Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Department of Mathematical Sciences

# TMA4220 Numerical Solution of Partial Differential Equations Using Element Methods
Fall 2013

**Project 1**

**1** Consider the problem

$$-u_{xx} = 1, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad u(0) = u(1) = 0.$$

**a)** Derive the exact solution $u$.
*Solution: By integrating twice, and inserting the boundary conditions, we get*

$$u(x) = \frac{1}{2} x\,(1-x)\,.$$

*comment*

**b)** Show by explicit calculations that

$$\int_0^1 u_x v_x dx = \int_0^1 v dx$$

for all sufficiently smooth $v$ satisfying $v(0) = v(1) = 0$.
*Solution: Choose some arbitrary $v$ satisfying the boundary condition: Then*

$$\int_0^1 (u_x v_x - v) dx = u_x v|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (u_{xx} + 1)\, v dx = 0.$$

**c)** Compute $J(u)$, where

$$J(v) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 v_x^2 dx - \int_0^1 v dx$$

*Solution:*

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right)^2 dx - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} x\,(1-x)\, dx = -\frac{1}{24}.$$

**d)** Let $w_1(x) = a_1 \sin(\pi x)$. Find the value of the amplitude $a_1$ which minimizes $J(w_1)$. How does $a_1$ compare with the maximum of the exact solution $u$?
*Solution: By insertion, we get*

$$J\,(w_1) = \frac{1}{4} a_1^2 \pi^2 - \frac{2a_1}{\pi}.$$

*So the minimimum is given by*

$$\frac{\partial J\,(w_1)}{\partial a_1} = \frac{1}{2} a_1 \pi^2 - \frac{2}{\pi} = 0, \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad a_1 = \frac{4}{\pi^3}.$$

*and*

$$\max_{x\in(0,1)} w_1 = a_1 = \frac{4}{\pi^3} \approx 0.129$$
$$\max_{x\in(0,1)} u = u\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{8} = 0.125$$

**e)** Show that $J(w_1) > J(u)$. Is there a big difference?
*Solution:*

$$J(w_1) = -\frac{4}{\pi^4} \approx -0.04106 > -\frac{1}{24} \approx -0.041667.$$

**f)** Let $\varphi_i = \sin((2i-1)\pi x)$, $i = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$. These functions are infinitely differentiable, and they all satisfy $\varphi_i(0) = \varphi_i(1) = 0$. Compute

$$a_{ij} = \int_0^1 \varphi_j' \varphi_i' dx \quad \text{and} \quad b_i = \int_0^1 \varphi_i dx.$$

*Solution: We get*

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi^2}{2}(2i-1)^2 & \textit{for } i = j \\ 0 & \textit{otherwise} \end{cases}, \quad b_i = \frac{2}{(2i-1)\pi}$$

**g)** Let $V_N = \operatorname{span}\{\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \ldots, \varphi_N\}$. Set up and solve the problem

$$\text{Find } w_N \in V_N \text{ such that } \int_0^1 w_{N,x} v_x dx = \int_0^1 v dx, \quad \forall v \in V_N.$$

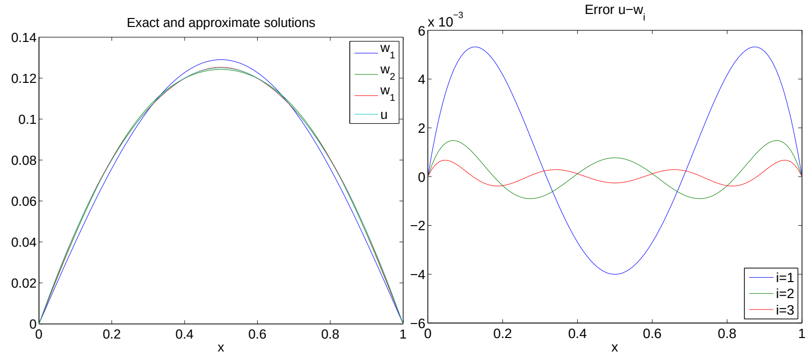
*Solution: Choose* $w_N = \sum_{j=1}^N \hat{w}_i \varphi_i$ *such that:*

$$\sum_{j=1}^N \hat{w}_j \int_0^1 \phi_j' \phi_i' dx = \int_0^1 \phi_i dx, \quad i = 1, \ldots, N$$

