

GUARANTEED LOWER BOUNDS FOR EIGENVALUES*

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ABSTRACT. This paper introduces fully computable two-sided bounds on the eigenvalues of the Laplace operator on arbitrarily coarse meshes based on some approximation of the corresponding eigenfunction in the nonconforming Crouzeix-Raviart finite element space plus some postprocessing. The efficiency of the guaranteed error bounds involves the global mesh-size and is proven for the large class of graded meshes. Numerical examples demonstrate the reliability of the guaranteed error control even with an inexact solve of the algebraic eigenvalue problem. This motivates an adaptive algorithm which monitors the discretisation error, the maximal mesh-size, and the algebraic eigenvalue error. The accuracy of the guaranteed eigenvalue bounds is surprisingly high with efficiency indices as small as 1.4.

1. INTRODUCTION

The well-established Rayleigh-Ritz principle for the algebraic as well as for the continuous eigenvalues of the Laplacian,

$$(1.1) \quad -\Delta u = \lambda u \quad \text{for } u \in V \setminus \{0\} := H_0^1(\Omega) \setminus \{0\},$$

immediately results in *upper* bounds of the eigenvalues by Rayleigh quotients

$$(1.2) \quad \lambda_1 \leq R(v) := \frac{\|v\|^2}{\|v\|_V^2} \quad \text{for any } v \in V \setminus \{0\}.$$

Standard notation on Lebesgue and Sobolev spaces and norms is adopted throughout this paper and, for brevity, $\|\cdot\| := \|\cdot\|_{L^2(\Omega)}$ denotes the L^2 norm and $\|\cdot\| := \|\nabla \cdot\|_{L^2(\Omega)} := |\cdot|_{H^1(\Omega)}$ denote the H^1 semi-norm for the entire bounded polygonal Lipschitz domain Ω . Although λ_1 in (1.2) denotes the first exact eigenvalue of (1.1), the well-established min-max principle applies to the higher eigenvalues $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 \leq \lambda_3 \leq \dots$. Since *upper* bounds are easily obtained by conforming discretisations

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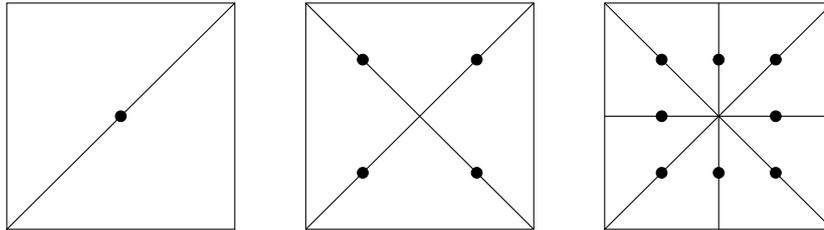


FIGURE 1.1. Criss (left), criss-cross (middle) and union-jack (right) triangulations of the unit square in 2, 4, and 8 congruent triangles.

via (1.2), the computation of *lower* bounds is of high interest and we solely mention the mile-stones [For55, Wei56, AD04] for asymptotic lower bounds in the sense that they provide guaranteed bounds under the assumption that the global mesh-size is *sufficiently* small. Unfortunately, the minimal mesh-size required to deduce some guaranteed lower eigenvalue bound is *not* quantified in the current literature – so nobody knows whether some mesh allows some guaranteed bound or not. This paper establishes *guaranteed lower bounds* even for very coarse triangulations like those of Figure 1.1 for the unit square $\Omega = (0, 1)^2$ with only two triangles. For the three meshes of Figure 1.1, clearly in the pre-asymptotic range of convergence, Theorem 3.1 of this paper provides the *guaranteed bounds*

$$(1.3) \quad 2.3371 \leq \lambda_1 \leq 32, \quad 4.2594 \leq \lambda_1 \leq 24, \quad \text{and} \quad 6.6182 \leq \lambda_1 \leq 22.0397$$

for the first exact eigenvalue $\lambda_1 = 2\pi^2 = 19.7392$ despite the coarse discretisation with just 1, 4, or 8 degrees of freedom in a Crouzeix-Raviart nonconforming finite element discretisation (CR-NCFEM); cf. Example 3.7 and 3.10 below for more details.

To the best knowledge of the authors, any other a posteriori error control requires some (unquantified) sufficiently small global mesh-size [CG11, DDP12, DPR03]; for an a priori error analysis see [BO91, SF73]. The asymptotic convergence of the conforming FEM is presented in [CG11, GMZ09, GG09] and the asymptotic quasi-optimal convergence and complexity in [CG12b, DRSZ08, DXZ08]. Recently, [HHL11] proves asymptotic lower bounds of several nonconforming FEM and higher order elliptic operators. The main results of this paper are by no means restricted to the present case and work for 3D as well as for biharmonic eigenvalue problems [CG12a].

To describe the main results of this paper, let \mathcal{T} be an arbitrarily coarse shape-regular triangulation of the polygonal domain Ω into triangles with set \mathcal{E} of edges and let

$$CR_0^1(\mathcal{T}) := \{v \in P_1(\mathcal{T}) \mid v \text{ is continuous at mid}(\mathcal{E}) \\ \text{and } v = 0 \text{ at mid}(\mathcal{E}(\partial\Omega))\}$$

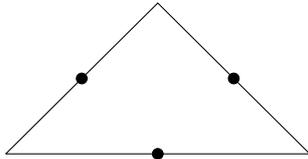


FIGURE 1.2. Crouzeix-Raviart finite element.

denote the Crouzeix-Raviart nonconforming FEM spaces for the piecewise first-order polynomials

$$P_1(\mathcal{T}) := \{v \in L^2(\Omega) \mid \forall T \in \mathcal{T}, v|_T \text{ is affine}\}.$$

The degrees of freedom for a triangle are depicted in Figure 1.2. Suppose that $(\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}, \tilde{u}_{CR,1}) \in \mathbb{R} \times CR_0^1(\mathcal{T})$ is some computed approximation of the smallest exact eigenvalue λ_1 of the associated algebraic eigenvalue problem with the stiffness matrix \mathbf{A} , the (diagonal) mass matrix \mathbf{B} , and the algebraic residual $\mathbf{r} := \mathbf{A}\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR,1} - \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}\mathbf{B}\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR,1}$ for the algebraic eigenvector $\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR,1}$. Suppose that the first approximated discrete eigenvalue $\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}$ is closer to the first discrete eigenvalue $\lambda_{CR,1}$ than to the second discrete eigenvalue (which has to be guaranteed by algebraic eigenvalue analysis) and that $\|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}} < \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}$. The numerical experiments of Section 6 show that for the simple first eigenvalue the algebraic separation condition is not critical, but a cluster of eigenvalues may lead to difficulties with this separation condition on the level of the algebraic eigensolve. The first main result, in Theorem 3.1 below, implies

$$\frac{\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1} - \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}}}{1 + \kappa^2(\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1} - \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}})H^2} \leq \lambda_1 \leq R(\mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}).$$

Since $\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}$ is the nearest approximation to $\lambda_{CR,1}$, the algebraic residual \mathbf{r} yields an upper bound for the discrete eigenvalue error in Lemma 3.8. Moreover, $H := \max_{T \in \mathcal{T}} \text{diam}(T)$ denotes the maximal mesh-size and \mathcal{I}_{CM} denotes the interpolation operator of Section 3 which ensures $\mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1} \neq 0$ to define the Rayleigh quotient. The explicit constant κ reads $\kappa^2 := (1/8 + j_{1,1}^{-2}) \leq 0.1932$ for the first positive root $j_{1,1}$ of the Bessel function of the first kind.

Note that the nonconforming eigenvalue for the first two meshes of Figure 1.1 reads $\lambda_{CR,1} = 24$ and is larger than the solution $\lambda = 2\pi^2$. This novel observation shows that the nonconforming eigenvalue by itself does *not* always provide some lower bound for arbitrarily coarse meshes in contrast to the lower bound given in this paper. The asymptotic a posteriori error control of [AD04] does not provide those error bounds.

The second main result, Theorem 4.1, guarantees efficiency in the sense that the difference of the upper and lower bound is bounded by the error for the large class of graded meshes.

The lower bound is generalised to higher eigenvalues under some explicit given mesh-size restriction plus the aforementioned separation condition. Together with a conforming approximation for an upper bound, the bounds for the higher eigenvalues are also efficient.

The efficiency for graded meshes motivates the development of an adaptive algorithm that balances the finite element error and the global mesh-size H in order to reduce the difference of the upper and lower eigenvalue bounds.

The remaining parts of this paper are organised as follows. Section 2 presents the model problem (1.1) and the necessary notation. Section 3 proves the explicit lower and upper bounds for the smallest eigenvalue based on the nonconforming discrete eigenvalue as well as on its approximation. The efficiency of the resulting a posteriori error estimator follows in Section 4. Section 5 establishes some bounds for higher eigenvalues and their efficiency. Section 6 presents some adaptive algorithm which monitors the discretisation error, the maximal mesh-size, and the algebraic eigenvalue error and verifies the theoretical results in some numerical experiments. An empirical comparison of conforming and nonconforming discretisations is included as well. Since the consistent mass matrix is diagonal, nonconforming discretisations are of particular attraction in practise.

Throughout this paper, $A \lesssim B$ abbreviates the inequality $A \leq CB$ for some constant C that does not depend on the mesh-sizes but only on some lower bound of the minimal interior angle in \mathcal{T} .

2. NOTATION AND PRELIMINARIES

The weak formulation of the model problem (1.1) looks for the eigenpair $(\lambda, u) \in \mathbb{R} \times V$ with $b(u, u) = 1$ and

$$a(u, v) = \lambda b(u, v) \quad \text{for all } v \in V := H_0^1(\Omega).$$

Here and throughout this paper, the scalar products $a(\cdot, \cdot)$ and $b(\cdot, \cdot)$ read

$$a(u, v) := \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx \quad \text{and} \quad b(u, v) := \int_{\Omega} uv \, dx \quad \text{for all } u, v \in V$$

and induce the norms $\|\cdot\| := a(\cdot, \cdot)^{1/2}$ on V and $\|\cdot\| := b(\cdot, \cdot)^{1/2} = \|\cdot\|_{L^2(\Omega)}$ on $L^2(\Omega)$.

