MATH 175/275: Numerical Methods for PDE

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Winter Quarter 2020 Final Examination Monday, March 16, 2020

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

$ a(v,w) \le C_1 \ v\ _V \ w\ _V,$	$\forall v,w \in V$
$a(v,v) \ge C_2 \ v\ _V^2$	$\forall v \in V,$
$ L(v) \le C_3 \ v\ _V$	$\forall v \in V.$

Let u be the solution of

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

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

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

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

$$\|\tilde{u} - u\|_V \le \frac{C_1}{C_2} \min_{\chi \in \tilde{V}} \|\chi - u\|_V.$$

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

$$\|\tilde{u}-u\|_V \le \sqrt{\frac{C_1}{C_2}} \min_{\chi \in \tilde{V}} \|\chi-u\|_V.$$

Question 2. Consider the problem

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

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

$$0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_M < 1, \quad x_j = jh, h = 1/(M+1).$$

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 Ω is a bounded domain in \mathcal{R}^d with boundary Γ , 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

$$u = v$$
, on Γ_{-} ,

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

$$\Gamma_{-} = \left\{ x \in \Gamma : n(x) \cdot a(x) < 0 \right\},\$$

$$\Gamma_{+} = \left\{ x \in \Gamma : n(x) \cdot a(x) \ge 0 \right\},\$$

and n is the exterior normal. Prove the following stability estimate for the above problem, under a suitable condition on the coefficients a_j :

$$\int_{\Omega} u^2 \, dx + \int_{\Gamma_+} u^2 n \cdot a \, ds \le C \left(\int_{\Omega} f^2 \, dx + \int_{\Gamma_-} v^2 |n \cdot a| \, ds \right).$$