

# Nodal, edge, and face lowest order virtual elements: exact sequences & interpolation estimates

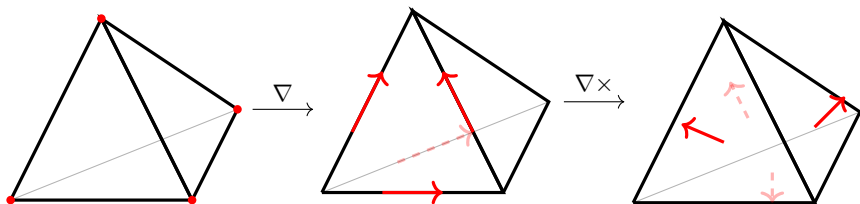
L. Beirão da Veiga, L. Mascotto (Milano-Bicocca)

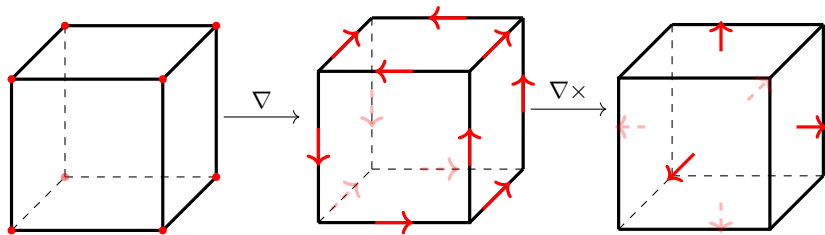
19.06.2024

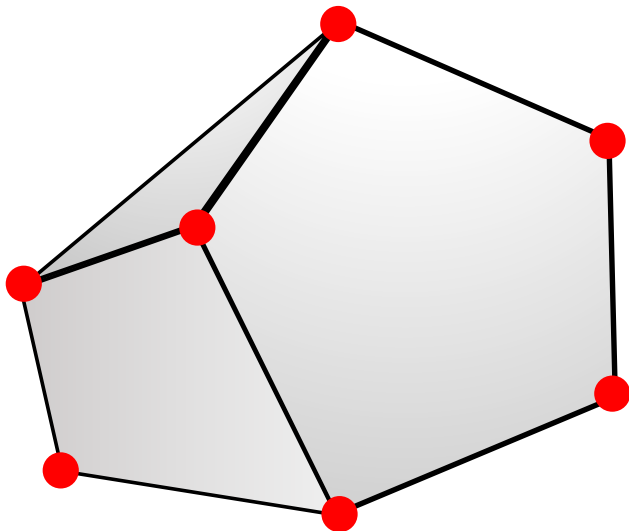
NEMESIS Workshop

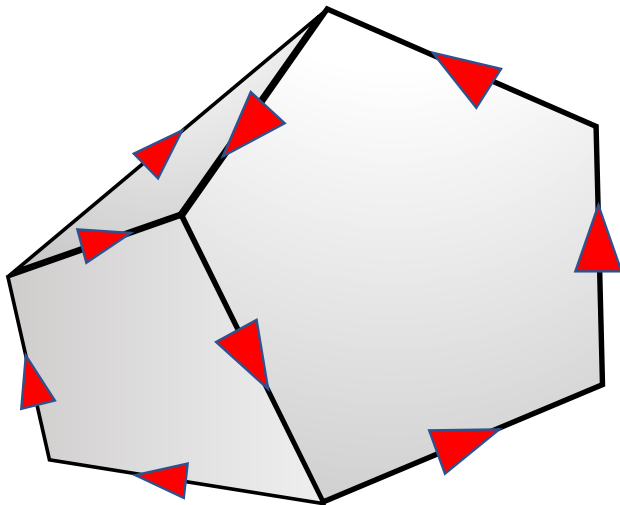
Montpellier, France

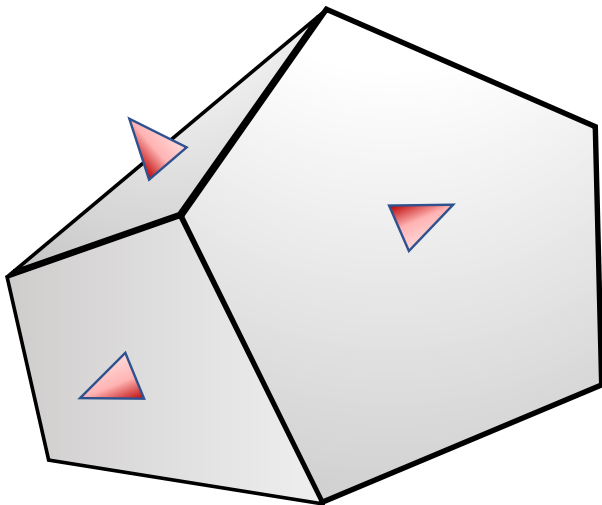
$$H^1 \xrightarrow{\nabla} H(\nabla \times) \xrightarrow{\nabla \times} H(\nabla \cdot) \xrightarrow{\nabla \cdot} L^2$$











- why and how?



