Semidiscrete and single step fully discrete approximations for second order hyperbolic equations

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SEMIDISCRETE AND SINGLE STEP
FULLY DISCRETE APPROXIMATIONS
FOR SECOND ORDER HYPERBOLIC EQUATIONS (*)

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Abstract — Finite element approximations are analysed, for initial boundary value problems
for second order hyperbolic equations. For both semidiscrete and fully discrete schemes, optimal
order rate of convergence estimates in $L^2$ are derived, using $L^2$ projections of the initial data as
starting values.

A new class of single step fully discrete schemes is developed, which are high order accurate
in time. The schemes are constructed from a class of rational approximations to $e^{-t}$, analytic in
neighbourhoods of the imaginary axis. The approximations require the solution of $2s$ linear systems at
each time step, with the same real matrix, to yield convergence rate $k^s$, where $k$ is the time step and $s$ is
an arbitrary positive integer.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Notation

We consider approximating the solution of the following initial boundary
value problem. Let $\Omega$ be a bounded domain in $\mathbb{R}^N$, with smooth boundary $\partial \Omega$
and let $0 < t^* < \infty$ be fixed. A function $u : (0, t^*) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is sought which
satisfies

\[
\begin{align*}
  u_{tt} + \mathcal{L}u &= 0 \quad \text{in} \quad \Omega \times (0, t^*], \\
  u &= 0 \quad \text{on} \quad \partial \Omega \times (0, t^*], \\
  u(0) &= u^0 \quad \text{in} \quad \Omega, \\
  u_t(0) &= u_t^0 \quad \text{in} \quad \Omega,
\end{align*}
\]

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$u^0$ and $u_0^0$ are given functions, and $\mathcal{L}$ denotes the second order elliptic operator

$$\mathcal{L}u = - \sum_{i,j=1}^{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left( a_{ij}(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} \right) + a_0(x)u,$$

with $a_{ij} = a_{ij} \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$, $i, j = 1, 2, \ldots, N$; $a_0 \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$ and $a_0 \geq 0$ on $\Omega$.

$\mathcal{L}$ is assumed to satisfy the uniform ellipticity condition

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{N} a_{ij}(x) \xi_i \xi_j \geq \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i^2,$$

for all $x \in \bar{\Omega}$ and for all $(\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_N) \in \mathbb{R}^N$, for some constant $\alpha > 0$.

The following notation will be used throughout. For $s \geq 0$, $H^s(\Omega)$ will denote the Sobolev space of order $s$, of real valued functions on $\Omega$. The norm on $H^s(\Omega)$ we denote by $|| . ||_{H^s(\Omega)}$. In particular, the inner product on $L^2(\Omega) = H^0(\Omega)$ we denote by $(. , .)$, and the associated norm by $|| . ||$.

We introduce certain subspaces of the Sobolev space $H^s(\Omega)$, denoted by $\dot{H}^s(\Omega)$. In order to define $\dot{H}^s(\Omega)$, we first note that there exists a sequence $\{ \lambda_j \}_{j \geq 1}$ in non decreasing order of real positive eigenvalues of the operator $\mathcal{L}$, and a corresponding sequence of eigenfunctions $\{ \varphi_j \}_{j \geq 1} \in C^\infty(\Omega)$, satisfying

$$\mathcal{L} \varphi_j = \lambda_j \varphi_j \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad \varphi_j = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

The set $\{ \varphi_j \}_{j \geq 1}$ is complete in $L^2(\Omega)$, and may be chosen orthonormal.

Define for $s \geq 0$, the space

$$\dot{H}^s(\Omega) = \{ v : || v ||_s = \left( \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |(v, \varphi_j)|^2 \lambda_j^s \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \infty \}.$$

Then $\dot{H}^0(\Omega) = L^2(\Omega)$, and it may be shown, [7], that

$$\dot{H}^s(\Omega) = \{ v \in H^s(\Omega) : \mathcal{L}'v = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad j \leq s/2 \},$$

and that on $\dot{H}^s(\Omega)$, the norms $|| . ||_s$ and $|| . ||_{H^s(\Omega)}$ are equivalent.

For $s < 0$, $\dot{H}^s(\Omega)$ is defined as the dual of $\dot{H}^s(\Omega)$ with respect to $L^2(\Omega)$.

The norm on $\dot{H}^{-s}(\Omega)$ is given by

$$|| v ||_{-s} = \left( \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |(v, \varphi_j)|^2 \lambda_j^{-s} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad s \geq 0.$$

The solution of (1.1) is formally given by

$$u(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left[ (u^0, \varphi_j) \cos \lambda_j^2 t + \lambda_j^2 (u_0^0, \varphi_j) \sin \lambda_j^2 t \right] \varphi_j,$$
for $t \geq 0$, from which it follows that for $0 \leq t \leq t^*$,
\[
\| u(t) \|_s^2 + \| u_t(t) \|_{s-1}^2 = \| u^0 \|_s^2 + \| u^0 \|_{s-1}^2, \quad \text{for all } s \geq 0 \quad (1.4)
\]

In Section 2, we derive the estimates for semidiscrete approximations
\[
\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t^*} \| u(t) - u_h(t) \| \leq C(t^*) h^r \left[ \| u^0 \|_{r+1} + \| u^0 \|_{r} \right], \quad (1.5)
\]
using standard finite element spaces of piecewise polynomial functions of degree $r - 1$, $r \geq 2$. The estimates are obtained with $L^2$ projections of the initial data as starting values. These estimates were in essence derived prior to this work by the first author in [3, 4], using a special manipulation of an energy formulation. Here (1.5) is obtained via a reformulation of (1.1) and the semidiscrete approximation as appropriate first order systems.

We note also that Dupont [9] and Crouzeix [8], have obtained $L^2$ estimates, however the choice of starting values yield unnaturally higher smoothness assumptions on the solution.

**1.2. Summary of the results**

In Section 3, we consider single step fully discrete approximations via rational approximations to $e^{-z}$. The rational functions are required to satisfy
\[
| r_v(iy) - e^{-iy} | \leq C_v | y |^{v+1}, \quad | y | \leq \sigma, \quad (1.6)
\]
for constants $C_v < \infty$, $\sigma > 0$ and $v \geq 1$.

In addition such rational functions are divided into two classes, according to either
\[
| r_v(iy) | \leq 1 \quad \text{for all real } y, \quad (1.7)
\]
or
\[
| r_v(iy) | \leq 1 \quad \text{for } | y | \leq \alpha, \quad (1.8)
\]
for some constant $\alpha > 0$. The functions satisfying (1.7) we designate as Class $\text{-I}$, and those satisfying (1.8) as Class $\text{-II}$.

For schemes defined by rational functions of Class $\text{-I}$, we obtain estimates
\[
\max \| W^n - u(nk) \| = C(t^*) \left[ h^r \left[ \| u^0 \|_{r+1} + \| u^0 \|_{r} \right] + k^v \left[ \| u^0 \|_{v+1} + \| u^0 \|_{v} \right] \right], \quad (1.9)
\]
where $k$ denotes the discrete time step and $W^n$, the approximation at the time level $t = nk$.

For Class $\text{-II}$ schemes, we obtain the same estimate conditionally. That is, provided $k \leq C a h$, for a constant $C$ depending on inverse properties of the finite element space. Class $\text{-I}$ schemes are unconditionally stable and convergent.

Again the estimates (1.9) are obtained using $L^2$ projections of the initial data as starting values.
Another development of this paper is the construction of a family of rational functions \( \{ r_s(z) \}_{s \geq 1} \) of class \( s-I \), which is done in Section 4. Briefly, for each integer \( s \geq 1 \), and any given real number \( x > 0 \), we establish the existence of a sequence of polynomials \( \{ \beta_n^{(s)} \}_{n=0}^{\infty} \) with real coefficients, where \( \beta_n \) is of degree at most \( n \), such that

\[
(1 - x^2 z^2)^e z^{-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \beta_n^{(s)}(x) z^n,
\]

for all \( z \) for \( s = 1, 2, \ldots \), we then define the rational function

\[
r_s(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{2s} \beta_n^{(s)}(x) z^n/(1 - x^2 z^2)^s
\]

for \( |\Re(z)| < \frac{1}{x} \) \( r_s \) is analytic in a neighbourhood of the imaginary axis, and has poles at \( z = \pm \frac{1}{x} \) on the real line \( r_s \) will satisfy (1.6) with \( v = 2s \), and we show that there exists a real number \( x^{(s)} > 0 \) such that for the choice \( x \geq x^{(s)} \), \( r_s \) satisfies (1.7)

This family of rational functions provides schemes of arbitrary accuracy in time, i.e., we have (1.9) with \( v = 2s \). In analogy with the work of Nørsett [12], and Thomée and the present authors in [5], for parabolic equations, the resulting scheme for \( r_s \) requires the solution of 2s linear systems with the same real matrix at each time level.

