Controllability of the linear 1D wave equation with inner moving forces

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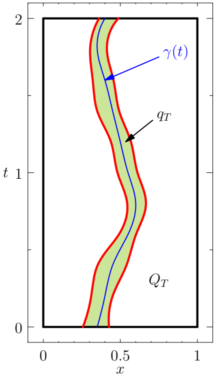
joint work with CARLOS CASTRO (Madrid) and NICOLAE CÎNDEA (Clermont-Ferrand)

$Q_T = (0,1) \times (0,T)$, $q_T \subset Q_T$, $\boldsymbol{V} := H_0^1(0,1) \times L^2(0,1)$, $a, b \in C([0,T],]0,1[)$

$$\begin{cases} y_{tt} - y_{xx} = v 1_{q_T}, & (x,t) \in Q_T \\ y = 0, & (x,t) \in \partial\Omega \times (0,T) \\ (y(\cdot,0), y_t(\cdot,0)) = (y_0, y_1) \in \boldsymbol{V}, & x \in (0,1). \end{cases}$$



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Goals of the works -

- For some $T > 0$ and q_T, prove the existence of uniform null $L^2(q_T)$-controls.
- Approximate numerically the control of minimal $L^2(q_T)$-norm.

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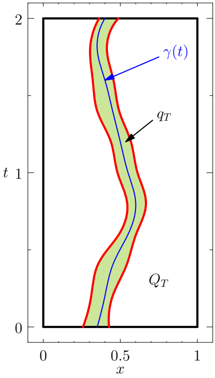

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This contribution is a combination of two recent works :

- C. Castro : Exact controllability of the 1D wave equation from a moving interior point, COCV - 2013

$$\begin{cases} y_{tt} - y_{xx} = v(x,t)\, 1_{x=\gamma(t)}, & (x,t) \in Q_T, \\ \gamma \in C^1([0,T],(0,1)), & 0 < |\gamma'(t)| < 1, t \in (0,T). \end{cases}$$

  Existence of $H^{-1}(\cup_{t\in(0,T)}\gamma(t) \times (0,T))$ null controls for $(y_0, y_1) \in L^2(0,1) \times H^{-1}(0,1)$, $T > 2$

- N. Cîndea and AM : A mixed formulation for the direct approximations of the control of minimal L^2-norm for linear type wave equations

$$y_{tt} - (a(x)y_x)_x + b(x,t)y = v1_\omega, \quad (x,t) \in Q_T$$

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Literature - Controllability in the non-cylindrical situation

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Generalized Observability inequality

q_T-non-cylindrical domain, $L\varphi = \varphi_{tt} - \varphi_{xx}$. We define the Hilbert space ("by completion")

$$\Phi = \left\{ \varphi : \varphi \in L^2(q_T),\ \varphi = 0 \text{ on } \Sigma_T \text{ such that } L\varphi \in L^2(0,T;H^{-1}(0,1)) \right\}.$$

endowed, for any $\eta > 0$, with the following inner product

$$(\varphi, \overline{\varphi})_\Phi = \iint_{q_T} \varphi(x,t)\overline{\varphi}(x,t)\,dx\,dt + \eta \int_0^T < L\varphi, L\overline{\varphi} >_{H^{-1}(0,1),H^{-1}(0,1)}\ dt,$$

Proposition (Castro, Cîndea, Münch)

Assume that $T > 2$ and q_T contains a C^1-curve $\gamma : [0,T] \to (0,1)$ such that

- $\gamma(t) \in (a(t), b(t))$ for $t \in [0,T]$, i.e. $\gamma \subset q_T$
- $0 < |\gamma'(t)| < 1$ in $[0,T]$.

Set $\boldsymbol{H} = L^2(0,1) \times H^{-1}(0,1)$. There exists $C > 0$ such that

$$\|\varphi(\cdot,0), \varphi_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{H}} \le C\left(\|\varphi\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} + \|L\varphi\|^2_{L^2(0,T;H^{-1}(0,1))} \right), \quad \forall \varphi \in \Phi. \qquad (1)$$

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Set $W = \{\varphi : \varphi \in L^2(q_T),\ \varphi = 0 \text{ on } \Sigma_T \text{ such that } L\varphi = 0 \in L^2(0, T; H^{-1}(0,1))\}$.
$W \subset \Phi$.

Step 1: We write an observability inequality for initial data in $\boldsymbol{V}$, when the observation is taken on the curve $\gamma \subset q_T$ and $L\varphi = 0$. For $T > 2$, the following inequality is proved in [Castro, 2013]:

$$\exists C > 0 : \quad \|\varphi(\cdot, 0), \varphi_t(\cdot, 0))\|_{\boldsymbol{V}}^2 \leq C \int_0^T \|\frac{d}{dt}\varphi(\gamma(t), t)\|^2 dt, \quad \forall \varphi \in W. \tag{2}$$

Step 2. We extend the observation in (2) from γ to q_T. More precisely, we show that for some constant $C > 0$,

$$\|\varphi(\cdot,0),\varphi_t(\cdot,0))\|_{\boldsymbol{V}}^2 \leq C\Big(\|\varphi_t\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} + \|\varphi_x\|^2_{L^2(q_T)}\Big), \tag{3}$$

for any $\varphi \in W$ and initial data in $\boldsymbol{V}$.

Let us consider $\delta_0 > 0$ small enough such that $\gamma(t) + \delta_0 \in (a(t), b(t))$ for all $t \in [0, T]$. In this case, we can define small translations of the curve γ, i.e. $\gamma_\delta = \gamma + \delta$ in such a way that $\gamma_\delta \subset q_T$ for all $\delta < \delta_0$. $\gamma_\delta : [0, T] \to (0, 1)$ satisfies the same properties stated for γ in the Step 1 and (2) holds for all such curves with the same constant. In particular, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\|\varphi(\cdot,0),\varphi_t(\cdot,0))\|_{\boldsymbol{V}}^2 &\leq \frac{C}{2\delta_0}\int_{-\delta_0}^{\delta_0}\int_0^T \|\frac{d}{dt}\varphi(\gamma(t)+\delta,t)\|^2 dt\, d\delta \\ &\leq \frac{C}{2\delta_0}\iint_{q_T} \|\varphi_t(x,t)+\gamma'(t)\varphi_x(x,t)\|^2 dx\, dt \\ &\leq \frac{C}{2\delta_0}(1+\max_{t\in[0,T]}|\gamma'(t)|^2)\Big(\|\varphi_t\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} + \|\varphi_x\|^2_{L^2(q_T)}\Big).\end{aligned}$$

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\end{aligned}$$

Step 3. We show that we can substitute φ_x by φ in the right hand side of (3), i.e.

$$\|\varphi(\cdot,0),\varphi_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{V}} \leq C\Big(\|\varphi_t\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} + \|\varphi\|^2_{L^2(q_T)}\Big), \tag{4}$$

for any $\varphi \in W$ and initial data in $\boldsymbol{V}$.
This requires to extend slightly the observation zone q_T. Instead, we first argue that (3) must hold for a slightly smaller open set. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough so that $T - 2\varepsilon > 2$ and it exists $\tilde{q}_T$ defined as

$$\tilde{q}_T = \Big\{(x,t) \in Q_T;\ \tilde{a}(t) < x < \tilde{b}(t),\ t \in (\varepsilon, T-\varepsilon)\Big\}$$

with $(\gamma(t)-\delta_0,\gamma(t)+\delta_0) \subset (\tilde{a}(t)-\varepsilon,\tilde{b}(t)+\varepsilon) \subset (a(t),b(t))$ for all $t \in [0,T]$. Therefore, (3) holds when considering $\tilde{q}_T$ instead of q_T. Now we introduce

$$\eta(x,t) = \begin{cases} t(T-t)(x-a(t))^2(x-b(t))^2, & \text{if } (x,t) \in q_T \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Obviously, $\eta \in C^1$ is supported in q_T and there exists a constant C_1 such that $\|\eta_t\|_{L^\infty} \leq C_1$, $\|\eta_x^2/\eta\| \leq C_1$. Moreover $\eta > 0$ and it is uniformly bounded below by a constant $C_2 > 0$ in $\tilde{q}_T$.