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- recall nodal-edge-face sequence for 3D VEM  
[Beirao da Veiga, Brezzi, Dassi, Marini, Russo, CMAME 2018, SINUM 2018]

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[Beirao da Veiga, Brezzi, Dassi, Marini, Russo, CMAME 2018, SINUM 2018]
- interpolation estimates in the three spaces

# Why and how?

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \varepsilon \mathbf{E}_t + \sigma \mathbf{E} - \nabla \times (\mu^{-1} \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{J} & \text{in } \Omega, \forall t \in (0, T] \\ \mathbf{B}_t + \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{0} & \text{in } \Omega, \forall t \in (0, T] \\ \mathbf{E}(0) = \mathbf{E}^0, \quad \mathbf{B}(0) = \mathbf{B}^0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{n}_\Omega = \mathbf{0}, \quad \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{n}_\Omega = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{array} \right.$$

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$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}^0 = 0 \quad \implies \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}(t) = 0 \quad \forall t \in (0, T]$$

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$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}^0 = 0 \quad \implies \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}(t) = 0 \quad \forall t \in (0, T]$$

It suffices to take the  $\nabla \cdot$  of the second equation

## Possible applications: MHD models

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_t + (\nabla \mathbf{u})\mathbf{u} - Re^{-1} \Delta \mathbf{u} - s \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} + \nabla p & = \mathbf{f} & \text{in } \Omega \\ \mathbf{j} - Re_m^{-1} \nabla \times \mathbf{B} & = \mathbf{0} & \text{in } \Omega \\ \mathbf{B}_t + \nabla \times \mathbf{E} & = \mathbf{0} & \text{in } \Omega \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} & = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} & = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \end{cases}$$

