

Identifiability and Stability of Boundaries in a Supercritical Free Surface Flow

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we have studied a problem of identifiability of boundaries and stability of the solutions for the direct and the inverse problem concerning a supercritical and irrotational flow of an inviscid fluid over an obstacle which lies on the bottom of a channel. The identifiability of the solution means its uniqueness when it exists. The stability is studied in the sense that for the direct problem and the inverse one, we study the variation of the obtained geometry for a little perturbation of the bottom or of the free surface. The proofs of the theorems are based on Holmgren theorem and the mean value theorem. The stability obtained is linear.

Key words: inverse problem, free boundary, identifiability, stability.

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1. Position of the problem

We consider a bidimensional, irrotational and stationary flow of an ideal and incompressible fluid in a domain Ω infinite at the downstream and the upstream, with a free surface at the upper boundary and an obstacle on the bottom. We suppose that

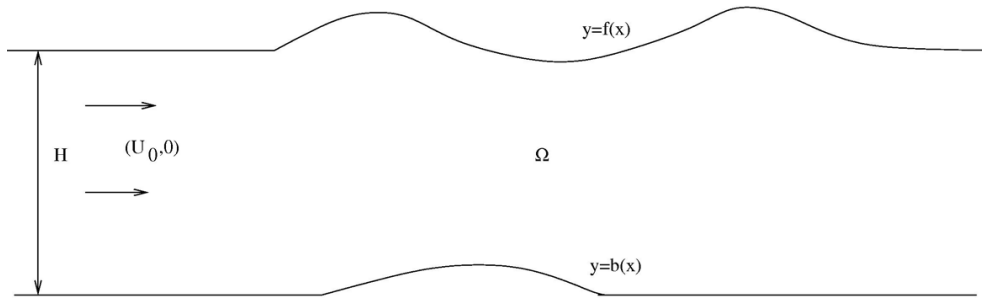


Figure 1

the flow is uniform with a velocity U_0 at the infinity, upstream and downstream of the obstacle, where the depth of the flow is denoted H (see figure 1).

The bottom is flat everywhere except in a place where lies an obstacle. $y = b(x)$ and $y = f(x)$ are respectively the equations of the bottom Γ_b and the free surface Γ_f . We denote

$$\Omega = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid b(x) < y < f(x) \}$$

We suppose that the functions b and f are of the class C^2 on \mathbb{R} . (in the case of a small height of the obstacle, f belongs to C^2 because b belongs to C^2 , see [4]).

In [4], it has been established existence and uniqueness of the free surface for a small obstacle. In this paper, our aim is to generalize the uniqueness for obstacles without condition on their height and to establish the identifiability of the obstacle when the free surface is known.

The irrotationality of the flow and the incompressibility of the fluid permits us to introduce an harmonic stream function ψ in Ω . We give the relations verified by ψ . The bottom and the free surface of Ω are streamlines so ψ is constant on Γ_b and Γ_f . We choose $\psi = 0$ on the bottom and equal to the rate of flow on the free surface. The flow being uniform at the infinity upstream and downstream of the obstacle, the function ψ equals y when x tends to $\pm\infty$. In addition, we have an equilibrium condition on the free surface, called the Bernoulli equation, which expresses the continuity of the pressure across the free surface. It is given by

$$\frac{\rho}{2} |\nabla \psi|^2 + \rho g y = C^{te} \quad \text{on } y = f(x) \tag{1}$$

where ρ is the density of the fluid and g the gravity. (For example, see [4] for details.) The constant which appears in the relation (1) will be evaluated later. Using the values of U_0 and H , we nondimensionalize the equations verified by ψ . Then it appears a number $F = \frac{U_0}{\sqrt{gH}}$, called the Froude number which characterizes the flow.

The flow is said supercritical when $F > 1$ and subcritical when $F < 1$. In this paper, we will focus ourselves on the supercritical case.

