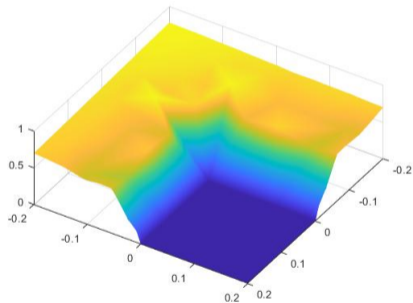
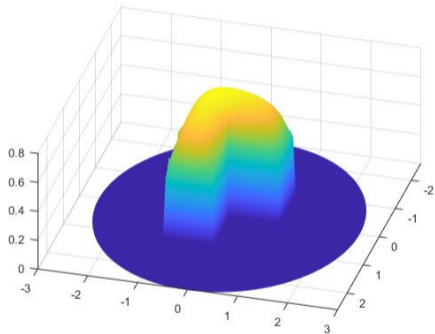

Mesh design principles

Solution with $f = \text{const}$, $s = 0.25$

- Ω Lipschitz polygon



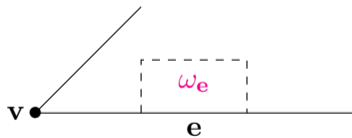
- vertex and edge singularities!

Edge, Vertex, and Edge-Vertex Neighborhoods

- for vertices \mathbf{v} of Ω : **vertex weight** $r_{\mathbf{v}}(x) := \text{dist}(x, \mathbf{v})$
- for edges \mathbf{e} of Ω : **edge weight** $r_{\mathbf{e}}(x) := \text{dist}(x, \mathbf{e})$
- decompose Ω into
 - ▶ edge neighborhoods $\omega_{\mathbf{e}}$ (where $r_{\mathbf{v}} \geq \varepsilon$ and $r_{\mathbf{e}} < \varepsilon$)
 - ▶ vertex neighborhoods $\omega_{\mathbf{v}}$ (where $r_{\mathbf{v}} < \varepsilon$ and $r_{\mathbf{e}} \geq \varepsilon r_{\mathbf{v}}$)
 - ▶ edge-vertex neighborhoods $\omega_{\mathbf{ve}}$ (where $r_{\mathbf{v}} < \varepsilon$ and $r_{\mathbf{e}} < \varepsilon r_{\mathbf{v}}$)
 - ▶ overlap
- in $\omega_{\mathbf{ve}}$ and $\omega_{\mathbf{e}}$ fitted coordinates: $(x_{\parallel}, x_{\perp})$ and corr. differentiation as $D_{x_{\parallel}}, D_{x_{\perp}}$

Edge, Vertex, and Edge-Vertex Neighborhoods

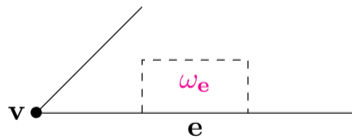
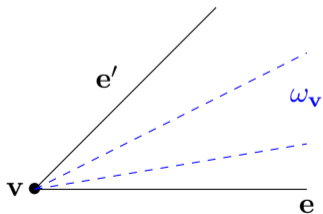
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 - ▶ **edge-vertex neighborhoods** $\omega_{\mathbf{ve}}$ (where $r_{\mathbf{v}} < \varepsilon$ and $r_{\mathbf{e}} < \varepsilon r_{\mathbf{v}}$)
 - ▶ interior



- in $\omega_{\mathbf{ve}}$ and $\omega_{\mathbf{e}}$ fitted coordinates: $(x_{\parallel}, x_{\perp})$ and corr. differentiation as $D_{x_{\parallel}}, D_{x_{\perp}}$

Edge, Vertex, and Edge-Vertex Neighborhoods

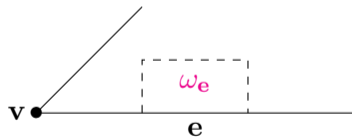
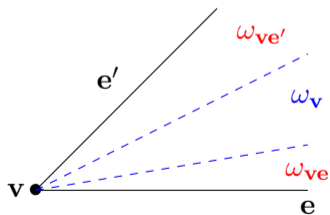
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- in $\omega_{\mathbf{ve}}$ and $\omega_{\mathbf{e}}$ fitted coordinates: $(x_{\parallel}, x_{\perp})$ and corr. differentiation as $D_{x_{\parallel}}, D_{x_{\perp}}$