where

$$\mathbf{j} := \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{B}$$

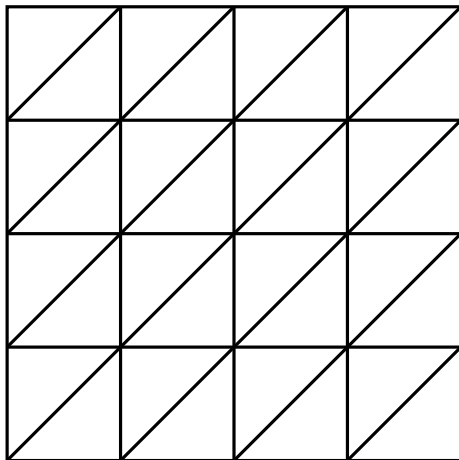


Figure: Imagine everything in 3D



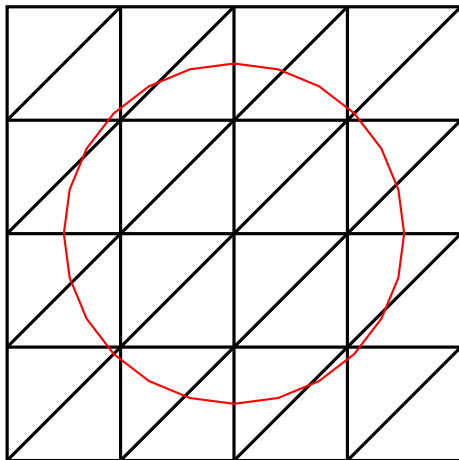


Figure: Imagine everything in 3D

# Coupling of the FEM and the VEM

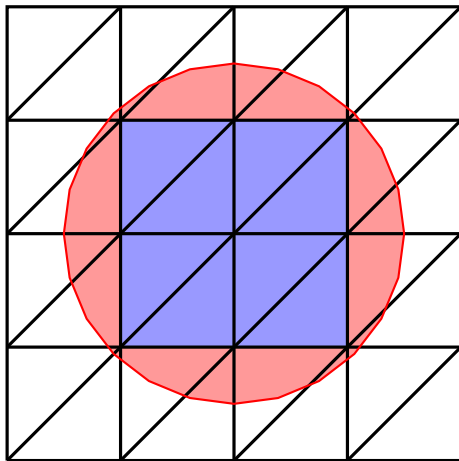
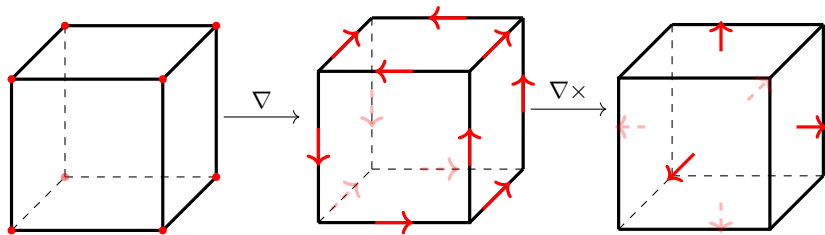


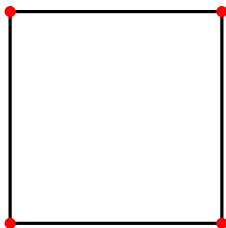
Figure: FEM on blue elements, VEM on red elements

# Nodal-edge-face sequence for 3D VEM



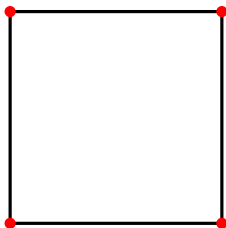
Given a face  $F$

$$V_h^{\text{node}}(F) := \left\{ v_h \in C^0(\bar{F}) \mid v_h|_e \in \mathbb{P}_1(e) \forall e \in \mathcal{E}^F, \right\}$$



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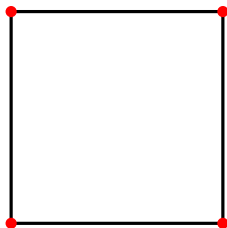
$$V_h^{\text{node}}(F) := \left\{ v_h \in C^0(\bar{F}) \mid \Delta_F v_h = 0, v_h|_e \in \mathbb{P}_1(e) \forall e \in \mathcal{E}^F, \right\}$$



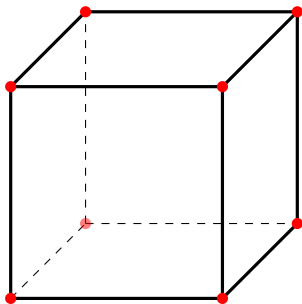
Given a face  $F$  and

$$\mathbf{x}_F = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_F \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in F$$

$$V_h^{\text{node}}(F) := \left\{ v_h \in C^0(\bar{F}) \mid \Delta_F v_h \in \mathbb{P}_0(F), v_{h|e} \in \mathbb{P}_1(e) \forall e \in \mathcal{E}^F, \int_F \nabla_F v_h \cdot \mathbf{x}_F = 0 \right\}$$

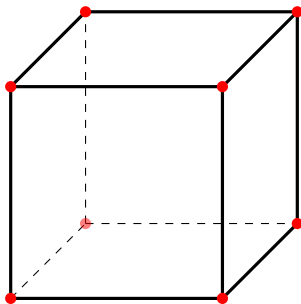


$$V_h^{\text{node}}(K) := \left\{ v_h \in C^0(\overline{K}) \mid v_h|_F \in V_h^{\text{node}}(F) \forall F \in \mathcal{E}^F \right\}$$

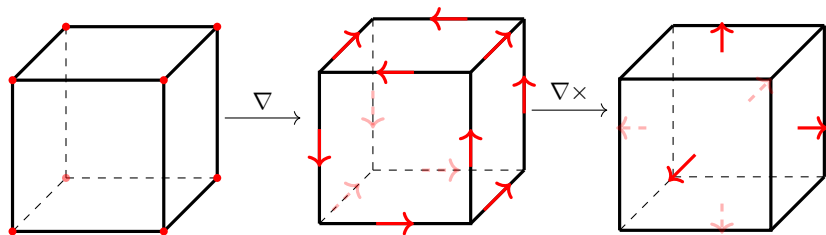




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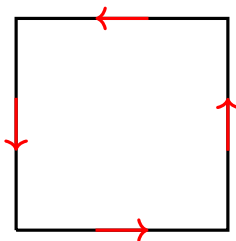
# Edge virtual elements on faces



