

ON REAL INTERPOLATION, FINITE DIFFERENCES, AND ESTIMATES DEPENDING ON A PARAMETER FOR DISCRETIZATIONS OF ELLIPTIC BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS

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We give some results concerning the real-interpolation method and finite differences. Next, we apply them to estimate the resolvents of finite-difference discretizations of Dirichlet boundary value problems for elliptic equations in space dimensions one and two in analogs of spaces of continuous and Hölder continuous functions. Such results were employed to study finite-difference discretizations of parabolic equations.

1. Introduction

Estimates depending on a parameter for elliptic boundary value problems play a central role not only in evolution equations (see, e.g., [19]) but also in their discretizations, for example, by finite-difference methods (see [3]). In this second case, it is of course of interest to get estimates depending on a parameter for finite-difference analogs of elliptic boundary value problems. In this direction, a significant contribution was given by Alibekov and Sobolevskii in [2]. These authors studied the classical five-point discretization of the second-order problem

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\lambda - \sum_{k=1}^n a_k(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_k^2} \right) u(x) &= f(x), \quad x \in \overline{\Omega}, \\ \gamma_0 u &= 0, \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

where $n \in \{1, 2\}$, Ω equals $]0, 1[$ or $]0, 1[\times]0, 1[$, the functions a_k are suitably regular, the operator $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k(x) (\partial^2 / \partial x_k^2)$ is strongly elliptic, and γ_0 is the trace operator, and they got estimates of the form

$$\left\| (\lambda - A_h)^{-1} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{C}_h)} \leq K(1 + |\lambda|)^{-1}. \tag{1.2}$$

Here \mathcal{C}_h is a certain class of mesh functions with step h , A_h is a discretization of the elliptic operator with Dirichlet boundary conditions in \mathcal{C}_h , and the positive number K is independent of h and λ for $\operatorname{Re}\lambda \geq 0$.

However, the space of continuous functions has an important shortcoming: in a space dimension larger than one, it is not possible to estimate in $C(\overline{\Omega})$ the second-order derivatives of the solution u . Therefore, in these spaces, it is more difficult to study problems involving perturbations depending on second-order derivatives, such as parabolic equations which are fully nonlinear or with coefficients depending on time. It is well known that spaces of Hölder continuous functions are much more amenable from this point of view. So we are also interested in estimates depending on λ in analogs of spaces of Hölder continuous functions. Estimates depending on a parameter for elliptic boundary value problems were given in [4, 8, 9] and, under suitable assumptions on the regularity of the coefficients a_k and of Ω , are of the form

$$|\lambda| \|u\|_{C^\theta(\overline{\Omega})} + \|u\|_{C^{2+\theta}(\overline{\Omega})} \leq K \left[\|f\|_{C^\theta(\overline{\Omega})} + |\lambda|^{\theta/2} \|\gamma_0 f\|_{C(\partial\Omega)} \right] \quad (1.3)$$

for $\operatorname{Re}\lambda \geq 0$. In the case of $\Omega =]0, 1[\times]0, 1[$, owing to the singularity of the boundary, an estimate of the form (1.3) holds if f vanishes in each vertex (this is a consequence of [9, Proposition 3.1]).

Now, we describe the content of this paper. In Section 2 we put some auxiliary results concerning real-interpolation theory and finite differences. In fact, real-interpolation theory is one of our main tools. We examine in particular one of the possible discretizations of the derivative, the forward difference quotient. This is a bounded operator in all the situations we consider. We establish the uniform equivalence (with respect to the discretization step) of interpolation norms with norms which are discrete versions of norms in Hölder spaces. We conclude showing that a function which has finite difference of a certain order in a certain Banach space and is bounded in another has the intermediate finite differences which are bounded with values in suitable interpolation spaces (Proposition 2.8). This result can be regarded as a discrete version of the theorem by Grisvard (see [6]).

In Section 3, we apply the results of Section 2 to get estimates depending on a parameter for finite-difference discretizations of second-order elliptic boundary value problems in dimension one. First we consider the simplest discretization of the second derivative with Dirichlet boundary condition in a half line; this is necessary for Section 4. Next, we give in Proposition 3.9 a finite-difference analog of estimate (1.3).

In Section 4 we find again, using the foregoing interpolation results and techniques due to Da Prato and Grisvard [5], the essence of the main result in [2] (Theorem 4.3(I)) (in fact, we require a little bit more regular coefficients). Next, we show the uniform equivalence of certain interpolation norms between discrete analogs of the space of continuous functions and the domain of the elliptic operator with Dirichlet boundary conditions with analogs of Hölder norms

(Theorem 4.3(II)). This is a discrete version of a result due to Labbas [14]. Finally, we indicate a discrete generalization of (1.3) in a square for a problem of the form (1.1).

Some of the results of this paper were also applied to discretizations of parabolic problems in [10, Rothe's scheme] and [11, Crank-Nicolson scheme]. For this purpose, we observe that in the specific case of Hölder continuous functions and their discretizations, estimates of the form (1.3) prevent us from working with infinitesimal generators of operators and so from applying the results of [3]. However, they allow us to get results which are, in some sense, discrete generalizations of certain optimal regularity results which are known for parabolic problems (for this, compare the results of [10, 11] with the results of [8, 9]).

We think that the techniques of real interpolation and sums of operators we employ can be useful to treat other problems: for example, discretizations of oblique derivative problems, systems in higher-dimensional parallelepipeds and even in general plane angles (by preliminary change of variables, see [20, Section 4.5]).

We are able to estimate even second-order finite differences of solutions. Concerning the results of this type, we mention again the book [3, Chapter 4] where analogs of estimate depending on a parameter in \mathbb{R}^n are given. Estimates in a half space for boundary value problems (not depending on a parameter) were given also by Johnson [13], while Thomée had proved the analogs of interior estimates in [21].

The case of Sobolev-type estimates with $p = 2$ in quite general domains (while the estimates not depending on a parameter) was considered in [12, Section 9.2.4]. Results of convergence, being related in some way, were given in [16].

Sobolevskii considered in [18] the heat equation in a rectangular region with discrete analogs of Hölder continuous functions with weights at the boundary in a square and considered in this framework a discretized version of (1.1).

For an introduction to the one-dimensional case in analogs of continuous functions, see also [22].

We conclude this introduction specifying some standard notations we use in the paper.

We indicate with \mathbb{N} , \mathbb{N}_0 , \mathbb{Z} , \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{R}^+ , and \mathbb{C} , respectively, the set of positive and nonnegative integers, the set of integers, the set of real, real positive, and complex numbers. If $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$, we set

$$[\omega] := \max \{j \in \mathbb{Z} : j \leq \omega\}, \quad \{\omega\} := \omega - [\omega]. \quad (1.4)$$

If z is a nonvanishing complex number, we indicate with $\text{Arg}(z)$ the element of its argument in the interval $]-\pi, \pi]$.

An n -dimensional multi-index α is, by definition, an element of \mathbb{N}_0^n ; if $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$, we pose $|\alpha| := \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n$.

A linear operator in the Banach space X is an operator of domain $D(A) \subseteq X$ with values in X . In this case we indicate with $\rho(A)$ its resolvent set. If X and Y

are Banach spaces, $\mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ is the Banach space of linear continuous operators from X to Y . We omit Y if $Y = X$.

If A and B are elements of $\mathcal{L}(X)$, we set

$$[A; B] := AB - BA. \quad (1.5)$$

Let X_0 and X_1 be Banach spaces with norms, respectively, $\|\cdot\|_0$ and $\|\cdot\|_1$. We will say that assumption (h) is satisfied if $X_1 \subseteq X_0$ and $\|x\|_0 \leq \|x\|_1$ for every $x \in X_1$. Under these conditions, we set, for every $t > 0$, $x \in X_0$,

$$k(t, x; X_0, X_1) := \inf \{ \|x - y\|_0 + t\|y\|_1 \mid y \in X_1\}. \quad (1.6)$$

We write $k(t, x)$ if the spaces X_0 and X_1 are clear from the context. If $\theta \in]0, 1[$, we define, for $x \in X_0$,

$$\|x\|_{(X_0, X_1)_{\theta, \infty}} := \sup_{t>0} t^{-\theta} k(t, x) \quad (1.7)$$

and $(X_0, X_1)_{\theta, \infty} := \{x \in X_0 \mid \|x\|_{(X_0, X_1)_{\theta, \infty}} < +\infty\}$. In some cases, we will mention even the interpolation space $(X_0, X_1)_{\theta, 1}$. For the basic theory concerning these spaces, we refer to [17]. We will write $(X_0, X_1)_\theta$ instead of $(X_0, X_1)_{\theta, \infty}$.

Whenever we consider a space of the form $C^m(I, E)$, where $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$, I is an interval in \mathbb{R} , and E is a Banach space, we mean that its elements are bounded and uniformly continuous, together with their derivatives of order less than or equal to m and we equip it with its natural norm. We often consider the case that $m \in \mathbb{R}^+ - \mathbb{N}$, where we assume that the derivative of order $[m]$ is $\{m\}$ -Hölder continuous. The same conventions will be used for spaces of the form $C^s(\Omega)$, with $s \geq 0$ and Ω an open subset in \mathbb{R}^n .

Indicate by c, c', c_1, c_2, \dots constants we are not interested to precise, which can be different from time to time. Whenever it is necessary, we will indicate by $c(\theta, \dots), c'(\theta, \dots), \dots$ that c (resp., c') depends on θ, \dots .

Let X_0 be a Banach space and A a linear operator in X_0 . We say that A satisfies the following condition:

$$(\kappa) \quad \text{if }]0, +\infty[\subseteq \rho(A) \text{ and there exists } M > 0 \text{ such that for every } \xi > 0, \quad (1.8)$$

$$\|(\xi - A)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(X_0)} \leq M\xi^{-1}.$$

If A is a closed operator in X , we will equip its domain $D(A)$ with the natural norm

$$\|x\|_{D(A)} := \max \{ \|x\|, \|Ax\| \} \quad \forall x \in D(A). \quad (1.9)$$

In this case we will also use the notation $D_\theta(A)$ to indicate $(X, D(A))_\theta$.

