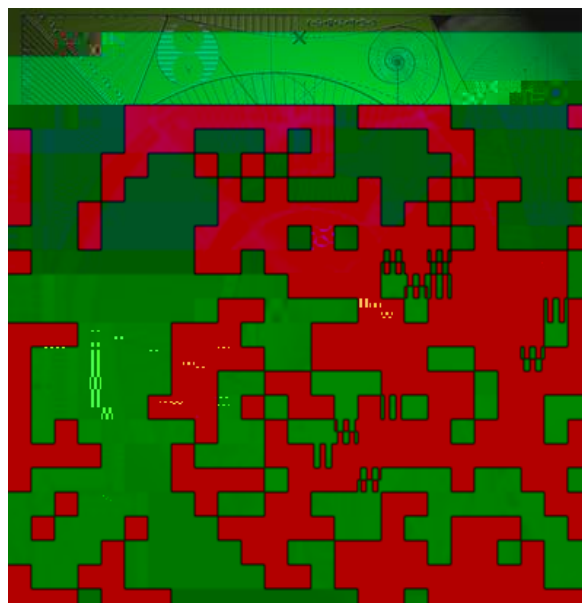




A Nyström Method for a Boundary

and

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Abstract

This paper is concerned with solving numerically the Dirichlet boundary value problem for Laplace's equation in a non-locally perturbed half-plane. This problem arises in the simulation of classical unsteady water

present and analyse a numerical scheme for computing the Dirichlet-to-Neumann map. i.e.

for $\mathbf{x}_1 \in \mathbb{R}$

$\mathbf{v}_1, t$ at $\mathbf{f}$ in $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2$ at $\mathbf{f}$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{f} \mathbf{v}^2 - g \mathbf{f},$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{v}_2 - \mathbf{v}_1 \mathbf{f}'.$$

, for at on $\mathbf{v}_1$, parat, t, t r n at on of t , $\mathbf{v}_1$ o t pot nt $\mathbf{v}_2$
 at in $\mathbf{v}_1$ n t , fro t , $\mathbf{v}_1$ o t on of t , t o parat t r t , $\mathbf{v}_1$ o n
 r po t on in t , Dr t $\mathbf{v}_1$ o n r at $\mathbf{v}_2$ parat on n t r $\mathbf{v}_2$
 n t , t , t , to $\mathbf{v}_1$ o , , $\mathbf{v}_1$, p t t , t p p n n r $\mathbf{v}_2$ t
 o , t r o o t t , at r $\mathbf{v}_1$ t r t r , for , $\mathbf{v}_1$ p , n , t t $\mathbf{v}_2$ in
 A $\mathbf{v}_2$ B $\mathbf{v}_2$ fort , , , B $\mathbf{v}_2$ r B $\mathbf{v}_2$, $\mathbf{v}_2$ B $\mathbf{v}_2$, $\mathbf{v}_2$

Z in $\mathbf{v}_1$ $\mathbf{v}_2$

At p, o t at t , n , ontr $\mathbf{v}_1$ t on r , n t p p r A $\mathbf{v}_2$ n no $\mathbf{v}_1$ t
 t at t p p r p p r to $\mathbf{v}_1$ t , r t p $\mathbf{v}_1$ at on to t $\mathbf{v}_2$, t , n r $\mathbf{v}_2$
 o t on of t , $\mathbf{v}_1$ o n r $\mathbf{v}_2$, pro $\mathbf{v}_1$, n t , n r $\mathbf{v}_2$, of $\mathbf{v}_1$ t r
 $\mathbf{v}_1$ o n , on t n o Dr t at φ t n , t r t , $\mathbf{v}_1$ o n r $\mathbf{v}_2$ nor φ