Other examples of Class \( s-I \) rational functions are provided by Padé approximations, in particular, the diagonal and first two lower codiagonal entries. In general, the use of Padé approximations requires the solution of complex linear systems, in contrast.

A table of the polynomials \( \{ \beta_n^{(s)} \}_{n=0}^{2s} \) and a convenient choice of the parameter \( x^{(s)} \) is given for \( s = 1, \ldots, 5 \) in the Appendix.

Crouzeix [8] has also analysed high order in time, single step, fully discrete approximations. There, the choice of starting values is motivated by [9].

Throughout the paper, \( C \) will denote a general constant, not necessarily the same in any two places.

2. SEMIDISCRETE APPROXIMATIONS

We introduce the solution operator \( T \) of the associated elliptic boundary value problem \( T: L^2(\Omega) \to L^2(\Omega) \) is defined by

\[
a(Tf, v) = (f, v), \text{ for all } v \in H^1(\Omega), \text{ for given } f \in L^2(\Omega),
\]

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where $a(\cdot, \cdot)$ denotes the bilinear form

$$a(\omega, v) = \int_{\Omega} \left\{ \sum_{i,j=1}^{N} a_{ij} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_j} \right\} dx,$$

for $\omega, v \in H^1(\Omega)$. \hfill (2.1. a)

$T$ has a discrete spectrum of real positive eigenvalues $\{ \mu_j \}_{j \geq 1}$, where $\mu_j = \lambda_j^{-1}$ with $\lambda_j$ given by (1.3). Now let $L^2$ denote the space $L^2(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega)$ and define the operator $J : L^2 \to L^2$ by

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & T \\ -I & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We now reformulate (1.1) in terms of the operator $J$ as follows. Let

$$U(t) = \begin{pmatrix} u(t) \\ u_t(t) \end{pmatrix}, \quad U^0 = \begin{pmatrix} u^0 \\ u_t^0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then, (1.1) is equivalent to

$$\begin{cases} JU_t + U = 0, \quad t > 0 \\ U(0) = U^0. \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

Now, let $0 < h < 1$ be a parameter, and $\{ T_h \}_{0 < h \leq 1}$ a family of finite dimensional operators approximating the operator $T$. In particular, let

$$\{ S_h(\Omega) \}_{0 < h \leq 1} \subset H^1(\Omega)$$

be a standard finite element space of piecewise polynomial functions of degree $r - 1$, with the approximation property

$$\inf_{\chi \in S_h(\Omega)} \{ \| \omega - \chi \| + h \| \omega - \chi \|_1 \} \leq Ch^s \| \omega \|_{H^s(\Omega)},$$

for all $\omega \in H^1(\Omega) \cap H^s(\Omega)$, for some constant $C$ independent of $h$, $1 \leq s \leq r$. The operators $T_h : L^2(\Omega) \to S_h(\Omega)$ are defined by

$$a(T_h f, \chi) = (f, \chi), \quad \text{for all } \chi \in S_h(\Omega), \text{ for given } f \in L^2(\Omega). \quad (2.4)$$

The family $\{ T_h \}_{0 < h \leq 1}$ has the following properties:

$T_h$ is symmetric, positive semidefinite on $L^2(\Omega)$, and positive definite on $S_h(\Omega)$ \hfill (2.5)

$$\| (T - T_h) f \| \leq Ch^s \| f \|_{h^{-2}}, \quad \text{for all } f \in H^{s-2}(\Omega), \quad 1 \leq s \leq r, \hfill (2.6)$$

for some constant $C$ independent of $h$.

$T_h$ has a discrete spectrum of eigenvalues $\{ 0 \} \cup \{ \mu_1^h, \mu_2^h, \ldots, \mu_M^h \}$, in non-increasing order, for some integer $M = M(h)$. Furthermore, there exists an $h_0 > 0$ such that for $h \leq h_0$, $\mu_1^h \leq A$, for some constant $A > 0$. \hfill (2.7)

Proofs of (2.5)-(2.7) may be found in [1] and [6].

vol 13, n° 2, 1979
The semidiscrete approximation for the solution $u$ of (1.1) is defined as the mapping $u^h[0, t^*] \rightarrow S^h_t(\Omega)$ satisfying

$$
\begin{align*}
T_h u^h_t + u^h &= 0, \quad 0 < t \leq t^*, \\
u^h(0) &= P u^0, \\
u^h_t(0) &= P u_t^0,
\end{align*}
$$

(2.8)

where $P$ denotes the $L^2(\Omega)$ projection operator onto $S^h_t(\Omega)$. Using (2.1) it is easily seen that (2.8) is equivalent to the definition of the standard semi-discrete approximation, in variational form, using $L^2(\Omega)$ projections of $u^0$ and $u_t^0$ as starting values, as given for example in [3]. For the subsequent analysis, we now reformulate (2.8) as a first order system, in analogy with (2.2). Set

$$
V(t) = \begin{pmatrix} u^h(t) \\ u^h_t(t) \end{pmatrix}, \quad t \geq 0;
$$

then (2.8) is equivalent to

$$
\begin{align*}
J_h V_t + V &= 0, \quad 0 < t \leq t^*, \\
V(0) &= P U^0,
\end{align*}
$$

(2.9)

where

$$
J_h = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & T_h \\ -I & 0 \end{pmatrix} : L^2 \rightarrow S^h_t(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega),
$$

and $P$ denotes the $L^2$ projection operator onto $S^h_t(\Omega) \times S^h_t(\Omega)$.

We define a form $((., .))$ on $L^2$ by

$$
((\Phi, \Psi)) = (\psi_1, \psi_2) + (T_h \phi_2, \psi_2),
$$

(2.10)

for

$$
\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{pmatrix} \in L^2.
$$

The associated seminorm which we denote by $||| . |||$ is given by

$$
||| \Phi ||| = ((\Phi, \Phi))^\frac{1}{2}.
$$

(2.11)

We note that

$$
((J_h \Phi, \Phi)) = 0, \quad \Phi \in L^2.
$$

(2.12)

The following theorem gives estimates in $L^2(\Omega)$ for the error $u(t) - u^h(t)$.

**Theorem 2.1**: Let $u$ be the solution of (1.1) and let $u^h$ be the semidiscrete approximation defined by (2.8), or equivalently (2.9). Suppose that $u^0 \in \tilde{H}^{r+1}(\Omega)$ and $u_t^0 \in \tilde{H}^r(\Omega)$. Then there exists a constant $C = C_r(t^*)$, such that

$$
\sup_{0 \leq t \leq t^*} || u(t) - u^h(t) || \leq C r \left[ || u^0 ||_{r+1} + || u_t^0 ||_r \right].
$$

(2.13)
Proof: Set $E = U - V$, where $U$ is defined by (2.2) and $V$ by (2.9). Then

$$J_h E_t + E = (J_h - J)U_t, \quad 0 < t \leq t^*, \quad \text{(2.14)}$$

$$E(0) = (I - P)U^0. \quad \text{(2.15)}$$

Setting $\rho = (J_h - J)U_t$, (2.14) gives

$$(J_h E_t, E_t) + ((E, E_t)) = ((\rho, E_t), E)).$$

and so, by (2.12),

$$\frac{d}{dt} || E(t) ||^2 = \frac{d}{dt} ((\rho(t), E(t))) - ((\rho(t), E(t))).$$

Integrating this last equation, we get

$$|| E(t) ||^2 = || E(0) ||^2 + 2((\rho(t), E(t))) - 2((\rho(0), E(0))) - 2 \int_0^t ((\rho(\tau), E(\tau))) d\tau. \quad \text{(2.16)}$$

From (2.4), it follows that $T_h P = T_h$ on $L^2(\Omega)$. Hence, from (2.15), and (2.11),

$$|| E(0) || = || u^0 - Pu^0 ||, \quad \text{(2.17)}$$

and

$$(\rho(0), E(0))) = ([T_h - T]u_t(0), u^0 - Pu^0) = -(T_u_t(0), u^0 - Pu^0)$$

$$= (u^0, u^0 - Pu^0) = || u^0 - Pu^0 ||^2. \quad \text{(2.18)}$$

Using (2.17) and (2.18) in (2.16),

$$|| E(t) ||^2 = 2((\rho(t), E(t))) - || u^0 - Pu^0 ||^2 - 2 \int_0^t ((\rho(\tau), E(\tau))) d\tau$$

$$\leq 2((\rho(t), E(t))) - 2 \int_0^t ((\rho(\tau), E(\tau))) d\tau$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{4} || E(t) ||^2 + 4 || \rho(t) ||^2 + 4t^* \int_0^{t^*} || \rho(\tau) ||^2 d\tau + \frac{1}{4} \sup_{0 \leq \tau \leq t^*} || E(\tau) ||^2.$$