The eigenvalue problem is symmetric and positive definite and there exist countably many positive eigenvalues with no finite accumulation point [BO91]. The eigenvalues can be ordered

$$0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 \leq \lambda_3 \leq \dots$$

and there exist some orthonormal basis (u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots) of corresponding eigenvectors. Section 3 focuses on the computation of the first eigenvalue λ_1 which is simple [Eva00, Section 6.5, Theorem 2]. The min-max

principle reduces for the smallest eigenvalue to

$$\lambda_1 = \min_{v \in V \setminus \{0\}} R(v) \text{ with the Rayleigh quotient } R(v) := a(v, v)/b(v, v).$$

Let \mathcal{T} be a *regular triangulation* in the sense of Ciarlet of the bounded 2D Lipschitz domain Ω into at least two triangles such that all $T \in \mathcal{T}$ are closed triangles with positive area $|T|$ and two distinct intersecting triangles $T_1, T_2 \in \mathcal{T}$ share either one common edge or one common node. Let \mathcal{E} denote the set of all edges ($\mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ of interior edges) of the triangulation \mathcal{T} , let $\text{mid}(E)$ be the midpoint and h_E the length of an edge $E \in \mathcal{E}$. Let $h_T := \text{diam}(T)$, $H := \max_{T \in \mathcal{T}} h_T$ and $h_{\mathcal{T}} \in P_0(\mathcal{T})$ piecewise defined as $h_{\mathcal{T}}|_T = h_T$. Let $[\cdot]_E := (\cdot)|_{T_+} - (\cdot)|_{T_-}$ denote the jump across an interior edge $E \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ with $E = T_+ \cap T_-$, $T_{\pm} \in \mathcal{T}$, and $[\cdot]_E := (\cdot)$ for $E \subset \partial\Omega$. Let \mathcal{N} denote the set of all nodes ($\mathcal{N}(\Omega)$ of interior nodes) in the triangulation \mathcal{T} .

The conforming finite element space is defined by $V_C(\mathcal{T}) := H_0^1(\Omega) \cap P_1(\mathcal{T})$. In the following let Π_0 denote the L^2 projection onto piecewise constants $P_0(\mathcal{T})$ as well as $P_0(\mathcal{T}; \mathbb{R}^n)$.

For all interior edges $E \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega)$, the edge-oriented basis function ψ_E is defined by

$$\psi_E(\text{mid}(E)) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_E(\text{mid}(F)) = 0 \text{ for all } F \in \mathcal{E} \setminus E.$$

Then $CR_0^1(\mathcal{T}) = \text{span}\{\psi_E \mid E \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega)\} \not\subseteq V$ and the nonconforming discrete eigenvalue problem reads: Find an eigenpair $(\lambda_{CR}, u_{CR}) \in \mathbb{R} \times CR_0^1(\mathcal{T})$ with $b(u_{CR}, u_{CR}) = 1$ and

$$a_{NC}(u_{CR}, v_{CR}) = \lambda_{CR} b(u_{CR}, v_{CR}) \quad \text{for all } v_{CR} \in CR_0^1(\mathcal{T}).$$

The nonconforming bilinear form a_{NC} ,

$$a_{NC}(u_{CR}, v_{CR}) := \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}} \int_T \nabla u_{CR} \cdot \nabla v_{CR} dx \quad \text{for all } u_{CR}, v_{CR} \in CR_0^1(\mathcal{T}),$$

induces the mesh-dependent norm $\|\cdot\|_{NC} := a_{NC}(\cdot, \cdot)^{1/2}$ and the Rayleigh quotient

$$R_{NC}(v_{CR}) := a_{NC}(v_{CR}, v_{CR}) / \|v_{CR}\|^2 \quad \text{for all } v_{CR} \in CR_0^1(\mathcal{T}) \setminus \{0\}.$$

The nonconforming interpolant $\mathcal{I}_{NC} : V \rightarrow CR_0^1(\mathcal{T})$ is defined for any $v \in V$ by

$$\mathcal{I}_{NC}v(\text{mid}(E)) := \frac{1}{|E|} \int_E v ds \quad \text{for all } E \in \mathcal{E}.$$

The proof of the L^2 error estimate below is essentially contained in [CGR12].

Theorem 2.1 (L^2 interpolation error estimate). *Any $v \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ satisfies*

$$\|v - \mathcal{I}_{NC}v\| \leq \kappa H \|v - \mathcal{I}_{NC}v\|_{NC}.$$

Proof. The proof reduces to the corresponding estimate on a single triangle T . Let $f \in H^1(T)$ satisfy $\int_E f ds = 0$ on the triangle $T = \text{conv}(\{P\} \cup E)$ with an edge E opposite to the vertex P . Then Lemma 2.2 in [CGR12] proves for the first positive root $j_{1,1}$ of the Bessel function J_1 of the first kind that the following holds:

$$\|f\|_{L^2(T)} \leq \sqrt{\max_{x \in E} |P - x|^2 / 8 + h_T^2 / j_{1,1}^2} |f|_{H^1(T)}.$$

The choice $f := v - \mathcal{I}_{NC}v$ concludes the proof. \square

3. EXPLICIT BOUNDS FOR THE SMALLEST EIGENVALUE

This section is devoted to the proof of the explicit bounds for the first eigenvalue λ_1 . Recall that H is the maximal diameter in the triangulation \mathcal{T} and that κ is some universal constant.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $(\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}, \tilde{u}_{CR,1}) \in \mathbb{R} \times CR_0^1(\mathcal{T})$ be an approximation of the eigenpair (λ_1, u_1) of the smallest eigenvalue with $\|\tilde{u}_{CR,1}\|_{L^2(\Omega)} = 1$ and with algebraic residual $\mathbf{r} := \mathbf{A}\tilde{u}_{CR,1} - \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}\mathbf{B}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}$ and let $\mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}$ be the quasi-interpolant of $\tilde{u}_{CR,1}$ from Definition 3.3 below. Suppose separation of $\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}$ from the remaining discrete spectrum in the sense that $\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}$ is closer to the smallest discrete eigenvalue $\lambda_{CR,1}$ than to any other discrete eigenvalue and suppose that $\|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}} < \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}$. Then it holds that*

$$\frac{\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1} - \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}}}{1 + \kappa^2(\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1} - \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}})H^2} \leq \lambda_1 \leq R(\mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}).$$

The remaining part of this section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 3.1. The point of departure is the particular case of exact solve.

Theorem 3.2 (Lower bound for exact solve). *The first exact eigenvalue λ_1 and the first discrete eigenvalue $\lambda_{CR,1}$ satisfy*

$$\frac{\lambda_{CR,1}}{1 + \kappa^2\lambda_{CR,1}H^2} \leq \lambda_1.$$

Proof. The Pythagoras theorem in $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^2)$ reads

$$\lambda_1 = a(u_1, u_1) = \|\nabla u_1\|^2 = \|\nabla u_1 - \Pi_0 \nabla u_1\|^2 + \|\Pi_0 \nabla u_1\|^2.$$

An integration by parts on one triangle $T \in \mathcal{T}$ and $\int_E (v - \mathcal{I}_{NC}v) ds = 0$, for all $v \in V$ and $E \in \mathcal{E}$, show that

$$\begin{aligned} |T|\Pi_0 \nabla v|_T &= \int_T \nabla v dx = \int_{\partial T} v \nu_T ds \\ &= \int_{\partial T} (\mathcal{I}_{NC}v) \nu_T ds = \int_T \nabla (\mathcal{I}_{NC}v) dx = |T|\nabla (\mathcal{I}_{NC}v|_T). \end{aligned}$$

This proves the known identity for the piecewise defined gradient $(\nabla_{NC}\cdot)|_T := \nabla(\cdot|_T)$:

$$(3.1) \quad \Pi_0 \nabla v = \nabla_{NC}(\mathcal{I}_{NC}v).$$

The combination with the aforementioned Pythagoras identity reads

$$\lambda_1 = \|u_1 - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\|_{NC}^2 + \|\mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\|_{NC}^2.$$

The min-max principle on the discrete eigenvalue problem allows the estimate

$$\lambda_{CR,1} \|\mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\|^2 \leq \|\mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\|_{NC}^2.$$

The combination of the previous results leads to

$$(3.2) \quad \|u_1 - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\|_{NC}^2 + \lambda_{CR,1} \|\mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\|^2 \leq \lambda_1.$$

Some elementary algebra based on $\|u_1\| = 1$ and the binomial expansion yield

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \|u_1 - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\|^2 - 2\|u_1 - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\| \\ \leq 1 + \|u_1 - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\|^2 - 2b(u_1 - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1, u_1) = \|\mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Set $s = \alpha/(1 + \alpha)$ with $\alpha := \kappa^2 H^2 \lambda_{CR,1}$. This results in

$$1 + \|u_1 - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\|^2 - 2s\|u_1 - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\| - 2(1 - s)\|u_1 - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\| \leq \|\mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\|^2.$$

The Young inequality $2s\|u_1 - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\| \leq s^2 + \|u_1 - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\|^2$ leads to

$$1 - s^2 - 2(1 - s)\|u_1 - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\| \leq \|\mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\|^2.$$

The a priori estimate of Theorem 2.1 plus another Young inequality

$$2\|u_1 - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\|_{NC} \leq t + \|u_1 - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\|_{NC}^2/t$$

for $t := (1 - s)\kappa H \lambda_{CR,1} > 0$ result in

$$(3.3) \quad 1 - s^2 - (1 - s)^2 H^2 \kappa^2 \lambda_{CR,1} - \frac{\|u_1 - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\|_{NC}^2}{\lambda_{CR,1}} \leq \|\mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1\|^2.$$

The combination of (3.2) and (3.3) proves

$$\lambda_{CR,1} \left((1 - s^2) - ((1 - s)\kappa H)^2 \lambda_{CR,1} \right) \leq \lambda_1.$$

This and the definition of s lead to

$$\frac{\lambda_{CR,1}}{1 + \kappa^2 H^2 \lambda_{CR,1}} \leq \lambda_1. \quad \square$$

For the analysis of an upper bound, notice that the min-max principle for the smallest eigenvalue shows

$$\lambda_1 = \min_{v \in V \setminus \{0\}} R(v) \leq R(w) \quad \text{for any } w \in V_C(\mathcal{T}) \setminus \{0\}.$$

Thus, any conforming approximation close to the nonconforming eigenfunction provides a guaranteed upper bound. The postprocessing of [CM13] provides such a sufficiently accurate conforming interpolation $\mathcal{I}_{CM} : CR_0^1(\mathcal{T}) \rightarrow V_C(\mathcal{T}^*)$ for the red-refined triangulation $\mathcal{T}^* :=$

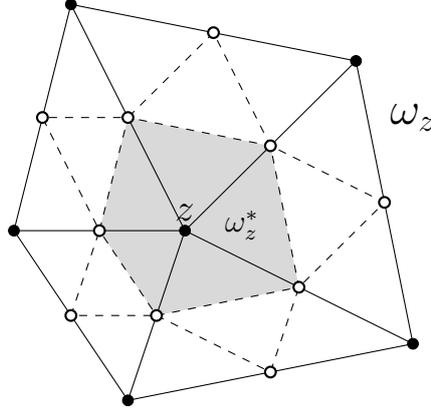


FIGURE 3.1. Patch ω_z of \mathcal{T} (solid lines) with refined patch ω_z^* (grey) of the sub-triangulation $\mathcal{T}^* := \text{red}(\mathcal{T})$ (solid and dashed lines).

$\text{red}(\mathcal{T})$ of \mathcal{T} into triangles depicted in Figure 3.1. (The red-refined triangulation $\text{red}(\mathcal{T})$ results from dividing each triangle in \mathcal{T} into 4 congruent sub-triangles by connecting the midpoints of the edges by straight lines.)

