差分方法II, 作业3

交作业时间: 2021/05/12

1. Consider the following problem: find $u: \overline{\Omega} \to \mathbb{R}$ such that

 $F(x, u(x), \nabla u(x), D^2 u(x)) = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega, \qquad u(x) = g(x) \quad \text{on } \partial \Omega,$

where F is elliptic. If further F is strictly decreasing in the r variable or uniformly elliptic, show that the problem cannot have more than one classical solution.

2. Let A and B be two nonempty compact subset of \mathbb{R}^d for $d \ge 1$. Then the following inequality holds:

$$|A + B|^{1/d} \ge |A|^{1/d} + |B|^{1/d},$$

where the Minkowski sum is defined by

$$A + B := \{ v + w \in \mathbb{R}^d : v \in A \text{ and } w \in B \}.$$

3. Consider a function $u(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + x^2y^2$ and discretize the Monge-Ampère operator using 9-point stencil, i.e.

$$\mathcal{G}_{\theta} = \left\{ \{ (1,0)^T, (0,1)^T \}, \{ (1,1)^T, (-1,1)^T \} \right\}.$$

Show that

$$\min_{\{w_1,w_2\}\in\mathcal{G}_{\theta}} (\Delta_{w_1} u(0,0))^+ (\Delta_{w_2} u(0,0))^+ = 4,$$

and

$$\min_{w \in \{w_1, w_2\} \in \mathcal{G}_{\theta}} (\Delta_w u(0, 0))^+ \max_{w \in \{w_1, w_2\} \in \mathcal{G}_{\theta}} (\Delta_w u(0, 0))^+ = 4 + 2h^2.$$

- 4. Consider the 17-point stencil for the regularized discretized Monge-Ampère operator $MA_{h,\theta,\delta}^{WS}$. Find its Jacobian.
- 5. Let u_{ε} be a sequence of the uniformly bounded functions on $\overline{\Omega}$, where ε can be understood as a discretization parameter. Define

$$\bar{u}(x) = \lim_{y \to x} \sup_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} u_{\varepsilon}(y).$$

Let $\varphi \in C^2(\bar{\Omega})$ and assume that $\bar{u} - \varphi$ has a strictly local maximum at $x_0 \in \bar{\Omega}$ with $\bar{u}(x_0) = \varphi(x_0)$. Show that there are sequences $\{\varepsilon_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \subset \mathbb{R}^+$ and $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \subset \bar{\Omega}$, such that

$$\varepsilon_n \downarrow 0, \quad y_n \to x_0, \quad u_{\varepsilon_n}(y_n) \to \bar{u}(x_0)$$

and the sequence of functions $u_{\varepsilon_n} - \varphi$ attains its maximum at y_n .

6. Show the existence of the wide stencil scheme by constructing the discrete Perron iteration.