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Proof

Multiplying the equation of φ by $\eta\varphi$ and integrating by parts we easily obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{q_T}\eta|\varphi_x|^2\,dx\,dt &= \iint_{q_T}\eta|\varphi_t|^2\,dx\,dt+\iint_{q_T}(\eta_t\varphi\varphi_t-\eta_x\varphi\varphi_x)\,dx\,dt\\ &\leq \iint_{q_T}\eta|\varphi_t|^2\,dxdt+\frac{\|\eta_t\|_{L^\infty(q_T)}}{2}\iint_{q_T}(|\varphi|^2+|\varphi_t|)\,dx\,dt\\ &\qquad +\frac{1}{2}\iint_{q_T}(\frac{\eta_x^2}{\eta}\varphi^2+\eta\varphi_x^2)\,dx\,dt.\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\iint_{q_T}\eta|\varphi_x|^2\,dx\,dt \quad\leq\quad C\iint_{q_T}(|\varphi_t|^2+|\varphi|^2)\,dx\,dt,$$

for some constant $C>0$, and we obtain

$$\|\varphi_x\|^2_{L^2(\tilde{q}_T)}\leq C_2^{-1}\iint_{q_T}\eta|\varphi_x|^2\,dx\,dt\leq C_2^{-1}C\iint_{q_T}(|\varphi_t|^2+|\varphi|^2)\,dx\,dt.$$

This combined with (3) for $\tilde{q}_T$ provides (4).

Step 4. Here we prove that we can remove the second term in the right hand side of (4), i.e.

$$\|\varphi(\cdot,0),\varphi_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{V}} \leq C\|\varphi_t\|^2_{L^2(q_T)}, \tag{5}$$

for any $\varphi \in W$ and initial data in $\boldsymbol{V}$.

Note that, for each time $t \in [0,T]$ and each $\omega \subset \Omega$ we have the following regularity estimate

$$\int_{a(t)}^{b(t)} |\varphi(x,t)|^2 dx \leq \|\varphi(\cdot,0),\varphi_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{H}}, \quad \text{for all } t \in [0,T]$$

Therefore, integrating in time, we obtain

$$\|\varphi\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} \leq T\|\varphi(\cdot,0),\varphi_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{H}}.$$

We now substitute this inequality in (4)

$$\|\varphi(\cdot,0),\varphi_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{V}} \leq C\left(\|\varphi_t\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} + \|\varphi(\cdot,0),\varphi_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{H}}\right).$$

Inequality (5) is finally obtained by contradiction. Assume that it is not true. Then, there exists a sequence $(\varphi^k(\cdot,0),\varphi^k_t(\cdot,0)))_{k>0} \in \boldsymbol{V}$ such that

$$\|\varphi^k(\cdot,0),\varphi^k_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{V}} = 1, \quad \forall k>0, \qquad \|\varphi^k_t\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} \to 0, \text{ as } k \to \infty.$$

There exists a subsequence such that $(\varphi^k(\cdot,0),\varphi^k_t(\cdot,0)) \to (\varphi^\star(\cdot,0),\varphi^\star_t(\cdot,0))$ weakly in $\boldsymbol{V}$ and strongly in $\boldsymbol{H}$. Passing to the limit in the equation we see that the solution associated to $(\varphi^\star(\cdot,0),\varphi^\star_t(\cdot,0))$, $\varphi^\star$ must vanish at q_T and therefore, by (4), $\varphi^\star = 0$.

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$$\|\varphi^k(\cdot,0),\varphi^k_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{V}} = 1, \quad \forall k>0, \qquad \|\varphi^k_t\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} \to 0, \text{ as } k \to \infty.$$

There exists a subsequence such that $(\varphi^k(\cdot,0),\varphi^k_t(\cdot,0)) \to (\varphi^\star(\cdot,0),\varphi^\star_t(\cdot,0))$ weakly in $\boldsymbol{V}$ and strongly in $\boldsymbol{H}$. Passing to the limit in the equation we see that the solution associated to $(\varphi^\star(\cdot,0),\varphi^\star_t(\cdot,0))$, $\varphi^\star$ must vanish at q_T and therefore, by (4), $\varphi^\star = 0$.

Step 4. Here we prove that we can remove the second term in the right hand side of (4), i.e.

$$\|\varphi(\cdot,0),\varphi_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{V}} \leq C\|\varphi_t\|^2_{L^2(q_T)}, \tag{5}$$

for any $\varphi \in W$ and initial data in $\boldsymbol{V}$.

Note that, for each time $t \in [0,T]$ and each $\omega \subset \Omega$ we have the following regularity estimate

$$\int_{a(t)}^{b(t)} |\varphi(x,t)|^2 dx \leq \|\varphi(\cdot,0),\varphi_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{H}}, \quad \text{for all } t \in [0,T]$$

Therefore, integrating in time, we obtain

$$\|\varphi\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} \leq T\|\varphi(\cdot,0),\varphi_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{H}}.$$

We now substitute this inequality in (4)

$$\|\varphi(\cdot,0),\varphi_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{V}} \leq C\left(\|\varphi_t\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} + \|\varphi(\cdot,0),\varphi_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{H}}\right).$$

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Proof

Step 5. We now write (5) with respect to the weaker norm. In particular, we obtain

$$\|\varphi(\cdot,0),\varphi_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{H}} \leq C\|\varphi\|^2_{L^2(q_T)}, \tag{6}$$

for any $\varphi \in \Phi$ with $L\varphi = 0$.

Let $\eta \in \Phi$ be defined by $\eta(x,t) = \eta(x,0) + \int_0^t \varphi(x,s)\,ds$, for all $(x,t) \in Q_T$ such that

$$(\eta(\cdot,0),\eta_t(\cdot,0)) = (\Delta^{-1}\varphi_t(\cdot,0),\varphi(\cdot,0)) \in \boldsymbol{V}$$

where Δ designates the Dirichlet Laplacian in $(0,1)$. Then $L\eta = 0$ in Q_T.

Then, inequality (5) on η and the fact that Δ is an isomorphism from $H^1_0(0,1)$ to $L^2(0,1)$, provide

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\varphi(\cdot,0),\varphi_t(\cdot,0),)\|^2_{\boldsymbol{H}} &= \|(\Delta^{-1}\varphi_t(\cdot,0),\varphi(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{V}} \\ &= \|(\eta(\cdot,0),\eta_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{V}} \\ &\leq C\|\eta_t\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} = C\|\varphi\|^2_{L^2(q_T)}. \end{aligned}$$

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Step 6. Here we finally obtain (1). Given $\varphi \in \Phi$ we can decompose it as $\varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2$ where $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \Phi$ solve

$$\begin{cases} L\varphi_1 = L\varphi, \\ \varphi_1(\cdot,0) = (\varphi_1)_t(\cdot,0) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} L\varphi_2 = 0, \\ \varphi_2(\cdot,0) = \varphi(\cdot,0), \quad (\varphi_2)_t(\cdot,0) = \varphi_t(\cdot,0). \end{cases}$$