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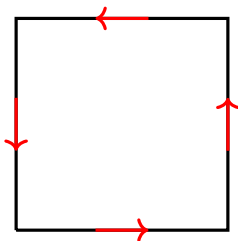
$$\mathbf{V}_h^{\text{edge}}(F) := \left\{ \mathbf{F}_h \in [L^2(F)]^2 \mid \mathbf{F}_h \cdot \mathbf{t}_e \in \mathbb{P}_0(e) \forall e \in \mathcal{E}^F \right\}$$



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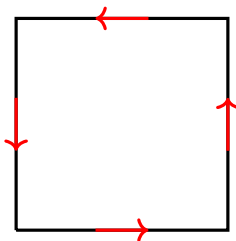
$$\mathbf{V}_h^{\text{edge}}(F) := \left\{ \mathbf{F}_h \in [L^2(F)]^2 \mid \begin{array}{l} \nabla_F \times \mathbf{F}_h \in \mathbb{P}_0(F), \\ \mathbf{F}_h \cdot \mathbf{t}_e \in \mathbb{P}_0(e) \quad \forall e \in \mathcal{E}^F \end{array} \right\}$$



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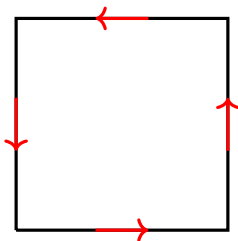


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# Edge virtual elements on polyhedra

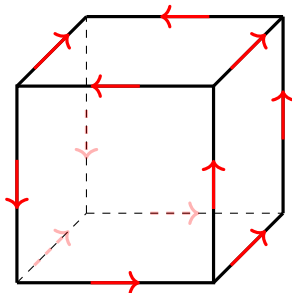
Given  $\mathbf{x}_K = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_K$

$$\mathbf{v}_h^{\text{edge}}(K) := \left\{ \mathbf{F}_h \in [L^2(K)]^3 \right\}$$

$$(\mathbf{n}_F \times \mathbf{F}_h|_F) \times \mathbf{n}_F \in \mathbf{V}_h^{\text{edge}}(F) \quad \forall F \in \mathcal{F}^K,$$

$\mathbf{F}_h \cdot \mathbf{t}_e$  continuous at each edge  $e$ ,

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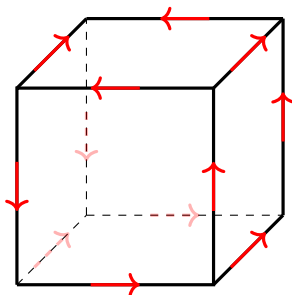
Given  $\mathbf{x}_K = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_K$

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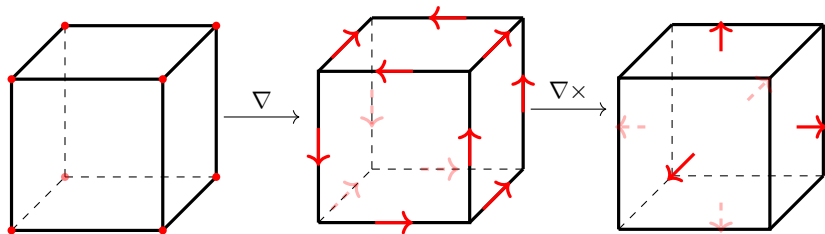
$\mathbf{F}_h \cdot \mathbf{t}_e$  continuous at each edge  $e$ ,

$$\left. \int_K \nabla \times \mathbf{F}_h \cdot (\mathbf{x}_K \times \mathbf{p}_0) = 0 \forall \mathbf{p}_0 \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3 \right\}$$





# Face virtual elements on polyhedra

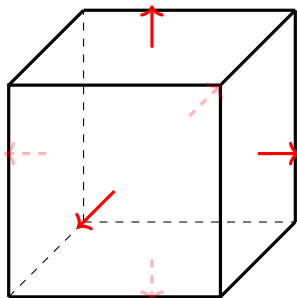


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Given  $\mathbf{x}_K = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_K$