The Bernoulli equation becomes

$$\frac{F^2}{2} |\nabla\psi|^2 + y = C^{te} \quad \text{on } y = f(x). \tag{2}$$

ψ being constant on the free surface, the tangential derivative of ψ is equal to zero on this surface. The equation (2) takes the new form

$$\frac{F^2}{2} \left(\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial n} \right)^2 + y = C^{te} \quad \text{on } y = f(x) \tag{3}$$

where $\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial n}$ is the normal derivative of ψ at the free surface. The constant in equation (3) is equal to $\frac{F^2}{2} + 1$. Indeed at the infinity upstream of the obstacle, we have

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial y} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad y = 1,$$

and so

$$\frac{F^2}{2} + 1 = C^{te}.$$

The equation (3) becomes

$$\left(\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial n} \right)^2 = c_1 - c_2 y \quad \text{on } y = f(x),$$

where

$$c_1 = 1 + \frac{2}{F^2} \quad \text{and} \quad c_2 = \frac{2}{F^2}. \tag{4}$$

We note that if a solution exists, it necessarily verifies: $y < \frac{c_1}{c_2}$. Then we obtain

$$\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial n} = \pm \sqrt{c_1 - c_2 y} \quad \text{on } y = f(x).$$

In fact we have

$$\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial n} = +\sqrt{c_1 - c_2 y} \quad \text{on } y = f(x).$$

Indeed

$$\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial y} = a(x, y) \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial n} \quad \text{on } \Gamma_f. \tag{5}$$

The direction of the flow is towards the positive x . Then the horizontal component of the velocity at each point on any streamline is positive. The velocity is equal to $\text{curl}\psi$ then $\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial y}(x, y) > 0$. Hence ψ is an increasing function of y . Then

$$a(x, y) \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial n} > 0 \quad \text{on } \Gamma_f. \tag{6}$$

On the other hand, at the infinity upstream of the obstacle we have

$$\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial y} \quad \text{on } \Gamma_f.$$

Then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a(x, y(x)) = 1 \quad \text{on } \Gamma_f. \tag{7}$$

From (6) and (7) we have that $a(x, y) > 0$ on $y = f(x)$. We conclude by (5) that

$$\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial n} > 0 \quad \text{on } y = f(x).$$

Finally ψ verifies the following problem:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta\psi = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \psi = 0 & \text{on } y = b(x), \\ \psi = 1 & \text{on } y = f(x), \\ \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial n} = \sqrt{c_1 - c_2 y} & \text{on } y = f(x), \end{cases} \tag{8}$$

where c_1 and c_2 are defined in the relation (4) and

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \psi(x, y) = y. \tag{9}$$

We call (8), (9) a direct problem if b is known and f is to be determined. It will be called an inverse problem in the opposite case. ie., f is known (or at least a part of f) and b is to be identified. In this work, we will consider these two aspects of the problem: the direct problem and the inverse problem. In the direct problem, for a given obstacle, we prove the uniqueness of the solution if it exists. Concerning the inverse problem, we consider two domains Ω_1 and Ω_2 with bottoms Γ_{b_1} and Γ_{b_2} described by $y = b_1(x)$ and $y = b_2(x)$, with free surfaces Γ_{H_1} and Γ_{H_2} described by $y = f_1(x)$ and $y = f_2(x)$ which coincide on a part Γ_C . Then $b_1(x) = b_2(x)$. Using the result of the direct problem, we conclude that $f_1(x) = f_2(x)$. Hence $\Omega_1 = \Omega_2$. Later, we will study the stability of the bottom of the domain and of the free surface. We note that some authors have studied the identifiability and the stability of boundaries for inverse problems (see for example [2]). For small obstacles, the existence and uniqueness of the solution of the direct problem is done in [4] where we have used the implicit function theorem. The stability of this solution is deduced from this theorem.

