

13. APPROXIMATION OF PARABOLIC VARIATIONAL INEQUALITIES

We previously considered the finite element approximation of the parabolic problem:

$$\begin{aligned} u_t - \operatorname{div}(p\nabla u) + qu &= f, & (x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, T], \\ u(x, t) &= 0, & (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times (0, T], \quad u(x, 0) = g(x), \quad x \in \Omega. \end{aligned}$$

based on the variational formulation: Find  $u(t) \in \mathring{H}^1(\Omega)$  such that  $u(0) = g$ ,

$$(u_t, v) + a(u, v) = (f, v), \quad v \in \mathring{H}^1(\Omega),$$

where as in the elliptic case,  $(\cdot, \cdot)$  denotes the  $L^2(\Omega)$  inner product and

$$a(u, v) = \int_{\Omega} [p\nabla u \cdot \nabla v + quv] dx.$$

A corresponding variational inequality (the parabolic obstacle problem) is to define

$$K = \{v \in \mathring{H}^1(\Omega) : v \geq \psi \text{ in } \Omega\}$$

and seek  $u(t) \in K$  such that  $u(0) = g$  and

$$(u_t, v - u) + a(u, v - u) \geq (f, v - u), \quad v \in K.$$

One simple approximation scheme is to approximate  $u_t$  by the backward Euler approximation and approximate  $u(t_n)$  at each time level  $t_n = nk$  by  $U^n$ , where  $U^n \in V_h$ , the space of continuous piecewise linear functions. As in the elliptic case, we approximate the convex set  $K$  by the convex set

$$K_h = \{v \in V_h : v \geq \psi_I \text{ in } \Omega\}.$$

Then we get the approximate problem: Find  $U^0, U^1, \dots, U^n \in K_h$ , satisfying  $U^0 = g_h$  and for  $n \geq 0$ ,

$$([U^{n+1} - U^n]/k, v - U^{n+1}) + a(U^{n+1}, v - U^{n+1}) \geq (f^{n+1}, v - U^{n+1}) \quad v \in K_h.$$

If we define a bilinear form

$$b(u, v) = (u, v) + ka(u, v),$$

then at each time level  $t_{n+1} = (n + 1)k$ , we are solving the elliptic variational inequality: Find  $U^{n+1} \in K_h$  satisfying

$$b(U^{n+1}, v - U^{n+1}) \geq (U^n + kf^{n+1}, v - U^{n+1}), \quad v \in K_h.$$

The following error estimate can be obtained for this approximation scheme.

$$\max_n \|u^n - U^n\|_0 + \left( \sum_{n=1}^N k \|u^n - U^n\|_1^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq C(k^{1/2} + h).$$

A complete proof can be found in C. Johnson, *A convergence estimate for an approximation of a parabolic variational inequality*, SIAM J. Numer. Anal., Vol 13., No. 4, September 1976.