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Optimal error estimates for non-conforming approximations of linear parabolic problems with minimal regularity

J. Droniou^{*}, *R. Eymard*[†], *T. Gallouët*[‡], *C. Guichard*[§] and *R. Herbin*[¶]

Abstract

We consider a general linear parabolic problem with extended time boundary conditions (including initial value problems and periodic ones), and approximate it by the implicit Euler scheme in time and the Gradient Discretisation method in space; the latter is in fact a class of methods that includes conforming and nonconforming finite elements, discontinuous Galerkin methods and several others. The main result is an error estimate which holds without supplementary regularity hypothesis on the solution. This result states that the approximation error has the same order as the sum of the interpolation error and the conformity error. The proof of this result relies on an inf-sup inequality in Hilbert spaces which can be used both in the continuous and the discrete frameworks. The error estimate result is illustrated by numerical examples with low regularity of the solution.

Keywords: linear parabolic problem, optimal error estimate, gradient discretisation method, inf-sup inequality

AMS class (2010): 65N30, 35K15, 47A07

1 Introduction

Let us first recall the a priori error estimate which holds for the approximation, by a conforming method, of the homogeneous Dirichlet problem in a bounded nonempty open set Ω of \mathbb{R}^d , $d \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Let $\bar{u} \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ and $u_h \in U_h \subset H_0^1(\Omega)$ (where U_h is a finite dimensional vector space), be the respective solutions of

$$\forall v \in H_0^1(\Omega), \langle \nabla \bar{u}, \nabla v \rangle_{L^2} = \langle f, v \rangle_{L^2}$$

and

$$\forall v \in U_h, \langle \nabla u_h, \nabla v \rangle_{L^2} = \langle f, v \rangle_{L^2},$$

^{*}School of Mathematics, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia, jerome.droniou@monash.edu

[†]Université Gustave Eiffel, LAMA, (UMR 8050), UPEM, UPEC, CNRS, F-77454, Marne-la-Vallée (France), robert.eynard@univ-eiffel.fr

[‡]I2M UMR 7373, Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS, Ecole Centrale de Marseille, F-13453 Marseille, France, thierry.gallouet@univ-amu.fr

[§]Sorbonne Université, CNRS, Université Paris Cité, Laboratoire Jacques-Louis Lions (LJLL), F-75005 Paris, France, cindy.guichard@sorbonne-universite.fr

[¶]I2M UMR 7373, Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS, Ecole Centrale de Marseille, F-13453 Marseille, France, raphaele.herbin@univ-amu.fr

where $f \in L^2(\Omega)$ is given, and where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{L^2}$ denotes the scalar product in $L^2(\Omega)^d$ or in $L^2(\Omega)$. It is well-known that C ea's Lemma [5] yields the following error estimate:

$$\inf_{v \in U_h} \delta(\bar{u}, v) \leq \delta(\bar{u}, u_h) \leq (1 + \text{diam}(\Omega)) \inf_{v \in U_h} \delta(\bar{u}, v),$$

where, for any $v \in U_h$, $\delta(\bar{u}, v)$ measures the distance between the element $\bar{u} \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ and the element $v \in U_h$, as defined by

$$\delta(\bar{u}, v)^2 = \|\nabla \bar{u} - \nabla v\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\bar{u} - v\|_{L^2}^2.$$

The above error estimate is optimal, since it shows that the approximation error $\delta(\bar{u}, u_h)$ has the same order as that of the interpolation error $\inf_{v \in U_h} \delta(\bar{u}, v)$. Such a generic error estimate is then used for determining the order of the method if the solution shows more regularity, leading to an interpolation error controlled by higher order derivatives of the solution.

Turning to approximations of the function \bar{u} which are nonconforming (*i.e.* no longer belonging to the space where the unique solution of the problem lives), we consider the framework of the Gradient Discretisation method (GDM), which encompasses conforming approximations, as well as nonconforming finite elements or discontinuous Galerkin methods [9]. In this framework, the approximation of \bar{u} is defined as $u_h \in X_h$ (the finite dimensional vector space on \mathbb{R} associated with the degrees of freedom of the approximate solution), such that

$$\forall v \in X_h, \langle \mathbf{G}_h u_h, \mathbf{G}_h v \rangle_{L^2} = \langle f, P_h v \rangle_{L^2}.$$

In the above equation, for any $v \in X_h$, the function $P_h v \in L^2(\Omega)$ is the function reconstructed from the degrees of freedom, defined on Ω , and $\mathbf{G}_h v \in L^2(\Omega)^d$ stands for the reconstruction of its approximate gradient. Then the following error estimate [9, Theorem 2.28] is a reformulation of G. Strang's second lemma [18]:

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\zeta_h(\nabla \bar{u}) + \inf_{v \in X_h} \delta(\bar{u}, v) \right] \leq \delta(\bar{u}, u_h) \leq (1 + p_h) \left[\zeta_h(\nabla \bar{u}) + \inf_{v \in X_h} \delta(\bar{u}, v) \right],$$

where $\delta(\bar{u}, v)$, which measures the distance between the element $\bar{u} \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ and the element $v \in X_h$, is such that

$$\delta(\bar{u}, v)^2 = \|\nabla \bar{u} - \mathbf{G}_h v\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\bar{u} - P_h v\|_{L^2}^2,$$

and $\zeta_h(\nabla \bar{u})$, which measures the conformity error of the method (it vanishes in the case of conforming methods), is defined by

$$\zeta_h(\nabla \bar{u}) = \max_{v \in X_h \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\langle \nabla \bar{u}, \mathbf{G}_h v \rangle_{L^2} - \langle \text{div}(\nabla \bar{u}), P_h v \rangle_{L^2}}{\|\mathbf{G}_h v\|_{L^2}}.$$

The value p_h is associated to the discrete Poincar e inequality

$$\|P_h v\|_{L^2} \leq p_h \|\mathbf{G}_h v\|_{L^2}, \text{ for all } v \in X_h. \quad (1.1)$$

In the case where p_h is bounded independently of the accurateness of the approximation (for example, for mesh-based methods, p_h only depends on a regularity factor of the meshes), this

error estimate is again optimal: it shows the same order for the approximation error and for the sum of the interpolation and conformity errors.

Hence, in the conforming case, the order of the method is only determined by the interpolation properties of U_h , and in the nonconforming one, by the interpolation and conformity properties of (X_h, P_h, \mathbf{G}_h) .

In the case of parabolic problems, a large part of the literature only provides error estimates assuming supplementary regularity of the solution. For example, in [8], an error estimate is established for the GDM approximation of the heat equation under the condition that the exact solution of the problem belongs to the space $W^{1,\infty}(0, T; W^{2,\infty}(\Omega))$. Error estimate results for linear parabolic problems in the spirit of Céa's Lemma have only recently been published. These results are based on variational formulations of the parabolic problem and on an inf-sup inequality satisfied by the involved bilinear form (see [7, XVIII.3 Théorème 2] for first results, and [17, III Proposition 2.3 p.112] for a more complete formulation); they concern either semi-discrete numerical schemes (continuous in time, discrete in space), see for example [6, 19], or fully discrete time-space problems [16, 3, 20, 15]. In [2], similar optimal results are obtained for the full time-space approximation of linear parabolic partial differential equation, using Euler schemes or a discontinuous Galerkin scheme in time, together with conforming approximations. Let us more precisely describe the result obtained in [2], in the case of the implicit Euler scheme for the heat equation. Let $T > 0$, $\xi_0 \in L^2(\Omega)$ and $f \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega))$ be given and let $\bar{u} \in W := H^1(0, T; H^{-1}(\Omega)) \cap L^2(0, T; H_0^1(\Omega))$ (equivalently $W = \{u \in L^2(0, T; H_0^1(\Omega)) : \partial_t u \in L^2(0, T; H^{-1}(\Omega))\}$) be the solution of: $\bar{u}(0) = \xi_0$ and, for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$,

$$\forall v \in H_0^1(\Omega), \langle \partial_t \bar{u}(t), v \rangle_{H^{-1}, H_0^1} + \langle \nabla \bar{u}(t), \nabla v \rangle_{L^2} = \langle f(t), v \rangle_{L^2}.$$

The existence and uniqueness of \bar{u} is due to J-L. Lions [14, Théorème 1.1 p.46], see also [12, Théorème 4.29]. Let $N \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $U_h \subset H_0^1(\Omega)$ be given (as above, U_h is assumed to be a finite dimensional vector space). Let $u_h := (u^{(m)})_{m=0, \dots, N} \in W_h := U_h^{N+1}$ be the solution of: $u^{(0)} = \mathcal{P}_{U_h}^{L^2}(\xi_0)$ (orthogonal projection on U_h in $L^2(\Omega)$) and, for $m = 1, \dots, N$,

$$\forall v \in U_h, \left\langle \frac{u^{(m)} - u^{(m-1)}}{k}, v \right\rangle_{L^2} + \langle \nabla u^{(m)}, \nabla v \rangle_{L^2} = \langle f^{(m)}, v \rangle_{L^2},$$

with $k = T/N$ and $f^{(m)} = \frac{1}{k} \int_{(m-1)k}^{mk} f(t) dt$. Then it is shown in [2] that

$$\inf_{v \in W_h} \delta^{(T)}(\bar{u}, v) \leq \delta^{(T)}(\bar{u}, u_h) \leq C \inf_{v \in W_h} \delta^{(T)}(\bar{u}, v),$$

where $\delta^{(T)}(\bar{u}, v)$ is a suitable distance between the elements of W and those of W_h , and C only depends on T and Ω . Note that the common bilinear form, for which inf-sup inequalities cover both the discrete and the continuous case, is not conforming in W .

The present work establishes an optimal error estimate result for the full time-space approximation of linear parabolic partial differential equation, using the implicit Euler scheme together with the GDM for the approximation of the continuous operators, without assuming a stronger regularity than the natural hypothesis $\bar{u} \in W$. Our analysis also includes conforming methods

with mass lumping: the latter technique is widely used, for stability reasons, in the real life implementation of conforming finite element methods for parabolic problems. Indeed, the implementation of the mass lumping, often viewed as a numerical integration approximation, is in fact a change of the approximation space which yields a conformity error (see, e.g., the presentation in [9, Section 8.4]), and the resulting implicit Euler method is thus a doubly non conforming method, both in space and in time.