Hence

$$\sup_0 \leq \tau \leq t^* || E(\tau) ||^2 \leq C \left\{ \sup_0 \leq \tau \leq t^* || \rho(\tau) ||^2 + \int_0^{t^*} || \rho(\tau) ||^2 d\tau \right\}. \quad \text{(2.19)}$$

Now, from (2.2), (2.6), and (1.4),

$$|| \rho(t) || = || (T_h - T)u_t(t) || = || (T_h - T) Lu(t) ||$$

$$\leq Ch^r || u(t) ||_r \leq Ch^r [ || u^0 ||_r + || u^0 ||_{r+1}, \quad \text{(2.20)}$$

Similarly (2.2), (2.6) and (1.4) give

$$\int_0^t || \rho(\tau) ||^2 d\tau = \int_0^{t^*} || (T_h - T)u_t(\tau) ||^2 d\tau = \int_0^{t^*} || (T_h - T) Lu(\tau) ||^2 d\tau$$

$$\leq Ch^{2r} \sup_{0 \leq \tau \leq t^*} || u(t) ||^2 \leq Ch^{2r} [ || u^0 ||_r + || u^0 ||_{r+1}^2. \quad \text{(2.21)}$$
Hence, using (2.20) and (2.21) in (2.19), we obtain
}\sup_{0 \leq r \leq r^*} \| E(t) \| \leq C h^r \left[ \| u^0 \|_{r+1} + \| u^0_b \|_r \right].

The result of the theorem now follows.

**Remark**: We point out that from the above theorem, it easily follows that the optimal rate of convergence \(0(h^r)\) in \(L^2(\Omega)\) is obtained using any choice of starting values of \(u^0(0)\) and \(u^0_b(0) \in S^r(\Omega)\) satisfying
\[\| u^0 - u^0(0) \| = O(h^r)\]
and
\[\| u^0_b - u^0_b(0) \| = O(h^r).\]

### 3. SINGLE STEP FULLY DISCRETE APPROXIMATIONS

In this section, we define and analyse fully discrete schemes obtained from rational approximations to \(e^{-z}\).

Let \(r\) be a complex valued rational function defined for the complex variable \(z\), satisfying
\[| r(\xi) - e^{-i\nu} \xi \| \leq C | \xi |^{\nu+1}, \quad | \xi | \leq \sigma, \quad (3.1)\]
for constants \(0 < C < \infty, \sigma > 0\) and \(\nu > 0\).

**Définition 3.1**: \(r\) satisfying (3.1) is said to be of Class i-I if
\[| r(i\nu) | \leq 1, \quad \text{for all real } \nu. \quad (3.2)\]
\(r\) satisfying (3.1) is said to be of Class i-II if, for some constant \(\alpha > 0\),
\[| r(i\nu) | \leq 1, \quad \text{for all real } \nu, \text{ with } | \nu | \leq \alpha. \quad (3.3)\]

Clearly, rational functions of Class i-I are also of Class i-II. However a distinction is made since Class i-I functions will yield schemes which are unconditionally stable and convergent. The schemes are defined as follows.

The solution of (2.9) is given by
\[V(t) = e^{-k^2/2^t} P U^0, \quad t \geq 0, \quad (3.4)\]
and hence for \(k > 0\), the proposed discrete time step,
\[V(t + k) = e^{-k^2/2^t} V(t), \quad t \geq 0. \quad (3.5)\]

Now let \(r(z) = D^{-1}(z)N(z)\), where \(D\) and \(N\) are minimal degree polynomials.
The fully discrete approximation to (1.1), derived from (3.5) we denote by 
\[ \{ W^n \}_{n \geq 0} \subset S_h(\Omega) \times S_h(\Omega) \] and is defined by 
\[ \begin{align*}
W^{n+1} &= D^{-1}(kJ^{-1})N(kJ^{-1})W^n, & n = 0, 1, \ldots, \\
W^0 &= PU^0.
\end{align*} \] (3.6)

We derive estimates for \( \| u(nk) - W^n \| \) by comparing \( W^n \) with the semi-discrete approximation \( V(nk) \), \( n = 0, 1, \ldots \). To this end, we define the function 
\[ F_n(z) = r^n(z) - e^{-nz}, \quad n = 0, 1, \ldots. \] (3.7)

From (3.8), (3.6) and (3.7), it follows that 
\[ W^n - V(nk) = F_n(kJ^{-1})PU^0. \] (3.8)

The following simple result will be needed.

**Lemma 3.1:** Let \( r \) be of Class \( i-\Pi \). Then, there exists a constant \( C^* < \infty \) such that 
\[ |r^n(iy) - e^{-ny}| \leq nC^* \cdot |y|^l, \] (3.9)
for \( |y| \leq \alpha \) and \( 1 \leq l \leq v + 1, n = 1, 2, \ldots \).

**Proof** Let \( \sigma^* = \min (\sigma, 1) \). Then (3.1) holds with \( \sigma \) replaced by \( \sigma^* \). Hence 
\[ |r(iy) - e^{-iy}| \leq C \cdot |y|^l, \quad |y| \leq \sigma^*, \] (3.10)
for \( 1 \leq l \leq v + 1 \).

Now, if \( \sigma^* < \alpha \), from (3.3), for \( \sigma^* < |y| \leq \alpha \), and any integer \( 1 \leq l \leq v + 1 \), 
\[ |r(iy) - e^{-iy}| \leq 2 = 2 |y|^l \left( \frac{\sigma^*}{|y|} \right)^l \left( \frac{1}{\sigma^*} \right)^l \leq 2 |y|^l (\sigma^*)^{-(v+1)} = C^* \cdot |y|^l, \] (3.11)
with \( C^* < \infty \). Hence, from (3.10) and (3.11), we have for some \( C^* < \infty \), 
\[ |r(iy) - e^{-iy}| \leq C^* \cdot |y|^l, \quad |y| \leq \alpha, \] (3.12)
for \( 1 \leq l \leq v + 1 \).

Now, for an integer \( n \geq 1 \), 
\[ r^n(iy) - e^{-ny} = (r(iy) - e^{-iy}) \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} r^j(iy)e^{-i(n-j-1)y} \] (3.13)

Hence, using (3.12) and (3.3) in (3.13), we get for \( |y| \leq \alpha \),
\[ |r^n(iy) - e^{-ny}| \leq |r(iy) - e^{-iy}| \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} |r(iy)|l \leq nC^* \cdot |y|^l, \quad 1 \leq l \leq v + 1. \]

It is clear that, by choosing \( \alpha = \infty \), (3.9) holds for Class \( i-I \).

Let \( \mu^1_h, \ldots, \mu^M_h \) be the set of nonzero eigenvalues of \( T_h \) with corresponding eigenfunctions \( \psi^1_h, \ldots, \psi^M_h \), chosen orthonormal in \( L^2(\Omega) \), i.e. 
\[ T_h \psi^j_h = \mu^j_h \psi^j_h, \]
and
\[(\psi_i^h, \psi_j^h) = \delta_{ij}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \ldots, M.\]

Now let \(S_h^q\) denote the space \(S_h^p(\Omega) \times S_h^p(\Omega)\), furnished with the inner product ((., .)) and norm ||| . |||. It is easily shown that the operator \(J_h: S_h \to S_h\) possesses a corresponding set of purely imaginary eigenvalues \(\{\eta_j\}^M_{j=-M}\), given by
\[
\eta_j = i(\mu_j^h)^{\frac{1}{2}},
\]
and corresponding eigenvectors \(\{\Phi_j\}^M_{j=-M}\), given by
\[
\Phi_j = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \psi_j^h - i(\mu_j^h)^{\frac{1}{2}} \psi_j^h \right), \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots, M.
\]