Definition 3.3. For all nodes z in the red-refined triangulation $\mathcal{T}^* = \text{red}(\mathcal{T})$ and $v_{CR} \in CR_0^1(\mathcal{T})$, set

$$\mathcal{I}_{CM}v_{CR}(z) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } z \text{ lies on the boundary } \partial\Omega, \\ v_{CR}(z) & \text{if } z \text{ is the midpoint of an edge } E \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega), \\ v_{min}(z) & \text{if } z \in \mathcal{N}(\Omega), \end{cases}$$

where the average $v_{min}(z)$ in the interior node $z \in \mathcal{N}(\Omega)$ in the coarse triangulation \mathcal{T} is determined locally on nodal patches ω_z^* covered by the triangles $\mathcal{T}^*(z) := \{T \in \mathcal{T}^* \mid z \in \mathcal{N}(T)\}$ of the red-refined triangulation \mathcal{T}^* of Figure 3.1. Let

$$W_z := \{w \in P_1(\mathcal{T}^*(z)) \cap C(\bar{\omega}_z^*) \mid w = v_{CR} \text{ on } \partial\omega_z^*\}$$

denote the one-dimensional piecewise affine space of continuous functions on ω_z^* with prescribed boundary values on $\partial\omega_z^*$. The function v_{min} in W_z is the unique minimizer of

$$(3.4) \quad \min_{w \in W_z} \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}^*(z)} \|\nabla(v_{CR} - w)\|_{L^2(T)}^2.$$

Lemma 3.4. Any Crouzeix-Raviart function $v_{CR} \in CR_0^1(\mathcal{T})$ with its jump of the tangential derivative $[\partial v_{CR}/\partial s]_E$ across an edge E satisfies

$$\|v_{CR} - \mathcal{I}_{CM}v_{CR}\|_{NC}^2 \lesssim \sum_{E \in \mathcal{E}} h_E \|[\partial v_{CR}/\partial s]_E\|_{L^2(E)}^2 \lesssim \min_{v \in V} \|v_{CR} - v\|_{NC}^2.$$

Proof. The design of the interpolant \mathcal{I}_{CM} shows that

$$\|\nabla(v_{CR} - \mathcal{I}_{CM}v_{CR})\|_{L^2(T_4)}^2 = 0$$

for those centred triangles $T_4 \in \mathcal{T}^*$ with all three nodes of T_4 as mid-points of edges in the coarse triangulation \mathcal{T} . Let $z \in \mathcal{N}$ denote some node of \mathcal{T} and set $\mathcal{E}^*(z) := \{F \in \mathcal{E}^* \mid z \in \mathcal{N}^*(F)\}$ for the smaller edges in the patch ω_z^* which share z in the red-refined triangulation \mathcal{T}^* of Figure 3.1. Consider the two semi-norms ρ_1 and ρ_2 defined, for all $v_{CR} \in CR_0^1(\mathcal{T})|_{\omega_z^*} := \{v_{CR}|_{\omega_z^*} : v_{CR} \in CR_0^1(\mathcal{T})\}$, by

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_1(v_{CR}) &:= \|\nabla(v_{CR} - \mathcal{I}_{CM}v_{CR})\|_{L^2(\omega_z^*)}, \\ \rho_2(v_{CR})^2 &:= \sum_{F \in \mathcal{E}^*(z)} h_F \|\partial v_{CR}/\partial s\|_F^2. \end{aligned}$$

In the first step one shows for some constant $C(z)$ that

$$(3.5) \quad \rho_1(v_{CR}) \leq C(z)\rho_2(v_{CR}) \quad \text{for all } v_{CR} \in CR_0^1(\mathcal{T})|_{\omega_z^*}.$$

To do so, suppose that $\rho_2(v_{CR}) = 0$. Then it holds that $v_{CR}|_{\omega_z^*} \in C(\omega_z^*) \cap P_1(\omega_z^*)$. For an interior node z , it follows that $(\mathcal{I}_{CM}v_{CR})(z) = v_{CR}(z)$ and so $\rho_1(v_{CR}) = 0$. For a boundary node z , $\rho_2(v_{CR}) = 0$ implies $h_F \|\partial v_{CR}/\partial s\|_{L^2(F)}^2 = 0$ and so v_{CR} vanishes along $F \in \mathcal{E}^*(z)$ with $F \subset \partial\Omega$. This implies $\mathcal{I}_{CM}v_{CR}(z) = 0$ and so $\rho_1(v_{CR}) = 0$. Hence, in either case $\rho_2(v_{CR}) = 0$ implies $\rho_1(v_{CR}) = 0$. The equivalence-of-norms argument on the finite-dimensional vector space $CR_0^1(\mathcal{T})|_{\omega_z^*}$ proves (3.5) with some constant $C(z)$.

The second step verifies that $C(z) \lesssim 1$ with some standard scaling argument; hence the details are omitted.

In step three, the sum of all estimates (3.5) and the fact that v_{CR} equals $\mathcal{I}_{CM}v_{CR}$ on all centred triangles in the red-refinement \mathcal{T}^* , show that

$$\begin{aligned} \|v_{CR} - \mathcal{I}_{CM}v_{CR}\|_{NC}^2 &= \sum_{z \in \mathcal{N}} \|\nabla(v_{CR} - \mathcal{I}_{CM}v_{CR})\|_{L^2(\omega_z^*)}^2 \\ &\leq \left(\max_{z \in \mathcal{N}} C(z) \right) \sum_{E \in \mathcal{E}} h_E \|\partial v_{CR}/\partial s\|_E^2. \end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof of the first inequality.

The second inequality

$$\sum_{E \in \mathcal{E}} h_E \|\partial v_{CR}/\partial s\|_E^2 \lesssim \min_{v \in V} \|v_{CR} - v\|_{NC}^2$$

can be found in the context of efficiency of a posteriori error estimates for nonconforming schemes [DDPV96, CELH12]. \square

Lemma 3.5. $\mathcal{I}_{CM} : CR_0^1(\mathcal{T}) \rightarrow P_1(\mathcal{T}^*) \cap C_0(\Omega)$ is linear and uniformly bounded in the sense that

$$\|\mathcal{I}_{CM}\| := \sup_{v_{CR} \in CR_0^1(\mathcal{T}) \setminus \{0\}} \|\mathcal{I}_{CM}v_{CR}\| / \|v_{CR}\|_{NC} \lesssim 1.$$

Proof. The critical value $v_{min}(z)$ of the minimising function $v_{min} \in P_1(\mathcal{T}^*(z))$ of (3.4) for an interior node $z \in \mathcal{N}(\Omega)$ is computed from the

one-dimensional linear equation obtained from the optimality condition: The piecewise affine nodal basis function φ_z^* associated with the node $z \in \mathcal{N}^*$ in the refined triangulation \mathcal{T}^* satisfies

$$\sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}^*(z)} \int_T \nabla \varphi_z^* \cdot \nabla (v_{min} - v_{CR}) dx = 0.$$

(This follows from the implementation of the boundary values on $\partial\omega_z^*$ and the ansatz of the remaining $v_{min}(z)\varphi_z^*$.) This design shows that $\mathcal{I}_{CM} : CR_0^1(\mathcal{T}) \rightarrow P_1(\mathcal{T}^*) \cap C_0(\Omega)$ is a linear operator. Lemma 3.4 plus some triangle inequality shows the boundedness of \mathcal{I}_{CM} : Indeed, any $v_{CR} \in CR_0^1(\mathcal{T})$ satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{I}_{CM}v_{CR}\| &\leq \|v_{CR} - \mathcal{I}_{CM}v_{CR}\|_{NC} + \|v_{CR}\|_{NC} \\ &\lesssim \min_{v \in V} \|v_{CR} - v\|_{NC} + \|v_{CR}\|_{NC} \lesssim \|v_{CR}\|_{NC}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.6 (Upper bound). *The conforming interpolation $\mathcal{I}_{CM}v_{CR} \in V_C(\mathcal{T}^*)$ of any nonconforming function $v_{CR} \in CR_0^1(\mathcal{T})$, which is normalised by $\|v_{CR}\| = 1$, satisfies*

$$\lambda_1 \leq R(\mathcal{I}_{CM}v_{CR}).$$

Proof. Since $\|v_{CR}\| = 1$, $(\mathcal{I}_{CM}v_{CR})(\text{mid}(E)) = v_{CR}(\text{mid}(E)) \neq 0$ for at least one edge $E \in \mathcal{E}$. Hence, $\mathcal{I}_{CM}v_{CR} \not\equiv 0$. Therefore, the assertion follows immediately from the continuous Rayleigh-Ritz principle without any extra condition. \square

Example 3.7. For the three triangulations of the unit square $\Omega = (0, 1)^2$ depicted in Figure 1.1, the first exact eigenvalue reads $\lambda_1 = 2\pi^2 = 19.7392$ and is smaller than the first discrete conforming eigenvalue $\lambda_{C,1} = 24$ from the related one-dimensional algebraic eigenvalue problem for the criss-cross and the union-jack triangulations. The criss and the criss-cross triangulations of Figure 1.1 lead to the discrete nonconforming eigenvalue $\lambda_{CR,1} = 24$. The nonconforming eigenvalue approximation of the smallest eigenvalue for the union-jack triangulation reads $\lambda_{CR,1} = 18.3344$ up to some truncation error of finite machine precision from the iterative algebraic eigenvalue solver and is empirically below the exact eigenvalue. Theorem 3.1 leads to the guaranteed error bounds (1.3). Note that for the union-jack pattern, the proposed conforming interpolation on the red-refined triangulation \mathcal{T}^* provides an upper bound which is strictly smaller than the conforming eigenvalue $\lambda_{C,1} = 24$ for the coarse mesh \mathcal{T} .

Since the algebraic eigenvalue problems are solved iteratively, the algebraic eigenvalue error has to be considered as well. The algebraic eigenvalue problem reads

$$\mathbf{A}u_{CR} = \lambda_{CR}\mathbf{B}u_{CR}$$

for the coefficient vector $\mathbf{u}_{CR} \equiv (u_{CR}(\text{mid}(E)) : E \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega))$ of the discrete solution

$$u_{CR} = \sum_{E \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega)} \mathbf{u}_{CR}(E) \psi_E$$

for the edge-oriented basis $(\psi_E | E \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega))$ of $CR_0^1(\mathcal{T})$. Set $\|\mathbf{x}\|_M := \sqrt{\mathbf{x}^T M \mathbf{x}}$ for some SPD matrix M .

Lemma 3.8 ([Par98, Theorem 15.9.1]). *Let $(\tilde{\lambda}_{CR}, \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR})$ be an approximated algebraic eigenpair such that $\tilde{\lambda}_{CR}$ is closer to some λ_{CR} than to any other discrete eigenvalue. Suppose that the coefficient vector $\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR}$ is normalised with respect to \mathbf{B} , $\|\mathbf{B}\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}} = \|\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR}\|_{\mathbf{B}} = 1$. Then the algebraic residual $\mathbf{r} := \mathbf{A}\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR} - \tilde{\lambda}_{CR}\mathbf{B}\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR}$ satisfies*

$$|\lambda_{CR} - \tilde{\lambda}_{CR}| \leq \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}}. \quad \square$$

Remark 3.9. The local mass matrix of the CR-NCFEM for some $T \in \mathcal{T}$ equals $|T|/3$ times the 3×3 identity matrix $I_{3 \times 3}$. Hence, the global mass matrix \mathbf{B} is diagonal and the residual norm $\|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}}$ of the error bound is directly computable.

