

(1)

(4)

Construct approx. solution  $U(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \phi_j(x) \in V_h$

Residual  $R(U) = -U'' - f$

(How well  $U(x)$  satisfies (\*); exact sol.  $u(x)$ :  $R(u) = 0$ )

Galerkin's method: Find  $U \in V_h$ :  $(R(U), v) = 0 \forall v \in V_h$

(Choose  $U \in V_h$  s.t.  $R(U)$  orthogonal to all  $v \in V_h$ )

$L_2$ -scalar product in  $(0,1)$ :  $(f, g) = \int_0^1 f(x)g(x) dx$

$$(R(U), v) = \int_0^1 R(U)v dx = \int_0^1 (-U'' - f)v dx = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\int_0^1 U''v dx = \int_0^1 f v dx$$

Weak form / Variational formulation:

$$-\int_0^1 u''v dx = \int_0^1 u'v' dx - u'(1)v(1) + u'(0)v(0) = \int_0^1 u'v' dx = \int_0^1 f v dx$$

(Since  $v \in V_h \Rightarrow v(0) = v(1) = 0$ ; use part. integration)

Galerkin FEM: Find  $U \in V_h$  such that

$$(G) \quad \int_0^1 U'v' dx = \int_0^1 f v dx \quad \forall v \in V_h$$

Weak form of DE (\*): Find  $u \in V$  such that

$$(W) \quad \int_0^1 u'v' dx = \int_0^1 f v dx \quad \forall v \in V$$

$V = \left\{ \text{All functions } \overbrace{v(x)}^{v(x)} \text{ such that } v(0) = v(1) = 0 \text{ \& } \int_0^1 v^2 dx < \infty \right\}$   
integrals are well defined