

# IMPLEMENTACIÓN SIMPLE DEL MEF APLICADO AL PROBLEMA DEL LAPLACIANO FRACCIONARIO CON CONDICIÓN DE DIRICHLET HOMOGÉNEA EN 2D

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# Problema Modelo

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s u = f & \text{en } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{en } \Omega^c. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$(-\Delta)^s u(x) = C(n, s) \text{ p.v. } \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{u(x) - u(y)}{|x - y|^{n+2s}}, \quad (2)$$

$$C(n, s) = \frac{2^{2s} s \Gamma(s + \frac{n}{2})}{\pi^{n/2} \Gamma(1-s)} \text{ constante de normalización.}$$

# Formulación Débil

- ▶  $H^s(\Omega) := \{v \in L^2(\Omega) : |v|_{H^s(\Omega)} < \infty\},$   
 $|v|_{H^s(\Omega)} := \int \int_{\Omega^2} \frac{|v(x) - v(y)|}{|x - y|^{n+2s}} dx dy$
- ▶  $\tilde{H}^s(\Omega) := \{v \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) : \text{supp } v \subset \bar{\Omega}\}$

Sea la forma bilineal:

$$\langle u, v \rangle_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \int \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{(u(x) - u(y))(v(x) - v(y))}{|x - y|^{n+2s}} dx dy$$

Hallar  $u \in \tilde{H}^s(\Omega)$  tal que:

$$\langle u, v \rangle_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \int_{\Omega} f v, \quad \forall v \in \tilde{H}^s(\Omega)$$

- ▶ G. Acosta y J.P. Borthagaray (2015)

# Elementos Finitos

- ▶  $\mathcal{T}$  triangulación de  $\Omega$ , ( $\Omega$  una bola centrada).
- ▶  $\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_N\}$  bases nodales (lineales a trozos)
- ▶  $\mathbb{V}_h := \langle \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_N \rangle$

Hallar  $u_h \in \mathbb{V}_h$  tal que:

$$\langle u_h, v_h \rangle_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \int_{\Omega} f v_h, \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{V}_h$$

# Elementos Finitos

- ▶  $K_{i,j} = \langle \varphi_i, \varphi_j \rangle_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)}$
- ▶  $U \in \mathbb{R}^N$  con  $u_h = \sum_j U_j \varphi_j$
- ▶  $F \in \mathbb{R}^N$  con  $F_j = \int_{\Omega} f \varphi_j$
- ▶ Buscamos resolver:

$$KU = F$$

# Matriz de Rigidez

$$K_{i,j} = \int \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{(\varphi_i(x) - \varphi_i(y))(\varphi_j(x) - \varphi_j(y))}{|x - y|^{2+2s}} dx dy$$

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- ▶  $T_\ell, T_m \in \mathcal{T}, N_{\mathcal{T}} = \#\mathcal{T}$
- ▶  $I_{\ell,m}^{i,j} = \int_{T_\ell} \int_{T_m} \frac{(\varphi_i(x) - \varphi_i(y))(\varphi_j(x) - \varphi_j(y))}{|x - y|^{2+2s}} dx dy$
- ▶  $J_\ell^{i,j} = \int_{T_\ell} \int_{\Omega^c} \frac{\varphi_i(x)\varphi_j(x)}{|x - y|^{2+2s}} dy dx$

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- ▶  $J_\ell^{i,j} = \int_{T_\ell} \int_{\Omega^c} \frac{\varphi_i(x)\varphi_j(x)}{|x - y|^{2+2s}} dy dx$

$$K_{i,j} = \sum_{\ell=1}^{N_{\mathcal{T}}} \left( \sum_{m=1}^{N_{\mathcal{T}}} I_{\ell,m}^{i,j} + 2J_\ell^{i,j} \right)$$

# Ensamblado de Matriz de Rigidez

$$l_{\ell,m}^{ij} = \int_{T_\ell} \int_{T_m} \frac{(\varphi_i(x) - \varphi_i(y))(\varphi_j(x) - \varphi_j(y))}{|x - y|^{2+2s}} dx dy$$

$$j_\ell^{ij} = \int_{T_\ell} \int_{\Omega^c} \frac{\varphi_i(x)\varphi_j(x)}{|x - y|^{2+2s}} dy dx$$

