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Application of Zernike polynomials in solving certain first and second order partial differential equations. (English) Zbl 07457037
Jaen J. Approx. 12, 111-154 (2021)

Summary: Integration operational matrix methods based on Zernike polynomials are used to determine approximate solutions of a class of non-homogeneous partial differential equations (PDEs) of first and second order. Due to the nature of the Zernike polynomials being described in the unit disk, this method is particularly effective in solving PDEs over a circular region. Further, the proposed method can solve PDEs with discontinuous Dirichlet and Neumann boundary conditions, and as these discontinuous functions cannot be defined at some of the Chebyshev or Gauss-Lobatto points, the much acclaimed pseudo-spectral methods are not directly applicable to such problems. Solving such PDEs is also a new application of Zernike polynomials as so far the main application of these polynomials seem to have been in the study of optical aberrations of circularly symmetric optical systems. In the present method, the given PDE is converted to a system of linear equations of the form $Ax = b$ which may be solved by both $l_1$ and $l_2$ minimization methods among which the $l_1$ method is found to be more accurate. Finally, in the expansion of a function in terms of Zernike polynomials, the rate of decay of the coefficients is given for certain classes of functions.

MSC:

35A35 Theoretical approximation in context of PDEs
35J25 Boundary value problems for second-order elliptic equations
41A10 Approximation by polynomials

Keywords:

integration operational matrix; Laplace equation; Zernike polynomials

Full Text: Link