

A TWO-GRID DISCRETIZATION SCHEME FOR EIGENVALUE PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT. A two-grid discretization scheme is proposed for solving eigenvalue problems, including both partial differential equations and integral equations. With this new scheme, the solution of an eigenvalue problem on a fine grid is reduced to the solution of an eigenvalue problem on a much coarser grid, and the solution of a linear algebraic system on the fine grid and the resulting solution still maintains an asymptotically optimal accuracy.

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to present some discretization techniques based on two finite element spaces for solving eigenvalue problems, including both partial differential equations and integral equations.

The two-grid method used for discretization was first introduced by Xu [13, 15, 16] for nonsymmetric and nonlinear elliptic problems. Later on, it was further investigated by many other authors, for instance, Axelsson and Layton [2] for nonlinear elliptic problems, Dawson and Wheeler [7] and Dawson, Wheeler and Woodward [8] for finite difference scheme for parabolic equations, Layton and Lenferink [9] and Utnes [12] for Navier-Stokes equations, Marion and Xu [11] for evolution equations, and Xu and Zhou [17] for parallelization of two-grid discretizations.

In this paper we propose a two-grid discretization for eigenvalue problems. With the new proposed scheme, for example, solving an elliptic eigenvalue problem will not be much more difficult than the solution of some standard elliptic boundary value problem. A similar scheme can also be applied to solve integral eigenvalue problems. Our method is an iterative method, which is, in a way, related to that in Lin [10]. The method in this paper, however, is based on two finite element spaces with different scales.

The standard Galerkin approximation scheme for eigenvalue problems has been extensively investigated, see e.g., Babuska and Osborn [3, 4], Chatelin [5], and references cited therein, and some basic results in these papers are employed in our discussions.

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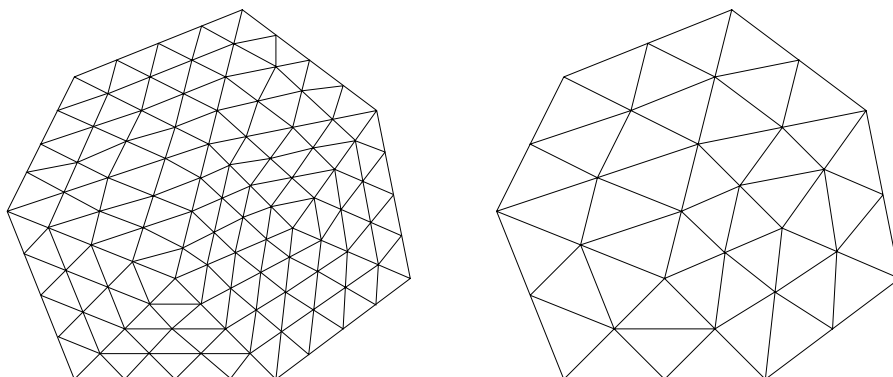


FIGURE 1. Two grids

In the remainder of this section, we would like to give a simple example to illustrate the main idea in this paper. Consider the following eigenvalue problem posed on a convex polygonal domain $\Omega \subset R^2$:

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{aligned} -\Delta u &= \lambda u, & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u &= 0, & \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{aligned}$$

Let $S^H(\Omega)$ and $S^h(\Omega)$, satisfying $S^H(\Omega) \subset S^h(\Omega) \subset H_0^1(\Omega)$, be two linear finite element subspaces associated with a coarse grid $T^H(\Omega)$ and the refined grid $T^h(\Omega)$ (see Figure 1), respectively. We can employ the following algorithm to approximate the problem (1.1), say the first eigenvalue λ with its corresponding eigenvector u and $\|\nabla u\|_{L^2} = 1$ (see Sections 4 and 5):

1. Solve an eigenvalue problem on a coarse grid: Find $\lambda_H \in R^1, u_H \in S^H(\Omega)$ such that $\|\nabla u_H\|_{L^2} = 1$ and