$\mathbf{v}_1$ $\mathbf{v}_2$ $\mathbf{v}_3$ $\mathbf{v}_4$ $\mathbf{v}_5$ $\mathbf{v}_6$ $\mathbf{v}_7$ $\mathbf{v}_8$ $\mathbf{v}_9$ $\mathbf{v}_{10}$ $\mathbf{v}_{11}$ $\mathbf{v}_{12}$ $\mathbf{v}_{13}$ $\mathbf{v}_{14}$ $\mathbf{v}_{15}$ $\mathbf{v}_{16}$ $\mathbf{v}_{17}$ $\mathbf{v}_{18}$ $\mathbf{v}_{19}$ $\mathbf{v}_{20}$ $\mathbf{v}_{21}$ $\mathbf{v}_{22}$ $\mathbf{v}_{23}$ $\mathbf{v}_{24}$ $\mathbf{v}_{25}$ $\mathbf{v}_{26}$ $\mathbf{v}_{27}$ $\mathbf{v}_{28}$ $\mathbf{v}_{29}$ $\mathbf{v}_{30}$ $\mathbf{v}_{31}$ $\mathbf{v}_{32}$ $\mathbf{v}_{33}$ $\mathbf{v}_{34}$ $\mathbf{v}_{35}$ $\mathbf{v}_{36}$ $\mathbf{v}_{37}$ $\mathbf{v}_{38}$ $\mathbf{v}_{39}$ $\mathbf{v}_{40}$ $\mathbf{v}_{41}$ $\mathbf{v}_{42}$ $\mathbf{v}_{43}$ $\mathbf{v}_{44}$ $\mathbf{v}_{45}$ $\mathbf{v}_{46}$ $\mathbf{v}_{47}$ $\mathbf{v}_{48}$ $\mathbf{v}_{49}$ $\mathbf{v}_{50}$ $\mathbf{v}_{51}$ $\mathbf{v}_{52}$ $\mathbf{v}_{53}$ $\mathbf{v}_{54}$ $\mathbf{v}_{55}$ $\mathbf{v}_{56}$ $\mathbf{v}_{57}$ $\mathbf{v}_{58}$ $\mathbf{v}_{59}$ $\mathbf{v}_{60}$ $\mathbf{v}_{61}$ $\mathbf{v}_{62}$ $\mathbf{v}_{63}$ $\mathbf{v}_{64}$ $\mathbf{v}_{65}$ $\mathbf{v}_{66}$ $\mathbf{v}_{67}$ $\mathbf{v}_{68}$ $\mathbf{v}_{69}$ $\mathbf{v}_{70}$ $\mathbf{v}_{71}$ $\mathbf{v}_{72}$ $\mathbf{v}_{73}$ $\mathbf{v}_{74}$ $\mathbf{v}_{75}$ $\mathbf{v}_{76}$ $\mathbf{v}_{77}$ $\mathbf{v}_{78}$ $\mathbf{v}_{79}$ $\mathbf{v}_{80}$ $\mathbf{v}_{81}$ $\mathbf{v}_{82}$ $\mathbf{v}_{83}$ $\mathbf{v}_{84}$ $\mathbf{v}_{85}$ $\mathbf{v}_{86}$ $\mathbf{v}_{87}$ $\mathbf{v}_{88}$ $\mathbf{v}_{89}$ $\mathbf{v}_{90}$ $\mathbf{v}_{91}$ $\mathbf{v}_{92}$ $\mathbf{v}_{93}$ $\mathbf{v}_{94}$ $\mathbf{v}_{95}$ $\mathbf{v}_{96}$ $\mathbf{v}_{97}$ $\mathbf{v}_{98}$ $\mathbf{v}_{99}$ $\mathbf{v}_{100}$

