

Finite element error estimates for boundary control problems

Corner singularities in 2D

The solution y of

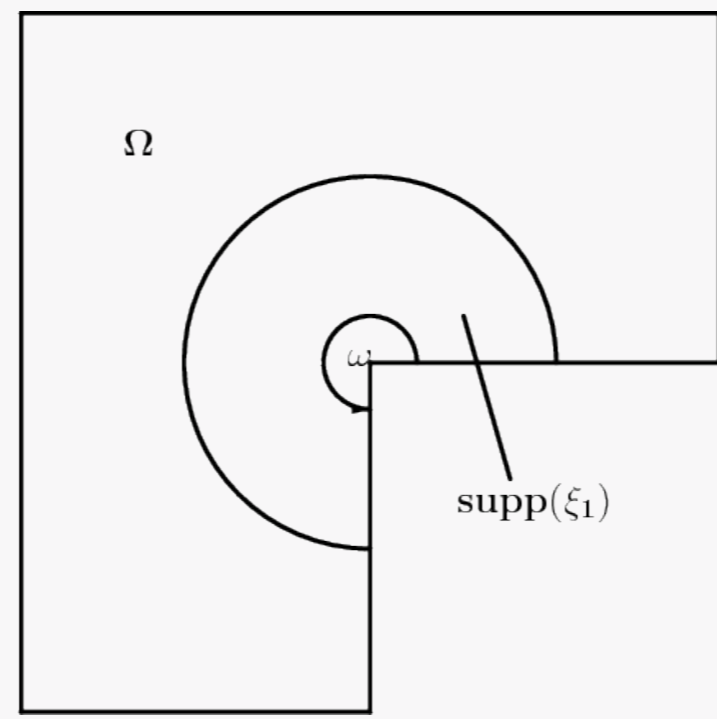
$$-\Delta y + y = f \text{ in } \Omega, \quad \partial_n y = g \text{ on } \Gamma$$

is **not** contained in $W^{2,2}(\Omega)$, if $\omega > \pi$.

Instead one has $y = y_r + y_s$ with $y_r \in W^{2,2}(\Omega)$ and

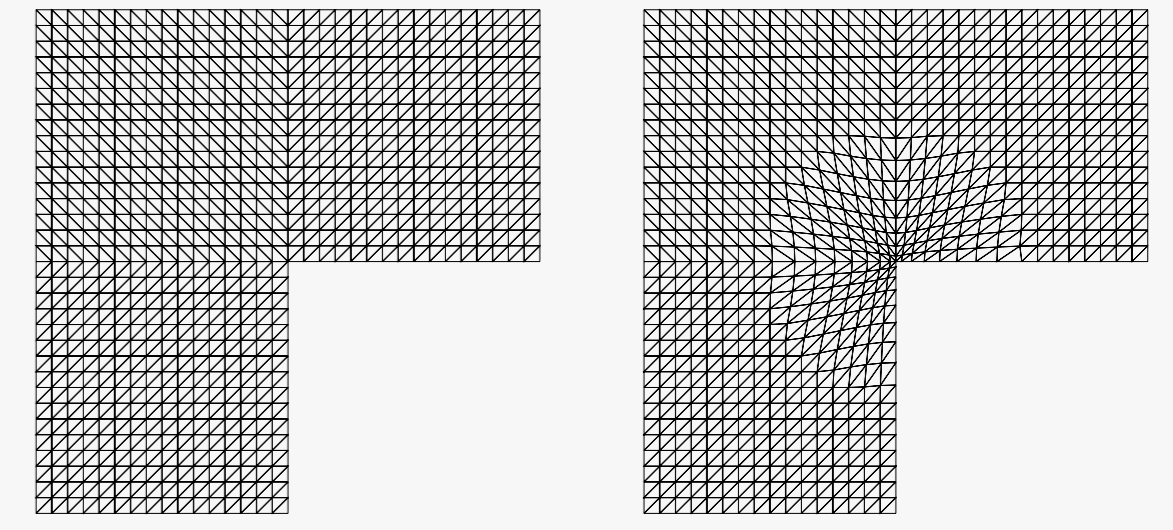
$$y_s = \xi_1(r) \gamma r^\lambda \cos(\lambda \phi) \quad \text{with } \lambda = \frac{\pi}{\omega}.$$

$\xi_1(r)$ is a smooth cut-off function and γ a coefficient.