From Duhamel's principle, we can write

$$\varphi_1(\cdot,t) = \int_0^t \psi(\cdot, t-s, s)ds$$

where $\psi(x,t,s)$ solves, for each value of the parameter $s \in (0,t)$,

$$\begin{cases} L\psi(\cdot,\cdot,s) = 0, \\ \psi(\cdot,0,s) = 0, \quad \psi_t(\cdot,0,s) = L\varphi(\cdot,s). \end{cases}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varphi_1\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} &\leq \int_0^T \|\psi(\cdot,\cdot,s)\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} ds \leq C \int_0^T \|\psi(\cdot,0,s), \psi_t(\cdot,0,s))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{H}} ds \\ &\leq C\|L\varphi\|^2_{L^2(0,T;H^{-1}(0,1))} \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

Combining (7) and estimate (6) for φ_2 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varphi(\cdot,0), \varphi_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{H}} &= \|\varphi_2(\cdot,0), (\varphi_2)_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{H}} \leq C\|\varphi_2\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} \\ &\leq C\left(\|\varphi\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} + \|\varphi_1\|^2_{L^2(q_T)}\right) \leq C\left(\|\varphi\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} + \|L\varphi\|^2_{L^2(0,T;H^{-1})}\right). \end{aligned}$$

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Theorem (Castro, Cîndea, Münch)

Set $\boldsymbol{H} = L^2(0,1) \times H^{-1}(0,1)$. Let $T > 0$.
Assume that q_T satisfies the geometric optic condition.
Then, there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$\|\varphi(\cdot,0),\varphi_t(\cdot,0))\|^2_{\boldsymbol{H}} \leq C\left(\|\varphi\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} + \|L\varphi\|^2_{L^2(0,T;H^{-1}(0,1))}\right), \quad \forall \varphi \in \Phi.$$

$$\min_{(\varphi_0,\varphi_1)\in \boldsymbol{H}} J^\star(\varphi_0,\varphi_1) = \frac{1}{2}\iint_{q_T} |\varphi|^2\, dx\, dt + < \varphi_1, y_0 >_{H^{-1}(0,1),H_0^1(0,1)} - \int_0^1 \varphi_0\, y_1\, dx.$$

where $L\varphi = 0$ in Q_T; $\varphi = 0$ on Σ_T, $(\varphi,\varphi_t)(\cdot,0) = (\varphi_0,\varphi_1)$ and

$$< \varphi_1, y_0 >_{H^{-1}(0,1),H_0^1(0,1)} = \int_0^1 \partial_x((-\Delta)^{-1}\varphi_1)(x)\,\partial_x y_0(x)\,dx$$

where $-\Delta$ is the Dirichlet Laplacian in $(0,1)$.
Since the variable φ is completely and uniquely determined by (φ_0,φ_1), the idea of the reformulation is to keep φ as variable and consider the following extremal problem:

$$\min_{\varphi\in W} \hat{J}^\star(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2}\iint_{q_T} |\varphi|^2\, dx\, dt + < \varphi_t(\cdot,0), y_0 >_{H^{-1}(0,1),H_0^1(0,1)} - \int_0^1 \varphi(\cdot,0)\, y_1\, dx,$$
$$W = \left\{\varphi : \varphi \in L^2(q_T),\ \varphi = 0 \text{ on } \Sigma_T,\ L\varphi = 0 \in L^2(0,T;H^{-1}(0,1))\right\}. \tag{8}$$

From (1), the property $\varphi \in W$ implies that $(\varphi(\cdot,0),\varphi_t(\cdot,0)) \in \boldsymbol{H}$, so that the functional $\hat{J}^\star$ is well-defined over W.

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The main variable is now φ submitted to the constraint equality $L\varphi = 0$ as an $L^2(0,T;H^{-1}(0,1))$ function. This constraint is addressed introducing a Lagrangian multiplier $\lambda \in L^2(0,T;H_0^1(\Omega))$:
We consider the following problem : find $(\varphi,\lambda) \in \Phi \times L^2(0,T;H_0^1(0,1))$ solution of

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{rcll} a_r(\varphi,\overline{\varphi}) + b(\overline{\varphi},\lambda) & = & l(\overline{\varphi}), & \forall \overline{\varphi} \in \Phi \\ b(\varphi,\overline{\lambda}) & = & 0, & \forall \overline{\lambda} \in L^2(0,T;H_0^1(0,1)), \end{array} \right. \tag{9}$$

where ($r \geq 0$ - augmentation parameter)

$$a_r : \Phi \times \Phi \to \mathbb{R}, \quad a_r(\varphi,\overline{\varphi}) = \iint_{q_T} \varphi\,\overline{\varphi}\,dx\,dt + r\int_0^T < L\varphi, L\overline{\varphi} >_{H^{-1},H^{-1}}\,dt$$

$$b : \Phi \times L^2(0,T;H_0^1(0,1)) \to \mathbb{R}, \quad b(\varphi,\lambda) = \int_0^T < L\varphi, \lambda >_{H^{-1}(0,1),H_0^1(0,1)}\,dt$$

$$= \iint_{Q_T} \partial_x(-\Delta^{-1}(L\varphi)) \cdot \partial_x\lambda\,dx\,dt$$

$$l : \Phi \to \mathbb{R}, \quad l(\varphi) = - < \varphi_t(\cdot,0), y_0 >_{H^{-1}(0,1),H_0^1(0,1)} + \int_0^1 \varphi(\cdot,0)\,y_1\,dx.$$

Well-posedness of the mixed formulation

Theorem

1. *The mixed formulation* (9) *is well-posed.*
2. *The unique solution* $(\varphi, \lambda) \in \Phi \times L^2(0, T; H_0^1(0,1))$ *is the unique saddle-point of the Lagrangian* $\mathcal{L} : \Phi \times L^2(0, T; H_0^1(0,1)) \to \mathbb{R}$ *defined by*

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The well-posedness of the mixed formulation is a consequence of two properties [FORTIN-BREZZI'91] :

- a is coercive on $Ker(b) = \{\varphi \in \Phi \text{ such that } b(\varphi, \lambda) = 0 \text{ for every } \lambda \in L^2(0, T; H_0^1(0,1))\}$.
- b satisfies the usual "inf-sup" condition over $\Phi \times L^2(0, T; H_0^1(0,1))$: there exists $\delta > 0$ such that

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- a is coercive on $Ker(b) = \{\varphi \in \Phi \text{ such that } b(\varphi, \lambda) = 0 \text{ for every } \lambda \in L^2(0, T; H_0^1(0,1))\}$.
- b satisfies the usual "inf-sup" condition over $\Phi \times L^2(0, T; H_0^1(0,1))$: there exists $\delta > 0$ such that

$$\inf_{\lambda \in L^2(0,T;H_0^1(0,1))} \sup_{\varphi \in \Phi} \frac{b(\varphi, \lambda)}{\|\varphi\|_\Phi \|\lambda\|_{L^2(0,T,H_0^1(0,1))}} \geq \delta. \tag{10}$$

For any $\lambda_0 \in L^2(H_0^1)$, we define the (unique) element φ_0 such that

$$L\varphi_0 = -\Delta\lambda_0 \quad Q_T, \qquad \varphi_0(\cdot,0) = \varphi_{0,t}(\cdot,0) = 0 \quad \Omega, \qquad \varphi_0 = 0 \quad \Sigma_T$$

From the direct inequality,

$$\|\varphi_0\|_{L^2(Q_T)} \le C_{\Omega,T}\,\| - \Delta\lambda_0\|_{L^2(0,T;H^{-1}(0,1))} \le C_{\Omega,T}\,\|\lambda_0\|_{L^2(0,T;H_0^1(0,1))}$$

we get that $\varphi_0 \in \Phi$. In particular, $b(\varphi_0,\lambda_0) = \|\lambda_0\|^2_{L^2(0,T;H_0^1(0,1))}$ and

$$\sup_{\varphi\in\Phi} \frac{b(\varphi,\lambda_0)}{\|\varphi\|_\Phi \|\lambda_0\|_{L^2(Q_T)}} \ge \frac{b(\varphi_0,\lambda_0)}{\|\varphi_0\|_\Phi \|\lambda_0\|_{L^2(Q_T)}} = \frac{\|\lambda_0\|^2_{L^2(0,T;H_0^1(0,1))}}{\left(\|\varphi_0\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} + \eta\|\lambda_0\|^2_{L^2(0,T;H_0^1(0,1))}\right)^{\frac12} \|\lambda_0\|_{L^2(0,T;H_0^1(0,1))}}.$$

Combining the above two inequalities, we obtain

$$\sup_{\varphi_0\in\Phi} \frac{b(\varphi_0,\lambda_0)}{\|\varphi_0\|_\Phi \|\lambda_0\|_{L^2(0,T;H_0^1(0,1))}} \ge \frac{1}{\sqrt{C^2_{\Omega,T}+\eta}}$$

and, hence, (10) holds with $\delta = \left(C^2_{\Omega,T}+\eta\right)^{-\frac12}$.