If X_0 , X_1 , and X are Banach spaces such that X_0 and X_1 are continuously embedded into X , if $x \in X_0 \cap X_1$, we set

$$\|x\|_{X_0 \cap X_1} := \max \{\|x\|_{X_0}, \|x\|_{X_1}\}. \quad (1.10)$$

2. The interpolation functor $(\cdot, \cdot)_{\theta, \infty}$ and finite differences

We start with the following result which is easily proved using the interpolation theory.

LEMMA 2.1. *Let X_0 be a Banach space and A a linear operator in X_0 satisfying condition (κ) . If $k \in \mathbb{N}$, set $X_k := D(A^k)$ and, if $x \in X_k$, $\|x\|_k := \max \{\|A^j x\| \mid j \in \{0, \dots, k\}\}$. Then with this norm, X_k is a Banach space. Moreover, for all $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $\theta \in]0, 1[$,*

$$(X_k, X_{k+1})_\theta = \{x \in X_k \mid A^k x \in (X_0, X_1)_\theta\} \quad (2.1)$$

and there exist c_1, c_2 positive, depending only on k , θ , and M such that for every $x \in (X_k, X_{k+1})_\theta$,

$$c_1 \max \{\|x\|_k, \|A^k x\|_{(X_0, X_1)_\theta}\} \leq \|x\|_{(X_k, X_{k+1})_\theta} \leq c_2 \max \{\|x\|_k, \|A^k x\|_{(X_0, X_1)_\theta}\}. \quad (2.2)$$

Now, for $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$, $\omega > 0$, we set

$$X_\omega := \{x \in X_{[\omega]} \mid A^{[\omega]} x \in (X_0, X_1)_{\{\omega\}}\} \quad (2.3)$$

with norm $\|x\|_\omega := \max \{\|x\|_{[\omega]}, \|A^{[\omega]} x\|_{(X_0, X_1)_{\{\omega\}}}\}$.

The following fact will be crucial.

THEOREM 2.2. *Let X_0 be a Banach space, A a linear operator in X_0 satisfying condition (κ) , and $\theta \in]0, 1[$. Then*

(I) $(X_0, X_1)_\theta = \{x \in X_0 \mid \sup \{\xi^\theta \|A(\xi - A)^{-1} x\|_0 \mid \xi \geq 1\} < +\infty\}$; moreover, there exist positive constants c_1, c_2 depending only on M such that for every $x \in (X_0, X_1)_\theta$,

$$c_1 \|x\|_\theta \leq \max \left\{ \|x\|_0, \sup \left\{ \xi^\theta \|A(\xi - A)^{-1} x\|_0 \mid \xi \geq 1 \right\} \right\} \leq c_2 \|x\|_\theta. \quad (2.4)$$

Let ω_0, ω_1 be real numbers with $0 \leq \omega_0 < \omega_1$, let $\theta \in]0, 1[$, $\omega = (1 - \theta)\omega_0 + \theta\omega_1$. Then

(II) if ω is not an integer,

$$X_\omega = (X_{\omega_0}, X_{\omega_1})_\theta, \quad (2.5)$$

and there exist positive constants c_1, c_2 depending only on $M, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega$, and M such that for every $x \in X_\omega$,

$$c_1 \|x\|_\omega \leq \|x\|_{(X_{\omega_0}, X_{\omega_1})_\theta} \leq c_2 \|x\|_\omega; \quad (2.6)$$

(III) *in any case there exists c positive, depending only on ω_0 , ω_1 , and ω , such that for every $x \in X_{\omega_1}$,*

$$\|x\|_{\omega} \leq c \|x\|_{\omega_0}^{(\omega_1-\omega)/(\omega_1-\omega_0)} \|x\|_{\omega_1}^{(\omega-\omega_0)/(\omega_1-\omega_0)}. \quad (2.7)$$

Proof. See [7, Theorem 3.1, Corollaries 3.1, 3.2]. \square

We now introduce some notations and give some applications of [Theorem 2.2](#) to difference operators. Let \mathcal{J} be a set and E a Banach space with norm $\|\cdot\|$. Giving $U : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow E$ and writing U_j instead of $U(j)$ for every $j \in \mathcal{J}$, we set

$$\begin{aligned} \|U\|_{B(\mathcal{J}, E)} &:= \sup_{j \in \mathcal{J}} \|U_j\|, \\ B(\mathcal{J}, E) &:= \left\{ U : \mathcal{J} \longrightarrow E \mid \sup_{j \in \mathcal{J}} \|U_j\| < +\infty \right\}; \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

it is easily seen that $B(\mathcal{J}, E)$ is a Banach space with the norm $\|\cdot\|_{B(\mathcal{J}, E)}$.

Now assume that $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$; if $U : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow E$, $j \in \mathcal{J}$, $j+1 \in \mathcal{J}$, and $h > 0$, we set

$$\partial_h U_j := h^{-1} (U_{j+1} - U_j). \quad (2.9)$$

If $m \in \mathbb{N}$, and $j \in \mathcal{J}$, $j+i \in \mathcal{J}$ for every $i = 1, \dots, m$, we set

$$\partial_h^m U_j := h^{-m} \sum_{i=0}^m \binom{m}{i} (-1)^{m-i} U_{j+i}. \quad (2.10)$$

For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, we put

$$\mathcal{J}_m := \{j \in \mathcal{J} \mid \{j+1, \dots, j+m\} \subseteq \mathcal{J}\}. \quad (2.11)$$

If $U \in B(\mathcal{J}, E)$, we set

$$\|U\|_{C_h^m(\mathcal{J}, E)} := \max \left\{ \|\partial_h^r U\|_{B(\mathcal{J}_r, E)} \mid 0 \leq r \leq m \right\}, \quad (2.12)$$

where, of course, $\mathcal{J}_0 = \mathcal{J}$ and ∂_h^0 is the identity. Finally, let $\theta \in]0, 1[$. We set

$$[U]_{C_h^\theta(\mathcal{J}, E)} := \sup \left\{ ((k-j)h)^{-\theta} \|U_k - U_j\| : j, k \in \mathcal{J}, j < k \right\} \quad (2.13)$$

and, if $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$,

$$\|U\|_{C_h^{m+\theta}(\mathcal{J}, E)} := \max \left\{ \|U\|_{C_h^m(\mathcal{J}, E)}, [\partial_h^m U]_{C_h^\theta(\mathcal{J}_m, E)} \right\}. \quad (2.14)$$

In the same context, we will indicate $B(\mathcal{J}, E)$ by $C_h^0(\mathcal{J}, E)$. In each case, if E is omitted, we will assume $E = \mathbb{C}$.

Now consider the space $B(\mathbb{Z}, E)$ and for any $h > 0$, the operator D_h in $B(\mathbb{Z}, E)$ is defined as $D_h U := \partial_h U$. It is clear that $D_h \in \mathcal{L}(B(\mathbb{Z}, E))$ and $\|\cdot\|_{D(D_h)} = \|\cdot\|_{C_h^1(\mathbb{Z}, E)}$ for every $h > 0$. We have the following lemma.

LEMMA 2.3. (I) For every $h > 0$, D_h satisfies condition (κ) , with $M = 1$;

(II) there exist positive constants c_1, c_2 such that for every $\theta \in]0, 1[$, $h > 0$, and $U \in B(\mathbb{Z}; E)$,

$$c_1 \|U\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{Z}; E)} \leq \|U\|_{(C(\mathbb{Z}; E), D(D_h))_\theta} \leq c_2 \|U\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{Z}; E)}. \quad (2.15)$$

Proof. (I) By elementary calculations, one has that for every $\xi > 0$ and for every $f \in B(\mathbb{Z}; E)$, the equation

$$\xi U - D_h U = f \quad (2.16)$$

has in $B(\mathbb{Z}; E)$ the unique solution

$$U_j = \sum_{k=j}^{+\infty} G_{h,j-k} f_k, \quad (2.17)$$

where

$$G_{h,j} = \begin{cases} h(1+h\xi)^{j-1}, & \text{if } j \leq 0, \\ 0, & \text{if } j > 0. \end{cases} \quad (2.18)$$

As $\sum_{j=-\infty}^0 G_{h,j} = \xi^{-1}$, (I) is proved.

We show (II): let $U \in B(\mathbb{Z}; E)$, $N := \|U\|_{(B(\mathbb{Z}; E), D(D_h))_\theta}$; then, by definition, for every $\epsilon > 0$ and for every $t > 0$, there exist $V^t \in B(\mathbb{Z}; E)$ such that

$$\|U - V^t\|_{B(\mathbb{Z}; E)} + t \|V^t\|_{D(D_h)} \leq (N + \epsilon) t^\theta. \quad (2.19)$$

Let $j, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $j < k$; then,

$$\begin{aligned} \|U_k - U_j\| &\leq \|(U_k - U_j) - (V_k^t - V_j^t)\| + \|V_k^t - V_j^t\| \\ &\leq 2\|U - V^t\|_{B(\mathbb{Z}; E)} + (k-j)h \|V^t\|_{D(D_h)} \\ &\leq (N + \epsilon)[2t^\theta + (k-j)ht^{\theta-1}] \end{aligned} \quad (2.20)$$

so that

$$[(k-j)h]^{-\theta} \|U_k - U_j\| \leq (N + \epsilon) \left\{ 2t^\theta [(k-j)h]^{-\theta} + [(k-j)h]^{1-\theta} t^{\theta-1} \right\} \quad (2.21)$$

for every $t > 0$. Choosing $t = (k-j)h$, one gets

$$[U]_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{Z}; E)} \leq 3(N + \epsilon). \quad (2.22)$$

To prove the inverse inequality, we use [Theorem 2.2](#)(I) and (II). Let $U \in B(\mathbb{Z}; E)$ and $\xi > 0$. Then, after easy computations, for every $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\xi \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \xi^\theta \left\| D_h (\xi - D_h)^{-1} U \right\|_{B(\mathbb{Z}, E)} \\ &= \sup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \xi^{1+\theta} h \left\| \sum_{r=k}^{\infty} (1+h\xi)^{k-r-1} (U_r - U_k) \right\| \\ &\leq N' (\xi h)^{1+\theta} (1+h\xi)^{-1} \sum_{r=1}^{+\infty} r^\theta (1+h\xi)^{-r} \leq N' \end{aligned} \quad (2.23)$$

if $N' = [U]_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{Z}, E)}$.

