

Goals:

- Devise space-time DG-method for *the wave equation*:

$$u_{tt} - u_{xx} = f \quad \text{in } Q := \Omega \times]0, T[$$

- Implement method and test it
- Investigate stability of method

Weak formulation:

- $\mathcal{M} = \{K\}$ is a mesh that covers the space-time domain Q
- Testfunction $v \in V_h(\mathcal{M}) = \bigotimes_{K \in \mathcal{M}} P_p(K)$
- Notation: $\diamond u = (u_x, -u_t)$ and $\nabla u = (u_x, u_t)$.

$$- \sum_{K \in \mathcal{M}} (\nabla \cdot \diamond u, v)_K \, dx = \sum_{K \in \mathcal{M}} (f, v)_K \, dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{i.b.p.} \\ \Rightarrow \end{array}$$

$$\sum_{K \in \mathcal{M}} (\diamond u, \nabla v)_K - \sum_{K \in \mathcal{M}} \langle \diamond u \cdot n, v \rangle_{\partial K} = \sum_{K \in \mathcal{M}} (f, v)_K \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{DG-magic} \\ \Rightarrow \end{array}$$

$$\sum_{K \in \mathcal{M}} (\diamond u, \nabla v)_K - \langle \{\diamond u\}, [v] \rangle_{\mathcal{E}} - \langle \{\diamond v\}, [u] \rangle_{\mathcal{E}} = \sum_{K \in \mathcal{M}} (f, v)_K$$

Notation: $\{v\} = (v^+ + v^-)/2$ and $[v] = v^+ n^+ + v^- n^-$.

Numerical scheme is then:

$\forall K \in \mathcal{M}$, seek $u_h \in V_h$ such that

$$a_K(u_h, v_h) = \ell_K(v_h), \quad \text{for all } v_h \in P_p(K)$$

where $\ell_K(v) = (f, v)_K$ and

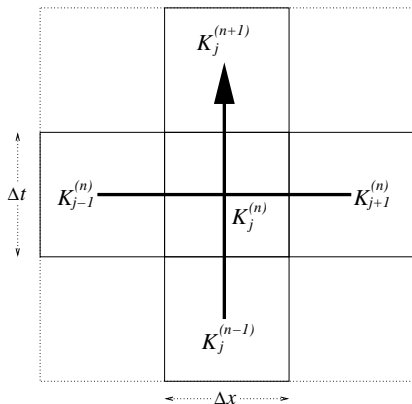
$$a_K(u, v) = (\diamond u, \nabla v)_K - \langle \{\diamond u\}, [v] \rangle_{\partial K} - \langle \{\diamond v\}, [u] \rangle_{\partial K} + \langle \alpha[u], [v] \rangle_{\partial K}$$

Choose basis, and plug in:

$$a_K\left(\sum_i \mu_i b_i, \sum_j q_j b_j\right) = \ell_K\left(\sum_j q_j b_j\right), \quad \text{for all } v_h = \sum_j q_j b_j \stackrel{\text{local b.f.}}{\Rightarrow}$$

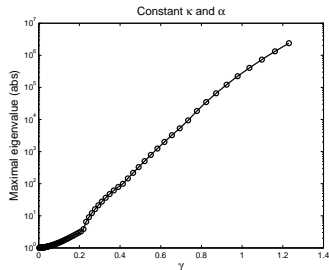
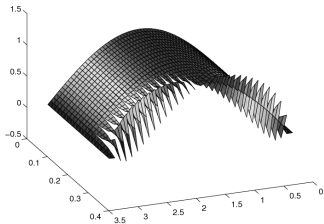
$$\vec{\mu}_j^{(n+1)} = \left(A_j^{(n+1)}\right)^{-1} \left(\vec{\ell} - A_j^{(n-1)} \vec{\mu}_j^{(n-1)} - \sum_{i=j-1}^{j+1} A_i^{(n)} \vec{\mu}_i^{(n)} \right)$$

- Possible if we choose *locally* supported basis functions
- Now we have *explicit* scheme, suited for implementation



- Determined entries in matrices analytically in Maple
- Then implemented method in Matlab

- Unfortunately:



- Numerical experiments: Blow up in solutions
- Von Neumann analysis showed *unconditional* instability
- Possible remedy? Perhaps: Use mesh that avoids vertical edges