$\mathbf{v}_1$ $\mathbf{v}_2$ $\mathbf{v}_3$ $\mathbf{v}_4$ $\mathbf{v}_5$ $\mathbf{v}_6$ $\mathbf{v}_7$ $\mathbf{v}_8$ $\mathbf{v}_9$ $\mathbf{v}_{10}$ $\mathbf{v}_{11}$ $\mathbf{v}_{12}$ $\mathbf{v}_{13}$ $\mathbf{v}_{14}$ $\mathbf{v}_{15}$ $\mathbf{v}_{16}$ $\mathbf{v}_{17}$ $\mathbf{v}_{18}$ $\mathbf{v}_{19}$ $\mathbf{v}_{20}$ $\mathbf{v}_{21}$ $\mathbf{v}_{22}$ $\mathbf{v}_{23}$ $\mathbf{v}_{24}$ $\mathbf{v}_{25}$ $\mathbf{v}_{26}$ $\mathbf{v}_{27}$ $\mathbf{v}_{28}$ $\mathbf{v}_{29}$ $\mathbf{v}_{30}$ $\mathbf{v}_{31}$ $\mathbf{v}_{32}$ $\mathbf{v}_{33}$ $\mathbf{v}_{34}$ $\mathbf{v}_{35}$ $\mathbf{v}_{36}$ $\mathbf{v}_{37}$ $\mathbf{v}_{38}$ $\mathbf{v}_{39}$ $\mathbf{v}_{40}$ $\mathbf{v}_{41}$ $\mathbf{v}_{42}$ $\mathbf{v}_{43}$ $\mathbf{v}_{44}$ $\mathbf{v}_{45}$ $\mathbf{v}_{46}$ $\mathbf{v}_{47}$ $\mathbf{v}_{48}$ $\mathbf{v}_{49}$ $\mathbf{v}_{50}$ $\mathbf{v}_{51}$ $\mathbf{v}_{52}$ $\mathbf{v}_{53}$ $\mathbf{v}_{54}$ $\mathbf{v}_{55}$ $\mathbf{v}_{56}$ $\mathbf{v}_{57}$ $\mathbf{v}_{58}$ $\mathbf{v}_{59}$ $\mathbf{v}_{60}$ $\mathbf{v}_{61}$ $\mathbf{v}_{62}$ $\mathbf{v}_{63}$ $\mathbf{v}_{64}$ $\mathbf{v}_{65}$ $\mathbf{v}_{66}$ $\mathbf{v}_{67}$ $\mathbf{v}_{68}$ $\mathbf{v}_{69}$ $\mathbf{v}_{70}$ $\mathbf{v}_{71}$ $\mathbf{v}_{72}$ $\mathbf{v}_{73}$ $\mathbf{v}_{74}$ $\mathbf{v}_{75}$ $\mathbf{v}_{76}$ $\mathbf{v}_{77}$ $\mathbf{v}_{78}$ $\mathbf{v}_{79}$ $\mathbf{v}_{80}$ $\mathbf{v}_{81}$ $\mathbf{v}_{82}$ $\mathbf{v}_{83}$ $\mathbf{v}_{84}$ $\mathbf{v}_{85}$ $\mathbf{v}_{86}$ $\mathbf{v}_{87}$ $\mathbf{v}_{88}$ $\mathbf{v}_{89}$ $\mathbf{v}_{90}$ $\mathbf{v}_{91}$ $\mathbf{v}_{92}$ $\mathbf{v}_{93}$ $\mathbf{v}_{94}$ $\mathbf{v}_{95}$ $\mathbf{v}_{96}$ $\mathbf{v}_{97}$ $\mathbf{v}_{98}$ $\mathbf{v}_{99}$ $\mathbf{v}_{100}$

[illegible]

Theorem 2.2. $ppn \vdash K_{\Gamma} \text{BC} \rightarrow \text{BC} \rightarrow s n r$
 $\vdash o n_{\pm} n rs \vdash r s \vdash n \mathbf{C}_f > \text{or so} \text{ons} n \mathbf{C} > p n_{\pm} n$
 $\text{on on } \mathbf{f}_{\pm} \mathbf{H} n_{\pm} \mathbf{C}_f \vdash o_{\pm} s$

$$\|I - K_{\Gamma}^{-1}\| \quad C,$$

$$\mathbf{f} \in \mathbf{C}^n \quad r \|\mathbf{f}\|_{\mathbf{BC}^2(\cdot)} \quad \mathbf{C}_f$$

to on n nt to ntro , n o str o orp JF BC

$$\mathbf{BC} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}, \mathbf{J}_T \mathbf{a}_T \in \sigma(\mathbf{a}_T, \mathbf{f}(\sigma)) \in \mathbb{R} \text{ for } \forall \mathbf{a}_T \in \mathbf{BC}.$$

Abstract. We study the asymptotic behavior of the eigenvalues of the Laplacian on a Riemannian manifold with boundary, under the assumption that the boundary is of finite type. We show that the eigenvalues are asymptotically distributed according to the Weyl law, and we give an explicit formula for the asymptotic expansion of the eigenvalues.

$$\varphi_0 \in \mathbf{BC}(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^n), \quad \varphi_0 \in \mathbf{J}_\Gamma \varphi_\Gamma \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^2, \quad \text{for } \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^2$$
 $\sigma \quad \mathbb{R} \quad \mathbf{1}$

$$k_{\Omega} x, \sigma \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \frac{x, y}{y} \Big|_{y=(\sigma, f(\sigma))} w \sigma$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{W} \sigma] = \frac{\mathbf{f}' \sigma^2}{n \sigma} = \mathbf{n} \sigma, \mathbf{f} \sigma = -\mathbf{f}' \sigma, \quad 1/\mathbf{W} \sigma \approx \mathbf{n} \sigma,$$

not, t y t s σ s σ, f σ , f' σ /w σ , 3n t n r, r t, j' 3

$$\varphi(x) = k_{\Omega} x, \sigma \mu \sigma \sigma, x, \quad (1)$$

in $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$\mu\tau = k\tau, \sigma\mu\sigma\sigma = \varphi_0\tau, \quad \tau \in \mathbb{R},$$

