

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. $\underbrace{P_n A : X_n \rightarrow Y_n}$ 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.

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

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.