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***A posteriori* error estimation of finite element approximations of pointwise state constrained distributed control problems**

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Abstract — We provide an *a posteriori* error analysis of finite element approximations of pointwise state constrained distributed optimal control problems for second order elliptic boundary value problems. In particular, we derive a residual-type *a posteriori* error estimator and prove its efficiency and reliability up to oscillations in the data of the problem and a consistency error term. In contrast to the case of pointwise control constraints, the analysis is more complicated, since the multipliers associated with the state constraints live in measure spaces. The analysis essentially makes use of appropriate regularizations of the multipliers both in the continuous and in the discrete regime. Numerical examples are given to illustrate the performance of the error estimator.

Keywords: optimal control, state constraints, adaptive finite elements, *a posteriori* error analysis, efficiency and reliability

1. Introduction

The theory and application of adaptive finite element methods for the efficient numerical solution of boundary and initial-boundary value problems for partial differential equations (PDEs) has reached some state of maturity as documented by a series of monographs. There exist several concepts including residual and hierarchical type estimators, error estimators that are based on local averaging, the so-called goal oriented dual weighted approach, and functional type error majorants [1–3, 12, 29, 31] and the references therein).

On the other hand, as far as the development of adaptive finite element schemes for optimal control problems for PDEs is concerned, much less work has been done. The goal oriented dual weighted approach has been applied to unconstrained prob-

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lems in [3,4]. Residual-type *a posteriori* error estimators for control constrained problems have been derived and analyzed in [14,15,18,22,24,26], whereas the theory of functional type error majorants has been investigated for control constrained elliptic problems in [16].

As opposed to the control constrained case, the difficulty associated with pointwise state constrained optimal control problems is due to the fact that the Lagrange multiplier for the state constraints lives in a measure space (see, e.g., [7,8,20,30]). Finite difference and finite element approximations of such problems have been studied both with regard to *a priori* error estimates [9,10,13] as well as with respect to the efficient iterative solution of the discretized problems by primal-dual active set strategies and interior-point methods [5,6,19,21,23].

However, an *a posteriori* error analysis of adaptive finite element approximations of pointwise state constrained control problems has not yet been provided. In this paper, we attempt to close this gap by the development, analysis and implementation of a residual type *a posteriori* error estimator. The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, as a model problem we consider a distributed optimal control problem for a two-dimensional, second order elliptic PDE with a quadratic objective functional and unilateral constraints on the state variable. The optimality conditions are stated in terms of the state, the adjoint state, the control, and a Lagrangian multiplier for the state constraints which lives in the space of Radon measures. We further introduce a regularized multiplier and a modified adjoint state which will play an essential role in the error analysis.

In Section 3, we describe the finite element discretization of the control problem with respect to a family of shape regular simplicial triangulations of the computational domain using continuous, piecewise linear finite elements for the state, the control, the adjoint and the modified adjoint state, and the regularized multiplier, whereas the multiplier itself is approximated by Dirac delta functionals associated with the nodal points of the triangulations.

In Section 4, we present the residual-type *a posteriori* error estimator for the global discretization errors in the state, the adjoint state and the control. A consistency error and data oscillations are considered as well, since they essentially enter the error analysis which is the subject of the subsequent Sections 5 and 6.

In particular, in Section 5 we prove reliability of the error estimator, i.e., we prove that it provides an upper bound for the global discretization errors up to data oscillations and the consistency error. Section 6 deals with the efficiency of the estimator by showing that, modulo data oscillations, the error estimator also gives rise to a lower bound for the discretization errors.

Section 7 is devoted to the derivation of a computable upper bound for the consistency error in generic cases where *a priori* information on the Lagrange multiplier is available.

Finally, Section 8 provides a detailed documentation of numerical results for two test examples in terms of the convergence history of the adaptive finite element process including visualizations of the adaptively generated simplicial triangulations.

2. The state constrained distributed control problem

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a bounded domain with boundary $\Gamma := \Gamma_D \cup \Gamma_N, \Gamma_D \cap \Gamma_N = \emptyset$. We use standard notation from Lebesgue and Sobolev space theory and refer to $W^{k,p}(\Omega), k \in \mathbb{N}, 1 < p < \infty$ as the Sobolev spaces with norms $\|\cdot\|_{k,p,\Omega}$. Note that for $k = 0$ we obtain the Lebesgue space $L^p(\Omega)$. In case $p = 2$, we refer to $(\cdot, \cdot)_{0,\Omega}$ as the inner product of the Hilbert space $L^2(\Omega)$, and we will write $H^k(\Omega)$ instead of $W^{k,2}(\Omega)$ and $\|\cdot\|_{k,\Omega}$ instead of $\|\cdot\|_{k,2,\Omega}$. For $k \geq 1$, we further refer to $|\cdot|_{k,p,\Omega}$ as the associated seminorm on $W^{k,p}(\Omega)$ which actually is a norm on $W_0^{k,p}(\Omega) := \{v \in W^{k,p}(\Omega) \mid (D^\alpha v)|_\Gamma = 0, |\alpha| \leq k-1\}$. If we consider functions in $W^{k,p}(D), D \subset \Omega$, we will write $\|\cdot\|_{k,p,D}$ and $|\cdot|_{k,p,D}$, respectively. We recall that for q conjugate to p in the sense that $1/p + 1/q = 1$, the space $W^{-k,q}(\Omega)$ is dual to $W^{k,p}(\Omega)$. Finally, we denote by $C(\overline{\Omega})$ the Banach space of continuous functions on $\overline{\Omega}$. Its dual $\mathcal{M}(\Omega) = C(\overline{\Omega})^*$ is the space of Radon measures on Ω with $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ standing for the associated dual pairing. We refer to $C_+(\overline{\Omega})$ and $\mathcal{M}_+(\Omega)$ as the positive cones of $C(\overline{\Omega})$ and $\mathcal{M}(\Omega)$. In particular, $\sigma \in \mathcal{M}_+(\Omega)$ iff $\langle \sigma, v \rangle \geq 0$ for all $v \in C_+(\overline{\Omega})$.

For given $c \in \mathbb{R}_+$, we refer to $A : V \rightarrow H^{-1}(\Omega), V := \{v \in H^1(\Omega) \mid v|_{\Gamma_D} = 0\}$, as the linear second order elliptic differential operator

$$Ay := -\Delta y + cy, \quad y \in V$$

and to $a(\cdot, \cdot) : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with $a(y, v) := \int_\Omega (\nabla y \cdot \nabla v + cyv) dx$ as the associated bilinear form. We assume $c > 0$ or $\text{meas}(\Gamma_D) \neq 0$. In particular, this assures that A is bounded and V -elliptic, i.e., there exist constants $C > 0$ and $\gamma > 0$ such that

$$|a(y, v)| \leq C \|y\|_{1,\Omega} \|v\|_{1,\Omega}, \quad a(y, v) \geq \gamma \|y\|_{1,\Omega}^2. \quad (2.1)$$

We further assume that Ω is such that for all $u \in L^2(\Omega)$ the solution of the elliptic boundary value problem

$$Ay = u \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad y = 0 \quad \text{on } \Gamma_D$$

satisfies $y \in V \cap W^{1,r}(\Omega)$ for some $r > 2$. We note that this allows nonconvex domains, e.g., such with reentrant corners (cf. [17]). According to the Sobolev imbedding theorem we have $y \in C(\overline{\Omega})$.

Now, given a desired state $y^d \in L^2(\Omega)$, a shift control $u^d \in L^2(\Omega)$, a regularization parameter $\alpha > 0$ and a function $\psi \in W^{1,r}(\Omega)$ satisfying $\psi|_{\Gamma_D} > 0$, we consider the objective functional

$$J(y, u) := \frac{1}{2} \|y - y^d\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + \frac{\alpha}{2} \|u - u^d\|_{0,\Omega}^2$$

and the associated state constrained distributed optimal control problem:

Find $(y, u) \in V \times L^2(\Omega)$ such that

$$\inf_{y,u} J(y, u) \quad (2.2)$$

subject to the constraints

$$Ay = u \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad y = 0 \quad \text{on } \Gamma_D \quad (2.3)$$

$$Iy \in K := \{v \in C(\overline{\Omega}) \mid v(x) \leq \psi(x), x \in \overline{\Omega}\} \quad (2.4)$$

where I stands for the embedding operator $I : W^{1,r}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow C(\overline{\Omega})$. Since the solution $y = y(u)$ of (2.1) lives in $V \cap C(\overline{\Omega})$, we define $G : L^2(\Omega) \rightarrow C(\overline{\Omega})$ as the control-to-state map which assigns to $u \in L^2(\Omega)$ the unique solution $y = y(u)$ of (2.1). We note that the control-to-state map G is a bounded linear operator.

We assume that the following Slater condition is satisfied:

$$\text{there exists } v_0 \in L^2(\Omega) \text{ such that } Gv_0 \in \text{int}(K). \quad (2.5)$$

We note that the assumption $\psi|_{\Gamma_D} > 0$ is necessary for (2.5) to hold true.

Substituting the state $y = y(u)$ by $y(u) = Gu$ leads to the reduced objective functional

$$J_{\text{red}}(u) := \frac{1}{2} \|Gu - y^d\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + \frac{\alpha}{2} \|u - u^d\|_{0,\Omega}^2$$

which allows to reformulate the optimal control problem (2.2)–(2.4) according to

$$\inf_{u \in U_{\text{ad}}} J_{\text{red}}(u), \quad U_{\text{ad}} := \{v \in L^2(\Omega) \mid (Gv)(x) \leq \psi(x), x \in \overline{\Omega}\}. \quad (2.6)$$

Since J_{red} is lower semicontinuous, strictly convex and coercive, and the admissible control set U_{ad} is closed and convex, the optimal control problem has a unique solution. The optimality conditions for the optimal solution $(y, u) \in V \cap C(\overline{\Omega}) \times L^2(\Omega)$ are given as follows.