2. Identifiability of the boundaries

2.1. Identifiability of the free surface

We have the following result:

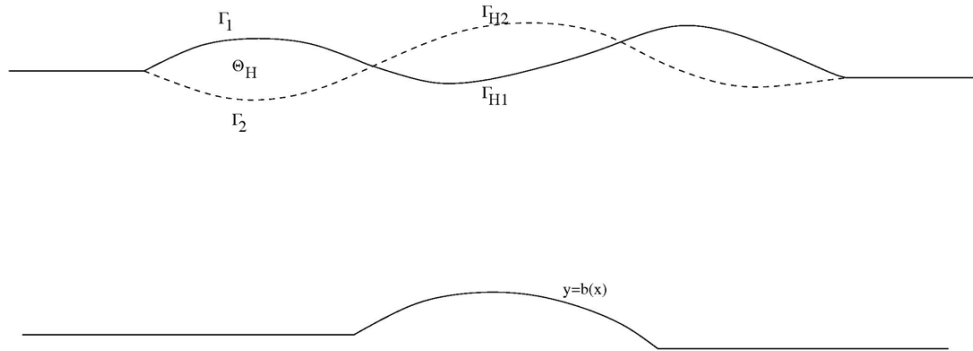


Figure 2

Theorem 2.1. For an obstacle given by a function $y = b(x)$ of class C^2 , lying on the bottom of a channel, it corresponds at most one free surface f of class C^2 such that $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = 1$.

Proof. We denote by $y = b(x)$ the equation of the bottom of Ω and we suppose the existence of two free surfaces Γ_{H_1} and Γ_{H_2} described respectively by $y = f_1(x)$ and $y = f_2(x)$ (see figure 2).

We put

$$\Omega_i = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid b(x) < y < f_i(x) \}.$$

The stream function ψ_i defined on Ω_i verifies

$$\begin{cases} \Delta\psi_i = 0 & \text{in } \Omega_i, \\ \psi_i = 0 & \text{on } y = b(x), \\ \psi_i = 1 & \text{on } y = f_i(x), \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \psi_i(x, y) = y. \end{cases}$$

On the other hand, the Bernoulli condition is verified on any streamline of the domain Ω_i . This condition, written on the bottom, is given by

$$\frac{F^2}{2} |\nabla\psi_i|^2 + b(x) = \frac{F^2}{2}.$$

It may be written

$$\frac{\partial\psi_i}{\partial n} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{F^2} b(x)}.$$

Let $\Theta = (\Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2) \setminus \overline{(\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2)}$. Suppose that $\Theta \neq \emptyset$. Let Θ_H a connected component of Θ . Suppose for example that $\Theta_H \subset \Omega_1 \setminus \overline{(\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2)}$. The boundary of Θ_H is

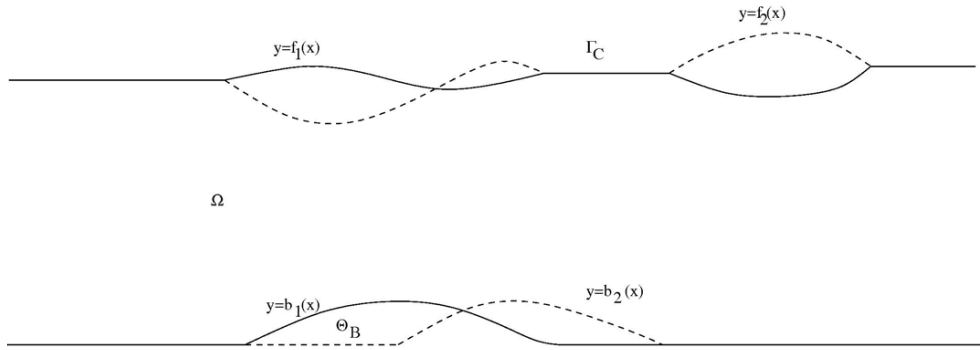


Figure 3

composed by a part of Γ_{H_1} which we denote Γ_1 and a part of Γ_{H_2} which we denote Γ_2 (see figure 2).

The function $\psi = \psi_1 - \psi_2$ verifies the following system:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta\psi = 0 & \text{in } \Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2, \\ \psi = 0 & \text{on } y = b(x), \\ \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial n} = 0 & \text{on } y = b(x), \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \psi(x, y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

We apply the Holmgren theorem [6] to deduce that $\psi = 0$ in $\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2$, so $\psi_1 = \psi_2$ on the boundary of $\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2$, particularly on Γ_2 . In fact $\psi_2 = 1$ on Γ_2 , and then $\psi_1 = 1$ on Γ_2 . This is a contradiction with the increasing of the function ψ_1 with respect to y (because ψ_1 can not take the value one on Γ_1 and on Γ_2). We conclude that $\Theta = \emptyset$, and then $f_1(x) = f_2(x)$. \square

2.2. Identifiability of the bottom

We consider Ω_1 and Ω_2 two possible domains with bottoms described respectively by $y = b_1(x)$ and $y = b_2(x)$ and free surfaces described respectively by $y = f_1(x)$ and $y = f_2(x)$ of class C^2 , having a common part Γ_C (see figure 3) where Γ_C have a non empty interior. We want to prove the uniqueness of the bottom for a given part Γ_C of the upper free boundary.

We denote these two domains by

$$\Omega_i = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid b_i(x) < y < f_i(x) \}.$$

The stream function ψ_i verifies in Ω_i the following problem:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta\psi_i = 0 & \text{in } \Omega_i, \\ \psi_i = 0 & \text{on } y = b_i(x), \\ \psi_i = 1 & \text{on } y = f_i(x), \\ \frac{\partial\psi_i}{\partial n} = \sqrt{c_1 - c_2 y} & \text{on } y = f_i(x). \end{cases} \tag{10}$$

Moreover we have $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \psi_i(x, y) = y$.

Theorem 2.2. *Under the hypothesis above, we have*

$$b_1(x) = b_2(x) \quad \text{and} \quad f_1(x) = f_2(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Proof. The proof is the same as the one in theorem 2.1. Let $\Theta = (\Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2) \setminus (\overline{\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2})$. Suppose that $\Theta \neq \emptyset$. Let Θ_B a connected component of Θ .

Suppose, for example, that $\Theta_B \subset \Omega_2 \setminus (\overline{\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2})$. We denote $\Omega = \Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2$ and we put $\psi = \psi_1 - \psi_2$. ψ verifies the Cauchy problem

$$\begin{cases} \Delta\psi = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \psi = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_C, \\ \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial n} = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_C. \end{cases}$$

The Holmgren theorem [6] permits us to conclude that $\psi = 0$ in the connected domain Ω . Then

$$\psi = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

This implies that $\psi_1 = \psi_2$ on $\partial\Omega$. In particular $\psi_1 = \psi_2 = 0$ on Γ_{b_1} . This is a contradiction with the fact that $\psi_2 = 0$ on Γ_{b_2} and the fact that ψ_2 is an increasing character function with respect to y , then $\Theta = \emptyset$ and $b_1(x) = b_2(x)$.

The identifiability result of the direct problem (theorem 1) permits us to conclude that $f_1(x) = f_2(x) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ and then $\Omega_1 = \Omega_2$. □

Remark 2.3. We can formulate the last theorem in this way:

Let b_1 and b_2 two possible bottoms to identify. Let ψ_i the solution of the problem (10). Then

$$\frac{\partial\psi_1}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial\psi_2}{\partial n} \quad \text{on } \Gamma_C \quad \text{implies} \quad b_1 = b_2.$$

3. Stability of the boundaries of the domain

First, we give some notations, which will be useful from now on.

3.1. Some notations

The fluid domain Ω given by a figure at the first section can be written as

$$\Omega_b^\gamma = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid -\infty < x < +\infty, b(x) < y < 1 + \gamma(x) \},$$

where b is the function describing the bottom and γ is the perturbation of the horizontal surface $y = 1$. Using a change of variables,

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{x} = x, \\ \tilde{y} = \frac{y - b(x)}{1 + \gamma(x) - b(x)}, \end{cases}$$

the domain Ω_b^γ becomes the rectangle

$$\Omega_0^0 = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid -\infty < x < +\infty, 0 < y < 1 \}$$

and the relation (2) takes the form $T(b, \gamma) = 0$, where

$$T(b, \gamma) = \gamma - \frac{F^2}{2} \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}}{\partial \tilde{x}}(\tilde{x}, 1) - \frac{\gamma'}{(1 + \gamma - b)^2} \frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}}{\partial \tilde{y}}(\tilde{x}, 1) \right]^2 + \frac{1}{(1 + \gamma - b)^2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}}{\partial \tilde{y}}(\tilde{x}, 1) \right)^2 \right\} - \frac{F^2}{1 + \gamma - b} \frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}}{\partial \tilde{y}}(\tilde{x}, 1) \quad (11)$$

and $\tilde{\psi}$ verifies the system

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \tilde{\psi} + \mathcal{P}_b^\gamma \tilde{\psi} = 0 & \text{in } \Omega_0^0, \\ \tilde{\psi}(\tilde{x}, 0) = -b(\tilde{x}), & \tilde{x} \in \mathbb{R}, \\ \tilde{\psi}(\tilde{x}, 1) = -\gamma(\tilde{x}), & \tilde{x} \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

\mathcal{P}_b^γ is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_b^\gamma &= a_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tilde{x} \partial \tilde{y}} + a_2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tilde{y}^2} + a_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{y}}, \\ a_1 &= 2 \frac{\tilde{y}(b' - \gamma') - b'}{1 + \gamma - b}, \\ a_2 &= \left(\frac{a_1}{2} \right)^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{(1 + \gamma - b)^2}, \\ a_3 &= \frac{-1}{1 + \gamma - b} [b'' + \tilde{y}(\gamma'' - b'')] + \frac{2}{(1 + \gamma - b)^2} (\gamma' - b') [b' + \tilde{y}(\gamma' - b')]. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

b and γ are in the space

$$B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}) = \left\{ v \in C^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}) \mid \sum_{0 \leq k \leq 2} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} e^{c|x|} |D_x^k v(x)| < \infty \right\},$$

where $0 < \lambda < 1$ and $c > 0$. It has been proved in [4] that for a given small b in $B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})$, there exists one and only one γ in the same space such that (b, γ) verifies $T(b, \gamma) = 0$ with $\tilde{\psi}$ solution of (12).

3.2. Stability of the lower boundary of the domain

In this section, our aim is to establish a stability result of the bottom of the domain with respect to the observed free surface. This stability expresses the continuity of the bottom configuration with respect to the data on Γ_C . For this study, we define a set of admissible bottoms as follows:

$$\Gamma_{\text{ad}} = \{ (x, b(x)) \mid b \in C^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}), \text{supp } b \subset [-M, M], M > 0 \}$$

where $\text{supp } b$ is the compact support of b .

We define on Γ_{ad} the distance

$$d(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2) = \|b_1(x) - b_2(x)\|_{C^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})}.$$

Note that (Γ_{ad}, d) is a compact metric space.

Theorem 3.1. *Let Γ_{b_n} a sequence of elements of Γ_{ad} . Let Φ_n the trace of the normal derivative of the solution of the problem (8) defined on Ω_n with bottom Γ_{b_n} and free surface Γ_{f_n} . Let Φ the trace of the normal derivative of the solution of (8) defined on Ω with bottom Γ_b and free surface Γ_f . Then we have*

$$\Phi_n \rightarrow \Phi \text{ in } B_c^{1,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}) \implies \Gamma_{b_n} \rightarrow \Gamma_b \text{ in } \Gamma_{\text{ad}}$$

Proof. To prove this theorem, we begin by showing the continuity of the application

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{\text{ad}} &\longrightarrow B_c^{1,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}) \\ \Gamma_b &\longmapsto \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n}. \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

Indeed, Γ_{ad} is isomorph to the following space:

$$B = \{ b \in C^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}) \mid b \text{ with a compact support included in } [-M, M] \}.$$

and we have

$$\begin{aligned} B &\longleftarrow B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}) \longleftarrow B_c^{1,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}) \\ b &\longmapsto b \longmapsto \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n}. \end{aligned}$$

So we have the continuity of the application given by (14). Γ_{ad} being compact, we can extract a subsequence noted again Γ_{b_n} that tends to Γ_{b_1} . Thanks to the continuity of the application $\Gamma \mapsto \Phi = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n}$, we obtain $\Phi_n \rightarrow \Phi_1$, which is the trace of the normal derivative of the solution of the problem (8) defined on Ω_{b_1} with free surface Γ_f . The uniqueness of the limit allows to $\Phi_1 = \Phi$; in fact, if $\Phi_1 = \Phi$, we have $\frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n}$ on Γ_C , and then $b_1 = b$ (see remark 2.3). \square

3.3. Stability of the free boundary for a small perturbation of the linear lower boundary

In this section our aim is to study the variation of the free surface with respect to the variation of the flat bottom Γ_0 ($y = 0$). Here we introduce some hypothesis which allows us to establish the stability result. We denote the initial domain by Ω_0^0 and let b_h a sequence of bottoms obtained by deforming the flat bottom. Let b_h be

$$b_h(x) = h\Theta(x),$$

where Θ is in $C^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})$ with a compact support and $\Theta(x) \geq 0$. We have the following result:

Theorem 3.2. *Under the hypothesis and notations above, we have*

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\| \frac{y_h - y_0}{h} \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})} \text{ exists and is strictly positive,}$$

where $y_h = 1 + \gamma_h$ and $y_0 = 1$ are the free surfaces corresponding respectively to the bottoms given by $y = b_h(x)$ and $y = 0$.

Remark 3.3. We recall that, for $F > 1$, $y_0 = 1$ is the unique free surface corresponding to the flat bottom ($y = 0$) but, for $F < 1$, $y_0 = 1$ is not unique (see [3, 5]).

Proof. We deduce from [4] that, for h small enough, there exists a C^1 function g defined in a neighborhood of zero such that

$$y_h = 1 + g(b_h) \quad \text{and} \quad y_0 = 1 + g(0), \tag{15}$$

where $g(0) = 0$ and b_h is in a neighborhood of zero.

We have

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\| \frac{y_h - y_0}{h} \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\| \frac{g(b_h) - g(0)}{h} \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})}.$$

Applying the mean value theorem, we can write

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\| \frac{y_h - y_0}{h} \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\| \frac{g'(c_h)(b_h)}{h} \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})} \quad \text{where } c_h \in]0, b_h[,$$

and $g'(c_h)$ is a linear application from $B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})$ into itself. Because

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{b_h - 0}{h} = \Theta(x) \quad \text{in } B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}) \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g'(c_h) = g'(0)$$

(g' is continuous) we deduce that

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\| \frac{y_h - y_0}{h} \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})} = \|g'(0) \cdot \Theta\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})}.$$

A consequence of the implicit function theorem lets us write

$$g'(0) = -\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \gamma}(0, 0)\right)^{-1} \circ \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial b}(0, 0)\right).$$

It has been shown in [4] that $T(b, \gamma)$ is continuously differentiable with respect to b and γ at the point $(0, 0)$ and $\frac{\partial T}{\partial \gamma}(0, 0)$ is injective from $B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})$ into $B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})$. $\frac{\partial T}{\partial b}(0, 0)$ is also injective from $B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})$ into $B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})$ (see [1]). Then we conclude that $g'(0)$ is injective. This implies that $\|g'(0) \cdot \Theta\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})} \neq 0$ because Θ is nonzero. Then we arrive to the final result:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\| \frac{y_h - y_0}{h} \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})} > 0. \quad \square$$

3.4. Stability of the free boundary for a small perturbation of a general lower boundary

From the last section, for small h and h_1 , we can write

$$y_h = y_0 + \alpha \cdot h + h^2 R(h) \tag{16}$$

and

$$y_{h_1} = y_0 + \alpha \cdot h_1 + h_1^2 R(h_1), \tag{17}$$

where $\alpha \neq 0$ and R is a bounded function of h . The following lemma gives the regularity of the function R :

Lemma 3.4. *y_h is an analytical function of h for h small enough.*

Proof. We have $y_h = 1 + \gamma_h$ with $\gamma_h = g(b_h)$ (see (15)), where $b_h = h\Theta(x)$ is an analytical function of h . If we prove that ψ is an analytical function of b and γ , then T , given by (11), will be an analytical function of b and γ . Hence, using the implicit function theorem, we deduce that $\gamma = g(b)$ is an analytical function of b . Since b_h is analytical with respect to h , then γ_h is also analytical with respect to h .

Now, we verify that $\tilde{\psi}$ is analytical with respect to b and γ . Indeed, $\tilde{\psi}$ verifies the system

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \tilde{\psi} + \mathcal{P}_b^\gamma \tilde{\psi} = 0 & \text{in } \Omega_0^0, \\ \tilde{\psi}(x, 0) = -b(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}, \\ \tilde{\psi}(x, 1) = -\gamma(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}, \end{cases} \tag{18}$$

where \mathcal{P}_b^γ is given by the relation (13). The system (18) can be written as

$$F(\tilde{\psi}, (b, \gamma)) = 0 \tag{19}$$

with

$$F(\tilde{\psi}, (b, \gamma)) = (F_1(\tilde{\psi}, (b, \gamma)), F_2(\tilde{\psi}, (b, \gamma)), F_3(\tilde{\psi}, (b, \gamma))),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(\tilde{\psi}, (b, \gamma)) &= \Delta \tilde{\psi} + \mathcal{P}_b^\gamma \tilde{\psi}, \\ F_2(\tilde{\psi}, (b, \gamma)) &= \tilde{\psi}(\cdot, 0) + b, \\ F_3(\tilde{\psi}, (b, \gamma)) &= \tilde{\psi}(\cdot, 1) + \gamma. \end{aligned}$$

The functions F_1 , F_2 , and F_3 are defined from $B_c^{2,\lambda}(\Omega_0^0) \times B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}) \times B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})$ into $B_c^{0,\lambda}(\Omega_0^0)$, $B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})$, and $B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})$ respectively. It is easily seen that F_1 , F_2 , and F_3 are analytical with respect to $\tilde{\psi}$, b , and γ . Applying the implicit function theorem to the equation (19), at the point $(0, (0, 0))$, we conclude that $\tilde{\psi}$ is an analytical function of b and γ . \square

Theorem 3.5. *Let $h_1 > 0$ small enough. Then,*

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow h_1} \left\| \frac{y_h - y_{h_1}}{h - h_1} \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})} \text{ exists and is strictly positive.}$$

Proof. The equations (16) and (17) imply

$$\left\| \frac{y_h - y_{h_1}}{h - h_1} \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})} = \left\| \alpha + (h + h_1) \cdot R(h) + \frac{h_1^2(R(h) - R(h_1))}{h - h_1} \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})}.$$

The mean value theorem applied to the function R lets us write

$$\left\| \frac{y_h - y_{h_1}}{h - h_1} \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})} = \left\| \alpha + (h + h_1) \cdot R(h) + h_1^2 R'(\xi) \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})},$$

where $\xi \in]\min(h, h_1), \max(h, h_1)[$. When h tends to h_1 (for small h and h_1) we obtain

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow h_1} \left\| \frac{y_h - y_{h_1}}{h - h_1} \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})} = \left\| \alpha + 2h_1 \cdot R(h_1) + h_1^2 R'(h_1) \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})}.$$

The triangular inequality gives

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow h_1} \left\| \frac{y_h - y_{h_1}}{h - h_1} \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})} \geq \left\| \alpha \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})} - |h_1| \cdot \left\| 2R(h_1) + h_1 R'(h_1) \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})}.$$

We can choose h_1 small enough such that

$$|h_1| \cdot \left\| 2R(h_1) + h_1 R'(h_1) \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})} < \frac{\left\| \alpha \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})}}{2}.$$

Hence,

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow h_1} \left\| \frac{y_h - y_{h_1}}{h - h_1} \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})} \geq \frac{\left\| \alpha \right\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})}}{2} > 0. \quad \square$$

Remark 3.6. The norms $\|y_h - y_0\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})}$ and $\|y_h - y_{h_1}\|_{B_c^{2,\lambda}(\mathbb{R})}$ are $O(h)$ and $O(h - h_1)$ respectively.

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