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u_H \cdot \nabla v = \lambda_H \int_{\Omega} u_H v, \quad \forall v \in S^H(\Omega).$$

2. Solve one single linear problem on a fine grid: Find $u^h \in S^h(\Omega)$ such that

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u^h \cdot \nabla v = \lambda_H \int_{\Omega} u_H v, \quad \forall v \in S^h(\Omega).$$

3. Compute the Rayleigh quotient

$$\lambda^h = \frac{\|\nabla u^h\|_{L^2}^2}{\|u^h\|_{L^2}^2}.$$

If, for example, λ_H is the first eigenvalue of the problem at the first step, then we can establish the following results (see Sections 4 and 5)

$$\|\nabla(u - u^h)\|_{L^2} = O(h + H^2) \text{ and } |\lambda^h - \lambda| = O(h^2 + H^4).$$

These estimates mean that we can obtain asymptotically optimal errors by taking $H = O(\sqrt{h})$.

2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section, we shall describe some basic notation and properties of the standard finite element approximation.

Throughout this paper, we shall use the letter C (with or without subscripts) to denote a generic positive constant which may stand for different values at its different occurrences. For convenience, following [14], the symbols \lesssim, \gtrsim and \approx will be used in this paper. The expressions $x_1 \lesssim y_1, x_2 \gtrsim y_2$ and $x_3 \approx y_3$, mean that $x_1 \leq C_1 y_1, x_2 \geq c_2 y_2$ and $c_3 x_3 \leq y_3 \leq C_3 x_3$ for some constants C_1, c_2, c_3 and C_3 that are independent of the mesh parameters (and the exact eigenvalues).

Suppose that $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ is a real Hilbert space with inner product (\cdot, \cdot) and norm $\|\cdot\|$. Let $a(\cdot, \cdot), b(\cdot, \cdot)$ be two symmetric bilinear forms on $X \times X$ satisfying

$$(2.1) \quad a(w, v) \lesssim \|w\| \|v\|, \quad \forall w, v \in X,$$

$$(2.2) \quad \|w\|^2 \lesssim a(w, w), \quad \forall w \in X \text{ and } 0 < b(w, w), \quad \forall w \in X, w \neq 0.$$

We note that $\|\cdot\|_a \equiv a(\cdot, \cdot)^{1/2}$ and $\|\cdot\|$ are two equivalent norms on X . We assume that the norm $\|\cdot\|$ is relatively compact with respect to the norm

$$\|w\|_b \equiv b(w, w)^{1/2}$$

in the sense that from any sequence which is bounded in $\|\cdot\|$, one can extract a subsequence which is Cauchy with respect to $\|\cdot\|_b$. In the rest of this paper, we shall use $a(\cdot, \cdot)$ and $\|\cdot\|_a$ as the inner product and norm on X , and denote this space by X_a . Set

$$X_b = \text{the completion of } X_a \text{ with respect to } \|\cdot\|_b.$$

Thus X_b is a Hilbert space with inner product $b(\cdot, \cdot)$ and is compactly imbedded in X_a . Construct a “negative space” X_{-a} = the dual of X_a with a norm $\|\cdot\|_{-a}$ given by

$$\|w\|_{-a} = \sup_{v \in X_a, \|v\|_a=1} b(w, v).$$

Then $X_b \subset X_{-a}$ compactly, and for $v \in X_a, b(w, v)$ has a continuous extension to $w \in X_{-a}$ so that $b(w, v)$ is continuous on $X_{-a} \times X_a$.