Theorem 2.1. *The optimal solution $(y, u) \in K \times L^2(\Omega)$ of (2.2)–(2.4) is characterized by the existence of an adjoint state $p \in V_s$, where $V_s := \{v \in W^{1,s}(\Omega) \mid v|_{\Gamma_D} = 0\}$ and s is conjugate to r ($r > 2$ from the regularity assumption), and a multiplier $\sigma \in \mathcal{M}_+(\Omega)$ such that*

$$(\nabla y, \nabla v)_{0,\Omega} + (cy, v)_{0,\Omega} = (u, v)_{0,\Omega}, \quad v \in V \quad (2.7)$$

$$(\nabla p, \nabla w)_{0,\Omega} + (cp, w)_{0,\Omega} = (y - y^d, w)_{0,\Omega} + \langle \sigma, w \rangle, \quad w \in V_r \quad (2.8)$$

$$p + \alpha(u - u^d) = 0 \quad (2.9)$$

$$\langle \sigma, y - \psi \rangle = 0. \quad (2.10)$$

Proof. The proof follows the lines of [8]. Since there are stronger regularity assumptions in [8], it will be presented here. Denoting by I_K the indicator function of the constraint set K , the reduced problem (2.6) can be written in the formally unconstrained form

$$\inf_{v \in L^2(\Omega)} \hat{J}(v) := J_{\text{red}}(v) + (I_K \circ G)(v). \quad (2.11)$$

The optimal solution $u \in L^2(\Omega)$ satisfies $0 \in \partial \hat{J}(u)$, where $\partial \hat{J}(u)$ stands for the subdifferential of \hat{J} at u . Due to the Slater condition, subdifferential calculus tells us $\partial(I_K \circ G)(u) = G^* \circ \partial I_K(Gu)$ and hence, (2.11) results in

$$0 \in J'_{\text{red}}(u) + G^* \circ \partial I_K(Gu).$$

Consequently, there exists $\sigma \in \partial I_K(Gu)$ such that

$$(y(u) - y^d, y(v))_{0,\Omega} + \alpha(u - u^d, v)_{0,\Omega} + (G^* \sigma, v)_{0,\Omega} = 0, \quad v \in L^2(\Omega). \quad (2.12)$$

We define

$$\bar{\sigma} := G^* \sigma \quad (2.13)$$

as a regularization of $\sigma \in \mathcal{M}(\Omega)$ and obtain from Theorem 4 in [8] that $\bar{\sigma} \in V_s$ with $1 < s < 2$ being conjugate to $r > 2$. We further introduce $\bar{p} \in V$ as the unique solution of

$$(\nabla \bar{p}, \nabla v)_{0,\Omega} + (c \bar{p}, v)_{0,\Omega} = (y(u) - y^d, v)_{0,\Omega}, \quad v \in V. \quad (2.14)$$

Setting $p := \bar{p} + \bar{\sigma}$, we have $p \in V_s := W_0^{1,s}(\Omega)$. Then, (2.12) gives (2.9), whereas (2.13) and (2.14) imply (2.8). Finally, $\sigma \in \partial I_K(u)$ is equivalent to $\langle \sigma, v - y \rangle \leq 0, v \in K$ which proves $\sigma \in \mathcal{M}_+(\Omega)$ and (2.10). \square

We define $\mathcal{A}(y) := \{x \in \Omega \mid y(x) = \psi(x)\}$ and $\mathcal{I}(y) := \{x \in \Omega \mid y(x) < \psi(x)\}$ as the active and inactive set and refer to $\mathcal{F}(y) := \partial \mathcal{A}(y) \cap \overline{\mathcal{I}(y)}$ as the free boundary.

3. Finite element approximation

We assume that $\{\mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)\}$ is a family of shape-regular simplicial triangulations of Ω which align with Γ_D, Γ_N on Γ . We refer to $\mathcal{N}_\ell(D)$ and $\mathcal{E}_\ell(D)$, $D \subseteq \overline{\Omega}$, as the sets of vertices and edges of $\mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)$ in $D \subseteq \overline{\Omega}$. We denote by h_T and $|T|$ the diameter and area of an element $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)$ and by h_E the length of an edge $E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell(D)$. For $E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell(\Omega)$ such that $E = T_+ \cap T_-$, $T_\pm \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)$, we define $\omega_E := T_+ \cup T_-$ as the associated patch.

Throughout the paper, we will also use the following notation: If A and B are two quantities, we say $A \preceq B$, if there exists a positive constant C that only depends on the shape regularity of the triangulations but not on their granularities such that $A \leq CB$.

The state constrained optimal control problem (2.2)–(2.4) is discretized by continuous piecewise linear finite elements with respect to the triangulation $\mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)$. In particular, we refer to $S_\ell := \{v_\ell \in C(\overline{\Omega}) \mid v_\ell|_T \in P_1(T), T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)\}$ as the finite element space spanned by the canonical nodal basis functions ϕ_ℓ^p , $p \in \mathcal{N}_\ell(\Omega)$, associated with the nodal points in $\overline{\Omega}$ and to V_ℓ as its subspace $V_\ell := \{v_\ell \in S_\ell \mid v_\ell|_{\Gamma_D} = 0\}$. Moreover, we denote by $W_\ell := \{w_\ell \in L^2(\Omega) \mid w_\ell|_T \in P_0(T), T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)\}$ the linear space of elementwise constant functions on Ω .

Given some approximations $u_\ell^d, y_\ell^d \in S_\ell$ of u^d, y^d , we refer to $J_\ell : V_\ell \times S_\ell \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as the discrete objective functional

$$J_\ell(y_\ell, u_\ell) := \frac{1}{2} \|y_\ell - y_\ell^d\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + \frac{\alpha}{2} \|u_\ell - u_\ell^d\|_{0,\Omega}^2. \quad (3.1)$$

Further, we denote by $\psi_\ell \in V_\ell$ the V_ℓ -interpolant of ψ which is well defined, since $\psi \in C(\overline{\Omega})$.

The finite element approximation of the state constrained optimal control problem (2.2)–(2.4) reads as follows: Find $(y_\ell, u_\ell) \in V_\ell \times S_\ell$ such that

$$\inf_{y_\ell, u_\ell} J_\ell(y_\ell, u_\ell) \quad (3.2)$$

subject to the constraints

$$(\nabla y_\ell, \nabla v_\ell)_{0,\Omega} + (cy_\ell, v_\ell)_{0,\Omega} = (u_\ell, v_\ell)_{0,\Omega}, \quad v_\ell \in V_\ell \quad (3.3)$$

$$y_\ell \in K_\ell := \{v_\ell \in V_\ell \mid v_\ell \leq \psi_\ell\}. \quad (3.4)$$

As in the continuous setting, the discrete state constrained optimal control problem (3.2)–(3.4) admits a unique solution $(y_\ell, u_\ell) \in K_\ell \times S_\ell$.

We further choose $\mathcal{M}_\ell \subset \mathcal{M}(\Omega)$ according to

$$\mathcal{M}_\ell := \left\{ \mu_\ell \in \mathcal{M}(\Omega) \mid \mu_\ell = \sum_{a \in \mathcal{N}_\ell(\Omega \cup \Gamma_N)} \varkappa_a \delta_a, \varkappa_a \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \quad (3.5)$$

where δ_a stands for the Dirac delta function associated with the nodal point a .

We obtain the discrete optimality conditions:

Theorem 3.1. *Let $(y_\ell, u_\ell) \in K_\ell \times S_\ell$ be the unique solution of (3.2)–(3.4). Then, there exist a discrete adjoint state $p_\ell \in V_\ell$ and a discrete multiplier $\sigma_\ell \in \mathcal{M}_\ell \cap \mathcal{M}_+(\Omega)$ such that*

$$(\nabla y_\ell, \nabla v_\ell)_{0,\Omega} + (cy_\ell, v_\ell)_{0,\Omega} = (u_\ell, v_\ell)_{0,\Omega}, \quad v_\ell \in V_\ell \quad (3.6)$$

$$(\nabla p_\ell, \nabla v_\ell)_{0,\Omega} + (cp_\ell, v_\ell)_{0,\Omega} = (y_\ell - y_\ell^d, v_\ell)_{0,\Omega} + \langle \sigma_\ell, v_\ell \rangle, \quad v_\ell \in V_\ell \quad (3.7)$$

$$p_\ell + \alpha(u_\ell - u_\ell^d) = 0 \quad (3.8)$$

$$\langle \sigma_\ell, y_\ell - \psi_\ell \rangle = 0. \quad (3.9)$$

Proof. For a proof we refer to [10]. □

As in the continuous regime, we introduce a regularized discrete multiplier $\overline{\sigma}_\ell \in V_\ell$ as the solution of

$$(\nabla \overline{\sigma}_\ell, v_\ell)_{0,\Omega} + (c\overline{\sigma}_\ell, v_\ell)_{0,\Omega} = \langle \sigma_\ell, v_\ell \rangle, \quad v_\ell \in V_\ell \quad (3.10)$$

and define $\bar{p}_\ell := p_\ell - \bar{\sigma}_\ell$ so that $\bar{p}_\ell \in V_\ell$ satisfies the discrete analogue of (2.14), i.e.,

$$(\nabla \bar{p}_\ell, v_\ell)_{0,\Omega} + (c \bar{p}_\ell, v_\ell)_{0,\Omega} = (y_\ell - y_\ell^d, v_\ell)_{0,\Omega}, \quad v_\ell \in V_\ell. \quad (3.11)$$

We further define $\mathcal{A}(y_\ell)$ and $\mathcal{J}(y_\ell)$ as the discrete active and inactive sets according to

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}(y_\ell) &:= \bigcup \{ T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega) \mid y_\ell(p) = \psi_\ell(p) \text{ for all vertices } p \in \mathcal{N}_\ell(T) \} \\ \mathcal{J}(y_\ell) &:= \bigcup \{ T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega) \mid y_\ell(p) < \psi_\ell(p) \text{ for at least one vertex } p \in \mathcal{N}_\ell(T) \} \end{aligned}$$

and refer to $\mathcal{F}(y_\ell) := \partial \mathcal{A}(y_\ell) \cap \overline{\mathcal{J}(y_\ell)}$ as the discrete free boundary.

