$
 $u_-^h = g$ sobre Γ_-

Notar que (9.33) es un vct Galerkin std (9.22)
 con BC impuestos a fin de l'el, P/el caso de
un único elasto \Rightarrow luego admite solución única.

O sea, si u_-^h está dado sobre ∂K_- , sabemos que
 $u^h|_K$ está determinado por (9.33).



Entonces, para
 e para calcular
 u^h en los triángulos
 $K \ni \partial K_- \in \Gamma_-$
 pues allí está ddo:
 $u_-^h = g$.

Esto define u^h en los triángulos K que sea
 y así hasta calcular u^h en todo el dominio.

Podemos escribir (9.33) a fin de calcular:

$$B_K(u^h, v) = (f, v)_K \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{P}_r(K)$$

con $B_K(w, v) = (w_{\beta} + w, v)_K - \int_{\partial K_-} [w] v_+ \, n \cdot \beta \, ds$

Luego escribimos el vct Galerkin discret a la forma:

Halla $u^h \in W_h$ / $B(u^h, v) = (f, v)$ $\forall v \in W_h$

donde $B(w, v) = \sum B_k(w, v)$

$$(f, v) = \sum_k (f, v)_k$$

y $u^h_- = g$ sobre Γ_- .

Claramente, la solución exacta satisface $B(u, v) = (f, v)$ $\forall v \in W_h$

pues:

$$\sum_k \left((u_\beta + u, v)_k - \int_{\partial K_-} (u_+^h - u_-) v_+ n_\beta ds \right) = (f, v) \quad \forall v \in W_h$$

y otras cosas es de error:

$$B(u - u^h, v) = 0 \quad \forall v \in W_h$$

Vamos a algunos ejemplos:

Ex 9.3) Sea el ~~2D~~^{1D} ~~de~~ ~~1D~~ ~~de~~:

$$\begin{cases} u_x + u = f & 0 < x < 1 \\ u(0) = g \end{cases}$$

Sea $0 = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_N = 1$ una agrupación de $I = (0, 1)$ en subintervalos $I_j = (x_j, x_{j+1})$.

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El met Galecki dizant se escribe e iteraco:

Para $j=0, 1, \dots, N-1$, dado $u^h(x_j)_-$, hallar

$$u^h = u^h|_{I_j} \in P_r(I_j) /$$

$$\int_{I_j} (u_x^h + u^h) v \, dx + [u^h(x_j)_+ - u^h(x_j)_-] v(x_j)_+ = \int_{I_j} f v \, dx \quad \forall v \in P_r(I_j)$$

$$\text{dado } v(x)_\pm = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^\pm} v(x+y)$$

