# Math 175/275: Numerical Methods for PDE 

Instructor: Randolph E. Bank

Winter Quarter 2020
Final Examination
Monday, March 16, 2020

NAME
Signature $\qquad$

| $\# 1$ | 30 |  |
| :---: | ---: | :--- |
| $\# 2$ | 40 |  |
| $\# 3$ | 30 |  |
| Total | 100 |  |

Question 1. (Galerkin's Method.) Let $a(\cdot, \cdot)$ and $L(\cdot)$ satisfy the assumptions of the LaxMilgram lemma, i.e.,

$$
\begin{aligned}
|a(v, w)| & \leq C_{1}\|v\|_{V}\|w\|_{V}, & \forall v, w \in V \\
a(v, v) & \geq C_{2}\|v\|_{V}^{2} & \forall v \in V \\
|L(v)| & \leq C_{3}\|v\|_{V} & \forall v \in V
\end{aligned}
$$

Let $u$ be the solution of

$$
a(u, v)=L(v), \quad \forall v \in V
$$

Let $\tilde{V} \subset V$ be a finite-dimensional subspace and let $\tilde{u} \in \tilde{V}$ be determined by Galerkin's method:

$$
a(\tilde{u}, v)=L(v), \quad \forall v \in \tilde{V}
$$

Prove that (note that $a(\cdot, \cdot)$ may not be symmetric)

$$
\|\tilde{u}-u\|_{V} \leq \frac{C_{1}}{C_{2}} \min _{\chi \in \tilde{V}}\|\chi-u\|_{V}
$$

Prove that if $a(\cdot, \cdot)$ is symmetric and $\|v\|_{a}=a(v, v)^{1 / 2}$, then

$$
\|\tilde{u}-u\|_{a}=\min _{\chi \in \tilde{V}}\|\chi-u\|_{a} .
$$

and

$$
\|\tilde{u}-u\|_{V} \leq \sqrt{\frac{C_{1}}{C_{2}}} \min _{\chi \in \tilde{V}}\|\chi-u\|_{V}
$$

Question 2. Consider the problem

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
u_{t}-\Delta u=f, & \text { in } \Omega \times R_{+}, \\
u=0, & \text { on } \Gamma \times R_{+}, \\
u(\cdot, 0)=v, & \text { in } \Omega,
\end{array}
$$

in the case of one space dimension with $\Omega=(0,1)$. For the numerical solution, we use piecewise linear functions based on the partition

$$
0<x_{1}<x_{2}<\cdots<x_{M}<1, \quad x_{j}=j h, h=1 /(M+1)
$$

Determine the mass matrix $B$ and the stiffness matrix $A$ and write down the semidiscrete problem, the backward Euler equations, and the Crank-Nicolson equations.

Question 3. Consider the scalar first order differential equation

$$
\sum_{j=1}^{d} a_{j}(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{j}}+a_{0}(x) u \equiv a \cdot \nabla u+a_{0} u=f(x), \quad x \in \Omega
$$

where $\Omega$ is a bounded domain in $\mathcal{R}^{d}$ with boundary $\Gamma, a$ is a smooth vector field that does not vanish at any point, and $a_{0}$ and $f$ are given smooth functions. The solution is given on the inflow boundary

$$
u=v, \quad \text { on } \Gamma_{-},
$$

where $\Gamma \equiv \Gamma_{+} \cup \Gamma_{-}$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \Gamma_{-}=\{x \in \Gamma: n(x) \cdot a(x)<0\}, \\
& \Gamma_{+}=\{x \in \Gamma: n(x) \cdot a(x) \geq 0\},
\end{aligned}
$$

and $n$ is the exterior normal. Prove the following stability estimate for the above problem, under a suitable condition on the coefficients $a_{j}$ :

$$
\int_{\Omega} u^{2} d x+\int_{\Gamma_{+}} u^{2} n \cdot a d s \leq C\left(\int_{\Omega} f^{2} d x+\int_{\Gamma_{-}} v^{2}|n \cdot a| d s\right)
$$