Since we shall subsequently work with complex valued functions, the previously defined inner product ((., .)) of (2.10) is naturally extended to
\[((\Phi, \Psi)) = (\varphi_1, \overline{\psi}_1) + (T_k \varphi_2, \overline{\psi}_2), \quad \text{on} \quad S_n,\]
where in general \(\overline{\varphi}\) denotes the complex conjugate of \(\varphi\). Since \(\{\Psi_j^h\}^M_{j=1}\) is an orthonormal basis for \(S_h^p(\Omega)\), it is easily seen that \(\{\Phi_j\}^M_{j=-M}\) forms a complete orthonormal set in \(S_h^q\), with respect to the above inner product ((., .)). Hence, for any \(Z \in \mathbb{L}^2\), we have
\[
PZ = \sum_{j=-M}^M ((Z, \Phi_j)) \Phi_j, \quad (3.14)
\]
and
\[
|||PZ||| = \left( \sum_{j=-M}^M |((Z, \Phi_j))|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq |||Z|||, \quad (3.15)
\]

**Lemma 3.2**: Let \(r\) be a rational function of Class \(i-1\). Then, there exists a constant \(C\), such that for \(Z \in \mathbb{L}^2\), and \(nk = t \leq t^*\)
\[
|||F_n(kJ_h^{-1})J_h^lZ||| \leq Ck^{l-1} |||Z|||, \quad (3.16)
\]
\(1 \leq l \leq v + 1.\)

**Proof**: From (3.14), it follows that
\[
F_n(kJ_h^{-1})J_h^lZ = \sum_{j=-M}^M F_n(k\eta_j^{-1})\eta_j((Z, \Phi_j)) \Phi_j
\]
and so from (3.9) and (3.15), for $1 \leq l \leq v + 1$,
\[
\| | F_n(k J_h^{-1}) J_h Z | | = \left( \sum_{j = -M}^{M} \left| F_n(k \eta_j^{-1}) \right|^2 \left| \eta_j \right|^2 \left| ((Z, \Phi_j)) \right|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}
\leq \left( \sum_{j = -M}^{M} n^2 C^* k | \eta_j |^{-2l} | \eta_j |^{2l} \left| ((Z, \Phi_j)) \right|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}
= n C^* k \left( \sum_{j = -M}^{M} \left| ((Z, \Phi_j)) \right|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq t^* C^* k^{-1} \| | Z | |,
\]
which gives (3.16).

**Lemma 3.3:** Let $r$ be a rational function of Class i-II. Suppose that the operator $T_h$ is such that
\[
\mu_M^h \geq C_1 h^2,
\] (3.18)
for some constant $C_1 > 0$, independent of $h$. Then, for $k$ chosen such that
\[
k \leq \alpha C_1^2 h,
\] (3.19)
there exists a constant $C$ such that, for $Z \in \mathbb{L}^2$,
\[
\| | F_n(k J_h^{-1}) J_h Z | | \leq C k^{-1} \| | Z | |
\] (3.20)
for $1 \leq l \leq v + 1$.

**Proof:** From (3.18),
\[
\max_{-M \leq j \leq M} | \eta_j |^{-1} = (\mu_M^h)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \leq C_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} h^{-1}.
\]
Hence, with (3.19) satisfied, we have
\[
k | \eta_j |^{-1} \leq \alpha.
\]

With the above inequality and (3.9),
\[
| F_n(k \eta_j^{-1}) | \leq C^* nk^l | \eta_j |^{-1},
\] (3.21)
for $1 \leq l \leq v + 1$. Now using (3.21), the result follows by the same argument as (3.17).

We remark that a sufficient condition for the assumption (3.18) to hold is that the spaces $S^r_h(\Omega)$ possess an inverse property
\[
\| | \chi | |_1 \leq C h^{-1} \| | \chi | |,
\] for all $\chi \in S^r_h(\Omega)$, (3.22)
for some constant $C$ independent of $h$.

We note also the following stability result for the schemes defined by (3.6).

If $r$ is of Class i-I, then for $Z \in \mathbb{L}^2$,
\[
\| | F_n(k J_h^{-1}) Z | | \leq C \| | Z | |
\] (3.23)
for $n = 0, 1, \ldots$. vol 13, n° 2, 1979
and
\[ ||| W^n ||| \leq ||| U^0 |||. \] (3.23a)

If \( r \) is of Class \( i-II \) with (3.22) and (3.19) satisfied, then (3.23a) holds.

Before proceeding to the derivation of the error estimates, we define the following auxiliary functions.

Let \( Q \) be the smallest integer such that
\[ k\lambda_j^2 > 1, \quad \text{for} \quad j \geq Q. \]

For given \( v \in L^2(\Omega) \), we define
\[ V^{(k)} = \sum_{j=1}^{Q-1} (v, \varphi_j) \varphi_j. \]

Then \( V^{(k)} \in C^\infty(\Omega) \) and satisfies
\[ || V^{(k)} ||_s \leq || V ||_s, \] (3.24)
and
\[ || V - V^{(k)} ||_{-p} \leq k^{s+p} || V ||_s, \quad \text{for all} \quad s \geq 0, \quad p \geq 0. \] (3.25)

Also, for any \( m \geq 0 \),
\[ || V^{(k)} ||_{r+m} \leq k^{-m} || V ||_r. \] (3.26)

Define
\[ U^{0(k)} = \left( \begin{array}{c} u^{0(k)} \\ U^{0(k)} \end{array} \right). \] (3.27)

**THEOREM 3.1:** Let \( u \) be the solution of (1.1), and let \( r \) be of Class \( i-I \). Let \( \{ W^n \}_{n \geq 0} \) be the sequence of approximations defined by (3.6). Then there exists a constant \( C = C(r, v, t*) \) such that
\[ \sup_{0 \leq n \leq [t*/k]} || W^n - u(nk) || \leq C \{ h^r [|| u^0 ||_{r+1} + || u_0^0 ||_{r+1}] \\
+ k^r [|| u^0 ||_{v+1} + || u_0^0 ||_{v+1}] \}. \] (3.28)

**Proof:** Define the operator \( \Lambda = H^2(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega) \rightarrow L^2 \) by
\[ \Lambda = \left( \begin{array}{cc} 0 & -I \\ \varphi & 0 \end{array} \right). \]

It is easily shown that in \( \hat{H}^v \)
\[ F_n(kJ_h^{-1}) = \sum_{l=0}^{\nu} F_n(kJ_h^{-1})J_h^l(J - J_h)\Lambda^{l+1} + F_n(kJ_h^{-1})J_h^{\nu+1} \Lambda^{\nu+1}. \] (3.29)

From (3.8) and (3.29),
\[ V(nk) - W^n = F_n(kJ_h^{-1})(U^0 - U^{0(k)}) + \sum_{l=0}^{\nu} F_n(kJ_h^{-1})J_h^l(J - J_h)\Lambda^{l+1} U^{0(k)} \]
\[ + F_n(kJ_h^{-1})J_h^{\nu+1} \Lambda^{\nu+1} U^{0(k)}. \] (3.30)

RA I R O Analyse numérique/Numerical Analysis
Thus, from (3.30),
\[
\| V^{nk} - W^n \| \leq \| F_h(kJ_h^{-1})(U^0 - U^{0(k)}) \| + \| F_h(kJ_h^{-1})(J - J_h)\Lambda U^{0(k)} \|
\]
\[
+ \sum_{l=0}^{\nu} \| F_h(kJ_h^{-1})J_h^l(J - J_h)\Lambda^{l+1} U^{0(k)} \| + \| F_h(kJ_h^{-1})J_h^{l+1}\Lambda^{l+1} U^{0(k)} \|
\]
\[= (3.31)\]

Now, from (3.23), (3.24), (3.25) and (3.6),
\[
\| F_h(kJ_h^{-1})(U^0 - U^{0(k)}) \|^2 \leq \| U^0 - U^{0(k)} \|^2
\]
\[
= C \left\{ \| u^0 - u^{0(k)} \|^2 + ((T_h - T)[u_t^0 - u_t^{0(k)}], u_t^0 - u_t^{0(k)})
\right. \\
\[
+ \left. (T[u_t^0 - u_t^{0(k)}], u_t^0 - u_t^{0(k)}) \right\}
\]
\[
\leq C \left\{ k^{2v} \| u^0 \|_v^2 + \| u_t^0 \|_{r-2} k^v \| u_t^0 \|_v + k^{2v} \| u_t^0 \|_{v-1} \right\}
\]
\[
\leq C \left\{ k^v [\| u^0 \|_v + \| u_t^0 \|_v] + h^r \| u_t^0 \|_{r-2} \right\}^2
\]
\[= (3.32)\]