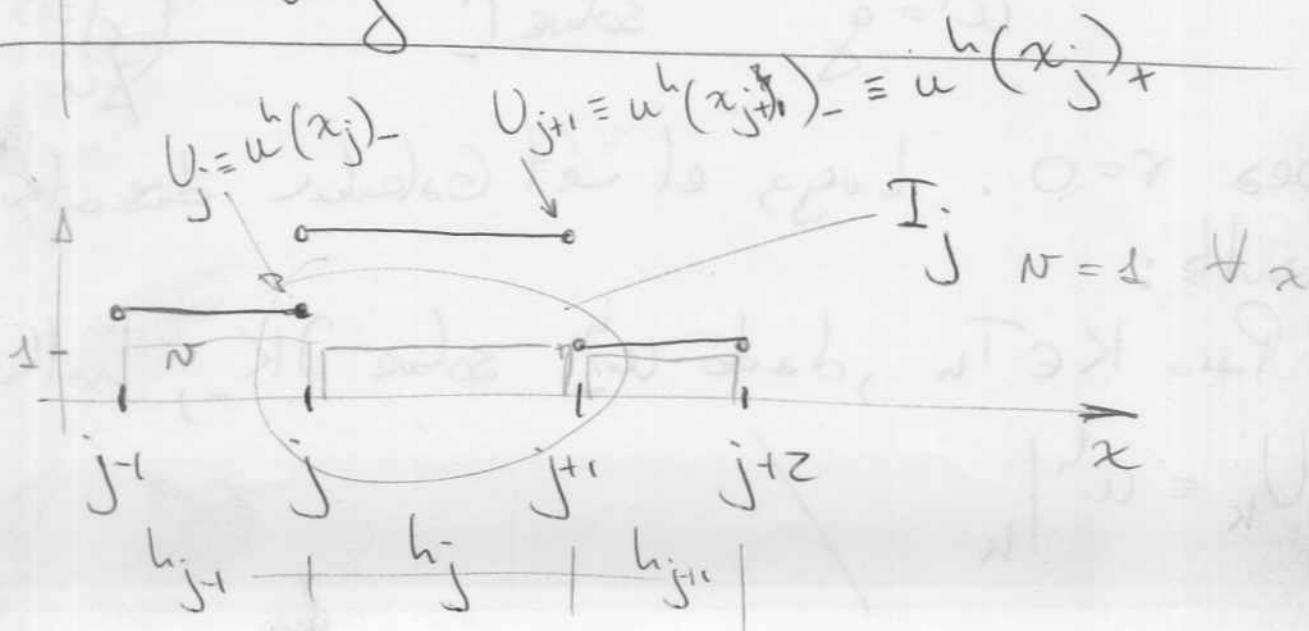
$$u^h(x_0)_- = g$$

En particular, si $r=0$ (o sea u^h constante por tramos), logramos el ítem b):

$$\text{Hallar } U_j \equiv u^h(x_j)_- /$$

$$\frac{U_{j+1} - U_j}{h_j} + U_{j+1} = \frac{1}{h_j} \int_{I_j} f \, dx \quad j=0, \dots, N-1$$

$$U_0 = g$$



$$\int_{I_j^-} (u_a^h + u^h) \sigma dx + [u^h(x_j)_+ - u^h(x_j)_-] \sigma(x_j)_+ =$$



$$U_{j+1}^h h_j + U_{j+1} - U_j = \int_{I_j} f dx$$

$$\frac{U_{j+1} - U_j}{h_j} + U_{j+1} = \frac{1}{h_j} \int_{I_j} f dx$$

Note que es coincidente con Euler backward!!
(o también upwind).

Ex 9.04 | Sea la ecuación

$$u_\beta = 0 \quad \text{en } \Sigma$$

$$u = g \quad \text{sobre } \Gamma_-$$

$$(f=0, \quad \Delta u)$$

Sea $r=0$. Luego, el método Galerkin discreto resulta:

Para $K \in T_h$, dado u_-^h sobre ∂K_- , hallar

$$U_K^h \equiv u^h|_K$$

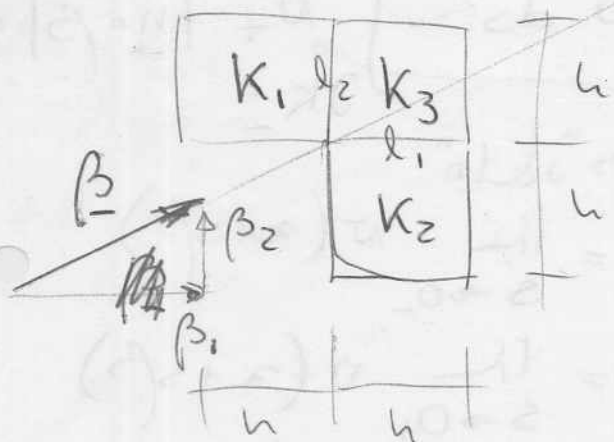
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$$-\int_{\partial K_-} U_k n \cdot \beta \, ds = -\int_{\partial K_-} u_-^h n \cdot \beta \, ds$$

o sea:

$$U_k = \frac{\int_{\partial K_-} u_-^h n \cdot \beta \, ds}{\int_{\partial K_-} n \cdot \beta \, ds}$$

