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Numerical solution of differential problems with nonlocal boundary conditions

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We consider a class of differential problems set in a Banach space, with integral boundary conditions: $\ensuremath{\begin{equation} \frac{dv}{dt} = Av, \quad 0 < t < T, \quad \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v(t) dt = f, \ensuremath{\begin{equation} \frac{dv}{dt} = f, \ensuremath{\frac{dv}{dt} = f, \ensuremath{\frac{$

 $\operatorname{drac}_{1}^{1} = \operatorname{Av}, \operatorname{dquad}_{1<1}, \operatorname{dquad}_{1<2}^{1} = \operatorname{Av}, \operatorname{dquad}_{1<1}^{1} = \operatorname{Av}, \operatorname{dquad}_{1>1}^{1} = \operatorname{Av}, \operatorname{dquad}_{1>1}^$

where A is a linear, closed, possibly unbounded operator (e.g., second derivative in space). Note that the finite-dimensional version of this problem, where A is a matrix, is closely related to the task of computing matrix functions $\psi_{\ell}(A)$, where ψ_{ℓ} denotes reciprocals of the φ_{ℓ} -functions used in exponential integrators.

We prove the existence and uniqueness of the solution v(t) and characterize it via a family of mixed polynomialrational expansions w.r.t. the operator A. From this result we design a general numerical procedure for computing an approximation of v(t) up to a given tolerance. An interesting feature of this approach is the fact that successive rational terms can be computed independently: this allows us to fine-tune the accuracy of the approximation by adding further terms as needed, without having to recompute the whole approximation. Numerical tests focus on a model problem involving a parabolic equation and highlight the effectiveness of this approach.

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