Let us describe such a doubly non conforming scheme in the case of the discretisation of the heat equation. Given (X_h, P_h, \mathbf{G}_h) for the nonconforming approximation of an elliptic problem by the GDM, the time-space approximation is defined through the knowledge of $u_h := (u^{(m)})_{m=0, \dots, N} \in W_h := X_h^{N+1}$, solution of: $P_h u^{(0)} = \mathcal{P}_{P_h(X_h)}^{L^2}(\xi_0)$ (orthogonal projection on $P_h(X_h)$ in $L^2(\Omega)$) and, for $m = 1, \dots, N$,

$$\forall v \in X_h, \langle P_h \frac{u^{(m)} - u^{(m-1)}}{k}, P_h v \rangle_{L^2} + \langle \mathbf{G}_h u^{(m)}, \mathbf{G}_h v \rangle_{L^2} = \langle f^{(m)}, P_h v \rangle_{L^2},$$

defining k and $f^{(m)}$ as above. Then our main result (expressed in Theorem 4.1) states that

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{v}) + \inf_{v \in W_h} \delta^{(T)}(\bar{u}, v) \right] \leq \delta^{(T)}(\bar{u}, u_h) \leq C_h \left[\zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{v}) + \inf_{v \in W_h} \delta^{(T)}(\bar{u}, v) \right],$$

where $\mathbf{v} \in L^2(0, T; H_{\text{div}}(\Omega))$ is computed from \bar{u} by (4.5), $\zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{v})$ defined by (4.4) again measures the conformity error of the method (and again vanishes in the case of conforming methods), and $\delta^{(T)}(\bar{u}, v)$ measures the distance between the element $\bar{u} \in W$ and the element $v \in W_h$ (see (4.3)). The real number C_h depends continuously on p_h (see (1.1)) which remains bounded for any reasonable nonconforming method [9]. This error estimate is established in the case of nonconforming methods for a general parabolic problem with general time conditions which include periodic boundary conditions.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we establish the continuous framework for parabolic problems with generic Cauchy data (initial or periodic, for example). In Section 3, we recall the general setting of the gradient discretisation method (GDM) and define the GDM for the approximation of space-time parabolic problems. Section 4 is concerned with Theorem 4.1, which is our main result and which states the error estimate between the space-time GDM approximation and the exact solution under the natural regularity assumptions given by the existence and uniqueness theorem of Section 2. The proof of this theorem relies on a series of technical lemmas establishing an inf-sup property on a bilinear form involved in the continuous and the discrete formulation. In Section 5, interpolation results are proved on a dense subspace of the solution space, hence leading to convergence results. Finally, Section 6 provides a numerical confirmation of the error estimate result, on problems with low regularity solutions. In the examples that are considered here, the conformity error (which in one case includes the effect of mass lumping) is smaller than the interpolation error.

2 The parabolic problem

Let L and \mathbf{L} be separable Hilbert spaces; let $H_{\mathbf{G}} \subset L$ be a dense subspace of L and let $\mathbf{G} : H_{\mathbf{G}} \rightarrow \mathbf{L}$ be a linear operator whose graph $\mathcal{G} = \{(u, \mathbf{G}u), u \in H_{\mathbf{G}}\}$ is closed in $L \times \mathbf{L}$.

As a consequence, $H_{\mathbf{G}}$ endowed with the graph norm $\|u\|_{H_{\mathbf{G}},\mathcal{G}}^2 = \|u\|_L^2 + \|\mathbf{G}u\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2$ is a Hilbert space continuously embedded in L . We assume that the graph norm is equivalent to $\|\mathbf{G}u\|_{\mathbf{L}}$, which means that there exists a Poincaré constant C_P such that

$$\|u\|_L \leq C_P \|\mathbf{G}u\|_{\mathbf{L}} \text{ for all } u \in H_{\mathbf{G}}. \quad (2.1)$$

As a consequence, we use from hereon the norm $\|\cdot\|_{H_{\mathbf{G}}} := \|\mathbf{G}\cdot\|_{\mathbf{L}}$ on $H_{\mathbf{G}}$. Since $L \times \mathbf{L}$ is separable, $H_{\mathbf{G}}$ is also separable for the norm $\|\cdot\|_{H_{\mathbf{G}}}$ (see [4, Ch. III]).

Remark 2.1. *In the case of the heat equation, considering homogeneous Dirichlet boundary conditions, we let $L = L^2(\Omega)$, $\mathbf{L} = L^2(\Omega)^d$ and $\mathbf{G}u = \nabla u$. If we consider an initial value problem with homogeneous Neumann boundary conditions, it is possible to consider $\mathbf{L} = L^2(\Omega)^d \times L^2(\Omega)$ and $\mathbf{G}u = (\nabla u, u)$, using the change of variable $w(t) = \exp(-t)u(t)$. This change of variable is no longer possible in the case of periodic time boundary conditions. Notice that the solution may be periodic in the case of zero mean value right-hand-side: in this case, it is possible to choose $\mathbf{L} = L^2(\Omega)^d \times \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbf{G}u = (\nabla u, \int_{\Omega} u(\mathbf{x})d\mathbf{x})$.*

In the following, the notation $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_Z$ denotes the inner product in a given Hilbert space Z , and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{Z',Z}$ denotes the duality action in a given Banach space Z whose dual space is denoted Z' . Define \mathbf{H}_D by:

$$\mathbf{H}_D = \{v \in \mathbf{L} : \exists w \in L, \forall u \in H_{\mathbf{G}}, \langle v, \mathbf{G}u \rangle_{\mathbf{L}} + \langle w, u \rangle_L = 0\}. \quad (2.2)$$

The density of $H_{\mathbf{G}}$ in L implies (and is actually equivalent to) the following property.

$$\text{For all } w \in L, (\forall u \in H_{\mathbf{G}}, \langle w, u \rangle_L = 0) \Rightarrow w = 0. \quad (2.3)$$

Therefore, for any $v \in \mathbf{H}_D$, the element $w \in L$ whose existence is assumed in (2.2) is unique; this defines a linear operator $D : \mathbf{H}_D \rightarrow L$, so that

$$\forall u \in H_{\mathbf{G}}, \forall v \in \mathbf{H}_D, \langle v, \mathbf{G}u \rangle_{\mathbf{L}} + \langle Dv, u \rangle_L = 0. \quad (2.4)$$

It easily follows from this that the graph of D is closed in $\mathbf{L} \times L$, and therefore that, endowed with the graph norm $\|v\|_{\mathbf{H}_D} = \|v\|_{\mathbf{L}} + \|Dv\|_L$, \mathbf{H}_D is a Hilbert space continuously embedded and dense in \mathbf{L} (see [13, Theorem 5.29 p.168]).

The continuous framework for linear parabolic problems with general time boundary conditions starts by the usual identification of the space L with a subspace of $H_{\mathbf{G}}'$ by letting

$$\langle y, u \rangle_{H_{\mathbf{G}}', H_{\mathbf{G}}} = \langle y, u \rangle_L, \text{ for all } y \in L, u \in H_{\mathbf{G}}.$$

This identification yields the Gelfand triple

$$H_{\mathbf{G}} \xhookrightarrow{d} L \hookrightarrow H_{\mathbf{G}}',$$

where the superscript d recalls that the first embedding is dense. Let $T > 0$, and recall that we may identify the dual space $L^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}})'$ with $L^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}}')$ and the space $L^2(0, T; L)'$ with $L^2(0, T; L)$; hence we have a further Gelfand triple

$$L^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}}) \xhookrightarrow{d} L^2(0, T; L) \hookrightarrow L^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}})'$$

The classical space W associated with the Gelfand triple is defined by

$$W = \left\{ u \in L^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}}); \exists C \geq 0 \text{ such that } \langle u, v' \rangle_{L^2(L)} \leq C \|v\|_{L^2(H_{\mathbf{G}})} \right. \\ \left. \text{for all } v \in C_c^1((0, T); H_{\mathbf{G}}) \right\}.$$

The “time derivative” of $u \in W$ may then be defined as the element of the space $L^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}})'$ identified with the space $L^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}}')$ such that

$$\langle u', v \rangle_{L^2(H_{\mathbf{G}})', L^2(H_{\mathbf{G}})} := -\langle u, v' \rangle_{L^2(L)} \text{ for all } v \in C_c^1((0, T); H_{\mathbf{G}}).$$

Note that here as well as in the rest of this paper, for a given space Z we use in the dual products and norms the notation $L^2(Z)$ (resp. $H^p(Z)$ for $p = 1, 2$) as an abbreviation for $L^2(0, T; Z)$ (resp. $H^p(0, T; Z)$ for $p = 1, 2$). In other words, we can write W as follows, introducing also a Hilbert structure,

$$W = H^1(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}}') \cap L^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}}) \\ \text{with } \|v\|_W := \left(\|v\|_{L^2(H_{\mathbf{G}})}^2 + \|v'\|_{L^2(H_{\mathbf{G}})'}^2 \right)^{1/2} \text{ for all } v \in W.$$

The space W can be identified with a subspace of $C([0, T]; L)$ and there exists $C_T > 0$ such that

$$\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|v(t)\|_L \leq C_T \|v\|_W, \text{ for all } v \in W. \quad (2.5)$$

Recall the following integration by parts formula ([17, III Corollary 1.1 p.106]).

Lemma 2.2. *One has, for all $v, w \in W$,*

$$\langle v', w \rangle_{L^2(H_{\mathbf{G}})', L^2(H_{\mathbf{G}})} + \langle w', v \rangle_{L^2(H_{\mathbf{G}})', L^2(H_{\mathbf{G}})} \\ = \langle v(T), w(T) \rangle_L - \langle v(0), w(0) \rangle_L.$$

Let $\Lambda \in L^\infty(0, T; \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{L}))$ and let $\mathfrak{S} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{L})$ be a symmetric positive definite operator such that there exists $M \geq 1$ and $\alpha > 0$ with

$$\|\mathfrak{S}^{-1}\Lambda(t)\| \leq M \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (0, T), \quad (2.6a)$$

$$\langle \mathfrak{S}^{-1}\Lambda(t)\xi, \xi \rangle_{\mathbf{L}} \geq \alpha \|\xi\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (0, T) \text{ and all } \xi \in \mathbf{L}. \quad (2.6b)$$

We also define $\rho > 0$ by

$$\rho = \text{ess sup}_{t \in (0, T)} \|\mathfrak{S}^{-1/2}\Lambda(t)\mathfrak{S}^{-1/2}\|_{\mathbf{L}}. \quad (2.7)$$

Remark 2.3 (Role of \mathfrak{S}). *The role of \mathfrak{S} is to provide a control on the real number C involved in the error estimate (4.6), through a control of the constants M, α, ρ above; \mathfrak{S} should be chosen to make these constants as small as possible – and, ideally, to compensate for a possible strong anisotropy of Λ (that would create large ratios M/α if \mathfrak{S} is absent). In the case where Λ is a time-independent symmetric coercive operator, a natural choice is $\mathfrak{S} = \Lambda$; then, we can take $\alpha = M = \rho = 1$ in (2.6), and the constants in the error estimate (4.6) are independent of Λ (but the norm of the error estimate depends on it, see Definition (3.1)). Note that in the case of the heat equation, $\mathfrak{S} = \text{Id}$.*

Let $\Phi : L \rightarrow L$ be a linear contraction (which means that $\|\Phi v\|_L \leq \|v\|_L$ for all $v \in L$). Our aim is to obtain an error estimate for an approximate solution of the following problem. Given $g \in L^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}}')$ and $\xi_0 \in L$, find

$$\text{find } u \in W \text{ s.t. } u' - D(\Lambda \mathbf{G}u) = g \text{ and } u(0) - \Phi u(T) = \xi_0.$$

Using the identification between $H_{\mathbf{G}}$ and $H_{\mathbf{G}}'$ by the Riesz representation theorem, we decompose $g \in L^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}}')$ as $g = f + D\mathbf{F}$ with $f \in L^2(0, T; L)$, $\mathbf{F} \in L^2(0, T; \mathbf{L})$. This decomposition is not unique; indeed $f = 0$ is always possible, but in several problems of interest, the source term g belongs to $L^2(0, T; L)$. Therefore, the problem to be considered reads

$$\text{find } u \in W \text{ s.t. } u' - D(\Lambda \mathbf{G}u + \mathbf{F}) = f \text{ and } u(0) - \Phi u(T) = \xi_0. \quad (2.8)$$

We introduce the Riesz isomorphism $R : H_{\mathbf{G}}' \rightarrow H_{\mathbf{G}}$ (which also defines a Riesz isomorphism samely denoted $R : L^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}}') \rightarrow L^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}})$) such that

$$\forall (\xi, v) \in H_{\mathbf{G}}' \times H_{\mathbf{G}}, \langle \mathfrak{S} \mathbf{G} R \xi, \mathbf{G} v \rangle_{\mathbf{L}} = \langle \xi, v \rangle_{H_{\mathbf{G}}', H_{\mathbf{G}}}. \quad (2.9)$$

The problem (2.8) is then equivalent to

$$\text{find } u \in W \text{ s.t. } -D(\mathfrak{S} \mathbf{G} R u' + \Lambda \mathbf{G}u + \mathbf{F}) = f \text{ and } u(0) - \Phi u(T) = \xi_0, \quad (2.10)$$

which contains that $\mathfrak{S} \mathbf{G} R u' + \Lambda \mathbf{G}u + \mathbf{F} \in L^2(0, T; \mathbf{H}_D)$.