Proof of Theorem 3.1. Lemma 3.8 and the monotonicity of $t/(1+\kappa^2 H^2 t)$ in $t > 0$ allows to formally replace $\lambda_{CR,1}$ in Theorem 3.2 with $\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1} - \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}}$ for $\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1} > \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}}$ which proves the lower bound. The upper bound is proven in Lemma 3.6. \square

Example 3.10. Since the iterative solution of the underlying discrete algebraic eigenvalue problem dominates the overall computational costs in general, the truncation error in the iterative solution may be much larger than machine precision. For example, the Rayleigh quotient for the starting vector $(1, \dots, 1) \in \mathbb{R}^8$ of the union-jack triangulation of Figure 1.1 (discussed also in Example 3.7) yields the nonconforming eigenvalue approximation $\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1} = 24$ and the corresponding guaranteed bounds

$$6.9360 \leq \lambda_1 \leq 24.$$

This is competitive with the bounds (1.3) from much more expensive eigenvalue computations.

4. EFFICIENCY FOR GRADED MESHES

This section is devoted to the efficiency of the eigenvalue estimate of Theorem 3.1 with the difference of its upper and lower bounds

$$(4.1) \quad \eta := R(\mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}) - \frac{\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1} - \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}}}{1 + \kappa^2(\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1} - \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}})H^2}.$$

Efficiency means that this length η of the interval is bounded in terms of the error and will be proven in the following theorem for the class

of graded meshes. (Graded meshes will be defined in the second half of this section.)

Theorem 4.1. *For all graded meshes the estimate of Theorem 3.1 is efficient in the sense that the difference η of the upper and lower bounds satisfies*

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &\lesssim (1 + H^2 \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}) \|u_1 - \tilde{u}_{CR,1}\|_{NC}^2 \\ &\quad + H^2 ((\lambda_1 - \lambda_{CR,1})^2 + \lambda_1 \lambda_{CR,1} \|u_1 - u_{CR,1}\|^2) \\ &\quad + |\lambda_1 - \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}| + \|\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{u}_{CR,1} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR,1})\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}} \\ &\quad + \lambda_{CR,1} \|u_{CR,1} - \tilde{u}_{CR,1}\| + |\lambda_{CR,1} - \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}|. \end{aligned}$$

The remaining parts of this section are devoted to the proof of Theorem 4.1. The first results hold on arbitrary shape-regular meshes.

Lemma 4.2. *The difference η from (4.1) of the lower and upper eigenvalue bounds satisfies*

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &\lesssim (1 + H^2 \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}) \|u_1 - \tilde{u}_{CR,1}\|_{NC}^2 + |\lambda_1 - \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}| + \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}^2 H^2 \\ &\quad + \|\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{u}_{CR,1} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR,1})\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}} + \lambda_{CR,1} \|u_{CR,1} - \tilde{u}_{CR,1}\| + |\lambda_{CR,1} - \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}|. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Some preliminary manipulations in step one of this proof show

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &= R(\mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,1}) - \lambda_1 + \lambda_1 - \frac{\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}}{1 + \kappa^2 (\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1} - \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}}) H^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{\|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}}}{1 + \kappa^2 (\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1} - \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}}) H^2} \\ (4.2) \quad &\leq R(\mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,1}) - \lambda_1 + |\lambda_1 - \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}| \\ &\quad + \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1} \frac{\kappa^2 (\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1} - \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}}) H^2}{1 + \kappa^2 (\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1} - \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}}) H^2} + \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}} \\ &\leq R(\mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,1}) - \lambda_1 + |\lambda_1 - \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}| + \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}^2 \kappa^2 H^2 + \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

Step two will be the proof of

$$(4.3) \quad R(\mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,1}) - \lambda_1 \lesssim (1 + H^2 \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}) \|u_1 - \tilde{u}_{CR,1}\|_{NC}^2.$$

Elementary algebra reveals for $\tilde{v}_C := \mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,1} / \|\mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,1}\|$ that

$$R(\mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,1}) - \lambda_1 = \|\tilde{v}_C\|^2 - \|u_1\|^2 = \|u_1 - \tilde{v}_C\|^2 + 2a(u_1, \tilde{v}_C - u_1).$$

Since $V_C(\mathcal{T}^*) \subset V$ and $\|u_1\| = 1 = \|\tilde{v}_C\|$ it follows that

$$2a(u_1, \tilde{v}_C - u_1) = -2\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_1 b(u_1, \tilde{v}_C) = -\lambda_1 \|u_1 - \tilde{v}_C\|^2 \leq 0.$$

This shows that

$$R(\mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,1}) - \lambda_1 \leq 2\|\tilde{u}_{CR,1} - \tilde{v}_C\|_{NC}^2 + 2\|u_1 - \tilde{u}_{CR,1}\|_{NC}^2.$$

The Young inequality leads to

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{u}_{CR,1} - \tilde{v}_C\|_{NC}^2 &= \|\tilde{u}_{CR,1} - \mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1} + \mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}(1 - 1/\|\mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}\|)\|_{NC}^2 \\ &\leq 2\|\tilde{u}_{CR,1} - \mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}\|_{NC}^2 + 2(\|\mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}\| - 1)^2 R(\mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\|\tilde{u}_{CR,1}\| = 1$, an inverse triangle inequality shows

$$(\|\mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}\| - 1)^2 = (\|\mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}\| - \|\tilde{u}_{CR,1}\|)^2 \leq \|\tilde{u}_{CR,1} - \mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}\|^2.$$

Note that $(\tilde{u}_{CR,1} - \mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1})|_{T_4} \equiv 0$ on each centred triangle T_4 in \mathcal{T}^* . For the remaining triangles $T \in \mathcal{T}^*$ of the patches ω_z^* for nodes $z \in \mathcal{N}(\Omega)$, it holds that $(\tilde{u}_{CR,1} - \mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1})|_E \equiv 0$ on the edges E with $E \subset \partial\omega_z^*$. Hence, the Friedrich's inequality shows, for those triangles

$$\|\tilde{u}_{CR,1} - \mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}\|_{L^2(T)} \leq h_T \|\nabla(\tilde{u}_{CR,1} - \mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1})\|_{L^2(T)}.$$

The summation over all triangles yields

$$(4.4) \quad \|\tilde{u}_{CR,1} - \mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}\| \lesssim H \|\tilde{u}_{CR,1} - \mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}\|_{NC}.$$

The remaining term $H^2 R(\mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1})$ is bounded by $16H^2 \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}$ because of the uniform boundedness of \mathcal{I}_{CM} in Lemma 3.5 and the inequality of the discrete norms $\|\tilde{u}_{CR,1}\|^2 \leq 16\|\mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}\|^2$. The proof of the latter estimate considers the centred triangle T_4 of the fine triangulation \mathcal{T}^* with $(\mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1})|_{T_4} = \tilde{u}_{CR,1}|_{T_4}$. Set $x := (\tilde{u}_{CR,1}(\text{mid}(E_j)))_{j=1,2,3} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ of the three edges E_1, E_2, E_3 of T and compute (with the Rayleigh quotient ≥ 1 of the displayed 3×3 matrix)

$$\|\mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}\|_{L^2(T_4)}^2 = \frac{|T|}{48} x^T \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} x \geq \frac{|T|}{48} x \cdot x = \|\tilde{u}_{CR,1}\|_{L^2(T)}^2 / 16.$$

Finally, the estimate

$$\|\tilde{u}_{CR,1} - \mathcal{I}_{CM}\tilde{u}_{CR,1}\|_{NC}^2 \lesssim \sum_{E \in \mathcal{E}} h_E \|\partial\tilde{u}_{CR,1}/\partial s\|_E^2 \lesssim \min_{v \in V} \|\tilde{u}_{CR,1} - v\|_{NC}^2$$

from Lemma 3.4 concludes the proof of (4.3) in step two.

Step three will be the proof of

$$(4.5) \quad \begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}} &\leq \|\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{u}_{CR,1} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR,1})\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}} \\ &\quad + \lambda_{CR,1} \|u_{CR,1} - \tilde{u}_{CR,1}\| + |\lambda_{CR,1} - \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}|. \end{aligned}$$

The definition of the algebraic residual $\mathbf{r} := \mathbf{A}\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR,1} - \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}\mathbf{B}\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR,1}$ plus the triangle inequality yield

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}} &= \|\mathbf{A}\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR,1} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{u}_{CR,1} + \lambda_{CR,1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}_{CR,1} - \lambda_{CR,1}\mathbf{B}\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR,1} \\ &\quad + \lambda_{CR,1}\mathbf{B}\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR,1} - \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,1}\mathbf{B}\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR,1}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

This and the triangle inequality prove (4.5) in step three.

Step four is the finish of the proof. Indeed, the combination of (4.2)–(4.5) concludes the proof of Lemma 4.2. \square

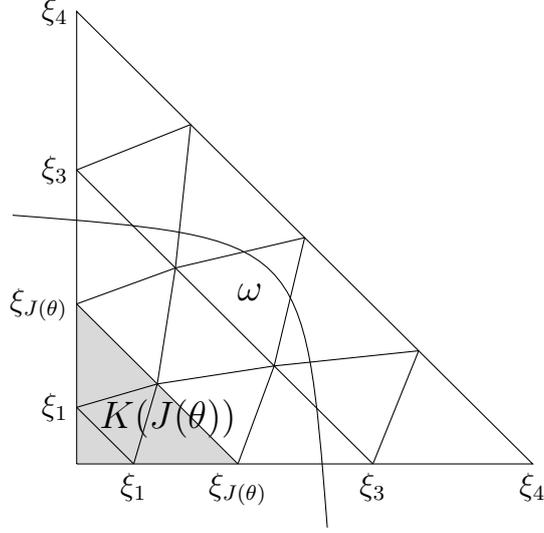


FIGURE 4.1. Reference triangle T_{ref} with $3/2$ -graded sub-triangles for $N = 4$.

The following estimate is proven with the same arguments as in the conforming case and is reported in [DDP12] for the nonconforming CR-NCFEM.

Lemma 4.3 ([DDP12]). *Let $(\lambda_{CR}, u_{CR}) \in \mathbb{R} \times CR_0^1(\mathcal{T})$ be a discrete eigenpair of the eigenpair (λ, u) , then it holds that*

$$\|h_{\mathcal{T}} \lambda_{CR} u_{CR}\|^2 \lesssim \|u - u_{CR}\|_{NC}^2 + H^2 ((\lambda - \lambda_{CR})^2 + \lambda \lambda_{CR} \|u - u_{CR}\|^2).$$

□

The second half of this section concerns the somehow surprising result of Theorem 4.4 for graded meshes which are described in the following.