Mesh grading and finite element error estimates

$$h_T \sim \begin{cases} h^{1/\mu} & \text{for } r_T = 0 \\ hr_T^{1-\mu} & \text{for } R \geq r_T > 0 \\ h & \text{for } r_T > R \end{cases}$$



The finite element error can be estimated by

$$\|y - y_h\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + h^{1/2} \|y - y_h\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} + h \|y - y_h\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq ch^2,$$

if $\mu < \lambda$ and using piecewise linear and continuous ansatz functions.

Optimal control problem

Neumann boundary control problem

$$\min F(y, u) := \frac{1}{2} \|y - y_d\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \frac{\nu}{2} \|u\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}^2,$$

$$-\Delta y + y = 0 \text{ in } \Omega, \quad \partial_n y = u \text{ on } \Gamma,$$

$$a \leq u(x) \leq b \text{ for a.a. } x \in \Gamma$$

- Ω is a **nonconvex** polygonal domain
- $u \in L^2(\Gamma)$ and $y_d \in L^2(\Omega)$

Reduced formulation

$$J(\bar{u}) = \min_{u \in U^{ad}} F(Su, u) := \frac{1}{2} \|Su - y_d\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \frac{\nu}{2} \|u\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}^2$$

- $S : L^2(\Gamma) \rightarrow L^2(\Omega)$ control-to-state mapping
- $U^{ad} := \{u \in L^2(\Gamma) : a \leq u(x) \leq b \text{ a.e. on } \Gamma\}$

First order optimality condition

$$(\bar{p}|_\Gamma + \nu \bar{u}, u - \bar{u})_{L^2(\Gamma)} \geq 0 \quad \forall u \in U^{ad}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \bar{u} = \Pi_{[a,b]}(-\bar{p}|_\Gamma / \nu)$$

with $\bar{p} = P(\bar{y} - y_d)$ and $\bar{y} = S\bar{u}$ defined by

$$-\Delta \bar{p} + \bar{p} = \bar{y} - y_d \text{ in } \Omega, \quad \partial_n \bar{p} = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma,$$

$$-\Delta \bar{y} + \bar{y} = 0 \text{ in } \Omega, \quad \partial_n \bar{y} = \bar{u} \text{ on } \Gamma.$$

Discretization of the optimal control problem

Fully discrete approach

Find $\bar{u}_h \in U_h^{ad}$ such that

$$J_h(\bar{u}_h) = \min_{u_h \in U_h^{ad}} J_h(u_h) := \frac{1}{2} \|S_h u_h - y_d\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \frac{\nu}{2} \|u_h\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}^2$$

with

$$V_h = \{y_h \in C(\bar{\Omega}) : y_h|_T \in \mathcal{P}_1 \quad \forall T \in \mathcal{T}_h\},$$

$$U_h = \{u_h \in L^\infty(\Gamma) : u_h|_G \in \mathcal{P}_0 \quad \forall G \in \mathcal{G}_h\},$$

$$U_h^{ad} = U_h \cap U^{ad}.$$

Discrete optimality system for $\bar{y}_h = S_h \bar{u}_h$, $\bar{p}_h = P_h(\bar{y}_h - y_d)$ and \bar{u}_h :

$$a(\bar{y}_h, v_h) = (\bar{u}_h, v_h)_{L^2(\Gamma)} \quad \forall v_h \in V_h$$

$$a(\bar{p}_h, v_h) = (\bar{y}_h - y_d, v_h)_{L^2(\Omega)} \quad \forall v_h \in V_h$$

$$(\bar{p}_h|_\Gamma + \nu \bar{u}_h, u_h - \bar{u}_h)_{L^2(\Gamma)} \geq 0 \quad \forall u_h \in U_h^{ad}$$