Theorem 2.4 ([1]). *For all $f \in L^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}})'$ and $\xi_0 \in L$, Problem (2.8) has a unique solution.*

3 The space-time discretisation

3.1 Space approximation using the Gradient Discretisation Method

Definition 3.1 (Gradient Discretisation). *A gradient discretisation is defined by $\mathcal{D}_h = (X_h, P_h, \mathbf{G}_h)$, where:*

1. *The set of discrete unknowns X_h is a finite dimensional vector space on \mathbb{R} .*
2. *The “function” reconstruction $P_h : X_h \rightarrow L$ is a linear mapping that reconstructs, from an element of X_h , an element in L .*
3. *The “gradient” reconstruction $\mathbf{G}_h : X_h \rightarrow \mathbf{L}$ is a linear mapping that reconstructs, from an element of X_h , an element of \mathbf{L} .*
4. *The mapping \mathbf{G}_h is such that the mapping $v \mapsto \|\mathbf{G}_h v\|_{\mathbf{L}}$ defines a norm on X_h .*

We then define the following weighted norm on X_h

$$\|v\|_h := \left\| \mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h v \right\|_{\mathbf{L}} \quad (3.1)$$

and p_h as the norm of P_h :

$$p_h = \max_{v \in X_h \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\|P_h v\|_L}{\|v\|_h}. \quad (3.2)$$

3.2 Description of the Euler scheme

We now refer to the framework of Section 2. In particular, $\Phi : L \rightarrow L$ is linear and $\|\Phi\| \leq 1$. Moreover, $f \in L^2(0, T; L)$, $\mathbf{F} \in L^2(0, T; \mathbf{L})$ and $\xi_0 \in L$ are given.

Let $N \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ and define the time step (taken to be uniform for simplicity of presentation) $k = \frac{T}{N}$. For all $m = 1, \dots, N$, $\Lambda^{(m)} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{L})$ denotes the coercive linear operator given by

$$\Lambda^{(m)} = \frac{1}{k} \int_{(m-1)k}^{mk} \Lambda(t) dt$$

and $f^{(m)} \in L$, $\mathbf{F}^{(m)} \in \mathbf{L}$ are defined by

$$f^{(m)} = \frac{1}{k} \int_{(m-1)k}^{mk} f(t) dt \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{F}^{(m)} = \frac{1}{k} \int_{(m-1)k}^{mk} \mathbf{F}(t) dt.$$

The implicit Euler scheme consists in seeking $N + 1$ elements of X_h , denoted by $(w^{(m)})_{m=0, \dots, N}$, such that

$$\langle \mathbf{P}_h w^{(0)} - \Phi \mathbf{P}_h w^{(N)}, \mathbf{P}_h u \rangle_L = \langle \xi_0, \mathbf{P}_h u \rangle_L \quad \text{for all } u \in X_h \quad (3.3a)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathbf{P}_h \frac{w^{(m)} - w^{(m-1)}}{k}, \mathbf{P}_h u \rangle_L + \langle \Lambda^{(m)} \mathbf{G}_h w^{(m)}, \mathbf{G}_h u \rangle_{\mathbf{L}} \\ = \langle f^{(m)}, \mathbf{P}_h u \rangle_L - \langle \mathbf{F}^{(m)}, \mathbf{G}_h u \rangle_{\mathbf{L}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.3b)$$

for all $m = 1, \dots, N$ and $u \in X_h$.

Remark 3.2. *The discrete value $w^{(0)}$ is only involved in (3.3a)-(3.3b) through $\mathbf{P}_h w^{(0)}$. As a consequence, we only prove in the following the uniqueness of $\mathbf{P}_h w^{(0)}$. If $\mathbf{P}_h : X_h \rightarrow L$ is one-to-one, this shows the uniqueness of $w^{(0)}$; if this operator is not one-to-one, then $w^{(0)}$ is actually not unique.*

Note that, if $\Phi \equiv 0$, the scheme is the usual implicit scheme, and the existence and uniqueness of a solution $(\mathbf{P}_h w^{(0)}, (w^{(m)})_{m=1, \dots, N})$ to (3.3b) is standard. In the general case, a linear system involving $\mathbf{P}_h w^{(0)}$ must be solved, and its invertibility is proved by Theorem 4.1.

We now define the space W_h of all functions $w : [0, T] \rightarrow X_h$ that are piecewise constant in time in the following way: there exist $N + 1$ elements of X_h , denoted by $(w^{(m)})_{m=0, \dots, N}$, such that

$$\begin{aligned} w(0) &= w^{(0)}, \quad \text{and} \\ w(t) &= w^{(m)} \quad \text{for all } t \in ((m-1)k, mk], \quad \text{for all } m = 1, \dots, N. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

We observe that the space W_h is isomorphic to X_h^{N+1} , through the mapping $w \mapsto (w(mk))_{m=0, \dots, N}$. We define the discrete derivative of $w \in W_h$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial w(t) &= \frac{w^{(m)} - w^{(m-1)}}{k}, \\ &\text{for a.e. } t \in ((m-1)k, mk), \quad \text{for all } m = 1, \dots, N. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

Define the space V_h of all functions $v \in L^2(0, T; X_h)$ for which there exist N elements of X_h , denoted by $(v^{(m)})_{m=1, \dots, N}$, such that

$$v(t) = v^{(m)} \text{ for all } t \in ((m-1)k, mk), \text{ for all } m = 1, \dots, N. \quad (3.6)$$

Remark 3.3 (Difference between W_h and V_h). W_h and V_h are both spaces of piecewise constant functions in time. However, functions in W_h are defined pointwise and everywhere, including at all time steps (and are left-continuous on $[0, T]$), whereas functions in V_h are only defined almost everywhere on $(0, T)$.

Scheme (3.3a)–(3.3b) can than be written under the form:

$$\text{Find } w_h \in W_h \text{ such that } \forall (v, z) \in V_h \times X_h, \quad b(w_h, (v, z)) = L((v, z)), \quad (3.7)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} b(w_h, (v, z)) &= \langle \mathbf{P}_h \partial w_h, \mathbf{P}_h v \rangle_{L^2(L)} + \langle \Lambda \mathbf{G}_h w_h, \mathbf{G}_h v \rangle_{L^2(L)} \\ &\quad + \langle \mathbf{P}_h w_h(0) - \Phi \mathbf{P}_h w_h(T), \mathbf{P}_h z \rangle_L \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

and

$$L((v, z)) = \langle f, \mathbf{P}_h v \rangle_{L^2(L)} - \langle \mathbf{F}, \mathbf{G}_h v \rangle_{L^2(L)} + \langle \xi_0, \mathbf{P}_h z \rangle_L.$$

Remark 3.4 (Role of the test functions). In (3.7), the function $v \in V_h$ tests the evolution equation (3.3b) while $z \in X_h$ tests (through $\mathbf{P}_h z$) the initial/final condition (3.3a).

Theorem 3.5. Under the setting of this section, there exists one and only one solution $(\mathbf{P}_h w^{(0)}, (w^{(m)})_{m=1, \dots, N})$ to (3.3a)–(3.3b) or equivalently to (3.7). For this solution, we denote by w_h the element of W_h corresponding to $(w^{(m)})_{m=0, \dots, N}$ for a given choice of $w^{(0)}$.

Proof. Since $(\mathbf{P}_h w^{(0)}, (w^{(m)})_{m=1, \dots, N})$ is solution to a square linear system, the error estimate Theorem 4.1 proves that, for a null right-hand-side, the solution is null. Hence the system is invertible. \square

4 Error estimate

Define the discrete Riesz operator $R_h : X_h \rightarrow X_h$ by: for all $u \in X_h$, $R_h u$ satisfies

$$\langle \mathfrak{S} \mathbf{G}_h R_h u, \mathbf{G}_h v \rangle_L = \langle \mathbf{P}_h u, \mathbf{P}_h v \rangle_L \quad \text{for all } v \in X_h. \quad (4.1)$$

We note that with this definition, the scheme (3.7) can be recast as: for all $(v, z) \in V_h \times X_h$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle \mathfrak{S} \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial w_h + \Lambda \mathbf{G}_h w_h + \mathbf{F}, \mathbf{G}_h v \rangle_{L^2(L)} + \langle \mathbf{P}_h w_h(0) - \Phi \mathbf{P}_h w_h(T), \mathbf{P}_h z \rangle_L \\ &= \langle f, \mathbf{P}_h v \rangle_{L^2(L)} + \langle \xi_0, \mathbf{P}_h z \rangle_L. \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

Set, for all $u \in W$ and $v \in W_h$,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_h^{(T)}(u, v) &= \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2}(\mathbf{G} R u' - \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial v)\|_{L^2(L)} \\ &\quad + \|\mathfrak{S}^{-1/2} \Lambda(\mathbf{G} u - \mathbf{G}_h v)\|_{L^2(L)} + \max_{t \in [0, T]} \|u(t) - \mathbf{P}_h v(t)\|_L. \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

We also define $\zeta_h^{(T)} : L^2(0, T; \mathbf{H}_D) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ by: for all $\mathbf{v} \in L^2(0, T; \mathbf{H}_D)$,

$$\zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{v}) = \sup_{v \in V_h \setminus \{0\}} \frac{|\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{G}_h v \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} + \langle D\mathbf{v}, P_h v \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}|}{\|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h v\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}}. \quad (4.4)$$

Theorem 4.1. *Let u be the solution to (2.8), let*

$$\mathbf{v} := \mathfrak{S} \mathbf{G} R u' + \Lambda \mathbf{G} u + \mathbf{F} \in L^2(0, T; \mathbf{H}_D) \quad (4.5)$$

and let w_h be a solution to (3.3). Then there exists $C_h \geq 0$, depending only on p_h (defined by (3.2)) in a non decreasing and continuous way, and on (α, M, T) (see (2.6)), such that:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \left[\zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{v}) + \inf_{v \in W_h} \delta_h^{(T)}(u, v) \right] \leq \\ \delta_h^{(T)}(u, w_h) \leq C_h \max(1, \rho) \left[\zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{v}) + \inf_{v \in W_h} \delta_h^{(T)}(u, v) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

Remark 4.2 (Optimal error estimate). *If C_h is bounded independently of h , which is the case if for several discretisation methods for which p_h can be shown to be bounded thanks to a regularity assumption on the mesh [9, Part III], the second inequality in (4.6) gives an error estimate for the scheme, while the first inequality shows its optimality. This is the result announced in the title and introduction of this work.*

Remark 4.3. *By Hypothesis (2.6b) and since \mathfrak{S} is symmetric positive definite, we have*

$$C_\star \left(\|\mathfrak{S} \xi\|_{\mathbf{L}} + \|\mathfrak{S}^{-1/2} \Lambda \xi\|_{\mathbf{L}} \right) \leq \|\xi\|_{\mathbf{L}} \leq C^\star \left(\|\mathfrak{S} \xi\|_{\mathbf{L}} + \|\mathfrak{S}^{-1/2} \Lambda \xi\|_{\mathbf{L}} \right)$$

where C_\star and C^\star depend on \mathfrak{S} , α , M . Hence, the estimate (4.6) also translates into an estimate on the term (4.3) without the factors \mathfrak{S} and $\mathfrak{S}^{-1/2} \Lambda$. The latter estimate, however, has multiplicative constants that may depend more severely on the anisotropy of Λ , see Remark 2.3.