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$$= \frac{\|\lambda_0\|^2_{L^2(0,T;H_0^1(0,1))}}{\left(\|\varphi_0\|^2_{L^2(q_T)} + \eta\|\lambda_0\|^2_{L^2(0,T;H_0^1(0,1))}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\lambda_0\|_{L^2(0,T;H_0^1(0,1))}}.$$

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and, hence, (10) holds with $\delta = \left(C^2_{\Omega,T} + \eta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

Lemma

Let A_r be the linear operator from $L^2(H_0^1)$ into $L^2(H_0^1)$ defined by

$$A_r\lambda := -\Delta^{-1}(L\varphi), \quad \forall\lambda \in L^2(H_0^1) \quad \textit{where} \quad \varphi \in \Phi \quad \textit{solves} \quad a_r(\varphi, \overline{\varphi}) = b(\overline{\varphi}, \lambda), \quad \forall\overline{\varphi} \in \Phi.$$

For any $r > 0$, the operator A_r is a strongly elliptic, symmetric isomorphism from $L^2(H_0^1)$ into $L^2(H_0^1)$.

Theorem

$$\sup_{\lambda \in L^2(H_0^1)} \inf_{\varphi \in \Phi} \mathcal{L}_r(\varphi, \lambda) = - \inf_{\lambda \in L^2(0,T,H_0^1(0,1))} J^{\star\star}(\lambda) \quad + \mathcal{L}_r(\varphi_0, 0)$$

where $\varphi_0 \in \Phi$ solves $a_r(\varphi_0, \overline{\varphi}) = l(\overline{\varphi}), \forall\overline{\varphi} \in \Phi$ and $J^{\star\star} : L^2(H_0^1) \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$J^{\star\star}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{Q_T} A_r\lambda(x,t)\lambda(x,t)\,dx\,dt - b(\varphi_0, \lambda)$$

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Let then Φ_h and M_h be two finite dimensional spaces parametrized by the variable h such that

$$\Phi_h \subset \Phi, \quad M_h \subset L^2(0,T;H_0^1(0,1)), \qquad \forall h > 0.$$

Then, we can introduce the following approximated problems : find $(\varphi_h, \lambda_h) \in \Phi_h \times M_h$ solution of

$$\begin{cases} a_r(\varphi_h, \overline{\varphi}_h) + b(\overline{\varphi}_h, \lambda_h) = l(\overline{\varphi}_h), & \forall \overline{\varphi}_h \in \Phi_h \\ b(\varphi_h, \overline{\lambda}_h) = 0, & \forall \overline{\lambda}_h \in M_h. \end{cases} \tag{11}$$

The well-posedness is again a consequence of two properties : the coercivity of the bilinear form a_r on the subset $\mathcal{N}_h(b) = \{\varphi_h \in \Phi_h; b(\varphi_h, \lambda_h) = 0 \quad \forall \lambda_h \in M_h\}$. From the relation

$$a_r(\varphi, \varphi) \geq \frac{r}{\eta} \|\varphi\|_\Phi^2, \quad \forall \varphi \in \Phi$$

the form a_r is coercive on the full space Φ, and so *a fortiori* on $\mathcal{N}_h(b) \subset \Phi_h \subset \Phi$. The second property is a discrete inf-sup condition : there exists $\delta_h > 0$ such that

$$\inf_{\lambda_h \in M_h} \sup_{\varphi_h \in \Phi_h} \frac{b(\varphi_h, \lambda_h)}{\|\varphi_h\|_{\Phi_h} \|\lambda_h\|_{M_h}} \geq \delta_h. \tag{12}$$

For any fixed h, the spaces M_h and Φ_h are of finite dimension so that the infimum and supremum in (12) are reached: moreover, from the property of the bilinear form a_r, δ_h is strictly positive. Consequently, for any fixed $h > 0$, there exists a unique couple (φ_h, λ_h) solution of (11).

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The space Φ_h must be chosen such that $L\varphi_h \in L^2(0, T, H^{-1}(0,1))$ for any $\varphi_h \in \Phi_h$. This is guaranteed for instance as soon as φ_h possesses second-order derivatives in $L^2_{loc}(Q_T)$. A conformal approximation based on standard triangulation of Q_T is obtained with spaces of functions continuously differentiable with respect to both x and t.

We introduce a triangulation $\mathcal{T}_h$ such that $\overline{Q_T} = \cup_{K\in\mathcal{T}_h} K$ and we assume that $\{\mathcal{T}_h\}_{h>0}$ is a regular family. We note $h := \max\{\mathrm{diam}(K), K \in \mathcal{T}_h\}$.

We introduce the space Φ_h as follows:

$$\Phi_h = \{\varphi_h \in \Phi_h \in C^1(\overline{Q_T}) : \varphi_h|_K \in \mathbb{P}(K) \quad \forall K \in \mathcal{T}_h,\ \varphi_h = 0 \text{ on } \Sigma_T\}$$

where $\mathbb{P}(K)$ denotes an appropriate space of polynomial functions in x and t. We consider for $\mathbb{P}(K)$ the reduced *Hsieh-Clough-Tocher* C^1-element (Composite finite element and involves as degrees of freedom the values of $\varphi_h, \varphi_{h,x}, \varphi_{h,t}$ on the vertices of each triangle K).

We also define the finite dimensional space

$$M_h = \{\lambda_h \in C^0(\overline{Q_T}), \lambda_h|_K \in \mathbb{P}_1(K) \quad \forall K \in \mathcal{T}_h,\ \lambda_h = 0 \text{ on } \Sigma_T\}$$

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[Bramble, Gunzburger]
Remark that if there exist two constants $C_0 > 0$ and $\alpha > 0$ such that

$$\|\psi_h\|^2_{L^2(Q_T)} \geq C_0 h^\alpha \|\psi_h\|^2_{L^2(0,T;H^1_0(0,1))}, \qquad \forall \psi_h \in \Phi_h \tag{13}$$

then a similar inequality it holds for weaker norms. More precisely, we have

$$\|\varphi_h\|^2_{L^2(0,T;H^{-1}(0,1))} \geq C_0 h^\alpha \|\varphi_h\|^2_{L^2(Q_T)}, \qquad \forall \varphi_h \in \Phi_h. \tag{14}$$

Indeed, to obtain (14) it suffices to take $\psi_h(\cdot,t) = (-\Delta)^{\frac{1}{2}}\varphi_h(\cdot,t)$ in (13). That gives

$$\int_0^T \left\|(-\Delta)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\varphi_h(\cdot,t)\right\|^2_{L^2(0,1)} dt \geq C_0 h^\alpha \int_0^T \left\|(-\Delta)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\varphi_{h,x}(\cdot,t)\right\|^2_{L^2(0,1)} dt.$$

Since $-\Delta$ is a self-adjoint positive operator and $\varphi_h \in \Phi_h \subset H^1_0(Q_T)$ we can integrate by parts in both hand-sides of the above inequality and hence we deduce estimate (14).

