

Discontinuous Polynomial Approximations in the Theory of One-Step, Hybrid and Multistep Methods for Nonlinear Ordinary Differential Equations*

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Abstract. This paper studies the approximation of the solution of nonlinear ordinary differential equations by (discontinuous) piecewise polynomials of degree K and traces at the nodes of discretization. A mesh-dependent variational framework underlying this discontinuous approximation is derived. Several families of one-step, hybrid and multistep schemes are obtained. It is shown that the convergence rate in the L^2 -norm is $K + 1$. The nodal-convergence rate can go up to $2K + 2$, depending on the particular scheme under consideration. The mesh-dependent variational framework introduced here is of special interest in the approximation of the solution of optimal control problems governed by differential equations.

1. Introduction. The object of this paper is the study of (discontinuous) piecewise polynomial approximations to the solution of systems of nonlinear ordinary differential equations defined on a fixed interval $[0, T]$, $T > 0$. The type of approximation we shall use can be briefly described in the following way. The interval $[0, T]$ is first partitioned into N intervals by specifying a sequence $\{t_n\}_{n=0}^N$, $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = T$, of real numbers. On each interval $I_n = [t_{n-1}, t_n]$, $n = 1, \dots, N$, we construct a polynomial u_n in $P^K(I_n)$, the space of polynomials of degree at most $K \geq 0$ defined on the interval I_n . At each node t_n , we specify a trace (or a point) U_n , $n = 0, \dots, N$. So the approximation problem consists in finding the N polynomials $\{u_n\}_{n=1}^N$ and the $N + 1$ traces (or points) $\{U_n\}_{n=0}^N$. We shall see that this kind of approximation leads to a global L^2 -convergence rate of $K + 1$ and a nodal-convergence rate (for the traces $\{U_n\}$'s) of $2K + 2$.

In this paper we adopt a more general formulation, of which the above-described approximation is a special case. On each interval I_n we allow L , $0 \leq L \leq K + 1$, additional conditions on each polynomial u_n in $P^K(I_n)$. For instance, when $L = 2$ and $u_n(t_{n-1}) = U_{n-1}$ and $u_n(t_n) = U_n$, we obtain the continuous piecewise-polynomial approximation of B. L. Hulme [22], [23]. For that method, the global L^2 -convergence rate is $K + 1$ and the convergence rate at the nodes is $2K$. This framework encompasses the α -method of Delfour, Hager and Trochu [14] for $L = 1$, and $\alpha_n u_n(t_n) + (1 - \alpha_n) u_{n+1}(t_n) = X_n$, $n = 0, \dots, N$, where $\{\alpha_n\}_{n=0}^N$ is an a priori

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specified family of real numbers in the interval $]-\infty, \frac{1}{2}[$ (resp. $]\frac{1}{2}, \infty[$) for $\alpha_0 = 0$ (resp. $\alpha_N = 1$). For the α -method, the respective global L^2 -convergence and nodal-convergence rates are $K + 1$ and $2K + 1$. A detailed study of this particular type of approximation can be found in [14] and will therefore not be repeated here.

We shall concentrate on families of approximation schemes which are complementary to the α -schemes. On each interval I_n we shall introduce L conditions of the form

$$(1.1) \quad u_n(t_{n_l}) = U_{n_l}, \quad l = 1, \dots, L,$$

where

$$(1.2) \quad n_l \in \{n - M, n - M + 1, \dots, n\} \subset \{0, 1, \dots, N - 1, N\}$$

for some a priori fixed integer $M > 0$ which is independent of both n and N . When $L = 1$, and $n_l = n - 1$ or n , we obtain most of the *one-step methods* of the Runge-Kutta type. This situation also coincides with the α -schemes for $\alpha_n = 0$ and $\alpha_n = 1$, respectively. When $L = K + 1$, we obtain *multistep methods*. For instance, the case

$$(1.3) \quad u_n(t_{n_l}) = U_{n-l}, \quad l = 1, \dots, K + 1,$$

leads to the Adams-Bashforth scheme; the case

$$(1.4) \quad u_n(t_{n_l}) = U_{n-l+1}, \quad l = 1, \dots, K + 1,$$

leads to the Adams-Moulton scheme. When $0 < L < K + 1$, we obtain *hybrid methods*. Although we shall not consider them in this paper, the present framework is also suitable for methods where on each interval I_n the polynomial u_n can be required to go through points ahead of t_n ,

$$(1.5) \quad u_n(t_{n_l}) = U_{n_l}, \quad l = 1, \dots, L,$$

$$(1.6) \quad n_l \in \{n - M, \dots, n, \dots, n + M\}.$$

It seems that convergence rates will be the same as those predicted by the theory under the more restrictive condition (1.2). The case $L = 0$ first appeared in Delfour and Dubeau [13], and all the other cases are studied in F. Dubeau [17] from a slightly different point of view.

In Section 2 we shall derive the mesh-dependent variational framework underlying the discontinuous polynomial approximation schemes. In Section 3 we shall formulate the Galerkin approximation problem and prove that it always has a unique solution provided that the size of the partition

$$(1.7) \quad h = \max\{t_n - t_{n-1} : n = 1, \dots, N\}$$

is small enough and that the family of partitions is regular as h goes to zero; that is, there exists $c > 0$ (independent of h) such that

$$(1.8) \quad h_n = t_n - t_{n-1} \geq ch, \quad n = 1, \dots, N.$$

In Subsection 3.3 we shall give a numerical implementation of the previously mentioned methods by introducing an appropriate interpolatory quadrature formula to evaluate the integral of the nonlinear terms. In Section 4 we shall show that the respective L^2 - and nodal-convergence rates are $K + 1$ and $2K + 2 - L$. The general numerical scheme will be specialized to completely discontinuous methods ($L = 0$)

in Appendix 4, to multistep methods ($L = K + 1$) in Appendix 5, to continuous methods ($L = 2, K \geq 1$) in Appendix 6 and some hybrid methods ($L = 1, \tau_1 = 1$ or 0) in Appendix 7. All appendices appear in the supplements section at the end of this issue. Many of these numerical schemes have been studied by different methods (cf. J. C. Butcher [4]–[8] and M. Crouzeix [11]).

The mesh-dependent variational framework underlying our discontinuous formulation can be found elsewhere for partial differential equations and boundary value problems (Babuška and Osborn [1], Babuška, Osborn and Pitkäranta [2], F. Brezzi [3], M. Fortin [18], Lesaint and Raviart [25], Oden and Wellford [28], Raviart and Thomas [29], J. M. Thomas [31], [32], Wellford and Oden [33]–[35]).

This formulation is also of the highest interest in the approximation of the solution of optimal control problems governed by differential equations. Indeed, the Galerkin approximation of the differential equation makes it possible to obtain general convergence results and to carry out the error analysis for the optimal control of the approximated problem. So the work is done only once for large families of numerical schemes. This approach can also be used to study the convergence and to do the error analysis of the matrix Riccati differential equation associated with a linear-quadratic optimal control problem (cf. J. C. Nédélec [27], M. C. Delfour [12], Delfour and Trochu [15], [16]).

Notations. \mathbf{R} will denote the field of real numbers and E the finite-dimensional space \mathbf{R}^d for some integer $d \geq 1$. The product space in E will be defined as

$$x \cdot y = \sum_{i=1}^d x_i y_i, \quad x = (x_1, \dots, x_d), \quad y = (y_1, \dots, y_d) \in \mathbf{R}^d.$$

The following spaces of functions $f: [a, b] \rightarrow E$ will be utilized: $L^p([a, b]; E)$, the space of p -integrable ($1 \leq p < \infty$) or essentially bounded functions ($p = \infty$), $H^p([a, b]; E)$, the Sobolev space of functions with derivatives through order p in $L^2([a, b]; E)$, $C([a, b]; E)$, the space of continuous functions, $W^{1,1}([a, b]; E)$, the space of functions in $L^1([a, b]; E)$ with a first derivative in $L^1([a, b]; E)$, and $P^K([a, b]; E)$, the space of all polynomials of degree at most K . For $f \in L^\infty(I_n; E)$, let $\|f\|_{\infty, n}$ denote the essential supremum of $|f(t)|$ over $t \in I_n$, where $|\cdot|$ is the Euclidean norm, and for $f \in H^p(I_n; E)$, define

$$\|f\|_{p, n}^2 = \sum_{i=0}^p (f^{(i)}, f^{(i)})_n,$$

where $(\cdot, \cdot)_n$ denotes the inner product in $L^2(I_n; E)$. We also define the norms

$$\|\cdot\|_\infty = \max\{\|\cdot\|_{\infty, n}; n = 1, \dots, N\} \quad \text{and} \quad \|\cdot\|_p^2 = \sum_{n=1}^N \|\cdot\|_{p, n}^2.$$

The topological dual of a real Banach space B will always be written B^* .

2. Weak Forms of the Differential Equation. The object of this section is to show how a system of ordinary differential equations can be transformed into a mesh-dependent variational equation with a weak solution. This equivalent “weak formulation” provides an adequate framework for the approximation of the solution by discontinuous piecewise polynomials.

2.1. *Classical Results.* Consider the following system of ordinary differential equations

$$(2.1) \quad \dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), t) \quad \text{on } [0, T], \quad x(0) = x^0,$$

where $T > 0$ is a real number, $x^0 \in E$ is the initial condition, $x: [0, T] \rightarrow E$ is a vector function and $f: E \times [0, T] \rightarrow E$ is a given map. The classical existence and uniqueness results are summarized in the next theorem.

THEOREM 2.1. *Assume that the following hypotheses are verified for the map f :*

- (i) *for all x in E , the map $t \rightarrow f(x, t)$ is (Lebesgue) measurable,*
- (ii) *there exists a function q in $L^2(0, T; \mathbf{R})$ such that*

$$(2.2) \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \text{ in } L^2(0, T; E), \\ |f(x_1(t), t) - f(x_2(t), t)| \leq q(t)|x_1(t) - x_2(t)|,$$

- (iii) *the map $t \rightarrow f(0, t)$ belongs to $L^2(0, T; E)$.*

Then there exists a unique solution in $H^1(0, T; E)$ to system (2.1).

Proof. Adaptation of the original proof of C. Carathéodory [9]. \square

Remark 2.2. In the next subsection we shall give a proof of this theorem. \square

2.2. *Weak Formulation.* Given a partition of the interval $[0, T]$, we “transpose” the original differential equation on each subinterval of the partition. This leads to a “mesh-dependent” weak formulation of our original problem (2.1).

Definition 2.3. A partition of the interval $[0, T]$ of size h is characterized by an integer $N \geq 1$ and a sequence $\{t_n\}_{n=0}^N$ of real numbers such that $0 = t_0 < \dots < t_n < \dots < t_N = T$, with

$$(2.3) \quad h = \max\{t_n - t_{n-1}; n = 1, \dots, N\}.$$

Subintervals will be denoted by $I_n = [t_{n-1}, t_n]$, $n = 1, \dots, N$. \square

Definition 2.4. A family of partitions indexed by h is said to be *regular* if there exists a constant $c > 0$ such that as h goes to zero

$$(2.4) \quad \forall n = 1, \dots, N, \quad ch \leq t_n - t_{n-1} \leq h. \quad \square$$

Throughout this paper we shall only consider regular families of partitions.