Also, from (3.23) and (2.6),
\[
\| F_h(kJ_h^{-1})(J - J_h)\Lambda U^{0(k)} \| \leq C \| (T - T_h)\mathcal{L} u^{0(k)} \| \leq C h^r \| u^0 \|_r.
\]
\[= (3.33)\]

Now, from (3.16) of Lemma 3.2,
\[
\sum_{l=1}^{\nu} \| F_h(kJ_h^{-1})J_h^l(J - J_h)\Lambda^{l+1} U^{0(k)} \| \leq C \sum_{l=1}^{\nu} k^{l-1} \| (J - J_h)\Lambda^{l+1} U^{0(k)} \|
\]
\[= (3.34)\]

For \( l + 1 \) even, we have
\[
\Lambda^{l+1} = (-1)^{l+1} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{l+1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}
\]
\[= (3.35)\]

and for \( l + 1 \) odd,
\[
\Lambda^{l+1} = (-1)^l \begin{pmatrix} \frac{l}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}
\]
\[= (3.36)\]

Thus a simple computation using (3.35) and (3.36) yields
\[
\| (J - J_h)\Lambda^{l+1} U^{0(k)} \| = \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\| (T - T_h)\mathcal{L} \frac{l+1}{2} u_t^{0(k)} \|, \quad l + 1 \text{ even}, \\
\| (T - T_h)\mathcal{L}^{l+1} u_t^{0(k)} \|, \quad l + 1 \text{ odd}.
\end{array} \right.
\]
\[= (3.37)\]

Hence, from (3.37), (2.6) and (3.26), for \( l + 1 \) even,
\[
\| (J - J_h)\Lambda^{l+1} U^{0(k)} \| \leq C h^r \| u_t^{0(k)} \|_{r-1+l} \leq C h^r k^{-(l-1)} \| u_t^0 \|_r.
\]
\[= (3.38)\]
and for $l + 1$ odd,
\[ \| (J - J_h)\mathcal{L}_{l+1}U^{(0)} \| \leq Ch^r \| u^{(0)} \|_{r+1} \leq Ch^r k^{-(l-1)} \| u^0 \|_{r+1}. \] (3.39)

Also, from (3.16), (3.35), (3.24), (3.26) and (2.6), for $v + 1$ even
\[ \| F_n(kJ^{-1})J_h + 1^v + 1 U^{(0)} \| \leq \begin{cases} C k^2\| u^0 \|_{v+1}^2 \leq (T_h - T)^{\| u^{(0)} \|_{v+1}} + \| u^{(0)} \|_{r+1} + \| u^0 \|_{r+1}^2 \\ C \{ k^2\| u^0 \|_{v+1}^2 + \| u^0 \|_{v+1}^2 + \| u^0 \|_{r+1}^2 \} \end{cases}. \] (3.40)

Similarly, from (3.16), (3.36), (3.24), (3.26) and (2.6), for $v + 1$ odd,
\[ \| F_n(kJ^{-1})J_h + 1^v + 1 U^{(0)} \| \leq \begin{cases} C k^2\| u^0 \|_{v+1}^2 \leq (T_h - T)^{\| u^{(0)} \|_{v+1}} + \| u^{(0)} \|_{r+1} + \| u^0 \|_{r+1}^2 \\ C \{ k^2\| u^0 \|_{v+1}^2 + \| u^0 \|_{v+1}^2 + \| u^0 \|_{r+1}^2 \} \end{cases}. \] (3.41)

Combining the inequalities (3.38), (3.39) in (3.34), we obtain
\[ \sum_{l=1}^\infty \| F_n(kJ^{-1})J_h - J_h^l U^{(0)} \| \leq Ch^r \| u^0 \|_{r+1} + \| u^0 \|_{r}. \] (3.42)

Now combining (3.32), (3.33), (3.40) and (3.41), in (3.31), we obtain
\[ \| V(nk) - W^n \| \leq C \{ h^r \| u^0 \|_{r+1} + \| u^0 \|_{r} \} \] (3.43)

The result of the theorem now follows from (3.43) and (2.13) of Theorem 2.1.

We have thus established the unconditional convergence with optimal accuracy for schemes defined by Class $i$-$I$ rational functions. For Class $i$-$II$ functions, the same estimate (3.28) holds however, conditionally.

**Theorem 3.2:** Let $u$ be the solution of (1.1), and let $r$ be of Class $i$-$II$. Let $\{ W^n \}_{n=0}^\infty$ be the sequence of approximations defined by (3.6). Suppose that the spaces $S^0(\Omega)$ satisfy an inverse property (3.22) and that $k$ and $h$ are related by (3.19). Then, the error estimate (3.28) holds.
Proof: The result is obtained via the same argument used in Theorem 3.1, with the exception that the results of Lemma 3.3 are used instead of those of Lemma 3.2. The proof is thus omitted.

Remark: We point out that with the results of the above theorems, the optimal rate of convergence $O(h^r + k^r)$ is obtained with any starting values $W^1_0, W^1_0 \in S_n(\Omega)$ satisfying

$$|| W^1_0 - u^0 || = O(h^r),$$

and

$$|| W^2_0 - u^0 || = O(h^r).$$

4. RATIONAL APPROXIMATIONS OF $e^{iy}$

In this section, we give examples of rational functions yielding the results of Section 3. Particularly, we contruct below a family of Class $i-I$.

4.1. A family of Class $i-I$

Let $s$ be a positive integer, and $y > 0$ a real parameter, and consider the complex valued function $g(\tau) = e^{iy}(1 - \tau^2)^y$, defined for complex $\tau$. $g$ is analytic, and so there exist functions $\alpha_n^{(s)}(y), n = 0, 1, \ldots$, such that

$$e^{iy}(1 - \tau^2)^y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n^{(s)}(y)\tau^n, \quad \text{for all } \tau. \quad (4.1)$$

It follows easily that the functions $\alpha_n^{(s)}$ must satisfy

$$\alpha_0^{(s)}(y) = 1 \quad (4.2)$$

$$\alpha_n^{(s)}(y) = \alpha_{n-1}^{(s)}(y), \quad n = 1, 2, \ldots, \quad (4.3)$$

where

$$\alpha_n^{(s)}(y) = \frac{d}{dy} \alpha_{n-1}^{(s)}(y),$$

$$\alpha_{2n}^{(s)}(0) = \begin{cases} (-1)^n \binom{s}{n}, & n = 0, 1, \ldots, s, \\ 0, & n > s, \end{cases} \quad (4.4)$$

$$\alpha_{2n+1}^{(s)}(0) = 0, \quad n = 0, 1, \ldots. \quad (4.5)$$

It is clear from (4.2)-(4.5) that $\alpha_n^{(s)}$ is a polynomial of degree $n$, in the real variable $y$. The set $\{ \alpha_n^{(s)} \}_{n \geq 0}$ also has the following properties.

Lemma 4.1: Let $s \geq 1$ be an integer. Then, there exists a real number $y^{(s)} > 0$ such that for $0 < y \leq y^{(s)}$

$$(-1)^n \alpha_n^{(s)}(y) \geq 0, \quad n = 0, 1, \ldots, s, \quad (4.6)$$

$$(-1)^n \alpha_n^{(s)}(y) \leq 0, \quad n = 1, 2, \ldots, s. \quad (4.7)$$

vol 13, n° 2, 1979
and
\[-1)^s \alpha_{2n}^{(s)}(y) < 1. \tag{4.8}\]

**Proof**: From (4.4) and (4.3),
\[-1)^s \alpha_{2n}^{(s)}(y) = (-1)^s \alpha_{2n}^{(s)}(0) + (-1)^s \int_0^y \alpha_{2n}^{(s)}(\mu) d\mu = \left(\frac{s}{n}\right) + (-1)^s \int_0^y \alpha_{2n}^{(s)}(\mu) d\mu \tag{4.9}\]

Hence choosing \(y_n^{(s)} > 0\) such that
\[\int_0^{y_n^{(s)}} \alpha_{2n}^{(s)}(\mu) d\mu \leq \frac{1}{2^n} \tag{4.10}\]

and
\[y_n^{(s)} = \min_{1 \leq n \leq s} y_n^{(s)}, \tag{4.11}\]

the result (4.6) follows.

Also, from (4.3), (4.4) and (4.6), for \(0 < y \leq y_n^{(s)}\),
\[-1)^s \alpha_{2n}^{(s)}(y) = (-1)^s \alpha_{2n}^{(s)}(0) + (-1)^s \int_0^y \alpha_{2n}^{(s)}(\mu) d\mu = -\int_0^y (-1)^{s-1} \alpha_{2n-1}^{(s-1)}(\mu) d\mu \leq 0, \tag{4.12}\]

which gives (4.7).