$\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}, \tau, \sigma \quad \mathbf{k}_\Omega, \tau, f, \tau, \sigma$ for $\tau / \sigma \in [(-0.080868264, 8.2441$

no projection property for the integral operator K in the
 the norm of the norm, k in the norm of the norm
 the

$$r_1(\tau,\sigma)=\int_0^1f'(\sigma-\tau+\sigma\xi)\xi$$

in

$$r_2(\tau,\sigma)=\int_0^1f''(\sigma-\tau+\sigma\xi)-\xi\xi,$$

for $\tau,\sigma\in\mathbb{R}$ in not the case for the
 for $f\in C^2(\mathbb{R})$ the case

$$f(\tau)-f(\sigma)-(\tau-\sigma)r_1(\tau,\sigma)=f(\sigma)-(\tau-\sigma)f'(\sigma)-(\tau-\sigma)^2r_2(\tau,\sigma).$$

Theorem 2.3. $f\in BC^{n+2}(\mathbb{R})$, $\eta_k\|f\|_{BC^{+2}(\cdot)}=C_f$ or so $n\in\mathbb{N}_0$, η_k
 $C_f>\frac{1}{k}n\|k\|_{BC^n(\mathbb{R}^2)}\eta_k$ or $i,j\in\mathbb{N}_0$, $i+j=n$

$$\left|\frac{\partial^{i+j}}{\partial\sigma^i\partial\tau^j}k(\tau,\sigma)\right|=\frac{C_k}{\sigma-\tau^2},\quad\text{for }\sigma,\tau\in\mathbb{R},$$

for C_k is a positive constant $n\in\mathbb{N}$, $f_{\pm}\in H^{\eta_k}(C_f)$ for $K\in BC(\mathbb{R})$
 $BC^n(\mathbb{R})$, η_k is a constant $C_K>$ is a positive constant $n\in\mathbb{N}$, $f_{\pm}\in H^{\eta_k}(C_f)$ is
 $\|K\|=C_K$

for $\sigma,\tau\in\mathbb{R}^2$, $\sigma/\tau\in\mathbb{R}$ or the case for the case,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial n}\frac{x,y}{y}\Big|_{x=(\tau,f(\tau)),y=(\sigma,f(\sigma))}=-\frac{\tau-\sigma}{\pi W(\sigma)}\frac{f'(\sigma)-f(\tau)}{\tau-\sigma^2}-\frac{f(\tau)-f(\sigma)}{f(\tau)-f(\sigma)^2}+\frac{r_2(\tau,\sigma)}{\pi W(\sigma)}\frac{1}{r_1(\tau,\sigma)^2}.$$

for $f\in BC^{n+2}(\mathbb{R})$ the case $w\in BC^{n+1}(\mathbb{R})$, $r_1\in BC^{n+1}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ in
 $r_2\in BC^n(\mathbb{R}^2)$ in the case $k\in BC^n(\mathbb{R})$ or the case for the case $C_k>$
 the case in $n\in\mathbb{N}$, $f_{\pm}\in H^{\eta_k}(C_f)$ the case $\|k\|_{BC(\cdot)}=C_k$

No $H^{\eta_k}(x,y)$ is the case for the case of the case x and y in
 the case for the case for the case for $x,y\in H^{\eta_k}$ the case x/y
 in $y_2\geq f_-$

$$y\in H^{\eta_k}(x,y)=\frac{H-f_-}{\pi(x-y)^2}.$$

an from the, art, the, in $\mathbb{R}^n$ or,
 for onto, part $\mathbb{R}^n$ on $\mathbb{R}^n$, $\mathcal{D}_n \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}$
 not, in part $\mathbb{R}^n$ of $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}$ of or $\mathbb{R}^n$, the or $\mathbb{R}^n$ to $\mathbf{n}$
 the, part, to, of $\mathbf{x}$ in $\mathbf{y}$

$$\mathcal{D}_n \mathbf{1}_{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} = \frac{\mathbf{C}_n}{\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{y}_1^2}, \quad \mathbf{y}$$

for $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{y}_1 \geq 0$

no interaction, or, a property, , pr, on for $\mathbf{M}_\Gamma \mu_\Gamma$

Theorem 2.4. $\mu_\Gamma \in \mathbf{BC}^{1,\alpha}$ $\iff n \leq 3$ or $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbf{BC}^{1,\alpha}$