On each interval I_n , form the inner product of the first equation (2.1) with v_n in $H^1(I_n; E)$ and integrate by parts:

$$(2.5) \quad x(t_n) \cdot v_n(t_n) = x(t_{n-1}) \cdot v_n(t_{n-1}) + \int_{I_n} [x \cdot \dot{v}_n + f(x) \cdot v_n] dt,$$

where $f(x)$ denotes the function $t \rightarrow f(x(t), t): [0, T] \rightarrow E$. Then sum up over all n equations (2.5) and the second equation (2.1) multiplied by an arbitrary V_0 in E . We obtain the following variational equation:

$$(2.6) \quad x(t_0) \cdot [V_0 - v_1(t_0)] + \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} x(t_n) \cdot [v_n(t_n) - v_{n+1}(t_n)] \\ + x(t_N) \cdot v_N(t_N) - \sum_{n=1}^N \int_{I_n} x \cdot \dot{v}_n dt \\ = x^0 \cdot V_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N \int_{I_n} f(x) \cdot v_n dt$$

for all

$$(2.7) \quad \tilde{v} = (V_0, v_1, \dots, v_N) \in \mathcal{V} = E \times \prod_{n=1}^N H^1(I_n; E).$$

The space \mathcal{V} will be endowed with the norm

$$(2.8) \quad \|\tilde{v}\|_{\mathcal{V}} = \left\{ |V_0|^2 + \sum_{n=1}^N \|v_n\|_{1,n}^2 \right\}^{1/2}.$$

This suggests the following variational problem: “To find

$$(2.9) \quad \tilde{u} = (U_0, \dots, U_N, u_1, \dots, u_N) \in \mathcal{U} = E^{N+1} \times \prod_{n=1}^N L^2(I_n; E)$$

such that

$$(2.10) \quad \begin{aligned} & U_0 \cdot [V_0 - v_1(t_0)] + \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} U_n \cdot [v_n(t_n) - v_{n+1}(t_n)] \\ & + U_N \cdot v_N(t_N) - \sum_{n=1}^N \int_{I_n} u_n \cdot \dot{v}_n dt \\ & = x^0 \cdot V_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N \int_{I_n} f(u_n) \cdot v_n dt \end{aligned}$$

for all \tilde{v} in \mathcal{V} ”. Locally, this problem is completely equivalent to finding u_n in $L^2(I_n; E)$ and U_n in E such that

$$(2.11) \quad \begin{cases} U_0 = x^0, \\ U_n \cdot v_n(t_n) = U_{n-1} \cdot v_n(t_{n-1}) + \int_{I_n} [u_n \cdot \dot{v}_n + f(u_n) \cdot v_n] dt \end{cases}$$

for all v_n in $H^1(I_n; E)$, and all $n = 1, \dots, N$.

To solve (2.10), consider an elementary application of the transposition technique (Lions and Magenes [26]). This leads to the following basic result.

LEMMA 2.5. (i) For each n , the map

$$v \rightarrow (-\dot{v}, v(t_n)): H^1(I_n; E) \rightarrow L^2(I_n; E) \times E$$

is an isomorphism.

(ii) Let b be an arbitrary element of $H^1(I_n; E)^*$. The variational problem “to find (u, U) in $L^2(I_n; E) \times E$ such that

$$U \cdot v(t_n) - \int_{I_n} u \cdot \dot{v} = b(v)$$

for all v in $H^1(I_n; E)$ ”, has a unique solution.

Proof. (i) Obvious. (ii) By transposition. \square

We can now directly solve (2.10) and in this way obtain a solution of (2.1).

THEOREM 2.6. Assume that the hypotheses of Theorem 2.1 are verified.

(i) (Existence and uniqueness). There exists a unique solution \tilde{u} in \mathcal{U} to the variational equation (2.10).

(ii) (*Regularity*). Moreover,

$$(2.12) \quad \tilde{u} = \left(x(t_0), \dots, x(t_N), x|_{I_1}, \dots, x|_{I_N} \right),$$

where x is the solution of problem (2.1) and $x|_{I_n}$ denotes the restriction of the function x to the interval I_n .

Proof. (i) (*Existence and uniqueness*). Notice that $U_0 = x^0$. We first show that (2.10) has a unique solution if h is small enough. On each interval I_n suppose that U_{n-1} is given. We then have to find (u_n, U_n) in $L^2(I_n, E) \times E$ such that

$$(2.13) \quad U_n \cdot v_n(t_n) - \int_{I_n} u_n \cdot \dot{v}_n dt = U_{n-1} \cdot v_n(t_{n-1}) + \int_{I_n} f(u_n) \cdot v_n dt.$$

If we assume that u_n is fixed, the right-hand side of (2.13) defines an element of $H^1(I_n; E)^*$. Indeed, under the hypotheses of Theorem 2.1, and from the original work of C. Carathéodory [9], the map $t \rightarrow f(u_n(t), t): I_n \rightarrow E$ belongs to $L^1(I_n; E)$ for all u_n in $L^2(I_n; E)$.

Now define the sequence $\{u_n^i\}_{i=0}^\infty$ as follows: u_n^0 is chosen arbitrarily in $L^2(I_n; E)$, and for $i \geq 0$, u_n^{i+1} is the solution of

$$(2.14) \quad U_n^{i+1} \cdot v_n(t_n) - \int_{I_n} u_n^{i+1} \cdot \dot{v}_n dt = U_{n-1} \cdot v_n(t_{n-1}) + \int_{I_n} f(u_n^i) \cdot v_n dt$$

for all v_n in $H^1(I_n; E)$. This solution is uniquely determined by Lemma 2.5. In order to show that $\{u_n^i\}_{i=0}^\infty$ is a Cauchy sequence in $L^2(I_n; E)$, subtract Eq. (2.14) from itself with u_n^{i+1} and u_n^i , to obtain

$$(2.15) \quad \begin{aligned} & [U_n^{i+1} - U_n^i] \cdot v_n(t_n) - \int_{I_n} [u_n^{i+1} - u_n^i] \cdot \dot{v}_n dt \\ &= \int_{I_n} [f(u_n^i) - f(u_n^{i-1})] \cdot v_n dt. \end{aligned}$$

Substitute into (2.15) the solution v of the following system of equations

$$\dot{v}(t) = u_n^i(t) - u_n^{i+1}(t) \quad \text{on } I_n, \quad v(t_n) = 0.$$

In view of the hypotheses of Theorem 2.1, this yields

$$\|u_n^{i+1} - u_n^i\|_{0,n} \leq h_n^{1/2} \|q\|_{0,n} \|u_n^i - u_n^{i-1}\|_{0,n}.$$

Then, if h is small enough, we have a contraction. Thus, $\{u_n^i\}_{i=0}^\infty$ is a Cauchy sequence in $L^2(I_n; E)$ which converges to a limit u_n in $L^2(I_n; E)$. Moreover, by continuity, we obtain

$$- \int_{I_n} u_n \cdot \dot{v}_n dt = U_{n-1} \cdot v_n(t_{n-1}) + \int_{I_n} f(u_n) \cdot v_n dt$$

for all v_n in $H^1(I_n; E)$ such that $v_n(t_n) = 0$. This solution is unique, as can be shown by contradiction. Finally, the vector U_n is given by

$$(2.16) \quad U_n \cdot V = U_{n-1} \cdot V + \int_{I_n} f(u_n) \cdot V dt$$

for all V in E , and it is clear that the pair (U_n, u_n) is the unique solution of (2.13).

We proceed in this way to the next interval and so on in a finite number of steps.

To remove the dependence on h , it is easy to show that the variational problem (2.10) is equivalent to “find (u, U) in $L^2(0, T; E) \times E$ such that

$$(2.17) \quad U \cdot v(T) - \int_0^T u \cdot \dot{v} dt = x^0 \cdot v(0) + \int_0^T f(u) \cdot v dt$$

for all v in $H^1(0, T; E)$ ”. In fact, the solutions of (2.10) and (2.17) are related as follows: $U_0 = x^0$ and

$$u_n = u|_{I_n}, \quad U_n \cdot V = U_{n-1} \cdot V + \int_{I_n} f(u_n) \cdot V dt$$

for all V in E and $n = 1, \dots, N$.

(ii) (*Regularity*). Pick v in $\mathcal{D}(0, T; E)$ (the space of infinitely differentiable functions with compact support in $]0, T[$). Then from (2.17) we obtain

$$-\int_0^T u \cdot \dot{v} dt = \int_0^T f(u) \cdot v dt.$$

Thus u in $L^2(0, T; E) \subset L^1(0, T; E)$ has a distributional derivative in $L^1(0, T; E)$ and hence belongs to $W^{1,1}(0, T; E) \subset C(0, T; E)$. From this fact, and hypotheses (ii) and (iii) of Theorem 2.1, we further show that the map $t \rightarrow f(u(t), t): [0, T] \rightarrow E$ belongs to $L^2(0, T; E)$. Therefore u belongs to $H^1(0, T; E)$.

If we integrate by parts the integral term on the left-hand side of (2.17), we obtain

$$[U - u(T)] \cdot v(T) = [x^0 - u(0)] \cdot v(0)$$

for all v in $H^1(0, T; E)$. Then $u(0) = x^0$ and $u(T) = U$. It is now easy to show that $U_n = u(t_n)$ for all n , and this proves the result. \square

Remark 2.7. This theorem can be generalized to solve the following variational problem: “To find \tilde{u} in \mathcal{U} such that

$$U_0 \cdot [V_0 - v_1(t_0)] + \sum_{n=1}^N U_n \cdot [v_n(t_n) - v_{n+1}(t_n)] + U_N \cdot v_N(t_N) - \sum_{n=1}^N \int_{I_n} u_n \cdot \dot{v}_n dt = b(\tilde{u})(\tilde{v})$$

for all \tilde{v} in \mathcal{V} ”, where we consider a map $b: \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}^*$ with the following properties:

$$b(\tilde{u})(\tilde{v}) = x^0 \cdot V_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N \langle b_n(u_n), v_n \rangle_{*,n},$$

where x^0 is in E , and for all n

- (i) $b_n: L^2(I_n; E) \rightarrow C(I_n; E)^*$ (the topological dual of $C(I_n; E)$),
- (ii) there exists a positive constant γ and for every partition there exist positive constants $\{\gamma_n\}_{n=1}^N$ such that
 - (a) for all u^1 and u^2 in $L^2(I_n; E)$

$$\langle b_n(u^1) - b_n(u^2), v \rangle_{*,n} \leq \gamma_n \|u^1 - u^2\|_{0,n} \|v\|_{\infty,n},$$

- (b) $\sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_n^2 \leq \gamma^2$,
- (c) $\max\{\gamma_n: n = 1, \dots, N\} \rightarrow 0$.

(Here $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{*,n}$ denotes the duality product between $C(I_n; E)$ and $C(I_n; E)^*$.) In this way we can deal with systems of ordinary differential equations of the form

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), t) + \sum_{j=1}^J \alpha_j \delta(t - t_j), \\ x(0) = x^0, \end{cases}$$

where $0 < t_1 < \dots < t_J \leq T$ and δ is the Dirac delta function. \square

3. Formulation of the Approximation Problem. In this section we use a Galerkin method to construct the approximation problem from the mesh-dependent variational equation (2.11). We then show that this approximation problem always has a unique solution for a small enough partition size h . Finally, the integrals of the terms containing the nonlinear function f are evaluated by a specially constructed quadrature formula. This yields the general form of the numerical scheme which is ready for numerical implementation.

3.1. Galerkin Approximation Problem. Our starting point is the variational equation (2.11) defined on the spaces \mathcal{V} and \mathcal{U} . We seek a solution \tilde{u}^h to (2.11) in a finite-dimensional subspace \mathcal{U}^h of \mathcal{U} by requiring that (2.11) be verified for all elements \tilde{v}^h of a finite-dimensional subspace \mathcal{V}^h of \mathcal{V} . This is an approximation of the Galerkin type.

Define the subspaces \mathcal{U}^h and \mathcal{V}^h of \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} as follows:

$$(3.1) \quad \mathcal{U}^h = \left\{ \tilde{u}^h \left| \begin{array}{l} \tilde{u}^h = (U_0, \dots, U_N, u_1, \dots, u_N) \in \mathcal{U} \text{ such that } u_n \in P^K(I_n, E) \\ \text{subject to } L (\geq 0) \text{ additional conditions for } n = 1, \dots, N \end{array} \right. \right\},$$

$$(3.2) \quad \mathcal{V}^h = \left\{ \tilde{v}^h \left| \begin{array}{l} \tilde{v}^h = (V_0, v_1, \dots, v_N) \in \mathcal{V} \text{ such that} \\ v_n \in P^{K+1-L}(I_n; E) \text{ for } n = 1, \dots, N \end{array} \right. \right\},$$

where K and L are positive or null integers such that $K + 1 - L \geq 0$. Note that

$$\dim \mathcal{U}^h = [1 + (K + 2 - L)N] \dim E = \dim \mathcal{V}^h.$$

With the above choices, the approximation schemes obtained from (2.11) reduce to the following problem: "To find \tilde{u}^h in \mathcal{U}^h such that $U_0 = x^0$ and

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{cases} U_n \cdot v_n(t_n) - \int_{I_n} u_n \cdot \dot{v}_n dt = U_{n-1} \cdot v_n(t_{n-1}) + \int_{I_n} f(u_n) \cdot v_n dt, \\ L \text{ additional conditions on } u_n \end{cases}$$

for all v_n in $P^{K+1-L}(I_n; E)$ and $n = 1, \dots, N$ ".

