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Mario Paul Ahues Blanchait

Theory and Applications of Spectral Approximation

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Theory, Applications and Computations on Spectral Approximation

Balmohan V. Limaye

Department of Mathematics, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India,

Mario Paul Ahues Blanchait

Institut Camille Jordan, Unité 5208 CNRS - Université de Lyon, France,

Rekha P. Kulkarni

Department of Mathematics, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India,

Rafikul Alam

Department of Mathematics, Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India,

Miloud Sadkane

Département de Mathématiques, Unité 6205 CNRS - Université de Bretagne occidentale, France.

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Department of Mathematics, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India,

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Rafikul Alam

Department of Mathematics, Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India,

Miloud Sadkane

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PREFACE

This book contains the material developed in the framework of the Franco-Indian Spring School held at the University of Saint-Étienne in June 2007 on spectral approximation.

The Laboratoire de Mathématique de l'Université de Saint-Étienne (LaMUSE, EA 3989) started in 1990 a fruitful scientific collaboration with India and in particular with the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay at Mumbai. Thanks to the programme ARCUS Inde (Actions en Régions de Coopération Universitaire Scientifique) this cooperation was reinforced and this spring school was organized. This programme was jointly supported by Région Rhône-Alpes and the State Department of Foreign Affairs of France.

This spring school allowed us to put together French and Indian specialists working on several aspects of spectral approximation.

The goal of spectral approximation is to provide the theoretical and numerical tools for getting information about spectral elements (such as eigenvalues and maximal invariant subspaces) of linear operators on Banach spaces. The conference intended to present sufficiently many different aspects of spectral approximation.

Prof. Balmohan V. Limaye (IIT Bombay) presented the main notions of Functional Analysis, needed to understand properly the principal concepts of Spectral Theory. Beginning with normed spaces and continuous linear transformations, the Hahn-Banach extension theorem was proved. After having presented Banach spaces and compact operators, the Uniform Boundedness Principle and its consequences concerning quadrature formulas and matrix transformations were developed. The course ended with the Closed Graph Theorem and the Open Mapping Theorem. The original aspect of these lectures is the fact that all Banach space results are proven starting from Zabreiko's theorem about continuity of semi-norms.

Prof. Mario Ahues (UJM) gave the classical results on Spectral Theory, with special emphasis on the notion of the spectral projection. Different types of approximation for a linear bounded operator led to corresponding approximate eigenelement error bounds.

Prof. Rekha Kulkarni (IIT Bombay) developed approximation theory for integral equations. She gave sufficient conditions on the approximate operators for the equation to have a unique solution and for its convergence to the exact solution. The quadrature based Nyström method as well as classical projection methods, such as Galerkin, Kantorovich and Sloan, were studied. Also, she presented an original and very efficient discretization of her own.

Prof. Rafikul Alam (IIT Guwahati) considered the questions of stability and sensitivity of spectral elements using the notion of the distance of a matrix from a set of special matrices. The innovative aspect of his presentation was to use tools from Algebra and Differential Calculus to treat these problems.

Prof. Miloud Sadkane (Université de Bretagne occidentale) dealt with the stability problem in numerical spectral computations relating it to the Lyapunov stability and the theory of pseudo-spectra. The notion of a spectral projection is the master key to build methods based on spectral dichotomy.

This book is addressed to Master degree students in scientific fields and to postgraduate students preparing a doctoral thesis in Mathematics. Some of the subjects treated in these lectures may be interesting for researchers working on spectral approximation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to all who made possible The ARCUS Inde Programme, most specially to Mr. Arthur Soucemarianadin, Coordinator of the Project.

Thanks are due to Prof. Paul Sablonnière for critically going through the notes of the lectures published here. His contributions, suggestions and corrections helped us to increase the quality of this publication.

We appreciate the complementary financial support given by the Scientific Council of the University of Saint-Étienne to this Franco-Indian Spring School.

Saint-Étienne, January 2008,

Laurence Grammont and Alain Largillier,
on the behalf of the Organizing Committee.

Approximation spectrale : théorie, applications et mise en oeuvre numérique
Notes de cours de l'École de printemps franco-indienne
Juin 2007

PRÉFACE

Cet ouvrage rassemble les notes des cours dispensés lors de l'école de printemps franco-indienne qui s'est déroulée à l'université Jean Monnet, Saint-Étienne, en juin 2007 sur le thème de l'approximation spectrale.

Dans les années 90, le Laboratoire de Mathématique de l'Université de Saint-Étienne (LaMUSE, EA 3989) démarra une collaboration très étroite avec l'Inde plus précisément avec l'Indian Institute of Technology Bombay à Mumbai. Grâce au programme ARCUS Inde (Actions en Régions de Coopération Universitaire Scientifique), nous pûmes renforcer cette collaboration et organiser cette manifestation. Ce programme fut conjointement financé par la région Rhône-Alpes et le Ministère des Affaires étrangères.