Given a polygonal domain with a coarse triangulation \mathcal{T}_0 into triangles called *macro elements* (which specify the geometry), the domain Ω will be covered by piecewise affine images of the graded mesh on the reference triangle T_{ref} with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(1, 0)$, and $(0, 1)$. Provided the coarse triangulation satisfies the condition that each triangle has at most one vertex as a corner of $\partial\Omega$, then the grading parameter β can be different for each such corner of $\partial\Omega$ and $\beta := 1$ for all those macro triangles without a vertex at a corner of $\partial\Omega$. One verifies directly that the structured mesh is a (shape) regular triangulation. On each element $K \in \mathcal{T}_0$, the mesh of the reference triangle is obtained by an affine transformation. The graded mesh on the macro element T_{ref} of Figure 4.1 is generated as follows: Given some grading parameter $\beta > 0$ and given an integer $N \geq 2$, set $\xi_j := (j/N)^\beta$ and draw line segments aligned to the anti-diagonal through $(0, \xi_j)$ and $(\xi_j, 0)$

for $j = 0, 1, \dots, N$. Each of these line segments is divided into j uniform edges and so define the set of nodes $(0, 0)$ and $(j - k, k)\xi_j/j$ for $k = 0, \dots, j$ and $j = 1, \dots, N$. The triangles are then given by the vertices $\xi_j/j(j - k, k)$ and $\xi_j/j(j - k - 1, k + 1)$ aligned with the anti-diagonal and the vertex $\xi_{j-1}/(j - 1)(j - k - 1, k)$ on the finer segment and $\xi_{j+1}/(j + 1)(j - k, k + 1)$ on the coarser neighbouring segment. The smallest triangle reads $\text{conv}\{(0, 0), (0, \xi_1), (\xi_1, 0)\}$ with diameter $\sqrt{2}\xi_1 \approx N^{-\beta}$. The largest triangles have diameter $H \approx N^{-1}$.

Theorem 4.4. *Any function $f \in L^2(\Omega) \setminus \{0\}$ and any graded triangulation \mathcal{T} of Ω satisfy*

$$\|h_{\mathcal{T}}f\| \approx 1/N.$$

The equivalence constant $C(f)$ in the assertion $1/N \leq C(f)\|h_{\mathcal{T}}f\|$ depends on f .

Proof. The first inequality follows from

$$\|h_{\mathcal{T}}f\| \leq H\|f\| \approx \|f\|/N.$$

To verify the reverse inequality, consider one triangle $K \in \mathcal{T}_0$. Some affine diffeomorphism (which depends only on \mathcal{T}_0) maps K onto T_{ref} and some transformation shows that it suffices to verify the assertion on T_{ref} . Without loss of generality, let $f \in L^2(T_{ref}) \setminus \{0\}$ satisfy $|f| \geq \varepsilon > 0$ on a set ω of measure $|\omega| > 0$. Let the volume fraction $\theta := |\omega|/|T_{ref}|$ of ω in T_{ref} be fixed and consider the question where $\omega \subset T_{ref}$ of fixed area $|\omega| = \theta/2$ may be located to minimise the term $\int_{T_{ref} \cap \omega} h_{\mathcal{T}}^2 dx$. Figure 4.1 illustrates the situation where ω is placed where $h_{\mathcal{T}}$ is small. In the end, one deduces that for some index $J(\theta)$ (which is maximal with $\xi_{J(\theta)}^2 \leq \theta$), the minimising set ω includes the sub-triangle $K(J(\theta)) := \text{conv}\{(0, 0), (\xi_{J(\theta)}, 0), (0, \xi_{J(\theta)})\}$ and the induced sub-triangulation $\mathcal{T}(K(J(\theta)))$. Hence,

$$\|h_{\mathcal{T}}\|_{L^2(K(J(\theta)))} \leq \|h_{\mathcal{T}}\|_{L^2(\omega)} \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \|h_{\mathcal{T}}f\|_{L^2(\omega)} \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \|h_{\mathcal{T}}f\|_{L^2(\Omega)}.$$

Thus it remains to prove

$$N^{-1} \lesssim \|h_{\mathcal{T}}\|_{L^2(K(J(\theta)))}.$$

Since the j -th diagonal layer consists of $2j - 1$ triangles, it holds that

$$\sum_{j=1}^{J(\theta)} (2j - 1) \left(\frac{j^\beta - (j - 1)^\beta}{N^\beta} \right)^4 \lesssim \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}(K(J(\theta)))} \int_T h_T^2 dx.$$

The binomial expansion shows

$$\sum_{j=1}^{J(\theta)} \left(\frac{j^\beta - (j - 1)^\beta}{N^\beta} \right)^4 \approx \sum_{j=1}^{J(\theta)} \left(\frac{j^{\beta-1}\beta}{N^\beta} \right)^4.$$

This leads to

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\beta^4}{N^2} \sum_{j=1}^{J(\theta)} \left(\frac{j}{N}\right)^{4\beta-3} N^{-1} &= \sum_{j=1}^{J(\theta)} j \left(\frac{j^{\beta-1}\beta}{N^\beta}\right)^4 \\ &\lesssim \sum_{j=1}^{J(\theta)} (2j-1) \left(\frac{j^\beta - (j-1)^\beta}{N^\beta}\right)^4. \end{aligned}$$

Since $J(\theta) = N \sqrt[2\beta]{2|K(J(\theta))|}$, the sum on the right-hand side is a Riemann sum over the interval $[0, \sqrt[2\beta]{2|K(J(\theta))|}]$. Since $\beta \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\beta^4}{N^2} \sum_{j=1}^{J(\theta)} \left(\frac{j}{N}\right)^{4\beta-3} N^{-1} &\approx \frac{\beta^4}{N^2} \int_0^{\sqrt[2\beta]{2|K(J(\theta))|}} x^{4\beta-3} dx \\ &= \frac{\beta^4 (2|K(J(\theta))|)^{(2\beta-1)/\beta}}{N^2(4\beta-2)} \approx \frac{1}{N^2}. \end{aligned}$$

This proves the assertion for $N \geq N_0$ and sufficiently large N_0 so that $J(\theta) \geq 1$. For $1 \leq N \leq N_0$, $N\|h_{\mathcal{T}}f\| \geq N^{1-\beta}\|f\|$ is bounded from below in terms of N_0 . This concludes the proof for all $N \in \mathbb{N}$. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.1. The assertion follows from Lemma 4.2, Theorem 4.4, and Lemma 4.3. \square

5. ERROR BOUNDS FOR HIGHER EIGENVALUES

This section is devoted to some computable lower bounds of higher eigenvalues. It is emphasised that λ_J could be a multiple eigenvalue and λ_J could even be a part of a cluster without any separation (on the continuous level); cf. Example 5.3 below. However, any clustering of discrete eigenvalues may have some disastrous effect on the smallness of the discrete residual \mathbf{r} in the algebraic eigenvalue problem.

Theorem 5.1. *Suppose that the separation condition*

$$H < \left(\sqrt{1+1/J} - 1\right) / (\kappa\lambda_J^{1/2})$$

holds for the J -th exact eigenvalue λ_J . Let $(\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,J}, \tilde{u}_{CR,J}) \in \mathbb{R} \times CR_0^1(\mathcal{T})$ with $\|\tilde{u}_{CR,J}\|_{L^2(\Omega)} = 1$ and algebraic residual $\mathbf{r} := \mathbf{A}\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR,J} - \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,J}\mathbf{B}\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{CR,J}$ approximate the J -th eigenpair (λ_J, u_J) . Suppose separation of $\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,J}$ from the remaining discrete spectrum in the sense that $\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,J}$ is closer to the discrete eigenvalue $\lambda_{CR,J}$ than to any other discrete eigenvalues and that $\|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}} < \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,J}$. Then it holds that

$$\frac{\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,J} - \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}}}{1 + \kappa^2(\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,J} - \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}})H^2} \leq \lambda_J \leq \max_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^J \setminus \{0\}} R \left(\sum_{j=1}^J \xi_j \mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,j} \right).$$

The difference of the upper and lower bounds

$$(5.1) \quad \eta_J := \max_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^J \setminus \{0\}} R \left(\sum_{j=1}^J \xi_j \mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,j} \right) - \frac{\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,J} - \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}}}{1 + \kappa^2 (\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,J} - \|\mathbf{r}\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}}) H^2}$$

is efficient in the sense that

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_J &\lesssim \\ &\left(1 + H^2 \max_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^J \setminus \{0\}} R \left(\sum_{j=1}^J \xi_j \mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,j} \right) \right) \max_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^J \setminus \{0\}} \left\| u_J - \sum_{j=1}^J \xi_j \tilde{u}_{CR,j} \right\|_{NC} \\ &+ |\lambda_J - \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,J}| + H^2 \left((\lambda_J - \lambda_{CR,J})^2 + \lambda_J \lambda_{CR,J} \|u_J - u_{CR,J}\|^2 \right) \\ &+ \|\mathbf{A}(u_{CR,J} - \tilde{u}_{CR,J})\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}} + \lambda_{CR,J} \|u_{CR,J} - \tilde{u}_{CR,J}\| + |\lambda_{CR,J} - \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,J}|. \end{aligned}$$

The proofs start with the linear independence of nonconforming interpolants.

Lemma 5.2. *Let (u_1, \dots, u_J) be some b -orthonormal basis of exact eigenvectors in V for the exact first J eigenvalues $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_J$ on the continuous level. For any global mesh-size $H < \left(\sqrt{1 + 1/J} - 1 \right) / (\kappa \lambda_J^{1/2})$, the nonconforming interpolants $\mathcal{I}_{NC} u_1, \dots, \mathcal{I}_{NC} u_J$ are linear independent.*

Proof. For any $j = 1, \dots, J$, Theorem 2.1 shows

$$(5.2) \quad \|u_j - \mathcal{I}_{NC} u_j\| \leq \kappa H \|u_j - \mathcal{I}_{NC} u_j\|_{NC} \leq \kappa H \|u_j\|_{NC} \leq \kappa H \lambda_j^{1/2} =: d_j.$$

With the Kronecker $\delta_{jk} = 1$ for $j = k$ and $\delta_{jk} = 0$ for $j \neq k$, this implies

$$\begin{aligned} |b(\mathcal{I}_{NC} u_j, \mathcal{I}_{NC} u_k) - \delta_{jk}| &= |b(\mathcal{I}_{NC} u_j, \mathcal{I}_{NC} u_k) - b(u_j, u_k)| \\ &= |-b(u_j - \mathcal{I}_{NC} u_j, \mathcal{I}_{NC} u_k) - b(u_j, u_k - \mathcal{I}_{NC} u_k)| \\ &= |b(u_j - \mathcal{I}_{NC} u_j, u_k - \mathcal{I}_{NC} u_k) - b(u_j - \mathcal{I}_{NC} u_j, u_k) - b(u_j, u_k - \mathcal{I}_{NC} u_k)| \\ &\leq \|u_j - \mathcal{I}_{NC} u_j\| \|u_k - \mathcal{I}_{NC} u_k\| + \|u_j - \mathcal{I}_{NC} u_j\| + \|u_k - \mathcal{I}_{NC} u_k\| \\ &\leq d_j d_k + d_j + d_k. \end{aligned}$$