We shall study the following families of approximation schemes:

(i) for $L = 0$ we obtain new Galerkin methods that will be referred to as "completely discontinuous";

(ii) for $0 < L \leq K + 1$, and on each interval I_n , the L conditions are of the form

$$(3.4) \quad u_n(t_{n_l}) = U_{n_l}, \quad l = 1, \dots, L,$$

where $n_l \in \{0, \dots, N\}$. These Galerkin methods will be referred to as "nodal methods". To obtain existence and convergence results, we impose the following condition on the sets $\{n_l\}_{l=1}^L$: there exists an integer $M > 0$ such that for all

$n = 1, \dots, N$ and all $l = 1, \dots, L$,

$$(3.5) \quad n_l \in \{n - M, n - M + 1, \dots, n\}.$$

Remark 3.1. The situation (ii) contains the “discontinuous Galerkin method” of Lesaint and Raviart [25] for $u_n(t_n) = U_n$, $n = 1, \dots, N$, and the “continuous Galerkin methods” of B. L. Hulme [22], [23] for $u_n(t_{n-1}) = U_{n-1}$ and $u_n(t_n) = U_n$. We also obtain multistep methods for $L = K + 1$ and hybrid methods (cf. J. C. Butcher [4], C. W. Gear [19], Gragg and Stetter [20] and others) for $L < K + 1$. \square

3.2. *Solution of the Approximation Problem.* We show that Eqs. (3.3) have a unique solution if h is small enough. The simplest case, when $L = 0$, follows directly from Subsection 2.2.

3.2.1. *Completely Discontinuous Method ($L = 0$).* Consider

$$P^{K+1}(I_n; E) \subset H^1(I_n; E) \quad \text{and} \quad P^K(I_n; E) \subset L^2(I_n; E).$$

For the above subspaces, Lemma 2.5 and the first part of Theorem 2.6 reduce to the following lemma and theorem.

LEMMA 3.2. (i) *The map*

$$v \rightarrow (-\dot{v}, v(t_n)): P^{K+1}(I_n; E) \rightarrow P^K(I_n; E) \times E$$

is an isomorphism.

(ii) *Let b be an arbitrary element of $P^{K+1}(I_n; E)^*$. The variational problem “to find (u, U) in $P^K(I_n; E) \times E$ such that*

$$U \cdot v(t_n) - \int_{I_n} u \cdot \dot{v} = b(v)$$

for all v in $P^{K+1}(I_n; E)$ ” has a unique solution. \square

THEOREM 3.3. *Assume that the hypotheses of Theorem 2.1 are verified. The following variational problem: “To find \tilde{u}^h in \mathcal{Q}^h such that*

$$U_0 \cdot [V_0 - v_1(t_0)] + \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} U_n \cdot [v_n(t_n) - v_{n+1}(t_n)] + U_N \cdot v_N(t_N) - \sum_{n=1}^N \int_{I_n} u_n \cdot \dot{v}_n dt = x^0 \cdot V_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N \int_{I_n} f(u_n) \cdot v_n dt$$

for all \tilde{v} in \mathcal{V}^h ” has a unique solution if h is small enough. \square

3.2.2. *Nodal Methods ($0 < L \leq K + 1$).* Consider the space $P^{K-L}(I_n; E) \times E^L$ endowed with the norm

$$(3.6) \quad \|\tilde{w}\| = \|w\|_{0,n} + h_n^{1/2} \sum_{l=1}^L |W_l|,$$

where $w = (w, W_1, \dots, W_L)$, and define the L^2 -projector $\mathcal{P}_L: P^K(I_n; E) \rightarrow P^{K-L}(I_n; E)$ (if $L = K + 1$, set $P^{K-L}(I_n; E) = \{0\}$).

In view of the regularity of the partitions and hypothesis (3.5) we can prove the following useful lemma.

LEMMA 3.4. *The map J_n defined by*

$$(3.7) \quad u \rightarrow J_n u = (\mathcal{P}_L u, u(t_{n_1}), \dots, u(t_{n_l})): P^K(I_n; E) \rightarrow P^{K-L}(I_n; E) \times E^L$$

is an isomorphism, and there exist two constants β_1 and β_2 (independent of h and of the points $\{t_{n_l}\}_{l=1}^L$) such that

$$(3.8) \quad \beta_1 \|u\|_{0,n} \leq \|J_n u\| \leq \beta_2 \|u\|_{0,n}.$$

Proof. Cf. Appendix 1. \square

We can adapt Lemma 3.2 as follows.

LEMMA 3.5. *Let b be an arbitrary element of $P^{K+1-L}(I_n; E)^*$ and let $\{\bar{U}_{n_l}\}_{l=1}^L$ be L arbitrary points in E . The variational problem “to find (u, U) in $P^K(I_n; E) \times E$ such that*

$$(3.9) \quad U \cdot v(t_n) - \int_{I_n} u \cdot \dot{v} dt = b(v)$$

for all v in $P^{K+1-L}(I_n; E)$ and

$$(3.10) \quad u(t_{n_l}) = \bar{U}_{n_l} \quad \text{for } l = 1, \dots, L”$$

has a unique solution.

Proof. We solve Eqs. (3.9) and (3.10) in two steps. Firstly, apply Lemma 3.2. Then there exists (u^0, U) in $P^{K-L}(I_n; E) \times E$ such that

$$U \cdot v(t_n) - \int_{I_n} u^0 \cdot \dot{v} dt = b(v).$$

for all v in $P^{K+1-L}(I_n; E)$. Secondly, by Lemma 3.4, there exists u in $P^K(I_n; E)$ such that

$$J_n u = (u^0, \bar{U}_{n_1}, \dots, \bar{U}_{n_l}).$$

Since u^0 is the L^2 -projection of u , (u, U) is the unique solution of (3.9) and (3.10). \square

THEOREM 3.6. *Assume that the hypotheses of Theorem 2.1 are verified. Under conditions (3.4) and (3.5), Eqs. (3.3) have a unique solution if h is small enough.*

Proof. Suppose (3.3) has been solved on I_i for $i = 1, \dots, n - 1$. Define a sequence $\{(u_n^i, U_n^i)\}_{i=0}^\infty$ in $P^K(I_n; E) \times E$ as follows: (u_n^0, U_n^0) is chosen arbitrarily, and if (u_n^i, U_n^i) is given, (u_n^{i+1}, U_n^{i+1}) is the unique solution, by Lemma 3.5, of

$$(3.11) \quad u_n^{i+1}(t_{n_l}) = \begin{cases} U_{n_l} & \text{if } n_l < n, \\ U_n^i & \text{if } n_l = n, \end{cases}$$

and

$$(3.12) \quad - \int_{I_n} u_n^{i+1} \cdot \dot{v}_n dt = U_{n-1} \cdot v_n(t_{n-1}) + \int_{I_n} f(u_n^i) \cdot v_n dt$$

for all v_n in $P^{K+1-L}(I_n; E)$ such that $v_n(t_n) = 0$. Finally, U_n^{i+1} is uniquely determined by

$$(3.13) \quad U_n^{i+1} \cdot V = U_{n-1} \cdot V + \int_{I_n} f(u_n^{i+1}) \cdot V dt$$

for all V in E .

In order to show that $\{u_n^i\}_{i=0}^\infty$ is a Cauchy sequence in $P^K(I_n; E)$, subtract Eq. (3.12) from itself with u_n^{i+1} and u_n^i and set v_n equal to the solution of the equation

$$\dot{v}_n(t) = \mathcal{P}_L(u_n^i - u_n^{i+1})(t) \quad \text{on } I_n, \quad v_n(t_n) = 0.$$

This yields

$$(3.14) \quad \|\mathcal{P}_L(u_n^{i+1} - u_n^i)\|_{0,n} \leq h_n^{1/2} \|q\|_{0,n} \|u_n^i - u_n^{i-1}\|_{0,n}.$$

From (3.6), (3.7), (3.8) and (3.14) we have

$$(3.15) \quad \beta_1 \|u_n^{i+1} - u_n^i\|_{0,n} \leq h_n^{1/2} \|q\|_{0,n} \|u_n^i - u_n^{i-1}\|_{0,n} + h_n^{1/2} \sum_{l=1}^L |u_n^{i+1}(t_{n_l}) - u_n^i(t_{n_l})|.$$

But from (3.11) the last summation reduces at most to only one term if there exists an l such that $n_l = n$. In this case, subtract (3.13) from itself with U_n^i and U_n^{i-1} and select $V = U_n^i - U_n^{i-1}$. We have

$$|U_n^i - U_n^{i-1}| \leq \|q\|_{0,n} \|u_n^i - u_n^{i-1}\|_{0,n},$$

and substitute this last result in (3.15) if necessary. Thus,

$$\|u_n^{i+1} - u_n^i\|_{0,n} \leq \frac{2}{\beta_1} \|q\|_{0,n} h_n^{1/2} \|u_n^i - u_n^{i-1}\|_{0,n},$$

and $(2/\beta_1)h_n^{1/2}\|q\|_{0,n}$ can be made smaller than 1 for h small enough. Then, $\{u_n^i\}_{i=0}^\infty$ is a Cauchy sequence and converges to a unique u_n in $P^K(I_n; E)$. Finally, select U_n such that

$$U_n \cdot V = U_{n-1} \cdot V + \int_{I_n} f(u_n) \cdot V dt$$

for all V in E . It is easy to show that $U_n^i \rightarrow U_n$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$ and (u_n, U_n) is a solution of (3.3). The uniqueness follows by contradiction. \square

3.3. Numerical Implementation. We now turn to the problem of computing the solution of (3.3), and approximating the integral of the term which contains the nonlinear function f . Several examples will be given in Appendices 4–7. In order to simplify the discussion, we shall assume that $E = \mathbf{R}$ (in this section only). We shall also write $P^K(I_n)$ and $P^K(0, 1)$ for $P^K(I_n; E)$ and $P^K(0, 1; E)$.

We first introduce a $(K + 1)$ -point quadrature formula which will be used in the construction of basis functions for the sets \mathcal{Q}^h and \mathcal{V}^h . We already know that on each interval I_n the polynomial u_n in $P^K(I_n)$ goes through the points

$$(3.16) \quad u_n(t_{n_l}) = U_{n_l}, \quad l = 1, \dots, L;$$

moreover, we would like that the term $u_n \cdot \dot{v}_n$ (which is a polynomial of degree $2K - L$) be integrated exactly.

For each $n = 1, \dots, N$ such that $0 \leq n_l \leq n$, $l = 1, \dots, L$, define the following sequence $\{\tau_l^n\}_{l=1}^L$ of points:

$$(3.17) \quad \tau_l^n = (t_{n_l} - t_{n-1})/h_n, \quad l = 1, \dots, L.$$

In view of hypothesis (3.5) on the n_l 's, the points $\{\tau_l^n\}_{l=1}^L$ all lie outside the open interval $(0, 1)$.

For simplicity, we shall assume that the sequence $\{\tau_l^n\}_{l=1}^L$ is independent of n and denote it by $\{\tau_l\}_{l=1}^L$. However, everything that follows is true in the general case.

Consider a $(K + 1)$ -point quadrature formula of the form

$$(3.18) \quad \int_0^1 \psi(\tau) d\tau \approx \sum_{k=1}^{K+1} a_k \psi(\tau_k),$$

where the quadrature points $\{\tau_k\}_{k=1}^{K+1}$ are $K + 1$ distinct points such that the first L points $\{\tau_l\}_{l=1}^L$ are fixed outside the open interval $(0, 1)$.