The proof of Theorem 4.1 is given after stating and proving a series of technical lemmas involving operators on Hilbert spaces.

Lemma 4.4. *For $w \in W_h$, the following inequalities hold*

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{t \in [0, T]} \|P_h w(t)\|_{\mathbf{L}} \\ \leq \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} + \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} + \|P_h w(0)\|_{\mathbf{L}}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

$$\langle \mathfrak{S} \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial w, \mathbf{G}_h w \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} \geq \frac{1}{2} \|P_h w(T)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \|P_h w(0)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2, \quad (4.8)$$

and, recalling that p_h is defined by (3.2),

$$\|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}^2 + \left(1 + \frac{p_h^2}{T} \right) \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}^2 \geq \|P_h w(T)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2. \quad (4.9)$$

Proof. Let $w \in W_h$. Using the relation $(a - b)a = \frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{2}(a - b)^2 - \frac{1}{2}b^2$, the definition (4.1) of R_h yields, for $0 \leq m \leq m' \leq N$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{mk}^{m'k} \langle \mathfrak{S} \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial w(t), \mathbf{G}_h w(t) \rangle_{\mathbf{L}} dt &= \int_{mk}^{m'k} \langle P_h \partial w(t), P_h w(t) \rangle_{\mathbf{L}} dt \\ &= \sum_{p=m}^{m'-1} k \langle P_h \frac{w^{(p+1)} - w^{(p)}}{k}, P_h w^{(p+1)} \rangle_{\mathbf{L}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \|P_h w^{(m')}\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=m}^{m'-1} \|P_h(w^{(p+1)} - w^{(p)})\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \|P_h w^{(m)}\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2. \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

Using the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality on the left-hand side provides

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \|P_h w^{(m')}\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 &\leq \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} + \frac{1}{2} \|P_h w^{(m)}\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|P_h w^{(m)}\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2, \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

where the second line follows from the Young inequality. Setting $m = 0$ allows us to take any $m' = 0, \dots, N$. Taking the square root of the above inequality and using $(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)^{1/2} \leq a + b + c$ then concludes the proof of (4.7).

The inequality (4.8) is obtained letting $m = 0$ and $m' = N$ in (4.10). To prove (4.9), we come back to (4.11) and set $m' = N$ to get, after multiplication by $2k$, for all $m = 0, \dots, N$,

$$k \|P_h w(T)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 \leq k \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}^2 + k \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}^2 + k \|P_h w^{(m)}\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2.$$

Summing over $m = 1, \dots, N$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} T \|P_h w(T)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 &\leq T \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}^2 + T \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}^2 + \|P_h w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}^2 \\ &\leq T \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}^2 + (T + p_h^2) \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}^2, \end{aligned}$$

which proves (4.9). \square

Lemma 4.5. *Let V be a Hilbert space and let $A : V \rightarrow V$ be an M -continuous and α -coercive operator (with $M \geq 1$ and $\alpha > 0$), which means that*

$$\|Av\|_V \leq M \|v\|_V \quad \text{and} \quad \langle Av, v \rangle_V \geq \alpha \|v\|_V^2 \quad \forall v \in V. \quad (4.12)$$

Then, for all $v, w \in V$,

$$\|w + Av\|_V^2 \geq 2\alpha \langle w, v \rangle_V + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\alpha}{M} \right)^3 (\|w\|_V^2 + \|v\|_V^2). \quad (4.13)$$

Proof. Consider the symmetric $A_s := \frac{A+A^*}{2}$ and anti-symmetric $A_a := \frac{A-A^*}{2}$ parts of A . We have, for all $v \in V$, $\langle A_s v, v \rangle = \langle Av, v \rangle \geq \alpha \|v\|_V^2$. It follows that the selfadjoint operator A_s is positive and invertible, and has a positive invertible square root $A_s^{1/2}$ which satisfies

$$\|A_s^{1/2} v\|_V \geq \sqrt{\alpha} \|v\|_V \quad \forall v \in V \quad (4.14)$$

and $\|A_s^{1/2}v\| \leq \sqrt{M}\|v\|$, so that

$$\|A_s^{-1/2}v\| \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}}\|v\| \quad \forall v \in V. \quad (4.15)$$

Applying (4.14) to $A_s^{-1/2}(w + Av) = A_s^{-1/2}w + A_s^{1/2}v + A_s^{-1/2}A_a v$ instead of v gives

$$\begin{aligned} \|w + Av\|^2 &\geq \alpha(\|A_s^{-1/2}w + A_s^{1/2}v + A_s^{-1/2}A_a v\|_V^2) \\ &= \alpha(\|A_s^{-1/2}w\|_V^2 + \|A_s^{1/2}v\|_V^2 + \|A_s^{-1/2}A_a v\|_V^2) \\ &\quad + 2\alpha\langle w, v \rangle_V + 2\alpha\langle v, A_a v \rangle_V + 2\alpha\langle A_s^{-1/2}w, A_s^{-1/2}A_a v \rangle_V \end{aligned}$$

where the second line follows from developing the square of the norm and using $\langle A_s^{-1/2}\cdot, A_s^{1/2}\cdot \rangle_V = \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_V$. By anti-symmetry of A_a we have $\langle v, A_a v \rangle_V = 0$, which leads to

$$\begin{aligned} \|w + Av\|^2 &\geq 2\alpha\langle w, v \rangle_V + \alpha(\|A_s^{-1/2}w\|_V^2 + \|A_s^{1/2}v\|_V^2 + \|A_s^{-1/2}A_a v\|_V^2) \\ &\quad + 2\alpha\langle A_s^{-1/2}w, A_s^{-1/2}A_a v \rangle_V. \end{aligned} \quad (4.16)$$

Now we use the Young inequality combined with the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality to estimate, for all $\gamma > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} 2\left|\langle A_s^{-1/2}w, A_s^{-1/2}A_a v \rangle_V\right| &\leq 2\|A_s^{-1/2}w\|_V\|A_s^{-1/2}A_a v\|_V \\ &\leq \gamma\|A_s^{-1/2}w\|_V^2 + \frac{1}{\gamma}\|A_s^{-1/2}A_a v\|_V^2. \end{aligned}$$

Taking $\gamma < 1$ and plugging this estimate into (4.16) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \|w + Av\|^2 &\geq 2\alpha\langle w, v \rangle_V + \alpha(1 - \gamma)\|A_s^{-1/2}w\|_V^2 \\ &\quad + \alpha\left(1 - \frac{1}{\gamma}\right)\|A_s^{-1/2}A_a v\|_V^2 + \alpha\|A_s^{1/2}v\|_V^2. \end{aligned}$$

Applying (4.14) with $A_s^{-1/2}A_a v$ instead of v and using $\|A_a v\|_V \leq M\|v\|_V$ gives

$$\|A_s^{-1/2}A_a v\|_V \leq \frac{M}{\sqrt{\alpha}}\|v\|_V,$$

which leads, since $1 - \frac{1}{\gamma} < 0$, to

$$\begin{aligned} \|w + Av\|^2 &\geq 2\alpha\langle w, v \rangle_V + \alpha(1 - \gamma)\|A_s^{-1/2}w\|_V^2 \\ &\quad + M^2\left(1 - \frac{1}{\gamma}\right)\|v\|_V^2 + \alpha\|A_s^{1/2}v\|_V^2. \end{aligned}$$

Let $\gamma = \frac{1}{1+s}$ where $s > 0$ is fixed later. Then $1 - \gamma = \frac{s}{1+s}$ and $1 - \frac{1}{\gamma} = -s$ and, using (4.14) and (4.15), it follows that

$$\|w + Av\|^2 \geq 2\alpha\langle w, v \rangle_V + \frac{s}{1+s}\frac{\alpha}{M}\|w\|_V^2 - sM^2\|v\|_V^2 + \alpha^2\|v\|_V^2.$$

Choose $s = \frac{\alpha^2}{2M^2}$ to obtain

$$\|w + Av\|^2 \geq 2\alpha \langle w, v \rangle_V + \beta(\|w\|_V^2 + \|v\|_V^2),$$

where, using $\alpha \leq M$ and $1 \leq M$,

$$\beta = \min \left\{ \frac{\alpha^2}{2}, \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 + 2M^2} \frac{\alpha}{M} \right\} = \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 + 2M^2} \frac{\alpha}{M} \geq \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\alpha}{M} \right)^3.$$

□

Lemma 4.6. *Let L be a Hilbert space, and let $\Phi : L \rightarrow L$ be a contraction (which means that $\|\Phi\| \leq 1$). Let $a > 0$ and $b \in [0, a]$ be given reals such that $\gamma := a - b\|\Phi\|^2 > 0$. The following estimate holds*

$$a\|w\|_L^2 - b\|v\|_L^2 + \frac{9a^2}{\gamma} \|v - \Phi w\|_L^2 \geq \frac{\gamma}{3} (\|w\|_L^2 + \|v\|_L^2) \text{ for all } v, w \in L. \quad (4.17)$$

Proof. Let $v, w \in L$ be given. By the Young inequality, we have for any $\mu > 0$,

$$-2\langle v, \Phi w \rangle_L \geq -\mu \|\Phi w\|_L^2 - \frac{1}{\mu} \|v\|_L^2.$$

Choosing $\mu > 1$, this implies that

$$\|v - \Phi w\|_L^2 \geq \|v\|_L^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\mu} \right) - \|w\|_L^2 \|\Phi\|^2 (\mu - 1). \quad (4.18)$$

Let $\beta := b\|\Phi\|^2 \in [0, a)$ and $\mu := \frac{\beta+2a}{2\beta+a} \in (1, +\infty)$. Let $\theta > 0$ and $\alpha > 0$ be such that

$$\theta \left(1 - \frac{1}{\mu} \right) = b + \alpha \quad \text{and} \quad \theta(\mu - 1)\|\Phi\|^2 = a - \alpha.$$

Using $\|\Phi\|^2 \leq 1$, this system is satisfied for

$$\alpha = \frac{(a - \beta)(a + \beta)}{2\beta + a + \|\Phi\|^2(2a + \beta)} \geq \frac{\gamma}{3}. \quad (4.19)$$

Using the preceding equation and $b \leq a$, we get

$$\theta = \frac{2a + \beta}{a - \beta} (b + \alpha) \leq \frac{9a^2}{\gamma}.$$

Invoking (4.18) then gives

$$\begin{aligned} a\|w\|_L^2 - b\|v\|_L^2 + \frac{9a^2}{\gamma} \|v - \Phi w\|_L^2 &\geq a\|w\|_L^2 - b\|v\|_L^2 + \theta \|v - \Phi w\|_L^2 \\ &\geq (a - \theta(\mu - 1)\|\Phi\|^2) \|w\|_L^2 + \left(\theta \left(1 - \frac{1}{\mu} \right) - b \right) \|v\|_L^2 \\ &= \alpha (\|w\|_L^2 + \|v\|_L^2). \end{aligned}$$

Recalling (4.19) concludes the proof of (4.17). □

We now give a sufficient condition for establishing an inf-sup condition on the bilinear form b defined by (3.8). Such a condition is sufficient to obtain an error estimate for conforming schemes (see e.g. [11]). In the case of the (possibly non-conforming) scheme studied in this paper, it provides an essential step in the error estimate proof (see (4.29)).