For \(n = s\) in (4.9), for \(0 \leq y \leq y_n^{(s)}\),
\[-1)^s \alpha_{2s}^{(s)}(y) = 1 + (-1)^s \int_0^y \alpha_{2s}^{(s)}(\mu) d\mu < 1, \tag{4.13}\]

by virtue of (4.7), which gives (4.8).

**Lemma 4.2**: Let \(R_s(y, \tau)\) be the complex valued function
\[R_s(y, \tau) = \sum_{n=0}^{2s} \alpha_n^{(s)}(y) \tau^n (1 - \tau^2)^s, \tag{4.14}\]

defined for \(|\text{Re} \tau| < 1\). And let \(y_n^{(s)}\) be chosen as in Lemma 4.1. Then
\[|R_s(y, i\xi)| \leq 1, \tag{4.15}\]

for \(0 < y \leq y_n^{(s)}\), for all real \(\xi\).

**Proof**: Define the functions
\[f(y, \tau) = \sum_{n=0}^{2s} \alpha_n^{(s)}(y) \tau^n, \tag{4.16}\]

and
\[F(y, \xi) = f(y, i\xi) f(y, -i\xi). \tag{4.17}\]

Then, from (4.10), we have
\[|R(y, i\xi)|^2 = F(y, \xi)/(1 + \xi^2)^{2s}. \tag{4.18}\]

From (4.1) and (4.12),
\[f(0, \tau) = (1 - \tau^2)^s, \tag{4.19}\]

R.A.I.R.O. Analyse numérique/Numerical Analysis
and so, with (4.14),
\[ |R(0, i\xi)|^2 = 1. \tag{4.15} \]

We now show that \( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(y, \xi) \leq 0 \) for \( 0 < y \leq y^{(s)}. \)

From (4.12) and (4.2) and (4.3),
\[
\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(y, \tau) = \sum_{n=1}^{2s} \alpha_n^{(s)}(y)\tau^n = \tau \sum_{n=0}^{2s} \alpha_n^{(s)}(y)\tau^n - \alpha_{2s}^{(s)}(y)\tau^{2s+1} = \tau f(y, \tau) - \alpha_{2s}^{(s)}(y)\tau^{2s+1}. \tag{4.16}\]

Now, from (4.13), (4.16),
\[
\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(y, \xi) = 2\text{Re} \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(y, i\xi)f(y, -i\xi) \right\} \\
= 2\text{Re} \{ (i\xi)^{2s+1} \alpha_{2s}^{(s)}(y) \} f(y, -i\xi) \\
= -2\text{Re} \{ (i\xi)^{2s+1} \alpha_{2s}^{(s)}(y) \} f(y, -i\xi) \\
= -2\alpha_{2s}^{(s)}(y)\text{Re} \{ (i\xi)^{2s+1} \sum_{n=0}^{2s} \alpha_n^{(s)}(y)(-i\xi)^n \} \\
= -2\alpha_{2s}^{(s)}(y)\sum_{n=0}^{2s} \alpha_n^{(s)}(y)(-1)^{n+s+1}\xi^{2(n+s+1)} = -2\alpha_{2s}^{(s)}(y)\sum_{m=s+1}^{2s} \alpha_n^{(s)}(y)(-1)^{m}\xi^{2m} \\
= 2(-1)^n\alpha_{2s}^{(s)}(y)\sum_{m=s+1}^{2s} (-1)^{n-s}\alpha_{2(m-s)}^{(s)}(y)\xi^{2m} \leq 0, \tag{4.17}\]
for \( 0 < y \leq y^{(n)} \), by virtue of (4.6) and (4.7). (4.11) now follows from (4.14), (4.15) and (4.17).

We now define the polynomials
\[ \beta_n^{(s)}(x) = (-1)^n x^{-n}\alpha_n^{(s)} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right), \quad n = 0, 1, \ldots, \tag{4.18} \]
for real \( x > 0. \)

Making the change of variables \( x = \frac{1}{y}, z = -\tau y \) in (4.1), we obtain
\[ e^{-z}(1 - x^2 z^2)^s = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \beta_n^{(s)}(x)z^n, \tag{4.19} \]
valid for all \( x > 0 \) and for all \( z, s = 1, 2, \ldots. \)

We now define the family of rational functions \( \{ r_s \}_{s \geq 1} \) by
\[ r_s(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{2s} \beta_n^{(s)}(x)z^n/(1 - x^2 z^2)^s, \tag{4.20} \]
for \( |\text{Re} z| < 1/x. \)
From (4.19) it follows that there exists a constant $C_s(x)$ such that
\[
|e^{-it\xi} - r_s(i\xi)| \leq C_s(x) |\xi|^{2s+1},
\]
for all real $\xi$, with $|\xi| \leq 1$.

Also, from the definition (4.20) and Lemma 4.2, it follows that for given $s \geq 1$, there exists an $x^{(s)} > 0$ such that
\[
|r_s(i\xi)| \leq 1,
\]
for all real $\xi$, for the choice $x \geq x^{(s)}$.

The above results we summarize in the following theorem.

**Theorem 4.1**: For each integer $s \geq 1$, there exists a set of polynomials $\{p^{(s)}_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ with real coefficients, with $p^{(s)}_n$ having degree at most $n$, $n = 0, 1, \ldots$, such that
\[
e^{-x}(1 - x^2z^2)^s = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p^{(s)}_n(x)z^n,
\]
for all real $x$, and for all $z$.

If for $x > 0$, $r_s$ denotes the rational function
\[
r_s(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{2s} p^{(s)}_n(x)z^n/(1 - x^2z^2)^s,
\]
defined for $|\text{Re}z| < 1/x$, then there exists constants $x^{(s)} > 0$ and $C_s(x)$ such that for $x^{(s)} < x < \infty$,
\[
|r_s(i\xi) - e^{-i\xi}| \leq C_s(x) |\xi|^{2s+1}, \quad \text{for } |\xi| \leq 1,
\]
and
\[
|r_s(i\xi)| \leq 1, \quad \text{for all real } \xi.
\]

A table of the polynomials $p^{(s)}_n$, $n = 0, 1, \ldots, 2s$, for $s = 1, \ldots, 5$ along with convenient choices of the parameter $x^{(s)}$ is given in the Appendix.

By virtue of the results (4.21), (4.22) and Theorem 3.1, the fully discrete schemes defined by (3.1) using the rational functions $r_s$ of (4.20) yield the stability (3.23a) and the rate of convergence estimates (3.28), with $v = 2s$.

We now examine the computational steps involved in using the rational functions $r_s$. In this case (3.6) is equivalent to
\[
(-1)^s \begin{pmatrix}
T_h + x^2k^2I & 0 \\
0 & T_h + x^2k^2I
\end{pmatrix}^s
\begin{pmatrix}
W_1^{n+1} \\
W_2^{n+1}
\end{pmatrix}
\]
\[
= \begin{pmatrix}
\sum_{j=0}^{s} (-1)^s - j^2k^2T_h^s - j^2k^2T_h^{s-j} [\bar{\beta}^{(s)}_j(x)W_1^n - k\bar{\beta}^{(s)}_{2j+1}(x)W_2^n] \\
\sum_{j=0}^{s} (-1)^s - j^2k^2T_h^s - j^2k^2T_h^{s-j} [k\bar{\beta}^{(s)}_j(x)W_2^n - \bar{\beta}^{(s)}_{2j-1}(x)W_1^n]
\end{pmatrix}
\]
with $\bar{\beta}^{(s)}_0 = 0$, $\bar{\beta}^{(s)}_{2s+1} = 0$, and $\bar{\beta}^{(s)}_n = \beta^{(s)}_n$, $n = 0, 1, \ldots, s$. 

*R.A I R.O. Analyse numérique/Numerical Analysis*
The above equations thus uncouple, into

\[(T_h + x^2 k^2 I)^s W_1^{n+1} = \sum_{j=0}^{s} (-1)^j k^{2j} T_h^{s-j} \left[ \beta_{2j}^{(s)}(x) W_1^{n} - k \beta_{2j+1}^{(s)}(x) W_2^{n} \right], \quad (4.23)\]

\[(T_h + x^2 k^2 I)^s W_2^{n+1} = \sum_{j=0}^{s} (-1)^j k^{2j-1} T_h^{s-j} \left[ k \beta_{2j}^{(s)}(x) W_2^{n} - \beta_{2j-1}^{(s)}(x) W_1^{n} \right], \quad (4.24)\]

It is now easily seen that each of the above equations is equivalent to \(s\) systems of linear algebraic equations. As an example, we outline the computational steps for the case \(s = 2\). From (4.23) and (4.24), for \(s = 2\), we have

\[(T_h + k^2 x^2 I)^2 W_1^{n+1} = T_h^2 \left[ \beta_0^{(2)}(x) W_1^{n} - k \beta_1^{(2)}(x) W_2^{n} \right]
- k T_h \left[ k \beta_2^{(2)}(x) W_1^{n} - k^2 \beta_3^{(2)}(x) W_2^{n} \right] + \beta_4^{(2)}(x) k^4 W_1^{n} , \quad (4.25)\]

\[(T_h + k^2 x^2 I)^2 W_2^{n+1} = T_h^2 \beta_0^{(2)}(x) W_2^{n} + k T_h \left[ \beta_1^{(2)}(x) W_1^{n} - k \beta_2^{(2)}(x) W_2^{n} \right]
+ k^4 \beta_4^{(2)}(x) W_2^{n} - k^3 \beta_3^{(2)}(x) W_1^{n} . \quad (4.26)\]

Set \(A_h = T_h + x^2 k^2 I\), and \(Z = W_1^{n+1} - \frac{\beta_4^{(2)}(x)}{x^4} W_1^{n}\). Then (4.25) becomes

\[A_h^2 Z = T_h^2 \left[ \left( \beta_0^{(2)}(x) - \frac{\beta_4^{(2)}(x)}{x^4} \right) W_1^{n} - k \beta_1^{(2)}(x) W_2^{n} \right]
+ k T_h \left[ k^2 \beta_2^{(2)}(x) W_2^{n} - \left( \beta_2^{(2)}(x) + 2k \frac{\beta_4^{(2)}(x)}{x^2} \right) W_1^{n} \right], \]

or

\[A_h T_h^{-1} A_h Z = T_h \left[ \left( \beta_0^{(2)}(x) - \frac{\beta_4^{(2)}(x)}{x^4} \right) W_1^{n} - k \beta_1^{(2)}(x) W_2^{n} \right]
+ k \left[ k^2 \beta_2^{(2)}(x) W_2^{n} - \left( \beta_2^{(2)}(x) + 2k \frac{\beta_4^{(2)}(x)}{x^2} \right) W_1^{n} \right]. \]

Now set \(Y = T_h^{-1} A_h Z\). Then \(Y\) is obtained as the solution of

\[(Y, \chi) + x^2 k^2 a(Y, \chi) = \left[ \beta_0^{(2)}(x) - \frac{\beta_4^{(2)}(x)}{x^4} \right] (W_1^{n}, \chi) - k \beta_1^{(2)}(x) (W_2^{n}, \chi)
+ k^3 \beta_3^{(2)}(x) a(W_2^{n}, \chi) - \left[ \beta_2^{(2)}(x) + 2k \frac{\beta_4^{(2)}(x)}{x^2} \right] a(W_1^{n}, \chi), \]

for all \(\chi \in S_h^1(\Omega)\). \(Z\) in turn is obtained as the solution of

\[(Z, \chi) + x^2 k^2 a(Z, \chi) = (Y, \chi), \quad \chi \in S_h^1(\Omega).\]

Finally

\[W_1^{n+1} = Z + \frac{\beta_4^{(2)}(x)}{x^4} W_1^{n}.\]
may be solved for similarly, the whole procedure thus requiring 4 linear systems to be solved at each time level.

For the above scheme \( s = 2 \), we thus have the error bounds \( 3.28 \) with \( v = 4 \).

### 4.2. Other Class \( i-I \) schemes

In [5] and [12] the following rational approximations are discussed. For any real \( b > 0 \), it is shown that

\[
e^{-z} = 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(b) \left( \frac{z}{1 + bz} \right)^{n+1},
\]

for \( \mathrm{Re}(z) > -1/2b \). Here \( P_n(b) \) is a polynomial of degree \( n \), given by

\[
P_n(b) = \frac{b^n L_n^{(1)}(1/b)}{(n + 1)}, \quad n = 0, 1, \ldots,
\]

where \( L_n^{(1)} \) denotes the Laguerre polynomials of order \( 1 \), of degree \( n \). Using (4.27) the rational functions \( R_v \) are defined by

\[
R_v(z) = 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{v-2} P_n(b) \left( \frac{z}{1 + bz} \right)^{n+1},
\]

\( \mathrm{Re}(z) > -1/2b \), \( v \geq 2 \), where \( b > 0 \) will be a parameter chosen to give \( R_v \) certain desired properties. In particular, Nørsett [12] shows that for \( v = 2, 3, b = b_{v-1} \), where \( b_{v-1} \) denotes the smallest zero of \( L_{v-1}^{(1)} \), \( R_v \) satisfies (3.1) and (3.2). For \( v = 4 \), with the choice of \( b \) as the next to smallest root of \( L_{v-1}^{(1)} = L_3^{(1)} \), \( R_v \) satisfies (3.1) and (3.2). See [12] for details.

**Padé approximations.**

The general entry of the Padé table is given by

\[
r_{p,q}(z) = \frac{N_{p,q}(z)}{D_{p,q}(z)}, \quad \text{where,} \quad p \geq 0, \ q \geq 0,
\]

and

\[
N_{p,q}(z) = \sum_{j=0}^{q} \frac{(p + q - j)! j!}{(p + q)! j! (q - j)!} (-1)^j z^j,
\]

and

\[
D_{p,q}(z) = \sum_{j=0}^{p} \frac{(p + q - j)! p! j!}{(p + q)! j! (q - j)!} z^j.
\]

It is known that \( r_{p,q} \) satisfies (3.1) with \( v = p + q \). (3.2) is satisfied by \( r_{p,q} \) for \( p \geq 1 \) and \( p - 2 \leq q \leq p \). In fact \( |r_{p,q}(iy)| = 1 \) for all real \( y \). A partial table is contained in [13].

Using the rational functions \( r_{p,q}(z) \) in (3.6), we thus have estimates (3.28) with \( v = p + q, \ p = 1, 2, \ldots, p - 2 \leq q \leq p \). The estimate (3.28) for
$p = q = 1$ was prior to this work derived by the first author [3]. Crouzeix [8] also derives error estimates for schemes defined by Padé approximations, using different techniques for starting values.

5. NONSTANDARD METHODS

In this section, we point out that certain nonstandard Galerkin methods proposed for approximating solutions of the associated Dirichlet problem, provide discrete solution operators $T_h$ which satisfy the conditions (2.5)-(2.7). These methods thus fit into the framework of this study. In particular, the three methods reviewed below have been proposed with the aim of relaxing the restriction of having the subspaces $S_r^h(\Omega)$ satisfy the boundary conditions.

5.1. Nitsche’s method [10]

Spaces $S_r^h(\Omega) \subset H^1(\Omega)$ of continuous piecewise polynomial functions of degree $r - 1$, for $r \geq 2$ are used. The spaces are required to satisfy

$$\inf_{\chi \in S_r^h(\Omega)} \left\{ \| V - \chi \| + h \|| V - \chi \|_{H^1(\Omega)} + h^{\frac{s}{2}} \| V - \chi \|_{L^2(\Omega)} + h^{\frac{s}{2}} \| V - \chi \|_{H^1(\Omega)} \right\} \leq C h^s \| V \|_s$$

for $2 \leq s \leq r$, for some constant $C$.

In addition, the following inverse property is required

$$\left\| \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial n} \right\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C_1 h^{-\frac{1}{2}} \| \chi \|_{H^1(\Omega)},$$

for all $\chi \in S_r^h(\Omega)$, for some constant $C_1$.

The nonstandard bilinear form $N_h^\gamma(\cdot, \cdot) : H^2(\Omega) \times S_r^h(\Omega) \to \mathbb{R}^1$ is used,

$$N_h^\gamma(\phi, \psi) = a(\phi, \psi) - \int_{\partial \Omega} \left( \phi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} + \psi \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} - \gamma h^{-1} \phi \psi \right) d\sigma,$$

where $a(\cdot, \cdot)$ is defined by (2.1 a), and $\gamma > 0$, is a specific constant. Nitsche [10] shows that with the assumption (5.2) and $\gamma$ chosen sufficiently large with respect to $C_1$, $N_h^\gamma$ is positive definite on $S_r^h$. The discrete solutions operator $T_h$ is now defined by

$$N_h^\gamma(T_h f, \chi) = (f, \chi),$$

for all $\chi \in S_r^h(\Omega)$, for given $f \in L^2(\Omega)$.