We assume that $S^h \subset X_a$ is a family of finite-dimensional spaces that satisfy the following assumption: For any $w \in X_a$,

$$(2.3) \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \inf_{v \in S^h} \|w - v\|_a = 0.$$

Let P_h be the orthogonal projection of X_a onto S^h defined by

$$a(w - P_h w, v) = 0, \quad \forall w \in X_a, v \in S^h.$$

Clearly,

$$(2.4) \quad \|P_h w\|_a \leq \|w\|_a, \quad \forall w \in X_a.$$

If $w \in X_a$, then, by (2.3)

$$(2.5) \quad \|w - P_h w\|_a = o(1), \quad \text{as } h \rightarrow 0.$$

Let $\eta_a(h)$ be defined by

$$\eta_a(h) = \sup_{f \in X_a, \|f\|_a=1} \inf_{v \in S^h} \|L^{-1} f - v\|_a,$$

where $L^{-1} : X_{-a} \rightarrow X_a$ satisfies

$$a(L^{-1}f, v) = b(f, v), \quad \forall f \in X_{-a}, v \in X_a.$$

We have the following results (see Lemmas 3.3 and 3.4 in [3])

Lemma 2.1.

$$\eta_a(h) = o(1) \text{ as } h \rightarrow 0,$$

and

$$(2.6) \quad \|w - P_h w\|_{-a} \lesssim \eta_a(h) \|w - P_h w\|_a, \quad \forall w \in X_a.$$

3. A STANDARD DISCRETIZATION

A number λ is called an eigenvalue of the form $a(\cdot, \cdot)$ relative to the form $b(\cdot, \cdot)$ if there is a nonzero vector $u \in X_a$, called an associated eigenvector, satisfying

$$(3.1) \quad a(u, v) = \lambda b(u, v), \quad \forall v \in X_a.$$

It is known that (3.1) has a countable sequence of real eigenvalues

$$0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \lambda_3 \leq \dots$$

and corresponding eigenvectors

$$u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots,$$

which can be assumed to satisfy

$$a(u_i, u_j) = \lambda_j b(u_i, u_j) = \delta_{ij}.$$

In the sequence $\{\lambda_j\}$, the λ_j are repeated according to geometric multiplicity.

A standard finite element scheme for (3.1) is: Find a pair (λ_h, u_h) , where λ_h is a number and $0 \neq u_h \in S^h$, satisfying

$$(3.2) \quad a(u_h, v) = \lambda_h b(u_h, v), \quad \forall v \in S^h,$$

and use λ_h and u_h as approximations to λ and u (as $h \rightarrow 0$), respectively. One sees that (3.2) has a finite sequence of eigenvalues

$$0 < \lambda_{1,h} \leq \lambda_{2,h} \leq \dots \leq \lambda_{n_h,h}, \quad n_h = \dim S^h,$$

and corresponding eigenvectors

$$u_{1,h}, u_{2,h}, \dots, u_{n_h,h},$$

which can be assumed to satisfy

$$a(u_{i,h}, u_{j,h}) = \lambda_{j,h} b(u_{i,h}, u_{j,h}) = \delta_{ij}.$$

It follows directly from the minimum-maximum principle (see [4] or [5]) that

$$\lambda_i \leq \lambda_{i,h}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n_h.$$

Set

$$\delta_h(\lambda_i) = \sup_{w \in M(\lambda_i)} \inf_{v \in S^h} \|w - v\|_a$$

and

$$M(\lambda_i) = \{w \in X_a : w \text{ is an eigenvector of (3.1) corresponding to } \lambda_i, \|w\|_a = 1\}.$$

The following results (see p. 699 of [4] and Lemma 3.7 and (3.29b) of [3], or cf. [5]) will be employed in the coming discussions.

Proposition 3.1. (i) For any $u_{i,h}$ of (3.2) ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n_h$), there is an eigenvalue u^i of (3.1) corresponding to λ_i satisfying $\|u^i\|_a = 1$ and

$$(3.3) \quad \|u^i - u_{i,h}\|_a \leq C_i \delta_h(\lambda_i).$$

Moreover,

$$(3.4) \quad \|u^i - u_{i,h}\|_{-a} \leq C_i \eta_a(h) \|u^i - u_{i,h}\|_a.$$

(ii) For eigenvalues,

$$(3.5) \quad \lambda_i \leq \lambda_{i,h} \leq \lambda_i + C_i \delta_h^2(\lambda_i).$$

Here and hereafter C_i is some constant depending on i but not depending on the mesh parameter h .