Lemma 4.7. *Let V and L be Hilbert spaces. Let \widehat{Z} and Y be the Hilbert spaces defined by $\widehat{Z} = V \times V \times L \times L$ and $Y = V \times L$. Let $A : V \rightarrow V$ be an M -continuous and α -coercive linear operator in the sense of (4.12). Let $\Phi : L \rightarrow L$ be a linear operator such that $\|\Phi\| \leq 1$. We define $\widehat{b} : \widehat{Z} \times Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by*

$$\widehat{b}((z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4), (y_1, y_2)) = \langle z_1 + Az_2, y_1 \rangle_V + \langle z_3 - \Phi z_4, y_2 \rangle_L, \quad (4.20)$$

for all $(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) \in \widehat{Z}$ and for all $(y_1, y_2) \in Y$.

Let $\widehat{X} \subset \widehat{Z}$ be a subspace of \widehat{Z} . We define the Hilbert spaces $\widehat{X}_1 \subset V$, $\widehat{X}_2 \subset V$, $\widehat{X}_3 \subset L$ and $\widehat{X}_4 \subset L$ by: for $i = 1, \dots, 4$,

$$\widehat{X}_i = \overline{\{x_i : x \in \widehat{X}\}}, \text{ where } x_i \text{ is the } i\text{-th component of } x \in \widehat{Z}.$$

Assume that

$$\widehat{X}_1 \subset \widehat{X}_2, \quad (4.21)$$

and that there exist $\zeta > 0$ and $\delta > 0$ such that, for all $x \in \widehat{X}$,

$$\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle_V + \frac{\alpha^2}{12M^3} (\|x_2\|_V^2 + \|x_1\|_V^2) \geq \mu \|x_4\|_L^2 - \nu \|x_3\|_L^2, \quad (4.22)$$

for some $\mu \in (0, \zeta]$ and $\nu \in [0, \mu]$ with $\mu - \nu \|\Phi\|^2 \geq \delta$. Then, there exists $\widehat{\beta} > 0$, only depending on α , M , ζ and δ (and not on μ , ν and $\|\Phi\|$) such that

$$\sup_{y \in \widehat{X}_2 \times \widehat{X}_3, \|y\|_Y=1} \widehat{b}(x, y) \geq \widehat{\beta} \|x\|_{\widehat{Z}} \quad \forall x \in \widehat{X}. \quad (4.23)$$

Proof. Let $x \in \widehat{X}$. Let $P_3 : L \rightarrow \widehat{X}_3 \subset L$ be the orthogonal projection onto \widehat{X}_3 . Then, setting

$$\mathcal{N}(x) = \sup_{y \in \widehat{X}_2 \times \widehat{X}_3, \|y\|_Y=1} \widehat{b}(x, y),$$

we have, using (4.21),

$$\mathcal{N}(x)^2 = \|x_1 + Ax_2\|_V^2 + \|P_3(x_3 - \Phi x_4)\|_L^2. \quad (4.24)$$

We then obtain, for $\theta > 0$ to be chosen later

$$\mathcal{N}(x)^2 \geq \frac{1}{\max(1, \theta)} \|x_1 + Ax_2\|_V^2 + \frac{\theta}{\max(1, \theta)} \|P_3(x_3 - \Phi x_4)\|_L^2. \quad (4.25)$$

We apply Lemma 4.5 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_1 + Ax_2\|_V^2 &\geq 2\alpha \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle_V + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\alpha}{M} \right)^3 (\|x_2\|_V^2 + \|x_1\|_V^2) \\ &\geq 2\alpha (\mu \|x_4\|_L^2 - \nu \|x_3\|_L^2) + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{\alpha}{M} \right)^3 (\|x_2\|_V^2 + \|x_1\|_V^2), \end{aligned}$$

where the second line follows from the assumption (4.22), after writing $\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{\alpha}{M}\right)^3 = 2\alpha\frac{\alpha^2}{12M^3} + \frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{\alpha}{M}\right)^3$.

Together with (4.25), this yields

$$\begin{aligned} \max(1, \theta)\mathcal{N}(x)^2 &\geq 2\alpha(\mu\|x_4\|_L^2 - \nu\|x_3\|_L^2) + \frac{\alpha^3}{6M^3}(\|x_2\|_V^2 + \|x_1\|_V^2) \\ &\quad + \theta\|P_3(x_3 - \Phi x_4)\|_L^2. \end{aligned} \quad (4.26)$$

Noting that $P_3(x_3 - \Phi x_4) = x_3 - P_3\Phi x_4$ and that $\|P_3 \circ \Phi\| \leq \|\Phi\| \leq 1$, we use Lemma 4.6 with $P_3 \circ \Phi$ instead of Φ , $a = 2\alpha\mu$ and $b = 2\alpha\nu$, which gives $\gamma \geq 2\alpha(\mu - \nu\|\Phi\|^2) \geq 2\alpha\delta$. If we set $\theta = \frac{9a^2}{\gamma} \leq \frac{18\alpha\mu^2}{\mu - \nu\|\Phi\|^2} \leq \frac{18\alpha\zeta^2}{\delta}$, we get

$$2\alpha(\mu\|x_4\|_L^2 - \nu\|x_3\|_L^2) + \theta\|P_3(x_3 - \Phi x_4)\|_L^2 \geq \frac{\gamma}{3}(\|x_3\|_L^2 + \|x_4\|_L^2).$$

Combined with (4.26), this gives

$$\max\left(1, \frac{18\alpha\zeta^2}{\delta}\right)\mathcal{N}(x)^2 \geq \frac{\alpha^3}{6M^3}(\|x_1\|_V^2 + \|x_2\|_V^2) + \frac{2\alpha\delta}{3}(\|x_3\|_L^2 + \|x_4\|_L^2),$$

which leads to (4.23). \square

Let us now prove the error estimate.

Proof of Theorem 4.1. Let $v \in V_h$ and $z \in X_h$ be given. Definition (4.4) of $\zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{v})$ give

$$\int_0^T \left(\langle \mathbf{v}(t), \mathbf{G}_h v(t) \rangle_L + \langle \mathbf{D}\mathbf{v}(t), \mathbf{P}_h v(t) \rangle_L \right) dt \leq \zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{v}) \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h v\|_{L^2(L)}.$$

This yields, using the definition of \mathbf{v} , the relation (2.10) (which gives $\mathbf{D}\mathbf{v} = -f$), and (4.2),

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^T \left(\langle \mathfrak{S} \mathbf{G} R u'(t) + \Lambda(t) \mathbf{G} u(t) - (\mathfrak{S} \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial w_h(t) + \Lambda(t) \mathbf{G}_h w_h(t)), \mathbf{G}_h v(t) \rangle_L \right) dt \\ &\quad + \langle \xi_0 - (\mathbf{P}_h w_h(0) - \Phi \mathbf{P}_h w_h(T)), \mathbf{P}_h z \rangle_L \leq \zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{v}) \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h v\|_{L^2(L)}. \end{aligned}$$

Using $u(0) - \Phi u(T) = \xi_0$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^T \left(\langle \mathfrak{S} \mathbf{G} R u'(t) + \Lambda(t) \mathbf{G} u(t) - (\mathfrak{S} \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial w_h(t) + \Lambda(t) \mathbf{G}_h w_h(t)), \mathbf{G}_h v(t) \rangle_L \right) dt \\ &\quad + \langle u(0) - \Phi u(T) - (\mathbf{P}_h w_h(0) - \Phi \mathbf{P}_h w_h(T)), \mathbf{P}_h z \rangle_L \\ &\leq \zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{v}) \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h v\|_{L^2(L)}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.27)$$

We then take an arbitrary element $\tilde{v} \in W_h$ and notice that, by definition (4.3) of $\delta_h^{(T)}(u, \tilde{v})$ and since Φ is a contraction,

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^T \left(\langle \mathfrak{S} [\mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial \tilde{v} - \mathbf{G} R u'](t), \mathbf{G}_h v(t) \rangle_L + \langle \Lambda(t) [\mathbf{G}_h \tilde{v} - \mathbf{G} u](t), \mathbf{G}_h v(t) \rangle_L \right) dt \\ &\quad + \langle \mathbf{P}_h \tilde{v}(0) - u(0) - \Phi(\mathbf{P}_h \tilde{v}(T) - u(T)), \mathbf{P}_h z \rangle_L \\ &\leq \delta_h^{(T)}(u, \tilde{v}) \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h v\|_{L^2(L)} + 2\delta_h^{(T)}(u, \tilde{v}) \|\mathbf{P}_h z\|_L. \end{aligned}$$

Adding this inequality to (4.27) yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \langle \mathfrak{S} \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial(\tilde{v} - w_h)(t) + \Lambda(t) \mathbf{G}_h(\tilde{v}(t) - w_h(t)), \mathbf{G}_h v(t) \rangle_{\mathbf{L}} dt \\ & \quad \langle \mathbf{P}_h(\tilde{v}(0) - w_h(0)) - \Phi \mathbf{P}_h(\tilde{v}(T) - w_h(T)), \mathbf{P}_h z \rangle_{\mathbf{L}} \\ & \quad \leq (\delta_h^{(T)}(u, \tilde{v}) + \zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{v})) \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h v\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} + 2\delta_h^{(T)}(u, \tilde{v}) \|\mathbf{P}_h z\|_{\mathbf{L}}. \end{aligned}$$

Using the bilinear form \widehat{b} defined by (4.20), with $V = L^2(0, T; \mathbf{L})$ endowed with the inner product $\langle \mathfrak{S} \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}$ and $A = \mathfrak{S}^{-1} \Lambda$ (which satisfies (4.12) by (2.6a)–(2.6b)), the preceding inequality implies

$$\widehat{b}((z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4), (y_1, y_2)) \leq \widehat{c}_1 \|y_1\|_V + \widehat{c}_2 \|y_2\|_{\mathbf{L}}, \quad (4.28)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 &= \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial(\tilde{v} - w_h), & z_2 &= \mathbf{G}_h(\tilde{v} - w_h), \\ z_3 &= \mathbf{P}_h(\tilde{v}(0) - w_h(0)), & z_4 &= \mathbf{P}_h(\tilde{v}(T) - w_h(T)), \\ y_1 &= \mathbf{G}_h v, & y_2 &= \mathbf{P}_h z, \\ \widehat{c}_1 &= \delta_h^{(T)}(u, \tilde{v}) + \zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{v}), & \widehat{c}_2 &= 2\delta_h^{(T)}(u, \tilde{v}). \end{aligned}$$

We therefore aim to apply Lemma 4.7 with

$$\widehat{X} = \mathbf{G}_h(V_h) \times \mathbf{G}_h(V_h) \times \mathbf{P}_h(X_h) \times \mathbf{P}_h(X_h).$$

Condition (4.21) is satisfied since $\widehat{X}_1 = \widehat{X}_2$. Let \widehat{C} be an upper bound of the norm of \mathbf{P}_h defined by (3.2). Adding (4.8) to $(1 + \frac{\widehat{C}^2}{T})^{-1} \frac{\alpha^2}{12M^3} \times (4.9)$ shows that the hypothesis (4.22) is satisfied with

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2} + \left(1 + \frac{\widehat{C}^2}{T}\right)^{-1} \frac{\alpha^2}{12M^3} \quad \text{and} \quad \nu = \frac{1}{2}.$$