# Problemas para el cómputo de $I_{\ell,m}^{i,j}$

$$I_{\ell,m}^{i,j} = \int_{T_\ell} \int_{T_m} \frac{(\varphi_i(x) - \varphi_i(y))(\varphi_j(x) - \varphi_j(y))}{|x - y|^{2+2s}} dx dy$$

Dividimos en 4 casos:

- ▶  $\bar{T}_\ell \cap \bar{T}_m = \emptyset$
- ▶  $\bar{T}_\ell \cap \bar{T}_m = \text{un vértice}$
- ▶  $\bar{T}_\ell \cap \bar{T}_m = \text{un lado}$
- ▶  $\bar{T}_\ell \cap \bar{T}_m = \text{un triángulo}$

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Dividimos en 4 casos:

- ▶  $\bar{T}_\ell \cap \bar{T}_m = \emptyset$  Sin problemas

En los demás hay que tratar singularidades

- ▶  $\bar{T}_\ell \cap \bar{T}_m = \text{un vértice}$
- ▶  $\bar{T}_\ell \cap \bar{T}_m = \text{un lado}$
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# Problemas para el cómputo de $I_{\ell,m}^{i,j}$

$$I_{\ell,m}^{i,j} = \int_{T_\ell} \int_{T_m} \frac{(\varphi_i(x) - \varphi_i(y))(\varphi_j(x) - \varphi_j(y))}{|x - y|^{2+2s}} dx dy$$

Usamos transformada de Duffy

$$\hat{T}_\ell \times \hat{T}_m \longrightarrow [0, 1]^4$$

Singularidades se integran de forma exacta

## Problemas para el cómputo de $J_\ell^{i,j}$

$$J_\ell^{i,j} = \int_{T_\ell} \int_{\Omega^c} \frac{\varphi_i(x) \varphi_j(x)}{|x - y|^{2+2s}} dy dx$$

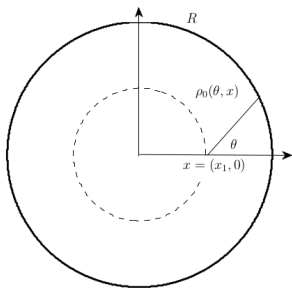
## Problemas para el cómputo de $J_\ell^{i,j}$

$$\begin{aligned} J_\ell^{i,j} &= \int_{T_\ell} \int_{\Omega^c} \frac{\varphi_i(x) \varphi_j(x)}{|x-y|^{2+2s}} dy dx = \\ &= \int_{T_\ell} \varphi_i(x) \varphi_j(x) \int_{\Omega^c} \frac{1}{|x-y|^{2+2s}} dy dx = \\ &= \int_{T_\ell} \varphi_i(x) \varphi_j(x) \psi(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

## Problemas para el cómputo de $J_\ell^{i,j}$

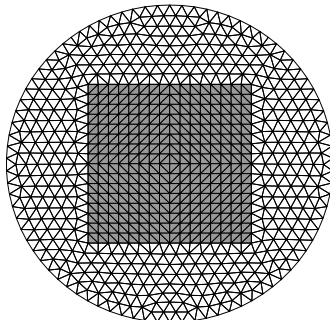
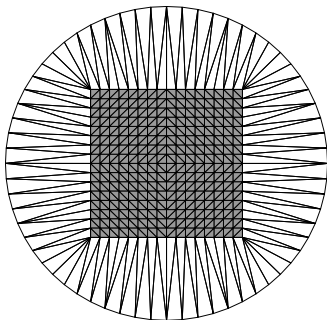
$$\psi(x) = \int_{\Omega^c} \frac{1}{|x-y|^{2+2s}} dy = \frac{1}{2s} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\rho_0(\theta, x')} dx'$$

- $\Omega$  bola centrada (radio  $R$ )  $\Rightarrow \psi(x)$  es radial
- Basta conocer sus valores en  $x = (x_1, 0)$



¿Y si  $\Omega$  no es una bola?