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},



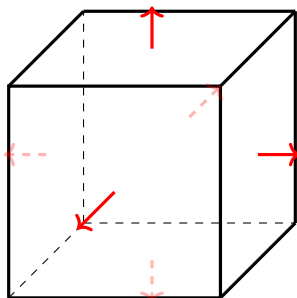
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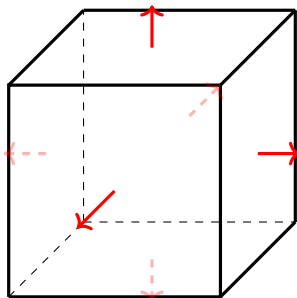
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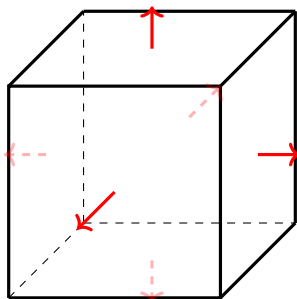
$$\mathbf{v}_h^{\text{face}}(K) := \left\{ \mathbf{c}_h \in [L^2(K)]^3 \mid \begin{array}{l} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{c}_h \in \mathbb{P}_0(K), \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{c}_h = \mathbf{0}, \\ \mathbf{c}_h \cdot \mathbf{n}_F \in \mathbb{P}_0(F) \quad \forall F \in \mathcal{E}^K, \end{array} \right\},$$



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Given  $\mathbf{x}_K = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}_K$

$$\mathbf{v}_h^{\text{face}}(K) := \left\{ \mathbf{C}_h \in [L^2(K)]^3 \mid \begin{aligned} &\nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \in \mathbb{P}_0(K), \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3, \\ &\mathbf{C}_h \cdot \mathbf{n}_F \in \mathbb{P}_0(F) \quad \forall F \in \mathcal{E}^K, \\ &\int_K \mathbf{C}_h \cdot (\mathbf{x}_K \times \mathbf{p}_0) = 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{p}_0 \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3 \end{aligned} \right\},$$



$$\mathbf{V}_h^{\text{node}}(K) \xrightarrow{\nabla} \mathbf{V}_h^{\text{edge}}(K) \xrightarrow{\nabla \times} \mathbf{V}_h^{\text{face}}(K)$$

# Interpolation estimates

## Finite element interpolation estimates [assuming sufficient regularity]

- map to reference element (standard, Piola, ...)



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  - polynomial approximation
- map back to physical element
  - milk out scaling

For Lagrangian element [up to  $K \leftrightarrow \widehat{K}$ ]

$$\left| \mathbf{v} - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^N \mathbf{v} \right|_{1, \widehat{K}} \leq |\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_1|_{1, \widehat{K}} + \left| \mathcal{I}_{FE}^N (\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_1) \right|_{1, \widehat{K}} \lesssim |\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_1|_{1, \widehat{K}} + \|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_1\|_{\frac{3}{2} + \varepsilon, \widehat{K}}$$

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For Raviart-Thomas, similar arguments

[Nédélec, Numer. Math., 1980]



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- definition of the spaces + integration by parts lead to polynomials
- polynomial inverse estimates on regular subtriangulation of elements are available

## FEM – face – $L^2$ error

$\mathbf{C}$  in  $H(\text{div}, K) \cap [L^p(K)]^3 \cap [H^s(K)]^3$  with  $p > 2$  and  $s > 1/2$ . Then

$$\|\mathbf{C} - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^F \mathbf{C}\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{C}|_{s,K}$$

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## FEM – face – $L^2$ div error

$\mathbf{C}$  in  $H^s(\operatorname{div}, K) \cap [L^p(K)]^3$  with  $p > 2$  and  $s > 0$ . Then

$$\|\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{C} - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^F \mathbf{C})\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}|_{s,K}$$

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$\mathbf{C}$  in  $H^s(\operatorname{div}, K) \cap [L^p(K)]^3$  with  $p > 2$  and  $s > 0$ . Then

$$\left\| \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{C} - \mathcal{I}_{VE}^F \mathbf{C}) \right\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}|_{s,K}$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (1)

Let  $\mathbf{C}_\pi$  be the vector average of  $\mathbf{C}$ . Denote  $\mathbf{C}_I := \mathcal{I}_{VE}^F \mathbf{C}$  (assign normal components)  
Then

$$\|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_I\|_{0,K} \leq \|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{C}|_{s,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K}$$

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As for the second term on the right-hand side, we have

$$\|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K}$$

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Then

$$\|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_I\|_{0,K} \leq \|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{C}|_{s,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K}$$

As for the second term on the right-hand side, we have

$$\|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K}$$

**HOT POINT**

# Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (1)