We note that $\mu - \nu \|\Phi\|^2 \geq \mu - \nu = \left(1 + \frac{\widehat{C}^2}{T}\right)^{-1} \frac{\alpha^2}{12M^3} =: \delta$. Taking the maximum of (4.28) over all $(y_1, y_2) \in \mathbf{G}_h(V_h) \times \mathbf{P}_h(X_h)$ with norm in $V \times L$ equal to 1, Lemma 4.7 therefore yields $\widehat{\beta} > 0$ depending only on α, M, \widehat{C} and T such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \widehat{\beta} \left(\|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial(\tilde{v} - w_h)\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}^2 + \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h(\tilde{v} - w_h)\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \|\mathbf{P}_h(\tilde{v} - w_h)(0)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 + \|\mathbf{P}_h(\tilde{v} - w_h)(T)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ & \leq \left[\left(\delta_h^{(T)}(u, \tilde{v}) + \zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{v}) \right)^2 + 4\delta_h^{(T)}(u, \tilde{v})^2 \right]^{1/2} \\ & \leq \delta_h^{(T)}(u, \tilde{v}) + \zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{v}) + 2\delta_h^{(T)}(u, \tilde{v}), \quad (4.29) \end{aligned}$$

where we use $(a^2 + b^2)^{1/2} \leq a + b$ for positive a and b in the last inequality. By (2.7) we have

$$\|\mathfrak{S}^{-1/2} \Lambda \mathbf{G}_h(\tilde{v} - w_h)\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} \leq \rho \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h(\tilde{v} - w_h)\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}.$$

Plugging this into (4.29) and using (4.7) in Lemma 4.4 together with $a+b+c \leq \sqrt{3}(a^2+b^2+c^2)^{1/2}$, we infer

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\beta} \left(\|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial(\tilde{v} - w_h)\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} + \|\mathfrak{S}^{-1/2} \Lambda \mathbf{G}_h(\tilde{v} - w_h)\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} \right. \\ \left. + \max_{t \in [0, T]} \|\mathbf{P}_h(\tilde{v} - w_h)(t)\|_L \right) \\ \leq \sqrt{3} \max(1, \rho) \left(3\delta_h^{(T)}(u, \tilde{v}) + \zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{v}) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Using the triangle inequality in the definition (4.3) of $\delta_h^{(T)}$, we infer

$$\widehat{\beta} \delta_h^{(T)}(u, w_h) \leq \sqrt{3} \max(1, \rho) \left(3\delta_h^{(T)}(u, \tilde{v}) + \zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{v}) \right) + \widehat{\beta} \delta_h^{(T)}(u, \tilde{v}).$$

Since \tilde{v} is arbitrary in W_h , this concludes the proof of the second inequality in (4.6).

Let us now turn to the first inequality in (4.6). We first note that

$$\inf_{v \in W_h} \delta_h^{(T)}(u, v) \leq \delta_h^{(T)}(u, w_h).$$

To bound $\zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{v})$ we recall that $\mathbf{v} = \mathfrak{S} \mathbf{G} R u' + \Lambda \mathbf{G} u + \mathbf{F}$ satisfies $-\mathbf{D} \mathbf{v} = f$ (see (2.10)), and use the scheme (4.2) (with $z = 0$) to write, for any $v \in V_h \setminus \{0\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{G}_h v \rangle_{\mathbf{L}} + \langle \mathbf{D} \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{P}_h v \rangle_L \\ = \int_0^T \left(\langle \mathfrak{S} \mathbf{G} R u'(t) + \Lambda(t) \mathbf{G} u(t) \right. \\ \left. - (\mathfrak{S} \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial w_h(t) + \Lambda(t) \mathbf{G}_h w_h(t)), \mathbf{G}_h v(t) \rangle_{\mathbf{L}} \right) dt \\ \leq \left(\|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} (\mathbf{G} R u' - \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial w_h)\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} + \|\mathfrak{S}^{-1/2} \Lambda (\mathbf{G} u - \mathbf{G}_h w_h)\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} \right) \\ \times \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h v\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}. \end{aligned}$$

Dividing by $\|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_h v\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}$ and taking the supremum over $v \in V_h \setminus \{0\}$ shows that $\zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{v}) \leq \delta_h^{(T)}(u, w_h)$, which concludes the proof. \square

5 Interpolation results

In this section, we consider a sequence $(\mathcal{D}_{h_n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of gradient discretisations which is

1. *Consistent*, in the sense that

$$\forall \varphi \in H_{\mathbf{G}}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_{h_n}(\varphi) = 0, \quad (5.1)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{h_n}(\varphi) &= \inf_{v \in X_{h_n}} \delta_{h_n}(\varphi, v), \\ &\text{with } \delta_{h_n}(\varphi, v) = \left(\|\mathbf{P}_{h_n} v - \varphi\|_L^2 + \|\mathbf{G}_{h_n} v - \mathbf{G} \varphi\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 \right)^{1/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.2)$$

2. *Limit-conforming*, in the sense that

$$\forall \varphi \in \mathbf{H}_D, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \zeta_{h_n}(\varphi) = 0, \quad (5.3)$$

where

$$\forall \varphi \in \mathbf{H}_D, \quad \zeta_{h_n}(\varphi) = \sup_{v \in X_{h_n} \setminus \{0\}} \frac{|\langle \varphi, \mathbf{G}_{h_n} v \rangle_{\mathbf{L}} + \langle \mathbf{D}\varphi, \mathbf{P}_{h_n} v \rangle_{\mathbf{L}}|}{\|v\|_{h_n}}. \quad (5.4)$$

Applying [10, Lemma 3.10] or [9, Lemma 2.6] for example, we can state that there exists $\widehat{C} > 0$ such that, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\max_{v \in X_{h_n} \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\|\mathbf{P}_{h_n} v\|_{\mathbf{L}}}{\|\mathbf{G}_{h_n} v\|_{\mathbf{L}}} \leq \widehat{C}. \quad (5.5)$$

In the following, we denote by C_i , for $i \in \mathbb{N}$, various constants which only depend on \widehat{C} , T , C_T (see (2.5)), Λ and \mathfrak{S} .

Let N_n a sequence of positive integers diverging to infinity, and let $k_n = T/N_n$. This section is devoted to the proof of the following theorem, which enables us to apply Theorem 4.1 for proving the convergence of the scheme under the hypotheses of this section.

Theorem 5.1. *Under the hypotheses of this section, the following holds.*

For any $\varphi \in L^2(0, T; \mathbf{H}_D)$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \zeta_{h_n}^{(T)}(\varphi) = 0. \quad (5.6)$$

Moreover, recalling the definition (4.3) of $\delta_h^{(T)}$, we have, for all $w \in W$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{v \in W_{h_n}} \delta_{h_n}^{(T)}(w, v) = 0. \quad (5.7)$$

As a consequence, letting u be the solution to (2.8), and w_{h_n} be the solution to (3.3) for $h = h_n$, then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_{h_n}^{(T)}(u, w_{h_n}) = 0. \quad (5.8)$$

Proof. For a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ and all $v \in V_{h_n}$ we have

$$|\langle \varphi(t), \mathbf{G}_{h_n} v(t) \rangle_{\mathbf{L}} + \langle \mathbf{D}\varphi(t), \mathbf{P}_{h_n} v(t) \rangle_{\mathbf{L}}| \leq \zeta_{h_n}(\varphi(t)) \|v(t)\|_{h_n}.$$

Recalling that $\|v(t)\|_{h_n} = \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_{h_n} v(t)\|_{\mathbf{L}}$, integrating over $t \in (0, T)$ and using the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality yields

$$\begin{aligned} & |\langle \varphi, \mathbf{G}_{h_n} v \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} + \langle \mathbf{D}\varphi, \mathbf{P}_{h_n} v \rangle_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} | \\ & \leq \left(\int_0^T \zeta_{h_n}(\varphi(t))^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \|\mathfrak{S}^{1/2} \mathbf{G}_{h_n} v\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} \end{aligned}$$

and thus

$$\zeta_{h_n}^{(T)}(\varphi) \leq \left(\int_0^T \zeta_{h_n}(\varphi(t))^2 dt \right)^{1/2}.$$

By limit-conformity we know that, for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$, $\zeta_{h_n}(\varphi(t)) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Since we also have $\zeta_{h_n}(\varphi(t)) \leq \|\varphi(t)\|_{H_D} (\|\mathfrak{S}^{-1/2}\| + \widehat{C})$, we can apply the dominated convergence theorem to obtain (5.6).

Let us now turn to the proof of (5.7). Let $\bar{w} \in H^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}})$. We prove in Lemma 5.7 that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{v \in W_{h_n}} \delta_{h_n}^{(T)}(\bar{w}, v) = 0.$$

The conclusion follows by density of $H^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}})$ in W , and the property

$$\delta_{h_n}^{(T)}(w, v) \leq \delta_{h_n}^{(T)}(\bar{w}, v) + (\|w - \bar{w}\|_L^2 + \|\mathbf{G}w - \mathbf{G}\bar{w}\|_L^2)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

valid for any $w, \bar{w} \in W$.

Finally, (5.8) is a consequence of (5.6), (5.7) and Theorem 4.1. \square

The next lemmas are steps for the proof of the final lemma of this section, Lemma 5.7.

In the following, for legibility reasons, we sometimes drop the index n in h_n . Recalling the definition (5.2) of σ_h , we set $\widehat{\sigma}_h^{(T)} : L^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}}) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ as

$$\widehat{\sigma}_h^{(T)}(v) := \|\sigma_h(v(\cdot))\|_{L^2((0, T))} \text{ for all } v \in L^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}}).$$

Note that $\widehat{\sigma}_h^{(T)}(v) = \|\inf_{w \in X_h} \delta_h(v(\cdot), w)\|_{L^2((0, T))}$ is not equivalent to $\inf_{w \in W_h} \delta_h^{(T)}(v, w)$ (in particular, it does not include a term equivalent to $\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|v(t) - w(t)\|_L$).

We have the following lemma

Lemma 5.2. *For any $\varphi \in L^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}})$,*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \widehat{\sigma}_{h_n}^{(T)}(\varphi) = 0. \quad (5.9)$$

Proof. By consistency (5.1), for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ we have $\sigma_{h_n}(\varphi(t)) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Since $0 \in X_h$ and $\|\varphi(t)\|_L \leq C_P \|\mathbf{G}\varphi(t)\|_L$, we also have $\widehat{\sigma}_{h_n}^{(T)}(\varphi(t)) \leq (1 + C_P) \|\varphi(t)\|_{H_{\mathbf{G}}}$. The dominated convergence theorem then concludes the proof of (5.9). \square

The interpolator $\mathcal{I}_h : H_{\mathbf{G}} \rightarrow X_h$ is the linear map defined by

$$\forall u \in H_{\mathbf{G}}, \mathcal{I}_h u = \operatorname{argmin}\{\|P_h v - u\|_L^2 + \|\mathbf{G}_h v - \mathbf{G}u\|_L^2 : v \in X_h\}.$$

Since $\mathcal{I}_h u$ is the solution of an unconstrained quadratic minimisation problem, we have

$$\forall u \in H_{\mathbf{G}}, \forall v \in X_h,$$

$$\langle P_h \mathcal{I}_h u, P_h v \rangle_L + \langle \mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_h u, \mathbf{G}_h v \rangle_L = \langle u, P_h v \rangle_L + \langle \mathbf{G}u, \mathbf{G}_h v \rangle_L.$$

Selecting $v = \mathcal{I}_h u$ and using (2.1) and (5.5), we deduce the bound

$$\|\mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_h u\|_L \leq (C_P \widehat{C} + 1) \|\mathbf{G}u\|_L. \quad (5.10)$$

We also define an interpolator for space-time functions: if $w \in C([0, T]; H_{\mathbf{G}})$, the element $\mathcal{I}_{h,k} w \in W_h$ is defined by the relations (3.4) using the family $(w^m)_{m=0, \dots, N} = (\mathcal{I}_h w(mk))_{m=0, \dots, N}$. We then have the following lemma.