It is shown in Appendix 3 that we can always choose such a formula which is exact for polynomials of degree at most $2K + 1 - L$; it is also shown in Appendix 3 that the remaining constructed points $\{\tau_k\}_{k=L+1}^{K+1}$ are distinct, unique, and all belong to the open interval $(0, 1)$.

Once the quadrature points have been obtained, we use them to construct bases for u_n in $P^K(I_n)$ and v_n in $P^{K+1-L}(I_n)$. Denote by $\{\phi_k: k = 1, \dots, K + 1\}$ the Lagrange interpolating polynomials associated with the $K + 1$ points $\{\tau_k\}_{k=1}^{K+1}$,

$$(3.19) \quad \phi_k(\tau) = \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq k}}^{K+1} \frac{\tau - \tau_i}{\tau_k - \tau_i}, \quad 0 \leq \tau \leq 1, \quad k = 1, \dots, K + 1,$$

and let

$$(3.20) \quad \phi_{nk}(t) = \phi_k\left(\frac{t - t_{n-1}}{h_n}\right), \quad t_{n-1} \leq t \leq t_n.$$

Then $\{\phi_{nk}: k = 1, \dots, K + 1\}$ is the desired basis of $P^K(I_n)$, and the polynomial u_n has the following representation

$$(3.21) \quad u_n(t) = \sum_{l=1}^L U_n \phi_{nl}(t) + \sum_{k=L+1}^{K+1} u_{nk} \phi_{nk}(t),$$

where $u_{nk} = u_n(t_{nk})$, $t_{nk} = t_{n-1} + h_n \tau_k$, $k = L + 1, \dots, K + 1$.

The basis for the polynomials v_n in $P^{K+1-L}(I_n)$ is obtained in the following manner. First, construct the Lagrange interpolating polynomials associated with the $K + 1 - L$ points $\{\tau_k\}_{k=L+1}^{K+1}$,

$$(3.22) \quad \theta_k(\tau) = \prod_{\substack{i=L+1 \\ i \neq k}}^{K+1} \frac{\tau - \tau_i}{\tau_k - \tau_i}, \quad k = L + 1, \dots, K + 1.$$

It forms a basis for $P^{K-L}(0, 1)$. From it we construct the new family of polynomials

$$(3.23) \quad \begin{cases} \psi_k(\tau) = \int_{\tau}^1 \theta_k(\xi) d\xi, & 0 \leq \tau \leq 1, \quad k = L + 1, \dots, K + 1, \\ \psi_L(\tau) = 1, & 0 \leq \tau \leq 1; \end{cases}$$

it is readily seen that the new family of polynomials $\{\psi_k: k = L, \dots, K + 1\}$ is a basis of $P^{K+1-L}(0, 1)$. The set of polynomials

$$(3.24) \quad \psi_{nk}(t) = \psi_k\left(\frac{t - t_{n-1}}{h_n}\right), \quad t_{n-1} \leq t \leq t_n,$$

will be the desired basis for $P^{K+1-L}(I_n)$.

We now derive an equivalent set of equations for system (3.3). First, set $v_n(t) = \psi_{n,l}(t) = 1$ in (3.3). We obtain

$$(3.25) \quad U_n = U_{n-1} + \int_{I_n} f(u_n) dt.$$

Then set $v_n = \psi_{nk}$, $k = L + 1, \dots, K + 1$ in Eq. (3.3) and use the quadrature (3.18) to integrate exactly the polynomial $u_n \cdot \dot{v}_n$ with u_n given by (3.21). We obtain

$$(3.26) \quad u_{nk} = U_{n-1} + \frac{1}{a_k} \sum_{l=1}^L (U_{n-1} - U_{n_l}) a_l \theta_k(\tau_l) + \frac{1}{a_k} \int_{I_n} f(u_n) \cdot \psi_{nk} dt$$

for $k = L + 1, \dots, K + 1$. This leads to the following theorem.

THEOREM 3.7. *Equations (3.3) are equivalent to $U_0 = x^0$ and for $n = 1, \dots, N$ such that $0 \leq n_l \leq n$, $l = 1, \dots, L$,*

$$(3.27) \quad \begin{cases} u_n(t) = U_{n-1} + \sum_{l=1}^L (U_{n_l} - U_{n-1}) \beta_{nl}(t) \\ \quad + \sum_{k=L+1}^{K+1} \frac{\phi_{nk}(t)}{a_k} \int_{I_n} f(u_n) \cdot \psi_{nk} dt, \\ U_n = U_{n-1} + \int_{I_n} f(u_n) dt, \end{cases}$$

where

$$(3.28) \quad \beta_{nl}(t) = \phi_{nl}(t) - a_l \sum_{k=L+1}^{K+1} \frac{\theta_k(\tau_l)}{a_k} \phi_{nk}(t), \quad l = 1, \dots, L.$$

Moreover, the β_{nl} 's belong to $P^K(I_n) \cap [P^{K-L}(I_n)]^\perp$. ($[P^{K-L}(I_n)]^\perp$ denotes the orthogonal complement of $P^{K-L}(I_n)$ in the space $L^2(I_n)$ with respect to the inner product.)

Proof. To obtain the first equation (3.27) and (3.28), we substitute (3.26) into (3.21); the second equation (3.27) is (3.25). Finally, from (3.18) and the fact that it integrates exactly polynomials of degree less or equal to $2K + 1 - L$, it is easy to show that for each $l = 1, \dots, L$,

$$\int_{I_n} \beta_{nl} \theta_{nj} dt = 0, \quad j = L + 1, \dots, K + 1.$$

So the β_{nl} 's are orthogonal to $P^{K-L}(I_n)$, since the set of polynomials $\{\theta_{nj}; j = L + 1, \dots, K + 1\}$ is a basis for $P^{K-L}(I_n)$. \square

COROLLARY 3.8. *Assume that the integral containing the nonlinear term f is evaluated with the $(K + 1)$ -point quadrature (3.18) which is exact for polynomials of degree at most $2K + 1 - L$ and which goes through the L points defined by (3.17). Then Eqs. (3.3) lead to the following system of equations:*

$$(3.29a) \quad U_0 = x^0$$

and for $n = 1, \dots, N$ such that $n_l \leq n, l = 1, \dots, L,$

$$(3.29b) \quad u_{nk} = \begin{cases} U_{nk}, & \text{if } k = 1, \dots, L, \\ \left\{ \begin{aligned} &U_{n-1} + \sum_{l=1}^L (U_{n_l} - U_{n-1})\beta_l(\tau_k) + \frac{1}{a_k} h_n \sum_{l=1}^L a_l f(U_{n_l}, t_{n_l}) \psi_k(\tau_l) \\ &+ \frac{1}{a_k} h_n \sum_{l=L+1}^{K+1} a_l f(u_{n_l}, t_{n_l}) \psi_k(\tau_l), \end{aligned} \right. & \text{if } k = L + 1, \dots, K + 1, \end{cases}$$

$$(3.29c) \quad U_n = U_{n-1} + h_n \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^L a_l f(U_{n_l}, t_{n_l}) + \sum_{l=L+1}^{K+1} a_l f(u_{n_l}, t_{n_l}) \right\},$$

where

$$(3.30) \quad \beta_l(\tau) = \phi_l(\tau) - a_l \sum_{k=L+1}^{K+1} \frac{\theta_k(\tau_l)}{a_k} \phi_k(\tau), \quad l = 1, \dots, L. \quad \square$$

Remark 3.9. When $n_l \neq n, l = 1, \dots, L,$ Eqs. (3.29b) and (3.29c) are uncoupled. So we have to solve a nonlinear system of $K + 1 - L$ equations in the $K + 1 - L$ variables $\{u_{nk} : k = L + 1, \dots, K + 1\}.$ When there exists l in $\{1, \dots, L\}$ such that $n_l = n,$ then Eqs. (3.29b) and (3.29c) are coupled. Thence we have to solve a nonlinear system of $K + 2 - L$ equations in the $K + 2 - L$ variables $\{u_{nk} : k = L + 1, \dots, K + 1\} \cup \{U_n\}.$ This can be done by iteration.

Remark 3.10. The various coefficients in Eq. (3.29b) can be easily computed from the quadrature points $\{\tau_k\}_{k=1}^{K+1}$ and weights $\{a_k\}_{k=1}^{K+1}.$ Moreover,

$$(3.31) \quad \beta_l(\tau_k) = -\theta_k(\tau_l) a_l / a_k, \quad l = 1, \dots, L, k = L + 1, \dots, K + 1.$$

COROLLARY 3.11. *The polynomials $\beta_l, l = 1, \dots, L,$ can be computed by the procedure of Appendix 3 in the following manner. For a fixed $l,$ the polynomial β_l is the product of two polynomials Ω_l and ω_l of the following form:*

$$(3.32) \quad \Omega_l(\tau) = \prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq l}}^L \frac{\tau - \tau_j}{\tau_l - \tau_j} \quad \text{in } P^{L-1}(0, 1),$$

$$(3.33) \quad \omega_l(\tau) = \prod_{k=L+1}^K \frac{\tau - \bar{\tau}_k}{\tau_l - \bar{\tau}_k} \frac{\tau - \bar{\tau}_l}{\tau_l - \bar{\tau}_l} \quad \text{in } P^{K+1-L}(0, 1),$$

where the points $\{\bar{\tau}_l\} \cup \{\bar{\tau}_k : k = L + 1, \dots, K\}$ can be uniquely chosen in such a way that the polynomial $\omega_l \Omega_l$ be orthogonal to the space $P^{K-L}(0, 1)$ on the interval $(0, 1).$

Proof. Cf. Appendix 3 with L and K replaced by $L - 1$ and $K - 1$ and the set $\{\tau_k : k = 1, \dots, L\}$ replaced by the set $\{\tau_k : k = 1, \dots, L, k \neq l\}.$ \square

Remark 3.12. We shall see in Section 4 that the predicted L^2 - and nodal-convergence rates are $K + 1$ and $2K + 2 - L,$ respectively. The use of a quadrature formula which integrates exactly polynomials of degree $2K + 1 - L$ will not affect those rates (cf. F. Dubeau [17]).

The integral of the term containing the nonlinear function f can also be evaluated by an arbitrary J -point quadrature formula of the form

$$(3.34) \quad \int_0^1 \psi(\xi) d\xi \approx \sum_{j=1}^J w_j \psi(\xi_j),$$

where $\{\xi_j: j = 1, \dots, J\}$ are J distinct real numbers. On the interval I_n , (3.34) becomes

$$(3.35) \quad \int_{I_n} g(t) dt \approx h_n \sum_{j=1}^J w_j g(t_{nj}),$$

where $t_{nj} = t_{n-1} + h_n \xi_j, j = 1, \dots, J$.

COROLLARY 3.13. *Assume that the integral of the term containing the nonlinear function f is evaluated by (3.35). Then Eqs. (3.3) yield*

$$(3.36a) \quad U_0 = x^0$$

and for $n = 1, \dots, N$ such that $n_l \leq n, l = 1, \dots, L$, and for $i = 1, \dots, J$,

$$(3.36b) \quad \begin{aligned} \bar{u}_{ni} = & U_{n-1} + h_n \sum_{j=1}^J w_j f(\bar{u}_{nj}) \left[\sum_{k=L+1}^{K+1} \frac{\phi_k(\xi_i)}{a_k} \psi_k(\xi_j) \right] \\ & + \sum_{\substack{l=1 \\ l \neq n}}^L (U_{n_l} - U_{n-1}) \beta_l(\xi_i) \\ & + \begin{cases} h_n \beta_m(\xi_i) \sum_{j=1}^J w_j f(\bar{u}_{nj}), & \text{if } \exists m \in \{1, \dots, L\} \text{ s.t. } n_m = n, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3.36c) \quad U_n = U_{n-1} + h_n \sum_{j=1}^J w_j f(\bar{u}_{nj}),$$

where for $j = 1, \dots, J$,

$$\bar{t}_{nj} = t_{n-1} + h_n \xi_j, \quad \bar{u}_{nj} = u_n(\bar{t}_{nj}) \quad \text{and} \quad f(\bar{u}_{nj}) = f(u_n(\bar{t}_{nj}), \bar{t}_{nj}).$$

Moreover, Eq. (3.26) becomes

$$(3.37) \quad u_{nk} = U_{n-1} + \frac{1}{a_k} \sum_{l=1}^L (U_{n-1} - U_{n_l}) a_l \theta_k(\tau_l) + \frac{h_n}{a_k} \sum_{j=1}^J w_j f(\bar{u}_{nj}) \psi_k(\xi_j),$$

$k = L + 1, \dots, K + 1$, and u_n is determined by (3.21). \square

Remark 3.14. Again, if formula (3.34) integrates exactly polynomials of degree $2K + 1 - L$, the convergence rates of (3.29) are preserved for (3.36) (cf. F. Dubeau [17]).