Let  $\mathbf{C}_\pi$  be the vector average of  $\mathbf{C}$ . Denote  $\mathbf{C}_I := \mathcal{I}_{VE}^F \mathbf{C}$  (assign normal components)  
Then

$$\|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_I\|_{0,K} \leq \|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{C}|_{s,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K}$$

As for the second term on the right-hand side, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} &\lesssim h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K} \\ &\leq h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_I) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K} + h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_\pi) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K} \end{aligned}$$

$\pm \mathbf{C}$

# Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (1)

Let  $\mathbf{C}_\pi$  be the vector average of  $\mathbf{C}$ . Denote  $\mathbf{C}_I := \mathcal{I}_{VE}^F \mathbf{C}$  (assign normal components)  
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$$\int_F \mathbf{n}_K \cdot (\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_I) = 0$$

# Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (1)

Let  $\mathbf{C}_\pi$  be the vector average of  $\mathbf{C}$ . Denote  $\mathbf{C}_I := \mathcal{I}_{VE}^F \mathbf{C}$  (assign normal components)  
Then

$$\|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_I\|_{0,K} \leq \|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{C}|_{s,K} + \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K}$$

As for the second term on the right-hand side, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi\|_{0,K} &\lesssim h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C}_I - \mathbf{C}_\pi) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K} && \text{trace and Poincaré ineq.} \\ &\leq h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_I) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K} + h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_\pi) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K} \\ &\leq 2h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C}_\pi) \cdot \mathbf{n}_K\|_{0,\partial K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{C}|_{s,K} \end{aligned}$$

Hot point: an inverse inequality in the face VE space

$$\|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K}$$



Hot point: an inverse inequality in the face VE space

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We have the Helmholtz decomposition

$$\mathbf{C}_h = \nabla \Psi + \nabla \times \rho$$

where  $\Psi$  in  $H^1(K) \setminus \mathbb{R}$  and  $\rho$  in  $H(\nabla \times, K)$  satisfy

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$$\begin{cases} \Delta \Psi = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h & \text{in } K \\ \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \nabla \Psi = \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h & \text{on } \partial K \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} \Delta \Psi = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h & \text{in } K \\ \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \nabla \Psi = \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h & \text{on } \partial K \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h & \text{in } K \\ \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\rho} = 0 & \text{in } K \\ \mathbf{n}_K \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \mathbf{0} & \text{on } \partial K \end{cases}$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (3)

$$(\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}, \nabla \Psi)_{0,K} = 0 \quad \& \quad \text{BCs} \quad \implies \quad \|\mathbf{c}_h\|_{0,K}^2 = \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 + \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (3)

$$(\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}, \nabla \Psi)_{0,K} = 0 \quad \& \quad \text{BCs} \quad \implies \quad \|\mathbf{c}_h\|_{0,K}^2 = \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 + \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

We estimate the two terms on the right-hand side on the right-hand side

$$\|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (3)

$$(\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}, \nabla \Psi)_{0,K} = 0 \quad \& \quad \text{BCs} \quad \implies \quad \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 = \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 + \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

We estimate the two terms on the right-hand side on the right-hand side **IBP + definition of  $\Psi$**

$$\|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 = - \int_K \nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi + \int_{\partial K} \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (3)

$$(\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}, \nabla \Psi)_{0,K} = 0 \quad \& \quad \text{BCs} \quad \implies \quad \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 = \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 + \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

We estimate the two terms on the right-hand side on the right-hand side on the right-hand side  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\Psi$  zero average

$$\|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 = - \int_K \nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi + \int_{\partial K} \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi = \int_{\partial K} \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (3)

$$(\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}, \nabla \Psi)_{0,K} = 0 \quad \& \quad \text{BCs} \quad \implies \quad \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 = \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 + \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

We estimate the two terms on the right-hand side on the right-hand side

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 &= - \int_K \nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi + \int_{\partial K} \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi = \int_{\partial K} \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi \\ &\leq \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K} \|\Psi\|_{0,\partial K} \end{aligned}$$



## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (3)

$$(\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}, \nabla \Psi)_{0,K} = 0 \quad \& \quad \text{BCs} \quad \implies \quad \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 = \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 + \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

We estimate the two terms on the right-hand side on the right-hand side

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 &= - \int_K \nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi + \int_{\partial K} \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi = \int_{\partial K} \mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h \Psi \\ &\leq \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K} \|\Psi\|_{0,\partial K} \lesssim \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K} h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K} \end{aligned}$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (3)

$$(\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}, \nabla \Psi)_{0,K} = 0 \quad \& \quad \text{BCs} \quad \implies \quad \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 = \|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 + \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

