

2022秋，有限元方法II，作业4

交作业时间：2022/11/18

1. Let V, Q be Banach spaces, $B : V \rightarrow Q'$ be a bound linear operator, $Z := N(B)$. For any $S \subset V$, define

$$S^\circ := \{f \in V' \mid \langle f, v \rangle = 0, \forall v \in S\}.$$

For any $F \subset V'$, define

$${}^\circ F := \{v \in V \mid \langle f, v \rangle = 0, \forall f \in F\}.$$

- Show that S° and ${}^\circ F$ are closed.
 - Show that ${}^\circ(S^\circ) = S$ if and only if S is closed in V ; And $({}^\circ F)^\circ = F$ if and only if F is closed in V' .
 - Show that ${}^\circ R(B') = Z$.
 - Show that $R(B') = Z^\circ$ if and only if $R(B')$ is closed in V' .
2. Let H be a Hilbert space with a norm $\|\cdot\|_H$ and inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)_H$. Let $P : H \rightarrow H$ be an idempotent, such that $0 \neq P^2 = P \neq I$. Then, the following identity holds

$$\|P\|_{\mathcal{L}(H,H)} = \|I - P\|_{\mathcal{L}(H,H)}.$$

3. Show that the following two inequalities are equivalent

$$\|p\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \lesssim \|p\|_{H^{-1}(\Omega)} + \sum_{i=1}^d \left\| \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} \right\|_{H^{-1}(\Omega)} \quad \forall p \in L^2(\Omega), \quad (1)$$

$$\|p\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \lesssim \sum_{i=1}^d \left\| \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} \right\|_{H^{-1}(\Omega)} \quad \forall p \in L_0^2(\Omega). \quad (2)$$

4. Let Ω be a connected domain with a Lipschitz boundary. Assume that $\Gamma_D \subset \partial\Omega$ satisfies $\text{meas}(\Gamma_D) \neq 0$. Show that

$$\|v\|_{\underline{H}^1(\Omega)} \lesssim \|\varepsilon(v)\|, \quad \forall v \in \underline{H}_D^1(\Omega),$$

where $\underline{H}_D^1(\Omega) := \{v \in \underline{H}^1(\Omega) : v = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma_D\}$.

5. Let \mathcal{T}_h is a shape-regular triangulation of $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$. For any edge e connected by V_i and V_j , define

$$b_e := 6\phi_i(x)\phi_j(x)/|e|,$$

where $\phi_i(x)$ is the piecewise linear basis function associated with V_i .

Let

$$\Pi_h v := \sum_e \left(\int_e v ds \right) b_e.$$

Show that

$$\|\Pi_h v\|_{L^2}^2 \lesssim \|v\|_{L^2}^2 + h^2 |v|_{H^1}^2.$$