Mathematics Chalmers & GU

## MVE455: Partial Differential Equations, 2020-03-16, 8:30-12:30

Telephone: Mohammad Asadzadeh: ankn 3517 Calculators, formula notes and other subject related material are not allowed. Each problem gives max 4p. Valid bonus poits will be added to the scores. Breakings: **3**: 10-15p, **4**: 16-20p och **5**: 21p-

**1.** Let  $\pi_1 f(x)$  be the linear interpolant of a, twice continuously differentiable, function f on the interval I = (a, b). Prove the following *optimal* interpolation error estimate for the first derivative:

$$||f' - (\pi_1 f)'||_{L_{\infty}(a,b)} \le \frac{1}{2}(b-a)||f''||_{L_{\infty}(a,b)}$$

**2.** Consider the Poisson equation with Neumann boundary condition and with k > 0:

(1) 
$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f, & \text{in } \Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^2, \\ -\mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla u = k \, u, & \text{on } \partial \Omega, \end{cases}$$

where **n** is the outward unit normal to  $\partial \Omega$  (the boundary of  $\Omega$ ). Prove the Poincare inequality:

 $||u||_{L_2(\Omega)} \le C_{\Omega}(||u||_{L_2(\partial\Omega)} + ||\nabla u||_{L_2(\Omega)}).$ 

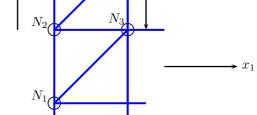
**3.** a) Let p be a positive constant. Prove an a priori error estimate (in the  $H^1$ -norm:  $||e||_{H^1}^2 = ||e'||^2 + ||e||^2$ ) for the standard cG(1) finite element method for problem

$$-u'' + pxu' + (1 + \frac{p}{2})u = f, \quad \text{in } (0, 1), \qquad u(0) = u(1) = 0.$$

b) For which value of p the error estimate is optimal. Any physical interpolation?

**4.** Let  $\Omega$  be the domain in the figure below, with the given triangulation and nodes  $N_i$ , i = 1, ..., 5. a) Dervie mass-matrix S and load vector **b** in  $SU = \mathbf{b}$  for the cG(1) solution U to the problem

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = 1, & \text{in } \Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^2, \\ -\mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla u = 0 & \text{on } \partial \Omega. \end{cases}$$



b) Given the test function  $\varphi_4$  at node  $N_4$ , find an expression for  $U_4$  in terms of  $U_2$  and  $U_5$ .

5. Derive the conservation of enengy for the wave equation in higher dimensions. MA