□

As a consequence, we have the following corollary.

COROLLARY 2.4. *Let $\omega_0, \omega, \omega_1 \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 \leq \omega_0 < \omega < \omega_1$. Then*

(I) *if $\omega \notin \mathbb{Z}$, there exist positive constants c_1, c_2 depending on ω_0, ω , and ω_1 but not on h such that for every $U \in B(\mathbb{Z}; E)$,*

$$c_1 \|U\|_{C_h^\omega(\mathbb{Z}, E)} \leq \|U\|_{(C_h^{\omega_0}(\mathbb{Z}, E), C_h^{\omega_1}(\mathbb{Z}, E))_{(\omega-\omega_0)/(\omega_1-\omega_0)}} \leq c_2 \|U\|_{C_h^\omega(\mathbb{Z}, E)}; \quad (2.24)$$

(II) *in every case, there exists $c > 0$ depending on ω_0, ω , and ω_1 but not on h such that for every $U \in B(\mathbb{Z}; E)$,*

$$\|U\|_{C_h^\omega(\mathbb{Z}, E)} \leq c \|U\|_{C_h^{\omega_0}(\mathbb{Z}, E)}^{(\omega_1-\omega)/(\omega_1-\omega_0)} \|U\|_{C_h^{\omega_1}(\mathbb{Z}, E)}^{(\omega-\omega_0)/(\omega_1-\omega_0)}. \quad (2.25)$$

Now consider the space $B(\mathbb{N}_0, E)$ and for any $h > 0$ the operator E_h in $B(\mathbb{N}_0, E)$ defined as $E_h U := \partial_h U$. It is clear that for every $h > 0$, $E_h \in \mathcal{L}(B(\mathbb{N}_0, E))$ and $\|\cdot\|_{D(E_h)} = \|\cdot\|_{C_h^1(\mathbb{N}_0, E)}$. With the same methods applied in the case of D_h , one can show that for every $h > 0$, E_h satisfies (κ) with $M = 1$. Moreover, there exist positive constants c_1, c_2 such that for every $\theta \in]0, 1[$, $h > 0$ and $U \in B(\mathbb{N}_0, E)$,

$$c_1 \|U\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0, E)} \leq \|U\|_{(B(\mathbb{N}_0, E), D(E_h))_\theta} \leq c_2 \|U\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0, E)}. \quad (2.26)$$

As a consequence, we have the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 2.5. *Let $\omega_0, \omega, \omega_1 \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 \leq \omega_0 < \omega < \omega_1$. Then*

(I) *if $\omega \notin \mathbb{Z}$, there exist positive constants c_1, c_2 depending on ω_0, ω , and ω_1 but not on h such that for every $U \in B(\mathbb{N}_0; E)$,*

$$c_1 \|U\|_{C_h^\omega(\mathbb{N}_0, E)} \leq \|U\|_{(C_h^{\omega_0}(\mathbb{N}_0, E), C_h^{\omega_1}(\mathbb{N}_0, E))_{(\omega-\omega_0)/(\omega_1-\omega_0)}} \leq c_2 \|U\|_{C_h^\omega(\mathbb{N}_0, E)}; \quad (2.27)$$

(II) *in every case, there exists $c > 0$ depending on ω_0, ω , and ω_1 but not on h such that for every $U \in B(\mathbb{N}_0; E)$,*

$$\|U\|_{C_h^\omega(\mathbb{N}_0, E)} \leq c \|U\|_{C_h^{\omega_0}(\mathbb{N}_0, E)}^{(\omega_1-\omega)/(\omega_1-\omega_0)} \|U\|_{C_h^{\omega_1}(\mathbb{N}_0, E)}^{(\omega-\omega_0)/(\omega_1-\omega_0)}. \quad (2.28)$$

PROPOSITION 2.6. Let $L > 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $h = L/n$, $\theta_0, \theta, \theta_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ with $0 \leq \theta_0 < \theta < \theta_1$ and $\theta = (1 - \omega)\theta_0 + \omega\theta_1$ for a certain $\omega \in]0, 1[$. Then

(I) if $\theta \notin \mathbb{Z}$, there exist positive constants c_1, c_2 depending only on L, θ_0, θ , and θ_1 and not on h such that, if $\mathcal{J} = \{0, \dots, n\}$ and $n > \theta_1$, for every $f \in B(\mathcal{J}, E)$,

$$c_1 \|f\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathcal{J}, E)} \leq \|f\|_{(C_h^{\theta_0}(\mathcal{J}, E), C_h^{\theta_1}(\mathcal{J}, E))_\omega} \leq c_2 \|f\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathcal{J}, E)}; \quad (2.29)$$

(II) in any case, there exists $c > 0$ depending only on L, θ_0, θ , and θ_1 but not on h such that for every $f \in B(\mathcal{J}, E)$,

$$\|f\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathcal{J}, E)} \leq c \|f\|_{C_h^{\theta_0}(\mathcal{J}, E)}^{1-\omega} \|f\|_{C_h^{\theta_1}(\mathcal{J}, E)}^\omega. \quad (2.30)$$

Proof. The proof can be obtained by “localizing the estimates” through a partition of unity in $[0, L]$ and applying Corollary 2.4 and Proposition 2.5 (for a similar argument, see the proof of Proposition 3.6). \square

We conclude the section with a generalization (Proposition 2.8) to finite differences of one of the main results in [6]. It will be used in the fourth section to estimate mixed finite differences of second order. In the proof we will use the following discrete version of Taylor’s formula, which can be shown by induction using the fact that for every l and m nonnegative integers,

$$\sum_{r=0}^m \binom{r+l}{l} = \binom{m+l+1}{m}. \quad (2.31)$$

LEMMA 2.7. Let $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$, $k \in \mathcal{J}$, $j, p \in \mathbb{N}$, and $p < j$. Let $U : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow E$ and $h > 0$; then, if $k \in \mathcal{J}_j$,

$$U_{k+j} = \sum_{l=0}^p \binom{j}{l} h^l \partial_h^l U_k + h^p \sum_{r=0}^{j-p} \binom{j-r-1}{p-1} (\partial_h^p U_{k+r} - \partial_h^p U_k). \quad (2.32)$$

For a similar formula, see [15, Theorem 1.3.4].

PROPOSITION 2.8. Let I be an infinite interval in \mathbb{R} of length $L \in]0, +\infty]$, $h > 0$, $\mathcal{J} := \{j \in \mathbb{Z} \mid jh \in I\}$, $\omega > 1$, and $\#(\mathcal{J}) > [\omega] + 1$. Next, let X_0 and X_1 be a couple of Banach spaces satisfying assumption (h) and $U \in B(\mathcal{J}, X_1)$. Let $l \in \mathbb{N}$, $l < \omega$. Then,

$$\|\partial_h^l U\|_{B(\mathcal{J}_l, (X_0, X_1)_{(\omega-l)/\omega})} \leq c \max \left\{ \|U\|_{C_h^\omega(\mathcal{J}, X_0)}, \|U\|_{B(\mathcal{J}, X_1)} \right\}, \quad (2.33)$$

where c is a positive constant depending only on L, ω , and l .

Proof. We want to estimate $\|\partial_h^l U_k\|_{(X_0, X_1)_{(\omega-l)/\omega}}$ for a certain $k \in \mathcal{J}_l$. Through a translation and a change of orientation, we may assume that $k = 0$ and $I \cap [0, +\infty[$ has length at least equal to $L/2$. Consider first the case $h(\omega+1)^2 \geq L/2$;

then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\partial_h^l U_k\|_{(X_0, X_1)_{(\omega-l)/\omega}} &\leq \|\partial_h^l U_k\|_1 \leq C(l) h^{-l} \|U\|_{B(\mathcal{J}, X_1)} \\ &\leq C(l) \left(\frac{2(\omega+1)^2}{L} \right)^l \|U\|_{B(\mathcal{J}, X_1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.34)$$

Now we assume that

$$h(\omega+1)^2 < \frac{L}{2} \quad (2.35)$$

so that $\{1, \dots, ([\omega]+1)^2\} \subseteq \mathcal{J}$. Let $x \in \mathbb{N}$ and $x > [\omega]$ such that $[\omega]x \in \mathcal{J}$. By (2.32), for $j = 1, \dots, [\omega]$,

$$\sum_{l=1}^{[\omega]} \binom{jx}{l} h^l \partial_h^l U_0 = U_{jx} - U_0 - h^{[\omega]} \sum_{r=0}^{jx-[\omega]} \binom{jx-r-1}{[\omega]-1} \left(\partial_h^{[\omega]} U_r - \partial_h^{[\omega]} U_0 \right). \quad (2.36)$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} &\det \begin{pmatrix} \binom{x}{1} h & \binom{x}{2} h^2 & \dots & \binom{x}{[\omega]} h^{[\omega]} \\ \binom{2x}{1} h & \binom{2x}{2} h^2 & \dots & \binom{2x}{[\omega]} h^{[\omega]} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \binom{[\omega]x}{1} h & \binom{[\omega]x}{2} h^2 & \dots & \binom{[\omega]x}{[\omega]} h^{[\omega]} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{h^{1+\dots+[\omega]}}{1!2!\dots[\omega]!} \det \begin{pmatrix} x & x^2 & \dots & x^{[\omega]} \\ 2x & (2x)^2 & \dots & (2x)^{[\omega]} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ [\omega]x & ([\omega]x)^2 & \dots & ([\omega]x)^{[\omega]} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= c(\omega)(hx)^{1+\dots+[\omega]}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.37)$$

where $c(\omega)$ is a nonvanishing real number depending only on ω . So from (2.36), we have for $l = 1, \dots, [\omega]$,