Edge, Vertex, and Edge-Vertex Neighborhoods

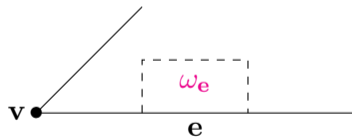
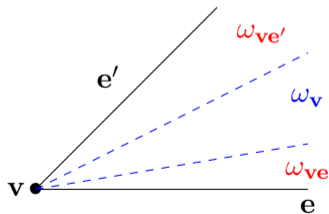
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 - ▶ interior



- in $\omega_{\mathbf{ve}}$ and $\omega_{\mathbf{e}}$ fitted coordinates: $(x_{\parallel}, x_{\perp})$ and corr. differentiation as $D_{x_{\parallel}}, D_{x_{\perp}}$

Edge, Vertex, and Edge-Vertex Neighborhoods

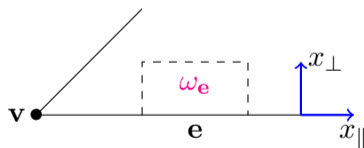
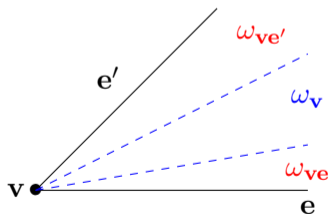
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- in $\omega_{\mathbf{ve}}$ and $\omega_{\mathbf{e}}$ fitted coordinates: $(x_{\parallel}, x_{\perp})$ and corr. differentiation as $D_{x_{\parallel}}, D_{x_{\perp}}$

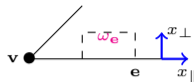
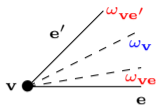
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- for vertices \mathbf{v} of Ω : **vertex weight** $r_{\mathbf{v}}(x) := \text{dist}(x, \mathbf{v})$
- for edges e of Ω : **edge weight** $r_e(x) := \text{dist}(x, e)$
- decompose Ω into
 - ▶ **edge neighborhoods** ω_e (where $r_{\mathbf{v}} \geq \varepsilon$ and $r_e < \varepsilon$)
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 - ▶ **edge-vertex neighborhoods** $\omega_{\mathbf{ve}}$ (where $r_{\mathbf{v}} < \varepsilon$ and $r_e < \varepsilon r_{\mathbf{v}}$)
 - ▶ interior



- in $\omega_{\mathbf{ve}}$ and ω_e **fitted coordinates**: $(x_{\parallel}, x_{\perp})$ and corr. differentiation as $D_{x_{\parallel}}, D_{x_{\perp}}$

Weighted Analytic Regularity



Theorem (F., Marcati, Melenk, Schwab '21)

$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ polygon, f analytic on $\bar{\Omega}$, u solution, ε arbitrary. Then, $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$:

1 u is **analytic** in Ω

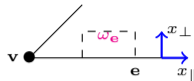
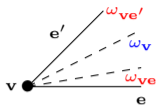
and $\|\nabla^p u\|_{L^2(K)} \leq C \gamma_K^p p!$ for $K \subset\subset \Omega$

2 on ω_v : $\|r_v^{p-1/2-s+\varepsilon} \nabla^p u\|_{L^2(\omega_v)} \leq C \gamma^p p!$

3 on ω_e : $\|r_e^{p_\perp-1/2-s+\varepsilon} D_{x_\perp}^{p_\perp} D_{x_\parallel}^{p_\parallel} u\|_{L^2(\omega_e)} \leq C \gamma^p p!$ with $p := p_\perp + p_\parallel$

4 on ω_{ve} : $\|r_e^{p_\perp-1/2-s+\varepsilon} r_v^{p_\parallel+\varepsilon} D_{x_\perp}^{p_\perp} D_{x_\parallel}^{p_\parallel} u\|_{L^2(\omega_{ve})} \leq C \gamma^p p!$ with $p := p_\perp + p_\parallel$

Weighted Analytic Regularity

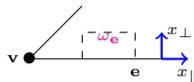
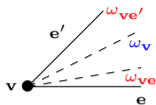


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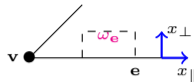
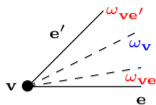


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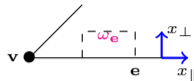
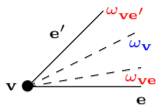


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Weighted Analytic Regularity



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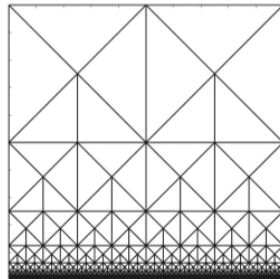
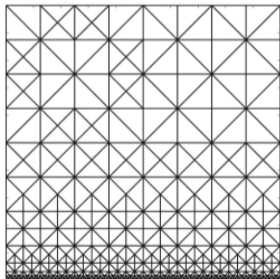
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Remark:

- the presence of the “mitigating” terms $-1/2 - s$ is essential for approximation theory

Graded meshes, grading factor $\mu > 1$

- shape-regular mesh
- $h_T \sim h \operatorname{dist}(T, \partial\Omega)^{1-1/\mu}$ if $\bar{T} \cap \partial\Omega = \emptyset$
- $h_T \sim h^\mu$ if $\bar{T} \cap \partial\Omega \neq \emptyset$



Convergence behaviour

$$\inf_{v \in \mathcal{P}_0^1(\mathcal{T})} \|u - v\|_{\tilde{H}^s(\Omega)} \leq Ch^{2-s}$$

Anisotropic meshes

Geometric grading (non-shape regular)

1D mesh \mathcal{T}_{geo} (L layers of refinement, $\sigma \in (0, 1)$)



2d observation: regularity different in different directions

- meshes should be (anisotropically) geometrically graded towards edges
- meshes should be (isotropically) geometrically graded towards corners

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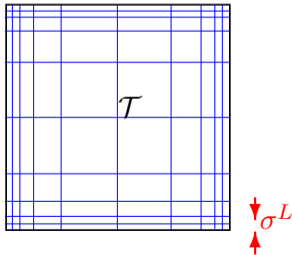
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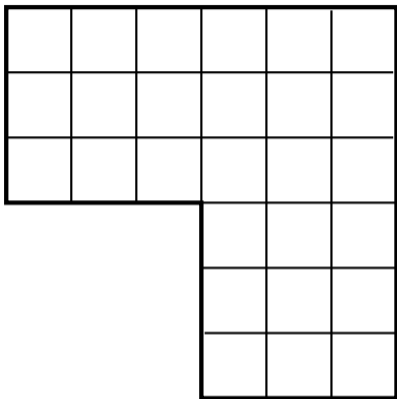


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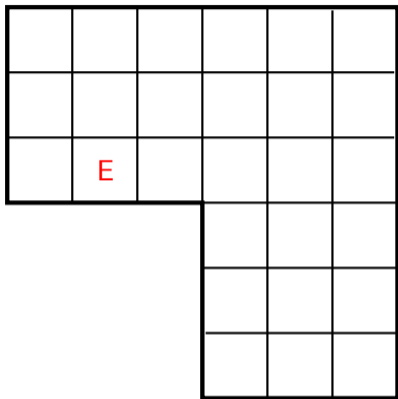
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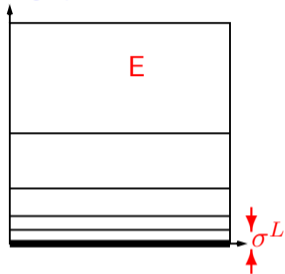
Mesh Construction via Mesh Patches



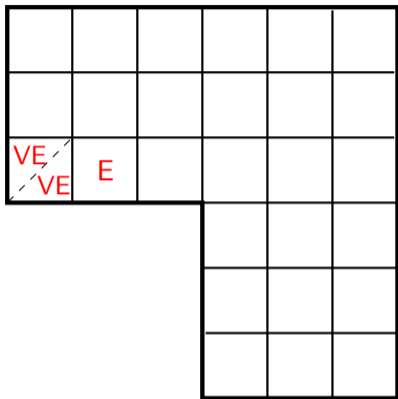
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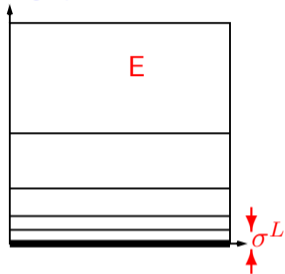
edge patch



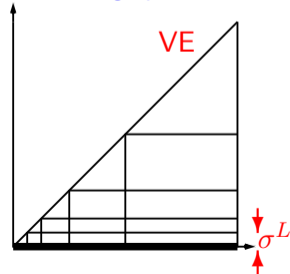
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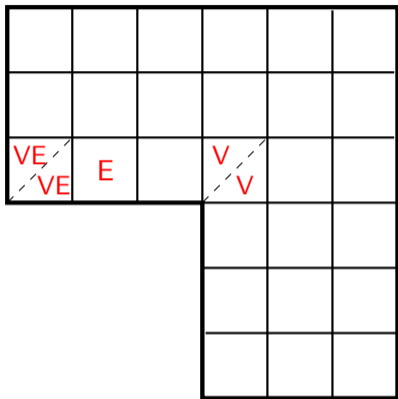
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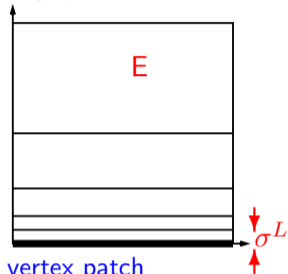
vertex-edge patch



