

Two modified Euler schemes

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Gradient flows

Gradient flow

$$u'(t) + D\phi(u(t)) = 0$$

↓ ↗

Energy equality

$$\phi(u(t)) + \int_s^t \|u'\|^2 = \phi(u(s))$$

Euler scheme

Euler scheme

$$\frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\tau_i} + D\phi(u_i) = 0$$



Discrete energy equality

$$\phi(u_i) + \tau_i \left\| \frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\tau_i} \right\|^2 = \phi(u_{i-1})$$

Aim of this talk

Discuss two schemes recovering the discrete energy equality:

- 1 the Romero scheme
- 2 the De Giorgi scheme

1: The Romero scheme

Euler scheme:

$$\frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\tau_i} + D\phi(u_i) = 0$$

The Romero scheme

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\tau_i} + D\phi(u_i) \\ & + \left(\phi(u_i) - \phi(u_{i-1}) - (D\phi(u_i), u_i - u_{i-1}) \right) \frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\|u_i - u_{i-1}\|^2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Take the product with $(u_i - u_{i-1})$ and get the discrete energy equality

1: the Romero scheme

The Romero scheme

$$\frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\tau_i} + D\phi(u_i) + \left(\phi(u_i) - \phi(u_{i-1}) - (D\phi(u_i), u_i - u_{i-1}) \right) \frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\|u_i - u_{i-1}\|^2} = 0$$

- Introduced in [Romero, 10] (no proofs)
- Asks for $u_i \neq u_{i-1}$ (or $D\phi(u_i) = 0$)
- Stable scheme, because of the discrete energy identity

1: the Romero scheme

The Romero scheme

$$\frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\tau_i} + D\phi(u_i) + \left(\phi(u_i) - \phi(u_{i-1}) - (D\phi(u_i), u_i - u_{i-1}) \right) \frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\|u_i - u_{i-1}\|^2} = 0$$



Discrete energy equality + alignment

$$\phi(u_i) + \tau_i \left\| \frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\tau_i} \right\|^2 = \phi(u_{i-1})$$

$(u_i - u_{i-1})$ parallel to $D\phi(u_i)$

1: the Romero scheme

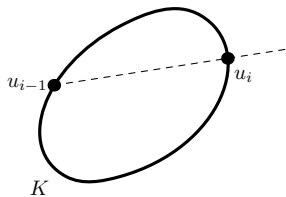
Discrete energy equality + alignment

$$\phi(u_i) + \tau_i \left\| \frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\tau_i} \right\|^2 = \phi(u_{i-1})$$

$$(u_i - u_{i-1}) \text{ parallel to } \mathbb{D}\phi(u_i)$$

Existence for $\phi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ bounded below:

- 1 $K = \{\phi(u) + \tau_i \|(u - u_{i-1})/\tau_i\|^2 = \phi(u_{i-1})\}$
is compact
- 2 Let u_i maximize $u \mapsto \|u - u_{i-1}\|^2$ on K
- 3 If $\mathbb{D}\phi(u_{i-1}) \neq 0$, K does not reduce to u_{i-1} .
Hence, $u_i \neq u_{i-1}$



1: the Romero scheme

The Romero scheme

$$\frac{u_j - u_{j-1}}{\tau_j} + D\phi(u_j) + \left(\phi(u_j) - \phi(u_{j-1}) - (D\phi(u_j), u_j - u_{j-1}) \right) \frac{u_j - u_{j-1}}{\|u_j - u_{j-1}\|^2} = 0$$

Convergence for $\phi \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \left(\phi(u_j) - \phi(u_{j-1}) - (D\phi(u_j), u_j - u_{j-1}) \right) \frac{u_j - u_{j-1}}{\|u_j - u_{j-1}\|^2} \right\| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2} \|D^2\phi\| \|u_j - u_{j-1}\| = \frac{\tau_j}{2} \underbrace{\|D^2\phi\|}_{L^\infty} \underbrace{\left\| \frac{u_j - u_{j-1}}{\tau_j} \right\|}_{L^2} \end{aligned}$$

1: the Romero scheme

Shortcomings:

- Analysis for smooth functions with compact sublevels
- Essentially restricted to finite dimensions
- Two equations: balance + alignment
- Conditions on τ in the nonsmooth case
- Nonvariational

Euler scheme

$$\frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\tau_i} + D\phi(u_i) = 0$$

Discrete energy equality

$$\phi(u_i) + \tau_i \left\| \frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\tau_i} \right\|^2 = \phi(u_{i-1})$$



Discrete energy equality 2

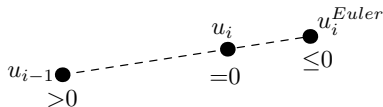
$$\phi(u_i) + \frac{\tau_i}{2} \left\| \frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\tau_i} \right\|^2 + \frac{\tau_i}{2} \|D\phi(u_i)\|^2 = \phi(u_{i-1})$$

2: the De Giorgi scheme

The De Giorgi scheme

$$\phi(u_j) + \frac{\tau_j}{2} \left\| \frac{u_j - u_{j-1}}{\tau_j} \right\|^2 + \frac{\tau_j}{2} \|D\phi(u_j)\|^2 = \phi(u_{j-1}) + \alpha_j$$

- Existence for ϕ convex ($\alpha_j = 0$) or ϕ smooth ($\alpha_j = \tau^2$)



- Convergence if $\sum_i \alpha_i^+ \rightarrow 0$

2: the De Giorgi scheme

$$\begin{aligned}0 &= \lim \sum_i \alpha_i^+ = \\ &\geq \liminf \left(\phi(u_m) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \tau_i \left\| \frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\tau_i} \right\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \tau_i \|D\phi(u_i)\|^2 - \phi(u_0) \right) \\ &\geq \phi(u(t)) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \|u'\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \|D\phi(u)\|^2 - \phi(u_0) \\ &= \int_0^t \left(\frac{d}{dt} \phi(u) + \frac{1}{2} \|u'\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|D\phi(u)\|^2 \right) \\ &= \int_0^t \left((D\phi(u), u') + \frac{1}{2} \|u'\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|D\phi(u)\|^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \|u' + D\phi(u)\|^2 \qquad \Rightarrow u' + D\phi(u) = 0\end{aligned}$$

2: the De Giorgi scheme

- gradient flows $u' + D\phi(u) = 0$
- doubly nonlinear flows $D\psi(u') + D\phi(u) = 0$
- generalized gradient flows $D\psi(u, u') + D\phi(u) = 0$
- GENERIC flows $D\psi(u' + JDE(u)) + D\phi(u) = 0$

General Equations for Non-Equilibrium Reversible-Irreversible Coupling

[Grmela, Öttinger, 97]

The De Giorgi scheme

$$\phi(u_i) + \tau_i \psi \left(\frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\tau_i} + JDE(u_i) \right) + \tau_i \psi^*(-D\phi(u_i)) = \phi(u_{i-1})$$

Conclusions

- Exact dissipation dynamics can be replicated at the discrete level by the **Romero** and the **De Giorgi** scheme
- The Romero scheme is well suited for **smooth, finite-dimensional** energies
- The De Giorgi scheme works for smooth perturbations of **convex energies in infinite dimension** and can be extended to more general evolutions

<http://www.mat.univie.ac.at/~stefanelli>