4. A TWO-GRID DISCRETIZATION

In this section, we propose a two-grid discretization for the eigenvalue problem. There is some superclose relationship between the Ritz-Galerkin projection of the eigenvector and the finite element approximation to the eigenvector:

Proposition 4.1.

$$(4.1) \quad \|P_h u^i - u_{i,h}\|_a \lesssim \lambda_{i,h} - \lambda_i + \lambda_i \|u^i - u_{i,h}\|_{-a}.$$

Proof. From the identity

$$a(P_h u^i - u_{i,h}, v) = (\lambda_i - \lambda_{i,h})b(u_{i,h}, v) + \lambda_i b(u^i - u_{i,h}, v), \quad \forall v \in S^h,$$

we immediately obtain the result. \square

Our analysis is based on the following crucial (but straightforward) property of eigenvalue and eigenvector approximation (see e.g. Lemma 3.1 of [3] or Lemma 9.1 of [4]).

Proposition 4.2. Let (λ, u) be an eigenvalue pair of (3.1). For any $w \in X_a \setminus \{0\}$,

$$(4.2) \quad \frac{a(w, w)}{b(w, w)} - \lambda = \frac{a(w - u, w - u)}{b(w, w)} - \lambda \frac{b(w - u, w - u)}{b(w, w)}.$$

Algorithm 4.1. 1. Find $\lambda_{i,H} \in R^1$ and $u_{i,H} \in S^H$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n_H$) such that $\|u_{i,H}\|_a = 1$ and

$$a(u_{i,H}, v) = \lambda_{i,H} b(u_{i,H}, v), \quad \forall v \in S^H;$$

2. Find $u^{i,h} \in S^h$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n_H$) such that

$$a(u^{i,h}, v) = \lambda_{i,H} b(u_{i,H}, v), \quad \forall v \in S^h;$$

3. Set

$$\lambda^{i,h} = \frac{a(u^{i,h}, u^{i,h})}{b(u^{i,h}, u^{i,h})}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n_H.$$

Theorem 4.3. Assume that $(\lambda^{i,h}, u^{i,h})$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n_H$) are obtained by Algorithm 4.1. If $S^H \subset S^h$, then

$$(4.3) \quad \|u^i - u^{i,h}\|_a \lesssim \lambda_{i,H} - \lambda_i + \lambda_i \|u^i - u_{i,H}\|_{-a} + \|u^i - P_h u^i\|_a$$

and

$$(4.4) \quad |\lambda^{i,h} - \lambda_i| \leq C_i ((\lambda_{i,H} - \lambda_i)^2 + \|u^i - u_{i,H}\|_{-a}^2 + \|u^i - P_h u^i\|_a^2).$$

Consequently,

$$(4.5) \quad \|u^i - u^{i,h}\|_a \leq C_i(\delta_H^2(\lambda_i) + \eta_a(H)\delta_H(\lambda_i) + \delta_h(\lambda_i))$$

and

$$(4.6) \quad |\lambda^{i,h} - \lambda_i| \leq C_i(\delta_H^4(\lambda_i) + \eta_a^2(H)\delta_H^2(\lambda_i) + \delta_h^2(\lambda_i)).$$

Proof. From the identity

$$a(P_h u^i - u^{i,h}, v) = (\lambda_i - \lambda_{i,H})b(u_{i,H}, v) + \lambda_i b(u^i - u_{i,H}, v), \quad \forall v \in S^h,$$

we immediately obtain (4.3). And (4.4) follows from (4.3) and Proposition 4.2. Finally, the last two conclusions are obtained from Proposition 3.1. \square

5. EXAMPLES

The general two-grid discretization scheme presented in this paper can be applied to a large class of eigenvalue problems. In this section, as an illustration, we give two examples, one for a partial differential operator and another for an integral operator. Let $\Omega \subset R^d$ ($d = 1, 2, \dots$) be a bounded domain and $T^h(\Omega)$, consisting of shape-regular simplices, be a mesh of Ω of size h .