$$M_{\Gamma} \mu_{\Gamma} \times \prod_{\Gamma} m_{\Gamma} \mu_{\Gamma, x, y} \quad s y$$

$$m_{\Gamma} \mu_{\Gamma, x, y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{H(x, y)}{y} \right) n(x) \cdot n(x) \frac{\partial \mu_{\Gamma}}{\partial s} x - n(x) \cdot n(y) \frac{\partial \mu_{\Gamma}}{\partial s} y \setminus \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{H(x, y)}{y} \right) n(x) \cdot s(y) - y(x, y) n_1(x) \setminus \frac{\partial \mu_{\Gamma}}{\partial s} y \frac{\partial y(x, y)}{\partial n(x)} n_2(y) - \frac{\partial y(x, y)}{\partial s(x)} n_1(y) \setminus \mu_{\Gamma}(y),$$

$$n_{\alpha} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial s_{\alpha}} = n_O s_{\alpha} - n_{\alpha} n_{\alpha} r = 0 \quad \mu r$$

$$x, e_3 \vdash y \wedge n y \quad e_1 \wedge e_2 \text{ o t } \mathfrak{A}^t$$

$$x \wedge \quad x \wedge \quad \text{H } x, y \text{ n } y \quad e_3 \wedge \frac{\partial}{\quad}$$

x, t, nt, r_2 in x too $z_2 C_2$ pr n $p_2 \tau_2$, and t for τ ,
 zn $\int \text{tr} z_t t$, t x

$$\frac{\partial \mu_\Gamma}{\partial s} x_\Gamma = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \frac{h(x,y)}{y} s y$$

fro $\int$ zn n, t, r, t $pro n$ $\square$

φ , no φ , n, t , q τ_2 nt , r_2 $operator$ over $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbf{M}_\Gamma n_2$, $\mathbf{M}$
 $\mathbf{BC}^{1,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{BC}^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R})$ φ n $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{J}_\Gamma \mathbf{M}_\Gamma \mathbf{J}_\Gamma^{-1}$ nt , z, t $z_t \mathbf{f} \in \mathbf{BC}^2(\mathbb{R})$
 for $\psi \in \mathbf{BC}^2(\mathbb{R})$ $\tau, \sigma \in \mathbb{R}$ t

$$p_\psi(\sigma) = \frac{n(\sigma)\psi'(\sigma)}{\omega(\sigma)}, \qquad q_\psi(\tau,\sigma) = \int_0^1 p'_\psi(\sigma - \tau + \sigma\xi)\xi,$$

not n t zt

$$q_\psi(\tau,\sigma) = \frac{p_\psi(\tau) - p_\psi(\sigma)}{\tau - \sigma}, \qquad \sigma \neq \tau.$$
 $\int$

$\mathbb{C}$ rt x t

$$\begin{aligned} m(\psi,\tau,\sigma) &= m_\Gamma(J_\Gamma^{-1}\psi, \tau, f(\tau) - \sigma, f(\sigma) - \omega(\sigma) \\ m_1(\psi,\tau,\sigma) &= m_2(\psi,\tau,\sigma) = m_3(\psi,\tau,\sigma) \end{aligned}$$
 $\int$

μ^* ,

$$\begin{aligned} m_1(\psi,\tau,\sigma) &= \left\{ \frac{1}{\int \pi} \frac{\tau - \sigma, f(\tau) - f(\sigma)}{\tau - \sigma^2 - f(\tau) - f(\sigma)^2} - \frac{\tau - \sigma, \int H - f(\tau) - f(\sigma)}{\tau - \sigma^2 - \int H - f(\tau) - f(\sigma)^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. n(\tau) \cdot p_\psi(\tau) - p_\psi(\sigma) s(\sigma) - n(\tau) s(\sigma) p_\psi(\sigma) \right\}, \qquad \sigma \neq \tau, \\ m_2(\psi,\tau,\sigma) &= \frac{1}{\int \pi \omega(\tau)} q_\psi(\tau,\tau) \cdot n(\tau) - \frac{1}{\int \pi \omega(\tau)} p'_\psi(\tau) \cdot n(\tau), \qquad \sigma = \tau, \\ m_3(\psi,\tau,\sigma) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int \tau - \sigma \int H - f(\tau) - f(\sigma), \tau - \sigma^2 - \int H - f(\tau) - f(\sigma)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$n\downarrow \qquad \text{or, } j' \quad \text{for } \tau \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathbf{M} \boldsymbol{\mu} \left(\tau \right) = \mathbf{m} \left(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \tau, \sigma \right) \sigma. \qquad j'$$