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_h^l U_0 &= \sum_{j=1}^{[\omega]} a_{lj}(h, x) (U_{jx} - U_0) \\ &\quad - h^{[\omega]} \sum_{j=1}^{[\omega]} a_{lj}(h, x) \left[\sum_{r=0}^{jx-[\omega]} \binom{jx-r-1}{[\omega]-1} \left(\partial_h^{[\omega]} U_r - \partial_h^{[\omega]} U_0 \right) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.38)$$

with $|a_{lj}(h, x)| \leq c(\omega)(hx)^{-l}$ for $1 \leq l$ and $j \leq [\omega]$. This implies that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \partial_h^l U_0 - \sum_{j=1}^{[\omega]} a_{lj}(h, x)(U_{jx} - U_0) \right\|_0 \\ & \leq c(\omega)h^{[\omega]}(hx)^{-l} \|U\|_{C_h^\omega(\mathcal{I}, X_0)} \sum_{j=1}^{[\omega]} \sum_{r=0}^{jx-[\omega]} \binom{jx-r-1}{[\omega]-1} (rh)^{\{\omega\}}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.39)$$

From (2.31), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=1}^{[\omega]} \sum_{r=0}^{jx-[\omega]} \binom{jx-r-1}{[\omega]-1} (rh)^{\{\omega\}} \\ & \leq h^{\{\omega\}} \sum_{j=1}^{[\omega]} \binom{jx}{jx-[\omega]} (jx-[\omega])^{\{\omega\}} \\ & \leq c(\omega)h^{\{\omega\}} x^\omega \\ & \leq c_1(\omega)h^{\{\omega\}} (x-[\omega])^\omega \end{aligned} \quad (2.40)$$

as $x - [\omega] \geq 1$. We conclude that

$$\left\| \partial_h^l U_0 - \sum_{j=1}^{[\omega]} a_{lj}(h, x)(U_{jx} - U_0) \right\|_0 \leq c(\omega) (h(x-[\omega]))^\omega (hx)^{-l} \|U\|_{C_h^\omega(\mathcal{I}, X_0)}. \quad (2.41)$$

On the other hand,

$$\left\| \sum_{j=1}^{[\omega]} a_{lj}(h, x)(U_{jx} - U_0) \right\|_1 \leq c(\omega)(hx)^{-l} \|U\|_{B(\mathcal{I}, X_1)}. \quad (2.42)$$

Inequalities (2.41) and (2.42) imply that

$$k(t, \partial_h^l U_0) \leq c(\omega) \left\{ (h(x-[\omega]))^\omega (hx)^{-l} \|U\|_{C_h^\omega(\mathcal{I}, X_0)} + t(hx)^{-l} \|U\|_{B(\mathcal{I}, X_1)} \right\} \quad (2.43)$$

for every $t > 0$ and for every x with the declared properties.

We now complete the proof under condition (2.35). We want to estimate $t^{-(\omega-l)/\omega} k(t, \partial_h^l U_0)$ for $t > 0$. We distinguish three cases. We start by assuming that

$$t^{1/\omega} h^{-1} < 1; \quad (2.44)$$

it follows that

$$t^{-(\omega-l)/\omega} k(t, \partial_h^l U_0) \leq t^{l/\omega} \|\partial_h^l U_0\|_1 \leq (l+1)t^{l/\omega} h^{-l} \|U\|_{B(\mathcal{I}, X_1)} \leq (l+1) \|U\|_{B(\mathcal{I}, X_1)}. \quad (2.45)$$

We now assume that

$$t^{1/\omega}h^{-1} \geq 1, \quad [\omega]([\omega] + [t^{1/\omega}h^{-1}]) \in \mathcal{J}. \quad (2.46)$$

We apply (2.43) with $x = [\omega] + [t^{1/\omega}h^{-1}]$; we obtain that

$$t^{-(\omega-l)/\omega}k(t, \partial_h^l U_0) \leq c(\omega) \max \{ \|U\|_{C_h^\omega(\mathcal{J}, X_0)}, \|U\|_{B(\mathcal{J}, X_1)} \}, \quad (2.47)$$

observing that $x \geq t^{1/\omega}h^{-1} \geq [t^{1/\omega}h^{-1}]$. Finally, we consider the case

$$[\omega]([\omega] + [t^{1/\omega}h^{-1}]) \notin \mathcal{J} \quad (2.48)$$

which implies that $\omega(\omega h + t^{1/\omega}) > L/2$. It follows, using (2.35), that

$$t^{1/\omega} > \frac{L}{2\omega} - \omega h > \frac{L}{2} \frac{2\omega + 1}{\omega(\omega + 1)^2}. \quad (2.49)$$

So

$$t^{-(\omega-l)/\omega}k(t, \partial_h^l U_0) \leq \left(\frac{L(2\omega + 1)}{2\omega(\omega + 1)^2} \right)^{l-\omega} \|\partial_h^l U_0\|_0 \leq \left(\frac{L(2\omega + 1)}{2\omega(\omega + 1)^2} \right)^{l-\omega} \|U\|_{C_h^\omega(\mathcal{J}, X_0)}. \quad (2.50)$$

□

3. Estimates depending on a parameter for discretizations of elliptic Dirichlet problems in dimension one

In this section, we want to give estimates depending on a parameter for discretizations of Dirichlet's elliptic boundary value problems in dimension one.

We start by introducing in the space $B(\mathbb{Z}; E)$, where E is a fixed Banach space with norm $\|\cdot\|$, the operator F_h is defined as follows: for $U \in B(\mathbb{Z}; E)$, $j \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$F_h U_j := \partial_h^2 U_{j-1} = h^{-2} (U_{j+1} - 2U_j + U_{j-1}). \quad (3.1)$$

The following result is an easy consequence of [2, Chapter 4, Section 1, Theorem 4].

LEMMA 3.1. $\{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\} : |\operatorname{Arg}\lambda| < \pi\} \subseteq \rho(F_h)$. Moreover, for every $\phi_0 \in [0, \pi[$, for every $\omega \geq 0$, there exists $C(\phi_0, \omega) > 0$ such that for every $h > 0$, for every $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, with $|\operatorname{Arg}(\lambda)| \leq \phi_0$ and $|\lambda| \geq 1$, and for every $f \in B(\mathbb{Z}; E)$,

$$|\lambda| \left\| (\lambda - F_h)^{-1} f \right\|_{C_h^\omega(\mathbb{Z}, E)} + \left\| (\lambda - F_h)^{-1} f \right\|_{C_h^{\omega+2}(\mathbb{Z}, E)} \leq C(\phi_0, \omega) \|f\|_{C_h^\omega(\mathbb{Z}, E)}. \quad (3.2)$$

Now we consider problems in a half line; the first result is the following lemma.

LEMMA 3.2. Consider the problem

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda U_j - \partial_h^2 U_{j-1} &= 0, \quad \text{for } j \geq 1, \\ U_0 &\in E. \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

Then, for every $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$, with $|\operatorname{Arg}(\lambda)| < \pi$, and for every $h > 0$, for every $U_0 \in E$, (3.3) has a unique solution $U \in B(\mathbb{N}_0, E)$. Moreover, for every $\omega \in [0, 2]$, there exists $C(\omega) > 0$ independent of λ , h , and U_0 such that

$$\|U\|_{C_h^\omega(\mathbb{N}_0)} \leq C(\omega) (1 + |\lambda|)^{\omega/2} \|U_0\|. \tag{3.4}$$

Proof. The problem has the unique solution $U_j = \alpha^j U_0$ ($j \in \mathbb{N}_0$), where α is the only solution with absolute value less than 1 of the algebraic equation

$$z^2 - (2 + \lambda h^2)z + 1 = 0. \tag{3.5}$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \|U\|_{B(\mathbb{N}_0; E)} &= \|U_0\|, \\ \|\partial_h^2 U\|_{B(\mathbb{N}_0; E)} &\leq |\lambda| \|U_0\|. \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

So the result follows from (3.6) and [Proposition 2.5](#)(II) (which is useful to estimate $\|\partial_h U\|_{B(\mathbb{N}_0; E)}$). \square

We now introduce the following notation. Let $f \in B(\mathbb{N}; E)$; we indicate by \tilde{f} the extension of f to \mathbb{N}_0 such that $\tilde{f}_0 = 0$.

Consider, for $h > 0$, the following operator B_h in the space $B(\mathbb{N}; E)$. For $U \in B(\mathbb{N}; E)$ and $j \in \mathbb{N}$, we set

$$B_h U_j := \partial_h^2 \tilde{U}_{j-1}. \tag{3.7}$$

We have the following lemma.

LEMMA 3.3. For every $h > 0$, $\{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\} \mid |\operatorname{Arg} \lambda| < \pi\} \subseteq \rho(B_h)$. Moreover, for every $\phi_0 \in [0, \pi[$, there exists $C(\phi_0) > 0$ such that if $|\lambda| \geq 1$, $|\operatorname{Arg}(\lambda)| \leq \phi_0$, for every $h > 0$,

$$\|(\lambda - B_h)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(B(\mathbb{N}; E))} \leq C(\phi_0) |\lambda|^{-1}. \tag{3.8}$$

Proof. Let $f \in B(\mathbb{N}; E)$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$, and $|\operatorname{Arg}(\lambda)| < \pi$. Define $g \in B(\mathbb{Z}; E)$ as follows: for $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, $g_j = f_j$ if $j \geq 1$ and $g_j = f_1$ if $j \leq 0$. Then, $\|g\|_{B(\mathbb{Z}; E)} = \|f\|_{B(\mathbb{N}; E)}$. Now let $V := (\lambda - F_h)^{-1}g$ and let Z be the solution of (3.3) with $U_0 = -V_0$. Then, owing to [Lemmas 3.1](#) and [3.3](#), equation

$$(\lambda - B_h)U = f \tag{3.9}$$

has a unique solution U and $U_j = V_j + Z_j$ for every $j \in \mathbb{N}$. The final estimate follows from (3.2) and [Lemma 3.2](#). \square

Given a nonnegative real number ω and $F \in B(\mathbb{N}; E)$, we set

$$\|f\|_{C_{h,0}^\omega(\mathbb{N}, E)} := \|\tilde{f}\|_{C_h^\omega(\mathbb{N}_0, E)}. \quad (3.10)$$

Our interest in these norms comes from the following lemma.

