

Projection Methods and Discretization – Summary.

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We want to solve $Ax=y$ with $A \in L(X, Y)$ and $y \in R(A)$.

A projection method is just a discretization method that converts $Ax=y$ into $A_l x_l = Q_l y$, where $A_l = Q_l A P_l$, $P_l: X \rightarrow X_l$, $Q_l: Y \rightarrow Y_l$.

In order to solve $Ax=y$ we approximate $x^+ = A^+ y$ by $x_l^+ = A_l^+ Q_l y$. If $\{x_l^+\} \rightarrow x^+ \quad \forall y \in R(A)$ then, the projection method is convergent.

For a method to be convergent, two properties must be satisfied:

1. $\{A_l^+ Q_l A\}$ must be uniformly bounded, i.e., $\|A_l^+ Q_l A\| \leq C_A \quad \forall l \in \mathbb{N}$
2. The projections P_l must converge pointwise to 0 in $N(A)^\perp$
i.e., $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} P_{N(A_l)} x = 0 \quad \forall x \in N(A)^\perp$

To satisfy condition 2, the spaces X_l and Y_l must be chosen sensibly.

For an exact $y \in R(A)$ there is convergence.

Taking a step further, now we consider $R_l = A_l^+ Q_l$ as regularization operator, and we have the following estimate of the total error:

$$\|x_l^\varepsilon - x^+\|_X \leq \|R_l\| \varepsilon + \|x_l^+ - x^+\|$$

where the last term converges to zero for convergent projection methods.

Concerning the first term of the righthand side of the inequality, we have:

$$\|R_l\| = \sup \left\{ \frac{\|R_l y\|_X}{\|y\|_Y}, 0 \neq y \in Y \right\} \geq \sup \left\{ \frac{\|x_l\|_X}{\|A_l x_l\|_Y}, 0 \neq x_l \in N(A_l)^\perp \right\} = \alpha_l$$

For ill-posed problems $\alpha_l \rightarrow \infty$ as $l \rightarrow \infty$, but if there exists a constant C_R such that

$$\alpha_l \leq \|R_l\| \leq C_R \alpha_l \quad \text{for } l \rightarrow \infty, \text{ then, the projection method is } \mathbf{robust}.$$

If a projection method is convergent and robust we can choose $l^* = l^*(\varepsilon)$

such that $(\{R_l\}_l, l^*)$ is a regularization of A^+ .

If we have this last regularization, the approximation of the solution is greatly close.

Alternatively, we can apply the projection method with a large l , and on top of that, apply a regularization method such as Tikhonov-Phillips, which will return us a decent solution too.