- ▶ Construimos un dominio auxiliar
- ▶ Dominio auxiliar con nodos Dirichlet



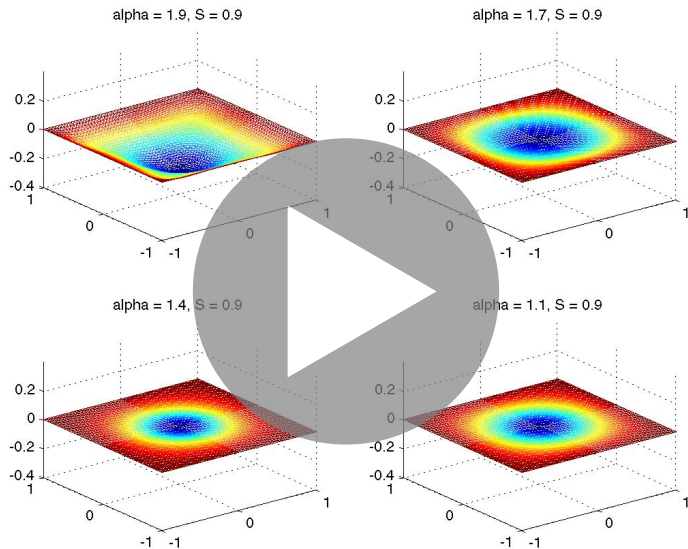
# Código

- ▶ MATLAB
- ▶ Unas 100 líneas el principal (unas 150 sumando funciones)
- ▶ Intentamos balance entre simplicidad y eficiencia

# Difusión fraccionaria

$$\begin{cases} u_t = (-\Delta)^s u & \text{en } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{en } \Omega^c. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

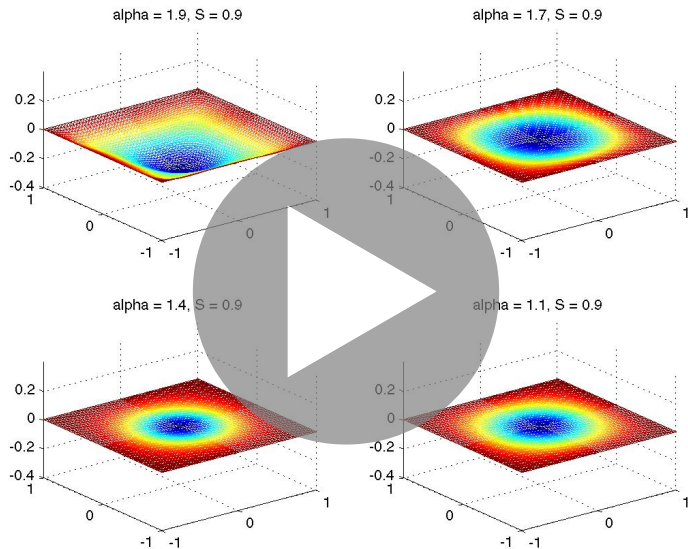
# Difusión fraccionaria



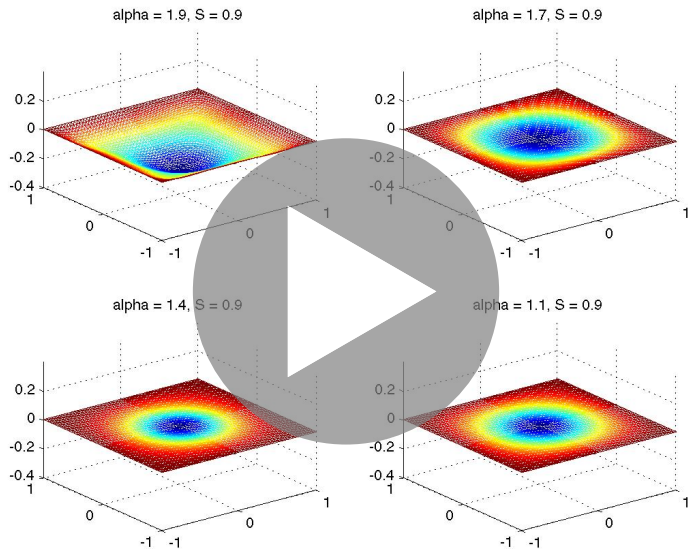
# Difusión fraccionaria en espacio y tiempo

$$\begin{cases} D_0^\alpha u = (-\Delta)^s u & \text{en } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{en } \Omega^c. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

# Difusión fraccionaria en espacio y tiempo



# Difusión fraccionaria en espacio y tiempo ( $\alpha \in [1, 2]$ )



# Difusión fraccionaria en espacio y tiempo ( $\alpha \in [1, 2]$ )