C_0 and α does not depend on T.

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C_0 and α does not depend on T.

Change of the norm $\|\cdot\|_{L^2(H^{-1})}$ over the discrete space Φ_h

We consider, for any fixed $h > 0$, the following equivalent definitions of the form $a_{r,h}$ and b_h over the finite dimensional spaces $\Phi_h \times \Phi_h$ and $\Phi_h \times M_h$ respectively :

$$a_{r,h} : \Phi_h \times \Phi_h \to \mathbb{R}, \qquad a_{r,h}(\varphi_h, \overline{\varphi_h}) = a(\varphi_h, \overline{\varphi_h}) + r C_0 h^{\alpha} \iint_{Q_T} L\varphi_h L\overline{\varphi_h} dxdt$$

$$b_h : \Phi_h \times M_h \to \mathbb{R}, \qquad b_h(\varphi_h, \lambda_h) = C_0 h^{\alpha} \iint_{Q_T} L\varphi_h \lambda_h dxdt.$$

Let $n_h = \dim \Phi_h$, $m_h = \dim M_h$ and let the real matrices $A_{r,h} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_h,n_h}$ defined by

$$a_{r,h}(\varphi_h, \overline{\varphi_h}) = \langle A_{r,h}\{\varphi_h\}, \{\overline{\varphi_h}\}\rangle_{\mathbb{R}^{n_h},\mathbb{R}^{n_h}}, \quad \forall \varphi_h, \overline{\varphi_h} \in \Phi_h,$$

where $\{\varphi_h\} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_h,1}$ denotes the vector associated to φ_h and $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_{\mathbb{R}^{n_h},\mathbb{R}^{n_h}}$ the usual scalar product over $\mathbb{R}^{n_h}$. The problem reads: find $\{\varphi_h\} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_h,1}$ and $\{\lambda_h\} \in \mathbb{R}^{m_h,1}$ such that

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{r,h} & B_h^T \\ B_h & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{\mathbb{R}^{n_h+m_h,n_h+m_h}} \begin{pmatrix} \{\varphi_h\} \\ \{\lambda_h\} \end{pmatrix}_{\mathbb{R}^{n_h+m_h,1}} = \begin{pmatrix} L_h \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{\mathbb{R}^{n_h+m_h,1}}.$$

The matrix of order $m_h + n_h$ is symmetric but not positive definite. We use exact integration methods and the LU decomposition method.

From φ_h, an approximation v_h of the control v is given by $v_h = -\varphi_h 1_{q_T} \in L^2(Q_T)$.

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$$a_{r,h}(\varphi_h,\overline{\varphi_h})=\langle A_{r,h}\{\varphi_h\},\{\overline{\varphi_h}\}\rangle_{\mathbb{R}^{n_h},\mathbb{R}^{n_h}},\quad\forall\varphi_h,\overline{\varphi_h}\in\Phi_h,$$

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From φ_h, an approximation v_h of the control v is given by $v_h=-\varphi_h 1_{q_T}\in L^2(Q_T)$.

In order to approximate the values of the constants C_0, α appearing in (13)-(14) we consider the following problem :

$$\text{find } \alpha > 0 \text{ and } C_0 > 0 \text{ such that } \sup_{\varphi_h \in \Phi_h} \frac{\|\varphi_h\|^2_{L^2(0,T;H_0^1(0,1))}}{\|\varphi_h\|^2_{L^2(Q_T)}} \leq \frac{1}{C_0 h^\alpha}, \qquad \forall h > 0.$$

Since $\dim \Phi_h < \infty$, the supremum is, for any fixed $h > 0$, the solution of the following eigenvalue problem :

$$\forall h > 0, \quad \gamma_h = \sup\left\{\gamma : K_h\{\psi_h\} = \gamma \bar{J}_h\{\psi_h\}, \quad \forall \{\psi_h\} \in \mathbb{R}^{m_h} \setminus \{0\}\right\}$$

We determine C_0 and α such that $C_0 h^\alpha = \gamma_h^{-1}$. We obtain

$$C_0 \approx 1.48 \times 10^{-2}, \quad \alpha \approx 2.1993.$$

We check that the constant γ_h (and so C_0 and α) does not depend on T nor on the controllability domain.

Change of the norm : computation of C_0 and α

In order to approximate the values of the constants C_0, α appearing in (13)-(14) we consider the following problem :

$$\text{find } \alpha > 0 \text{ and } C_0 > 0 \text{ such that } \sup_{\varphi_h \in \Phi_h} \frac{\|\varphi_h\|^2_{L^2(0,T;H^1_0(0,1))}}{\|\varphi_h\|^2_{L^2(Q_T)}} \leq \frac{1}{C_0 h^\alpha}, \qquad \forall h > 0.$$

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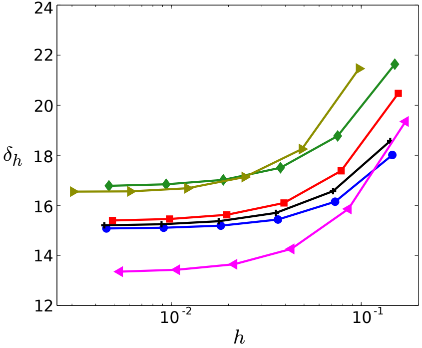
In order to solve the mixed formulation (11), we first test numerically the discrete inf-sup condition (12). Taking $\eta = r > 0$ so that $a_{r,h}(\varphi, \overline{\varphi}) = (\varphi, \overline{\varphi})_\Phi$ for all $\varphi, \overline{\varphi} \in \Phi$, it is readily seen that the discrete inf-sup constant satisfies

$$\delta_h := \inf\left\{ \sqrt{\delta} : B_h A_{r,h}^{-1} B_h^T \{\lambda_h\} = \delta\, J_h\{\lambda_h\}, \quad \forall \{\lambda_h\} \in \mathbb{R}^{m_h} \setminus \{0\} \right\}.$$

The matrix $B_h A_{r,h}^{-1} B_h^T$ is symmetric, positive definite so that $\delta_h > 0$ for any $h > 0$.



- q_T^0 with $T = 2.2$;
- q_T^0 with $T = 2$;
- q_T^1 with $T = 2$;
- q_T^2 with $T = 2.2$;
- q_T^2 with $T = 2$.
- q_T^3 with $T = 2.2$.

$\Longrightarrow$ (Φ_h, M_h) passes the discrete inf-sup test !

Figure: δ_h vs. h for various control domains q_T, $T > 0$ and $r = 10^{-1}$.

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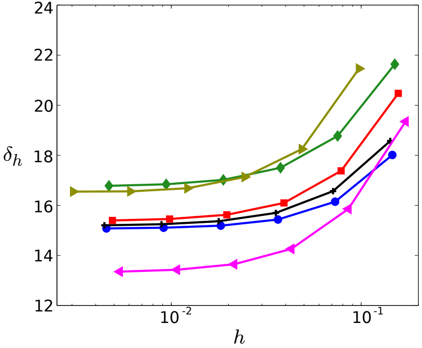

- q_T^0 with $T = 2.2$;
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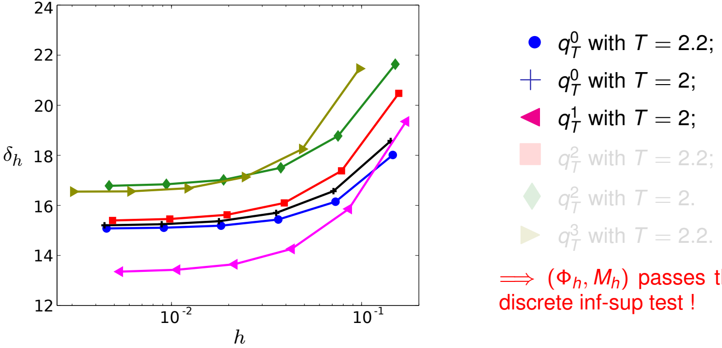