Lemma 5.3. *For all $w \in H^1(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}})$ we have*

$$\widehat{\sigma}_h^{(T)}(w) \leq \|\delta_h(w(\cdot), \mathcal{I}_{h,k}w(\cdot))\|_{L^2((0,T))} \leq \widehat{\sigma}_h^{(T)}(w) + C_1 k \|w'\|_{L^2(H_{\mathbf{G}})}.$$

Proof. Recalling the definition (5.2) of δ_h and using triangle inequalities, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\delta_h(w(\cdot), \mathcal{I}_{h,k}w(\cdot))\|_{L^2((0,T))} &\leq \|\delta_h(w(\cdot), \mathcal{I}_h w(\cdot))\|_{L^2((0,T))} \\ &+ \left(\int_0^T (\|P_h \mathcal{I}_{h,k}w(t) - P_h \mathcal{I}_h w(t)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 + \|\mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_{h,k}w(t) - \mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_h w(t)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2) dt \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \widehat{\sigma}_h^{(T)}(w) + (\widehat{C} + 1)^{1/2} \left(\int_0^T \|\mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_{h,k}w(t) - \mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_h w(t)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 dt \right)^{1/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.11)$$

For all $m = 0, \dots, N-1$ and for a.e. $t \in ((m-1)k, mk)$, it holds

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_{h,k}w(t) - \mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_h w(t)\|_{\mathbf{L}} &= \|\mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_h w(mk) - \mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_h w(t)\|_{\mathbf{L}} \\ &= \left\| \int_t^{mk} \mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_h w'(s) ds \right\|_{\mathbf{L}} \leq \int_t^{mk} \|\mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_h w'(s)\|_{\mathbf{L}} ds. \end{aligned} \quad (5.12)$$

This yields, owing to the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality,

$$\|\mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_{h,k}w(t) - \mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_h w(t)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 \leq k \int_{mk}^{(m+1)k} \|\mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_h w'(s)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 ds,$$

and therefore

$$\int_{mk}^{(m+1)k} \|\mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_{h,k}w(t) - \mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_h w(t)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 dt \leq k^2 \int_{mk}^{(m+1)k} \|\mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_h w'(s)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 ds.$$

Invoking the projection inequality (5.10) we can write $\|\mathbf{G}_h \mathcal{I}_h w'(s)\|_{\mathbf{L}} \leq (C_P \widehat{C} + 1) \|w'(s)\|_{\mathbf{L}}$. Plugging this into the relation (5.11) concludes the proof of the lemma. \square

Lemma 5.4. *For all $u \in H_{\mathbf{G}}$, recalling the definitions (2.9) and (4.1) of the continuous and discrete Riesz operators, we have*

$$\|\mathbf{G}_h R_h \mathcal{I}_h u - \mathbf{G} R u\|_{\mathbf{L}} \leq C_2 (\zeta_h(\mathbf{G} R u) + \sigma_h(R u) + \sigma_h(u)).$$

Proof. Let $v_1 \in X_h$ be such that

$$\forall z \in X_h, \langle \mathfrak{S} \mathbf{G}_h v_1, \mathbf{G}_h z \rangle_{\mathbf{L}} = \langle u, P_h z \rangle_{\mathbf{L}}.$$

By definition (2.9) of $R u$, we note that v_1 is the solution of the gradient scheme for the linear problem satisfied by $R u$; hence, we have the following error estimate [10, Theorem 5.2]:

$$\|\mathbf{G}_h v_1 - \mathbf{G} R u\|_{\mathbf{L}} \leq C_3 (\zeta_h(\mathbf{G} R u) + \sigma_h(R u)). \quad (5.13)$$

Recall that $R_h \mathcal{I}_h u$ satisfies, by definition of R_h ,

$$\forall z \in X_h, \langle \mathfrak{S} \mathbf{G}_h (R_h \mathcal{I}_h u), \mathbf{G}_h z \rangle_{\mathbf{L}} = \langle P_h \mathcal{I}_h u, P_h z \rangle_{\mathbf{L}}.$$

Subtracting the equations satisfied by v_1 and $R_h \mathcal{I}_h u$, taking $z = v_1 - R_h \mathcal{I}_h u$ and using the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality together with (5.5), we obtain

$$\|\mathbf{G}_h(v_1 - R_h \mathcal{I}_h u)\|_{\mathbf{L}} \leq C_4 \|u - P_h \mathcal{I}_h u\|_{\mathbf{L}} \leq C_4 \sigma_h(u).$$

Combined with (5.13), this concludes the proof. \square

Lemma 5.5. *For all $w \in H^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}})$, it holds*

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathbf{G}Rw' - \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial \mathcal{I}_{h,k} w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} \\ & \leq k \|\mathbf{G}Rw''\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} + C_2 \left(\zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{G}Rw') + \hat{\sigma}_h^{(T)}(Rw') + \hat{\sigma}_h^{(T)}(w') \right). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let \bar{w}'_h be the function defined on $(0, T)$ by: for all $m = 0, \dots, N$ and $t \in ((m-1)k, mk)$,

$$\bar{w}'_h(t) = \frac{1}{k} \int_{(m-1)k}^{mk} w'(s) ds = \frac{w(mk) - w((m-1)k)}{k}.$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathbf{G}Rw' - \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial \mathcal{I}_{h,k} w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} \\ & \leq \|\mathbf{G}Rw' - \mathbf{G}R\bar{w}'_h\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} + \|\mathbf{G}R\bar{w}'_h - \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial \mathcal{I}_{h,k} w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.14)$$

We have

$$\|\mathbf{G}Rw' - \mathbf{G}R\bar{w}'_h\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}^2 = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \int_{mk}^{(m+1)k} \left\| \mathbf{G}Rw'(t) - \frac{1}{k} \int_{(m-1)k}^{mk} \mathbf{G}Rw'(s) ds \right\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 dt.$$

We have, using the Jensen inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{mk}^{(m+1)k} \left\| \frac{1}{k} \int_{(m-1)k}^{mk} (\mathbf{G}Rw'(t) - \mathbf{G}Rw'(s)) ds \right\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 dt \\ & \leq \int_{mk}^{(m+1)k} \int_{(m-1)k}^{mk} \frac{1}{k} \|\mathbf{G}Rw'(t) - \mathbf{G}Rw'(s)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 ds dt, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\|\mathbf{G}Rw'(t) - \mathbf{G}Rw'(s)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 \leq k \int_{mk}^{(m+1)k} \|\mathbf{G}Rw''(\tau)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 d\tau.$$

This yields

$$\|\mathbf{G}Rw' - \mathbf{G}R\bar{w}'_h\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} \leq k \|\mathbf{G}Rw''\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}. \quad (5.15)$$

On the other hand, for a.e. $t \in ((m-1)k, mk)$ and writing

$$\partial \mathcal{I}_{h,k} w(t) = \frac{1}{k} (\mathcal{I}_h w(mk) - \mathcal{I}_h w((m-1)k)) = \frac{1}{k} \int_{(m-1)k}^{mk} \mathcal{I}_h w'(s) ds,$$

we have

$$\mathbf{G}R\overline{w}'_h(t) - \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial \mathcal{I}_{h,k} w(t) = \frac{1}{k} \int_{(m-1)k}^{mk} \left(\mathbf{G}Rw'(s) - \mathbf{G}_h R_h \mathcal{I}_h w'(s) \right) ds.$$

This yields

$$\|\mathbf{G}\overline{w}'_h - \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial \mathcal{I}_{h,k} w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} \leq \|\mathbf{G}Rw' - \mathbf{G}_h R_h \mathcal{I}_h w'\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}.$$

Applying Lemma 5.4 to $u = w'(t)$, squaring and integrating over $t \in (0, T)$, we infer

$$\|\mathbf{G}\overline{w}'_h - \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial \mathcal{I}_{h,k} w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} \leq C_2 (\zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{G}Rw') + \widehat{\sigma}_h^{(T)}(Rw') + \widehat{\sigma}_h^{(T)}(w')).$$

The proof is concluded by combining this estimate, (5.14) and (5.15). \square

Lemma 5.6. *For all $w \in H^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}})$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|\mathbf{P}_h \mathcal{I}_{h,k} w(t) - w(t)\|_L \\ \leq C_5 \left(k (\|w'\|_{L^2(H_{\mathbf{G}})} + \|w''\|_{L^2(H_{\mathbf{G}})}) + \widehat{\sigma}_h^{(T)}(w) + \widehat{\sigma}_h^{(T)}(w') \right). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let us first establish a preliminary inequality. For $s, t \in [0, T]$,

$$w'(t) = w'(s) + \int_s^t w''(\tau) d\tau,$$

which leads to

$$\|w'(t)\|_{H_{\mathbf{G}}} \leq \|w'(s)\|_{H_{\mathbf{G}}} + \int_0^T \|w''(\tau)\|_{H_{\mathbf{G}}} d\tau.$$

Integrating with respect to s and using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we obtain

$$\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|w'(t)\|_{H_{\mathbf{G}}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} \|w'\|_{L^2(H_{\mathbf{G}})} + \sqrt{T} \|w''\|_{L^2(H_{\mathbf{G}})}. \quad (5.16)$$

For all $t \in [0, T]$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{P}_h \mathcal{I}_{h,k} w(t) - w(t)\|_L &\leq \|\mathbf{P}_h \mathcal{I}_{h,k} w(t) - \mathbf{P}_h \mathcal{I}_h w(t)\|_L + \|\mathbf{P}_h \mathcal{I}_h w(t) - w(t)\|_L \\ &\leq \widehat{C} \|\mathbf{G}_h (\mathcal{I}_{h,k} w(t) - \mathcal{I}_h w(t))\|_{\mathbf{L}} + \|\mathbf{P}_h \mathcal{I}_h w(t) - w(t)\|_L. \end{aligned} \quad (5.17)$$

The first term in the right-hand side can be bounded using (5.12), (5.10) (with $u = w'(t)$) and (5.16) to write

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{G}_h (\mathcal{I}_{h,k} w(t) - \mathcal{I}_h w(t))\|_{\mathbf{L}} \\ \leq (C_P \widehat{C} + 1) k \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} \|w'\|_{L^2(H_{\mathbf{G}})} + \sqrt{T} \|w''\|_{L^2(H_{\mathbf{G}})} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (5.18)$$

To estimate the second term in the right-hand side of (5.17), we write, for any $s \in (0, T)$,

$$P_h \mathcal{I}_h w(t) - w(t) = P_h \mathcal{I}_h w(s) - w(s) + \int_s^t (P_h \mathcal{I}_h w'(\tau) - w'(\tau)) d\tau.$$

Integrating with respect to s and using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, this yields

$$\|P_h \mathcal{I}_h w(t) - w(t)\|_L \leq C_6 \left(\widehat{\sigma}_h^{(T)}(w) + \widehat{\sigma}_h^{(T)}(w') \right).$$

Plugging this estimate together with (5.18) in (5.17) concludes the proof. \square

Lemma 5.7. *For all $w \in H^2(0, T; H_{\mathbf{G}})$, it holds*

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_h^{(T)}(w, \mathcal{I}_{h,k} w) &\leq C_7 \left(k (\|w'\|_{L^2(H_{\mathbf{G}})} + \|w''\|_{L^2(H_{\mathbf{G}})}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \zeta_h^{(T)}(\mathbf{G}Rw') + \widehat{\sigma}_h^{(T)}(Rw') + \widehat{\sigma}_h^{(T)}(w') + \widehat{\sigma}_h^{(T)}(w) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (5.19)$$

As a consequence,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{v \in W_{h_n}} \delta_{h_n}^{(T)}(w, v) = 0. \quad (5.20)$$

Proof. Recalling the definition (4.3) of $\delta_h^{(T)}$, the estimate (5.19) is a consequence of Lemmas 5.5, 5.3 and 5.6, once we notice that, for all $u \in H_{\mathbf{G}}$,

$$\|\mathbf{G}Ru\|_{\mathbf{L}} \leq C_8 \|u\|_L \leq C_8 C_P \|u\|_{H_{\mathbf{G}}},$$

the first inequality being obtained by selecting $\xi = v = u$ in (2.9), while the second follows from (2.1).

