Finite element methods in scientific computing

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Lecture 3.91:

The ideas behind the finite element method

Part 2: Theory of (piecewise) polynomial approximation

Global polynomial approximation

Assume you have a function *f(x)* on an interval *[a,b]*.

Let us call its "interpolant" $f_p(x)$:

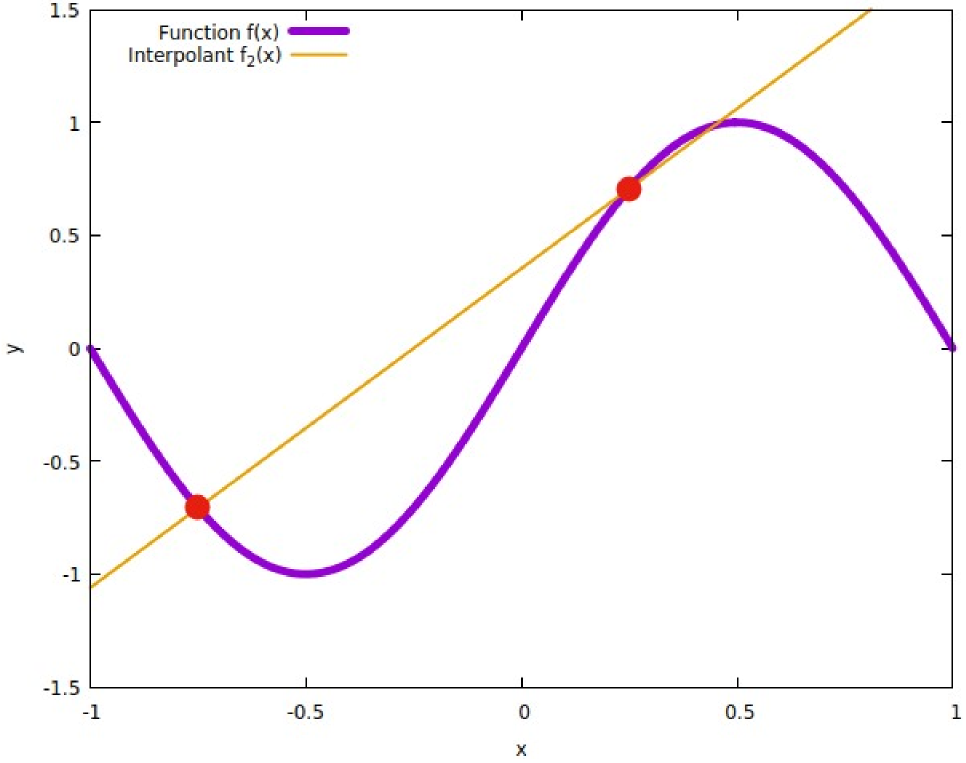
- Also a function on *[a,b]*
- Has polynomial degree *p*
- Is equal to *f(x)* at *(p+1)* points x_i:

$$f_p(x_i) = f(x_i) \qquad i = 1 \ldots p+1$$

Global polynomial approximation

Example for *$f(x)=\sin(\pi x)$* on *[-1,1]*:

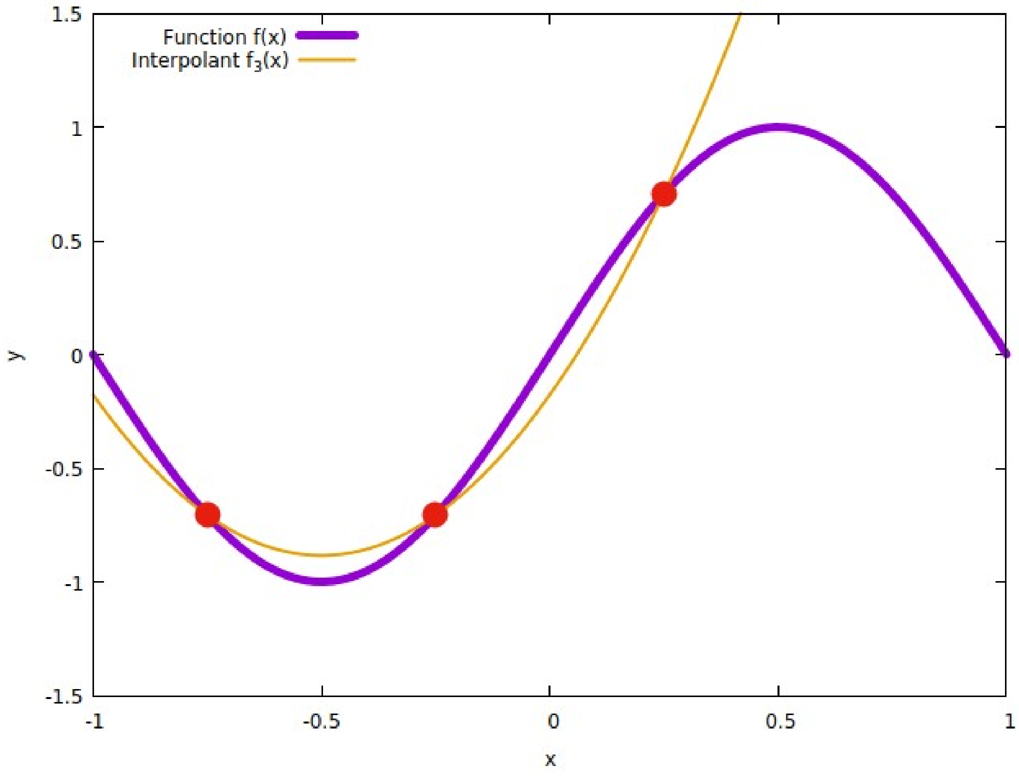
Choose $p=1$, $x_i=\{-0.75,+0.25\}$:



Global polynomial approximation

Example for *f(x)=sin(πx)* on *[-1,1]*:

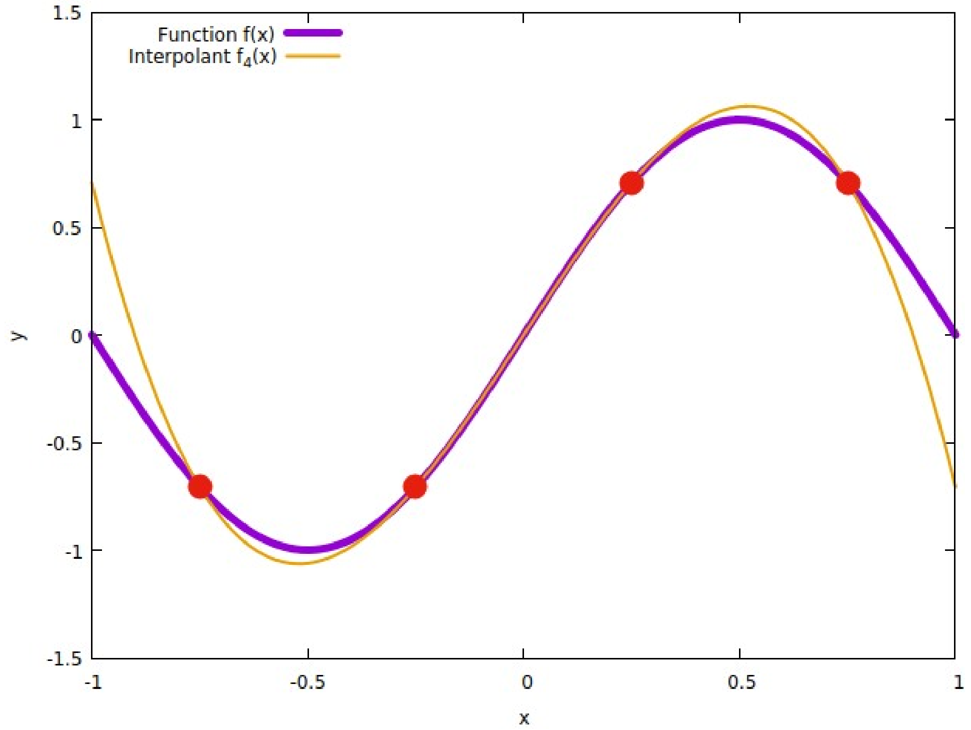
Choose $p=2$, $x_i=\{-0.75,-0.25,+0.25\}$:



Global polynomial approximation

Example for *f(x)=sin(πx)* on *[-1,1]*:

