

**HW #4, 269C** Due during the week of May 27 - May 31st (note May 27 is a holiday).

[1] Recall the “coercive” inhomogeneous Neumann problem:

$$(D) \quad \left\{ -\Delta u + u = f \text{ in } \Omega, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{n}} = g \text{ on } \partial\Omega \right\}.$$

We know that the corresponding weak variational problem (with  $V = H^1(\Omega)$ ) is: find  $u \in H^1(\Omega)$  such that

$$(V) \quad \int_{\Omega} (\nabla u \cdot \nabla v + uv) dx = \int_{\Omega} f v dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} g v ds,$$

for all  $v \in H^1(\Omega)$ . We also know that  $(D) \Rightarrow (V)$ .

Assume now that  $u, f, g$  are sufficiently smooth. Show that, if  $u$  is a smooth solution of  $(V)$  (for example  $u \in C^2(\bar{\Omega})$ ), then  $u$  satisfies  $(D)$ ; in other words,  $(V) \Rightarrow (D)$ .

[2] Let  $K$  be a tetrahedron with vertices  $a^i, i = 1, \dots, 4$ , and let  $a^{ij}$  denote the midpoint on the straight line  $a^i a^j, i < j$ . Show that a function  $v \in P_2(K)$  is uniquely determined by the degrees of freedom:  $v(a^i), v(a^{ij}), i, j = 1, \dots, 4, i < j$ . Show that the corresponding finite element space  $V_h$  satisfies  $V_h \subset C^0(\Omega)$ .

[3] Let  $K$  be a triangle with vertices  $a^i, i = 1, 2, 3$ . Suppose that  $v \in P_r(K)$  and that  $v$  vanishes on the side  $a^2 a^3$ . Prove that  $v$  has the form

$$v(x) = \lambda_1(x) w_{r-1}(x), \quad x \in K,$$

where  $w_{r-1} \in P_{r-1}(K)$ , and  $\lambda_1(x)$  is the affine local basis function corresponding to the node  $a^1$ .

[4] Let  $K$  be a triangle with vertices  $a^i, i = 1, 2, 3$ , and let  $a^{ij}, i < j$ , denote the midpoints of the sides of  $K$ . Let  $a^{123}$  denote the center of gravity of  $K$ . Prove that  $v \in P_4(K)$  is uniquely determined by the following degrees of freedom

$$\begin{aligned} &v(a^i), \\ &\frac{\partial v}{\partial x_j}(a^i), \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \quad j = 1, 2, \\ &v(a^{ij}), \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3, \quad i < j, \\ &v(a^{123}), \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_j}(a^{123}), \quad j = 1, 2, \end{aligned}$$

(typo in Exercise 3.8 in the textbook).

Also show that the functions in the corresponding finite element space  $V_h$  are continuous.