Cette école permit de rassembler des spécialistes français et indiens sur divers aspects de l'approximation spectrale.

L'approximation spectrale a pour objet d'introduire des outils théoriques et numériques pour donner des informations sur les éléments spectraux (valeurs propres, sous-espaces invariants) d'opérateurs définis sur des espaces de Banach. L'objectif de la manifestation fut de présenter l'approximation spectrale sous ses aspects les plus variés.

Le professeur Balmohan V. Limaye (IIT Bombay) présenta les résultats d'analyse fonctionnelle indispensables pour comprendre la théorie spectrale. Dans un premier temps les notions d'espace normé et de continuité d'applications linéaires sur des espaces normés ont été abordées, puis le théorème d'extension de Hahn-Banach. Après une présentation des espaces de Banach et de la notion d'opérateur compact, le Principe de la Borne uniforme et ses conséquences pour les formules de quadrature et les transformations matricielles furent établis. L'exposé finit avec les théorèmes du graphe fermé et de l'application ouverte. L'originalité de ce cours fut que l'auteur démontra les théorèmes des espaces de Banach à partir d'un résultat peu connu de Zabreiko qui propose une condition suffisante sur une semi-norme pour qu'elle soit continue.

Le professeur Mario Ahues (UJM) a poursuivi par les résultats classiques de théorie spectrale en insistant sur l'importance de la notion de projection spectrale. Différents types d'approximation d'un opérateur donnèrent des estimations différentes au niveau des approximations de ses éléments propres.

Mme le professeur Rekha Kulkarni (IIT Bombay) développa le thème de l'approximation dans le cadre des équations d'opérateurs intégraux. Elle donna des conditions suffisantes sur les opérateurs approximants pour que l'équation approchée ait une solution unique qui converge vers la solution exacte. Elle étudia la méthode de Nyström ainsi que les méthodes classiques de Galerkin, de Kantorovich et de Sloan qui s'expriment à l'aide de projections. Enfin, elle présenta une nouvelle méthode très performante construite par elle-même.

Le professeur Rafikul Alam (IIT Guwahati) aborda les questions de stabilité et de sensibilité des éléments spectraux en les reliant aux notions de distance d'une matrice à un ensemble de matrices particulières. La grande innovation de Rafikul Alam fut d'introduire des outils théoriques d'algèbre et de calcul différentiel pour traiter ces questions.

Le professeur Miloud Sadkane (Université de Bretagne occidentale) aborda le problème de la stabilité numérique du calcul d'éléments propres qu'il relia à la notion de stabilité de Lyapunov et à celle de pseudo-spectre. La notion de projection spectrale fut la clé de voûte de l'exposé et elle permit de construire les méthodes de dichotomie spectrale.

Cet ouvrage s'adresse aux étudiants scientifiques de Master et aux doctorants de mathématiques.

Certaines questions pointues abordées ici intéresseront également les chercheurs du domaine de l'approximation spectrale.

REMERCIEMENTS

Nous sommes reconnaissants à tous ceux qui ont rendu possible la mise en place du Projet ARCUS Inde en particulier Arthur Soucemarianadin, Coordinateur du projet.

Nous remercions Paul Sablonnière pour sa relecture attentive des notes de cours de chacun des conférenciers. Ses suggestions ont permis d'améliorer la qualité de cette publication.

Nous avons apprécié le soutien financier du conseil scientifique de l'université Jean Monnet pour la mise en place de l'école franco-indienne.

Saint-Étienne, janvier 2008,

Les organisateurs,
Laurence Grammont et Alain Largillier

Chapter 1

Elements of Functional Analysis

by Balmohan V. Limaye

1.1 Introduction

This short course covers the following topics in Functional Analysis: Normed Spaces, Continuity of Linear Maps, Hahn-Banach Extension Theorem, Banach Spaces, Compact Linear Maps, Uniform Boundedness Principle and its consequences for Quadrature Formulae and for Matrix Transformations, Closed Graph Theorem and Open mapping Theorem. The course is based on the book [3] written by the author and on a theorem of Zabreiko [6]. This result of Zabreiko has also been employed in the books of Oja and Oja [5] and of Megginson [4].

1.2 Normed Spaces

On a linear space we impose a metric structure which is well-behaved with respect to addition and scalar multiplication. Let \mathbb{K} denote either the set of all real numbers \mathbb{R} or the set of all complex numbers \mathbb{C} . For $z \in \mathbb{C}$, let $\operatorname{sgn} z$ denote the complex number satisfying $(\operatorname{sgn} z)z = |z|$ if $z \neq 0$, and $\operatorname{sgn} z = 0$ if $z = 0$.