Variational approach

Find $\bar{u}_* \in U^{ad}$ such that

$$J_h(\bar{u}_*) = \min_{u \in U^{ad}} J_h(u) := \frac{1}{2} \|S_h u - y_d\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \frac{\nu}{2} \|u\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}^2$$

with

$$V_h = \{y_h \in C(\bar{\Omega}) : y_h|_T \in \mathcal{P}_1 \quad \forall T \in \mathcal{T}_h\}.$$

Discrete optimality system for $\bar{y}_h = S_h \bar{u}_*$, $\bar{p}_h = P_h(\bar{y}_h - y_d)$ and \bar{u}_* :

$$a(\bar{y}_h, v_h) = (\bar{u}_*, v_h)_{L^2(\Gamma)} \quad \forall v_h \in V_h$$

$$a(\bar{p}_h, v_h) = (\bar{y}_h - y_d, v_h)_{L^2(\Omega)} \quad \forall v_h \in V_h$$

$$(\bar{p}_h|_\Gamma + \nu \bar{u}_*, u - \bar{u}_*)_{L^2(\Gamma)} \geq 0 \quad \forall u \in U^{ad}$$

Projection Operator R_h

The operator R_h projects **continuous functions** in the space of **piecewise constant functions**,

$$(R_h f)(x) := f(S_G) \text{ if } x \in G$$

where S_G denotes the midpoint of the element G .

Error estimates for the fully discrete approach

Assume that $\text{meas}(\bigcup_{G \in \mathcal{G}_h: \bar{u} \notin W_{3(1-\mu)/2}^{3/2,2}(G)} G) < ch$ is satisfied. Then there holds

$$\|S_h \bar{u} - S_h R_h \bar{u}\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq ch^{3/2} \quad \text{for } \mu < 1/3 + 2\lambda/3,$$

$$\text{(Supercloseness)} \quad \|\bar{u}_h - R_h \bar{u}\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq ch^{3/2} \quad \text{for } \mu < \lambda < 1/3 + 2\lambda/3,$$

$$\|\bar{y} - \bar{y}_h\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|\bar{p} - \bar{p}_h\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq ch^{3/2} \quad \text{for } \mu < \lambda.$$

Postprocessing step [Meyer, Rösch 2004]: $\tilde{u}_h := \Pi_{[a,b]}(-\bar{p}_h|_\Gamma / \nu)$

Postprocessing for the control

On a family of meshes with mesh grading parameter $\mu < \lambda$ the inequality

$$\nu \|\bar{u} - \tilde{u}_h\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq ch^{3/2}$$

is satisfied under the assumption $\text{meas}(\bigcup_{G \in \mathcal{G}_h: \bar{u} \notin W_{3(1-\mu)/2}^{3/2,2}(G)} G) < ch$.

Error estimates for the variational approach

On a family of admissible meshes the estimate

$$\nu \|\bar{u} - \bar{u}_*\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq \|S^*(S\bar{u} - y_d) - S_h^*(S\bar{u} - y_d)\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} + c \|S\bar{u} - S_h \bar{u}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}$$

is valid.

On a family of meshes with mesh grading parameter $\mu < \lambda$ the inequality

$$\nu \|\bar{u} - \bar{u}_*\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq ch^{3/2}$$

is satisfied.