*or simply* $A\hat{\mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{b}$ *where the elements of* $A$ *and* $b$ *are given in* ***d)****. But* $A$ *is a diagonal matrix, so we get*

$$\hat{w}_i = \frac{b_i}{a_{ii}} = \frac{4}{\pi^3(2i-1)^3}, \qquad \textit{and} \qquad w_N = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{4}{\pi^3(2i-1)^3} \sin((2i-1)\pi x).$$

**h)** Plot the error $u - w_N$ for $N = 1, 2, 3$.
*Solution:*



**2** Given the weak statement:

$$\text{Find } u \in V \quad \text{s.t.} \quad a(u,v) = F(v), \qquad \forall v \in V \tag{1}$$

and the minimization principle:

$$u = \arg\min_{u\in V} J(v), \qquad \text{with} \quad J(v) = \frac{1}{2}a(v,v) - F(v). \tag{2}$$

**a)** Show that (1) and (2) are equivalent whenever $a$ is bilinear, symmetric and positive definite, and $F$ is linear. State clearly which properties you are using in you arguments.

*Solution: The principle(2) implies that* $J(u) \le J(u+v)$, $\forall v \in V$ *(*$V$ *is a linear space).*

$$\begin{aligned}
J(u+v) &= \frac{1}{2}a\left(u+v,u+v\right) - F\left(u+v\right) && (\textit{Definition})\\
&= \frac{1}{2}a(u,u) - F\left(u\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(a\left(u,v\right) + a\left(v,u\right)\right) - F\left(v\right) + \frac{1}{2}a(v,v) && (\textit{Linearity})\\
&= J\left(u\right) + \left(a\left(u,v\right) - F\left(v\right)\right) + \frac{1}{2}a\left(v,v\right) && (\textit{Symmetry})\\
&> J\left(u\right) + \left(a\left(u,v\right) - F\left(v\right)\right), \qquad \forall v \neq 0 && (\textit{Positivity})
\end{aligned}$$

*So clearly, if (1) is satisfied, then* $u$ *is a minimizer of* $J$ *and vice versa.*

**b)** Take $V = \mathbb{R}^n$, and just show, by appropriate choice of $a$ and $F$, that the minimizer $u \in V$ of $J(v) = \frac{1}{2}v^TGv - v^Tb$ for any symmetric, positive definite matrix $G \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$ and $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ satisfies $Gu = b$.
*Solution: Let* $w \in \mathbb{R}^n$. *Set* $a\left(w,v\right) = w^TGv$ *and* $F(v) = v^Tb$. *Cleary,* $a$ *is bilinear* $(a(w_1+w_2,v) = (w_1+w_2)^TGv = w_1Gv + w_2Gv = a(w_1,v) + a(w_2,v)$, *etc. Further* $a$ *is symmetric since* $a\left(w,v\right) = w^TGv = w^TG^Tv = v^TGw = a(v,w)$, *and finally* $a$ *is positive definite since* $a(v,v) = v^TGv > 0$ *for all* $v \neq 0$. *So the result of point* **a)** *apply, the minimizer* $u$ *satisfies (1), that is*

$$\begin{aligned}
u^TGv &= v^Tb, \qquad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n\\
v^TGu &= v^Tb, \qquad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n\\
v^T\left(Gu - b\right) &= 0, \qquad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n
\end{aligned}$$

*which is satisfied if and only if*

$$Gu = b.$$

**3** Write a code for solving the equation

$$-u_{xx} = x^4, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad u(0) = 0, \quad u(1) = 0.$$

using the finite element method with equidistant grid ($x_i = ih,\ h = 1/N$), and the basis functions

$$\varphi_i(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-x_{i-1}}{h}, & \text{for } x_{i-1} \le x \le x_i,\\ \frac{x_{i+1}-x}{h} & \text{for } x_i \le x \le x_{i+1},\\ 0 & \text{otherwise.}\end{cases}$$

for $i = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, N$. Compare the numerical solution with the exact solution, and plot the error.

*Solution: Because of the Dirichlet (essential) boundary conditions, we do not include the basis functions* $\varphi_0$ *and* $\varphi_N$*. We get*

$$\varphi_i'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{h} & \textit{for } x_{i-1} < x < x_i, \\ -\frac{1}{h} & \textit{for } x_i < x < x_{i+1}, \\ 0 & \textit{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

*that is*

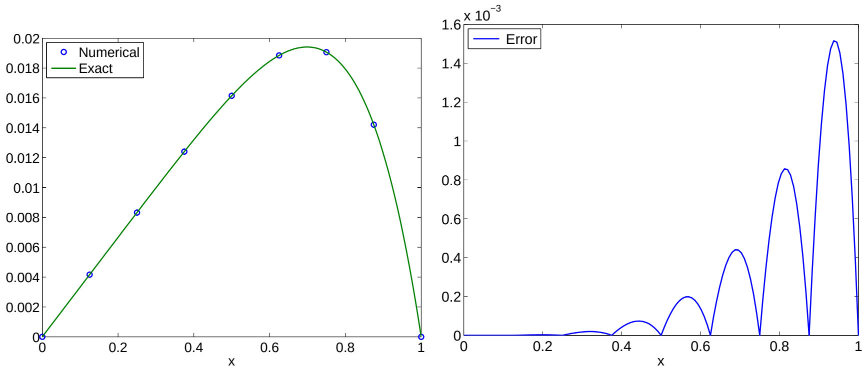
$$a_{ij} = \int_0^1 \varphi_j' \varphi_i' dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{h}, & i = j,\ i \neq N, \\ -\frac{1}{h}, & i = j+1 \textit{ or } i = j-1 \\ 0 & \textit{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

*and*

$$\begin{aligned} b_i = \int_0^1 x^4 \varphi_i dx &= \frac{x_i^6 - x_{i-1}^6}{6h} - \frac{x_{i-1}(x_i^5 - x_{i-1}^5)}{5h} - \frac{x_{i+1}^6 - x_i^6}{6h} + \frac{x_{i+1}(x_{i+1}^5 - x_i^5)}{5h} \\ &= -\frac{x_{i+1}^6 - 2x_i^6 + x_{i-1}^6}{6h} + \frac{x_{i+1}^6 - (x_{i-1} + x_{i+1})x_i^5 + x_{i-1}^6}{5h} \end{aligned}$$

*Solve the system* $A\mathbf{u} = b$*, and the numerical solution is given by* $u_h(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N u_i \varphi_i(x)$*. Notice that* $u_h(x_i) = u_i$*, and* $u_h$ *is piecewise linear, which makes it very easy to plot this function. The exact solution for this problem is* $u(x) = x(1 - x^5)/30$*.*

*The plot of the solutions as well as the error is given below.*




*The MATLAB code for solving the problem is given in Figure 1.*

```
N = 8;
h = 1/N;
x = linspace(0,1,N+1)';

A=(2/h)*diag(ones(N-1,1))-(1/h)*(diag(ones(N-2,1),1)+diag(ones(N-2,1),-1));

i = 2:N;
b = -(x(i+1).^6-2*x(i).^6+x(i-1).^6)/(6*h) ...
    + (x(i+1).^6 - (x(i-1)+x(i+1)).*x(i).^5 + x(i-1).^6)/(5*h);

u = A\b;
```

Figure 1: MATLAB code for problem 3.