Let X be a linear space over \mathbb{K} . A **norm** on X is a function $\| \cdot \|$ from X to \mathbb{R} such that for all $x, y \in X$ and $k \in \mathbb{K}$,

$$\begin{aligned}\|x\| &\geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \|x\| = 0 \quad \text{if and only if} \quad x = 0, \\ \|x + y\| &\leq \|x\| + \|y\|, \\ \|kx\| &= |k| \|x\|.\end{aligned}$$

A **normed space** is a linear space with a norm on it. For x and y in X , let $d(x, y) = \|x - y\|$. It can be easily seen that d is a metric on X . Since $|\|x\| - \|y\|| \leq \|x - y\|$ for all x and y in X , the function $\| \cdot \|$ is uniformly continuous on X . Further, $x_n \rightarrow x$, $y_n \rightarrow y$ in X and $k_n \rightarrow k$ in \mathbb{K} imply that $x_n + y_n \rightarrow x + y$ and $k_n x_n \rightarrow kx$ in X . This is referred to as the continuity of addition and scalar multiplication.

Examples 1.2.1 (a) \mathbb{K}^n : For $n = 1$, the absolute value function $| \cdot |$ is a norm on \mathbb{K} . Since $\|k\| = |k| \|1\|$ for all $k \in \mathbb{K}$, it follows that any norm on \mathbb{K} is a positive scalar multiple of the absolute

value function. For $n > 1$, there are a variety of norms on \mathbb{K}^n . We describe some of them. For $x = (x(1), \dots, x(n)) \in \mathbb{K}^n$, let

$$\begin{aligned}\|x\|_1 &= (|x(1)| + \dots + |x(n)|), \\ \|x\|_2 &= (|x(1)|^2 + \dots + |x(n)|^2)^{1/2}, \\ \|x\|_\infty &= \max \{|x(1)|, \dots, |x(n)|\}.\end{aligned}$$

It is easy to see that $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ are norms on \mathbb{K}^n . Also, the **Cauchy-Schwarz inequality**

$$\sum_{j=1}^n |x(j)y(j)| \leq \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |x(j)|^2 \right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |y(j)|^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

shows that $\|x+y\|_2 \leq \|x\|_2 + \|y\|_2$ for all x and y in \mathbb{K}^n . Hence $\|\cdot\|_2$ is a norm on \mathbb{K}^n . The norm $\|\cdot\|_2$ is known as the **Euclidean norm**. It can be easily seen that

$$\frac{1}{n} \|x\|_1 \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|x\|_2 \leq \|x\|_\infty \leq \|x\|_2 \leq \|x\|_1 \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{K}^n.$$

(b) ℓ^p -spaces: Let ℓ^1 denote the set of all absolutely summable scalar sequences and for $x = (x(1), x(2), \dots)$ in ℓ^1 , let

$$\|x\|_1 = |x(1)| + |x(2)| + \dots.$$

Let ℓ^2 denote the set of all absolutely square-summable scalar sequences and for $x = (x(1), x(2), \dots)$ in ℓ^2 , let

$$\|x\|_2 = (|x(1)|^2 + |x(2)|^2 + \dots)^{1/2}.$$

Let ℓ^∞ denote the set of all bounded scalar sequences and for $x = (x(1), x(2), \dots)$ in ℓ^∞ , let

$$\|x\|_\infty = \sup \{|x(j)| : j = 1, 2, \dots\}.$$

It can be seen that ℓ^1 is a linear space and $\|\cdot\|_1$ is a norm on it, ℓ^2 is a linear space and $\|\cdot\|_2$ is a norm on it, and ℓ^∞ is a linear space and $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ is a norm on it. Further, $\ell^1 \subseteq \ell^2$ with $\|x\|_2 \leq \|x\|_1$ for all x in ℓ^1 , and $\ell^2 \subseteq \ell^\infty$ with $\|x\|_\infty \leq \|x\|_2$ for all x in ℓ^2 . The set c_{00} of all scalar sequences having only finitely many nonzero terms is a subspace of ℓ^1 , while the set c of all convergent scalar sequences is a closed subspace of ℓ^∞ .

(c) L^p -spaces: Let $a < b$ be real numbers and consider the Lebesgue measure m on the closed and bounded interval $[a, b]$. We say that two scalar-valued measurable functions x and y on $[a, b]$ are equivalent if $x(t) = y(t)$ for almost all $t \in [a, b]$. Let $L^1([a, b])$ denote the set of all equivalence classes of scalar-valued integrable functions on $[a, b]$ and for x in $L^1([a, b])$, let

$$\|x\|_1 = \int_{[a,b]} |x| \, dm.$$

Let $L^2([a, b])$ denote the set of all equivalence classes of scalar-valued square-integrable functions on $[a, b]$ and for x in $L^2([a, b])$, let

$$\|x\|_2 = \left(\int_{[a,b]} |x|^2 \, dm \right)^{1/2}.$$