4. Residual-type *a posteriori* error estimator

We introduce a residual-type *a posteriori* error estimator

$$\eta_\ell := \eta_\ell(y) + \eta_\ell(\bar{p}) \quad (4.1)$$

in terms of estimators $\eta_\ell(y)$ and $\eta_\ell(\bar{p})$ for the state y and the modified adjoint state \bar{p} which consist of element and edge residuals according to

$$\eta_\ell(y) := \left(\sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)} \eta_T^2(y) + \sum_{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell(\Omega)} \eta_E^2(y) \right)^{1/2} \quad (4.2)$$

$$\eta_\ell(\bar{p}) := \left(\sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)} \eta_T^2(\bar{p}) + \sum_{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell(\Omega)} \eta_E^2(\bar{p}) \right)^{1/2}. \quad (4.3)$$

The element residuals $\eta_T(y)$ and $\eta_T(\bar{p})$, $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)$, are weighted elementwise L^2 -residuals with respect to the strong form of the state equation (2.3) and the modified adjoint state equation (2.14), respectively:

$$\eta_T(y) := h_T \|cy_\ell - u_\ell\|_{0,T}, \quad \eta_T(\bar{p}) := h_T \|c\bar{p}_\ell - (y_\ell - y_\ell^d)\|_{0,T}, \quad T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega). \quad (4.4)$$

The edge residuals $\eta_E(y)$ and $\eta_E(\bar{p})$, $E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell(\Omega)$, are weighted L^2 -norms of the jumps $\mathbf{v}_E \cdot [\nabla y_\ell]$ and $\mathbf{v}_E \cdot [\nabla \bar{p}_\ell]$ of the normal derivatives across the interior edges

$$\eta_E(y) := h_E^{1/2} \|\mathbf{v}_E \cdot [\nabla y_\ell]\|_{0,E}, \quad \eta_E(\bar{p}) := h_E^{1/2} \|\mathbf{v}_E \cdot [\nabla \bar{p}_\ell]\|_{0,E}. \quad (4.5)$$

We further have to take into account data oscillations with respect to the data u^d, y^d of the problem

$$\text{osc}_\ell := \left(\text{osc}_\ell^2(u^d) + \text{osc}_\ell^2(y^d) \right)^{1/2} \quad (4.6)$$

where $\text{osc}_\ell(u^d)$ and $\text{osc}_\ell(y^d)$ are given by

$$\text{osc}_\ell(u^d) := \left(\sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)} \text{osc}_T^2(u^d) \right)^{1/2}, \quad \text{osc}_T(u^d) := \|u^d - u_\ell^d\|_{0,T} \quad (4.7)$$

$$\text{osc}_\ell(y^d) := \left(\sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)} \text{osc}_T^2(y^d) \right)^{1/2}, \quad \text{osc}_T(y^d) := h_T \|y^d - y_\ell^d\|_{0,T}. \quad (4.8)$$

For standard finite element discretizations of second order elliptic boundary value problems, it can be shown that residual-type *a posteriori* error estimators such as (4.2), (4.3) provide an upper and a lower bound for the global discretization error up to data oscillations. In this paper, we want to establish a similar result for the global discretization errors in the state, the adjoint state, and the control. To this end, we introduce

$$e_y := y - y_\ell, \quad e_p := p - p_\ell, \quad e_u := u - u_\ell. \quad (4.9)$$

As in the case of finite element discretizations of control constrained elliptic boundary value problems (cf. [18,22]), the *a posteriori* error analysis involves an auxiliary state $y(u_\ell) \in V$ and an auxiliary adjoint state $\bar{p}(y_\ell) \in V$ which are defined according to

$$(\nabla y(u_\ell), \nabla v)_{0,\Omega} + (cy(u_\ell), v)_{0,\Omega} = (u_\ell, v)_{0,\Omega}, \quad v \in V \quad (4.10)$$

$$(\nabla \bar{p}(y_\ell), \nabla v)_{0,\Omega} + (c\bar{p}(y_\ell), v)_{0,\Omega} = (y_\ell - y^d, v)_{0,\Omega}, \quad v \in V. \quad (4.11)$$

We note that $y(u_\ell), \bar{p}(y_\ell) \in V \cap W^{1,r}(\Omega)$ due to the assumption on the regularity of the solutions of the associated elliptic boundary value problems. We also introduce an auxiliary discrete state $y_\ell(u) \in V_\ell$ as the solution of the finite dimensional variational problem

$$(\nabla y_\ell(u), \nabla v_\ell)_{0,\Omega} + (cy_\ell(u), v_\ell)_{0,\Omega} = (u, v_\ell)_{0,\Omega}, \quad v_\ell \in V_\ell. \quad (4.12)$$

The auxiliary states $y(u_\ell) \in V$ and $y_\ell(u) \in V_\ell$ do not necessarily satisfy the state constraints, i.e., it may happen that $y(u_\ell) \notin K$ or $y_\ell(u) \notin K_\ell$. Therefore, we introduce the consistency error

$$e_c(u, u_\ell) := \max(\langle \sigma_\ell, y_\ell(u) \psi_\ell \rangle + \langle \sigma, y(u_\ell) - \psi \rangle, 0). \quad (4.13)$$

Remark 4.1. Since both $y(u_\ell)$ and $y_\ell(u)$ are not available, we follow the idea in the goal oriented dual weighted approach (cf., e.g., [3]) and approximate $y(u_\ell)|_T, y_\ell(u)|_T, T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)$ by $\hat{y}_\ell|_T$, where this approximation is obtained in the following way: Assuming that the triangulation $\mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)$ stems from the refinement of a coarser triangulation $\mathcal{T}_{\ell-1}(\Omega)$, we consider the 'father' $T_F \in \mathcal{T}_{\ell-1}(\Omega)$ of T and define \hat{y}_ℓ as the quadratic interpolant of y_ℓ on T_F with respect to the nodal values in the vertices and in the midpoints of the edges of T_F .

Choosing \hat{y}_ℓ as in Remark 4.1, we obtain the approximation

$$\hat{e}_c := \max(\langle \sigma_\ell, \hat{y}_\ell - \psi_\ell \rangle + \langle \sigma, \hat{y}_\ell - \psi \rangle, 0). \quad (4.14)$$

The only remaining unknown quantity in (4.14) is the multiplier σ . In particular cases, an explicit representation of σ is known (see, e.g., [7]). We will address this issue in Section 7 and show that we can specify a computable upper bound

$$|\hat{e}_c| \lesssim \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)} \hat{\mu}_T. \quad (4.15)$$

The refinement of a triangulation $\mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)$ is based on bulk criteria that have been previously used in the convergence analysis of adaptive finite element for nodal finite element methods [11,28]. For the state-constrained optimal control problem under consideration, the bulk criteria are as follows: Given a universal constant $\Theta \in (0, 1)$, we create a set of edges $\mathcal{M}^E \subset \mathcal{E}_h(\Omega)$ and a set of elements \mathcal{M}^T such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \Theta \left(\sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)} (\eta_T^2 + \hat{\mu}_T + \text{osc}_T^2) + \sum_{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell(\Omega)} \eta_E^2 \right) \\ & \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{M}^T} (\eta_T^2 + \hat{\mu}_T + \text{osc}_T^2) + \sum_{E \in \mathcal{M}^E} \eta_E^2. \end{aligned} \quad (4.16)$$

The bulk criterion is realized by a greedy algorithm (cf., e.g., [18]). We refine an element $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)$ by newest vertex bisection, if $T \in \mathcal{M}^T$ and an edge $E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell(T)$ by bisection (joining its midpoint with the opposite vertices of the adjacent elements), if $E \in \mathcal{M}^E$.

5. Reliability of the estimator

We prove reliability of the residual-type error estimator (4.1) in the sense that it provides an upper bound for the discretization errors e_y, e_u , and $e_{\bar{p}} := \bar{p} - \bar{p}_\ell$ up to the data oscillations $\text{osc}_\ell(u^d)$ and $\text{osc}_\ell(y^d)$ and the consistency error $\tilde{e}_c(u, u_\ell)$. Since the adjoint state p and the discrete adjoint state p_ℓ are related to the control u and the discrete control u_ℓ by means of the fundamental relationships (2.9) and (3.8), this leads to an upper bound for the L^2 -norm of the discretization error e_p as well.

Theorem 5.1. *Let (y, u, p, σ) and $(y_\ell, u_\ell, p_\ell, \sigma_\ell)$ be the solutions of (2.7)–(2.10) and (3.6)–(3.9) and let η_ℓ , $\text{osc}_\ell(u^d)$, and $e_c(u, u_\ell)$ be the error estimator, the data oscillation, and the consistency error according to (4.1), (4.7), and (4.13), respectively. Further, let \bar{p} and \bar{p}_ℓ be the modified adjoint states as given by (2.14), (3.11). Then, there holds*

$$\begin{aligned} & \|e_y\|_{1,\Omega}^2 + \|e_u\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + \|e_{\bar{p}}\|_{1,\Omega}^2 + \|e_p\|_{0,\Omega}^2 \\ & \leq \eta_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_\ell^2(u^d) + \text{osc}_\ell^2(y^d) + e_c(u, u_\ell). \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

The proof of Theorem 5.1 will be given by the following two Lemmas 5.1 and 5.2.