Numerical experiment for the fully discrete approach

Example

$$-\Delta y + y = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

$$\partial_n y = u + g_2 \quad \text{on } \Gamma,$$

$$-\Delta p + p = y - y_d \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

$$\partial_n p = g_1 \quad \text{on } \Gamma,$$

$$u = \Pi_{[-0.5,0.5]}(-p|_\Gamma) \quad \text{on } \Gamma.$$

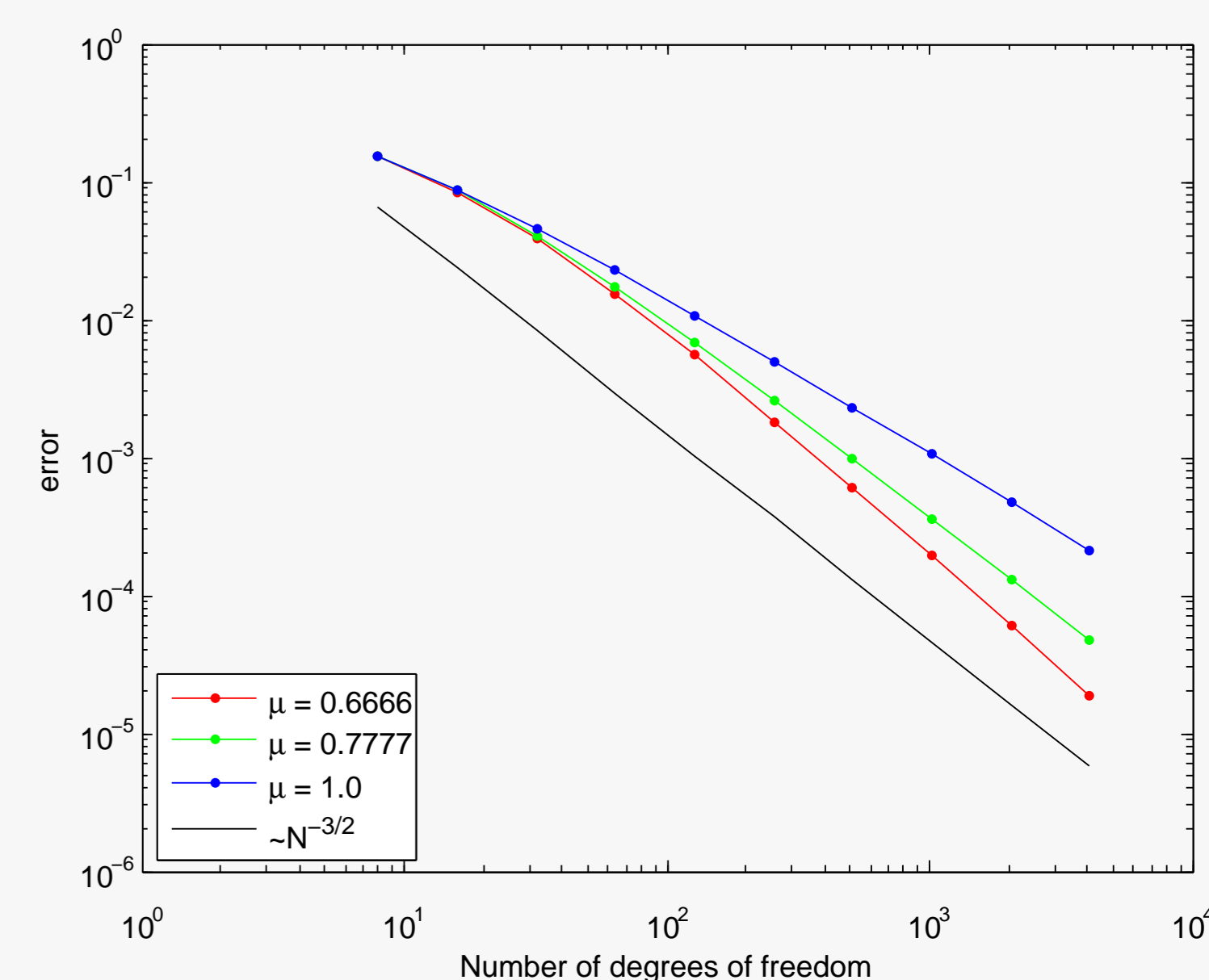
The data are chosen such that

$$\bar{y} = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

$$\bar{p} = -r^\lambda \cos(\lambda \phi) \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

$$\bar{u} = \Pi_{[-0.5,0.5]}(y_d) \quad \text{on } \Gamma.$$

Error in the control



References

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