We estimate the two terms on the right-hand side on the right-hand side

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“only” direct estimates are used

We end up with

$$\|\nabla \Psi\|_{0,K}^2 \lesssim h_K \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K}^2$$

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

IBP and  $\mathbf{n}_K \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \mathbf{0}$  on  $\partial K$

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

Set  $\mathbf{q}_0 := \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3$ . We have

direct computation

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K)$$

Then

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

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Then

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

Set  $\mathbf{q}_0 := \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3$ . We have

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \quad \mathbf{q}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K)$$

Then

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K)$$



## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

Set  $\mathbf{q}_0 := \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3$ . We have

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ \text{IBP} \quad &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial K} (\mathbf{n}_K \times \boldsymbol{\rho}) \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \end{aligned}$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

Set  $\mathbf{q}_0 := \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3$ . We have

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial K} (\mathbf{n}_K \times \boldsymbol{\rho}) \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{n}_K \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \mathbf{0}$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

Set  $\mathbf{q}_0 := \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3$ . We have

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial K} (\mathbf{n}_K \times \boldsymbol{\rho}) \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ \mathbf{C}_h = \nabla \Psi + \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) = \frac{1}{2} \int_K (\mathbf{C}_h - \nabla \Psi) \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \end{aligned}$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

Set  $\mathbf{q}_0 := \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3$ . We have

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial K} (\mathbf{n}_K \times \boldsymbol{\rho}) \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) = \frac{1}{2} \int_K (\mathbf{C}_h - \nabla \Psi) \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \Psi \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_K \mathbf{C}_h \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) = 0$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (4)

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} = \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h$$

Set  $\mathbf{q}_0 := \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h \in [\mathbb{P}_0(K)]^3$ . We have

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \nabla \times (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial K} (\mathbf{n}_K \times \boldsymbol{\rho}) \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) = \frac{1}{2} \int_K (\mathbf{C}_h - \nabla \Psi) \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_K \nabla \Psi \cdot (\mathbf{q}_0 \times \mathbf{x}_K) \leq \frac{1}{2} h_K |\Psi|_{1,K} \|\mathbf{q}_0\|_{0,K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\|\mathbf{x}_K\|_{L^\infty} \leq h_K$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (5)

Since

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h = \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (5)

Since

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h = \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}$$

we end up with

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} h_K |\Psi|_{1,K} \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (5)

Since

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h = \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}$$

we end up with

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} h_K |\Psi|_{1,K} \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

If we were able to show

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$



## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (5)

Since

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h = \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}$$

we end up with

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} h_K |\Psi|_{1,K} \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

If we were able to show

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

then we would conclude with

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim |\Psi|_{1,K}$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (5)

Since

$$\mathbf{q}_0 = \nabla \times \mathbf{C}_h = \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}$$

we end up with

$$\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} h_K |\Psi|_{1,K} \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

If we were able to show

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

then we would conclude with

estimates on  $\nabla \Psi$   $\|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim |\Psi|_{1,K} \lesssim h_K^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\mathbf{n}_K \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,\partial K}$

Thus, we prove

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (6)

Thus, we prove

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

Let  $b_K$  denote the piecewise quadratic bubble over a subtriangulation of  $K$

Thus, we prove

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

Let  $b_K$  denote the piecewise quadratic bubble over a subtriangulation of  $K$

$$\|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (6)

Thus, we prove

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

Let  $b_K$  denote the piecewise quadratic bubble over a subtriangulation of  $K$

$$\|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 \approx \int_K b_K (\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho})^2$$

polyn. inverse est.

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (6)

Thus, we prove

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

Let  $b_K$  denote the piecewise quadratic bubble over a subtriangulation of  $K$

$$\|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 \approx \int_K b_K (\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho})^2 = \int_K \nabla \times (b_K \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}) \cdot \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}$$

$$\text{IBP} + b_K|_{\partial K} = 0$$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (6)

Thus, we prove

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

Let  $b_K$  denote the piecewise quadratic bubble over a subtriangulation of  $K$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 &\approx \int_K b_K (\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho})^2 = \int_K \nabla \times (b_K \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}) \cdot \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \\ &\leq \|\nabla \times (b_K \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho})\|_{0,K} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \end{aligned}$$



## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (6)