4. Error Estimates. This section contains the main two theorems which establish the convergence and provide asymptotic error estimates. The first theorem shows that if the solution of (2.1) belongs to $H^{K+1}(0, T; E)$, the L^2 and nodal errors are proportional to h^{K+1} . The second theorem shows that under appropriate hypotheses on the function f there is an asymptotic superconvergence at the nodes proportional to h^{2K+2-L} (recall that $0 \leq L \leq K + 1$).

Throughout this section we assume that f satisfies the hypotheses of Theorem 2.1, that the family of partitions is regular as its size h goes to zero, and that h is sufficiently small for the existence of a unique solution \bar{u} to (3.3). The letter c will denote a generic constant independent of h .

4.1. L^2 and Nodal Errors.

THEOREM 4.1. Assume that the solution x of (2.1) belongs to $H^{K+1}(0, T; E)$. For $M > 1$, assume that on the first $M - 1$ intervals the solution \bar{u} of (3.3) is such that

$$(4.1) \quad \max\{|U_n - x(t_n)| : n = 0, \dots, M - 1\} \leq ch^{K+1} \|x^{(K+1)}\|_0$$

and for $j = 0, \dots, K + 1$,

$$(4.2) \quad \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{M-1} \|u_n - x\|_{j,n}^2 \right\}^{1/2} \leq ch^{K+1-j} \|x^{(K+1)}\|_0$$

(when $M = 1$, we use the fact that $|U_0 - x(t_0)| = 0$), where $x^{(K+1)}$ denotes the $(K + 1)$ st derivative of x . Then, when h is small enough,

$$(4.3) \quad \max\{|U_n - x(t_n)| : n = 0, \dots, N\} \leq ch^{K+1} \|x^{(K+1)}\|_0,$$

and for $j = 0, \dots, K + 1$,

$$(4.4) \quad \|u^h - x\|_j \leq ch^{K+1-j} \|x^{(K+1)}\|_0,$$

where

$$u^h = \sum_{n=1}^N u_n \chi_{I_n} \quad \text{and} \quad \|\cdot\|_j = \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^N \|\cdot\|_{j,n}^2 \right\}^{1/2}$$

(χ_{I_n} is the characteristic function of I_n). \square

Remark 4.2. Inequalities (4.1) and (4.2) are the standard hypotheses in the analysis of multistep methods.

Proof of Theorem 4.1. Since x verifies Eqs. (3.3), we have

$$(4.5) \quad \begin{aligned} [U_n - x(t_n)] \cdot v_n(t_n) &= [U_{n-1} - x(t_{n-1})] \cdot v_n(t_{n-1}) + \int_{I_n} [u_n - x] \cdot \dot{v}_n dt \\ &\quad + \int_{I_n} [f(u_n) - f(x)] \cdot v_n dt. \end{aligned}$$

Substitute $v_n = U_n - x(t_n)$ into (4.5):

$$(4.6) \quad |U_n - x(t_n)| \leq |U_{n-1} - x(t_{n-1})| + \|q\|_{0,n} \|u_n - x\|_{0,n}.$$

Now introduce an arbitrary polynomial \bar{u}_n in $P^K(I_n; E)$. We seek a bound on the term $\|\mathcal{P}_L(u_n - \bar{u}_n)\|_{0,n}$, where \mathcal{P}_L is the L^2 -projector of $L^2(I_n; E)$ onto $P^{K-L}(I_n; E)$. Substitute for v_n into (4.5) the solution of the equation

$$\dot{v}_n(t) = -\mathcal{P}_L(u_n - \bar{u}_n)(t), \quad t \in I_n, \quad v_n(t_n) = 0.$$

We obtain the following first estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{P}_L(u_n - \bar{u}_n)\|_{0,n} &\leq h_n^{1/2} |U_{n-1} - x(t_{n-1})| + h_n^{1/2} \|q\|_{0,n} \|u_n - \bar{u}_n\|_{0,n} \\ &\quad + [1 + h_n^{1/2} \|q\|_{0,n}] \|\bar{u}_n - x\|_{0,n}. \end{aligned}$$

From (3.8) and the last inequality we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [\beta_1 - h_n^{1/2} \|q\|_{0,n}] \|u_n - \bar{u}_n\|_{0,n} \\
 (4.7) \quad & \leq h_n^{1/2} |U_{n-1} - x(t_{n-1})| + [1 + h_n^{1/2} \|q\|_{0,n}] \|\bar{u}_n - x\|_{0,n} \\
 & \quad + h_n^{1/2} \sum_{l=1}^L |u_n(t_{n_l}) - \bar{u}_n(t_{n_l})|.
 \end{aligned}$$

If h is small enough, (4.6) and (4.7) yield

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |U_n - x(t_n)| \leq |U_{n-1} - x(t_{n-1})| \\
 (4.8) \quad & \quad + ch_n^{1/2} \|q\|_{0,n} \left[|U_{n-1} - x(t_{n-1})| + \sum_{l=1}^L |u_n(t_{n_l}) - \bar{u}_n(t_{n_l})| \right] \\
 & \quad + c \|q\|_{0,n} \|\bar{u}_n - x\|_{0,n}.
 \end{aligned}$$

From (4.7), we also have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.9) \quad & \|u_n - x\|_{0,n} \leq ch_n^{1/2} \left[|U_{n-1} - x(t_{n-1})| + \sum_{l=1}^L |u_n(t_{n_l}) - \bar{u}_n(t_{n_l})| \right] \\
 & \quad + c \|\bar{u}_n - x\|_{0,n}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Now if \bar{u}_n is the Lagrange interpolating polynomial of degree K such that

$$\bar{u}_n(t_{n_l}) = x(t_{n_l}), \quad l = 1, \dots, L \leq (K + 1),$$

we can use the following result of interpolation theory:

LEMMA 4.3. *Let P be a linear operator from $H^{K+1}(I; E)$ to $H^J(I; E)$ such that $Pu = u$ for all u in $P^K(I; E)$ where $0 \leq J \leq K + 1$. Then there exists a constant c independent of $\text{mes}(I)$ such that for every x in $H^{K+1}(I; E)$ we have*

$$\|Px - x\|_J \leq c(\text{mes } I)^{K+1-J} \|x^{(K+1)}\|_0.$$

Proof. Cf. P. G. Ciarlet [10] or Strang and Fix [30]. \square

Since $[t_{n-1}, t_n] \subset I = [t_{n-M}, t_n]$ and $\text{mes } I \leq Mh$ (cf. hypothesis (3.5)), we obtain from Lemma 4.3

$$\|\bar{u}_n - x\|_{0,n} \leq \|\bar{u}_n - x\|_{0,\bar{n}} \leq c(\text{mes } I)^{K+1} \|x^{(K+1)}\|_{0,\bar{n}} \leq c'h^{K+1} \|x^{(K+1)}\|_{0,\bar{n}},$$

where $\|\cdot\|_{0,\bar{n}}$ is the L^2 -norm over I . Also noting that $L \leq M$ and that $u(t_{n_l}) = U_{n_l}$, inequality (4.8) can be rearranged in the form

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (1 - c \|q\|_{0,n} h_n^{1/2}) |U_n - x(t_n)| \\
 & \leq |U_{n-1} - x(t_{n-1})| + ch_n^{1/2} \|q\|_{0,n} \sum_{i=1}^M |U_{n-i} - x(t_{n-i})| + ch^{K+1} \|x^{(K+1)}\|_{0,\bar{n}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Finally, for some constant $c > 0$, inequalities (4.8) and (4.9) become

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.10) \quad & |U_n - x(t_n)| \leq |U_{n-1} - x(t_{n-1})| + ch_n^{1/2} \|q\|_{0,n} \sum_{i=1}^M |U_{n-i} - x(t_{n-i})| \\
 & \quad + ch^{K+1} \|q\|_{0,n} \|x^{(K+1)}\|_{0,\bar{n}},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4.11) \quad \|u_n - x\|_{0,n} \leq ch_n^{1/2} \sum_{i=0}^M |U_{n-i} - x(t_{n-i})| + ch^{K+1} \|x^{(K+1)}\|_{0,\bar{n}}.$$

Now Lemma A2.2 of Appendix 2 can be applied since inequality (4.10) is of the same form as inequality (3) in Appendix 2. So using the estimates

$$\prod_{n=1}^N (1 + cMh_n^{1/2}\|q\|_{0,n}) \leq \exp(cMT^{1/2}\|q\|_0),$$

$$\sum_{n=M}^N \|q\|_{0,n}\|x^{(K+1)}\|_{0,\bar{n}} \leq \|q\|_0 \left\{ \sum_{n=M}^N \|x^{(K+1)}\|_{0,\bar{n}}^2 \right\} \leq M^{1/2}\|q\|_0\|x^{(K+1)}\|_0,$$

we obtain

$$|U_n - x(t_n)| \leq c \left[\max\{|U_i - x(t_i)| : i = 0, \dots, M - 1\} + h^{K+1}\|x^{(K+1)}\|_0 \right].$$

In the case $M = 1$, (4.1) is trivially verified, since $|U_0 - x(t_0)| = 0$ and (4.2) does not enter into consideration. Then (4.3) follows directly from (4.1), and (4.4) with $j = 0$ from (4.11) and (4.3). Inequalities (4.4) for $1 \leq j \leq K + 1$ are obtained by using the inequalities

$$\|u_n - x\|_{j,n} \leq \|u_n - \bar{u}_n\|_{j,n} + \|\bar{u}_n - x\|_{j,n}$$

and

$$\|u_n - \bar{u}_n\|_{j,n} \leq ch^{-j}\|u_n - \bar{u}_n\|_{0,n}.$$

The final result follows from (4.7), (4.2) and (4.3). \square

Remark 4.4. The smoothness of x is useful only when we apply an interpolatory result. For the case $L = 0$, without any smoothness hypothesis on x , we obtain

$$\|u^h - x\|_0 \leq c \inf \left\{ \|\bar{u}^h - x\|_0 : \bar{u}_n = \bar{u}^h|_{I_n} \in P^K(I_n; E) \text{ for } n = 1, \dots, N \right\}. \quad \square$$

In some situations, this might be useful to obtain simple convergence.

COROLLARY 4.5. *Under the hypotheses of Theorem 4.1, we have*

$$(4.12) \quad \|u_n - x\|_{\infty,n} \leq ch^{K+1/2}\|x^{(K+1)}\|_0$$

for all $n = 1, \dots, N$.