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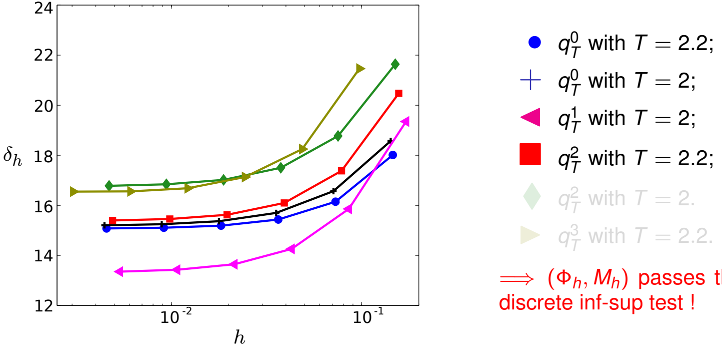

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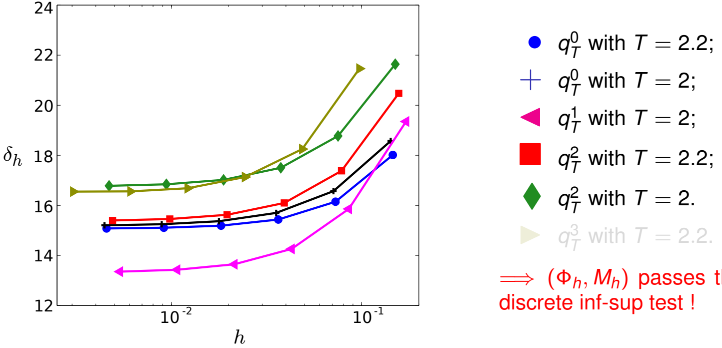

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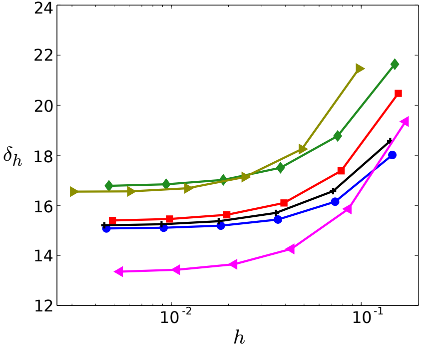

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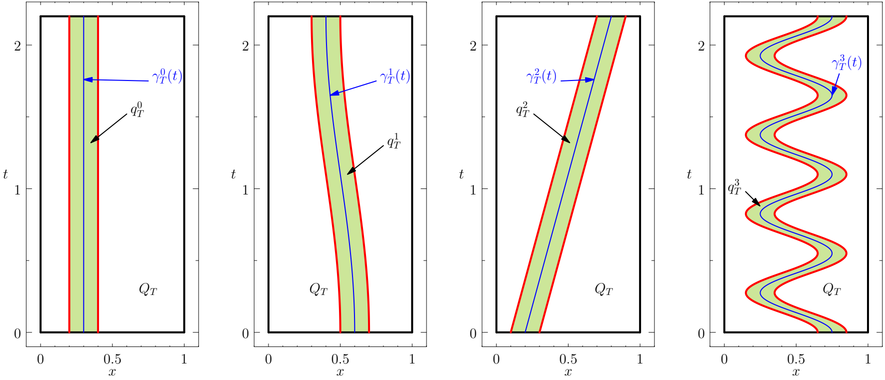


Figure: Time dependent domains q_T^i, $i \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$.

Triangular meshes

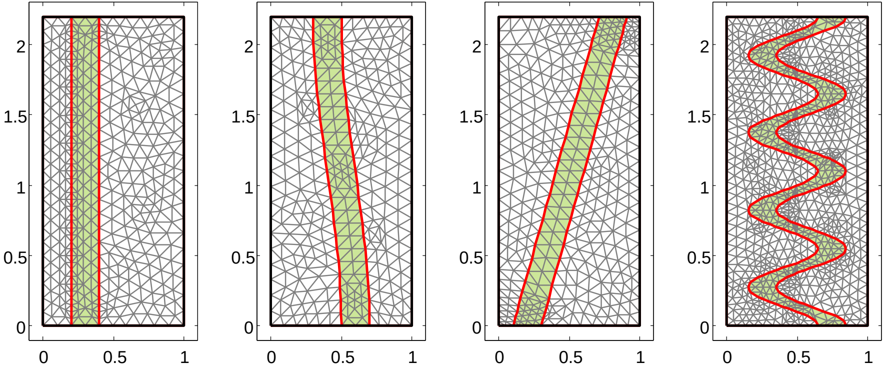


Figure: Meshes ♯1 associated with the domains $q^i_{T=2.2}$: $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$.

$$T = 2.; \quad y_0(x) = sin(\pi x); \quad y_1 = 0; \quad q_T = q_2^2$$

$\sharp$ Mesh	1	2	3	4	5
h	7.18×10^{-2}	3.59×10^{-2}	1.79×10^{-2}	8.97×10^{-3}	4.49×10^{-3}
$\Vert v_h \Vert_{L^2(q_T)}$	5.370	5.047	4.893	4.815	4.776
$\Vert L\varphi_h \Vert_{L^2(0,T;H^{-1}(0,1))}$	2.286	9.43×10^{-1}	3.76×10^{-1}	1.5×10^{-1}	6.15×10^{-2}
$\Vert v - v_h \Vert_{L^2(q_T)}$	2.45×10^{-1}	9.65×10^{-2}	4.32×10^{-2}	2.29×10^{-2}	1.10×10^{-2}
$\Vert y - \lambda_h \Vert_{L^2(Q_T)}$	5.63×10^{-3}	1.57×10^{-3}	4.04×10^{-4}	1.03×10^{-4}	2.61×10^{-5}
κ	2.46×10^{7}	2.67×10^{8}	2.96×10^{9}	3.03×10^{10}	3.08×10^{11}

Table: Norms vs. h for $r = 10^{-1}$.

$$r = 10^{-1} : \Vert v - v_h \Vert_{L^2(q_T)} \approx O(h^{1.3}), \Vert L\varphi_h \Vert_{L^2(0,T;H^{-1}(0,1))} \approx O(h^{1.3}), \Vert y - \lambda_h \Vert_{L^2(Q_T)} \approx O(h^{1.94})$$

$$r = 10^{3} : \Vert v - v_h \Vert_{L^2(q_T)} \approx O(h^{1.09}), \quad \Vert L\varphi_h \Vert_{L^2(Q_T)} \approx O(h^{1.04}), \quad \Vert y - \lambda_h \Vert_{L^2(Q_T)} \approx O(h^{2.01}).$$

$$T = 2.; \quad y_0(x) = sin(\pi x); \quad y_1 = 0; \quad q_T = q_2^2$$

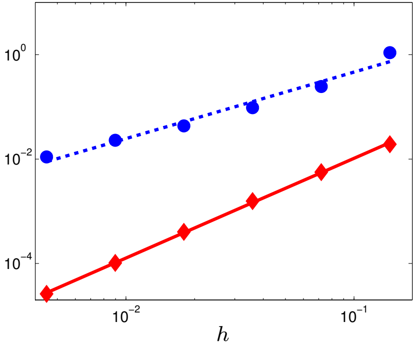


Figure: $r = 10^{-1}$; $q_T = q_{2.2}^2$; Norms $\|v - v_h\|_{L^2(q_T)}$ (●) and $\|y - \lambda_h\|_{L^2(Q_T)}$ (♦) vs. h.

$$T = 2.2; \quad y_0(x) = e^{-500(x-0.8)^2}; \quad y_1 = 0; \quad q_T = q^2_{2.2}$$