En otras palabras, el valor de U_k p/c/electo k resulta el promedio ponderado de (por $n \cdot \beta$) de los valores de u_-^h en los electos vecinos con lados en ∂K_- . Por ejemplo:



$$U_3 = \frac{\int_{\beta_1} U_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} ds + \int_{\beta_2} U_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} ds}{\int_{\beta_1 + \beta_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} ds + \int_{\beta_2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} ds} =$$

$$U_3 = \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1 + \beta_2} U_2 + \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_1 + \beta_2} U_1$$

Nunca te loyeras en expreses de dif finis simple! (así - usando que se cancelan pto lados de los K_i)

Probar ahora una desigualdad de estabilidad
del método de Galerkin discretos usando la
norma \Rightarrow

$$|u|_p^2 \triangleq \|u\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_K \int_{\partial K_-} [u]^2 |\underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}| ds + \\ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Gamma_+} u_-^2 \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta} ds$$

Lema 9.3 Para toda función suave u ^{def} tenemos:

$$B(u, u) = |u|_p^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Gamma_-} u_-^2 |\underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}| ds$$

Prueba | usando la fórmula de Green:

$$2(u_p, u)_K = \int_{\partial K_+} u_-^2 \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta} ds - \int_{\partial K_-} u_+^2 |\underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}| ds$$



valores "de lado"

$$u_- = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0_-} u(x + s\beta)$$

$$u_+ = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0_+} u(x + s\beta)$$

luego:

$$2 \left(\sum_K (u_p + u, u)_K - \int_{\partial K_-} [u] u_+ \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta} ds \right) =$$

$$2B(u, u) = \sum_K \left(\int_{\partial K_+} u_-^2 \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta} ds - \int_{\partial K_-} u_+^2 |\underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}| ds + \right. \\ \left. + 2 \int_{\partial K_-} (u_+ - u_-) u_+ |\underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}| ds \right) + 2\|u\|^2$$

Cero todo lo de ∂K_+ coincide con lo de $\partial K'_-$ p/u

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electro vazio K' , excepto si $\partial K_+ \subseteq \Gamma_+$,
(y de un modo similar ocurre con $\gamma -$ cub. > b),
luego: > 0

$$\sum_K \int_{\partial K_+} \sigma_-^2 \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta} \, ds = + \sum_K \int_{\partial K_-} \sigma_-^2 |\underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}| \, ds +$$

$$+ \int_{\Gamma_+} \sigma_-^2 \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta} \, ds - \int_{\Gamma_-} \sigma_-^2 |\underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}| \, ds$$



Cos lo cual:

$$2B(\sigma, \sigma) = \sum_K \left(\int_{\partial K_-} (\sigma_+^2 - 2\sigma_- \sigma_+ + \sigma_-^2) |\underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}| \, ds \right)$$

VER ATRAS

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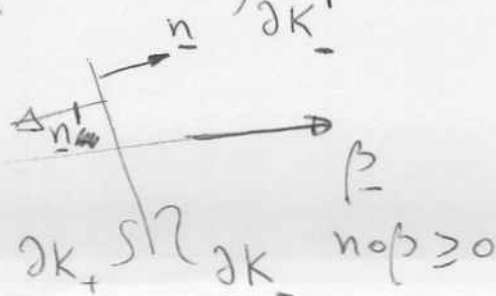
$$(\sigma_p, \sigma)_K = \int_K \sigma_p \sigma \, d\Omega = \int_K \beta \cdot \nabla \sigma \, d\Omega =$$

$$= \int_{\partial K} \sigma^2 \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta} \, ds - \int_K \sigma \, \beta \cdot \nabla \sigma \, d\Omega =$$

$$2\theta(\sigma_p, \sigma)_K = \int_{\partial K_-} \sigma_+^2 (\underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}) \, ds + \int_{\partial K_+} \sigma_-^2 (\underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}) \, ds =$$

$$= \int_{\partial K_+} \sigma_-^2 \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta} \, ds - \int_{\partial K_-} \sigma_+^2 |\underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}| \, ds$$

$$\int_{\partial K_+} \sigma_-^2 \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta} \, ds = - \int_{\partial K'_-} \sigma_-^2 \overbrace{\underline{n}' \cdot \underline{\beta}}^{< 0} \, ds = \int_{\partial K'_-} \sigma_-^2 |\underline{n}' \cdot \underline{\beta}| \, ds$$