Proof. Use the following inequality:

$$\|u_n - x\|_{\infty,n} \leq h_n^{-1/2} [\|u_n - x\|_{0,n} + h_n\|u_n - x\|_{1,n}].$$

The result follows from (4.4). \square

4.2. Superconvergence Results. Under additional hypotheses we can improve the rate of convergence at the nodes.

THEOREM 4.6. *Assume that the hypotheses of Theorem 4.1 hold. Assume also that*

(i) *the matrix*

$$A(t) = f_x(x(t), t) \quad \left(a_{ij} = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}(x(t), t) \right)$$

exists and that its columns belong to $H^{K+1-L}(0, T; E)$, and that

(ii) *there exists a neighborhood V of the origin in E and a positive constant B such that for all t and all y in $x(t) + V$,*

$$(4.13) \quad |f(y, t) - f(x(t), t) - A(t)(y - x(t))| \leq B|x(t) - y|^2.$$

Then for h small enough,

$$(4.14) \quad \max \{ |U_n - x(t_n)| : n = 0, \dots, N \} \leq c \|u^h - x\|_0 \left[h^{K+1-L} + \|u^h - x\|_0 \right].$$

Proof. Choose $\tilde{v} = (V_0, v_1, \dots, v_N)$ such that $v_1(t_0) = V_0$ and $v_n(t_n) = v_{n+1}(t_n)$, $n = 1, \dots, N - 1$. Substitute that \tilde{v} in (4.5) and sum up over $j = 1, \dots, n$. This yields

$$(4.15) \quad [U_n - x(t_n)] \cdot v_n(t_n) = \int_0^{t_n} [u^h - x] \cdot \dot{v}^h dt + \int_0^{t_n} [f(u^h) - f(x)] \cdot v^h dt.$$

Let w in $H^{K+2-L}(0, T; E)$ be the solution of

$$(4.16) \quad \dot{w}(t) + A^T w(t) = 0 \quad \text{on } [0, T], \quad w(t_n) = U_n - x(t_n),$$

and let w^h be a continuous piecewise interpolating polynomial of degree $K + 1 - L$ of w such that $w^h(t_n) = U_n - x(t_n)$. From Lemma 4.3,

$$\|w - w^h\|_1 \leq ch^{K+1-L} \|w^{(K+2-L)}\|_0.$$

Now use the following lemma to express the norm of $w^{(K+2-L)}$ in terms of $U_n - x(t_n)$.

LEMMA 4.7. Fix s in $[0, T]$. Suppose that g is such that $g|_{I_n} \in H^{K+1-L}(I_n; E)$ for $n = 1, \dots, N$, and that w in $H^1(0, T; E)$ satisfies the equation

$$\dot{w}(t) + A^T(t)w(t) = g(t) \quad \text{on } [0, T].$$

Then there exists a constant c independent of g and $s \in [0, T]$ such that

$$\|w\|_{K+2-L} \leq c \left\{ |w(s)| + \|g\|_{K+1-L} \right\}.$$

(Note that $w|_{I_n}$ belongs to $H^{K+2-L}(I_n; E)$.)

Proof. Cf. Delfour, Hager, and Trochu [14]. \square

We then have

$$(4.17) \quad \|w - w^h\|_1 \leq ch^{K+1-L} |U_n - x(t_n)|.$$

Set $v^h = w^h$ in (4.15). By Corollary 4.5, $u_n(t) \in x(t) + V$ for h small enough. Now we can use (4.13) to obtain

$$(4.18) \quad |U_n - x(t_n)|^2 \leq \|u^h - x\|_0 \|\dot{w}^h + A^T w^h\|_0 + B \|u^h - x\|_0^2 \|w^h\|_\infty.$$

But

$$\|w^h\|_\infty \leq \|w\|_\infty + \|w - w^h\|_\infty,$$

and from (4.17),

$$\|w - w^h\|_\infty \leq T^{1/2} \|\dot{w} - \dot{w}^h\|_0 \leq ch^{K+1-L} |U_n - x(t_n)|.$$

Also, from Lemma 4.7,

$$\|w\|_\infty \leq c \|w\|_1 \leq c |U_n - x(t_n)|.$$

Thus for h small enough,

$$(4.19) \quad \|w^h\|_\infty \leq c |U_n - x(t_n)|.$$

Finally, from (4.16) and (4.17),

$$(4.20) \quad \begin{aligned} \|\dot{w}^h + A^T w^h\|_0 &= \|\dot{w}^h + A^T w^h - (\dot{w} + A^T w)\|_0 \\ &\leq c \|w^h - w\|_1 \leq ch^{K+1-L} |U_n - x(t_n)|. \end{aligned}$$

Then (4.14) follows from (4.18), (4.19) and (4.20). \square

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Supplement to Discontinuous Polynomial Approximations in the Theory of One-Step, Hybrid and Multistep Methods for Nonlinear Ordinary Differential Equations

By M. C. Delfour and F. Dubeau

APPENDIX 1. POLYNOMIAL SPACES.

Consider the space $P^{K-L}(0,1;E) \times E^L$ endowed with the norm

$$\|\tilde{w}\| = \|w\|_0 + \sum_{\ell=1}^L |w_\ell|$$

where $\tilde{w} = (w, w_1, \dots, w_L)$ and define the L^2 -projector $\mathcal{P}_L: L^2(0,1;E) \rightarrow P^{K-L}(0,1;E)$ (if $L=K+1$, set $P^{K-L}(0,1;E) = \{0\}$). Let $\{\tau_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L$ be a set of L distinct points outside the open interval $(0,1)$.

Lemma A1.1. The map $u \rightarrow Ju: P^K(0,1;E) \rightarrow P^{K-L}(0,1;E) \times E^L$ defined by $Ju = (\mathcal{P}_L u, u(\tau_1), \dots, u(\tau_L))$ is an isomorphism.

Proof. We only have to show that J is injective. If $Ju = 0$, u has at least L real roots (τ_1, \dots, τ_L) . Thus it can be decomposed as follows:

$$u = \Omega \tilde{u}, \quad \Omega(\tau) = \prod_{\ell=1}^L (\tau - \tau_\ell),$$

where \tilde{u} is some polynomial in $P^{K-L}(0,1;E)$ to be determined. But u belongs to $[P^{K-L}(0,1;E)]^\perp$ since $\mathcal{P}_L u = 0$. As a result

$$\int_0^1 \Omega^2 |\tilde{u}|^2 = \int_0^1 u \cdot \tilde{u} = 0$$

and $\tilde{u}=0$ since Ω does not change sign in $[0,1]$. A fortiori $u=0$ and J is injective. □

From the above result we know that there exist two strictly positive constants such that

$$\beta_1(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_L) \|u\|_0 \leq \|Ju\| \leq \beta_2(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_L) \|u\|_0.$$

We now show that the two constants β_1 and β_2 can be made independent of the set $\{\tau_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L$.

The hypothesis of regularity of the partition and hypothesis (3.5) suggest to consider the following compact set

$$T_Y^c = \left\{ (\tau_1, \dots, \tau_L) \in \mathbb{R}^L: \begin{cases} (1) \tau_\ell \text{ is in } [Y,1] \text{ for all } \ell=1, \dots, L \\ (2) \tau_\ell - \tau_{\ell-1} \geq c \text{ for all } \ell=2, \dots, L \end{cases} \right\}$$

where γ is a real constant and c is the constant in (2.4) (we can choose $\gamma = \frac{M}{c}$ where M is the integer of (3.5)).

Lemma A1.2. There exist two strictly positive constants β_1 and β_2 such that

$$(1) \quad \beta_1 \|u\|_0 \leq \|Ju\| \leq \beta_2 \|u\|_0$$

for every application J defined on a set of points in T_γ^C .

Proof. We only have to show that

$$0 < \beta_1 = \inf_{(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_L) \in T_\gamma^C} \beta_1(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_L)$$

where $\beta_1(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_L) = \inf_{\|u\|_0=1} \|Ju\|$.

By a compactness argument, there exists a sequence $\{(\tau_1^i, \dots, \tau_L^i)\}_{i=1}^\infty$ in T_γ^C such that

$$\beta_1 = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \beta_1(\tau_1^i, \dots, \tau_L^i)$$

and a point (τ_1, \dots, τ_L)

$$(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_L) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} (\tau_1^i, \dots, \tau_L^i)$$

where $(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_L) \in T_\gamma^C$. There exists also a sequence $\{u^i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ in $P^K(0,1;E)$

such that

$$\|u^i\|_0 = 1, \quad \|J^i u^i\| = \beta_1(\tau_1^i, \dots, \tau_L^i)$$

and

$$u = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} u^i,$$

where u is in $P^K(0,1;E)$. Then

$$P_L u = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} P_L u^i$$

and $\{u^i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ converge uniformly to u over $[v,1]$. Thus by uniform continuity and uniform convergence we show that

$u(\tau_\ell^i) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} u^i(\tau_\ell^i)$
for $\ell=1, \dots, L$. Then we have

$$\|Ju\| = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \|J^i u^i\| = \beta_1$$

and this shows that $\beta_1(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_L) = \beta_1$ and that β_1 is strictly positive, since $u \neq 0$.

We obtain β_2 by a similar argument. \square

APPENDIX 2. RECURRENT INEQUALITIES.

In the error analysis section we use Lemma A2.2 proved below.

Lemma A2.1. If the sequence $\{u_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$ of positive reals satisfies the recurrent inequality

$$(1) \quad u_n \leq a_n u_{n-1} + b_n$$

for $n=1, 2, \dots$ where $a_n, b_n \geq 0$, then

$$(2) \quad u_n \leq u_0 \prod_{i=1}^n a_i + \sum_{j=1}^n b_j \prod_{i=j+1}^n a_i$$

for all n (where $\prod_{i=n+1}^n a_i = 1$ and $\sum_{i=n+1}^n a_i = 0$).

Proof. We obtain (2) by direct substitution of (1) into itself. \square

Lemma A2.2. If the sequence $\{u_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$ of positive reals satisfies the recurrent inequality

$$(3) \quad u_n \leq u_{n-1} + \sum_{m=1}^M \alpha_{nm} u_{n-m} + b_n$$

where $\alpha_{nm} \geq 0$ for $m=1, \dots, M$ and $b_n \geq 0$, for $n=M, M+1, \dots$, then

$$(4) \quad u_n \leq \delta \prod_{i=M}^n (1+A_i) + 2 \sum_{j=i+1}^n b_j \prod_{i=j+1}^n (1+A_i)$$

for all n where $A_i = \sum_{m=1}^M \alpha_{im}$ and δ is any real number satisfying $\delta \geq u_i$ for $i=0, \dots, M-1$.

and that (ii) the polynomial ω be orthogonal on $[0,1]$ with respect to Ω to every polynomial of degree $\leq K-L$, in other words

$$\int_0^1 \omega(\tau) p(\tau) d\tau = 0$$

for every polynomial p of degree $\leq K-L$.

Proof. See V.I. KRYLOV [24, Chapter 9, Theorem 1]. \square

To achieve that goal, we shall prove that there exists a polynomial ω of degree $K+1-L$ such that $\Omega\omega$ belongs to $P^{K+1}(0,1;R) \cap [P^{K-L}(0,1;R)]^\perp$ and that ω has $K+1-L$ distinct roots in $(0,1)$.

We must be able to write

$$(2) \quad \Omega\omega = c_0 \pi_{K+1}^+ + \dots + c_\ell \pi_{K+1-L}$$

where π_ℓ is the Legendre polynomial of degree ℓ , translated and scaled to $[0,1]$, with normalization $\pi_\ell(1) = 1$. Moreover the coefficients of (2) are a solution of the linear homogeneous system of L equations with $L+1$ unknowns

$$(3) \quad \Omega\omega(\tau_\ell) = 0 \quad \ell = 1, \dots, L.$$

Since we are looking for a non-zero polynomial ω , we first show that every non trivial solution of (3) must have $c_0 \neq 0$. If not,

$$\omega = \frac{c_1 \pi_{K+1}^+ + \dots + c_L \pi_{K+1-L}}{\Omega}$$

is in $P^{K-L}(0,1;R)$ and

$$\int_0^1 \omega^2 = 0,$$

which is impossible since Ω does not change sign on $[0,1]$. We also have

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ -c_0 \\ \vdots \\ c_L \end{bmatrix} = -c_0 \begin{bmatrix} \pi_{K+1-L}(\tau_1) \\ \vdots \\ \pi_{K+1-L}(\tau_L) \\ \pi_{K+1-L}(\tau_1) \\ \vdots \\ \pi_{K+1-L}(\tau_L) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \pi_{K+1}(\tau_1) \\ \vdots \\ \pi_{K+1}(\tau_L) \end{bmatrix}$$

Proof. Let $\{y_n\}_{n=0}^M$ be the solution of the difference equation

$$y_n = (1+A_n)y_{n-1} + b_n$$

for $n=M, M+1, \dots$, with $y_n = \delta \geq u_n$ for $n=0, \dots, M-1$. If $y_n \geq u_n$ for $n=0, \dots, N-1$, we have from (3):

$$u_N \leq y_{N-1} + \sum_{m=1}^M a_m y_{N-m} + b_N$$

and since $y_n \geq y_{n-1}$ we obtain

$$u_N \leq (1+A_N)y_{N-1} + b_N = y_N.$$

This shows that $u_n \leq y_n$ for all n and the result follows from Lemma A2.1 applied to $\{y_n\}_{n=0}^M$. \square

APPENDIX 3. QUADRATURE FORMULA.