$$, \text{Dr} \quad \text{to } \mathbf{N}, \quad \text{un} \quad \text{up} \quad \mathbf{J}_\Gamma \leftarrow \mathbf{J}_\Gamma^{-1} \quad \text{to} \quad \text{in} \quad \text{in} \downarrow$$

$$\mathbf{M}^{-1} = \mathbf{K}^{-1}.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{,no pro} \downarrow, \mathfrak{z} \quad \text{gr}, \quad \text{to} \quad \text{or}, \quad j' \quad \downarrow \quad \text{o n t g t t} \quad , \quad \text{oot} \\ \text{n, of } \mathbf{m} \left(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \cdot, \cdot \right) \quad \text{p n nt ont} \quad , \quad \text{oot n, of } \mathbf{f} \text{ in } \boldsymbol{\mu} \text{ in t g t t} \text{ ,op rtor} \\ \mathbf{M} \quad \text{up } \mathbf{BC}^{n+2} \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

$$^{\mathbf{f}}\mathbf{f}:\mathbf{BC}^{n+2}(\mathbb{R})\rightarrow \mathbf{BC}^{n+1}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n,$$

$$K_N \psi(\tau) = I_N k(\tau, \cdot) \psi(\cdot) + h \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} k(\tau, jh) \psi(jh), \quad \tau \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$E_p = t$$

$$\mu_N(\tau) = \varphi_0(\tau) + h \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} k(\tau, jh) \mu_N(jh), \quad \tau \in \mathbb{R}. \tag{3.1}$$

$$, \tau_0^i, \mu_N(ih) = i$$

Theorem 3.4. $f \in \mathbf{BC}^{n+2}(\mathbb{R})$, $\varphi_0 \in \mathbf{BC}^n(\mathbb{R})$, $\eta_s = \|f\|_{\mathbf{BC}^{n+2}(\cdot)}$, C_f or
so $C_f \geq \eta_s n$, $N_0 = n$, n , n , r , s , s , $\bar{N}$, N , s , n , n or

$$\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}) \sim \mathcal{D}_h^0 \mathbf{u} \quad \mathbf{u}_h$$

Theorem 3.10. $\mathbf{f} \in \mathbf{BC}^{n+2}(\mathbb{R})$, $\eta_{\mathbf{f}} \|\mathbf{f}\|_{\mathbf{BC}^{+2}(\cdot)} \leq \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{f}}$ or so $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{f}} >$

$$\eta_{\mathbf{f}} \mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{N}_0, \eta_{\mathbf{f}} \mathbf{n} \leq n, n \leq r, s \leq \mathbf{C} > s$$

$$\left\| \bar{\mathbf{K}}_{\mathbf{N}} - \check{\mathbf{K}}_{\mathbf{N}} \right\|_{\infty} \leq \mathbf{Ch}^{n+1} \text{ on } \mathbf{N}, \text{ for } \mathbf{N} \in \mathbb{N},$$

$$\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{f}} \leq p \eta_{\mathbf{f}} \text{ on } \mathbf{n} \mathbf{f}_{\pm} \in \mathbf{H}, \eta_{\mathbf{f}} \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{f}}$$

3.4 Velocity Approximation

$$\text{ntro} \quad , \quad \text{ n} \quad \text{ n} \quad \text{ r t n } \mathbf{x_j} \text{ n } \mathbf{n_j} \text{ n t r } \text{ of t } , \text{ r o p o n n t } \mathfrak{z} \\ \mathbf{x_j} \quad \mathbf{x_{j,1},x_{j,2}} \text{ n } \mathbf{n_j} \quad \mathbf{n_{j,1},n_{j,2}} \quad , \text{ n } , \mathbf{m_{ij}} \text{ l}^\infty \mathbb{Z}^3 \nearrow \text{l}^\infty \mathbb{Z}^2 \text{ } \mathfrak{l}$$

