

## Today

- Projection
  - ↳ Perturbation
  - ↳ function spaces
- Quadrature

## Announcements

- Project Help
- Timeline for rest of class

## Projection Method

$X$  Banach space,  $U \subset X$  nontrivial subspace,  $A : X \rightarrow Y$  injective,  
 $X_n \subset X$ ,  $Y_n \subset Y$ ,  $\dim X_n = n$ ,  $\dim Y_n = n$ ,  $P_n : ? \rightarrow ?$

▶  $P$  is a projection  $\Leftrightarrow P|_U = \text{Id} \Leftrightarrow P^2 = P$

▶  $\|P\| \geq 1$

▶ Orthogonal projectors:  $\|P\| = 1$

$$A\varphi = f$$

▶ Interpolators ("collocation projection"): Also projections

▶ **Projection method:**  $P_n A \phi_n = P_n f$  (#)  $\rightarrow \varphi_n = (P_n A)^{-1} P_n A \varphi$

Define convergence:

~~$$\varphi_n \rightarrow \varphi$$~~

$$\|e_n - \varphi\|_\infty \rightarrow 0?$$

$$(n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\|e_n - \varphi\| \leq C(n) \|f\|$$

## Assumptions on the Approximation Spaces

What's needed of  $X_n$  so that it can even approximate the solution?

Denseness

$$\inf_{\psi \in X_n} \|\varphi - \psi\| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

## Error Estimates for Projection

$X$  Banach space,  $A : X \rightarrow X$  injective,  $P_n : Y \rightarrow Y_n$

Theorem (Céa's Lemma [Kress LIE 2nd ed. Thm 13.6])

Convergence of the projection method  $\Leftrightarrow \Leftarrow$

There exist  $n_0$  and  $M$  such that for  $n \geq n_0$

1.  $\underbrace{P_n A : X_n \rightarrow Y_n}_{\text{are invertible}}$ ,
2.  $\| \underbrace{(P_n A)^{-1} P_n A} \| \leq M$ . (Uniform Boundedness, Stability)

In this case,

$$\|\phi_n - \phi\| \leq (1 + M) \inf_{\psi \in X_n} \|\phi - \psi\|$$

## Céa's Lemma: Proof

Proof?

$$\varphi_n - \varphi = ((P_n A)^{-1} P_n A - I) \varphi$$

$$\psi \in \mathcal{X}_n : ((P_n A)^{-1} P_n A - I) \psi = 0$$

$$\varphi_n - \varphi = ((P_n A)^{-1} P_n A - I) (\varphi - \psi)$$

$$\|\varphi_n - \varphi\| \leq \|((P_n A)^{-1} P_n A - I)\| \|\varphi - \psi\|$$

Core message of the theorem?

## Céa's Lemma: Remarks (1/2)

Note domain of invertibility for  $P_n A$ .

$$\mathbb{X}_n$$

Domain/range of  $(P_n A)^{-1} P_n A$ ?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Domain: } & \mathbb{X} \\ \text{Range: } & (P_n A)^{-1} P_n A \mathbb{X} ? \end{aligned}$$

## Céa's Lemma: Remarks (2/2)

$$P_n A \varphi_n = P_n f$$

Relationship to conditioning?

$$P_n (A+B) \varphi_n = P_n f$$

$$\|(P_n A)^{-1} P_n A\| \leq \|(P_n A)^{-1}\| \|P_n A\| = \text{cond nr.}$$

Relationship to second-kind?

$$A = (I - k)$$

## Perturbations of Projection Methods

- ▶  $A : X \rightarrow X$  bounded linear operator
- ▶ with bounded inverse
- ▶ Projection method convergent for  $A$  (Céa)  $\Leftarrow$
- ▶  $B : X \rightarrow X$  bounded linear 'perturbation' operator

Theorem (Perturbations of projection methods [Kress LIE 2nd ed. Thm 13.7])

If

- ▶  $\|P_n B|_{X_n}\| \rightarrow 0$  ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ ), or
- ▶  $B$  compact and  $A + B$  has no nullspace

then the projection method still converges for  $A + B$ .

What is the compact perturbation  $B$ ?

(could be) the result of applying quadrature/discrete comp.

# Perturbation of Projections: Proof (1/2)

Prove part 2.

$$A(\underbrace{I + A^{-1}B}) = A + B$$

$I + A^{-1}B \leftarrow$  Riesz/Fredholm: has inverse,  
 $\|I + A^{-1}B\| < \infty$

$A^{-1}$  bounded

$$(P_n A)^{-1} (P_n A) \rightarrow I \text{ functionwise}$$

$$(P_n A)^{-1} P_n \rightarrow A^{-1} \text{ functionwise}$$

$$\| (I + A^{-1}B) - (I + \underbrace{(P_n A)^{-1} P_n B}) \| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\left( I + \underbrace{(P_n A)^{-1} P_n B} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\underbrace{\rightarrow A^{-1} P_n B}_{\text{norm}}$$

$$\rightarrow A^{-1} B \text{ norm}$$

$$\left( I + \underbrace{?} B \right)^{-1}$$

$$\| (L_n - L) A \| \rightarrow 0$$

## Perturbation of Projections: Proof (2/2)

'Discrete inverse' exists:  $[I + (P_n A)^{-1} P_n B]^{-1}$ .

Set  $S := A + B$ . Then

$$P_n S = P_n A [I + (P_n A)^{-1} P_n B]$$

$\curvearrowright P_n(A+B)$

is also invertible.

$$(P_n S)^{-1} P_n S = \underbrace{[I + (P_n A)^{-1} P_n B]^{-1} (P_n A)^{-1} P_n A}_{(P_n S)^{-1}} \underbrace{(I + A^{-1} B)}_{P_n S}$$

So

$$\|(P_n S)^{-1} P_n S\| \leq \|[I + (P_n A)^{-1} P_n B]^{-1}\| M \|I + A^{-1} B\|,$$

i.e.  $S$  has the stability property.