Consider L distinct points τ_1, \dots, τ_L given outside of the open interval $(0,1)$. We are looking for $K+1-L$ distinct points and $K+1$ weights so that the

quadrature formula

$$(1) \quad \int_0^1 \psi(\tau) d\tau \approx \sum_{k=1}^{K+1} a_k \psi(\tau_k)$$

be exact for polynomials of degree at most $2K+1-L$.

Definition A3.1. A $K+1$ -point quadrature formula (1) is called

interpolatory if it integrates exactly the polynomials of degree at most K . \square

Introduce the two polynomials

$$\Omega(\tau) = \prod_{\ell=1}^L (\tau - \tau_\ell), \quad \omega(\tau) = \prod_{k=L+1}^{K+1} (\tau - \tau_k).$$

We obtain the following characterization.

Theorem A3.2. In order that formula (1) be exact for all polynomials

of degree $\leq 2K+1-L$ it is necessary and sufficient that (i) it be interpolatory,

Here the τ_i 's are the abscissae of the $(k+1)$ -point Gauss-Legendre quadrature formula. This formula integrates exactly all polynomials in $P^{2k+1}(0,1)$. The polynomials $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_{k+1}$ in $P^k(0,1)$ are the Lagrange interpolating polynomials associated with those points:

$$(1) \theta_i(\tau) = \prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{k+1} \frac{\tau - \tau_j}{\tau_i - \tau_j}, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, k+1,$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} \psi_i(\tau) = \int_{\tau_i}^{\tau} \theta_1(\sigma) d\sigma \\ \tau_{ni} = \tau_{n-1} + \tau_i h_n \end{cases}, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, k+1.$$

The numerical scheme is given by the following formulae:

$$(3a) u_{nk} = U_{n-1} + h_n \sum_{\ell=1}^{k+1} \frac{a_\ell}{a_k} \psi_k(\tau_\ell) f(u_n \ell', \tau_n \ell'), \quad k=1, 2, \dots, k+1,$$

$$(3b) U_n = U_{n-1} + h_n \sum_{\ell=1}^{k+1} a_\ell f(u_n \ell', \tau_n \ell').$$

Case $k=0$. $\tau_1 = \frac{1}{2}, a_1 = 1$.

$$(4) \begin{cases} u_{n1} = U_{n-1} + h_n \frac{1}{2} f(u_{n1}, \tau_{n1}), & \tau_{n1} = \tau_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2} h_n = \frac{\tau_{n-1} + \tau_n}{2}, \\ u_n = U_{n-1} + h_n f(u_{n1}, \tau_{n1}). \end{cases}$$

By eliminating u_{n1} we obtain the Crank-Nicolson process of order 2:

$$(5) U_n = U_{n-1} + h_n f\left(\frac{U_{n-1} + U_n}{2}, \frac{\tau_{n-1} + \tau_n}{2}\right).$$

Case $k=1$. $\tau_1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}, \tau_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}, a_1 = a_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \tau_{n1} = \tau_{n-1} + \tau_i h_n, i=1, 2$.

$$(6a) \begin{bmatrix} u_{n1} \\ u_{n2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} U_{n-1} + h_n \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f(u_{n1}, \tau_{n1}) \\ f(u_{n2}, \tau_{n2}) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$(6b) U_n = U_{n-1} + \frac{h_n}{2} [f(u_{n1}, \tau_{n1}) + f(u_{n2}, \tau_{n2})].$$

This is the Hammer and Hollingsworth process of order 4 [21].

and we can choose c_0 such that the leading coefficient in ω be equal to one:
 $\omega(\tau) = \tau^{k+1-L} + d_1 \tau^{k-L} + \dots + d_{k+1-L}$.

The next result locates the roots of ω .

Theorem A3.3. If the polynomial ω of degree $k+1-L$ is orthogonal on the segment $[0,1]$ to all polynomials of degree at most $k-L$ with respect to \mathcal{Q} , then all the roots of ω are real, distinct and lie in $(0,1)$.

Proof. See V. I. KRIVLOV [24], chapter 2, Theorem 1. \square

To determine the weights, choose

$$\phi_\ell(\tau) = \frac{\omega^2(\tau) \mathcal{Q}(\tau)}{(\tau - \tau_\ell)^2 \omega^2(\tau_\ell) \mathcal{Q}'(\tau_\ell)}, \quad \ell=1, \dots, L,$$

which are in $P^{k+1-L}(0,1;R)$. Then

$$a_\ell = \int_0^1 \phi_\ell(\tau) d\tau, \quad \ell=1, \dots, L,$$

and a_ℓ are not zero since ϕ_ℓ does not change sign in $(0,1)$. In the same way,

$$\theta_k(\tau) = \frac{\omega^2(\tau) \mathcal{Q}(\tau)}{(\tau - \tau_k)^2 (\omega'(\tau_k))^2 \mathcal{Q}'(\tau_k)}, \quad k=L+1, \dots, k+1,$$

and

$$a_k = \int_0^1 \theta_k(\tau) d\tau, \quad k=L+1, \dots, k+1.$$

These weights $\{a_k\}_{k=L+1}^{k+1}$ are strictly positive since the θ_k 's are positive on $(0,1)$.

APPENDIX 4. COMPLETELY DISCONTINUOUS METHODS (L=0).

This family of examples corresponds to the numerical scheme (3.29) of Corollary 3.8 when $L=0$. The L^2 and nodal-convergence rates are respectively proportional to h^{k+1} and h^{2k+2} .

When there exist k such that $u_{nk} = U_n$, equation (3b) is implicit; otherwise (3b) is an explicit equation.

Case $k=0$. a) $\tau_1=0$, $n_1=n-1$, $a_1=1$.

$$(4) \begin{cases} u_{n1} = U_{n-1}, & t_{n1} = t_{n-1}, \\ U_n = U_{n-1} + hf(u_{n1}, t_{n1}) \quad (=U_{n-1} + hf(U_{n-1}, t_{n-1})). \end{cases}$$

This is the Euler explicit process of order 1.

b) $\tau_1 = 1$, $n_1 = n$, $a_1 = 1$.

$$(5) \begin{cases} u_{n1} = U_n, & t_{n1} = t_n, \\ U_n = U_{n-1} + hf(u_{n1}, t_{n1}) \quad (=U_{n-1} + hf(U_n, t_n)). \end{cases}$$

This is the Euler implicit process of order 1.

c) $\tau_1 = -\alpha$, $\alpha \geq 0$ an integer, $n_1 = n-1-\alpha$, $a_1 = 1$.

$$(6) \begin{cases} u_{n1} = U_{n-1-\alpha}, & t_{n1} = t_{n-1-\alpha}, \\ U_n = U_{n-1} + hf(u_{n1}, t_{n1}) \quad (=U_{n-1} + hf(U_{n-1-\alpha}, t_{n-1-\alpha})). \end{cases}$$

Case $k=1$. $\tau_1 < \tau_2 \leq 1$, integers.

$$(7) \begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{\tau_2-1/2}{\tau_2-\tau_1}, & a_2 = \frac{1/2-\tau_1}{\tau_2-\tau_1}, \end{cases}$$

(8) $\begin{cases} u_{ni} = U_{n-1+\tau_i}, & i=1,2, \\ U_n = U_{n-1} + \frac{h}{\tau_2-\tau_1} [(\tau_2-\frac{1}{2})f(U_{n-1+\tau_1}, t_{n-1+\tau_1}) + (\frac{1}{2}-\tau_1)f(U_{n-1+\tau_2}, t_{n-1+\tau_2})]. \end{cases}$

For $\tau_1=0$ and $\tau_2=1$ we obtain one of the B.L.HULME [22,23]'s continuous processes:

$$(9) \begin{cases} u_{n1} = U_{n-1}, & u_{n2} = U_n, \\ U_n = U_{n-1} + \frac{h}{2} [f(U_{n-1}, t_{n-1}) + f(U_n, t_n)]. \end{cases}$$

Case $k=2$. $\tau_1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{5}}$, $\tau_2 = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tau_3 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{5}}$, $a_1 = \frac{5}{18}$, $a_2 = \frac{8}{18}$, $a_3 = \frac{5}{18}$
 $t_{ni} = t_{n-1+\tau_i}$, $i=1,2,3$.

$$(7a) \begin{bmatrix} u_{n1} \\ u_{n2} \\ u_{n3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{36} & \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} & \frac{5}{36} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{15}} \\ \frac{5}{36} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{5}{36} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{5}{36} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{15}} & \frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} & \frac{5}{36} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f(u_{n1}, t_{n1}) \\ f(u_{n2}, t_{n2}) \\ f(u_{n3}, t_{n3}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(7b) U_n = U_{n-1} + \frac{h}{18} [5f(u_{n1}, t_{n1}) + 8f(u_{n2}, t_{n2}) + 5f(u_{n3}, t_{n3})].$$

APPENDIX 5. MULTISTEP METHODS (L=K+1).

This family of examples corresponds to the numerical scheme (3.29) of Corollary 3.8 when $L = K+1$. The L^2 and nodal-convergence rates are both proportional to h^{K+1} . For simplicity we shall assume that $h_n = h = a$ constant.

Here the $K+1$ points $\tau_1 < \tau_2 < \dots < \tau_{K+1} \leq 1$ are fixed a priori. The quadrature formula uses these points. So it is an interpolatory quadrature formula which integrates exactly polynomials in $P^k(0,1)$. Its weights are given by

$$(1) a_i = \int_0^1 \Psi_i(\tau) d\tau, \quad i=1, \dots, K+1,$$

where $\Psi_1, \Psi_2, \dots, \Psi_{K+1}$ in $P^k(0,1)$ are the Lagrange interpolating polynomials for the points $\{\tau_i, 1 \leq i \leq K+1\}$:

$$(2) \Psi_i(\tau) = \prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{K+1} \frac{\tau - \tau_j}{\tau_i - \tau_j}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq K+1.$$

The general formula is

$$(3a) u_{nk} = U_n, \quad 1 \leq k \leq K+1,$$

$$(3b) U_n = U_{n-1} + h \sum_{\ell=1}^{K+1} a_\ell f(U_{n_\ell}, t_{n_\ell}).$$

Case k=2. $\tau_1 < \tau_2 < \tau_3 \leq 1$, integers.

$$(10) \begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{2-3(\tau_2\tau_3+\tau_1)+6\tau_2^2\tau_3}{6(\tau_1-\tau_2)(\tau_1-\tau_3)} \\ a_2 = \frac{2-3(\tau_3\tau_1)+6\tau_3\tau_1}{6(\tau_2-\tau_3)(\tau_2-\tau_1)} \\ a_3 = \frac{2-3(\tau_1\tau_2)+6\tau_1\tau_2}{6(\tau_3-\tau_1)(\tau_3-\tau_2)} \end{cases}$$

$$(11) \begin{cases} u_i = U_{n-1+\tau_i}, \quad i=1,2,3, \\ U_n = U_{n-1} + h \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i f(U_{n-1+\tau_i}, t_{n-1+\tau_i}). \end{cases}$$

When $\tau_1=1, \tau_2=0, \tau_3=1$ we obtain

$$(12) U_n = U_{n-1} + \frac{h}{12} [f(U_{n-2}, t_{n-2}) + 8f(U_{n-1}, t_{n-1}) + 5f(U_n, t_n)].$$

This is the Adams-Moulton scheme of order 3. When $\tau_1 = -2, \tau_2 = -1, \tau_3 = 0$, we obtain

$$(13) U_n = U_{n-1} + \frac{h}{12} [5f(U_{n-3}, t_{n-3}) - 16f(U_{n-2}, t_{n-2}) + 23f(U_{n-1}, t_{n-1})].$$

This is the Adams-Bashforth scheme of order 3.