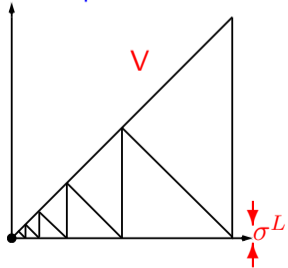
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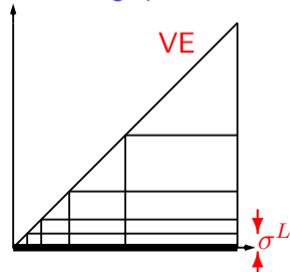
edge patch



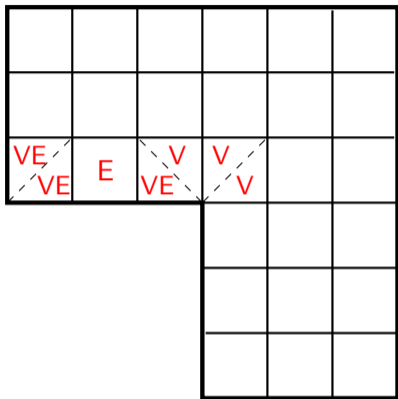
vertex patch



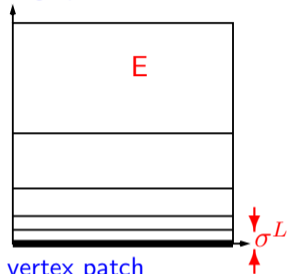
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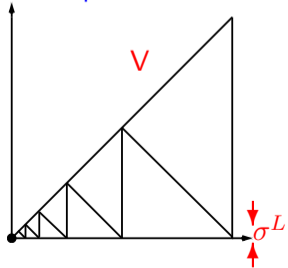
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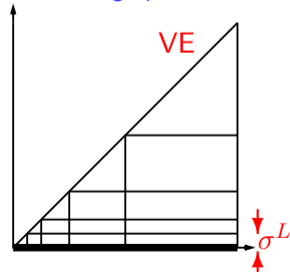
edge patch



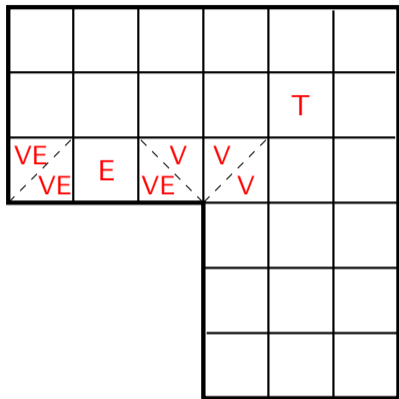
vertex patch



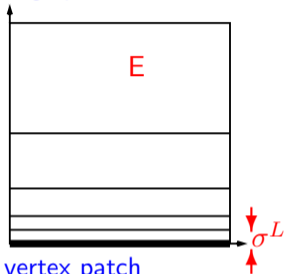
vertex-edge patch



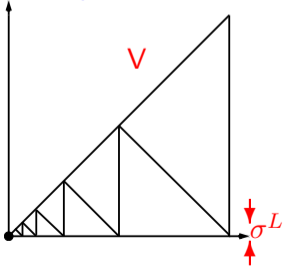
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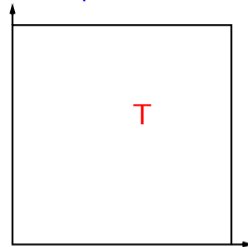
edge patch



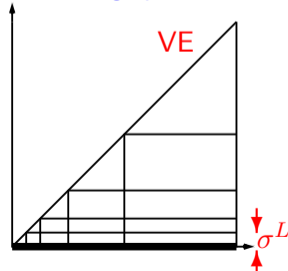
vertex patch



trivial patch



vertex-edge patch



Convergence behavior

$$\|u - u_N\|_{\tilde{H}^s(\Omega)} \leq C \exp(-b\sqrt[4]{N})$$