Co local:

$$\begin{aligned}
 2B(\sigma, \sigma) &= \sum_K \left\{ \int_{\partial K_-} \sigma_-^2 |\underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}_-| ds - \int_{\partial K_-} \sigma_+^2 |\underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}_-| ds \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 2 \int_{\partial K_-} \sigma_+^2 |\underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}_-| ds - 2 \int_{\partial K_-} \sigma_- \sigma_+ |\underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}_-| ds \right\} \\
 &\quad + 2 \|\sigma\|^2 + \int_{\Gamma_+} \sigma_-^2 \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}_- ds - \int_{\Gamma_-} \sigma_-^2 \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}_- ds = \\
 &= \sum_K \left\{ \int_{\partial K_-} \overbrace{(\sigma_+^2 - 2\sigma_- \sigma_+ + \sigma_-^2)}^{[\sigma]^2} |\underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}_-| ds \right\} + \\
 &\quad + 2 \|\sigma\|^2 + \int_{\Gamma_+} \sigma_-^2 \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}_- ds - \int_{\Gamma_-} \sigma_-^2 \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}_- ds = \\
 \therefore B(\sigma, \sigma) &= |\sigma|_\beta^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Gamma_-} \sigma_-^2 \underline{n} \cdot \underline{\beta}_- ds \quad \text{QED}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sistemas de Friedrichs

Problema continuo

Extensión general de *diffusion* y *Galerkin* dentro
algunos de sistemas lineales de *second order*
(o *second order Friedrichs*). Sea *problem* el *problem* en
 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ y frontera Γ :

$$Lu \equiv \sum_{i=1}^d A_i \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} + Ku = F \quad \text{en } \Omega$$

$$(M - D)u = 0 \quad \text{sobre } \Gamma$$

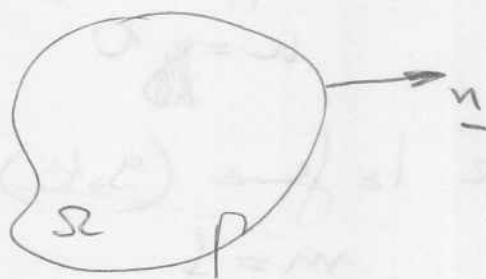
A_i, K, M son matrices $m \times m$ fijas en x .

\underline{u} es un vector de m y:

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^d n_i A_i$$

con $\underline{n} = \begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \\ \vdots \\ n_d \end{pmatrix}$

vector normal,



Assume

A_i : symmetric, con coef. reales
 $M + M^T$ positiva semidefinida sobre Γ

$$(8.46) \quad \begin{cases} \underline{M} + \underline{M}^T \geq 0 \\ \underline{K} + \underline{K}^T - \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x_i} \geq \bar{\sigma} \underline{I} \quad \text{en } \Omega \\ \bar{\sigma} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\text{Ker}(D-M) + \text{Ker}(D+M) = \mathbb{R}^m \quad \text{sobre } \Gamma \right]$$

$$E \geq F \Leftrightarrow E-F \text{ es indef.}$$

$$\text{Ker } E = \{ \xi \in \mathbb{R}^m : E\xi = 0 \}$$

Bajo las condiciones ~~(9.46)~~ ^(9.46) y ^(9.47) se puede probar que si $F \in [L_2(\Omega)]^m$, luego (9.45) admite solución única ^{única} _{en} $C^1(\bar{\Omega})$.

