

## Scientific Computing II

Summer Semester 2014 Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Beuchler Assistent: Bastian Bohn



## Excercise sheet 8.

Closing date **03.06.2014**.

Theoretical exercise 1. (Upper bound for the BPX decomposition [20 points])

Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  be a bounded, open and connected domain with Lipschitz boundary and cone condition. Define  $a(u, v) := \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla v dx$ . for  $u, v \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ . Let  $\mathbb{V}^l$  be a sequence of nested piecewise linear FE-spaces with basis  $\phi_i^l$ ,  $l = 0, \ldots, L$ 

Let  $\mathbb{V}^i$  be a sequence of nested piecewise linear FE-spaces with basis  $\phi_i^i$ ,  $l = 0, \ldots, L$ and  $i = 1, \ldots, N_l$  created by uniformly refining an initial mesh  $T_0$  into meshes  $T_l$ . The (largest) meshwidth in  $T_l$  is denoted by  $h_l$ .

Prove that for the BPX decomposition

$$\mathbb{V}^L := \sum_{l=0}^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_l} \mathbb{V}_i^L$$

with  $\mathbb{V}_i^L = \operatorname{span}\{\phi_i^l\}$  it holds

$$a(u, u) \le c \sum_{l=0}^{L} \sum_{i=1}^{N_l} a(u_i^l, u_i^l)$$
(1)

for some constant c > 0 (independent of L) and  $u \in \mathbb{V}^L$ ,  $u_i^l \in \mathbb{V}_i^l$  and  $u = \sum_{l=0}^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_l} u_i^l$ .

To this end, follow the subtasks:

a) Prove that

$$a(u, u) \le \|\Theta\|_2^2 \sum_{l=0}^L \sum_{i=1}^{N_l} a(u_i^l, u_i^l),$$

where  $\Theta = \left(\theta_{i,j}^{k,l}\right)_{(k,i),(l,j)}$  is the matrix of all angles

$$\theta_{i,j}^{k,l} := \cos(\sphericalangle \mathbb{V}_i^k, \mathbb{V}_j^l) = \sup_{u \in \mathbb{V}_i^k, v \in \mathbb{V}_j^l} \frac{a(u,v)}{\sqrt{a(u,u)a(v,v)}}$$

- b) Let  $\Omega_i^l := \operatorname{supp}(\phi_i^l)$  and let w.l.o.g.  $k \leq l$ . Prove that  $\theta_{i,j}^{k,l} = 0$  if
  - (i)  $\operatorname{int}(\Omega_i^k \cap \Omega_j^l) = \emptyset$  or
  - (ii)  $\Omega_j^l \subset \tau_{i,*}^k$ , where  $\tau_{i,*}^k$  is one element in the support of  $\phi_i^k$ .

Prove that there exists an c > 0 such that in all other cases  $\theta_{i,j}^{k,l} \le c \frac{h_l}{h_k}$ .

c) Let 
$$\Theta^{k,l} := \left(\theta_{i,j}^{k,l}\right)_{i=1,\dots,N_k \text{ and } j=1,\dots,N_l}$$
. Prove the following two estimates:

- (i) For k > l it holds  $\|\Theta^{k,l}\|_1 \le c \frac{h_k}{h_l}$ .
- (ii) For  $k \leq l$  it holds  $\|\Theta^{k,l}\|_1 \leq c$ .
- d) Let  $\tilde{\Theta} := \left( \|\Theta^{k,l}\|_1 \cdot \left(\frac{h_l}{h_k}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)_{k,l}$ . Prove that there exists a constant  $\tilde{c} > 0$  such that  $\|\tilde{\Theta}\|_1 \le \tilde{c}$ .
- e) Prove that for symmetric, real matrices A any eigenvalue  $\lambda$  fulfills  $|\lambda| \leq ||A||_1$ . Prove that for a block matrix  $A = (A_{a,b})_{a,b}$  with matrices  $A_{a,b}$  it holds  $||A||_1 \leq ||\bar{A}||_1$  where  $\bar{A} = (||A_{a,b}||_1)_{a,b}$ .
- f) Combine the above proven results to prove (1).