Case k=3. $\tau_1 < \tau_2 < \tau_3 < \tau_4 \leq 1$, integers

$$(14) \begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{3-4(\tau_2\tau_3+\tau_4)+6(\tau_2\tau_3\tau_4+\tau_2\tau_3\tau_4\tau_2)-12\tau_2\tau_3\tau_4}{12(\tau_1-\tau_2)(\tau_1-\tau_3)(\tau_1-\tau_4)} \\ a_2 = \frac{3-4(\tau_3\tau_4+\tau_1)+6(\tau_3\tau_4\tau_1+\tau_3\tau_1\tau_4)-12\tau_3\tau_4\tau_1}{12(\tau_2-\tau_3)(\tau_2-\tau_4)(\tau_2-\tau_1)} \\ a_3 = \frac{3-4(\tau_4\tau_1+\tau_2)+6(\tau_4\tau_1\tau_2+\tau_4\tau_2\tau_1)-12\tau_4\tau_1\tau_2}{12(\tau_3-\tau_4)(\tau_3-\tau_1)(\tau_3-\tau_2)} \\ a_4 = \frac{3-4(\tau_1\tau_2+\tau_3)+6(\tau_1\tau_2\tau_3+\tau_1\tau_2\tau_3\tau_1)-12\tau_1\tau_2\tau_3}{12(\tau_4-\tau_1)(\tau_4-\tau_2)(\tau_4-\tau_3)} \end{cases}$$

$$(15) \begin{cases} u_i = U_{n-1+\tau_i}, \quad i=1,2,3,4, \\ U_n = U_{n-1} + h \sum_{i=1}^4 a_i f(U_{n-1+\tau_i}, t_{n-1+\tau_i}). \end{cases}$$

The parameters $\tau_1 = -2, \tau_2 = -1, \tau_3 = 0, \tau_4 = 1$ yield the Adams-Moulton process of order 4,

$$(16) U_n = U_{n-1} + \frac{h}{24} [f(U_{n-3}, t_{n-3}) - 5f(U_{n-2}, t_{n-2}) + 19f(U_{n-1}, t_{n-1}) + 9f(U_n, t_n)].$$

Similarly, the parameters $\tau_1=-3, \tau_2=-2, \tau_3=-1, \tau_4=0$ yield the Adams-Bashford scheme of order 4,

$$(17) U_n = U_{n-1} + \frac{h}{24} [-9f(U_{n-4}, t_{n-4}) + 37f(U_{n-3}, t_{n-3}) - 59f(U_{n-2}, t_{n-2}) + 55f(U_{n-1}, t_{n-1})].$$

APPENDIX 6. CONTINUOUS METHODS (L=2, k≥1).

This family of methods corresponds to the numerical scheme (3.29) of

Corollary 3.8 when L=2 and $\tau_1=0, \tau_2=1$ (that is, the polynomial approximation is now continuous at each node). This is B.L.HULME [22,23]'s process. The L^2 and nodal-convergence rates are respectively proportional to h^{k+1} and h^{2k} .

The $k+1$ points

$$(1) 0 = \tau_1 < \tau_3 < \tau_4 < \dots < \tau_{k+1} < \tau_2 = 1$$

are the abscissae in $[0,1]$ of the $(k+1)$ -point Gauss-Lobatto quadrature formula with weights $a_1, a_3, a_4, \dots, a_{k+1}, a_2$.

The general formula is

$$(2a) u_{n1} = U_{n-1}, \quad t_{n1} = t_{n-1},$$

$$(2b) u_{n2} = U_n, \quad t_{n2} = t_n,$$

For $K=2, \tau_1=0, \tau_2=1, \tau_3=1/2, a_1 = a_2 = 1/6$ and $a_3 = 4/6$. So formula

(5) reduces to

$$(6a) \quad u_{n1} = u_{n-1}, \quad u_{n2} = u_n,$$

$$(6b) \quad \begin{cases} u_{n3} = u_{n-1} + \frac{h}{24} [5f(U_{n-1}, t_{n-1}) + 8f(u_{n3}, t_{n3}) - f(U_n, t_n)], \\ u_n = u_{n-1} + \frac{h}{6} [f(U_{n-1}, t_{n-1}) + 4f(u_{n3}, t_{n3}) + f(U_n, t_n)]. \end{cases}$$

APPENDIX 7. HYBRID METHODS ($L=1, \tau_1=1$ or 0).

Consider the family of examples corresponding to the numerical scheme (3.29) of Corollary 3.8 with $L=1$ and $\tau_1=1$ or 0 . The L^2 and nodal-convergence rates are respectively proportional to h^{K+1} and h^{2K+1} .

Case $\tau_1=1$ ($n_j=n$)

The τ_i 's are the abscissae of the $(K+1)$ -point Gauss-Radau quadrature formula:

$$(1) \quad 0 < \tau_2 < \tau_3 < \dots < \tau_{K+1} < \tau_1 = 1.$$

This formula is exact for polynomials in $P^{2K}(0,1)$. The polynomials $\theta_2, \theta_3, \dots, \theta_{K+1}$ in $P^{K-1}(0,1)$ are the Lagrange interpolating polynomials associated with the

points $\tau_2, \tau_3, \dots, \tau_{K+1}$:

$$(2) \quad \theta_i(\tau) = \prod_{\substack{j=2 \\ j \neq i}}^{K+1} \frac{\tau - \tau_j}{\tau_i - \tau_j}, \quad i=2, 3, \dots, K+1,$$

and

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} \psi_i(\tau) = \int_0^1 \theta_i(\sigma) d\sigma \\ t_{ni} = t_{n-1} + \tau_i h \end{cases} \quad i=2, 3, \dots, K+1.$$

This yields the following numerical scheme

$$(4a) \quad u_{n1} = u_n, \quad t_{n1} = t_n$$

$$(2c) \quad \begin{cases} u_{nk} = u_{n-1} + (U_{n-1}, t_{n-1}) \beta_2(\tau_k) + h \sum_{\ell=3}^{K+1} \frac{a_\ell \psi_\ell(U_{n-1}, t_{n-1}) \psi_k(0)}{a_k} \\ \quad + h \sum_{\ell=3}^{K+1} \frac{a_\ell \psi_\ell(\tau_\ell)}{a_k} f(u_{n\ell}, t_{n\ell}), \quad 3 \leq k \leq K+1, \\ u_n = u_{n-1} + h_n \{ a_1 f(U_{n-1}, t_{n-1}) + a_2 f(U_n, t_n) + \sum_{\ell=3}^{K+1} a_\ell f(u_{n\ell}, t_{n\ell}) \}, \end{cases}$$

where

$$(3) \quad \beta_2(\tau_k) = -\frac{a_2}{a_k} \theta_k(1), \quad 3 \leq k \leq K+1.$$

For $K=1$ formula (2) reduces to

$$(4) \quad \begin{cases} u_{n1} = u_{n-1}, \quad t_{n1} = t_{n-1}, \\ u_{n2} = u_n, \quad t_{n2} = t_n, \\ u_n = u_{n-1} + \frac{h}{2} [f(U_{n-1}, t_{n-1}) + f(U_n, t_n)]. \end{cases}$$

For $K \geq 2$ formula (2) can be rewritten as follows:

$$(5a) \quad \begin{cases} u_{n1} = u_{n-1}, \quad t_{n1} = t_{n-1}, \\ u_{n2} = u_n, \quad t_{n2} = t_n \\ u_{nk} = u_{n-1} + h \sum_{\ell=3}^{K+1} \frac{a_\ell}{a_k} [\psi_\ell(0) - a_2 \theta_\ell(1)] f(U_{n-1}, t_{n-1}) \\ \quad + h \sum_{\ell=3}^{K+1} \frac{a_\ell}{a_k} [\psi_\ell(\tau_\ell) - a_2 \theta_\ell(1)] f(u_{n\ell}, t_{n\ell}) + h \sum_{\ell=3}^{K+1} \frac{a_\ell}{a_k} [-a_2 \theta_\ell(1)] f(U_n, t_n), \end{cases}$$

$$(5b) \quad \begin{cases} 3 \leq k \leq K+1, \\ u_n = u_{n-1} + h_n \{ a_1 f(U_{n-1}, t_{n-1}) + a_2 f(U_n, t_n) + \sum_{\ell=3}^{K+1} a_\ell f(u_{n\ell}, t_{n\ell}) \}. \end{cases}$$

Note that formulae (4) and (5) are different from the formula given

by B. L. HULME [22], [23] since he used a K -point Gauss-Legendre formula instead.

of a $(K+1)$ -point Gauss-Radau formula. However, in both cases we solve K

equations in K unknowns.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7a) \quad u_{n1} &= u_{n-1}, \quad t_{n1} = t_{n-1}, \\
 (7b) \quad u_{nk} &= u_{n-1} + h \left[\frac{a_k}{a_n} \psi_k(0) f(u_{n-1}, t_{n-1}) + \sum_{\ell=2}^{k+1} \frac{a_\ell}{a_k} \psi_k(\tau_\ell) f(u_{n\ell}, t_{n\ell}) \right], \quad 2 \leq k \leq k+1, \\
 (7c) \quad u_n &= u_{n-1} + h \left[a_1 f(u_{n-1}, t_{n-1}) + \sum_{\ell=2}^{k+1} a_\ell f(u_{n\ell}, t_{n\ell}) \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

This family of numerical schemes corresponds to the choice $a_j=0, j=0,1,2,\dots$, in DELFOUR, HAGER and TROCHU [14] with a $(k+1)$ -point Gauss-Radau quadrature formula ($\tau_1=0$). Examples for $k=0,1,2,3$ can be found therein.

$$(4b) \quad \begin{cases} u_{nk} = u_{n-1} + \beta_1(\tau_k)(u_{n-1}) + h \sum_{\ell=2}^{k+1} \frac{a_\ell \psi_k(\tau_\ell)}{a_k} f(u_{n\ell}, t_{n\ell}), \\ u_n = u_{n-1} + h [a_1 f(u_{n-1}, t_{n-1}) + \sum_{\ell=2}^{k+1} a_\ell f(u_{n\ell}, t_{n\ell})]. \end{cases}$$

Recall that $\beta_1 \in p^{k-1}(0,1)$ and that $\beta_1(\tau_1) = 1$. Hence $\beta_1 = \pi$, the Legendre polynomial of degree k on $[0,1]$ normalized to 1 in 1. So equation (4) is equivalent to

$$(5a) \quad \begin{bmatrix} u_{n2} \\ \vdots \\ u_{nk} \\ \vdots \\ u_{n,k+1} \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} U_{n-1}^{k+1,h} \begin{bmatrix} a_\ell \\ \vdots \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \psi_k(\tau_\ell) \\ \vdots \\ \psi_k(\tau_k) \\ \vdots \\ \psi_k(\tau_1) \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f(u_{n2}, t_{n2}) \\ \vdots \\ f(u_{nk}, t_{nk}) \\ \vdots \\ f(u_{n,k+1}, t_{n,k+1}) \\ \vdots \\ f(u_n, t_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(5b) \quad u_{n1} = u_n.$$

The above family of numerical schemes is the one of LESAINT and RAVIART [25] with a $(k+1)$ -point Gauss-Radau quadrature formula. It also corresponds to the case $a_j=1, j=0,1,2,\dots$ in DELFOUR, HAGER and TROCHU [14] where examples can be found for $k=0,1,2,3$.

Case $\tau_1=0$ ($n_1=n-1$)

Here the τ_j 's are the abscissae of the $(k+1)$ -point Gauss-Radau quadrature formula:

$$(6) \quad 0 = \tau_1 < \tau_2 < \dots < \tau_{k+1} < 1.$$

This formula integrates exactly polynomials in $p^{2k}(0,1)$. The polynomials $\theta_2, \dots, \theta_{k+1}, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_{k+1}$ and the points $t_{n2}, \dots, t_{n,k+1}$ are defined in an analogous fashion to (2) and (3). The resulting scheme is the following: