

EXTERIOR PROBLEM OF THE DARWIN MODEL AND ITS NUMERICAL COMPUTATION

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Abstract

In this paper, we study the exterior boundary value problems of the Darwin model to the Maxwell's equations. The variational formulation is established and the existence and uniqueness is proved. We use the infinite element method to solve the problem, only a small amount of computational work is needed. Numerical examples are given as well as a proof of convergence.

key words. Darwin model, Maxwell's equations, exterior problem, infinite element method.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Darwin model is an approximation model [5][7] for the Maxwell's equations:

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} - \nabla \times B = -\mu_0 J, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} + \nabla \times E = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$\nabla \cdot E = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \rho, \quad (3)$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0. \quad (4)$$

where E, B are the electric field and the magnetic flux density respectively, and ρ, J are the charge and current densities, satisfying

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot J = 0. \quad (5)$$

The positive constants c, ε_0, μ_0 are the light velocity, the electric permittivity, and the magnetic permeability of vacuum respectively.

There have been some work done on Darwin model. It was shown in [2] that the Darwin model approximates the Maxwell equations up to the second order for B and to the third order for E , provided $\eta = \bar{v}/c$ is small, where \bar{v} is a characteristic velocity. In [1] variational formulation and the finite element method for the Darwin

model was studied. Two kinds of variational formulation were given. Well posedness and error estimates were proved.

To the authors' knowledge, works in the literature on this model are limited to the bounded domain cases. However, quite a number of problems in application are related to the unbounded domain, and this is why we come to this paper.

Let us recall the model for bounded domain first. Suppose we have an open, bounded, simply connected domain Ω in \mathbb{R}^n ($n = 2$ or 3). Γ_i , $0 \leq i \leq m$, are the connected components of the boundary $\partial\Omega$ with the unit outward normal ν , and Γ_0 is the outer boundary. Notice that the electric field E can be written as the sum of a transverse component E_T and a longitudinal component E_L , that is,

$$E = E_T + E_L,$$

and

$$\nabla \cdot E_T = 0, \quad \nabla \times E_L = 0.$$

Then equation (1) becomes

$$\nabla \times B = \mu_0 J + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_L}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_T}{\partial t}. \quad (6)$$

In order to get the Darwin Model, we neglect the last term in above equation and get

$$\nabla \times B = \mu_0 J + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_L}{\partial t}. \quad (7)$$

Then the system (2)-(4), (7) with initial and boundary conditions

$$\begin{aligned} E \times \nu|_{\partial\Omega} &= 0, & \frac{\partial}{\partial t} B \cdot \nu|_{\partial\Omega} &= 0, \\ E|_{t=0} &= E_0, & B|_{t=0} &= B_0 \end{aligned}$$

will be reduced to

(i) $E_L = -\nabla\phi$, and ϕ satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta \phi &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \rho, \\ \phi|_{\Gamma_i} &= \alpha_i, \quad 0 \leq i \leq m, \end{aligned}$$

$\alpha = \{\alpha_i\}$ satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} c \frac{d\alpha}{dt} &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \int_{\Omega} J \cdot \nabla \chi dx, \\ \alpha(0) &= \alpha_0, \end{aligned}$$

where α_0 depends on E_0 , $c = \{c_{ij}\}$ is the capacitance matrix. Here $c_{ij} = \langle \frac{\partial \chi_i}{\partial \nu}, 1 \rangle_{\Gamma_j}$, and $\chi = \{\chi_i\}$ is the solution of

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \chi_i &= 0, \\ \chi_i|_{\Gamma_j} &= \delta_{ij}. \end{aligned}$$

(ii) B satisfies

$$-\Delta B = \mu_0 \nabla \times J, \quad (8)$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$B \cdot \nu|_{\partial\Omega} = B_0 \cdot \nu|_{\partial\Omega}, \quad (10)$$

$$(\nabla \times B) \times \nu|_{\partial\Omega} = \mu_0 J \times \nu|_{\partial\Omega}. \quad (11)$$

(iii) E_T satisfies

$$\Delta E_T = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \times B, \quad (12)$$

$$\nabla \cdot E_T = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$E_T \times \nu|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \quad (14)$$

$$\langle E_T \cdot \nu, 1 \rangle_{\Gamma_i} = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m. \quad (15)$$

The above problems are well posed (see [1]).

Now we can turn to the exterior problem. Let $\partial\Omega$ be a simply closed curve in \mathbb{R}^2 , and Ω the exterior domain of it. Then we study problem (iii) as an example, the method to problem (ii) is similar. In the following sections, we are going to show that there are nonzero functions v on Ω which satisfy

$$\nabla \cdot v = 0, \quad \nabla \times v = 0, \quad v \times \nu|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \quad \langle v \cdot \nu, 1 \rangle_{\partial\Omega} = 0. \quad (16)$$

Therefore the solutions to (iii) are not unique. It turns out that these solutions will be unique up to a function which is from a two dimensional space and satisfies (16). After introducing a quotient space, we are able to establish the variational formulation for (12)-(15) as well as the numerical method to solve it, namely, we will use the infinite element method, which has been successfully applied to a large class of problems (see [10]). In particular, this method is effective to solve the exterior problems of the Stokes equation [9], the result there is very useful in our algorithm.

The paper is organized as follows. In section 2, some notations are introduced. Since the result from Stokes equation is used here, in section 3, we will recall the variational formulation for the Stokes equation in bounded as well as in exterior domains, in particular, a weighted space is introduced for exterior problem. In section 4, the Darwin model in bounded and exterior domain will be discussed. The infinite element method for the Darwin model is discussed in section 5 and a convergence result under a semi-norm is obtained. The algorithm of our scheme in section 6 is followed by some numerical examples in section 7.

2. NOTATIONS

From now on, let Ω be an open domain in \mathbb{R}^2 with Lipschitz-continuous boundary $\partial\Omega$, it will be either a bounded domain or an exterior domain depending on the problem we are considering. When we come to the exterior problem, we further assume that $\partial\Omega$ is simply closed. The unit outward normal to $\partial\Omega$ is denoted by ν . Furthermore, let $x = (x_1, x_2)$ be a typical point in \mathbb{R}^2 .

$L^2(\Omega)$, $H^1(\Omega)$, $H_0^1(\Omega)$, $H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$ (as well as the vector form $(L^2(\Omega))^2$, $(H^1(\Omega))^2$, $(H_0^1(\Omega))^2$, $(H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega))^2$, for simplicity, we will just use scalar notation if there is no confusion) are the conventional notations of the Sobolev spaces (see [3], for example). (\cdot, \cdot) , $\|\cdot\|_0$ are the inner product and norm in $L^2(\Omega)$. $\|\cdot\|_1$, $|\cdot|_1$ are the norm and seminorm for $H^1(\Omega)$ (also for $H_0^1(\Omega)$). We will always denote by C a generic constant.

Moreover, the following Hilbert spaces will be used for bounded domain Ω :

$$L_0^2(\Omega) = \{p \in L^2(\Omega); \int_{\Omega} p \, dx = 0\},$$

and

$$H(\text{curl, div}; \Omega) = \{v \in L^2(\Omega); \nabla \cdot v, \nabla \times v \in L^2(\Omega)\}$$

provided with the norm

$$\|v\|_{0, \text{curl, div}} = (\|v\|_0^2 + \|\nabla \cdot v\|_0^2 + \|\nabla \times v\|_0^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

When we come to the exterior problem, the following weighted Sobolev space will be very useful (we might assume the origin o is in the interior of $\partial\Omega$ for notation simplicity):

$$H^{1,*}(\Omega) = \{u \in \mathcal{D}'; \nabla u, \frac{u}{|x| \ln|x|} \in L^2(\Omega)\}$$

which is a Hilbert space [6], provided with the following norm

$$\|u\|_{1,*} = \left(\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 + \frac{u^2}{|x|^2 \ln^2|x|} \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

where \mathcal{D}' is the distribution space. Actually $H^{1,*}(\Omega)$ is the closure of $C_0^\infty(\overline{\Omega})$ with respect to the norm $\|\cdot\|_{1,*}$. Likely, denote $H_0^{1,*}(\Omega)$ as the closure of $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ under the same norm. It is proved [6] that in $H_0^{1,*}(\Omega)$, the semi-norm $|\cdot|_1$ is equivalent to $\|\cdot\|_{1,*}$.

3. STOKES EQUATION

3.1. The bounded domain problem. The Stokes problem is: find u , p , such that

$$-\Delta u - \nabla p = f, \quad x \in \Omega, \quad (17)$$

$$\nabla \cdot u = 0, \quad x \in \Omega, \quad (18)$$

$$u|_{\partial\Omega} = g, \quad (19)$$

with

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} g \cdot \nu \, ds = 0. \quad (20)$$

For functions $g \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$ satisfying (20), a function $u_0 \in H^1(\Omega)$ exists such that $\nabla \cdot u_0 = 0$, and $u_0|_{\partial\Omega} = g$ (see [8] Lemma 2.4 on p22). Let $u' = u - u_0$ be the new unknown function, then the problem is reduced to a homogeneous one with new right hand side term $f + \Delta u_0$. So here only the homogeneous problem is considered.

Define bilinear forms on $H_0^1(\Omega) \times H_0^1(\Omega)$ and $H_0^1(\Omega) \times L_0^2(\Omega)$,

$$a(u, v) = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx, \quad (21)$$

$$b(u, p) = \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \cdot u) p \, dx, \quad (22)$$

then the variational formulation of the Stokes problem is: given a function $f \in H^{-1}(\Omega)$, find $u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$, $p \in L_0^2(\Omega)$, such that

$$a(u, v) + b(v, p) = \langle f, v \rangle, \quad \forall v \in H_0^1(\Omega), \quad (23)$$

$$b(u, q) = 0, \quad \forall q \in L_0^2(\Omega). \quad (24)$$

where $\langle f, v \rangle$ is the duality product between $H^{-1}(\Omega)$ and $H_0^1(\Omega)$.

The problem admits a unique solution (see [8]).

3.2. The exterior problem. The same problem (17)-(20) is considered on exterior domain Ω . Generally, the solutions to the exterior Stokes equation do not vanish at the infinity, so the weighted Sobolev spaces $H^{1,*}(\Omega)$ (and $H_0^{1,*}(\Omega)$) are much suitable functional setting instead of $H^1(\Omega)$ (and $H_0^1(\Omega)$).

Again, for $g \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$ satisfying (20), a function $u_0 \in H^1(\Omega)$ with compact support exists such that $\nabla \cdot u_0 = 0$, $u_0|_{\partial\Omega} = g$ (see Lemma 3.1 in [4]), so we only need to consider the homogeneous problem.

Hence, the variational formulation for the homogeneous exterior Stokes problem is: given a function $f \in \left(H_0^{1,*}(\Omega)\right)'$, find $u \in H_0^{1,*}(\Omega)$, $p \in L^2(\Omega)$, such that

$$a(u, v) + b(v, p) = \langle f, v \rangle, \quad \forall v \in H_0^{1,*}(\Omega), \quad (25)$$

$$b(u, q) = 0, \quad \forall q \in L^2(\Omega) \quad (26)$$

where $a(u, v), b(u, q)$ have the same forms as (21)(22), and $\langle f, v \rangle$ is the duality product between $\left(H_0^{1,*}(\Omega)\right)'$ and $H_0^{1,*}(\Omega)$.

This problem admits a unique solution ([4]).

4. DARWIN MODEL

4.1. The bounded domain problem. First introduce a subset of $H(\text{curl}, \text{div}; \Omega)$:

$$H_{0c}(\Omega) = \{v \in H(\text{curl}, \text{div}; \Omega); v \times \nu|_{\partial\Omega} = 0\},$$

and also two bilinear forms defined on $H_{0c}(\Omega) \times H_{0c}(\Omega)$ and $H_{0c}(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega)$,

$$d(u, v) = \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \times u) \cdot (\nabla \times v) \, dx + \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \cdot u)(\nabla \cdot v) \, dx + \langle u \cdot \nu, 1 \rangle_{\partial\Omega} \langle v \cdot \nu, 1 \rangle_{\partial\Omega} \quad (27)$$

$$b(v, p) = \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \cdot v) p \, dx. \quad (28)$$

The following result is proved in [1]

Theorem 4.1. *The problem: find $u \in H_{0c}(\Omega)$, $p \in L^2(\Omega)$, such that*

$$d(u, v) + b(v, p) = \int_{\Omega} B \cdot (\nabla \times v) dx, \quad \forall v \in H_{0c}(\Omega), \quad (29)$$

$$b(u, q) = 0, \quad \forall q \in L^2(\Omega), \quad (30)$$

admits a unique solution, and $p \equiv 0$. Moreover, the norm defined by $\sqrt{d(\cdot, \cdot)}$ is equivalent to $\|\cdot\|_{0, \text{curl}, \text{div}}$ in $H_{0c}(\Omega)$.

Remark 4.1. *The following observation will be useful for our later discussion: The space $L^2(\Omega)$ in the above formulation can be replaced by $L_0^2(\Omega)$, then the formulation becomes: find $u \in H_{0c}(\Omega)$, $p \in L_0^2(\Omega)$, such that*

$$d(u, v) + b(v, p) = \int_{\Omega} B \cdot (\nabla \times v) dx, \quad \forall v \in H_{0c}(\Omega), \quad (31)$$

$$b(u, q) = 0, \quad \forall q \in L_0^2(\Omega). \quad (32)$$

This is because the solution (u, p) to (29)(30) satisfies $p \equiv 0$, hence it is also a solution to (31)(32). On the other hand, it is easy to prove (31)(32) also admits a unique solution.

Remark 4.2. *Notice that the solution to (29)(30) satisfies*

$$\langle u \cdot \nu, 1 \rangle_{\partial\Omega} = 0.$$

This comes from the Green formula and the fact $\nabla \cdot u = 0$.

4.2. The exterior problem. In order to figure out the suitable functional setting for the exterior Darwin problem, we first take a cut-off function $\zeta \in C^\infty(\Omega)$, which satisfies: $\zeta \equiv 1$ near the boundary $\partial\Omega$, $\zeta \equiv 0$ near the infinity, and $0 \leq \zeta \leq 1$. Let Ω' be a bounded subset of Ω such that $\text{supp}(\zeta) \subset \Omega'$. Define

$$H_{0c}(\Omega) = \{v \in \mathcal{D}'; \|\zeta v\|_{0, \text{curl}, \text{div}} < \infty, (1 - \zeta)v \in H_0^{1,*}(\Omega), v \times \nu|_{\partial\Omega} = 0\},$$

and

$$\|u\|_* = \{\|\nabla \times u\|_0^2 + \|\nabla \cdot u\|_0^2 + \langle u \cdot \nu, 1 \rangle_{\partial\Omega}^2\}^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

However, $\|\cdot\|_*$ does not provide a norm in $H_{0c}(\Omega)$, actually we have the following result:

Lemma 4.1. *Let $V_0 = \{u \in H_{0c}(\Omega); \|u\|_* = 0\}$, then*

$$V_0 = \{u = (u_1, u_2); u_1 = \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x_2}, u_2 = -\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x_1}, \phi = a(x_2 + f(x)) + b(x_1 + g(x)), (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2\},$$

where $f, g \in H^{1,}(\Omega)$ satisfy*

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta \psi &= 0, \quad x \in \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial\nu} \Big|_{\partial\Omega} &= -\frac{\partial\chi}{\partial\nu} \Big|_{\partial\Omega}, \end{aligned}$$

when $\chi(x_1, x_2) = x_2, x_1$ separately.

Proof. We take any $u \in V_0$, it will satisfy

$$\nabla \cdot u = 0, \quad (33)$$

$$\nabla \times u = 0, \quad (34)$$

$$u \times \nu|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \quad (35)$$

$$\langle u \cdot \nu, 1 \rangle_{\partial\Omega} = 0. \quad (36)$$

From (33)(36), $\int_{\Gamma} -u_2 dx_1 + u_1 dx_2 = 0$ is true for any closed curve Γ in Ω . Thus we can define

$$\phi(x) = \int_{x_0}^x -u_2 dx_1 + u_1 dx_2,$$

where x_0 can be any but fixed point in Ω . Notice now $u_1 = \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x_2}$, $u_2 = -\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x_1}$.

From (34) (35), we can get

$$-\Delta\phi = \nabla \times \left(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x_2}, -\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x_1} \right) = \nabla \times u = 0,$$

and

$$\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\nu}\Big|_{\partial\Omega} = \left(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x_2}, -\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x_1} \right) \times \nu\Big|_{\partial\Omega} = u \times \nu|_{\partial\Omega} = 0.$$

Thus starting from every $u \in V_0$, we will end up with a problem: find a function ϕ , satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta\phi &= 0, & x \in \Omega \\ \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\nu}\Big|_{\partial\Omega} &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

Besides, u is a bounded harmonic function, which can be developed in a neighborhood of the infinity as follows:

$$u_1 - iu_2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z_{0k}}{z^k},$$

where $z_{0k} = a_k + ib_k$, $(a_k, b_k) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $z = x + iy = re^{i\theta}$. That is

$$(u_1, u_2) = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k \cos k\theta + b_k \sin k\theta}{r^k}, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k \sin k\theta - b_k \cos k\theta}{r^k} \right).$$

From (33)(36) we know $a_1 = 0$, so

$$u_1 - iu_2 = \left(a_0 + \frac{b_1 \sin \theta}{r}, -b_0 - \frac{b_1 \cos \theta}{r} \right) + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{z_{0k}}{z^k}.$$

Hence the asymptotic expansion of $\phi(x)$ near the infinity will be

$$\phi(x) \rightarrow a_0(x_2 - x_{20}) + b_0(x_1 - x_{10}) + b_1(\ln r - \ln r_0) + O\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = h(x) + c + O\left(\frac{1}{r}\right),$$

where $h(x) = a_0x_2 + b_0x_1 + b_1 \ln r$.

Introduce a new function ψ , such that $\phi = \psi + h$. Then ψ will satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta \psi &= 0, & x \in \Omega \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \nu} \Big|_{\partial \Omega} &= -\frac{\partial h}{\partial \nu} \Big|_{\partial \Omega}, \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

Notice that it suffices to consider the solution only in $H^{1,*}(\Omega)/\mathbb{R}$ now.

Knowing that the well posedness of problem (38) is equivalent to

$$\int_{\partial \Omega} \frac{\partial h}{\partial \nu} ds = 0,$$

so let $D(r) = \{x; |x| < r\}$, and $\Omega_r = \Omega \cap D(r)$, then by the Green formula we get

$$\int_{\partial \Omega} \frac{\partial h}{\partial \nu} ds = \int_{\Omega_r} \Delta h dx - \int_{\partial D(r)} \frac{\partial h}{\partial \nu} ds = -2\pi b_1.$$

Therefore $b_1 = 0$ is sufficient and necessary in order that (38) admits a unique solution in $H^{1,*}(\Omega)/\mathbb{R}$.

Once $b_1 = 0$, there exist $f, g \in H^{1,*}(\Omega)/\mathbb{R}$, such that

$$\psi = a_0 f(x) + b_0 g(x)$$

where f, g are the solutions to (38) with $h(x) = x_2, x_1$ respectively. Consequently

$$\phi(x) = a_0(x_2 + f(x)) + b_0(x_1 + g(x)).$$

On the other hand, it is easy to see that the u given in the Lemma for all a, b are in V_0 . \square

Let $V = \{v \in H_{0c}(\Omega); \langle v \cdot \nu, 1 \rangle_{\partial \Omega} = 0\}$, and let the closure of the quotient space V/V_0 with respect to the norm $\|\cdot\|_*$ be W . Besides, let $\mathcal{Q} = \{p \in L^2(\Omega); \text{supp } p \subset \subset \Omega\}$, equipped with norm

$$\|p\|_{\sharp} = \left(\|p\|_0^2 + \left| \int_{\Omega} p dx \right|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Then we take closure to obtain a Hilbert space Q . If $p \in Q$ and $\lim p_n = p, p_n \in \mathcal{Q}$, then we define $\int_{\Omega} p dx = \lim \int_{\Omega} p_n dx$. Notice this can be seen as a generalized integral. The subspace of Q , $\{p \in Q; \int_{\Omega} p dx = 0\}$ is denoted by Q_0 .

Now the variational formulation for the exterior problem will be: find $u \in W$, $p \in Q_0$, such that

$$d(u, v) + b(v, p) = \int_{\Omega} B \cdot (\nabla \times v) dx, \quad \forall v \in W, \quad (39)$$

$$b(u, q) = 0, \quad \forall q \in Q_0, \quad (40)$$

here, bilinear forms $d(\cdot, \cdot)$, $b(\cdot, \cdot)$ have the same forms as (27)(28).

In order to prove that there is a unique solution to the problem (39)(40), we need an auxiliary lemma.

Lemma 4.2. *For a given $q \in Q_0$ there is a $(v_q + V_0) \in W$ such that*

$$\nabla \cdot v_q = q, \quad \nabla \times v_q = 0, \quad v_q \times \nu|_{\partial\Omega} = 0,$$

consequently

$$\|v_q\|_*^2 = \|q\|_0^2 = \|q\|_{\sharp}^2.$$

Proof. For a given $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $q_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{Q}$ so that $\|q - q_\varepsilon\|_{\sharp} < \varepsilon$. Then consider the following problem: Find $\phi \in H_0^{1,*}(\Omega)$, such that

$$(\nabla \phi, \nabla \psi) = (q_\varepsilon, \psi), \quad \forall \psi \in H_0^{1,*}(\Omega).$$

By Lax-Milgram theorem there is a unique solution, and $\phi \in H^{1,*}(\Omega) \cap H_{loc}^2(\Omega)$.

Take a cut-off function $\zeta \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ such that $\zeta \equiv 1$ for $|x| < 1$, $\zeta \equiv 0$ for $|x| > 2$, and $0 \leq \zeta \leq 1$. Define $\zeta_a(x) = \zeta(x/a)$ and $\phi_a = \phi \zeta_a$. Let $q_{\varepsilon a} = -\Delta \phi_a$, then $q_{\varepsilon a} \in \mathcal{Q}$. When a is large enough, we have $-\zeta_a \Delta \phi = -\Delta \phi = q_\varepsilon$, therefore for sufficiently large a , it holds that

$$\begin{aligned} \|q_{\varepsilon a} - q_\varepsilon\|_{\sharp} &= \|\Delta \phi_a - \Delta \phi\|_{\sharp} \\ &= \|\Delta \zeta_a \phi + 2\nabla \zeta_a \nabla \phi + \zeta_a \Delta \phi - \Delta \phi\|_{\sharp} \\ &= \|\Delta \zeta_a \phi + 2\nabla \zeta_a \nabla \phi\|_{\sharp} \\ &= \left(\|\Delta \zeta_a \phi + 2\nabla \zeta_a \nabla \phi\|_0^2 + \left| \int_{\Omega} (\Delta \zeta_a \phi + 2\nabla \zeta_a \nabla \phi) dx \right|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \tag{41}$$

Let us estimate the right hand side of (41). Since $|x|^2 \ln^2 |x| \leq |x|^3 \leq 8a^3$ in the domain $D = \{x; a \leq |x| \leq 2a\}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Delta \zeta_a \phi\|_0^2 &\leq \frac{1}{a^4} \|\Delta \zeta\|_{0,\infty}^2 \int_D |\phi(x)|^2 dx \leq \frac{8}{a} \|\Delta \zeta\|_{0,\infty}^2 \int_D \frac{|\phi(x)|^2}{|x|^2 \ln^2 |x|} dx \\ &\leq \frac{8C}{a} \|\Delta \zeta\|_{0,\infty}^2 \|\nabla \phi\|_{0,\Omega}^2 \rightarrow 0, \quad (a \rightarrow \infty). \end{aligned}$$

Analogously we have

$$\|2\nabla \zeta_a \nabla \phi\|_0^2 \leq \frac{4}{a^2} \|\nabla \zeta\|_{0,\infty}^2 \|\nabla \phi\|_{0,\Omega}^2 \rightarrow 0.$$

For the second term of (41) we notice that

$$-\int_{\Omega} \Delta \zeta_a \phi dx = \int_{\Omega} \nabla \zeta_a \nabla \phi dx,$$

therefore

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{\Omega} (\Delta \zeta_a \phi + 2\nabla \zeta_a \nabla \phi) dx \right| \\ & \leq \int_D |\nabla \zeta_a \nabla \phi| dx \leq \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla \zeta\|_{0,\Omega} \|\nabla \phi\|_{0,D} \leq C \|\nabla \phi\|_{0,D} \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

To conclude there is a a_0 such that $\|q_{\varepsilon a} - q_\varepsilon\|_{\sharp} < \varepsilon$ for $a \geq a_0$. We fix such an a_ε .

Let $v_{q_\varepsilon} = -\nabla \phi_{a_\varepsilon}$, then $v_{q_\varepsilon} \in H_{0c}(\Omega)$, and $\nabla \cdot v_{q_\varepsilon} = q_{\varepsilon a_\varepsilon}$, $\nabla \times v_{q_\varepsilon} = 0$, $\langle v_{q_\varepsilon} \cdot \nu, 1 \rangle = \int_\Omega q_{\varepsilon a_\varepsilon} dx$. Consequently

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\|\nabla \cdot v_{q_\varepsilon} - q\|_0^2 + |\langle v_{q_\varepsilon} \cdot \nu, 1 \rangle_{\partial\Omega} - \int_\Omega q dx|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \|q_{\varepsilon a_\varepsilon} - q\|_{\sharp} \leq \|q_\varepsilon - q\|_{\sharp} + \|q_{\varepsilon a_\varepsilon} - q_\varepsilon\|_{\sharp} < 2\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore v_{q_ε} converges as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Let v_q be the limit, then $v_q + V_0$ is the element in W we are looking for. \square

Theorem 4.2. *The problem (39)(40) admits a unique solution (u, p) , and $p = 0$.*

Proof. Because

$$d(u, u) = \int_\Omega |\nabla \times u|^2 dx + \int_\Omega |\nabla \cdot u|^2 dx = \|u\|_*^2,$$

the bilinear form $d(\cdot, \cdot)$ is coercive. By Lemma 4.2

$$\sup_{\substack{v \in W \\ v \neq 0}} \frac{b(v, q)}{\|v\|_*} \geq \frac{b(v_q, q)}{\|v_q\|_*} = \frac{\|q\|_0^2}{\|q\|_{\sharp}} = \|q\|_{\sharp}.$$

Therefore the inf-sup condition holds, and there is a unique solution to the problem (39)(40).

Next let us show $p = 0$. It is easy to see that $\nabla \cdot u \in Q$. Let $u_n \in V/V_0$, and $u_n \rightarrow u$, then $\int_\Omega \nabla \cdot u_n dx = \langle u_n \cdot \nu, 1 \rangle_{\partial\Omega} = 0$, and $\int_\Omega \nabla \cdot u dx = 0$ (in the generalized sense), so $\nabla \cdot u \in Q_0$. Let $q = \nabla \cdot u$ in (40), we will have $\nabla \cdot u = 0$. According to Lemma 4.2 there is v_p corresponding to the solution p . We take $v = v_p$ in (39) and obtain $(p, p) = 0$, therefore $p = 0$. \square

Remark 4.3. *The solutions are not unique. They may differ from a function in V_0 . It seems the most natural way to make the solution unique is to impose a boundary condition at the infinity, $u|_{|x|=\infty} = 0$, because a function in V_0 satisfying this condition is zero. Unfortunately we still can not prove the existence if this boundary condition is imposed. However we conjecture that existence holds under this condition, and we will see that in real computation, the lack of uniqueness is not a barrier.*

5. INFINITE ELEMENT APPROXIMATION

As a preparation for solving the exterior problems of the Darwin model, we recall the infinite element method for the exterior problems of the Stokes equation [9]. We use $P_2 - P_0$ elements [3] as an example. For simplicity we assume that $\partial\Omega$ is a convex polygon. Denote $\Gamma_0 = \partial\Omega$. We may assume the origin is in the interior of Γ_0 . Taking a constant $\xi > 1$, we draw the similar curves of Γ_0 with center o and the constants of proportionality $\xi, \xi^2, \dots, \xi^k, \dots$, which are denoted by $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \dots, \Gamma_k, \dots$ respectively. The domains between two polygons Γ_{k-1} and Γ_k are denoted by Ω_k . Afterward each sub-domain is further divided into elements.

We require that the triangulation of all Ω_k is geometrical similar to each other, and the triangulation of the entire domain Ω satisfies the condition of C^0 type, namely, the nodes of the mesh on Ω_k and the nodes of the mesh on Ω_{k+1} should coincide on Γ_k . Let K be an element, then $u \in P_2(K)$ and $p \in P_0(K)$ on K . By this way we construct infinite element spaces, $S_h = \{u \in C(\overline{\Omega}); u|_K \in P_2(K), \forall K\}$, and $M_h = \{p \in L^2(\Omega); p|_K \in P_0(K), \forall K\}$. Let g be the boundary value of u , then we take an approximation g_h , which is continuous, belongs to P_2 on each element edge, and $\int_{\Gamma_0} g_h \cdot \nu ds = 0$. The formulation of the infinite element approximation is: Find $u_h \in S_h \cap H^{1,*}(\Omega)$, $p_h \in M_h$, such that $u_h|_{\Gamma_0} = g_h$, and

$$a(u_h, v) + b(v, p_h) = (f, v), \quad \forall v \in S_h \cap H_0^{1,*}(\Omega), \quad (42)$$

$$b(u_h, q) = 0, \quad \forall q \in M_h. \quad (43)$$

We have

Theorem 5.1. *The problem (42)(43) admits a unique solution.*

The proof of it is routine, thus omitted here.

Using the approach in [10] we can prove the following convergence theorem. For simplicity we assume that the boundary value is zero, $u|_{\Gamma_0} = 0$. We define the following weighted norms for u and p .

$$|u|_{2(2)} = \left\{ \int_{\Omega} r^2 |D^2 u|^2 dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$|p|_{1(2)} = \left\{ \int_{\Omega} r^2 |Dp|^2 dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Theorem 5.2. *We assume that the triangulation is regular, and*

$$\text{meas}K \leq C_0 h^2 \text{dist}(o, K)^2,$$

where C_0 is a positive constant, h is the maximum diameter of the elements in Ω_1 , $\text{dist}(o, K)$ is the distance from K to the origin o . If $|u|_{2(2)}$ and $|p|_{1(2)}$ are bounded, then

$$|u - u_h|_1 \leq Ch\{|u|_{2(2)} + |p|_{1(2)}\}. \quad (44)$$

If $u \in H_0^{1,*}(\Omega)$, and $p \in L^2(\Omega)$, then

$$|u - u_h|_1 \rightarrow 0 (h \rightarrow 0). \quad (45)$$

Proof. Using the inequalities in [10], it holds that

$$\inf_{w_h \in H_0^{1,*}(\Omega) \cap S_h} |u - w_h|_1 \leq Ch|u|_{2(2)},$$

$$\inf_{q_h \in M_h} \|p - q_h\|_0 \leq Ch|p|_{1(2)}.$$

Then (44)(45) follows from the standard result of the mixed finite element method [3]. \square

We now turn to consider the infinite element method for the Darwin model. We need some auxiliary lemmas. We denote by $\xi^k\Omega$ the domain exterior to Γ_k , and consider a bounded domain $\Omega \setminus \xi^k\Omega$. The mesh restricted in this domain is also a mesh with finite number of elements. The finite element space defined on it is still denoted by S_h . Let

$$S_h \cap W(\Omega \setminus \xi^k\Omega) = \{u \in S_h|_{\Omega \setminus \xi^k\Omega}; u \times \nu|_{\Gamma_0} = 0, \int_{\Gamma_0} u \cdot \nu ds = 0\},$$

and let

$$\|u\|_{*,\Omega \setminus \xi^k\Omega} = \left(\int_{\Omega \setminus \xi^k\Omega} |\nabla \cdot u|^2 dx + \int_{\Omega \setminus \xi^k\Omega} |\nabla \times u|^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Lemma 5.1. $\|\cdot\|_{*,\Omega \setminus \xi^k\Omega}$ is a norm on $S_h \cap W(\Omega \setminus \xi^k\Omega)$.

Proof. If $\|u\|_{*,\Omega \setminus \xi^k\Omega} = 0$, then $\Delta u = 0$, so u is a harmonic function. $u \in P_2$ on individual elements, hence $u \in P_2$ on $\Omega \setminus \xi^k\Omega$. We extend u to the interior of Γ_0 analytically. Then we define the stream function ψ , such that $u = \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_2}, -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_1} \right)$, then $\Delta \psi = 0$. By the boundary condition of u , $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \nu}|_{\Gamma_0} = 0$, so ψ is a constant in the interior of Γ_0 . Therefore $u = 0$. \square

Lemma 5.2. The space $W_h = \{u \in S_h; \nabla \cdot u, \nabla \times u \in L^2(\Omega), u \times \nu|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \langle u \cdot \nu, 1 \rangle_{\partial\Omega} = 0\}$ is a Hilbert space under the norm $\|\cdot\|_*$.

Proof. because $V_0 \cap S_h = \{0\}$, $\|\cdot\|_*$ is a norm on W_h . Let us prove it is complete. Let $\{u_n\}$ be a Cauchy sequence with limit u . We are going to prove $u \in S_h$. $\{u_n\}$ is also a Cauchy sequence on $S_h \cap W(\Omega \setminus \xi^k\Omega)$. By Lemma 5.1, $u \in S_h \cap W(\Omega \setminus \xi^k\Omega)$. Since k is arbitrary, $u \in S_h$. \square

Lemma 5.3. $W_h \subset H^{1,*}(\Omega)$.

Proof. Let $u \in W_h$. We define a cut-off function $\zeta \in C^\infty(\Omega)$, such that $\zeta \equiv 1$ near Γ_0 , $\zeta \equiv 0$ near the infinity, and $0 \leq \zeta \leq 1$. Denote $\eta = 1 - \zeta$. We take an arbitrary $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$, then by the Green formula,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \nabla(\varphi) \cdot \nabla(\eta u) dx &= \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \cdot \varphi)(\nabla \cdot (\eta u)) dx + \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \times \varphi) \cdot (\nabla \times (\eta u)) dx \\ &\leq \|\varphi\|_* \|\eta u\|_* = |\varphi|_1 \|\eta u\|_*. \end{aligned}$$

Since $u \in H^1$ on any bounded domain, $\|\eta u\|_*$ is bounded. Consequently $\eta u \in H_0^{1,*}(\Omega)$, that is, $u \in H^{1,*}(\xi^k\Omega)$ for large k . Then by $u \in H^1$ on any bounded domain we have $u \in H^{1,*}(\Omega)$. \square

Lemma 5.4. The norm $\|\cdot\|_*$ is equivalent to $\|\cdot\|_{1,*}$ on W_h .

Proof. It is the direct consequence of the closed graph theorem and Lemma 5.3. \square

We assume an inhomogeneous boundary condition, $u \times \nu|_{\partial\Omega} = g$, and let g_h be an approximation of g , then the formulation of the infinite element method is: Find $u_h \in S_h \cap H^{1,*}(\Omega)$, $p_h \in M_h$, such that $u_h \times \nu|_{\Gamma_0} = g_h$, $\int_{\Gamma_0} u_h \cdot \nu \, ds = 0$, and

$$d(u_h, v) + b(v, p_h) = \int_{\Omega} B \cdot (\nabla \times v) \, dx, \quad \forall v \in W_h, \quad (46)$$

$$b(u_h, q) = 0, \quad \forall q \in M_h. \quad (47)$$

Theorem 5.3. *The problem (46)(47) admits a unique solution.*

Proof. $d(\cdot, \cdot)$ is coercive. To verify the inf-sup condition we apply the inf-sup condition of the infinite element method for the Stokes equation,

$$\sup_{\substack{v \in S_h \cap H_0^{1,*}(\Omega) \\ v \neq 0}} \frac{b(v, p)}{|v|_1} \geq \|p\|_0, \quad \forall p \in M_h.$$

Now $W_h \supset S_h \cap H_0^{1,*}(\Omega)$, thus

$$\sup_{\substack{v \in W_h \\ v \neq 0}} \frac{b(v, p)}{|v|_1} \geq \|p\|_0, \quad \forall p \in M_h.$$

Moreover we have $\|v\|_*^2 \leq 2|v|_1^2$, thus

$$\sup_{\substack{v \in W_h \\ v \neq 0}} \frac{b(v, p)}{\|v\|_*} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \|p\|_0, \quad \forall p \in M_h.$$

□

The relationship between the solutions of the infinite element method to the Stokes equation and to the Darwin model is the following:

Theorem 5.4. *The solution to (46)(47) is a solution to (42)(43) with appropriate boundary value and inhomogeneous term.*

Proof. We take v in (46) such that $v|_{\Gamma_0} = 0$, then $v \in H_0^{1,*}(\Omega)$. Let a series $\{v_n\} \subset C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ tend to v in $H_0^{1,*}(\Omega)$, then by the Green formula, $d(u_h, v_n) = a(u_h, v_n)$. Let $n \rightarrow \infty$ we verify that u_h, p_h satisfy (42)(43). □

Let us study convergence. For simplicity we assume $g = 0$. We assume that the solution to (39)(40) satisfies $u \in H^{1,*}(\Omega)$. Then we can modify the formulation to: Find $u \in H^{1,*}(\Omega) \cap W$, $p \in L^2(\Omega)$, such that

$$d(u, v) + b(v, p) = \int_{\Omega} B \cdot (\nabla \times v) \, dx, \quad \forall v \in H^{1,*}(\Omega) \cap W, \quad (48)$$

$$b(u, q) = 0, \quad \forall q \in L^2(\Omega). \quad (49)$$

This is because the solution u satisfies $\nabla \cdot u = 0$, then $b(u, p) = 0$ for all $p \in L^2(\Omega)$. Because $H^{1,*}(\Omega) \cap W$ is dense in W , uniqueness holds for the problem (48)(49).

We have the following result of error estimate:

Theorem 5.5. *If u and p are solutions to (48)(49), u_h, p_h are solutions to (46)(47), in addition, $|u|_{2(2)}$ is bounded, then*

$$\|u - u_h\|_* \leq Ch|u|_{2(2)}.$$

Proof. This result follows from a theorem in [1]. Here we notice that the exact solution $p = 0$, so $|p|_{1(2)}$ is bounded. \square

6. ALGORITHM

The algorithm for the Stokes equation is applied to the Darwin model, so we recall the algorithm of the infinite element method for the Stokes equation first.

The values of u_h at the nodes on Γ_k are arranged as a column vector, $y_k = (u_1^{(1)}, u_2^{(1)}, u_1^{(2)}, u_2^{(2)}, \dots)^T$, where $u_1^{(j)}, u_2^{(j)}$ are the two components of u_h at the j -th node. The boundary value g_h should satisfy $\int_{\Gamma_0} g_h \cdot \nu ds = 0$, that is, there is a vector h such that $h^T y_0 = 0$. We take a particular function q in the equation (43) as follows: $q = 0$ on $\xi^k \Omega$, and $q = 1$ on $\Omega \setminus \xi^k \Omega$, then we get

$$0 = \int_{\Omega \setminus \xi^k \Omega} \nabla \cdot u dx = \int_{\Gamma_0} u \cdot \nu ds + \int_{\Gamma_k} u \cdot \nu ds,$$

therefore $\int_{\Gamma_k} u \cdot \nu ds = 0$, namely, $h^T y_k = 0$. We normalize h to a unit vector, then construct an orthogonal matrix $T_r = [h, H]$, in which h is the first column, and set $z_k = H^T y_k$, then there is a one to one correspondence between z_k and y_k .

Given y_0 and y_1 , we solve the Stokes equation on Ω_1 by finite element method with boundary data y_0, y_1 on the given mesh. Let the approximate solution be u_h , then there are matrices K_0, K'_0 , and A , such that

$$\int_{\Omega_1} \nabla u_h \cdot \nabla u_h dx = \begin{pmatrix} z_0^T & z_1^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} K_0 & -A^T \\ -A & K'_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_0 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (50)$$

The above expression is valid for all layers Ω_k , hence the infinite element scheme is deduced to the following system of infinite equations:

$$\begin{aligned} -Az_0 + Kz_1 - A^T z_2 &= 0, \\ -Az_1 + Kz_2 - A^T z_3 &= 0, \\ &\dots\dots \\ -Az_{k-1} + Kz_k - A^T z_{k+1} &= 0, \\ &\dots\dots \end{aligned}$$

where $K = K_0 + K'_0$. To solve this system directly is unnecessary. It is proved in [10] that there exists a real matrix X , called transfer matrix, such that $z_{k+1} = Xz_k$, then from z_0 we can get the solution step by step. The approach to solve X can be found in [10].

We need to introduce the definition of combined stiffness matrix K_z . Let $K_z = K_0 - A^T X$, then it is proved in [10] that

$$\sum_{l=k+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega_l} |\nabla u_h|^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} z_k^T K_z z_k.$$

Being analogous to (50) there are vectors f_k, g_k for the inhomogeneous equation such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega_k} \nabla u_h \cdot \nabla u_h dx - \int_{\Omega_k} f \cdot u_h dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} z_{k-1}^T & z_k^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} K_0 & -A^T \\ -A & K'_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_{k-1} \\ z_k \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} z_{k-1}^T & z_k^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_k \\ g_k \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

Let $\{z_k^*\}$ be a solution of the infinite element scheme to the equation, but it does not necessarily satisfy the boundary conditions. Let $\tilde{z}_k = z_k - z_k^*$, then $\tilde{z}_{k+1} = X \tilde{z}_k$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} z_0 &= \tilde{z}_0 + z_0^*, \\ z_1 &= \tilde{z}_1 + z_1^* = X \tilde{z}_0 + z_1^* = X(z_0 - z_0^*) + z_1^* \equiv X z_0 + q_1, \\ &\dots\dots \\ z_k &= X z_{k-1} + q_k, \\ &\dots\dots \end{aligned}$$

Let

$$W_k = \sum_{l=k+1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega_l} |\nabla u_h|^2 dx - \int_{\Omega_l} f \cdot u_h dx \right\} = \frac{1}{2} z_k^T K_z z_k + z_k^T h_k. \quad (52)$$

On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned} W_k &= \min_{z_{k+1}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} z_k^T & z_{k+1}^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} K_0 & -A^T \\ -A & K'_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_k \\ z_{k+1} \end{pmatrix} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \begin{pmatrix} z_k^T & z_{k+1}^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_{k+1} \\ g_{k+1} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} z_{k+1}^T K_z z_{k+1} + z_{k+1}^T h_{k+1} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

We take the partial derivatives with respect to z_{k+1} , then let it be zero to obtain

$$(K'_0 + K_z) z_{k+1} - A z_k + g_{k+1} + h_{k+1} = 0.$$

We solve z_{k+1} from this equation then substitute it into (53) and compare (53) with (52). It is deduced that

$$h_k = A^T (K'_0 + K_z)^{-1} (g_{k+1} + h_{k+1}) + f_{k+1}, \quad (54)$$

and we have

$$q_k = -(K'_0 + K_z)^{-1} (g_k + h_k). \quad (55)$$

Thus the procedure to solve inhomogeneous equations is:

- (1) Evaluate h_k from the recurrence formula (54).
- (2) Evaluate q_k from the formula (55).
- (3) Then get z_k .

Now let us go to the algorithm for the Darwin model. For the formulation (46)(47), we take a boundary value γ_h for the Stokes equation such that $\gamma_h \times \nu = g_h$, and $\int_{\Gamma_0} \gamma_h \cdot \nu ds = 0$. Then solve the following problem: find $w_h \in S_h \cap H^{1,*}(\Omega)$, $r_h \in M_h$, so that $w_h|_{\Gamma_0} = \gamma_h$, and

$$a(w_h, v) + b(v, r_h) = \int_{\Omega} B \cdot (\nabla \times v) dx, \quad \forall v \in S_h \cap H_0^{1,*}(\Omega), \quad (56)$$

$$b(w_h, q) = 0, \quad \forall q \in M_h. \quad (57)$$

The solutions to (46)(47) also satisfy

$$a(u_h, v) + b(v, p_h) = \int_{\Omega} B \cdot (\nabla \times v) dx, \quad \forall v \in S_h \cap H_0^{1,*}(\Omega), \quad (58)$$

$$b(u_h, q) = 0, \quad \forall q \in M_h. \quad (59)$$

Let $u_h - w_h = U_h$ and $p_h - r_h = P_h$, then we have

$$a(U_h, v) + b(v, P_h) = 0, \quad \forall v \in S_h \cap H_0^{1,*}(\Omega), \quad (60)$$

$$b(U_h, q) = 0, \quad \forall q \in M_h. \quad (61)$$

Let the vectors $y_0, y_1, \dots, y_k, \dots$ and $z_0, z_1, \dots, z_k, \dots$ correspond to U_h , then it holds that $z_{k+1} = Xz_k$, which yields

$$y_{k+1} = HXH^T y_k. \quad (62)$$

Let the function form of (62) be $U_h|_{\Gamma_1} = YU_h|_{\Gamma_0}$, where Y is an operator.

So far the problem (46)(47) is deduced to a finite element approximation on a bounded domain Ω_1 for the following system of equations:

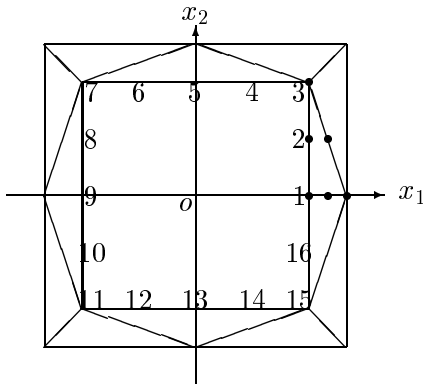
$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta u &= \nabla \times B, & x \in \Omega_1, \\ \nabla \cdot u &= 0, & x \in \Omega_1, \\ u \times \nu|_{\Gamma_0} &= g_h, \\ \int_{\Gamma_0} u \cdot \nu ds &= 0, \\ (u - w_h)|_{\Gamma_1} &= Y(u - w_h)|_{\Gamma_0}, \end{aligned}$$

where w_h is given. We solve the finite element problem on Ω_1 with the same mesh, and get the solution u_h to (46)(47) on Ω_1 . Using the formula (62) and the solution w_h to (56)(57) we are able to get the solution u_h on the entire domain Ω .

Using the matrix X we can find $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} u_h$, which is given in [10].

7. NUMERICAL EXAMPLES

We take a square with edge length 2 and consider the exterior domain. The original mesh is as following:



Example 1. $B = 0$, and the exact solution is $u_1 \equiv 0$, $u_2 \equiv 1$, $p \equiv 0$. We take $\xi = 1.2$, and use the value of the exact solution as the boundary value. And we get

$$\|u\|_2 = 9.80 \times 10^{-13}, \|p\|_\infty = 3 \times 10^{-11},$$

and

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} u_h = (-7.06 \times 10^{-16}, 1).$$

The infinite element solution is actually the exact one for this example, so the error obtained here is just the round-off error. However this example hints that our method do work.

We have proved that the exact solutions are not unique. It is interesting to notice that the numerical solution obtained is just "the one we think about".

Example 2. $B = 0$, and $u = (\frac{\cos 2\theta}{r^2}, \frac{\sin 2\theta}{r^2})$. We use the original mesh which has the same structure as example 1, and further we get mesh by refining one element into four small ones with the same size. The error is computed within the first $m + 1$ layers. N is the number of nodes on Γ .

From Table 1, we can see first order convergence is obtained for u under the norm $\|\cdot\|_*$, which coincides with our theoretical result. And also for the function itself, we get third order convergence rate, which comes from the fact that P^2 element is used, and it hasn't been affected by using P^0 element for p .

Moreover, we change each mesh (for different N) above by disturbing each node (except those at corners) by the amount $(\Delta x, \Delta y) = (x_*, y_*) \times \frac{\min(h)}{5}$, where (x_*, y_*) are identically independent random numbers from uniform $(-0.5, 0.5)$. By this way, we obtain a set of "unstructured" meshes. Using these meshes, we get the same convergence rate, see Table 2.

Table 1. Structured mesh, $\xi = 1.1$, $m = 20$.

N	$\ u_1 - u_{1h}\ _2$	Order	$\ u_2 - u_{2h}\ _2$	Order	$\ u - u_h\ _*$	Order
16	0.227782		9.079201		1.270610	
32	5.689740E-02	2.0012	1.288574E-02	2.8168	0.764623	0.7327
64	5.661458E-03	3.3291	1.656519E-03	2.9595	0.394076	0.9563
128	6.330054E-04	3.1609	1.964444E-04	3.0760	0.197797	0.9945

Table 2. “Unstructured” Mesh, $\xi = 1.1$, $m = 20$.

N	$\ u_1 - u_{1h}\ _2$	Order	$\ u_2 - u_{2h}\ _2$	Order	$\ u - u_h\ _*$	Order
16	0.231510		9.176199E-002		1.284699	
32	5.668541E-002	2.0300	1.309461E-002	2.8089	0.764071	0.7497
64	5.659193E-003	3.3243	1.652787E-003	2.9860	0.394033	0.9554
128	6.821882E-004	3.0524	2.121307E-004	2.9619	0.198194	0.9914

Example 3. $B = 0$, and $u = (\frac{\cos \theta}{r}, \frac{-\sin \theta}{r})$. Structured mesh is used. Notice the solution in this example is less decreasing than $\frac{1}{r^2}$. Again we here see the similar convergence rate as in Example 2.

Table 3. Structured mesh, $\xi = 1.2$, $m = 20$.

N	$\ u_1 - u_{1h}\ _2$	Order	$\ u_2 - u_{2h}\ _2$	Order	$\ u - u_h\ _*$	Order
16	7.097883E-002		7.104025E-002		0.705941	
32	9.723456E-003	2.8678	9.723475E-003	2.8691	0.385342	0.8734
64	1.591538E-003	2.6110	1.142021E-003	3.0899	0.196713	0.9700
128	1.341634E-004	3.5684	1.491097E-004	2.9371	9.862373E-002	0.9961

Example 4. Still we use the same solution as in Example 2, only here we focus on the effect of different parameter ξ . In Table 4, we list out the normal component of u on Γ_0 when different ξ is used. One can see the normal components at most points converge when ξ decreases.

Table 4. The normal component with different ξ .

node	1	2	3	4	6	7	8
$\xi = 1.23$	1.0274	0.8269	0.4816	0.1898	0.6075	0.6539	0.4286
$\xi = 1.17$	1.0273	0.8271	0.4841	0.1901	0.6073	0.6530	0.4296
$\xi = 1.1$	1.0263	0.8276	0.4872	0.1902	0.6070	0.6511	0.4311
$\xi = 1.07$	1.0255	0.8277	0.4885	0.1901	0.6070	0.6501	0.4319
$\xi = 1.02$	1.0237	0.8278	0.4904	0.1897	0.6068	0.6481	0.4336
$\xi = 1.005$	1.0231	0.8279	0.4912	0.1897	0.6065	0.6473	0.4338
exact	1.0000	0.8304	0.4800	0.1792	0.6144	0.6400	0.4429
node	9	10	11	12	14	15	16
$\xi = 1.23$	1.45E-7	-0.4286	-0.6539	-0.6075	0.1898	0.4816	0.8269
$\xi = 1.17$	-3.12E-8	-0.4296	-0.6530	-0.6073	0.1901	0.4841	0.8273
$\xi = 1.1$	-8.29E-9	-0.4311	-0.6511	-0.6070	0.1902	0.4872	0.8276
$\xi = 1.07$	1.58E-7	-0.4319	-0.6501	-0.6070	0.1901	0.4885	0.8277
$\xi = 1.02$	2.32E-7	-0.4336	-0.6481	-0.6068	0.1897	0.4905	0.8278
$\xi = 1.005$	-3.10E-4	-0.4344	-0.6477	-0.6068	0.1895	0.4909	0.8276
exact	0.0000	-0.4429	-0.6400	-0.6144	0.1792	0.4800	0.8304

node	17	18	19	20	22	23	24
$\xi = 1.23$	1.0274	0.8269	0.4816	0.1898	0.6075	0.6539	0.4286
$\xi = 1.17$	1.0273	0.8273	0.4841	0.1901	0.6073	0.6530	0.4296
$\xi = 1.1$	1.0263	0.8276	0.4872	0.1902	0.6070	0.6511	0.4311
$\xi = 1.07$	1.0255	0.8277	0.4885	0.1901	0.6070	0.6501	0.4319
$\xi = 1.02$	1.0237	0.8278	0.4905	0.1897	0.6068	0.6481	0.4336
$\xi = 1.005$	1.0228	0.8277	0.4910	0.1897	0.6065	0.6474	0.4341
exact	1.0000	0.8304	0.4800	0.1792	0.6144	0.6400	0.4429
node	25	26	27	28	30	31	32
$\xi = 1.23$	-1.48E-7	-0.4286	-0.6539	-0.6075	0.1898	0.4816	0.8269
$\xi = 1.17$	2.98E-8	-0.4296	-0.6530	-0.6073	0.1901	0.4841	0.8273
$\xi = 1.1$	-2.09E-8	-0.4311	-0.6511	-0.6070	0.1901	0.4872	0.8276
$\xi = 1.07$	1.92E-7	-0.4319	-0.6501	-0.6070	0.1901	0.4885	0.8277
$\xi = 1.02$	9.98E-7	-0.4336	-0.6481	-0.6068	0.1897	0.4905	0.8278
$\xi = 1.005$	-4.87E-5	-0.4342	-0.6475	-0.6068	0.1895	0.4910	0.8278
exact	0.0000	-0.4429	-0.6400	-0.6144	0.1792	0.4800	0.8304

Then we use the same example as in Example 3 to see how the error changes with the parameter ξ . The error is computed in the domain $\{x; 1 \leq |x_1|, |x_2| \leq 25\}$. In Table 5, we can see with ξ getting smaller, the error decreases, since we are using more elements to resolve our problem. However, when ξ decreases to certain level, the error starts increasing. This is not very surprising because the shape of the element is becoming not that “regular”, then the condition number of the linear system we get is becoming worse. In application, one can reduce the parameter ξ at the same time increasing the number of elements in each sub-domain Ω_k .

Table 5. Errors with different ξ .

ξ	$\ u_1 - u_{1h}\ _2$	$\ u_2 - u_{2h}\ _2$	$\ u - u_h\ _*$
5.0000	0.1113	0.1113	0.9160
2.9240	3.7182E-002	3.7182E-002	0.5782
2.2361	2.0647E-002	2.0655E-002	0.4676
1.9037	1.4683E-002	1.4685E-002	0.4219
1.7100	1.1997E-002	1.1997E-002	0.4005
1.4300	9.5287E-003	9.5286E-003	0.3816
1.3077	9.0638E-003	9.0638E-003	0.3805
1.2085	8.9759E-003	8.9723E-003	0.3846
1.1746	9.0021E-003	8.9866E-003	0.3871
1.1502	9.0310E-003	9.0237E-003	0.3894
1.1266	9.0783E-003	9.0702E-003	0.3920

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