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Chapter 10: On our way to FEM in $2d$ (summary)

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Goal: Extend integration by parts, piecewise linear function, linear interpolation in $2d$. Prepare for FE discretisation of PDEs in higher dimensions.

- Green's formula can be seen as a generalisation of integration by parts in $2d$ (or higher). Under some technical assumptions, one has

$$\int_\Omega \Delta u v \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\partial\Omega} (n \cdot \nabla u) v \, \mathrm{d}s - \int_\Omega \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, \mathrm{d}x,$$

  where $n = n(x_1, x_2)$ is the outward unit normal vector of the boundary at a point $(x_1, x_2) \in \partial\Omega$, the first and last integrals are double integral on $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, while the second integral is a line integral, the dot $\cdot$ stands for the dot product/scalar product between two vectors.

- Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a bounded domain with polygonal boundary $\partial\Omega$ (or smooth boundary). A triangulation or mesh T_h of Ω is a set $\{K\}$ of triangles K such that $\Omega = \bigcup_{K \in T_h} K$ and the intersection of two triangles is either empty, a corner, or an edge.

  The corner of the triangles are called the nodes. The local mesh size of a triangle K is denoted by h_K and is the length of the longest edge of the triangle K. The global mesh size is denoted by $h = \max_{K \in T_h} h_K$.

  Any polygon can be triangulated thanks to the fan triangulation for example. Else, one may need to use a mesh generator.

  All the triangle seen in the lecture will be regular (i. e. nice enough to do what we need to do).

- For a triangle K, one defines

$$P_1(K) = \{v \colon K \to \mathbb{R} \colon \; v(x_1, x_2) = c_0 + c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2, \quad (x_1, x_2) \in K, \quad c_0, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

  the space of linear functions on K. Observe that any function $v \in P_1(K)$ is uniquely determined by its nodal values.

  A nodal basis, for the above space, on the reference triangle with nodes/vertex $(0,0)$, $(1,0)$ and (0.1) consists of the following three hat functions

$$\lambda_1(x_1, x_2) = 1 - x_1 - x_2, \quad \lambda_2(x_1, x_2) = x_1, \quad \lambda_3(x_1, x_2) = x_2.$$

- Let $T_h = \{K\}$ be a triangulation of a domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ with polygonal boundary. The space of continuous piecewise linear polynomials is defined by

$$V_h = \{v \in C^0(\Omega) \colon \; v|_K \in P_1(K) \quad \forall K \in T_h\}.$$

  Again, any function $v \in V_h$ can be written as

$$v = \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \alpha_j \varphi_j,$$

  where n_p denotes the number of nodes in the triangulation T_h, $\{\varphi_j\}_{j=1}^{n_p}$ are hat functions, and $\alpha_j = v(N_j)$, for $j = 1, \ldots, n_p$, are the nodal values.

- Consider a continuous function f on a triangle K with nodes N_j, $j = 1, 2, 3$. The linear interpolant of f, denoted $\pi_1 f \in P_1(K)$, is defined by

$$\pi_1 f = \sum_{j=1}^{3} f(N_j)\varphi_j.$$

One has the following interpolation errors

$$\begin{aligned} \|\pi_1 f - f\|_{L^2(K)} &\leq C_K h_K^2 \|f\|_{H^2(K)} \\ \|\nabla(\pi_1 f - f)\|_{L^2(K)} &\leq C_K h_K \|f\|_{H^2(K)} \end{aligned}$$

for any $f \in H^2(K)$.

- For a continuous function $f\colon \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$, where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is a polygonal domain with a triangulation T_h, one defines the continuous piecewise linear interpolant of f by

$$\pi_h f = \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} f(N_j)\varphi_j,$$

observe that $\pi_h f \in V_h$. For the interpolation errors, one has

$$\begin{aligned} \|\pi_h f - f\|_{L^2(K)}^2 &\leq C \sum_{K \in T_h} h_K^4 \|f\|_{H^2(K)}^2 \\ \|\nabla(\pi_1 f - f)\|_{L^2(K)}^2 &\leq C \sum_{K \in T_h} h_K^2 \|f\|_{H^2(K)}^2 \end{aligned}$$

for any $f \in H^2(K)$.

Further resources:

- github.io
- what-when-how.com