Some calculations show that $H < \left(\sqrt{1 + 1/J} - 1 \right) / (\kappa \lambda_J^{1/2})$ leads to

$$\max_{j=1}^J \left(\sum_{k=1}^J (d_j d_k + d_j + d_k) \right) < 1.$$

The Gershgorin theorem shows that the eigenvalues of

$$(b(\mathcal{I}_{NC} u_j, \mathcal{I}_{NC} u_k))_{j,k=1,\dots,J}$$

are all positive. \square

Proof of the lower bound in Theorem 5.1 for $\mathbf{r} \equiv 0$. Lemma 5.2 guarantees that

$$\mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1, \dots, \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_J$$

are linearly independent. The Rayleigh-Ritz principle on the discrete level states that the discrete eigenvalue $\lambda_{CR,J}$ of number J equals

$$\lambda_{CR,J} = \min_{V_J \subset CR_0^1(\mathcal{T}), \dim(V_J)=J} \max_{v \in V_J \setminus \{0\}} R_{NC}(v).$$

Therein, the notation $\dim(V_J) = J$ abbreviates that the minimum is taken over all subspaces of $CR_0^1(\mathcal{T})$ of dimension J . Since $\mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1, \dots, \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_J$ are linear independent, there exist some real coefficients ξ_1, \dots, ξ_J such that the Rayleigh quotient is maximised in

$$V_J := \text{span}\{\mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1, \dots, \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_J\}.$$

This leads to

$$(5.3) \quad \lambda_{CR,J} \leq R_{NC} \left(\sum_{j=1}^J \xi_j \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_j \right).$$

One may assume without loss of generality that

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \xi_j^2 = 1.$$

Let $v := \sum_{j=1}^J \xi_j u_j$ and observe $\|v\|^2 = \sum_{j=1}^J \xi_j^2 = 1$. Since $\nabla_{NC}(v - \mathcal{I}_{NC}v)$ is L^2 orthogonal to $\nabla_{NC}\mathcal{I}_{NC}v$, the Pythagoras theorem reads

$$\|v - \mathcal{I}_{NC}v\|_{NC}^2 + \|\mathcal{I}_{NC}v\|_{NC}^2 = \|v\|^2.$$

The orthogonality of the eigenfunctions shows

$$\|v\|^2 = \left\| \sum_{j=1}^J \xi_j u_j \right\|^2 = \sum_{j=1}^J \xi_j^2 \|u_j\|^2 = \sum_{j=1}^J \xi_j^2 \lambda_j.$$

The combination of the aforementioned equalities results in

$$\|v - \mathcal{I}_{NC}v\|_{NC}^2 + \|\mathcal{I}_{NC}v\|_{NC}^2 = \sum_{j=1}^J \xi_j^2 \lambda_j \leq \lambda_J.$$

Together with (5.3) in the form of

$$\lambda_{CR,J} \|\mathcal{I}_{NC}v\|^2 \leq \|\mathcal{I}_{NC}v\|_{NC}^2,$$

the previous estimate yields

$$\|v - \mathcal{I}_{NC}v\|_{NC}^2 + \lambda_{CR,J} \|\mathcal{I}_{NC}v\|^2 \leq \lambda_J.$$

Since $\|v\|^2 = 1$, the Cauchy inequality followed by the binomial expansion implies

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 + \|v - \mathcal{I}_{NC}v\|^2 - 2\|v - \mathcal{I}_{NC}v\| \\ & \leq 1 + \|v - \mathcal{I}_{NC}v\|^2 - 2b(v - \mathcal{I}_{NC}v, v) = \|\mathcal{I}_{NC}v\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Following the proof of Theorem 3.1 with the substitution of u_1 by v eventually results in

$$\frac{\lambda_{CR,J}}{1 + \kappa^2 \lambda_{CR,J} H^2} \leq \lambda_J. \quad \square$$

Proof of the lower bound in Theorem 5.1 for $\mathbf{r} \neq 0$. Lemma 3.8 and the monotonicity of $t/(1 + \kappa^2 H^2 t)$ in $t > 0$ allows the substitution of λ_{CR} by $\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,J} - \|\mathbf{r}\|_{B^{-1}}$ for $\tilde{\lambda}_{CR,J} > \|\mathbf{r}\|_{B^{-1}}$. \square

Proof of the upper bound in Theorem 5.1. Let $\tilde{u}_{CR,1}, \dots, \tilde{u}_{CR,J}$ be the first J approximated discrete orthonormal eigenfunctions.

Since $\mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,1} \equiv \tilde{u}_{CR,1}$ on each centred triangle of \mathcal{T}^* with all vertices as midpoints of edges in $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{T})$, the functions $\mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,1}, \dots, \mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,J}$ are linear independent. Thus, there exist some maximising coefficients ξ_j with $\sum_{j=1}^J \xi_j^2 = 1$ such that

$$\lambda_J = \min_{V_J \subset V, \dim(V_J)=J} \max_{v \in V_J \setminus \{0\}} R(v) \leq R\left(\sum_{j=1}^J \xi_j \mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,j}\right). \quad \square$$

Proof of efficiency in Theorem 5.1. The proof of efficiency of the difference of the upper and lower bounds in (5.1) follows from some modifications of the arguments of Lemmas 4.2, 4.3 and Theorem 4.4. Therefore the remaining parts of this proof only sketch the main steps. The arguments in (4.2) lead to

$$(5.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \eta_J &\leq \max_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^J \setminus \{0\}} R\left(\sum_{j=1}^J \xi_j \mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,j}\right) \\ &\quad - \lambda_J + |\lambda_J - \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,J}| + \tilde{\lambda}_{CR,J}^2 \kappa^2 H^2 + \|\mathbf{r}\|_{B^{-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

Suppose that ξ_1, \dots, ξ_J denote some coefficients of a maximiser \tilde{v}_C in the Rayleigh quotient of (5.4), $\tilde{v}_C := \sum_{j=1}^J \xi_j \mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,j}$, and set $\tilde{v}_{CR} := \sum_{j=1}^J \xi_j \tilde{u}_{CR,j}$. Here, the arguments of step two in the proof of Lemma 4.2 lead to

$$R(\tilde{v}_C) - \lambda_J \lesssim \|u_J - \tilde{v}_{CR}\|_{NC} + \|\tilde{v}_{CR} - \tilde{v}_C\|_{NC} + (\|\tilde{v}_C\| - 1)^2 R(\tilde{v}_C).$$

Since $\tilde{u}_{CR,1}, \dots, \tilde{u}_{CR,J}$ is orthonormal and, without loss of generality, $\xi_1^2 + \dots + \xi_J^2 = 1$, it holds that $\|\tilde{v}_{CR}\| = 1$ and

$$(\|\tilde{v}_C\| - 1)^2 \leq \|\tilde{v}_{CR} - \tilde{v}_C\|^2.$$

The discrete scaling argument of (4.4) implies

$$\|\tilde{v}_{CR} - \tilde{v}_C\| \lesssim H \|\tilde{v}_{CR} - \tilde{v}_C\|_{NC}.$$

The linearity of \mathcal{I}_{CM} from Lemma 3.5, $\tilde{v}_{CR} - \tilde{v}_C = \tilde{v}_{CR} - \mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{v}_{CR}$, plus Lemma 3.4 show that

$$\|\tilde{v}_{CR} - \tilde{v}_C\|_{NC} \lesssim \|u_J - \tilde{v}_{CR}\|_{NC}.$$

The arguments of steps three and four in the proof of Lemma 4.2 plus Lemma 4.3 and Theorem 4.4 conclude the proof of the efficiency. \square

Example 5.3. The criss-cross triangulation of Figure 1.1 leads to the matrices $\mathbf{A} = 4I_{4 \times 4} = \mathbf{B}/24$ for the 4×4 -dimensional identity matrix $I_{4 \times 4}$. Any vector $\mathbf{u}_{CR} \in \mathbb{R}^4$ is eigenvector with $\mathbf{r} \equiv 0$ to the eigenvalue $\lambda_{CR} = 24$ of multiplicity four. For $J = 2$ one may choose the basis $(u_{CR,1}, u_{CR,2})$ proportional to $(1, 1, 1, 1)$ and $(1, 1, 1, 0)$ that leads to the bounds $4.2594 \leq \lambda_2 \leq 72$. Note that the exact second and third eigenvalues $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 5\pi^2 = 49.348$ coincide. The condition $H < \left(\sqrt{3/2} - 1\right) / (\kappa\pi\sqrt{5})$ is violated, but some elementary direct considerations with u_2 and u_3 on the continuous level and the positivity of u_1 imply that $\mathcal{I}_{NC}u_1$ and $\mathcal{I}_{NC}u_2$ are linearly independent. Therefore, the aforementioned eigenvalue bounds for λ_2 are guaranteed. The eigenvalue bounds are remarkable in that $J = 2$ cuts a cluster of eigenvalues on the continuous level ($\lambda_2 = \lambda_3$) as well as on the discrete level ($\lambda_{CR,1} = \dots = \lambda_{CR,4}$).

Remark 5.4. Note that Lemma 5.2 provides an explicit bound for the global mesh-size that leads so the separation condition in Theorem 5.1 but does not need any regularity assumption of the eigenfunctions. Elliptic regularity for some convex domain Ω [Gri85, Theorem 4.3.1.4] shows

$$\|D^2u_J\| = \|\Delta u_J\| = \lambda_J\|u_J\| = \lambda_J.$$

Since (3.1), the Poincaré inequality on a triangle $T \in \mathcal{T}$ [LS10] reads

$$\|\nabla(u_J - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_J)\|_{L^2(T)}^2 \leq h_T^2/j_{1,1}^2\|D^2u_J\|_{L^2(T)}^2.$$

The square roots of the sum of all those inequalities reads

$$\|u_J - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_J\|_{NC} \leq H/j_{1,1}\|D^2u_J\|_{L^2(\Omega)}.$$

This and Theorem 2.1 plus the aforementioned elliptic regularity estimate shows

$$\|u_J - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_J\| \leq \kappa H\|u_J - \mathcal{I}_{NC}u_J\|_{NC} \leq \kappa H^2/j_{1,1}\|D^2u_J\| \leq \kappa H^2\lambda_J/j_{1,1}.$$

This leads to the improved separation condition

$$H^2 < j_{1,1} \left(\sqrt{1 + 1/J} - 1 \right) / (\kappa\lambda_J)$$

for higher eigenvalues on convex domains in Theorem 5.1. The reduced elliptic regularity allows a similar proof with rather unknown constants from $\|u_J\|_{H^s(\Omega)} \leq C(s)\|\lambda_J u_J\|$.

6. NUMERICAL EXPERIMENTS

This section presents an adaptive algorithm and provides some numerical examples for the unit square, the L-shaped domain, and two isospectral domains.

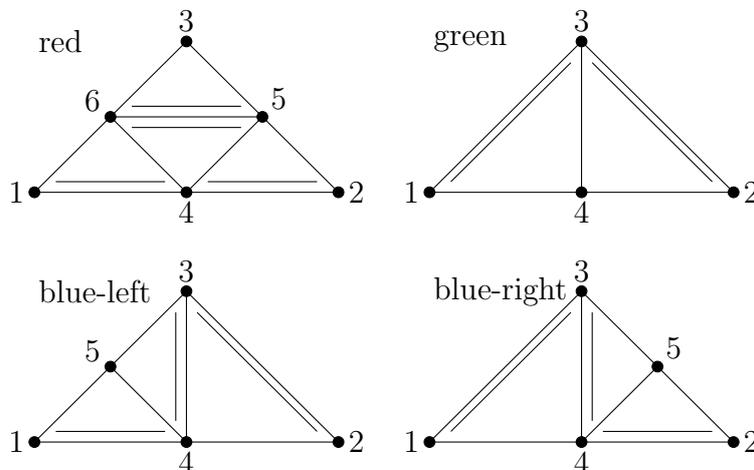


FIGURE 6.1. Refinement rules: sub-triangles with corresponding reference edges depicted with a second edge.