LEMMA 3.4. *Let $\theta \in]0, 1[$ and $\theta \neq 1/2$. Then there exist positive constants c_1, c_2 depending only on θ such that for every $h > 0$ and for every $f \in B(\mathbb{N}; E)$,*

$$c_1 \|f\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}, E)} \leq \|f\|_{(B(\mathbb{N}; E), D(B_h))_\theta} \leq c_2 \|f\|_{C_{h,0}^{2\theta}(\mathbb{N}, E)}. \quad (3.11)$$

Proof. The result follows from [Proposition 2.5\(I\)](#) if we are able to show that there exist positive constants c_1, c_2 depending only on θ such that for every $t > 0$, $U \in B(\mathbb{N}, E)$,

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 k(t, \tilde{U}, B(\mathbb{N}_0, E), C_h^2(\mathbb{N}_0, E)) &\leq k(t, U, B(\mathbb{N}, E), D(B_h)) \\ &\leq c_2 k(t, \tilde{U}, B(\mathbb{N}_0, E), C_h^2(\mathbb{N}_0, E)). \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

In fact, let $U, g \in B(\mathbb{N}, E)$. Then, for every $t > 0$, owing to [Proposition 2.5\(II\)](#),

$$\begin{aligned} \|U - g\|_{B(\mathbb{N}, E)} + t\|g\|_{D(B_h)} \\ = \|\tilde{U} - \tilde{g}\|_{B(\mathbb{N}_0, E)} + t \max \left\{ \|\tilde{g}\|_{B(\mathbb{N}_0, E)}, \|\partial_h^2 \tilde{g}\|_{B(\mathbb{N}_0, E)} \right\} \\ \geq c \left(\|\tilde{U} - \tilde{g}\|_{B(\mathbb{N}_0, E)} + t\|\tilde{g}\|_{C_h^2(\mathbb{N}_0, E)} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

where c is a positive constant. It follows that

$$c k(t, \tilde{U}, B(\mathbb{N}_0, E), C_h^2(\mathbb{N}_0, E)) \leq k(t, U, B(\mathbb{N}, E), D(B_h)). \quad (3.14)$$

On the other hand, let $\Phi \in B(\mathbb{N}_0, E)$. Define $\Psi \in B(\mathbb{N}, E)$, $\Psi_j = \Phi_j - \Phi_0$ for every $j \in \mathbb{N}$. Then,

$$\|U - \Psi\|_{B(\mathbb{N}, E)} + t\|\Psi\|_{D(B_h)} \leq 2 \left(\|\tilde{U} - \Phi\|_{B(\mathbb{N}_0, E)} + t\|\Phi\|_{C_h^2(\mathbb{N}_0, E)} \right). \quad (3.15)$$

It follows that

$$k(t, U, B(\mathbb{N}, E), D(B_h)) \leq 2k(t, \tilde{U}, B(\mathbb{N}_0, E), C_h^2(\mathbb{N}_0, E)) \quad (3.16)$$

and the result is proved. \square

The following result is our first discrete version of estimate (1.3).

PROPOSITION 3.5. *Let $0 < \phi_0 < \pi$, $\theta \in]0, 2[$, $\theta \neq 1$, and $r \in [0, 2]$. Then there exists $c > 0$, depending only on ϕ_0, θ , and r such that for every $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\lambda| \geq 1$ and $|\operatorname{Arg}(\lambda)| \leq \phi_0$, for every $h > 0$, for every $f \in B(\mathbb{N}; E)$, and for every $F \in B(\mathbb{N}_0, E)$ such that $f = F|_{\mathbb{N}}$,*

$$\|(\lambda - B_h)^{-1} f\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+r}(\mathbb{N}, E)} \leq c |\lambda|^{r/2-1} \left[\|F\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0, E)} + |\lambda|^{\theta/2} \|F_0\| \right]. \quad (3.17)$$

Proof. Owing to Lemmas 3.3 and 3.4, as it is easily seen that

$$\left\| (\lambda - B_h)^{-1} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}(D(B_h))} \leq c(\phi_0) |\lambda|^{-1}, \quad (3.18)$$

we have that

$$\left\| (\lambda - B_h)^{-1} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}(C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}, E))} \leq c(\phi_0, \theta) |\lambda|^{-1}. \quad (3.19)$$

We set $V := (\lambda - F_h)^{-1} E f$, where E is the operator defined as follows:

$$Ef_j = \begin{cases} f_j, & \text{if } j \geq 1, \\ 3f_{2-j} - 2f_{3-2j}, & \text{if } j \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.20)$$

It is not difficult to show that for every $\theta \in [0, 2]$, there exists $c(\theta) > 0$ such that for every $h > 0$ and $f \in B(\mathbb{N}, E)$,

$$\|Ef\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{Z}, E)} \leq C(\theta) \|f\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}, E)}. \quad (3.21)$$

Let Z be the solution of (3.3) with $U_0 = -V_0$. We put $U := (\lambda - B_h)^{-1} f$; then $\tilde{U}_j = V_j + Z_j$ for every $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$ so that, owing to Lemmas 3.1 and 3.2,

$$\begin{aligned} \|U\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}, E)} &\leq \|V\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{Z}, E)} + \|Z\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0, E)} \\ &\leq c(\phi_0, \theta) \left[|\lambda|^{-1} \|f\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}, E)} + |\lambda|^{\theta/2} \|V_0\| \right] \\ &\leq c(\phi_0, \theta) |\lambda|^{-1} \left[\|f\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}, E)} + |\lambda|^{\theta/2} \|f\|_{B(\mathbb{N}, E)} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.22)$$

Now observe that if we set $G_j = F_j - F_0$ for $j \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\|G\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}, E)} \leq 2 \|F\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0, E)}. \quad (3.23)$$

This implies that if we set $H_j := F_0$ for every $j \in \mathbb{N}$, from (3.19) and (3.22),

$$\begin{aligned} \|U\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}, E)} &\leq \left\| (\lambda - B_h)^{-1} G \right\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}, E)} + \left\| (\lambda - B_h)^{-1} H \right\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}, E)} \\ &\leq c |\lambda|^{-1} \left[\|F\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0, E)} + |\lambda|^{\theta/2} \|F_0\| \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.24)$$

So the result is proved if $r = 0$. The case $r = 2$ follows from the case $r = 0$ using the equation $\partial_h^2 \tilde{U}_j = \lambda \tilde{U}_{j+1} + F_{j+1}$ for every $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$; the general case follows from Proposition 2.5(II). \square

Now let $L > 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 3$, and $h = L/n$. For $j \in \mathcal{J} := \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, we have complex numbers a_j , b_j , b'_j , and c_j satisfying the following conditions:

- (C1) there exists $\nu > 0$ such that $\operatorname{Re}(a_j) \geq \nu$ for every $j \in \mathcal{J}$;
- (C2) for every $j \in \mathcal{J}$, $\max\{|a_j|, |b_j|, |b'_j|, |c_j|\} \leq A$ with $A > \nu$;

(C3) there exists $\Omega : [0, L] \rightarrow [0, +\infty[$ such that $\Omega(0) = 0$ and Ω is continuous in 0 such that, for $j, k \in \mathcal{J}$ with $j \leq k$,

$$|a_k - a_j| \leq \Omega((k - j)h). \quad (3.25)$$

For $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, we want to study the following problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda U_j - a_j \partial_h^2 U_{j-1} - b_j \partial_h U_j - b'_j \partial_h U_{j-1} - c_j U_j &= f_j \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, n-1, \\ U_0 = U_n &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.26)$$

To this aim, we set $\bar{\mathcal{J}} := \{0, 1, \dots, n-1, n\}$ and for $U \in B(\mathcal{J}, E)$ and $j \in \bar{\mathcal{J}}$,

$$\tilde{U}_j = \begin{cases} U_j, & \text{if } j \in \mathcal{J}, \\ 0, & \text{if } j \in \{0, n\}, \end{cases} \quad (3.27)$$

and we introduce the operator A_h in $B(\mathcal{J}, E)$, defined as follows: for $j \in \mathcal{J}$,

$$A_h U_j := a_j \partial_h^2 \tilde{U}_{j-1} + b_j \partial_h \tilde{U}_j + b'_j \partial_h \tilde{U}_{j-1} + c_j \tilde{U}_j. \quad (3.28)$$

We have the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 3.6. *Assume that assumptions (C1), (C2), and (C3) are satisfied and let $\phi_0 \in [0, \pi - \arccos(\nu/A)[$. Then, there exist $R > 0$ and $M > 0$ such that $\{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \mid |\lambda| \geq R, |\operatorname{Arg}(\lambda)| \leq \phi_0\} \subseteq \rho(A_h)$, and*

$$\|(\lambda - A_h)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(B(\mathcal{J}, E))} \leq M|\lambda|^{-1}. \quad (3.29)$$

Moreover, for a certain $f \in B(\mathcal{J}, E)$, put $U = (\lambda - A_h)^{-1}f$. Then for every $\theta \in [0, 2]$, there exists $c > 0$ such that

$$\|\tilde{U}\|_{C_h^\theta(\bar{\mathcal{J}}, E)} \leq c|\lambda|^{\theta/2-1} \|f\|_{B(\mathcal{J}, E)}. \quad (3.30)$$

R and M depend only on L, A, ν, Ω , and ϕ_0 while c depends only on $L, A, \nu, \Omega, \phi_0$, and θ .