Lemma 5.1. *In addition to the assumptions of Theorem 5.1 let $y(u_\ell)$ and $\bar{p}(y_\ell)$ be the auxiliary state and auxiliary adjoint state according to (4.10) and (4.11). Then, there holds*

$$\begin{aligned} & \|e_y\|_{1,\Omega}^2 + \|e_{\bar{p}}\|_{1,\Omega}^2 + \|e_u\|_{0,\Omega}^2 \\ & \leq \|y(u_\ell) - y_\ell\|_{1,\Omega}^2 + \|\bar{p}(y_\ell) - \bar{p}_\ell\|_{1,\Omega}^2 + \text{osc}_\ell^2(u^d) + e_c(u, u_\ell). \end{aligned} \quad (5.2)$$

Proof. Obviously, e_y and $e_{\bar{p}}$ can be estimated from above by

$$\|e_y\|_{1,\Omega}^2 \leq 2 \left(\|y - y(u_\ell)\|_{1,\Omega}^2 + \|y(u_\ell) - y_\ell\|_{1,\Omega}^2 \right) \quad (5.3)$$

$$\|e_{\bar{p}}\|_{1,\Omega}^2 \leq 2 \left(\|\bar{p} - \bar{p}(y_\ell)\|_{1,\Omega}^2 + \|\bar{p}(y_\ell) - \bar{p}_\ell\|_{1,\Omega}^2 \right). \quad (5.4)$$

Setting $v = y - y(u_\ell)$ in (2.7), (4.10), and $M := C/\gamma$ with γ, C from (2.1), for the first term on the right-hand side in (5.3) we readily get

$$\|y - y(u_\ell)\|_{1,\Omega}^2 \leq M \|e_u\|_{0,\Omega} \|y - y(u_\ell)\|_{0,\Omega} \leq M \|e_u\|_{0,\Omega} \|y - y(u_\ell)\|_{1,\Omega}$$

and hence,

$$\|y - y(u_\ell)\|_{1,\Omega}^2 \leq M^2 \|e_u\|_{0,\Omega}^2. \quad (5.5)$$

Likewise, choosing $v = \bar{p} - \bar{p}(y_\ell)$ in (2.14) and (4.11), for the first term on the right-hand side in (5.4) it follows that

$$\|\bar{p} - \bar{p}(y_\ell)\|_{1,\Omega}^2 \leq M \|e_y\|_{0,\Omega} \|\bar{p} - \bar{p}(y_\ell)\|_{0,\Omega} \leq M \|e_y\|_{1,\Omega} \|\bar{p} - \bar{p}(y_\ell)\|_{1,\Omega}.$$

Consequently, in view of (5.3) and (5.5) we obtain

$$\|\bar{p} - \bar{p}(y_\ell)\|_{1,\Omega}^2 \leq M^2 \|e_y\|_{1,\Omega}^2 \leq 2M^2 \left(M^2 \|e_u\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + \|y(u_\ell) - y_\ell\|_{1,\Omega}^2 \right). \quad (5.6)$$

It remains to estimate $\|e_u\|_{0,\Omega}$. Taking advantage of (2.9) and (3.8) and observing $p = \bar{p} + \bar{\sigma}$, $p_\ell = \bar{p}_\ell + \bar{\sigma}_\ell$, we find

$$\begin{aligned} \|e_u\|_{0,\Omega}^2 &= (e_u, u^d - u_\ell^d)_{0,\Omega} - \frac{1}{\alpha} (e_u, e_p)_{0,\Omega} \\ &= (e_u, u^d - u_\ell^d)_{0,\Omega} + \frac{1}{\alpha} \left((e_u, \bar{p}_\ell - \bar{p})_{0,\Omega} + (e_u, \bar{\sigma}_\ell - \bar{\sigma})_{0,\Omega} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (5.7)$$

Using Young's inequality, the first term on the right-hand side in (5.7) can be easily

estimated according to

$$\begin{aligned}
(e_u, u^d - u_\ell^d)_{0,\Omega} &= \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)} (e_u, u^d - u_\ell^d)_{0,T} \\
&\leq \left(\sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)} \|e_u\|_{0,T}^2 \right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)} \text{osc}_T(u^d)^2 \right)^{1/2} \\
&= \|e_u\|_{0,\Omega} \text{osc}_\ell(u^d) \leq \frac{1}{6} \|e_u\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + \frac{3}{2} \text{osc}_\ell^2(u^d). \quad (5.8)
\end{aligned}$$

The second term on the right-hand side in (5.7) will be split by means of

$$(e_u, \bar{p}_\ell - \bar{p})_{0,\Omega} = (e_u, \bar{p}_\ell - \bar{p}(y_\ell))_{0,\Omega} + (e_u, \bar{p}(y_\ell) - \bar{p})_{0,\Omega} \quad (5.9)$$

and the resulting two terms will be further estimated separately. Using Young's inequality once more, for the first term we get

$$(e_u, \bar{p}_\ell - \bar{p}(y_\ell))_{0,\Omega} \leq \frac{\alpha}{6} \|e_u\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + \frac{3}{2\alpha} \|\bar{p}_\ell - \bar{p}(y_\ell)\|_{1,\Omega}^2. \quad (5.10)$$

On the other hand, setting $v = \bar{p}(y_\ell) - \bar{p}$ in (2.7), (4.10) and $v = y(u_\ell) - y$ in (2.14), (4.11), for the second term it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
(e_u, \bar{p}(y_\ell) - \bar{p})_{0,\Omega} &= (y - y_\ell, y(u_\ell) - y)_{0,\Omega} \\
&= -\|y - y(u_\ell)\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + (y(u_\ell) - y_\ell, y(u_\ell) - y)_{0,\Omega} \\
&\leq \|y(u_\ell) - y_\ell\|_{1,\Omega} \|y - y(u_\ell)\|_{1,\Omega} \\
&\leq M \|y(u_\ell) - y_\ell\|_{1,\Omega} \|e_u\|_{0,\Omega} \\
&\leq \frac{\alpha}{6} \|e_u\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + \frac{3M^2}{2\alpha} \|y(u_\ell) - y_\ell\|_{1,\Omega}^2 \quad (5.11)
\end{aligned}$$

where we further used (5.5) and Young's inequality.

Finally, as far as the third term on the right-hand side in (5.7) is concerned, in view of (2.7), (3.6), (4.10), (4.12) as well as (2.13), (3.10) and the complementarity relations (2.10) and (3.9) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
(e_u, \bar{\sigma}_\ell - \bar{\sigma})_{0,\Omega} &= (\nabla(y_\ell(u) - y_\ell), \nabla \bar{\sigma}_\ell)_{0,\Omega} + (c(y_\ell(u) - y_\ell), \bar{\sigma}_\ell)_{0,\Omega} \\
&\quad - (\nabla(y - y(u_\ell)), \nabla \bar{\sigma})_{0,\Omega} - (c(y - y(u_\ell)), \bar{\sigma})_{0,\Omega} \\
&= \langle \sigma_\ell, y_\ell(u) - y_\ell \rangle + \langle \sigma, y(u_\ell) - y \rangle \\
&= \langle \sigma_\ell, y_\ell(u) - \psi \rangle + \underbrace{\langle \sigma_\ell, \psi - y_\ell \rangle}_{=0} + \langle \sigma, y(u_\ell) - \psi \rangle + \underbrace{\langle \sigma, \psi - y \rangle}_{=0} \\
&\leq e_c(u, u_\ell). \quad (5.12)
\end{aligned}$$

Using (5.8), (5.10)–(5.12) in (5.7) results in

$$\|e_u\|_{0,\Omega}^2 \preceq \|y(u_\ell) - y_\ell\|_{1,\Omega}^2 + \|\bar{p}(y_\ell) - \bar{p}_\ell\|_{1,\Omega}^2 + \text{osc}_\ell^2(u^d) + e_c(u, u_\ell). \quad (5.13)$$

Collecting the estimates (5.5), (5.6), and (5.13) gives the assertion. \square

Lemma 5.2. *Under the same assumptions as in Lemma 5.1 there holds*

$$\|y(u_\ell) - y_\ell\|_{1,\Omega}^2 \preceq \eta_\ell^2(y) \quad (5.14)$$

$$\|\bar{p}(y_\ell) - \bar{p}_\ell\|_{1,\Omega}^2 \preceq \eta_\ell^2(\bar{p}) + \text{osc}_\ell^2(y^d). \quad (5.15)$$

Proof. Due to Galerkin orthogonality, the assertion follows by standard arguments from the *a posteriori* error analysis of adaptive finite element methods (see, e.g., [31]). \square

Proof of Theorem 5.1. Combining the results from Lemma 5.1 and Lemma 5.2, we obtain

$$\|e_y\|_{1,\Omega}^2 + \|e_u\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + \|\bar{e}_p\|_{1,\Omega}^2 \preceq \eta_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_\ell^2(u^d) + \text{osc}_\ell^2(y^d) + e_c(u, u_\ell). \quad (5.16)$$

In particular, this estimate is satisfied by each norm on the left-hand side. In view of (2.9), (3.8) we have $e_p = \alpha(u_\ell - u) + \alpha(u^d - u_\ell^d)$ whence

$$\|e_p\|_{0,\Omega}^2 \preceq \|e_u\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + \text{osc}_\ell^2(u^d). \quad (5.17)$$

Then, (5.1) is a direct consequence of (5.16) and (5.17). \square

6. Efficiency of the error estimator

In this section, we show that up to data oscillations the error estimator η also provides a lower bound for the discretization errors in the state, the modified adjoint state and the control.

Theorem 6.1. *Let (y, u, p, σ) and $(y_\ell, u_\ell, p_\ell, \sigma_\ell)$ be the solutions of (2.7)–(2.10) and (3.6)–(3.9) and let η_ℓ and $\text{osc}_\ell(y^d)$ be the error estimator and the data oscillation as given by (4.1) and (4.7), respectively. Further, let \bar{p} and \bar{p}_ℓ be the modified adjoint states as given by (2.14), (3.11). Then, there holds*

$$\eta^2 - \text{osc}_\ell^2(y^d) \preceq \|e_y\|_{1,\Omega}^2 + \|e_u\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + \|\bar{e}_p\|_{1,\Omega}^2. \quad (6.1)$$

The proof of Theorem 6.1 will be a direct consequence of the subsequent Lemmas 6.1 and 6.2. In particular, these Lemmas will establish local efficiency of the estimator in the sense that the element and edge residuals can be bounded from above by norms of the discretization errors on the elements and associated patches, respectively.