N	16	56	208	800
$\lambda_{2,\ell} - \lambda_{1,\ell}$	12.0964	25.4691	28.5894	29.3549
N	3136	12416	49408	197120
$\lambda_{2,\ell} - \lambda_{1,\ell}$	29.5454	29.5930	29.6048	29.6078

TABLE 6.1. Spectral gap for the smallest eigenvalue of the unit square for different meshes with $N = |\mathcal{E}_\ell(\Omega)|$ degrees of freedom.

6.1. Adaptive finite element algorithm. The basic adaptive finite element method (AFEM) starts from an initial coarse triangulation \mathcal{T}_0 and generates a sequence of nested triangulations $\mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{T}_1, \dots$ with corresponding nonnested nonconforming spaces $(CR_0^1(\mathcal{T}_\ell))_\ell$ in successive loops of the form

Solve \longrightarrow Estimate \longrightarrow Mark \longrightarrow Refine.

Input. \mathcal{T}_0 , $0 < \theta \leq 1$, $\tau > 0$.

Solve. **Input:** Approximation $(\tilde{\lambda}_{1,\ell}, \tilde{u}_{1,\ell}) \in \mathbb{R} \times CR_0^1(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ on the triangulation \mathcal{T}_ℓ .

Repeat

Run one iteration step of the preconditioned inverse iteration (PINVIT) [KN03] with one V-cycle multigrid iteration with Richardson smoother [Bre99] as a preconditioner

until

$\|\mathbf{r}_\ell\|_{\mathbf{B}_\ell^{-1}} \leq \min\{\tilde{\lambda}_{1,\ell}, \tau\}$, $\mathbf{r}_\ell := \mathbf{A}_\ell \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{1,\ell} - \tilde{\lambda}_{1,\ell} \mathbf{B}_\ell \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{1,\ell}$,
and if $1 > \kappa^4(\tilde{\lambda}_{1,\ell} - \|\mathbf{r}_\ell\|_{\mathbf{B}_\ell^{-1}})^2 H_\ell^4$ until $\eta_2 \leq \max\{\eta_1, \eta_3\}$.

Estimate. The error estimate of Theorem 3.1 reads

$$|\lambda_1 - \tilde{\lambda}_{1,\ell}| \leq \eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_1 &:= \frac{\tilde{\lambda}_{1,\ell} \kappa^2 (\tilde{\lambda}_{1,\ell} - \|\mathbf{r}_\ell\|_{\mathbf{B}_\ell^{-1}}) H_\ell^2}{1 - \kappa^4 (\tilde{\lambda}_{1,\ell} - \|\mathbf{r}_\ell\|_{\mathbf{B}_\ell^{-1}})^2 H_\ell^4}, \\ \eta_2 &:= \frac{\|\mathbf{r}_\ell\|_{\mathbf{B}_\ell^{-1}}}{1 + \kappa^2 (\tilde{\lambda}_{1,\ell} - \|\mathbf{r}_\ell\|_{\mathbf{B}_\ell^{-1}}) H_\ell^2}, \\ \eta_3 &:= R(\mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{1,\ell}) - \frac{\tilde{\lambda}_{1,\ell}}{1 - \kappa^4 (\tilde{\lambda}_{1,\ell} - \|\mathbf{r}_\ell\|_{\mathbf{B}_\ell^{-1}})^2 H_\ell^4}. \end{aligned}$$

Mark. The mesh-refinement selects a set of edges $\mathcal{M}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{E}_\ell$ with the goal to balance the contributions $\eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3$ as follows

(a) **If** $1 \leq \kappa^4 (\tilde{\lambda}_{1,\ell} - \|\mathbf{r}_\ell\|_{\mathbf{B}_\ell^{-1}})^2 H_\ell^4$ or $\eta_1 > \max\{\eta_2, \eta_3\}$ then

$$\mathcal{M}_\ell := \cup \{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell : |E| = H_\ell\}.$$

(b) **Else if** $\eta_3 \geq \max\{\eta_1, \eta_2\}$, then the set of marked edges $\mathcal{M}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{E}_\ell$ is of minimal cardinality that fulfils the bulk criterion [Dör96]:

$$\theta \sum_{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell} \eta_\ell^2(E) \leq \sum_{E \in \mathcal{M}_\ell} \eta_\ell^2(E) \quad \text{for} \quad \eta_\ell^2(E) := h_E \|[\partial \tilde{u}_{1,\ell} / \partial s]\|_{L^2(E)}^2.$$

Refine. Given the set $\mathcal{M}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{E}_\ell$ of marked edges, the refinement $\mathcal{T}_{\ell+1}$ is computed as a minimal regular triangulation such that $\mathcal{M}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{E}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{E}_{\ell+1}$ and each triangle is refined by one of the rules from Figure 6.1.

6.2. Unit square. Consider the model problem (1.1) on the unit square $\Omega = (0, 1)^2$ with the smallest eigenvalue $\lambda_1 = 2\pi^2$.

The first experiment in Table 6.1 investigates the critical algebraic condition on the spectral gap $\lambda_{2,\ell} - \lambda_{1,\ell}$. The results are computed for a sequence of red-refined meshes and the ARPACK [LSY98] solver (implemented in the Matlab function 'eigs') with tolerance up to machine precision. The spectral gap is relatively large even for coarse meshes and motivates the choice $\tau = 1$.

Figure 6.2 verifies that the lower and upper bounds of Theorem 3.1 are empirically lower and upper eigenvalue bounds and presents some perturbed bounds as well. The perturbed bounds are obtained from a perturbed eigenvector

$$\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{1,\ell} = \mathbf{u}_{1,\ell} + \text{rand}(0, 1) / (\dim(CR_0^1(\mathcal{T}_\ell)) \lambda_{1,\ell}),$$

where $\mathbf{u}_{1,\ell}$ is computed with ARPACK up to machine precision. The perturbed eigenvalue is the Rayleigh quotient of the perturbed eigenvector. Note that the numerical results show that for the first mesh the perturbation is too large such that a different eigenvalue is approximated and the lower bound does *not* hold.

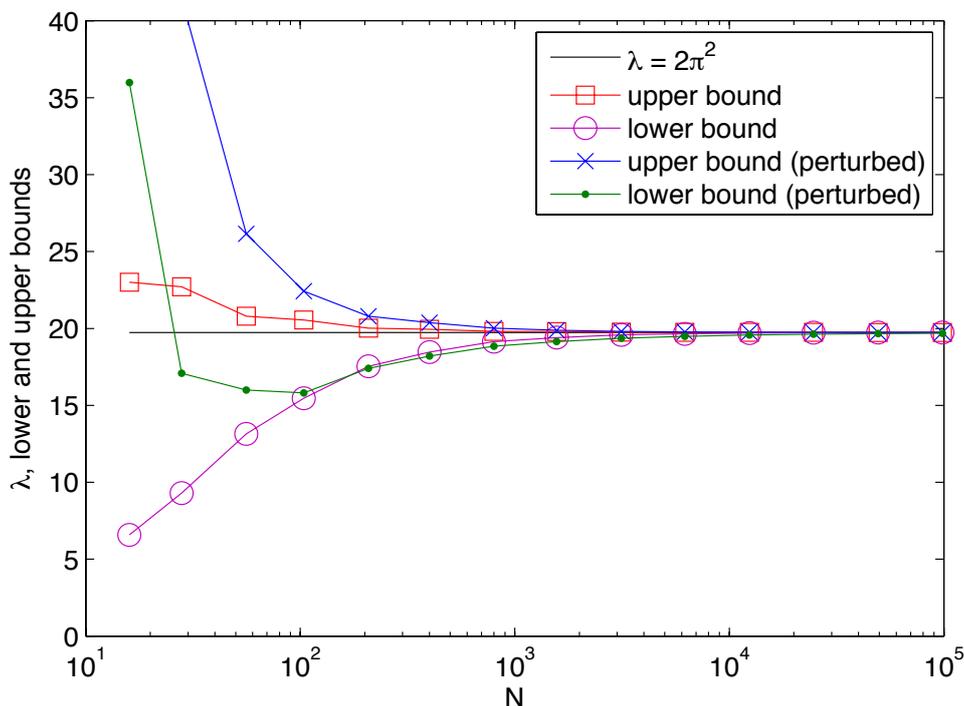


FIGURE 6.2. Computed and randomly perturbed upper and lower bounds on the smallest eigenvalue of the unit square

Figure 6.3 compares the accuracy of the nonconforming and the conforming FEMs on uniform red-refined meshes. The first observation is that the nonconforming eigenvalue error $|\lambda_1 - \lambda_{CR,1}|$ is smaller than the conforming eigenvalue error $|\lambda_1 - \lambda_{C,1}|$ displayed versus its degrees of freedoms $N := \dim(V_C)$. The comparison of the conforming eigenvalue error $|\lambda_1 - \lambda_{C,1}|$ and the error for the postprocessing $\lambda_{CM,1} := R(\mathcal{I}_{CM}u_{CR,1})$, $|\lambda_1 - \lambda_{CM,1}|$, both plotted versus $N = \dim(CR_0^1(\mathcal{T}))$, shows that the proposed interpolation on the red-refined mesh leads to better upper bounds than a conforming approximation on the coarse mesh.

6.3. L-shaped domain. Consider the model problem (1.1) on the L-shaped domain $\Omega = (-1, 1)^2 \setminus ([0, 1] \times [-1, 0])$ with $\lambda_1 = 9.6397238440219$ [TB06].

Figure 6.4 compares the eigenvalue error for the mean value μ of the upper and lower eigenvalue bounds in Theorem 3.1 to its upper bound $\eta/2$. Uniform red-refined meshes with ARPACK result in sub-optimal convergence of the estimator $\eta/2$ as expected for the singular eigenfunction but lead to a surprising super-convergence of the error $|\lambda_1 - \mu|$. The surprising super-convergence of $|\lambda_1 - \mu|$ might result from some super-convergence phenomena on this highly structured grid, cf.