Proof. Fix $\phi_0 \in]\pi/2, \pi - \arccos(\nu/A)[$. Then, using [Lemma 3.3](#), [Proposition 2.5 \(II\)](#), [Lemma 3.1](#), and a simple perturbation argument, it is easily seen that there exist $\delta \in]0, L[$, $R_1 > 0$, and $M_1 > 0$ independent of h such that if $U \in B(\mathcal{J}, E)$ and for some $j_0 \in \mathcal{J}$ $U_j = 0$ for $|(j - j_0)h| > \delta$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, $|\lambda| \geq R_1$, and $|\operatorname{Arg}(\lambda)| \leq \phi_0$,

$$\|\tilde{U}\|_{C_h^\theta(\bar{\mathcal{J}}, E)} \leq M_1 |\lambda|^{\theta/2-1} \|(\lambda - A_h)U\|_{B(\mathcal{J}, E)}. \quad (3.31)$$

Now fix a C^∞ -partition of unity $(\psi_l)_{1 \leq l \leq P}$ in $[0, L]$ such that for every l , the diameter of the support of ψ^l is less than or equal to δ . Next, set $\Psi_j^l := \psi^l(jh)$ for

every l and for $j \in \bar{\mathcal{J}}$. Then, using (3.31), we get for every $U \in B(\mathcal{J}, E)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{U}\|_{C_h^\theta(\bar{\mathcal{J}}, E)} &\leq \sum_{l=1}^P \|\Psi^l \tilde{U}\|_{C_h^\theta(\bar{\mathcal{J}}, E)} \\ &\leq c_1 |\lambda|^{\theta/2-1} \sum_{l=1}^P \|(\lambda - A_h)(\Psi^l U)\|_{B(\mathcal{J}, E)} \\ &\leq c_2 |\lambda|^{\theta/2-1} \left(\|\tilde{U}\|_{C_h^1(\bar{\mathcal{J}}, E)} + \|(\lambda - A_h)U\|_{B(\mathcal{J}, E)} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (3.32)$$

Here c_1 and c_2 are constants independent of h and U . Considering the case $\theta = 1$, one can eliminate $\|\tilde{U}\|_{C_h^1(\bar{\mathcal{J}}, E)}$ in the second term, increasing (if necessary) R_1 . \square

Equation (3.10) and Lemma 3.4 admit the following natural extensions.

Definition 3.7. Let $\theta \in [0, +\infty[$, $\theta < n$. If $f \in B(\mathcal{J}, E)$, set

$$\|f\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathcal{J}, E)} := \|\tilde{f}\|_{C_h^\theta(\bar{\mathcal{J}}, E)}. \quad (3.33)$$

PROPOSITION 3.8. *Assume that assumptions (C1), (C2), and (C3) are satisfied for certain L , n , ν , A , and Ω . Assume that $n \geq 3$ and let $\theta \in]0, 1[$, $\theta \neq 1/2$. Then, there exist positive constants c_1 , c_2 depending only on L , ν , A , and θ such that for every $f \in B(\mathcal{J}, E)$,*

$$c_1 \|f\|_{(B(\mathcal{J}, E), D(A_h))_\theta} \leq \|f\|_{C_{h,0}^{2\theta}(\mathcal{J}, E)} \leq c_2 \|f\|_{(B(\mathcal{J}, E), D(A_h))_\theta}. \quad (3.34)$$

Proof. We introduce the operator $B_h \in \mathcal{L}(B(\mathcal{J}, E)) : B_h U_j = \partial_h^2 \tilde{U}_{j-1}$ for every $j \in \mathcal{J}$. It is not difficult, using Proposition 2.6, to show the existence of two positive constants c_1 , c_2 depending only on ν and A such that for every $U \in B(\mathcal{J}, E)$,

$$c_1 \|U\|_{D(B_h)} \leq \|U\|_{D(A_h)} \leq c_2 \|U\|_{D(B_h)}. \quad (3.35)$$

This means that it suffices to consider the case $A_h = B_h$ and in this case we can follow the lines of the proof of Proposition 3.5. \square

Now let $\theta \in]0, 2[$. We introduce the following assumptions: let $L > 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 3$, and $h = L/n$; we set $\mathcal{J} := \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ and $\bar{\mathcal{J}} = \{0, 1, \dots, n-1, n\}$. Moreover, a , b , b' , and c belong to $B(\bar{\mathcal{J}})$. Further, we assume that

(A1) there exists $\nu > 0$ such that $\operatorname{Re}(a_j) \geq \nu$ for every $j \in \bar{\mathcal{J}}$;

(A2) $\max\{\|a\|_{C_h^\theta(\bar{\mathcal{J}})}, \|b\|_{C_h^\theta(\bar{\mathcal{J}})}, \|b'\|_{C_h^\theta(\bar{\mathcal{J}})}, \|b\|_{C_h^\theta(\bar{\mathcal{J}})}\} \leq A$ with $A > \nu$.

The following result is our most general discrete version of estimate (1.3) in the one-dimensional case.

PROPOSITION 3.9. *Assume that assumptions (A1) and (A2) are satisfied for some $\theta \in]0, 2[$, $\theta \neq 1$. Fix $\phi_0 \in [0, \pi - \arccos(\nu/A)[$. Then, there exists R positive such that $\{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \mid |\lambda| \geq R, |\operatorname{Arg}(\lambda)| \leq \phi_0\} \subseteq \rho(A_h)$, where A_h is the operator defined in*

(3.28). Moreover, for every $r \in [0, 2]$, there exists $c > 0$ depending only on L, ν, A, r such that for every $f \in B(\mathcal{J}, E)$ and for every $F \in B(\overline{\mathcal{J}}, E)$ with $F|_{\mathcal{J}} = f$,

$$\left\| (\lambda - A_h)^{-1} f \right\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+r}(\mathcal{J}, E)} \leq c |\lambda|^{r/2-1} \left[\|F\|_{C_h^\theta(\overline{\mathcal{J}}, E)} + |\lambda|^{\theta/2} \max \{ \|F_0\|, \|F_n\| \} \right]. \quad (3.36)$$

Proof. We start by showing that there exist $\alpha_1 \in]0, 1[$, $R_1 > 0$, $\phi_0 \in]\pi/2, \pi[$ such that for every $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\lambda| \geq R_1$ and $|\operatorname{Arg}(\lambda)| \leq \phi_0$, if $U \in B(\mathcal{J}, E)$ with $U_j = 0$ for $jh \geq \alpha_1 L$, for every $r \in [0, 2]$,

$$\|U\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+r}(\mathcal{J}, E)} \leq c_1 |\lambda|^{r/2-1} \left[\|F\|_{C_h^\theta(\overline{\mathcal{J}}, E)} + |\lambda|^{\theta/2} \|F_0\| \right] \quad (3.37)$$

holds for every $F \in B(\overline{\mathcal{J}}, E)$ such that $F|_{\mathcal{J}} = (\lambda - A_h)U$, with c_1 depending only on $A, \nu, \phi_0, \theta, r$. In fact, let $U_j = 0$ for $jh \geq \alpha L$ for some $\alpha \in]0, 1/2[$. We put, for $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$,

$$U_j^* = \begin{cases} \tilde{U}_j, & \text{if } j \leq n, \\ 0, & \text{if } j > n. \end{cases} \quad (3.38)$$

Assume that $h \leq L/6$; then, for every $j \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda U_j^* - a_0 \partial_h^2 U_{j-1}^* \\ = \begin{cases} (a_j - a_0) \partial_h^2 U_{j-1}^* + b_j \partial_h U_j^* + b'_j \partial_h U_{j-1}^* + c_j U_j^* + f_j, & \text{if } (j-1)h \leq \alpha L, \\ 0, & \text{if } (j-1)h > \alpha L. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (3.39)$$

For $j \in \mathbb{N}$, we now set

$$G_j = \begin{cases} F_j + (a_j - a_0) \partial_h^2 U_{j-1}^* + b_j \partial_h U_j^* + b'_j \partial_h U_{j-1}^* + c_j U_j^*, & \text{if } j \geq 1, (j-1)h \leq \alpha L, \\ 0, & \text{if } (j-1)h > \alpha L, \\ F_0 + b_0 \partial_h U_0^* + b'_0 (3\partial_h U_1^* - 2\partial_h U_2^*) + c_0 U_0^*, & \text{if } j = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.40)$$

So we have, for $|\lambda| \geq 1$, $|\operatorname{Arg}(\lambda)| \leq \phi_0$, and for every $r \in [0, 2]$ (owing to Proposition 3.5),

$$\|U\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+r}(\mathcal{J}, E)} = \|U^*\|_{C_h^{\theta+r}(\mathbb{N}_0, E)} \leq c |\lambda|^{r/2-1} \left[\|G\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0, E)} + |\lambda|^{\theta/2} \|G_0\| \right]. \quad (3.41)$$

We have

$$\|G\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0, E)} \leq \|F\|_{C_h^\theta(\overline{\mathcal{J}}, E)} + A(\alpha L)^{\theta'} \|\tilde{U}\|_{C_h^{2+\theta}(\overline{\mathcal{J}}, E)} + c(A) \|\tilde{U}\|_{C_h^{2+\theta}(\overline{\mathcal{J}}, E)}, \quad (3.42)$$

where $\theta' := \min\{\theta, 1\}$. To get estimate (3.42), consider, for example, the case $\theta \in]1, 2[$ and set, for $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$,

$$X_j = \begin{cases} (a_j - a_0) \partial_h^2 U_{j-1}^*, & \text{if } j \geq 1, (j-1)h \leq \alpha L, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3.43)$$

Then, for $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$,

$$\partial_h X_j = \begin{cases} \partial_h a_j \partial_h^2 U_j^* + (a_j - a_0) \partial_h^3 U_{j-1}^*, & \text{if } 1 \leq j \leq n, \\ \partial_h a_0 \partial_h^2 U_0^*, & \text{if } j = 0, \\ 0, & \text{if } (j-1)h \geq \alpha L, \end{cases} \quad (3.44)$$

so that

$$\|X\|_{C_h^\theta(\bar{\mathcal{I}}, E)} \leq A\alpha L \|\tilde{U}\|_{C_h^{2+\theta}(\bar{\mathcal{I}}, E)} + C(A) \|\tilde{U}\|_{C_h^3(\bar{\mathcal{I}}, E)}. \quad (3.45)$$

Next, for example, we put, for $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$,

$$Y_j = \begin{cases} b'_j \partial_h U_{j-1}^*, & \text{if } 1 \leq j \leq n, \\ b'_0 (3\partial_h U_1^* - 2\partial_h U_2^*), & \text{if } j = 0, \\ 0, & \text{if } j > n, \end{cases} \quad (3.46)$$

and we have

$$\partial_h Y_j = \begin{cases} \partial_h b'_j \partial_h \tilde{U}_j + b'_j \partial_h^2 \tilde{U}_{j-1}, & \text{if } 1 \leq j \leq n-1, \\ \partial_h b'_0 \partial_h \tilde{U}_0 + b'_0 (2\partial_h^2 \tilde{U}_1 - \partial_h^2 \tilde{U}_0), & \text{if } j = 0, \\ 0, & \text{if } (j-1)h \geq \alpha L, \end{cases} \quad (3.47)$$

so that

$$\|Y\|_{C_h^\theta(\bar{\mathcal{I}}, E)} \leq c(A) \|\tilde{U}\|_{C_h^{1+\theta}(\bar{\mathcal{I}}, E)}. \quad (3.48)$$