Thus, we prove

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

Let  $b_K$  denote the piecewise quadratic bubble over a subtriangulation of  $K$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 &\approx \int_K b_K (\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho})^2 = \int_K \nabla \times (b_K \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}) \cdot \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \\ &\leq \|\nabla \times (b_K \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho})\|_{0,K} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \\ &\lesssim h_K^{-1} \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \end{aligned}$$

polyn. inverse est.,  $\|b_K\|_{L^\infty(K)} \approx 1$

## Proof of interpolation estimates for face VE (6)

Thus, we prove

$$h_K \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \lesssim \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}$$

Let  $b_K$  denote the piecewise quadratic bubble over a subtriangulation of  $K$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K}^2 &\approx \int_K b_K (\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho})^2 = \int_K \nabla \times (b_K \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}) \cdot \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho} \\ &\leq \|\nabla \times (b_K \nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho})\|_{0,K} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \\ &\lesssim h_K^{-1} \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{\rho}\|_{0,K} \end{aligned}$$

Estimates in the divergence norm are trivial ( $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_I$  is the average of  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}$ )

- general order nodal spaces in 2D and 3D  
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[Beirão da Veiga, Mascotto, Meng, *M3AS*, 2022]
- review and general techniques  
[Mascotto, *CAMWA*, 2023]

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# Conclusions

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- interpolation estimates are explicit in the geometry of the elements
- stability estimates are proven using similar tools

Thank you!

## Related aspects: stability estimates

Given a virtual element space  $V_h(K)$ , one needs stability estimates of the form

$$\alpha_* |v_h|_{\tau, K}^2 \leq \mathcal{S}^K(v_h, v_h) \leq \alpha^* |v_h|_{\tau, K}^2 \quad \forall v_h \in V_h(K) \cap \ker(\Pi^\tau)$$

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For instance, we want to prove for face VE spaces

$$\alpha_* \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 \leq S^K(\mathbf{C}_h, \mathbf{C}_h) \leq \alpha^* \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}^2 \quad \forall \mathbf{C}_h \in \mathbf{V}_h^{\text{face}}(K) \cap [\ker(\Pi^0)]^3$$

where

$$S^K(\mathbf{E}_h, \mathbf{C}_h) := h_K \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_h} (\mathbf{n}_F \cdot \mathbf{E}_h, \mathbf{n}_F \cdot \mathbf{C}_h)_{0,\partial K}$$

## Stability estimates for face VE elements

The lower bound is an immediate consequence of the already proven inequality

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polyn. inverse est.

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$H(\nabla \cdot)$  trace ineq.

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In fact, we could also prove

$$\|\nabla \cdot \mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^{-1} \|\mathbf{C}_h\|_{0,K}$$

which gives the upper bound

## FEM – nodal

$v$  in  $H^s(K)$ ,  $3/2 < s \leq 2$ . Then

$$\left| v - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^N v \right|_{1,K} \lesssim h_K^s |v|_{s,K}$$

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$\mathbf{F}$  in  $[H^s(K)]^3$  with  $s > 1$ , then

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## FEM – edge [Boffi, Gastaldi, Appl. Numer. Math. 2006]

$\mathbf{F}$  in  $[H^s(K)]^3$ ,  $s \in (1/2, 1]$ , with  $\nabla \times \mathbf{F}$  in  $L^p(K)$ ,  $p > 2$ , then

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If we further have  $\nabla \times \mathbf{F}$  in  $H^s(K)$ ,  $0 < s < 1$ , then

$$\left\| \nabla \times (\mathbf{F} - \mathcal{I}_{FE}^E \mathbf{F}) \right\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\nabla \times \mathbf{F}|_{s,K}$$

## VEM – edge

$\mathbf{F}$  in  $H^s(\nabla \times, K)$ ,  $1/2 < s \leq 1$ , such that  $\mathbf{F}|_e \cdot \mathbf{t}_e$  in  $L^1(e)$ . Then

$$\left\| \mathbf{F} - \mathcal{I}_{VE}^E \mathbf{F} \right\|_{0,K} + \left\| \nabla \times (\mathbf{F} - \mathcal{I}_{VE}^E \mathbf{F}) \right\|_{0,K} \lesssim h_K^s |\mathbf{F}|_{s,K} + h_K \|\nabla \times \mathbf{F}\|_{0,K} + h_K^s |\nabla \times \mathbf{F}|_{s,K}$$