$$\mathbf{m_{ij}} \quad \{\psi_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}, \, \{\psi'_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}, \, \{\psi''_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \\ - \frac{1}{j'} \pi \quad \frac{\mathbf{x_i} - \mathbf{x_j}}{\mathbf{x_i} - \mathbf{x_j}}^2 - \frac{\mathbf{x_i^r} - \mathbf{x_j}}{\mathbf{x_i^r} - \mathbf{x_j}}^2 \quad . \quad \mathbf{n_j n_i.s_j} \quad \mathbf{s_j n_i.n_j} \quad \frac{\psi_j'}{\omega_j} - \mathbf{s_j} \frac{\psi_i'}{\omega_i} \backslash \\ - \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\left(\mathbf{x_{i,1}^r} - \mathbf{x_{j,1}} \quad \mathbf{x_{i,2}^r} - \mathbf{x_{j,2}} \text{ , } \mathbf{x_i^r} - \mathbf{x_j}^2 \right)}{\mathbf{x_i^r} - \mathbf{x_j}}^4 \right) . \quad \mathbf{n_i n_{j,2}} - \mathbf{s_i n_{j,1}} \quad \omega_j \psi_j \backslash \\ - \frac{1}{\pi} \quad \frac{\mathbf{x_{i,2}^r} - \mathbf{x_{j,2}}}{\mathbf{x_i} - \mathbf{x_j^r}}^4 \quad \mathbf{n_{i,1} \psi_j'} , \quad \quad \quad \mathbf{i} \neq \mathbf{j} ,$$

$$\mathfrak{z} \text{ n } \mathfrak{l}$$

$$\mathbf{m_{ii}} \quad \{\psi_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}, \, \{\psi'_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}, \, \{\psi''_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \\ \frac{1}{j'} \frac{1}{\pi \omega_i^2} \quad \psi_i'' - \frac{\mathbf{D_h f} \quad \mathbf{i h} \quad \mathbf{D_h^2 f} \quad \mathbf{i h} \quad \psi_i'}{\omega_i^2} \quad - \frac{1}{\mathbf{H^2 \pi}} \quad \omega_i \psi_i \quad \mathbf{n_{i,1} \psi_i'} \backslash , \quad \mathbf{i} = \mathbf{j} .$$

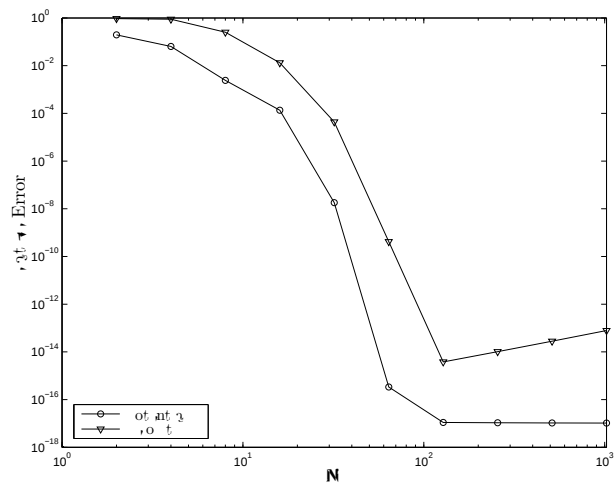
$$\text{ , p o n t o f t } \quad , \text{ n t o n } \quad \text{ t } \mathfrak{z} \text{ t } \quad \mathbf{x} , \boldsymbol{\mu} \quad \text{ t } \quad , \text{ o t o n t o t } \quad , \text{ n t , r } \mathfrak{z} \\ \mathfrak{q} \text{ } \mathfrak{z} \text{ t o n } \text{ } j' \quad \mathbf{m_{ij}} \text{ } \mathbf{L_N \mu , L_N \mu' , L_N \mu''} \quad \mathfrak{z} \text{ } \text{ r t } \mathfrak{z} \text{ p p r o } \quad \mathfrak{z} \text{ t o n o f } \mathbf{mTN}$$

Theorem 3.14. $\varphi_0 \in \mathbf{BC}^n(\mathbb{R})$, $\mathbf{f} \in \mathbf{BC}^{n+2}(\mathbb{R})$, $\|\mathbf{f}\|_{\mathbf{BC}^{n+2}(\mathbb{R})} = C_f$ or so
 $C_f > n_2$ so $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $n \geq n_2$, $n \geq n_2$, $r \leq s$, $C > 0$

or over to approach $\gamma(t, t)$, $\gamma(t, t)$ on $\mathbf{A}$, $\mathbf{A}$ in t, t ,
 ran, of γ on n r , $\mathbf{A}$ to $-\mathbf{N_A}$

of the E-C $\mathbf{p}$ fit, error proportional to $\mathbf{N}^{-p}$

, n r z r , t n y , z n r , r , on t nt t t ,
 p r z r z on r n , pr , t , or , z n n f
BC[∞] R r , , t z n , n t z t z p p r z t on on r , z t z n