Next,

$$\|G_0\| \leq \|F_0\| + c(A) \|\tilde{U}\|_{C_h^1(\bar{\mathcal{I}}, E)}. \quad (3.49)$$

So, from (3.42) and (3.49), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \|U\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+r}(\bar{\mathcal{I}}, E)} &\leq c(r) |\lambda|^{r/2-1} \\ &\times \left[\|F\|_{C_h^\theta(\bar{\mathcal{I}}, E)} + |\lambda|^{\theta/2} \|F_0\| + A(\alpha L)^\theta \|\tilde{U}\|_{C_h^{2+\theta}(\bar{\mathcal{I}}, E)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + c(A) \|\tilde{U}\|_{C_h^{2+\theta}(\bar{\mathcal{I}}, E)} + |\lambda|^{\theta/2} c(A) \|\tilde{U}\|_{C_h^1(\bar{\mathcal{I}}, E)} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (3.50)$$

and from this estimate, we get (3.37) if $\alpha \leq \alpha_1$ and $|\lambda| \geq R_1$. Analogously, we can show that there exist $\alpha_2 \in]0, 1[$ and $R_2 > 0$ such that for every $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ with

$|\lambda| \geq R_2$ and $|\operatorname{Arg}(\lambda)| \leq \phi_0$, if $U \in B(\mathcal{J}, E)$ with $U_j = 0$ for $jh \leq (1 - \alpha_2)L$,

$$\|U\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+r}(\mathcal{J}, E)} \leq c_2(r)|\lambda|^{r/2-1} \left[\|F\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathcal{J}, E)} + |\lambda|^{\theta/2} \|F_n\| \right] \quad (3.51)$$

holds for every $F \in B(\mathcal{J}, E)$ such that $F|_{\mathcal{J}} = (\lambda - A_h)U$. Finally, there exist $\alpha_3 \in]0, 1[$ and $R_3 > 0$ such that for every $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\lambda| \geq R_3$ and $|\operatorname{Arg}(\lambda)| \leq \phi_0$, if $U \in B(\mathcal{J}, E)$ with $U_j = 0$ for $|j - j_0|h \geq \alpha_3 L$ for some j_0 such that $\alpha L \leq j_0 h \leq (1 - \alpha_2)L$,

$$\|U\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+r}(\mathcal{J}, E)} \leq c_3(r)|\lambda|^{r/2-1} \|F\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathcal{J}, E)} \quad (3.52)$$

holds for every $F \in B(\mathcal{J}, E)$ such that $F|_{\mathcal{J}} = (\lambda - A_h)U$. Then one can conclude through a partition of unity. \square

4. Estimates depending on a parameter for discretizations of the Dirichlet problem for an elliptic equation in a right angle and in a square

Let Ω be equal to $]0, L[^2$ for some $L \in]0, +\infty[$; consider problem (1.1) with $n = 2$. We will often write (x, y) instead of (x_1, x_2) . To study a discretized version of problem (1.1), we start by introducing some notations. Let $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2$ and $V : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. For $(i, j) \in \mathcal{J}$ and $h > 0$, we set

$$\partial_{x,h} V_{i,j} := h^{-1}(V_{i+1,j} - V_{i,j}), \quad \partial_{y,h} V_{i,j} := h^{-1}(V_{i,j+1} - V_{i,j}) \quad (4.1)$$

if, respectively, $(i+1, j) \in \mathcal{J}$ and $(i, j+1) \in \mathcal{J}$. We can define

$$\mathcal{J}_{(1,0)} := \{(i, j) \in \mathcal{J} \mid (i+1, j) \in \mathcal{J}\}, \quad \mathcal{J}_{(0,1)} := \{(i, j) \in \mathcal{J} \mid (i, j+1) \in \mathcal{J}\} \quad (4.2)$$

and consider the two functions $\partial_{x,h} V$ and $\partial_{y,h} V$ of domains, respectively, $\mathcal{J}_{(1,0)}$ and $\mathcal{J}_{(0,1)}$. If also $(i+1, j+1) \in \mathcal{J}$, even $\partial_{y,h}(\partial_{x,h} V)_{i,j}$ and $\partial_{x,h}(\partial_{y,h} V)_{i,j}$ are defined and it is easy to verify that they coincide. More generally, if $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^2$, we put

$$\mathcal{J}_\alpha := \{(i, j) \in \mathcal{J} \mid (i, j) + \beta \in \mathcal{J} \text{ if } \beta \in \mathbb{N}_0^2, \beta \leq \alpha\}, \quad (4.3)$$

and, for $(i, j) \in \mathcal{J}_\alpha$ and $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$,

$$\partial_h^\alpha V_{i,j} := \partial_{y,h}^{\alpha_2} (\partial_{x,h}^{\alpha_1} V)_{i,j}. \quad (4.4)$$

We stress the fact that we can change the order of application of $\partial_{y,h}$ and $\partial_{x,h}$ without changing the result. It is also clear that $\partial_h^\alpha V$ is a function of domain \mathcal{J}_α .

We now introduce certain norms in $B(\mathcal{J})$, with $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2$: if $h > 0$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$, we set, for $V \in B(\mathcal{J})$,

$$\|V\|_{C_h^m(\mathcal{J})} := \max \{ \|\partial_h^\alpha V\|_{B(\mathcal{J}_\alpha)} \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^2, |\alpha| \leq m \}. \quad (4.5)$$

Now let $\theta \in]0, 1[$ and $h > 0$. If $V \in B(\mathcal{J})$, we set

$$[V]_{C_h^\theta(\mathcal{J})} := \sup \left\{ \left\{ \left[(i_1 - i_2)^2 + (j_1 - j_2)^2 \right] h^2 \right\}^{-\theta/2} |V_{i_1, j_1} - V_{i_2, j_2}| \mid (i_1, j_1) \in \mathcal{J}, (i_2, j_2) \in \mathcal{J}, (i_1, j_1) \neq (i_2, j_2) \right\}. \quad (4.6)$$

Finally, let $\theta > 0$ and $V \in B(\mathcal{J})$. We put

$$\|V\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathcal{J})} := \max \left\{ \|V\|_{C_h^{[\theta]}(\mathcal{J})}, \max_{|\alpha|=[\theta]} [\partial_h^\alpha V]_{C_h^{[\theta]}(\mathcal{J}_\alpha)} \right\}. \quad (4.7)$$

Now let $U \in B(\mathbb{N}^2)$; we indicate by \tilde{U} the element of $B(\mathbb{N}_0^2)$ such that

$$\tilde{U}_{i,j} = \begin{cases} U_{i,j}, & \text{if } \min\{i, j\} > 0, \\ 0, & \text{if } \min\{i, j\} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4.8)$$

We extend (4.8) in the following way: for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 3$, we set $N_n := \{1, \dots, n\}$, $N_{0,n} := N_n \cup \{0\}$ and take $h = L/n$. Now let $U \in B(N_{n-1}^2)$; we indicate by \tilde{U} the element of $B(N_{0,n}^2)$ such that

$$\tilde{U}_{i,j} = \begin{cases} U_{i,j}, & \text{if } (i, j) \in N_{n-1}^2, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (4.9)$$

We introduce the operators B_h and C_h in $B(N_{n-1}^2)$: for $U \in B(N_{n-1}^2)$, $(i, j) \in N_{n-1}^2$,

$$B_h U_{i,j} := b_{i,j} \partial_{x,h}^2 \tilde{U}_{i-1,j}, \quad C_h U_{i,j} := c_{i,j} \partial_{y,h}^2 \tilde{U}_{i,j-1}, \quad (4.10)$$

with b and c real-valued elements of $B(N_{0,n}^2)$. We assume that the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) *there exists $\nu > 0$ such that for all $(i, j) \in N_{0,n}^2$, $\min\{b_{i,j}, c_{i,j}\} \geq \nu$;*
- (b) *there exists $A > 0$ such that for all $i, j \in N_{0,n}$,*

$$\|b_{i,\cdot}\|_{C_h^2(N_{0,n})} \leq A, \quad \|c_{\cdot,j}\|_{C_h^2(N_{0,n})} \leq A. \quad (4.11)$$

Of course, B_h and C_h belong to $\mathcal{L}(B(N_{n-1}^2))$. We introduce the norms $\|\cdot\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2)}$ in $B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2)$: let $\theta \geq 0$ and $U \in B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2)$. We set

$$\|U\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2)} := \|\tilde{U}\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_{0,n}^2)}. \quad (4.12)$$

We also introduce in $B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2)$, for $h > 0$, the operator $A_h := B_h + C_h$. An easy consequence of [Lemma 3.4](#) and [Proposition 3.5](#) is the following lemma.

LEMMA 4.1. (I) For every $\phi \in [0, \pi[$, there exist $R > 0$ and $c(\phi) > 0$ such that, for arbitrary h , $\{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| \geq R, |\operatorname{Arg} \lambda| \leq \phi\} \subseteq \rho(B_h)$ and for these values of λ ,

$$\|(\lambda - B_h)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2))} \leq c(\phi)|\lambda|^{-1}. \quad (4.13)$$

(II) For every $\theta \in]0, 1[- \{1/2\}$, there exist $c_1, c_2 > 0$ depending only on θ such that for every $U \in B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2)$,

$$c_1 \|U\|_{(B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2), D(B_h))_\theta} \leq \max_{1 \leq j \leq n-1} \|\tilde{U}_{\cdot, j}\|_{C_h^{2\theta}(\mathbb{N}_{n-1})} \leq c_2 \|U\|_{(B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2), D(B_h))_\theta}. \quad (4.14)$$

A completely analogous result holds for C_h , inverting the roles of the variables.