The relation (5.20) follows from Lemmas 5.1 and (5.2). \square

6 Numerical illustration

6.1 Irregular initial data

One of the key features of the error estimate in Theorem 4.1 is that it does not require any regularity on the solution beyond the one provided by the model itself. Let us apply our error estimate to a case where the continuous solution of the problem is such that $u' \notin L^2(0, T; L)$. Let $\Omega = (0, 1)$, $L = \mathbf{L} = L^2(\Omega)$, $\mathbf{G}u = \partial_x u$, $H_{\mathbf{G}} = H_0^1(\Omega)$, $\Phi = 0$, $\Lambda = \text{Id}$, $f = 0$, $\mathbf{F} = 0$, $\xi_0(x) = 1$, $T = 1/10$. Then the solution of Problem (2.8) is given, for $t \in (0, T]$ and $x \in [0, 1]$, by

$$u(t)(x) = \sum_{p \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{4}{(2p+1)\pi} \exp(-((2p+1)\pi)^2 t) \sin((2p+1)\pi x).$$

We define (X_h, P_h, \mathbf{G}_h) , letting $k = 0.9h^2$, from the Control Volume Finite Element gradient discretisation [9, 8.4 p274]. It consists, for a given $M \in \mathbb{N}^*$, in defining $h = 1/(M+1)$, $X_h = \mathbb{R}^M$, and, for any $w := (w_i)_{i=1, \dots, M}$, letting $w_0 = w_{M+1} = 0$,

$$P_h w(x) = w_i \text{ if } x \in \left(\left(i - \frac{1}{2} \right) h, \left(i + \frac{1}{2} \right) h \right) \cap (0, 1), \quad i = 0, \dots, M+1,$$

$$\mathbf{G}_h w(x) = \frac{w_{i+1} - w_i}{h} \text{ if } x \in (ih, (i+1)h), \quad i = 0, \dots, M.$$

Let $\varphi_i : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$, for $i = 1, \dots, M$, be the P^1 finite element basis function: $\varphi_i(jh) = \delta_{ij}$ for all $j = 0, \dots, M+1$, and φ_i continuous and piecewise affine. Then, setting

$$v := \sum_{i=1}^M w_i \varphi_i \in H_0^1(\Omega),$$

we get

$$\mathbf{G}_h w = \mathbf{G}v.$$

The advantage of this discretisation method is that it satisfies monotonicity properties, due to the fact that the mass matrix is lumped, accounting for the definition of P_h . We show in Figure 1 the exact solution at different times, and the approximate solution obtained by the scheme at the final time. In this case, the continuous solution does not satisfy $u' \in L^2(0, T; L)$, nor

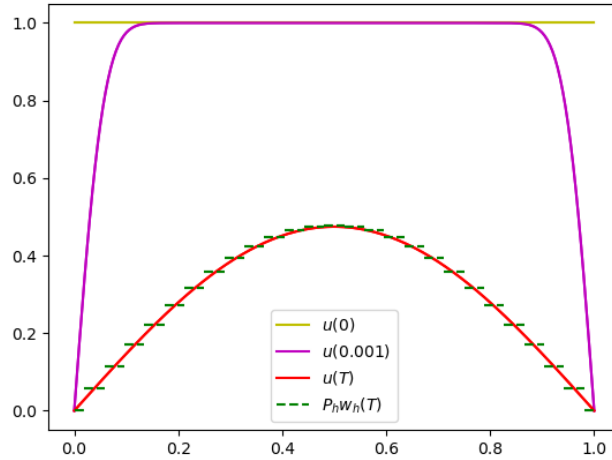


Fig. 1: Exact solution at different times and approximate solution at the final time, irregular initial data

$u \in L^2(0, T; H^2(\Omega))$. Indeed, for any $T > 0$, we have

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \|u'\|_{L^2(\varepsilon, T; L^2(\Omega))} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \|\Delta u\|_{L^2(\varepsilon, T; L^2(\Omega))} = +\infty.$$

This can be shown by noticing that

$$\|u'\|_{L^2(\varepsilon, T; L^2(\Omega))}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\|\mathbf{G}u(\varepsilon)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 - \|\mathbf{G}u(T)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2).$$

If $\|u'\|_{L^2(\varepsilon, T; L^2(\Omega))}$ were bounded as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, so would be $\|\mathbf{G}u(\varepsilon)\|_{\mathbf{L}}$. Since $u(\varepsilon) \rightarrow \xi_0$ in L , this would imply that $\xi_0 \in H_{\mathbf{G}}$, which does not hold.

Computing the error terms involved in (4.3) in Theorem 4.1, we remark that, since the right-hand-side vanishes,

$$\|\mathbf{G}Ru' - \mathbf{G}_h R_h \partial w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})} = \|\mathbf{G}u - \mathbf{G}_h w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}.$$

It therefore suffices to evaluate

$$E_1 = \|\mathbf{G}u - \mathbf{G}_h w\|_{L^2(\mathbf{L})}, \quad E_2 = \max_{t \in [0, T]} \|u(t) - P_h w(t)\|_L.$$

In order to compute an accurate value of E_1 , we remark that

$$\int_{(m-1)k}^{mk} \|\mathbf{G}u(t) - \mathbf{G}_h w^{(m)}\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 dt = T_1^{(m)} - 2T_2^{(m)} + T_3^{(m)},$$

with

$$T_1^{(m)} = \int_{(m-1)k}^{mk} \|\mathbf{G}u(t)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} (\|u(mk)\|_L^2 - \|u((m-1)k)\|_L^2),$$

$$T_2^{(m)} = \int_{(m-1)k}^{mk} \langle \mathbf{G}u(t), \mathbf{G}v^{(m)} \rangle_{\mathbf{L}} dt = \langle u(mk) - u((m-1)k), v^{(m)} \rangle_L,$$

and

$$T_3^{(m)} = \int_{(m-1)k}^{mk} \|\mathbf{G}v^{(m)}\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 dt.$$

Hence

$$\int_0^T \|\mathbf{G}u(t) - \mathbf{G}_h v_h(t)\|_{\mathbf{L}}^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} (\|u(T)\|_L^2 - \|\xi_0\|_L^2) + \sum_{m=1}^N (T_2^{(m)} + T_3^{(m)}).$$

It then suffices to compute the terms $\langle u(mk) - u((m-1)k), v^{(m)} \rangle_L$ using quadrature formulas. We observe in Figure 2 that E_1 and E_2 behave as $C\sqrt{h}$, which is the expected interpolation order for this case (note that the function v given by (4.5) is null in this case, which implies that $\zeta_h^{(T)}(v) = 0$).

6.2 Irregular right-hand-side

We consider again $\Omega = (0, 1)$, $L = \mathbf{L} = L^2(\Omega)$, $\mathbf{G}u = \partial_x u$, $H_{\mathbf{G}} = H_0^1(\Omega)$, $\Phi = 0$, $\Lambda = \text{Id}$, $T = 1/10$, and ξ_0, f, \mathbf{F} such that the solution of Problem (2.8) is given, for $t \in (0, T]$ and $x \in [0, 1]$, by

$$u(t)(x) = t \min(x, 1 - x).$$

Hence we let $\xi_0 = 0$, $f(t)(x) = \min(x, 1 - x)$ and $\mathbf{F}(t)(x) = -\partial_x u(t)(x)$.

We approximate this problem on $[0, T]$ using the same discretisation method as in the previous section with $k = 0.9h^2$, and specifying odd values for M . We show in Figure 3 the exact solution at different times, and the approximate solution obtained by the scheme described below at the final time.

We obtain the following results (E_1 and E_2 are defined as in the previous section).

We see in Figure 4 that E_1 behaves as h^2 and E_2 as h . The fact that M is odd enables the interpolation error to behave as h .

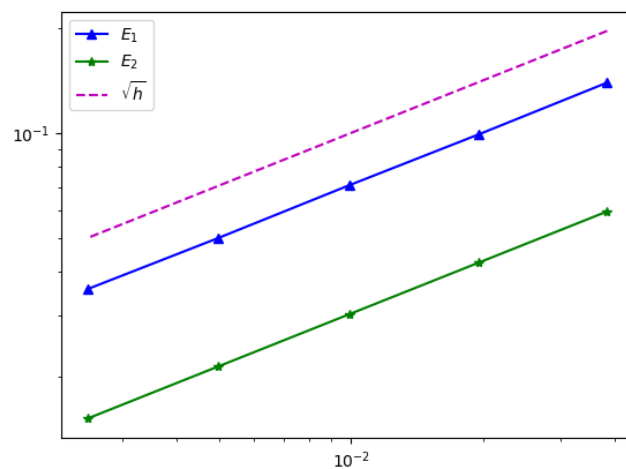


Fig. 2: Errors E_1 and E_2 for different values of h , irregular initial data

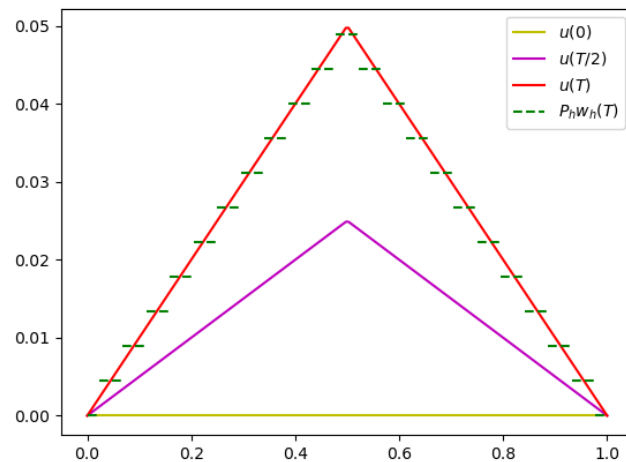


Fig. 3: Exact solution at different times and approximate solution at the final time, irregular right-hand-side

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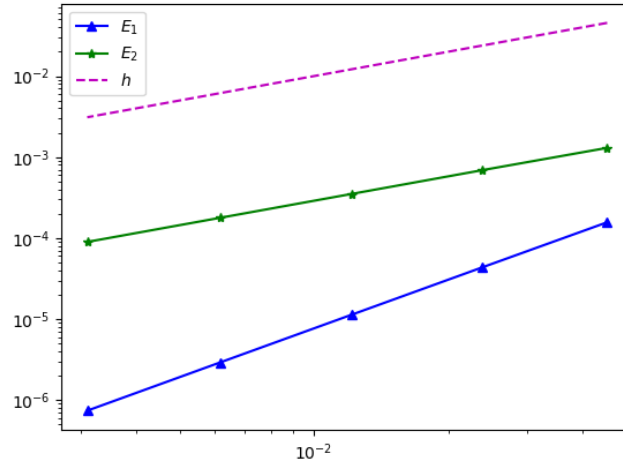


Fig. 4: Errors E_1 and E_2 for different values of h , irregular right-hand-side

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