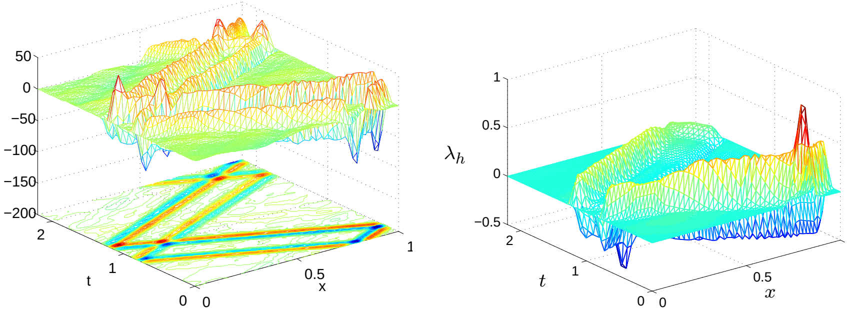


Figure: $r = 10^{-1}$; $q_T = q^2_{2.2}$: Functions φ_h (**Left**) and λ_h (**Right**) over Q_T.

$$\|v - v_h\|_{L^2(q_T)} \approx e^{5.85} h^{1.4}, \|L\varphi_h\|_{L^2(Q_T)} \approx e^{7.96} h^{1.31}, \|y - \lambda_h\|_{L^2(Q_T)} \approx e^{1.508} h^{1.62}$$

$$T = 2.2; \quad y_0(x) = \frac{x}{\theta}\,1_{(0,\theta)}(x) + \frac{1-x}{1-\theta}\,1_{(\theta,1)}(x), \quad y_1(x) = 0, \quad \theta \in (0,1) \quad q_T = q^2_{2.2}$$

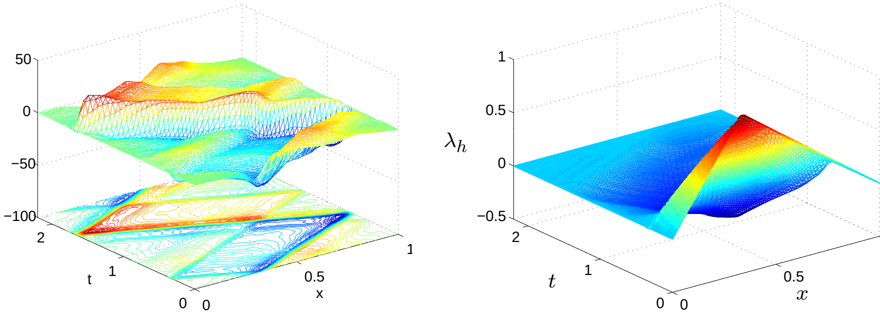


Figure: Example **EX3** with $\theta = 1/3$; $r = 10^{-1}$; $q_T = q^2_{2.2}$: Functions φ_h (**Left**) and λ_h (**Right**).

$$\|v - v_h\|_{L^2(q_T)} \approx e^{1.54} h^{0.47}, \quad \|L\varphi_h\|_{L^2(Q_T)} \approx e^{2.91} h^{0.54}, \quad \|y - \lambda_h\|_{L^2(Q_T)} \approx e^{-1.52} h^{1.29}.$$

$$T = 2.2; \quad y_0(x) = e^{-500(x-0.8)^2}; \quad y_1 = 0; \quad q_T = q^3_{2.2}$$

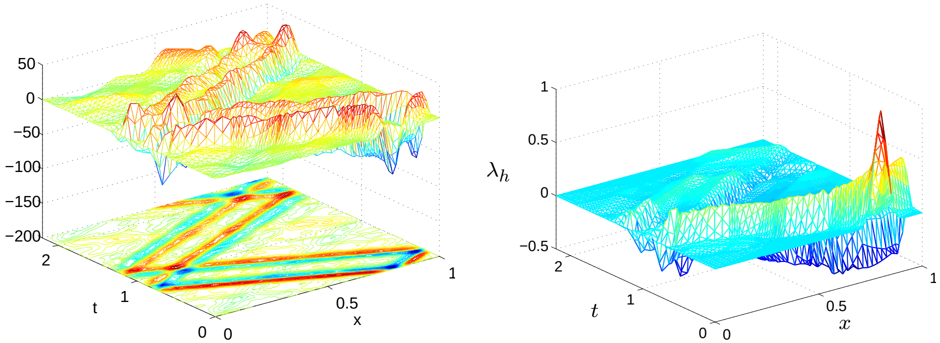


Figure: Example **EX2**: $q_T = q^3_{2.2}$ - Function φ_h (**Left**) and λ_h (**Right**) over Q_T.

$$T = 2.2; \quad y_0(x) = \frac{x}{\theta} 1_{(0,\theta)}(x) + \frac{1-x}{1-\theta} 1_{(\theta,1)}(x), \quad y_1(x) = 0, \quad \theta \in (0,1) \quad q_T = q^3_{2.2}$$

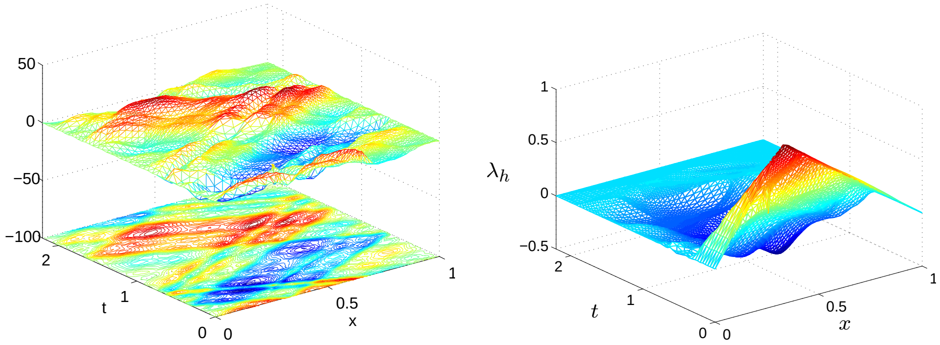


Figure: Example **EX3**, $\theta = 1/3$: $q_T = q^3_{2.2}$ - Function φ_h (**Left**) and λ_h (**Right**) over Q_T.

$$T = 2.2; \quad y_0(x) = \sin(\pi x), \quad y_1(x) = 0, \quad \theta \in (0,1) \quad q_T = q_2^2$$

δ_0	10^{-1}	$10^{-1}/2$	$10^{-1}/2^2$	$10^{-1}/2^3$	$10^{-1}/2^4$	$10^{-1}/2^5$	$10^{-1}/2^6$
♯ triangles	68 740	68 464	68 402	68 728	68 422	68 966	68 368
$\|v_h\|_{L^2(q_T)}$	4.8308	7.3308	11.5743	18.8056	29.7354	47.3157	123.9704
$\|v_h\|_{L^2(H^{-1})}$	0.0035	0.0042	0.0066	0.0107	0.0170	0.0270	0.0704

Table: Example **EX1**; $q_T = q_2^2$; Norms of the control v_h obtained for the **EX1** for control domains q_2^2 for different values of δ_0.

$$c(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0, 0.45] \\ \in [1,5], \quad (c'(x) > 0), & x \in (0.45, 0.55) \\ 5, & x \in [0.55, 1]. \end{cases}$$

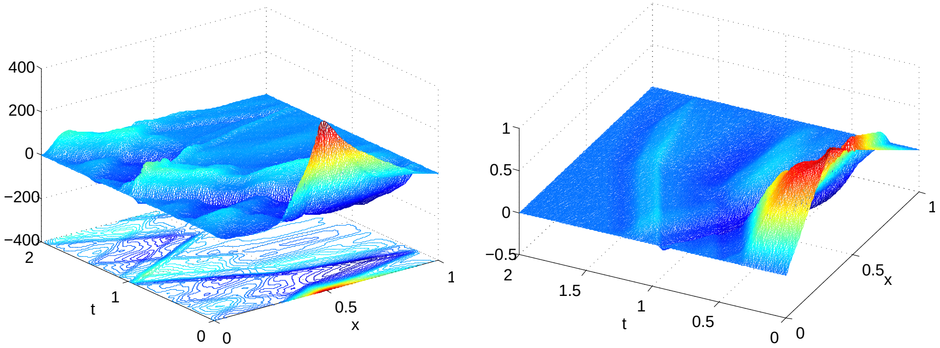


Figure: $r = 10^{-1}$:Example **EX3**, $\theta = 1/3$: $q_T = q_2^2$ for a non-constant velocity of propagation - Function φ_h (**Left**) and λ_h (**Right**) over Q_T.

