Addendum to Error estimation in a balanced norm for a convection-diffusion problem with two different boundary layers

Sebastian Franz · Hans-Görg Roos

September 27, 2017

1 Addendum

We would like to thanks our colleagues Martin Stynes and Stephen Russel for pointing out a mistake in our paper. The definition of δ after (2.5) is not the one needed or given in [2] (constant *b*-case) or [1] (variable *b*-case).

Following the definitions given therein and adapting them to our needs, we should use in the case of small ε for each $\tau_{ij} = (x_{i-1}, x_i) \times (y_{j-1}, y_j)$

$$\delta_{i} = \frac{h_{i} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i}} b_{max}(x)(x_{i}-x)dx}{\int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i}} b_{min}^{2}(x)(x_{i}-x)(x-x_{i-1})dx} h_{i} \frac{(x_{i}-x)(x-x_{i-1})}{h_{i}^{2}}$$

where

1

$$b_{max}(x) = \max_{y \in [0,1]} b(x,y)$$
 and $b_{min}(x) = \min_{y \in [0,1]} b(x,y).$

Then the L^{∞} -stability of the projection is valid and all estimations hold-because δ is independent of y they are sometimes simplified. As stated in the paper, numerically we see no difference in taking a constant δ throughout the domain.

References

- 1. L. Chen and J. Xu. An optimal streamline diffusion finite element method for a singularly perturbed problem. AMS Contemporary Mathematics Series: Recent Advances in Adaptive Computation, 383:236–246, 2005.
- L. Chen and J. Xu. Stability and accuracy of adapted finite element methods for singularly perturbed problems. *Numer. Math.*, 109(2):167–191, 2008.

Institut für Numerische Mathematik, Technische Universität Dresden, D-01062, Germany, E-mail: {sebastian.franz, hans-goerg.roos}@tu-dresden.de