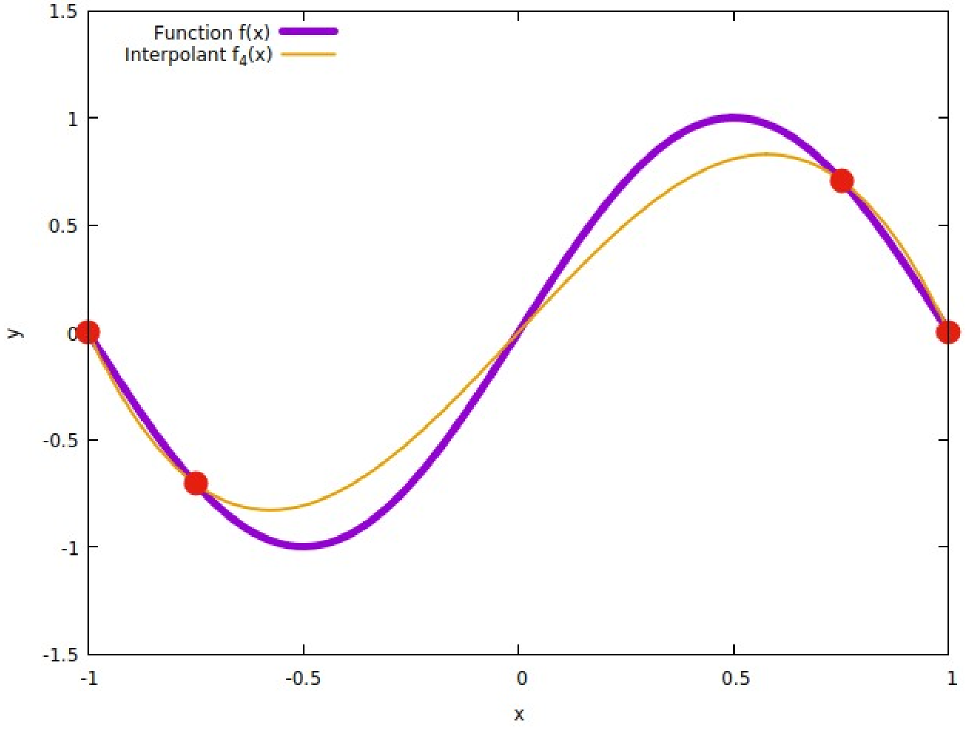
Choose $p=3$, $x_i=\{-0.75,-0.25,+0.25,+0.75\}$:



Global polynomial approximation

Example for *f(x)=sin(πx)* on *[-1,1]*:

Choose $p=3$, but different $x_i=\{-1,-0.75,+0.75,+1\}$:



Global polynomial approximation

Theorem (not optimal, but good enough):

Assume that *f* is *p+1* times continuously differentiable. Then independent of the choice of the points x_i:

$$max_{x\in[a,b]}|f(x)-f_p(x)| \leq \frac{max_{x\in[a,b]}|f^{(p+1)}(x)|}{p!}(b-a)^p$$

Global polynomial approximation

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Assume that *f* is *p+1* times continuously differentiable. Then independent of the choice of the points x_i

$$\max_{x\in[a,b]}|f(x)-f_p(x)| \;\leq\; \frac{\max_{x\in[a,b]}|f^{(p+1)}(x)|}{p!}(b-a)^p$$

Read this as follows:

$$\max_{x\in[a,b]}|f(x)-f_p(x)| \;\leq\; C(f,p)\frac{(b-a)^p}{p!}$$

Global polynomial approximation

Theorem (not optimal, but good enough):

$$max_{x\in[a,b]}|f(x)-f_p(x)| \;\le\; C(f,p)\frac{(b-a)^p}{p!}$$

Consequence:

- If *C(f,p)* does not grow too quickly, then

$$max_{x\in[a,b]}|f(x)-f_p(x)| \;\to\; 0 \qquad\qquad \text{as } p \text{ grows}$$

Problem: There are functions for which *C(f,p)* does grow rapidly.

Global polynomial approximation

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Example: *f(x)=1/x* on [0.5, 1.5]:

$$
\begin{aligned}
C(f,p) &= max_{x\in[a,b]} |f^{(p+1)}(x)| \\
&= max_{x\in[\frac{1}{2},\frac{3}{2}]} |(-1)^{p+1} \; p! \; x^{-(p+2)}| \\
&= 2^{p+2} p!
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
max_{x\in[a,b]} |f(x)-f_p(x)| &\leq \frac{C(f,p)}{p!}(b-a)^p \\
&= 2^{p+2}(b-a)^p = 2^{p+2}
\end{aligned}
$$

→ Polynomial approximant is not guaranteed to converge!