5.1. Second order elliptic operators. Let $b(\cdot, \cdot) = (\cdot, \cdot)$ be the standard inner product of $L^2(\Omega)$, and let

$$a(u, v) = \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^d a_{ij} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_j},$$

satisfying $a_{ij} \in W^{1,\infty}(\Omega)$ and (a_{ij}) is uniformly positive definite on Ω .

Set $X_a = H_0^1(\Omega)$ and $X_b = L^2(\Omega)$. Define $S^h(\Omega)$ to be a space of continuous functions on Ω and vanishing at the boundary $\partial\Omega$, such that for $v \in S^h(\Omega)$, v restricted to each τ is a polynomial of total degree $\leq r$, namely

$$(5.1) \quad S^h(\Omega) = \{v \in C(\bar{\Omega}) \cap H_0^1(\Omega) : v|_{\tau} \in P_{\tau}^r, \forall \tau \in T^h(\Omega)\},$$

where P_{τ}^r is the space of polynomials of degree not greater than a positive integer r .

We assume that $M(\lambda_i) \subset H^{r+1}(\Omega)$. If Ω is polygonal and convex, then

$$(5.2) \quad \eta_a(h) = O(h), \quad \delta_h(\lambda_i) \leq C_i h^r.$$

Hence

$$(5.3) \quad \|u^i - u^{i,h}\|_a \leq C_i(H^{r+1} + h^r)$$

and

$$(5.4) \quad |\lambda^{i,h} - \lambda_i| \leq C_i(H^{2r+2} + h^{2r}).$$

If Ω has C^1 -smooth boundary, then better estimates can be obtained for Neumann boundary value problems (using $H^1(\Omega)/R^1$, boundary elements fitting $\partial\Omega$ exactly and $r > 1$):

$$(5.5) \quad \eta_a(h) = O(h^2), \quad \delta_h(\lambda_i) \leq C_i h^r.$$

Hence

$$(5.6) \quad \|u^i - u^{i,h}\|_a \leq C_i(H^{\min\{r+2, 2r\}} + h^r)$$

and

$$(5.7) \quad |\lambda^{i,h} - \lambda_i| \leq C_i(H^{2\min\{r+2, 2r\}} + h^{2r}).$$

5.2. **Fredholm integral operators.** Let

$$(Kw)(x) = \int_{\Omega} k(x, y)w(y)dy$$

be the symmetric and positive definite Fredholm integral operator on $L^2(\Omega)$, where $k(x, y) \in C^{r+1}(\Omega \times \Omega)$. Set $a(\cdot, \cdot) = (\cdot, \cdot)$, the standard inner product of $L^2(\Omega)$, $b(\cdot, \cdot) = (K\cdot, \cdot)$, $X_a = L^2(\Omega)$ and X_b = the completion of X_a with respect to $\|\cdot\|_b$.

Define $S^h(\Omega)$ to be a space of continuous functions on Ω such that for $v \in S^h(\Omega)$, v restricted to each τ is a polynomial of total degree $\leq r$, namely

$$(5.8) \quad S^h(\Omega) = \{v \in C(\bar{\Omega}) : v|_{\tau} \in P_{\tau}^r, \forall \tau \in T^h(\Omega)\}.$$

In this case, we have

$$(5.9) \quad \eta_a(h) = O(h^{r+1}), \quad \delta_h(\lambda_i) \leq C_i h^{r+1},$$

and hence

$$(5.10) \quad \|u^i - u^{i,h}\|_a \leq C_i(H^{2r+2} + h^{r+1})$$

and

$$(5.11) \quad |\lambda^{i,h} - \lambda_i| \leq C_i(H^{4r+4} + h^{2r+2}).$$

6. NONSELFADJOINT PROBLEMS

The approaches presented in the above can be applied to nonselfadjoint eigenvalue problems. We assume that $b(\cdot, \cdot)$ is symmetric but $a(\cdot, \cdot)$ may not be symmetric; then the following property of eigenvalue and eigenvector approximation can also be established for nonselfadjoint cases.