5.2. Nearly zero boundary conditions

A second nonstandard method due to Nitsche [11] uses the spaces $S_r^h(\Omega)$ of 5.1, with the additional assumption of « nearly zero » boundary conditions

$$\| \chi \|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C_0 h^\frac{s}{2} \| \chi \|_{H^1(\Omega)},$$

for all $\chi \in S_r^h(\Omega)$, for some constant $C_0$. 

vol. 13, n° 2, 1979
The bilinear form $N^0_h(\gamma = 0)$ is used. With (5.2) and (5.5), and $C_0$, $C_1$ sufficiently small, $N^0_h$ is positive definite on $S^1_h(\Omega)$. The discrete solution operator, $T_h$, is defined by

$$N_h(T_h f, \chi) = (f, \chi), \quad (5.6)$$

for all $\chi \in S^1_h(\Omega)$, for given $f \in L^2(\Omega)$.

5.3. A Lagrange multiplier method of Babuška

In [2] Babuška proposes the following method. Subspaces $S^s_h(\Omega) \subset H^s(\Omega)$ are chosen satisfying

$$\inf_{\chi \in S^s_h(\Omega)} \{ \| V - \chi \| + h \| V - \chi \|_{H^1(\Omega)} \} \leq C h^s \| V \|,$$

for all $V \in H^s(\Omega)$, for some constant $C$, $1 \leq s \leq r$.

In addition subspaces $S^s_\mu(\partial \Omega) \subset H^s(\partial \Omega)$ are employed, satisfying

$$\inf_{\chi \in S^s_\mu(\partial \Omega)} \{ \mu^s \| \lambda - \chi \|_{H^s(\partial \Omega)} + \mu^{-\frac{s}{2}} \| \lambda - \chi \|_{H^{s-\frac{3}{2}}(\partial \Omega)} \} \leq C \mu^s \| \lambda \|_{H^s(\partial \Omega)},$$

for all $\lambda \in H^s(\partial \Omega)$, for $\frac{1}{2} \leq s \leq r - \frac{3}{2}$.

Also an inverse property is required,

$$\| \chi \|_{H^s(\partial \Omega)} \leq C \mu^{-1} \| \chi \|_{L^2(\partial \Omega)}, \quad \chi \in S^s_\mu(\partial \Omega).$$

Babuška shows that for the ratio $h/\mu$ sufficiently small, the form $a(\cdot, \cdot)$ is positive definite on the subspace

$$S_h = \left\{ V \in S^s_h(\Omega) : \int_{\partial \Omega} V \lambda d\sigma = 0, \text{ or all } \lambda \in S^s_\mu(\partial \Omega) \right\}.$$

The discrete solution operator $T_h$ in this case is defined by

$$a(T_h f, \chi) = (f, \chi), \quad (5.7)$$

for all $\chi \in S^s_\mu$ for given $f \in L^2(\partial \Omega)$.

For proofs that the operators $T_h$ defined by (5.4), (5.6) and (5.7) satisfy the properties (2.5)-(2.7) required in this work, see [1] and [6].

APPENDIX

The following is a tabulation of the polynomials $\{ \beta_n^{(s)}(x) \}_{n=0}^{2s}$, for $s = 1, \ldots, 5$. For each $s \geq 1$, a convenient choice of the parameter $x^{(s)}$ is as follows.

Examining the details of Lemma 4.1, we have merely to consider the behavior of the polynomials

$$P_n^{(s)}(y) = (-1)^n x_n^{(s)}(y), \quad n = 1, 2, \ldots, s.$$
We first note that form (4.2)-(4.5),

\[ P^{(s)}_2(y) = s - \frac{1}{2} y^2, \quad s \geq 1, \]

and hence \( P^{(s)}_2 \) always has a real positive zero. In general, for \( n \geq 1, \) if \( P^{(s)}_{2n} \) has a real positive zero, we set \( Y^{(s)}_n \) to be the smallest positive zero otherwise we set \( Y^{(s)}_n = \infty. \)

We then choose \( y^{(s)} = \min_{1 \leq n \leq s} y^{(s)}_n, \) and \( x^{(s)} = [y^{(s)}]^{-1}. \) The procedure is clearly well defined and yields \( x^{(s)} \) with \( 0 < x^{(s)} < \infty. \)

Now since

\[ P^{(s)}_{2n}(y) = (-1)^n y^{2n} P^{(s)}_{2n} \frac{1}{y}, \quad n = 1, \ldots, s, \]

the above procedure is equivalent to a root finding procedure on the polynomials \( \{ P^{(s)}_{2n} \}_{n=1}^{s} \) viz. For each \( n \geq 1 \) if \( P^{(s)}_{2n} \) has a real positive zero, we set \( x^{(s)}_n \) to be the largest positive zero of \( P^{(s)}_{2n} \); otherwise we set \( x^{(s)}_n = 0. \) We now choose

\[ x^{(s)} = \max_{1 \leq n \leq s} x^{(s)}_n. \]

Hence, with an efficient root finding algorithm, the parameters \( x^{(s)} \) are easily obtained from the polynomials \( \{ P^{(s)}_{2n} \}_{n=1}^{s}. \)

The tables are constructed simply from the formulae (4.2)-(4.5), and the relation (4.18).

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
s = 1, \; v = 2 & \\
\hline
\beta^{(1)}_0(x) = 1 & \\
\beta^{(1)}_1(x) = -1 & \\
\beta^{(1)}_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} - x^2 & \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
s = 2, \; v = 4 & \\
\hline
\beta^{(2)}_0(x) = 1 & \\
\beta^{(2)}_1(x) = -1 & \\
\beta^{(2)}_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} - 2x^2 & \\
\beta^{(2)}_3(x) = -\frac{1}{6} + 2x^2 & \\
\beta^{(2)}_4(x) = \frac{1}{24} - x^2 + x^4 & \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

vol 13, no 2, 1979
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$s = 3$, $v = 6$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_0^3(x) = 1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_1^3(x) = -1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_2^3(x) = \frac{1}{2} - 3x^2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_3^3(x) = -\frac{1}{6} + 3x^2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_4^3(x) = \frac{1}{24} - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 3x^4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_5^3(x) = -\frac{1}{120} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x^4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_6^3(x) = \frac{1}{720} - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x^4 - x^6$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$s = 4$, $v = 8$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_0^4(x) = 1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_1^4(x) = -1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_2^4(x) = \frac{1}{2} - 4x^2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_3^4(x) = -\frac{1}{6} + 4x^2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_4^4(x) = \frac{1}{24} - 2x^2 + 6x^4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_5^4(x) = -\frac{1}{120} + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 6x^4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_6^4(x) = \frac{1}{720} - \frac{3}{8}x^2 + 3x^4 - 4x^6$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_7^4(x) = -\frac{1}{5040} + \frac{3}{40}x^2 - x^4 + 4x^6$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_8^4(x) = \frac{1}{40320} - \frac{1}{80}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 - 2x^6 + x^8$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$s = 5$, $v = 10$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_0^5(x) = 1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_1^5(x) = -1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_2^5(x) = \frac{1}{2} - 5x^2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_3^5(x) = -\frac{1}{6} + 5x^2$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SECOND ORDER HYPERBOLIC EQUATIONS

\[ s = 5, \quad v = 10 \]

\[
\begin{align*}
\beta_1^5(x) &= \frac{1}{24} - \frac{5}{2} x^2 + 10x^4 \\
\beta_3^5(x) &= -\frac{1}{120} + \frac{5}{6} x^2 - 10x^4 \\
\beta_6^5(x) &= \frac{1}{720} - \frac{5}{24} x^2 + 5x^4 - 10x^6 \\
\beta_5^7(x) &= -\frac{1}{5040} + \frac{1}{24} x^2 - \frac{5}{3} x^4 + 10x^6 \\
\beta_8^7(x) &= \frac{1}{40320} - \frac{1}{144} x^2 + \frac{5}{12} x^4 - 5x^6 + 5x^8 \\
\beta_9^8(x) &= -\frac{1}{362880} + \frac{1}{1008} x^2 - \frac{1}{12} x^4 + \frac{5}{3} x^6 - 5x^8 \\
\beta_{10}^{10}(x) &= \frac{1}{3628800} - \frac{1}{8064} x^2 + \frac{1}{72} x^4 - \frac{5}{12} x^6 + \frac{5}{2} x^8 - x^{10}
\end{align*}
\]

### REFERENCES


12 S P NØRSETT, *One step methods of Hermite type for numerical integration of stiff systems*, BIT 14, 1974, p 63-77