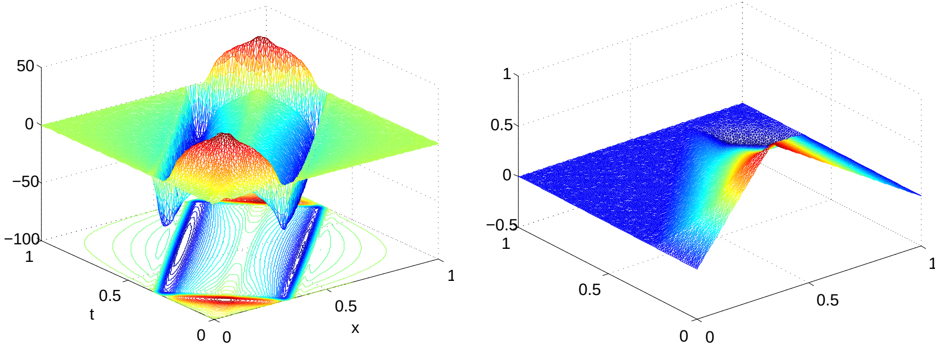


Figure: Example **EX3**, $\theta = 1/3$: $q_T = q_1^2$ - Function φ_h (**Left**) and λ_h (**Right**) over Q_T.

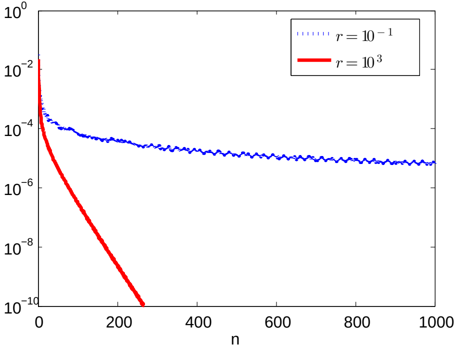


Figure: Example **EX3**. Evolution of the residue $\|g^n\|_{L^2(0,T;H_0^1(0,1))}/\|g^0\|_{L^2(0,T;H_0^1(0,1))}$ w.r.t. the iterate n.

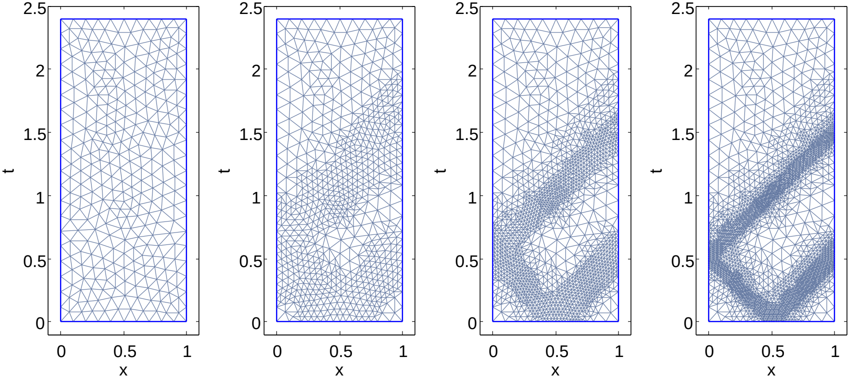
$g^n = -\Delta^{-1}(L\varphi^n)$

$\sharp$ Mesh	1	2	3	4	5
h	7.18×10^{-2}	3.59×10^{-2}	1.79×10^{-2}	8.97×10^{-3}	4.49×10^{-3}
$\sharp$ iterate	87	105	119	140	166
$\|\lambda_h - y\|_{L^2(Q_T)}$	1.15×10^{-1}	5.2×10^{-2}	1.65×10^{-2}	6.03×10^{-3}	2.89×10^{-3}

Table: Conjugate gradient algorithm. **EX3** with $\theta = 1/3$, for control domain q_2^2 and $r = 10^3$.

ROBUST METHOD OF APPROXIMATION - NO SPURIOUS PHENOMENA USUAL WITH DUAL APPROACH

SPACE-TIME APPROACH VERY APPROPRIATE FOR NON CYLINDRICAL SITUATION AND TO MESH ADAPTATION



Time-Space Refinement of the mesh according to the gradient of λ_h (from [Cîndea, Münch, 2014])

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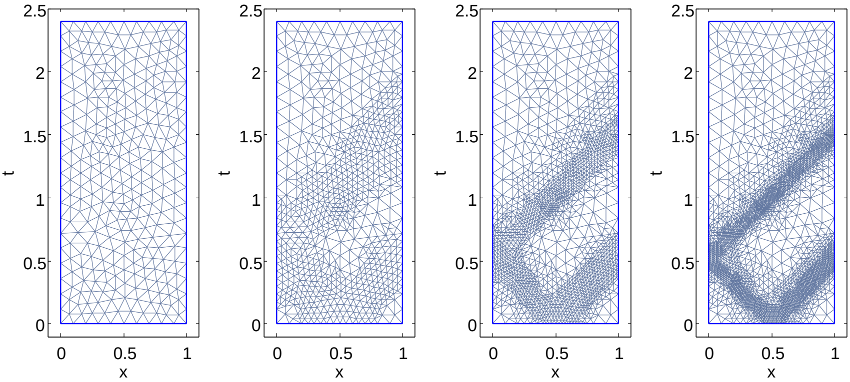

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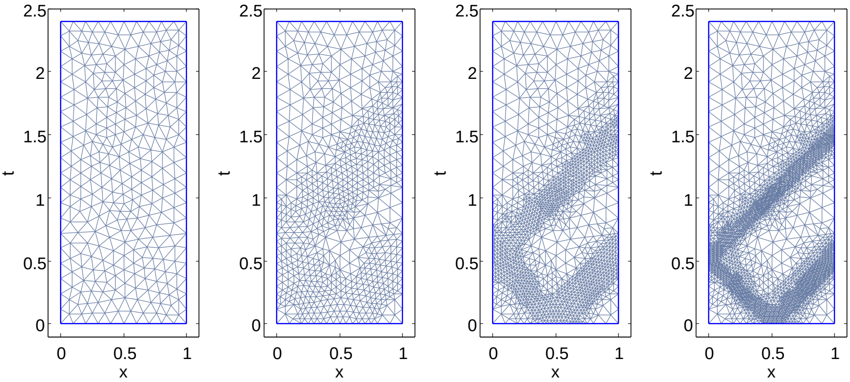

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$\forall (y_0, y_1) \in \boldsymbol{H}$, $T > 0$ and $L \in (0,1)$, the problem reads :

$$\inf_{q_T \in C_L} \|v_{q_T}\|_{L^2(q_T)}, \quad C_L = \{q_T : q_T \subset Q_T, |q_T| = L|Q_T| \text{ and such that } (1) \text{ holds}\}$$

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Adaptation of the method to solve inverse problems via space-time formulation

Given the observation $z \in L^2(q_T)$, find $y \in Y$ such that

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