Global polynomial approximation

Theorem (not optimal, but good enough):

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Consequence:

- If *C(f,p)* does not grow too quickly, then

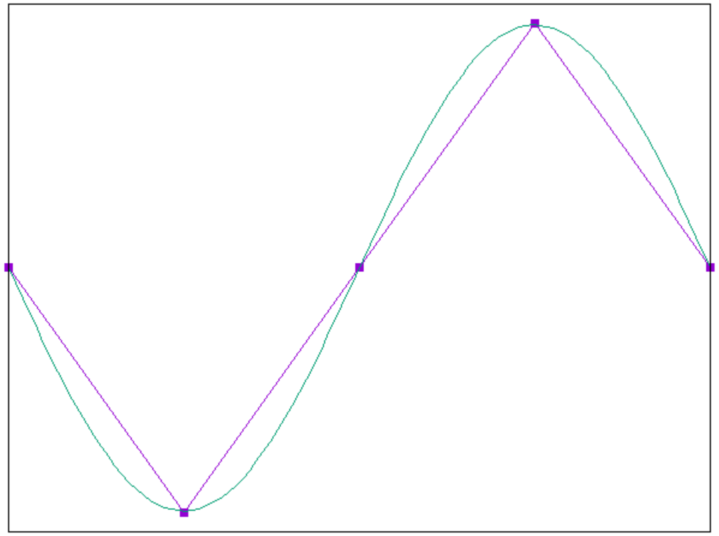
$$max_{x\in[a,b]}|f(x)-f_p(x)| \;\rightarrow\; 0 \qquad\qquad \text{as } p \text{ grows}$$

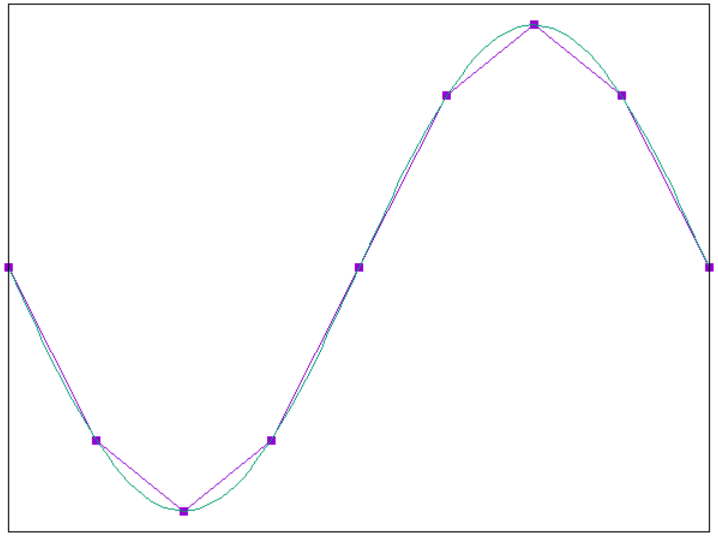
- **But:** Whether the "global interpolant" f_p converges to *f* depends on the function we try to approximate. This is undesirable.

Piecewise polynomial approximation

A better approach:

- Instead of increasing *p* on one interval
- ...keep *p* constant and instead split the interval into *n* pieces.





Piecewise polynomial approximation

A better approach:

- Instead of increasing *p* on one interval
- ...keep *p* constant and instead split the interval into *n* pieces.

Theorem:

$$\max_{x\in[a,b]}|f(x)-f_{h,p}(x)| \le \frac{C(f,p)}{p!}\left(\frac{b-a}{n}\right)^p = \underbrace{\frac{C(f,p)(b-a)^p}{p!}}_{\text{constant}}\underbrace{\frac{1}{n^p}}_{\to 0}$$

Consequence: Pick a *p*, choose enough intervals *n*, and you can make the difference as small as you want!

Piecewise polynomial approximation

Notation and more theory:

- We typically denote the diameter of intervals/cells by *h*
- Estimate will then look like this:

$$\max_{x\in[a,b]}|f(x)-f_{h,p}(x)| \leq \frac{C(f,p)}{p!}\left(\frac{b-a}{n}\right)^p = \underbrace{\frac{C(f,p)}{p!}}_{\text{constant}} h^p$$

- For later purposes:

$$\|f-f_{h,p}\| := \left(\int_a^b |f(x)-f_{h,p}(x)|^2\right)^{1/2} \leq \frac{C_1(f,p,a,b)}{p!} h^{p+1}$$

$$\|\nabla f-\nabla f_{h,p}\| := \left(\int_a^b |\nabla f(x)-\nabla f_{h,p}(x)|^2\right)^{1/2} \leq \underbrace{\frac{C_2(f,p,a,b)}{p!}}_{\text{constant}} h^p$$

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