Proposition 6.1. *Let (λ, u) be an eigenvalue pair of (3.1). For any $w \in X_a \setminus \{0\}$,*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a(w, w)}{b(w, w)} - \lambda &= \frac{a(w - u, w - u)}{b(w, w)} - \lambda \frac{b(w - u, w - u)}{b(w, w)} \\ &\quad + \frac{a(w - u, u) - a(u, w - u)}{b(w, w)}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that, for instance,

$$|a(w - u, u) - a(u, w - u)| \lesssim \|w - u\|_{1-r}$$

and $\|w - u\|_{1-r} \ll \|w - u\|_1$, when $r > 1$ and $a(\cdot, \cdot)$ is the bilinear form derived from a general elliptic problem of second order.

Hence, in this case, our approach will work well. In fact, other techniques for dealing with nonselfadjoint problems can also be employed, cf. [16].

7. NUMERICAL EXPERIMENTS

For illustration, in this section, we report some simple numerical experiments for a second order elliptic operator.

We consider the following eigenvalue problem:

$$(7.1) \quad \begin{aligned} -\Delta u &= \lambda u, & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u &= 0, & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{aligned}$$

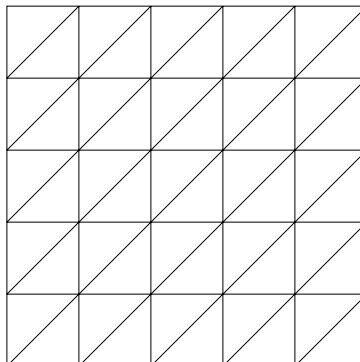


FIGURE 2. A triangulation

where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is the unit square domain $\Omega = (0, 1) \times (0, 1)$. The eigenvalues of (7.1) are easily seen to be given by

$$\lambda_{k,l} = (k^2 + l^2)\pi^2,$$

and are associated with the eigenvectors

$$u_{k,l} = \sin(k\pi(x-1)) \sin(l\pi(y-1)), \quad k, l = 1, 2, \dots$$

Set a uniform triangulation $T^h(\Omega) = \{\tau\}$ (see Figure 2) and piecewise linear finite element space as follows:

$$S^h(\Omega) = \{v \in H_0^1(\Omega) : v|_{\tau} \text{ is linear}, \forall \tau \in T^h(\Omega)\}.$$

Now we apply the algorithm to solve the problem (7.1) using the fine meshes of sizes $h = 2^{-j}$ ($j = 4, 6, 8, 10$) and corresponding coarse meshes of size $H = \sqrt{h}$, and apply the algorithm as described in the introduction.

If λ_H is the first eigenvalue of the problem, then by Theorem 4.3, we have

$$\|\nabla(u_h - u^h)\|_{L^2} = \mathcal{O}(H^2) \approx ch \text{ and } |\lambda^h - \lambda_h| = \mathcal{O}(H^4) \approx ch^2,$$

where (λ_h, u_h) is the standard first finite element eigenpair on T^h .

The results shown in Table 1 are consistent with the above estimates.

TABLE 1. A two-grid algorithm for elliptic eigenvalue problems

h	$\ \nabla(u_h - u^h)\ _{L^2}$	$\frac{\ \nabla(u_{4h} - u^{4h})\ _{L^2}}{\ \nabla(u_h - u^h)\ _{L^2}}$	$ \lambda_h - \lambda^h $	$\frac{ \lambda_{4h} - \lambda^{4h} }{ \lambda_h - \lambda^h }$
2^{-4}	0.7401E-01		0.1255E-01	
2^{-6}	0.2026E-01	3.6527	0.9028E-03	13.8980
2^{-8}	0.5183E-02	3.9090	0.5997E-04	15.0572
2^{-10}	0.1303E-02	3.9767	0.3811E-05	15.7322

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