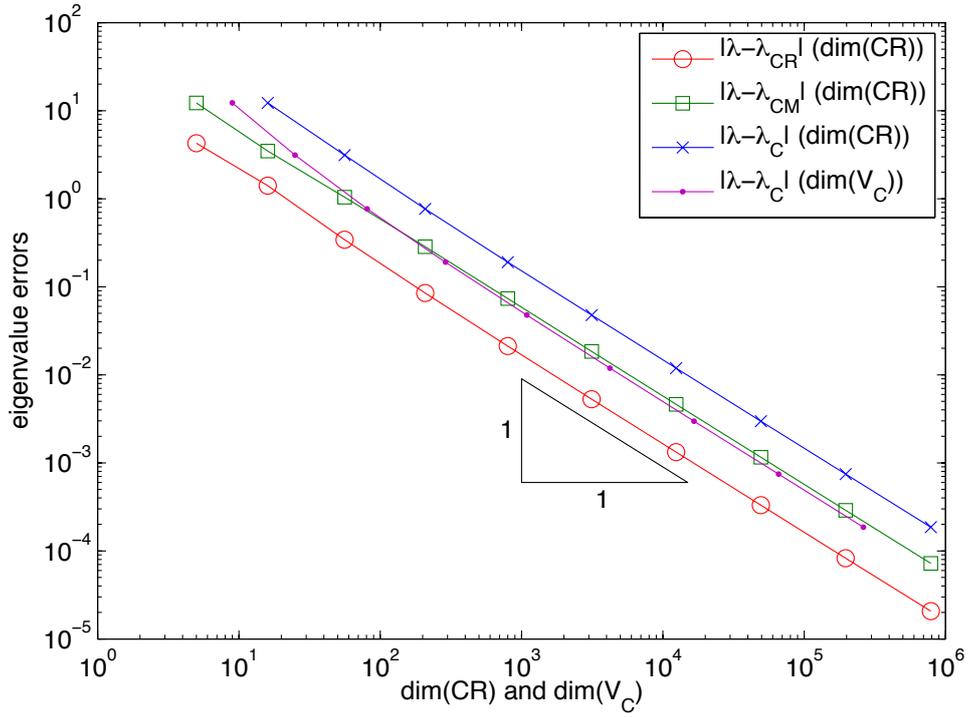


FIGURE 6.3. Convergence history for the unit square for different eigenvalue errors

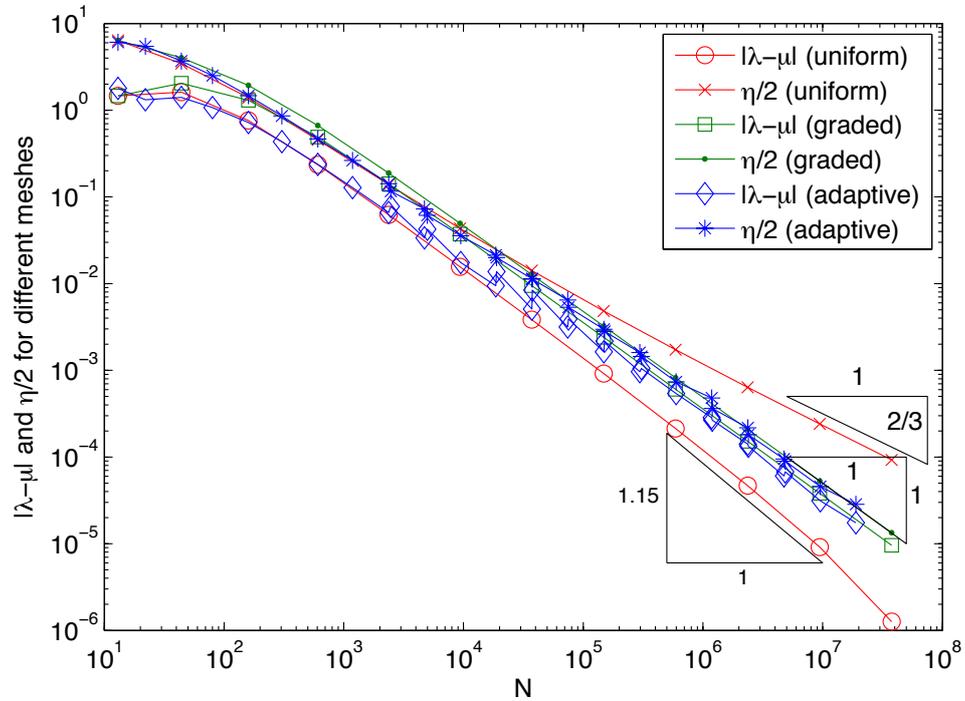


FIGURE 6.4. Convergence history for the L-shaped domain

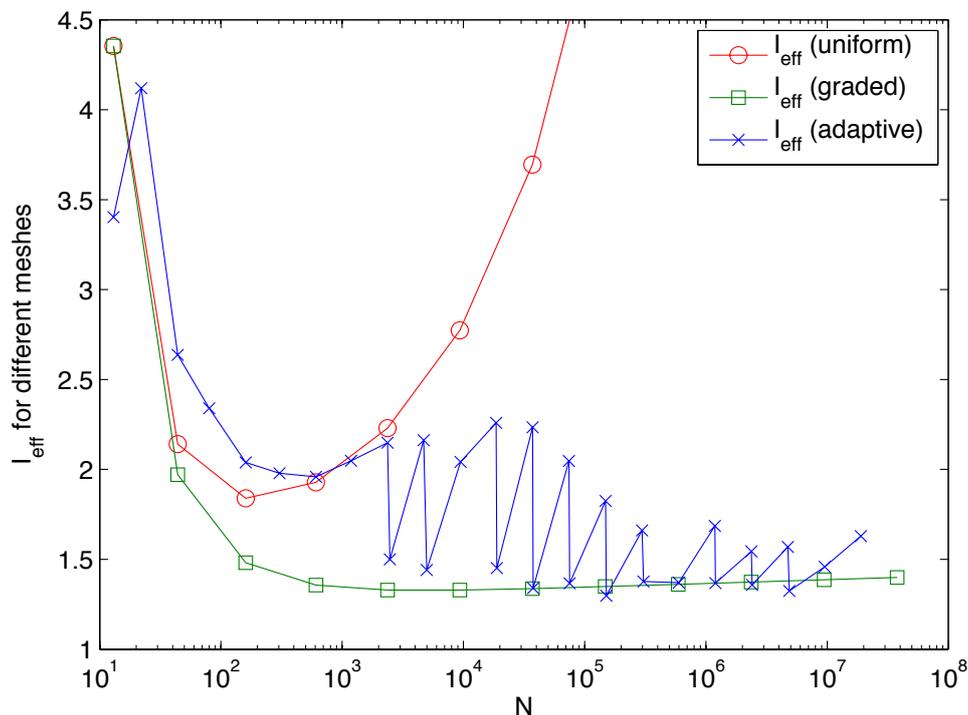


FIGURE 6.5. Efficiency indices for the L-shaped domain

[WZ09] for super-convergence phenomena of eigenvalues. For graded meshes with ARPACK the empirical convergence rate is optimal and for the proposed adaptive algorithm it is asymptotically optimal. The eigenvalue error of the adaptive algorithm is not monotone which results from the fact that the algorithm starts with uniform refinements at the beginning and therefore the error matches the super-convergent error. Afterwards one step of uniform refinement is followed by one step of adaptive refinement that destroys the mesh-symmetry and therefore the super-convergence. As a result the error gets closer and closer to the quasi-optimal error for graded meshes. In contrast to that the error bound $\eta/2$ is monotonically decreasing. This illustrates the mixed adaptive strategy with respect to the algebraic eigenvalue error, the global mesh-size, and the approximation error and provides numerical evidence for the superiority of adaptive mesh-refinement.

Figure 6.5 displays the efficiency indices $I_{\text{eff}} := (\eta/2)/|\lambda_1 - \mu|$. Clearly, for uniform meshes one observes the mentioned efficiency gap. The values for graded and adaptive meshes are between 1 and 2 and tend to 1.4. Since $\eta/2$ is a guaranteed upper bound, all values are greater or equal to one.

6.4. Isospectral domains. Consider the model problem (1.1) on the two isospectral domains of Figure 6.6 with the approximation of the

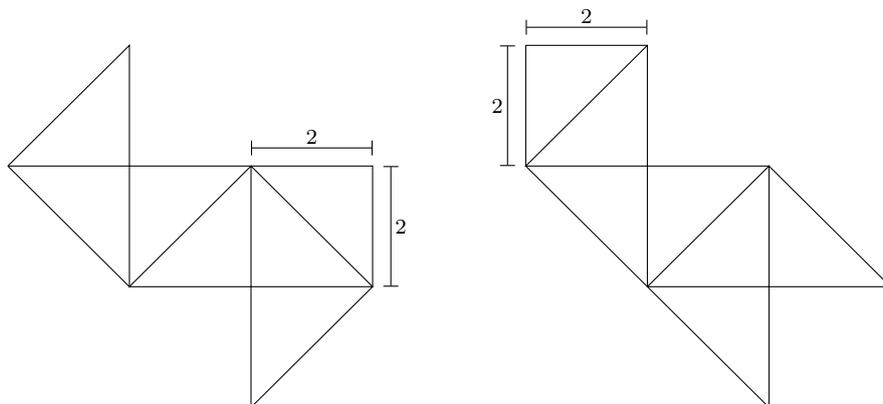


FIGURE 6.6. Two isospectral domains

N	lower bounds	
	left domain	right domain
186	8.484029241600 799	8.484029241600 801
708	22.0795418834649 80	22.0795418834649 87
2760	40.139305042643 208	40.139305042643 237
10896	49.823736249152 233	49.823736249152 240
43296	53.022275017108 896	53.022275017108 903
172608	53.8898704594215 45	53.8898704594215 37
689280	54.112360562895 724	54.112360562895 560
2754816	54.1687237968215 10	54.1687237968215 38
11014656	54.183012990240 513	54.183012990240 186
N	upper bounds	
	left domain	right domain
186	114.2653311991 490	114.2653311991 488
708	64.39713286238 6258	64.39713286238 7565
2760	56.619351329573 185	56.619351329573 249
10896	54.818424684560 334	54.818424684560 306
43296	54.35275373683 8082	54.35275373683 132
172608	54.231273697990 432	54.231273697990 602
689280	54.19957336512 0656	54.19957336512 1147
2754816	54.19116236314 9061	54.19116236314 7861
11014656	54.1888683109 30701	54.1888683109 29948

TABLE 6.2. Bounds for $\lambda_{50} = 54.187936$ for the isospectral domains of Figure 6.6

50-th eigenvalue $\lambda_{50} = 54.187936$ [TB06]. For the numerical experiments, both domains are triangulated similarly with the same number of triangles. The experiments show for uniform red-refinements and ARPACK that both domains lead to the same eigenvalue approximations up to machine precision. Table 6.2 verifies empirically the

theoretical upper and lower bounds of Theorem 5.1 and shows that also the computed upper and lower bounds are equal up to machine precision for both domains. An interesting observation on the maximising Rayleigh quotient in Theorem 5.1 is that the maximum of $R(\xi_1 \mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,1} + \dots + \xi_{50} \mathcal{I}_{CM} \tilde{u}_{CR,50})$ is obtained for $\xi_1 = \dots = \xi_{49} = 0$ and $\xi_{50} = 1$ in all displayed numerical experiments. The separation condition of Theorem 5.1 leads in this example with $J = 50$ to $H < 0.007$ which is satisfied for the triangulations in the last and second last entry of Table 6.2. Remark 5.4 illustrates that this condition is coarse but explicit constants for the nonconvex domain at hand require more insight which is compensated by this strong separation condition in this paper.

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