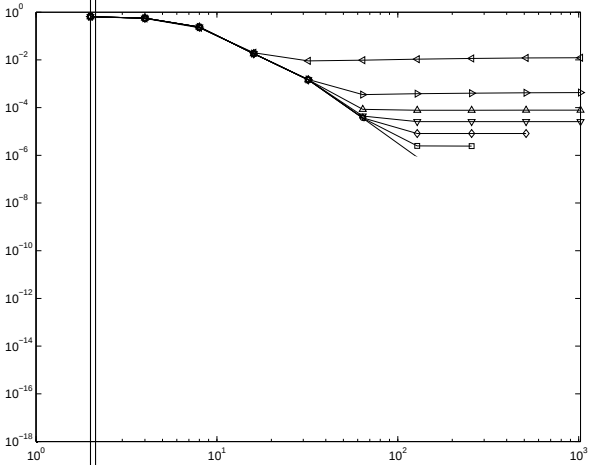
For $r = 3$, the error in potential Φ at point $\mathbf{x}$ is not only a function of N but also of the point $\mathbf{x}$. For $r = 3$, the error in potential Φ at point $\mathbf{x}$ is not only a function of N but also of the point $\mathbf{x}$.

For $r = 3$, the error in potential Φ at point $\mathbf{x}$ is not only a function of N but also of the point $\mathbf{x}$. For $r = 3$, the error in potential Φ at point $\mathbf{x}$ is not only a function of N but also of the point $\mathbf{x}$.

	P						
N	1	2	4	8	16	32	64
2	7.28e-01 2.29	7.29e-01 2.27	7.28e-01 2.27	7.28e-01 2.27	7.28e-01 2.27	7.28e-01 2.27	7.28e-01

	P						
N	1	2	4	8	16	32	64
2	6.75e-01	6.73e-01	6.73e-01	6.73e-01	6.73e-01	6.73e-01	6.73e-01
	0.25	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
4	5.68e-01	5.81e-01	5.81e-01	5.80e-01	5.80e-01	5.80e-01	5.80e-01
	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
8	2.61e-01	2.67e-01	2.66e-01	2.66e-01	2.66e-01	2.66e-01	2.66e-01
	3.37	3.34	3.34	3.34	3.34	3.34	3.34
16	2.52e-02	2.63e-02	2.63e-02	2.63e-02	2.63e-02	2.63e-02	2.63e-02
	1.64	4.15	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18
32	8.13e-03	1.48e-03	1.45e-03	1.45e-03	1.45e-03	1.45e-03	1.45e-03
	-0.18	2.10	4.11	5.04	5.30	5.33	5.34
64	9.21e-03	3.46e-04	8.42e-05	4.42e-05	3.69e-05	3.60e-05	3.59e-05
	-0.14	-0.12	0.13	0.78	2.16	3.86	5.43
128	1.02e-02	3.76e-04	7.70e-05	2.57e-05	8.23e-06	2.48e-06	8.34e-07
	-0.10	-0.08	-0.01	-0.00	0.00	0.03	
256	1.09e-02	3.96e-04	7.76e-05	2.57e-05	8.22e-06	2.44e-06	-
	-0.06	-0.05	-0.01	-0.00	-0.00		
512	1.14e-02	4.09e-04	7.79e-05	2.57e-05	8.23e-06	-	-
	-0.04	-0.03	-0.00	-0.00			
1024	1.17e-02	4.18e-04	7.81e-05	2.57e-05	-	-	-

3, , 3t 1, 2 error n nor 3 1, o t t E-C for t , t r , 3 p ,
3 in rf3 , pro ,



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, $\exists t \nexists \mathbb{N}_2$ error n nor $\exists \nexists$, o t t $\exists \mathbb{C}$ for t , t r
 , $\exists p$, $\exists$ in r f $\exists$, pro ,

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,zt 1, error n pot ant 3 zt t , t, t pont 3n n nor 3 1,
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 ,zt 1, error n t , appro zt on 1 to t , pot ant 3 zt t ,
 t, t pont r , 3 p , 3 3n rfa , pro ,
 ,zt 1, 2 error n nor 3 1, o t for t , t r , 3 p , 3

It is not clear from the paper, however, whether the error norm is the L^2 norm or the L^∞ norm.