Muchos problemas de frontera y condiciones se escriben de esta forma:

Ej El problema reducido (homogéneo e fijo)

$$\begin{aligned} u_{\beta} + u &= f & \text{en } \Omega \\ u &= 0 & \text{sobre } \Gamma_- \end{aligned}$$

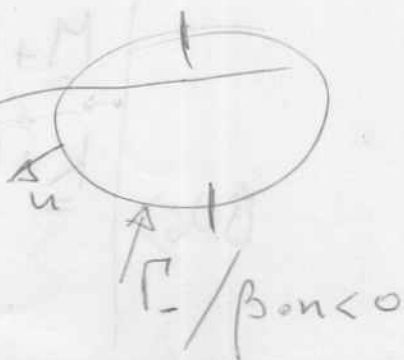
Es decir la forma (9.45), con

$$\begin{aligned} m &= 1 & K &= 1 \\ A_i &= \beta_i & D &= \beta_0 n \\ M &= |D| \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta_i u_{,i} + 1 \cdot u = f$$

$$\left(|\beta_0 n| - \beta_0 n \right) u = 0$$

$$x_0 \in \Gamma_-, 0 \in \Gamma_+$$



Ej 9.8 | El prob de valores iniciales de ϕ en
para la ecuación de onda:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x_2^2} = f \quad \begin{matrix} 0 < x_1 < 1 \\ |x_2| < 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$w(x_1, -1) = w(x_1, 1) = 0 \quad 0 < x_1 < 1$$

$$w(0, x_2) = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1}(0, x_2) = 0 \quad |x_2| < 1$$



Si hacemos $\Omega = (0, 1) \times (-1, 1)$

$$\underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} u_1 = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1} \\ u_2 = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_2} \end{matrix} \quad \underline{F} = \begin{pmatrix} f \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

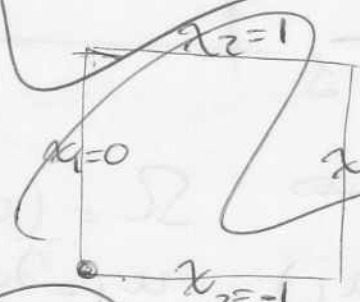
$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{para } x_1 = 0 \text{ ó } x_1 = 1$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{para } x_2 = -1 \quad M = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{para } x_2 = 1$$

$$A_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + A_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} + Ku = F$$

$$I \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x_2^2} = f \\ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{and } x_1 = 0, 1$$


$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{and } x_2 = -1$$

$$(M-D)u = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

Introduces los espacios:

$$\hat{V}_h = [V_h]^m$$

$$\hat{W}_h = [W_h]^m$$

$$ca \quad V_h = \{v \in H^1(\Omega) : v|_K \in P_r(K) \quad \forall K \in T_h\}$$

$$W_h = \{v \in L_2(\Omega) : v|_K \in P_r(K) \quad \forall K \in T_h\}$$

Steady Galerkin:

Hallar $u_h \in \hat{V}_h$ /

$$(Lu^h, v) + \frac{1}{2} \langle (M-D)u^h, v \rangle = (F, v) \quad \forall v \in \hat{V}_h$$

Geedizazel Gable std, structure
direct a sist Friedrichs.

Notion:

$$(u, v) = \int_{\Omega} u \cdot v \, dx$$

$$\|u\| = (u, u)^{1/2}$$

$$\langle u, v \rangle = \int_{\Gamma} u \cdot v \, ds$$

$$|u| = \langle u, u \rangle^{1/2}$$

Par Green:

$$(L u, v) = \langle D u, v \rangle + (u, L^* v)$$

def

$$L^* = - \sum_{i=1}^d A_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} - \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x_i} + K^*$$

Oss, que establi.

$$(L u, u) = \frac{1}{2} ((L + L^*) u, u) + \frac{1}{2} \langle D u, u \rangle$$

def, used (9.46) :

$$L + L^* \geq \bar{\sigma} I$$