Lemma 6.1. *Let $\eta_T(y)$ and $\eta_T(\bar{p})$, $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)$, be the element residuals as given by (4.4). Then, there holds*

$$\eta_T^2(y) \preceq \|e_y\|_{1,T}^2 + h_T^2 \|e_u\|_{0,T}^2 \quad (6.2)$$

$$\eta_T^2(\bar{p}) \preceq \|\bar{e}_p\|_{1,T}^2 + h_T^2 \|e_y\|_{0,T}^2 + \text{osc}_T^2(y^d). \quad (6.3)$$

Proof. We denote by $\phi_T, T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)$, the element bubble function given by the product of the barycentric coordinates associated with the vertices of T and set $z_\ell := (u_\ell - cy_\ell)\phi_T$. Taking advantage of the fact that z_ℓ is an admissible test function in (2.7) and $\Delta y_\ell|_T = 0$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\eta_T^2(y) &\leq h_T^2(u_\ell - cy_\ell, z_\ell)_{0,T} = h_T^2\left((u, z_\ell)_{0,T} + (\Delta y_\ell - cy_\ell, z_\ell)_{0,T} + (u_\ell - u, z_\ell)_{0,T}\right) \\ &= h_T^2\left((\nabla(y - y_\ell), \nabla z_\ell)_{0,T} + (c(y - y_\ell), z_\ell)_{0,T} + (u_\ell - u, z_\ell)_{0,T}\right).\end{aligned}$$

Using standard estimates for $\|\nabla z_\ell\|_{0,T}$ and $\|z_\ell\|_{0,T}$ (cf., e.g., [31]) readily gives (6.2). The proof of (6.3) follows along the same lines. \square

Lemma 6.2. Let $\eta_T(y), \eta_T(\bar{p}), T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)$, and $\eta_E(y), \eta_E(\bar{p}), E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell(\Omega)$, be the element and edge residuals as given by (4.4), (4.5). Further, let $\text{osc}_T(y^d), T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)$, be the element contribution to the data oscillation in y^d according to (4.8). Then, there holds

$$\eta_E^2(y) \leq \|e_y\|_{1,\omega_E}^2 + h_E^2 \|e_u\|_{0,\omega_E}^2 + \eta_{\omega_E}^2(y) \quad (6.4)$$

$$\eta_E^2(\bar{p}) \leq \|e_{\bar{p}}\|_{1,\omega_E}^2 + h_E^2 \|e_y\|_{0,\omega_E}^2 + \eta_{\omega_E}^2(\bar{p}) + \text{osc}_{\omega_E}^2(y^d) \quad (6.5)$$

where $\eta_{\omega_E}(y) := (\eta_{T_+}^2(y) + \eta_{T_-}^2(y))^{1/2}$ and $\eta_{\omega_E}(\bar{p}), \text{osc}_{\omega_E}(y^d)$ are defined analogously.

Proof. We denote by $\phi_E, E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell(\Omega)$, the edge bubble function given by the product of the barycentric coordinates associated with the two vertices of E . We set $\zeta_E := (v_E \cdot [\nabla y_\ell])|_E$ and $z_\ell := \tilde{\zeta}_E \phi_E$, where $\tilde{\zeta}_E$ is the extension of ζ_E to ω_E as in [31]. Since z_ℓ is an admissible test function in (2.7) and $\Delta y_\ell|_T = 0$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\eta_E^2(y) &\leq h_E(v_E \cdot [\nabla y_\ell], \zeta_E \phi_E)_{0,E} \\ &= h_E \sum_{i \in \{+, -\}} \{(v_{\partial T_i} \cdot \nabla y_l, z_l)_{0,\partial T_i} - (\Delta y_l, z_l)_{0,T_i}\} \\ &= h_E \left((\nabla(y_\ell - y), \nabla z_\ell)_{0,\omega_E} + (c(y_\ell - y), z_\ell)_{0,\omega_E} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (u - u_\ell, z_\ell)_{0,\omega_E} + (u_\ell - cy_\ell, z_\ell)_{0,\omega_E} \right).\end{aligned}$$

Using standard estimates for z_ℓ (cf., e.g., [31]) results in (6.4). The estimate (6.5) can be proved in much the same way. \square

Proof of Theorem 6.1. Summing up the estimates (6.3)–(6.5) over all $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)$ and $E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell(\Omega)$, respectively, and using the fact that the union of the patches ω_E has a finite overlap, immediately proves (6.1). \square

7. Computable upper bound for the consistency error

In this section, we will provide a computable upper bound for the consistency error as given by (4.13). For this purpose, we need some *a priori* information about the Lagrange multiplier σ . The structure of σ has been studied in [7] for two generic cases, the regular case and the non-regular case.

7.1. Regular case

The coincidence set $\mathcal{A}(y)$ is the union of a finite number of mutually disjoint sets with nonempty interior and smooth boundary:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}(y) &= \bigcup_{i=1}^m \mathcal{A}_i(y), \quad \text{cl}(\text{int}(\mathcal{A}_i(y))) = \mathcal{A}_i(y), \quad 1 \leq i \leq m \\ \mathcal{A}_i(y) \cap \mathcal{A}_j(y) &= \emptyset, \quad 1 \leq i \neq j \leq m \\ \mathcal{A}_i(y), \quad 1 \leq i \leq m, &\quad \text{is connected with } C^{1,1}\text{-boundary.} \end{aligned} \quad (7.1)$$

In this case, assuming sufficient regularity of ψ , Theorem 2 in [7] asserts

$$p|_{\text{int}(\mathcal{A}(y))} \in H^2(\text{int}(\mathcal{A}(y))), \quad p|_{\mathcal{I}(y)} \in H^2(\mathcal{I}(y)) \quad (7.2)$$

and

$$p = -\alpha \Delta \psi \quad \text{in } \mathcal{A}(y) \quad (7.3a)$$

$$-\Delta p = y^d - y \quad \text{in } \mathcal{I}(y) \quad (7.3b)$$

$$p = -\alpha \Delta \psi \quad \text{on } \mathcal{F}(y) \quad (7.3c)$$

$$\sigma = \lambda + \lambda_{\mathcal{F}(y)}, \quad \lambda \in L_+^2(\Omega), \quad \lambda_{\mathcal{F}(y)} \in H_+^{1/2}(\mathcal{F}(y)) \quad (7.3d)$$

where

$$\lambda = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{on } \mathcal{I}(y) \\ y^d - \psi - \alpha \Delta^2 \psi & \text{on } \mathcal{A}(y) \end{cases} \quad (7.4a)$$

$$\lambda_{\mathcal{F}(y)} = -\frac{\partial p|_{\mathcal{I}(y)}}{\partial n_{\mathcal{I}(y)}} + \alpha \frac{\partial \Delta \psi}{\partial n_{\mathcal{A}(y)}} \quad (7.4b)$$

and $L_+^2(\Omega)$ as well as $H_+^{1/2}(\mathcal{F}(y))$ denote the non-negative cones in $L^2(\Omega)$ and $H^{1/2}(\mathcal{F}(y))$, respectively.

Consequently, in order to take advantage of the representations (7.4a), (7.4b), we have to provide suitable approximations of the active set $\mathcal{A}(y)$, the inactive set $\mathcal{I}(y)$, and the free boundary $\mathcal{F}(y)$. Denoting by $\chi(S)$ the characteristic function of $S \subset \Omega$, following [24], we approximate $\chi(\mathcal{A}(y))$ by

$$\chi_\ell(\mathcal{A}(y)) := 1 - \frac{\psi - \hat{y}_\ell}{\gamma h_\ell + \psi - \hat{y}_\ell}$$

where $0 < \gamma \leq 1$ and $r > 0$ are fixed and \hat{y}_ℓ is chosen as described in Remark 4.1. In particular, for $T \subset \mathcal{A}(y)$ we find

$$\|\chi(\mathcal{A}(y)) - \chi_\ell(\mathcal{A}(y))\|_{0,T} \leq \min(|T|^{1/2}, \gamma^{-1} h_\ell^{-r} \|y - \hat{y}_\ell\|_{0,T})$$

which converges to zero whenever $\|y - \hat{y}_\ell\|_{0,T} = O(h_\ell^q)$, $q > r$. Likewise, for $T \subset \mathcal{I}(y)$ one can show as well that $\|\chi(\mathcal{I}(y)) - \chi_\ell(\mathcal{I}(y))\|_{0,T} \rightarrow 0$ as $h_\ell \rightarrow 0$, where $\chi_\ell(\mathcal{I}(y)) := 1 - \chi_\ell(\mathcal{A}(y))$. Now, for fixed $0 < \varkappa \leq 1$ and $0 < s \leq r$ we provide approximations $\widehat{\mathcal{A}}_\ell(y)$ of $\mathcal{A}(y)$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{I}}_\ell(y)$ of $\mathcal{I}(y)$ according to

$$\widehat{\mathcal{A}}_\ell(y) := \bigcup \{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega) \mid \chi_\ell(\mathcal{A}(y))(x) \geq 1 - \varkappa h_\ell^s \text{ for all } x \in T\} \quad (7.5a)$$

$$\widehat{\mathcal{I}}_\ell(y) := \bigcup \{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega) \mid \chi_\ell(\mathcal{A}(y))(x) < 1 - \varkappa h_\ell^s \text{ for some } x \in T\} \quad (7.5b)$$

as well as an approximation $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_\ell(y)$ of the free boundary $\mathcal{F}(y)$ by means of

$$\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_\ell(y) := \partial \widehat{\mathcal{A}}_\ell(y) \cap \widehat{\mathcal{I}}_\ell(y).$$

We define approximations $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{I}(y) \cap \mathcal{I}(y_\ell)}$, $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}(y) \cap \mathcal{A}(y_\ell)}$, $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{I}(y) \cap \mathcal{A}(y_\ell)}$, and $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}(y) \cap \mathcal{I}(y_\ell)}$ of $\mathcal{I}(y) \cap \mathcal{I}(y_\ell)$, $\mathcal{A}(y) \cap \mathcal{A}(y_\ell)$, $\mathcal{I}(y) \cap \mathcal{A}(y_\ell)$, and $\mathcal{A}(y) \cap \mathcal{I}(y_\ell)$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{I}(y) \cap \mathcal{I}(y_\ell)} &:= \widehat{\mathcal{I}}_\ell(y) \cap \mathcal{I}(y_\ell), & \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}(y) \cap \mathcal{A}(y_\ell)} &:= \widehat{\mathcal{A}}_\ell(y) \cap \mathcal{A}(y_\ell) \\ \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{I}(y) \cap \mathcal{A}(y_\ell)} &:= \widehat{\mathcal{I}}_\ell(y) \cap \mathcal{A}(y_\ell), & \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}(y) \cap \mathcal{I}(y_\ell)} &:= \widehat{\mathcal{A}}_\ell(y) \cap \mathcal{I}(y_\ell). \end{aligned}$$

If $\text{int } \widehat{\mathcal{I}}_\ell(y) \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{int } \widehat{\mathcal{A}}_\ell(y) \neq \emptyset$, we introduce

$$\lambda_{\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_\ell(y)} := - \frac{\partial \widehat{p}_\ell|_{\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_\ell(y)}}{\partial n_{\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_\ell(y)}} + \alpha \frac{\partial \Delta \psi}{\partial n_{\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_\ell(y)}} \quad (7.6)$$

as an approximation of (7.4b), where \widehat{p}_ℓ is defined in the same way as \hat{y}_ℓ (cf. Remark 4.1). We are now able to derive a computable upper bound for $e_c(u, u_\ell)$ with respect to the four sets $\mathcal{I}(y) \cap \mathcal{I}(y_\ell)$, $\mathcal{A}(y) \cap \mathcal{A}(y_\ell)$, $\mathcal{I}(y) \cap \mathcal{A}(y_\ell)$, $\mathcal{A}(y) \cap \mathcal{I}(y_\ell)$.

Case 1 ($\mathcal{I}^* \cap \mathcal{I}_h^*$). Since $\lambda = 0$ on $\mathcal{I}(y)$ and $\sigma_\ell = 0$ on $\mathcal{I}(y_\ell)$, we obtain

$$|e_c(u, u_\ell)|_{\mathcal{I}(y) \cap \mathcal{I}(y_\ell)} \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)} \hat{\mu}_T^{(1)}$$

where for $T \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{I}(y) \cap \mathcal{I}(y_\ell)}$, $T \cap \mathcal{F}(y_\ell) \neq \emptyset$, and $E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell(\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_\ell(y) \cap \mathcal{I}(y_\ell))$

$$\hat{\mu}_T^{(1)} := \begin{cases} \|\lambda_{\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_\ell(y)}\|_{0,E} \|\hat{y}_\ell - \psi\|_{0,E}, & T \in \{T_\pm\}, \quad E = T_+ \cap T_- \in \mathcal{E}_\ell(\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_\ell(y)) \\ \sum_{a \in \mathcal{N}_\ell(T \cap \mathcal{F}(y_\ell))} \varkappa_a |(\hat{y}_\ell - \psi_\ell)(a)|, & T \cap \mathcal{F}(y_\ell) \neq \emptyset \end{cases}$$

and $\hat{\mu}_T^{(1)} := 0$ otherwise.

Case 2 ($\mathcal{A}^* \cap \mathcal{A}_h^*$). In view of (7.4a) and (7.4b), we can derive an upper bound according to

$$|e_c(u, u_\ell)|_{\mathcal{A}(y) \cap \mathcal{A}(y_\ell)} \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)} \hat{\mu}_T^{(2)}$$

where for $T \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}(y) \cap \mathcal{A}(y_\ell)}$ and $E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell(\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_\ell(y) \cap \mathcal{A}(y_\ell))$

$$\hat{\mu}_T^{(2)} := \begin{cases} \|y^d - \psi - \alpha \Delta^2 \psi\|_{0,T} \|\hat{y}_\ell - \psi\|_{0,T} \\ \quad + \sum_{a \in \mathcal{N}_\ell(T)} \varkappa_a |(\hat{y}_\ell - \psi_\ell)(a)|, & T \in \widehat{A}_\ell(y) \cap \mathcal{A}(y_\ell) \\ \|\lambda_{\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_\ell(y)}\|_{0,E} \|\hat{y}_\ell - \psi\|_{0,E}, & T \in \{T_\pm\}, \quad E = T_+ \cap T_- \in \mathcal{E}_\ell(\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_\ell(y)) \\ \sum_{a \in \mathcal{N}_\ell(T \cap \mathcal{F}(y_\ell))} \varkappa_a |(\hat{y}_\ell - \psi_\ell)(a)|, & T \cap \mathcal{F}(y_\ell) \neq \emptyset \end{cases}$$

and $\hat{\mu}_T^{(2)} := 0$ otherwise.

Case 3 ($\mathcal{A}^* \cap \mathcal{J}_h^*$). Taking $\sigma_\ell = 0$ on $\mathcal{J}(y_\ell)$ and (7.4a) into account, we find

$$|e_c(u, u_\ell)|_{\mathcal{A}(y) \cap \mathcal{J}(y_\ell)} \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)} \hat{\mu}_T^{(3)}$$

where

$$\hat{\mu}_T^{(3)} := \begin{cases} \|y^d - \psi - \alpha \Delta^2 \psi\|_{0,T} \|\hat{y}_\ell - \psi\|_{0,T}, & T \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}(y) \cap \mathcal{J}(y_\ell)} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Case 4 ($\mathcal{J}(y) \cap \mathcal{A}(y_\ell)$). Observing $\lambda = 0$ on $\mathcal{J}(y)$, we obtain

$$|e_c(u, u_\ell)|_{\mathcal{J}(y) \cap \mathcal{A}(y_\ell)} \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)} \hat{\mu}_T^{(4)}$$

where

$$\hat{\mu}_T^{(4)} := \begin{cases} \sum_{a \in \mathcal{N}_\ell(T)} \varkappa_a |(\hat{y}_\ell - \psi_\ell)(a)|, & T \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{J}(y) \cap \mathcal{A}(y_\ell)} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Summarizing the four cases discussed above, it follows that

$$|e_c(u, u_\ell)| \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)} \hat{\mu}_T, \quad \hat{\mu}_T := \sum_{i=1}^4 \hat{\mu}_T^{(i)}. \quad (7.7)$$

7.2. Non-regular case

The non-regular case assumes the following structure of the active set $\mathcal{A}(y)$:

$$\mathcal{A}(y) \text{ is a Lipschitzian, strongly non-self-intersecting curve in } \Omega. \quad (7.8)$$

We note that a curve \mathcal{C} is said to be strongly non-self-intersecting, if for every $a \in \text{int}(\mathcal{C})$ there exists an open neighborhood $\mathcal{U}(a)$ such that $\mathcal{U}(a) \setminus \mathcal{C}$ consists of two connected components. Hence, $\mathcal{A}(y)$ divides Ω into two connected components Ω_+ and Ω_- .

Theorem 4 in [7] provides the following characterization:

$$(\nabla p, \nabla w)_{0,\Omega} = (y^d - y, w) - \langle \sigma, w \rangle, \quad w \in W^{1,r}(\Omega) \quad (7.9a)$$

$$\sigma = \lambda_{\mathcal{A}(y)} = n_{\mathcal{A}(y)} \cdot \nabla p|_{\mathcal{A}_+(y)} - n_{\mathcal{A}(y)} \cdot \nabla p|_{\mathcal{A}_-(y)} \quad (7.9b)$$

where $n_{\mathcal{A}(y)}$ denotes the unit outer normal to $\mathcal{A}(y)$ pointing towards $\mathcal{A}_+(y) := \mathcal{A}(y) \cap \Omega_+$ and $\mathcal{A}_-(y) := \mathcal{A}(y) \cap \Omega_-$.

We further define $\lambda_{\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_\ell(y)}$ according to

$$\lambda_{\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_\ell(y)} := \begin{cases} n_{\mathcal{A}(y_\ell)} \cdot \widehat{\nabla p}_\ell|_{\mathcal{A}(y_\ell)} - n_{\mathcal{A}(y_\ell)} \cdot \widehat{\nabla p}_\ell|_{\mathcal{A}_h(y_\ell)} & \text{if } \text{meas}(\mathcal{A}(y_\ell)) > 0 \\ n_{\mathcal{A}(y_\ell)} \cdot \widehat{\nabla p}_\ell|_{\mathcal{A}_+(y_\ell)} - n_{\mathcal{A}(y_\ell)} \cdot \widehat{\nabla p}_\ell|_{\mathcal{A}_-(y_\ell)} & \text{if } \text{meas}(\mathcal{A}(y_\ell)) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (7.10)$$

where, for $\text{meas}(\mathcal{A}(y_\ell)) = 0$, $n_{\mathcal{A}(y_\ell)}$ and $\mathcal{A}_\pm(y_\ell)$ are defined as in the continuous case.

Using the same approximations of the continuous active and inactive sets as before, we obtain the upper bound

$$|e_c(u, u_\ell)| \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell(\Omega)} \hat{\mu}_T, \quad \hat{\mu}_T := \left(\hat{\mu}_T^{(1)} + \hat{\mu}_T^{(2)} + \hat{\mu}_T^{(4)} \right) \quad (7.11)$$

where $\hat{\mu}_T^{(1)}$, $\hat{\mu}_T^{(2)}$, and $\hat{\mu}_T^{(4)}$ are given as in the regular case except for the first term on the right-hand side in the definition of $\hat{\mu}_T^{(2)}$.

8. Numerical results

In this section, we illustrate the performance of the residual-type *a posteriori* error estimator by two numerical examples. In both cases, the discrete problem (3.2) has been solved by the active set strategy suggested in [6].

The first example falls into the category of the regular case. It features a solution that strongly oscillates around the origin.

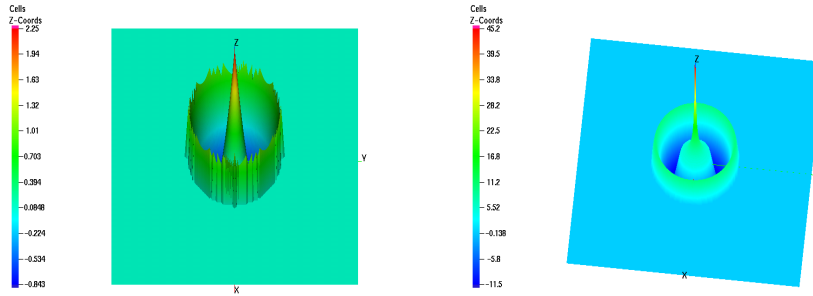


Figure 1. Example 1: visualization of the desired state y^d (left) and the control shift u^d (right).

Example 1 (constant obstacle). The data of the problem are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\Omega &:= (-2, 2)^2, \quad y^d := y(r) + \Delta p(r) + \sigma(r), \quad u^d := u(r) + \alpha^{-1} p(r) \\ \psi &:= 0, \quad \alpha := 0.1, \quad c = 0, \quad \Gamma_D := \partial\Omega.\end{aligned}$$

Here, $y = y(r)$, $u = u(r)$, $p = p(r)$, and $\sigma = \sigma(r)$, $r := (x_1^2 + x_2^2)^{1/2}$, $(x_1, x_2)^T \in \Omega$, are chosen according to

$$\begin{aligned}y(r) &:= -r^{4/3} \mathcal{Y}_1(r), \quad u(r) := -\Delta y(r) \\ p(r) &:= \mathcal{Y}_2(r) \left(r^4 - \frac{3}{2} r^3 + \frac{9}{16} r^2 \right), \quad \sigma(r) := \begin{cases} 0, & r < 0.75 \\ 0.1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{Y}_1 &:= \begin{cases} 1, & r < 0.25 \\ -192(r - 0.25)^5 + 240(r - 0.25)^4 - 80(r - 0.25)^3 + 1, & 0.25 < r < 0.75 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ \mathcal{Y}_2 &:= \begin{cases} 1, & r < 0.75 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

It is easy to check that the above functions satisfy the optimality conditions (2.7)–(2.10).

Figures 1, 2, and 3 display the desired state y^d , the control shift u^d , the control u_ℓ , the state y_ℓ , the adjoint state p_ℓ and the modified adjoint state \bar{p}_ℓ , respectively, on an adaptively generated net with 11775 nodes.

The initial simplicial triangulation \mathcal{T}_0 was chosen according to a subdivision of Ω by joining the four vertices resulting in four congruent triangles and one interior nodal point. The parameter Θ in the bulk criterion has been specified according to $\Theta = 0.7$. Figure 4 shows the adaptively generated triangulations after twelve (left) and fourteen (right) refinement steps.

More detailed information is given in Tables 1–3. In particular, Table 1 displays the error reduction in the total error

$$\|z - z_\ell\| := \|y - y_\ell\|_{1,\Omega} + \|u - u_\ell\|_{0,\Omega}$$

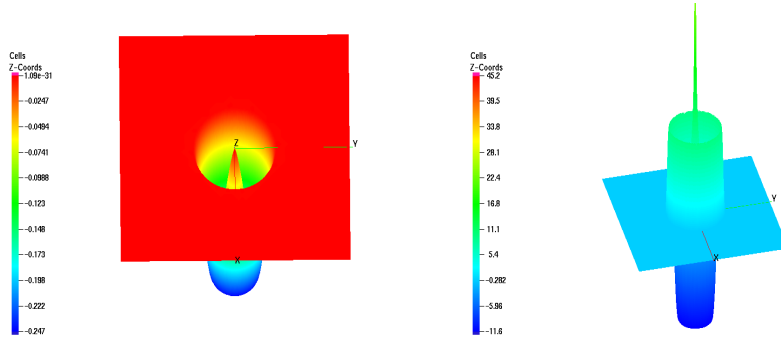


Figure 2. Example 1: visualization of the discrete state y_ℓ (left) and the discrete control u_ℓ (right) on a triangulation with 11775 nodes.

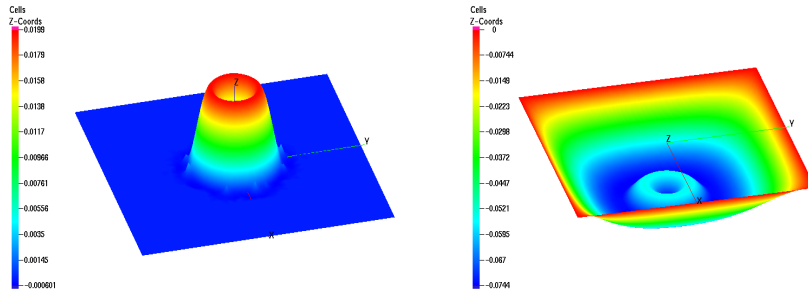


Figure 3. Example 1: visualization of the discrete adjoint state p_ℓ (left) and the discrete modified adjoint state \bar{p}_ℓ (right) on a triangulation with 11775 nodes.

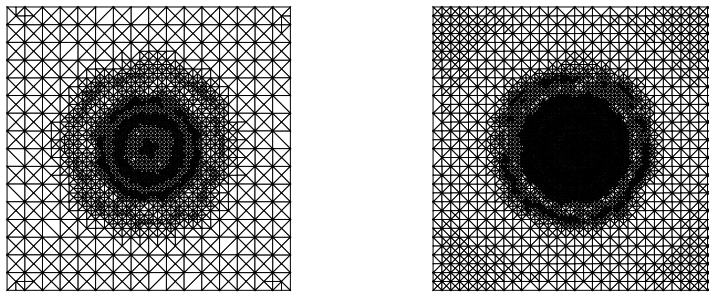


Figure 4. Example 1: adaptively generated grid after 12 (left) and 14 (right) refinement steps, $\Theta = 0.7$.

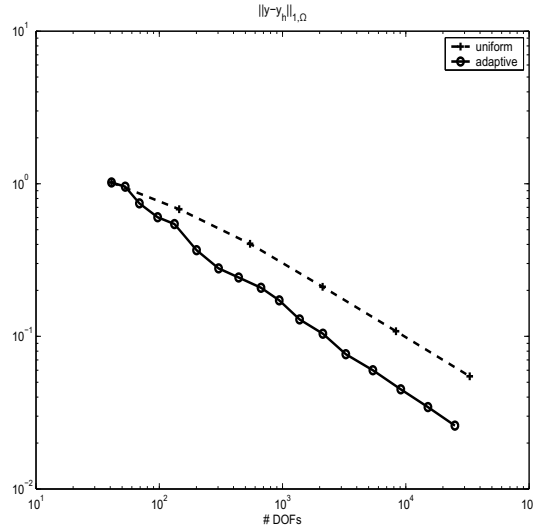


Figure 5. Example 1: adaptive versus uniform refinement, $\Theta = 0.7$.

and the H^1 -error in the state, the L^2 -errors in the control, and in the adjoint state, and the H^1 -error in the modified adjoint state, respectively. The actual components $\eta_y, \eta_{\bar{p}}$ of the residual type *a posteriori* error estimator, the data oscillations $\text{osc}_\ell(u^d)$, $\text{osc}_\ell(y^d)$, and the consistency error $e_c(u, u_\ell)$ are given in Table 2, whereas Table 3 contains the average values of the local element and edge contributions of the error estimator as well as the average values of the data oscillations. Figure 5 displays the total discretization error as a function of the number of degrees of freedom on a logarithmic scale both for adaptive and uniform refinement. Since the solution is smooth, the slopes of both curves are almost the same and quasi-optimal.

The second example which has been taken from [27] represents a degenerate non-regular case where the active set only consists of a single point. It features a Lagrange multiplier in $\mathcal{M}(\Omega) = C^*(\bar{\Omega})$ and an adjoint state p which is in $\mathcal{W}^{1,s}(\Omega)$ for any $s \in (1, 2)$.

Example 2 (Lagrange multiplier in $C^*(\bar{\Omega})$). The data of the problem are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &:= B(0, 1), \quad \Gamma_D = \emptyset, \quad y^d(r) := 4 + \frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{4\pi}r^2 + \frac{1}{2\pi}\ln(r) \\ u^d(r) &:= 4 + \frac{1}{4\pi}r^2 - \frac{1}{2\pi}\ln(r), \quad \alpha := 1.0, \quad c = 1.0, \quad \psi(r) := r + 4. \end{aligned}$$

The optimal solution is given by:

$$y(r) \equiv 4, \quad p(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi}r^2 - \frac{1}{2\pi}\ln(r), \quad u(r) \equiv 4, \quad \sigma = \delta_0.$$

Table 1.

Example 1: convergence history of the adaptive FEM, Part I: total discretization error and discretization errors in the state, the control, the adjoint state, and the modified adjoint state.

ℓ	N_{dof}	$\ z - z_\ell\ $	$ y - y_\ell _1$	$\ u - u_\ell\ _0$	$\ p - p_\ell\ _0$	$ \bar{p} - \bar{p}_\ell _1$
0	5	2.48e+01	2.13e+00	2.11e+01	9.45e-01	7.54e-01
1	13	2.58e+01	1.51e+00	2.37e+01	2.06e+00	6.74e-01
2	41	1.46e+01	1.02e+00	1.35e+01	1.28e-01	1.06e-01
4	105	1.02e+01	7.34e-01	9.41e+00	9.54e-02	7.88e-02
6	244	6.58e+00	5.41e-01	6.01e+00	4.78e-02	6.02e-02
8	532	3.47e+00	2.80e-01	3.18e+00	3.92e-02	4.53e-02
10	1147	2.09e+00	1.74e-01	1.91e+00	2.36e-02	3.44e-02
12	2651	1.39e+00	1.03e-01	1.29e+00	1.81e-02	2.02e-02
14	6340	1.04e+00	6.32e-02	9.74e-01	1.22e-02	1.17e-02

Table 2.

Example 1: convergence history of the adaptive FEM, Part II: components of the error estimator and data oscillations and consistency error.

ℓ	N_{dof}	η_y	$\eta_{\bar{p}}$	$\text{osc}_\ell(u^d)$	$\text{osc}_\ell(y^d)$	$e_c(u, u_\ell)$
0	5	3.95e+01	7.05e+00	1.48e+01	4.99e+00	1.09e+00
1	13	2.19e+01	2.04e+00	1.37e+01	5.42e-01	1.37e-01
2	41	9.83e+00	8.10e-01	1.36e+01	6.22e-01	1.41e-01
4	105	3.67e+00	4.35e-01	9.42e+00	3.32e-01	4.98e-02
6	244	1.63e+00	2.60e-01	5.99e+00	1.11e-01	9.42e-04
8	532	1.17e+00	1.69e-01	3.17e+00	4.47e-02	3.86e-08
10	1147	7.72e-01	1.22e-01	1.90e+00	2.17e-02	0.00e+00
12	2651	4.71e-01	7.37e-02	1.29e+00	9.27e-03	0.00e+00
14	6340	2.93e-01	4.55e-02	9.74e-01	4.62e-03	0.00e+00

Table 3.

Example 1: convergence history of the adaptive FEM, Part III: average values of the local estimators.

ℓ	N_{dof}	$\eta_{y,T}$	$\eta_{\bar{p},T}$	$\eta_{y,E}$	$\eta_{\bar{p},E}$	$\text{osc}_T(u^d)$	$\text{osc}_T(y^d)$
0	5	1.88e+01	2.32e+00	6.05e+00	2.65e+00	7.40e+00	2.49e+00
1	13	3.53e+00	2.39e-01	6.56e-01	2.97e-01	1.71e+00	6.77e-02
2	41	6.11e-01	6.26e-02	3.13e-02	1.66e-02	7.57e-01	2.61e-02
4	105	1.42e-01	2.22e-02	1.54e-02	4.57e-03	3.49e-01	1.07e-02
6	244	3.84e-02	8.12e-03	4.70e-03	1.43e-03	1.37e-01	2.28e-03
8	532	2.14e-02	3.44e-03	1.34e-03	4.89e-04	4.08e-02	6.28e-04
10	1147	1.03e-02	1.56e-03	3.73e-04	1.79e-04	1.32e-02	2.01e-04
12	2651	4.50e-03	6.53e-04	9.77e-05	5.04e-05	3.68e-03	5.17e-05
14	6340	1.88e-03	2.70e-04	2.46e-05	1.33e-05	1.11e-03	1.41e-05

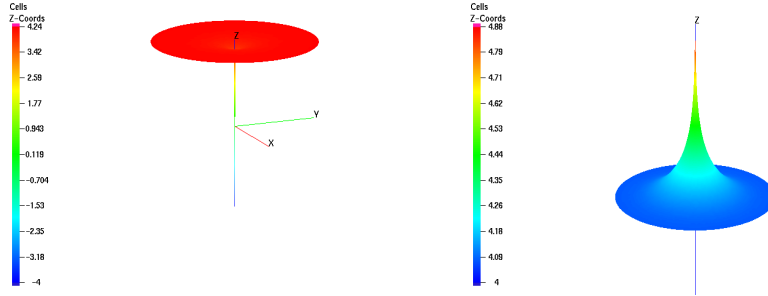


Figure 6. Example 2: visualization of the desired state y^d (left) and the control shift u^d (right).

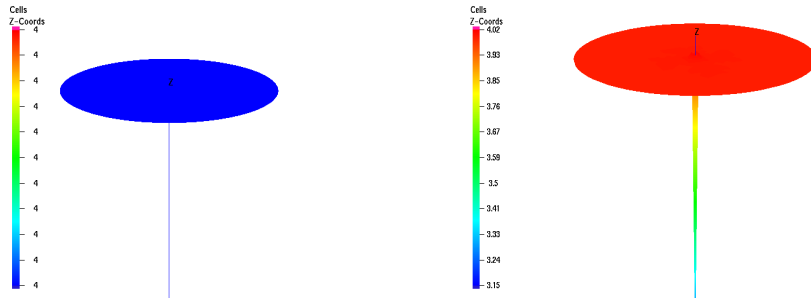


Figure 7. Example 2: visualization of the discrete state y_ℓ (left) and the discrete control u_ℓ (right) on an adaptive generated mesh with 6735 nodes.

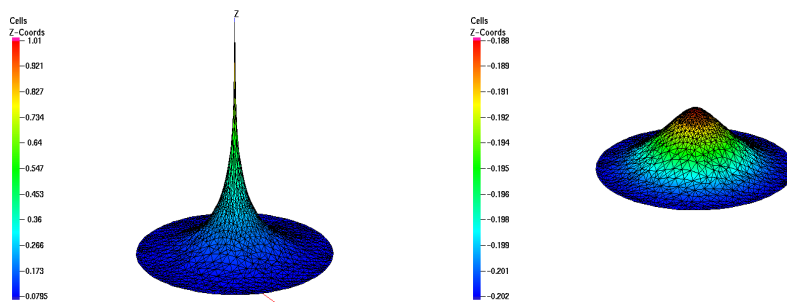


Figure 8. Example 2: visualization of the discrete adjoint state p_ℓ (left) and the discrete modified adjoint state \bar{p}_ℓ (right) on an adaptive generated mesh with 6735 nodes.

Table 4.

Example 2: convergence history of the adaptive FEM, Part I: total discretization error and discretization errors in the state, control, adjoint state and modified adjoint state.

ℓ	N_{dof}	$\ z - z_\ell\ $	$\ y - y_\ell\ _1$	$\ u - u_\ell\ _0$	$\ p - p_\ell\ _0$	$\ \bar{p} - \bar{p}_\ell\ _1$
0	5	1.55e-01	1.20e-02	1.43e-01	6.46e-02	3.81e-02
1	13	1.13e-01	8.51e-03	1.04e-01	3.73e-02	1.74e-02
2	41	7.39e-02	4.43e-03	6.95e-02	1.86e-02	9.01e-03
4	73	5.96e-02	2.30e-03	5.73e-02	1.00e-02	7.36e-03
6	121	3.60e-02	1.79e-03	3.42e-02	7.41e-03	6.11e-03
8	243	2.10e-02	1.07e-03	1.99e-02	4.13e-03	4.02e-03
10	604	1.18e-02	4.02e-04	1.14e-02	1.95e-03	2.43e-03
12	1621	6.55e-03	1.60e-04	6.39e-03	9.26e-04	1.52e-03
14	3991	3.62e-03	6.81e-05	3.55e-03	4.55e-04	8.79e-04

Table 5.

Example 2: convergence history of the adaptive FEM, Part II: components of the error estimator and the data oscillations and the consistency error.

ℓ	N_{dof}	η_y	$\eta_{\bar{p}}$	$\text{osc}_\ell(u^d)$	$\text{osc}_\ell(y^d)$	$e_c(u, u_I)$
0	5	1.91e-01	1.38e-01	1.73e-01	1.36e-01	0.00e+00
1	13	7.32e-02	7.62e-02	1.29e-01	4.36e-02	0.00e+00
2	41	2.45e-02	3.83e-02	8.14e-02	1.26e-02	0.00e+00
4	73	1.02e-02	2.54e-02	5.95e-02	7.78e-03	0.00e+00
6	121	3.11e-03	1.97e-02	3.56e-02	4.96e-03	0.00e+00
8	243	9.10e-04	1.32e-02	2.06e-02	1.87e-03	0.00e+00
10	604	2.59e-04	8.07e-03	1.17e-02	8.27e-04	0.00e+00
12	1621	7.22e-05	4.75e-03	6.54e-03	3.16e-04	0.00e+00
14	3991	2.01e-05	2.89e-03	3.62e-03	1.41e-04	0.00e+00

Table 6.

Example 2: convergence history of the adaptive FEM, Part III: average values of the local estimators.

ℓ	N_{dof}	$\eta_{y,T}$	$\eta_{\bar{p},T}$	$\eta_{y,E}$	$\eta_{\bar{p},E}$	$\text{osc}_\ell(u^d)$	$\text{osc}_\ell(y^d)$
0	5	9.95e-02	6.73e-02	8.01e-03	1.43e-02	8.67e-02	6.80e-02
1	13	1.03e-02	1.58e-02	1.01e-03	3.21e-03	1.91e-02	8.67e-03
2	41	9.39e-04	3.61e-03	8.46e-05	6.85e-04	3.39e-03	1.08e-03
4	73	3.20e-04	1.94e-03	1.99e-05	3.14e-04	1.75e-03	4.88e-04
6	121	8.10e-05	1.19e-03	8.36e-06	1.74e-04	7.40e-04	2.49e-04
8	243	1.44e-05	5.36e-04	1.33e-06	5.34e-05	2.16e-04	7.00e-05
10	604	2.20e-06	2.15e-04	1.37e-07	1.44e-05	5.28e-05	1.85e-05
12	1621	2.80e-07	7.80e-05	1.24e-08	3.36e-06	1.15e-05	4.07e-06
14	3991	4.32e-08	3.09e-05	1.31e-09	8.29e-07	2.76e-06	1.04e-06

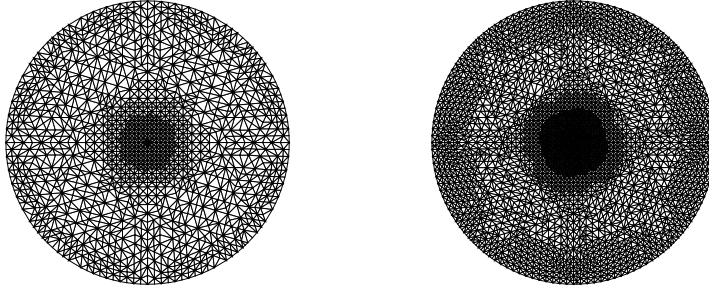


Figure 9. Example 2: adaptively generated grid after 12 (left) and 14 (right) refinement steps, $\Theta = 0.7$.

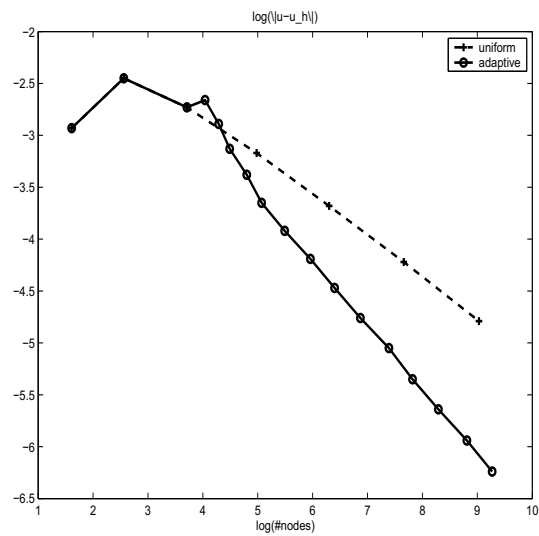


Figure 10. Example 2: adaptive vrs. uniform refinement, $\Theta = 0.7$.

Figures 6, 7, and 8 show a visualization of the desired state y^d , the control shift u^d , discrete state y_ℓ , the discrete control u_ℓ , the discrete adjoint state p_ℓ and the discrete modified adjoint state \bar{p}_ℓ with respect to a simplicial triangulation consisting of 6735 nodal points.

The initial simplicial triangulation \mathcal{T}_{h_0} has been chosen by means of the five nodal points $(0,0)$, $(1,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(-1,0)$, and $(0,-1)$ resulting in five congruent triangles. During the refinement process each new point on a boundary edge has been projected onto $\partial B(0,1)$.

Tables 4–6 contain the same data as in Example 1 documenting the history of the adaptive refinement process, whereas Fig. 10 displays adaptive versus uniform refinement. Here, the slopes reflect optimality of the adaptive refinement and non-optimality of the uniform refinement.

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