The following theorem will be useful; the first two points follow from [5, Lemma 3.5 and Theorem 3.11], (III) is a particular case of [14, Proposition 2.1], while (IV) is a particular case of [7, Theorem 7.1].

THEOREM 4.2. Let X be a Banach space with norm $\|\cdot\|$ and B and C elements of $\mathcal{L}(X)$, satisfying the following assumptions:

(a) there exists $\phi_0 \in]\pi/2, \pi[$ such that

$$\{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\} \mid |\operatorname{Arg}(\lambda)| \leq \phi_0\} \subseteq \rho(B) \cap \rho(C); \quad (4.15)$$

(b) for $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$ with $|\operatorname{Arg}(\lambda)| \leq \phi_0$,

$$\|(\lambda - B)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(X)} \leq \frac{M}{|\lambda|}, \quad \|(\lambda - C)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(X)} \leq \frac{M}{|\lambda|}, \quad (4.16)$$

where M is a positive constant;

(c) if $\lambda \in \rho(B)$ and $\mu \in \rho(C)$,

$$(\lambda - B)^{-1}(\mu - C)^{-1} = (\mu - C)^{-1}(\lambda - B)^{-1}. \quad (4.17)$$

Then,

(I) $\{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\} : |\operatorname{Arg}(\lambda)| < \phi_0\} \subseteq \rho(B + C)$ and, if $|\operatorname{Arg} \lambda| \leq \phi_1 < \phi_0$,

$$\|(\lambda - B - C)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(X)} \leq C|\lambda|^{-1} \quad (4.18)$$

with $C > 0$ depending only on M , ϕ_0 , and ϕ_1 such that

$$\|(\lambda - B - C)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(X)} \leq C|\lambda|^{-1}; \quad (4.19)$$

(II) if $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, $|\lambda| \geq 1$, and $|\operatorname{Arg} \lambda| \leq \phi_1 < \phi_0$, for every $\theta \in]0, 1[$,

$$\|B(\lambda - B - C)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(D_\theta(B))} + \|C(\lambda - B - C)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(D_\theta(B))} \leq c(\phi_0, \phi_1, M, \theta); \quad (4.20)$$

(III) for every $\theta \in]0, 1[$, there exist positive constants c_1, c_2 depending only on M and θ such that for every $x \in X$,

$$c_1 \|x\|_{D_\theta(B) \cap D_\theta(C)} \leq \|x\|_{D_\theta(B+C)} \leq c_2 \|x\|_{D_\theta(B) \cap D_\theta(C)}; \quad (4.21)$$

(IV) for every $\theta \in]0, 1[$, there exist positive constants c_1, c_2 depending only on M and θ such that for every $x \in X$,

$$c_1 \|x\|_{D_\theta(B) \cap D_\theta(C)} \leq \|x\|_{(X, D(B) \cap D(C))_\theta} \leq c_2 \|x\|_{D_\theta(B) \cap D_\theta(C)}. \quad (4.22)$$

The following theorem extends [2, Theorem 3] (under slightly more restrictive conditions).

THEOREM 4.3. *Assume that assumptions (a) and (b) are satisfied. Then*

(I) *for every $\phi \in [0, \pi[$, there exist $R > 0$ and $c(\phi) > 0$ such that, for arbitrary h , $\{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| \geq R, |\operatorname{Arg} \lambda| \leq \phi\} \subseteq \rho(A_h)$ and, for these values of λ ,*

$$\|(\lambda - A_h)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2))} \leq c(\phi) |\lambda|^{-1}; \quad (4.23)$$

(II) *for every $\theta \in]0, 1[- \{1/2\}$, there exist positive constants c_1, c_2 depending only on θ and independent of h , such that for every $F \in B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2)$,*

$$c_1 \|F\|_{(B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2), D(A_h))_\theta} \leq \|F\|_{C_{h,0}^{2\theta}(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2)} \leq c_2 \|F\|_{(B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2), D(A_h))_\theta}. \quad (4.24)$$

Proof. To prove the theorem, we adopt a version of the parametrix method due to Da Prato and Grisvard (see [5, 6]).

Let $\phi \in [0, \pi[$ and $R > 0$ as in Lemma 4.1(I). We choose R such that the conclusion of Lemma 4.1(I) holds also for C_h . Then there exist $\theta_0 \in]0, \pi[$ and $\delta > 0$ such that $\Sigma_\lambda := \{\mu \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} : |\operatorname{Arg} \mu| = \theta_0\} \cup \{\mu \in \mathbb{C} : |\mu| \leq \delta |\lambda|, |\operatorname{Arg} \mu| \leq \theta_0\} \subseteq \rho(\lambda + R - B_h) \cap \rho(C_h - R)$, for every λ such that $|\operatorname{Arg} \lambda| \leq \phi$. We indicate by γ_λ the counterclockwise oriented boundary of $\{\mu \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} : |\operatorname{Arg} \mu| \leq \phi_0\} \cup \{\mu \in \mathbb{C} : |\mu| \leq \delta |\lambda|\}$ and we set

$$S_\lambda := \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma_\lambda} (\lambda + R - \mu - B_h)^{-1} (\mu + R - C_h)^{-1} d\mu. \quad (4.25)$$

Applying Cauchy's theorem, we get

$$(\lambda + 2R - A_h) S_\lambda = I - R_\lambda, \quad (4.26)$$

where

$$R_\lambda = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \left[C_h; (\lambda + R - \mu - B_h)^{-1} \right] (\mu + R - C_h)^{-1} d\mu. \quad (4.27)$$

Now let μ and ν be complex numbers such that $\max\{|\operatorname{Arg}\mu|, |\operatorname{Arg}\nu|\} \leq \phi' < \pi$ and with a suitably large modulus. Then

$$\left[C_h; (\mu - B_h)^{-1} \right] (\nu - C_h)^{-1} = (\mu - B_h)^{-1} [C_h; B_h] (\mu - B_h)^{-1} (\nu - C_h)^{-1}. \quad (4.28)$$

One can verify that for all $U \in B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2)$ and for all $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2$,

$$\begin{aligned} [C_h; B_h] U_{i,j} &= [c_{i-1,j} \partial_{y,h} b_{i,j-1} - b_{i,j-1} \partial_{x,h} c_{i-1,j}] [\partial_{x,h}^2 \partial_{y,h} \tilde{U}_{i-1,j-1} - \partial_{x,h}^2 \partial_{y,h} \tilde{U}_{i-1,j}] \\ &\quad + 2c_{i,j} \partial_{y,h} b_{i,j-1} \partial_{x,h}^2 \partial_{y,h} \tilde{U}_{i-1,j} + c_{i,j} \partial_{y,h}^2 b_{i,j-1} \partial_{x,h}^2 \tilde{U}_{i-1,j-1} \\ &\quad - 2b_{i,j} \partial_{x,h} c_{i-1,j} \partial_{x,h}^2 \tilde{U}_{i,j-1} - b_{i,j} \partial_{x,h}^2 c_{i-1,j} \partial_{y,h}^2 \tilde{U}_{i-1,j-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.29)$$

Moreover, if $U = (\mu - B_h)^{-1} V$, for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ and $0 \leq j \leq n-1$,

$$\mu \partial_{y,h} \tilde{U}_{i,j} - b_{i,j} \partial_{x,h}^2 \partial_{y,h} \tilde{U}_{i-1,j} = \partial_{y,h} \tilde{V}_{i,j} + \partial_{y,h} b_{i,j} \partial_{x,h}^2 \tilde{U}_{i-1,j+1} \quad (4.30)$$

and for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ and $0 \leq j \leq n-2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \partial_{y,h}^2 \tilde{U}_{i,j} - b_{i,j} \partial_{x,h}^2 \partial_{y,h} \tilde{U}_{i-1,j} &= \partial_{y,h}^2 \tilde{V}_{i,j} + \partial_{y,h} b_{i,j} \partial_{x,h}^2 \partial_{y,h} \tilde{U}_{i-1,j+1} \\ &\quad + \partial_{y,h}^2 b_{i,j} \partial_{x,h}^2 \tilde{U}_{i-1,j+2} + \partial_{y,h} b_{i,j} \partial_{x,h}^2 \partial_{y,h} \tilde{U}_{i-1,j+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.31)$$

So, for $|\mu|$ and $|\nu|$ sufficiently large, we obtain, employing also [Proposition 3.6](#),

$$\left\| \left[C_h; (\mu - B_h)^{-1} \right] (\nu - C_h)^{-1} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}(B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2))} \leq C(\phi) |\mu|^{-1} [|\mu|^{-1/2} + |\nu|^{-1/2}]. \quad (4.32)$$

So we have

$$\|R_\lambda\|_{\mathcal{L}(B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2))} \leq C(\phi) \int_{\gamma} |\lambda + R - \mu|^{-1} (|\lambda + R - \mu|^{-1/2} + |\mu + R|^{-1/2}) |d\mu| \quad (4.33)$$

which tends to 0 as $|\lambda|$ tends to $+\infty$, with $|\operatorname{Arg}\lambda| \leq \phi_1 < \phi_0$. We conclude that, for $|\lambda|$ sufficiently large, $\lambda \in \rho(A_h)$ and $(\lambda - A_h)^{-1} = S_\lambda (1 - R_\lambda)^{-1}$. We have, moreover, for $|\lambda|$ suitably large and $|\operatorname{Arg}\lambda| \leq \phi$,

$$\|(\lambda - A_h)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2))} \leq 2 \|S_\lambda\|_{\mathcal{L}(B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2))} \leq C(\phi) |\lambda|^{-1} \quad (4.34)$$

with the same method of [\[5, Lemma 3.5\]](#). With this, (I) is completely proved.

We show (II). First of all, we observe that, owing to Propositions 2.6, 2.8, and Lemma 4.1, there exist c_1 and c_2 positive and independent of h such that for every $F \in B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2)$, if $\theta \in]0, 1[\setminus\{1/2\}$,

$$c_1 \|F\|_{D_\theta(B_h) \cap D_\theta(C_h)} \leq \|F\|_{C_{h,0}^{2\theta}(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2)} \leq c_2 \|F\|_{D_\theta(B_h) \cap D_\theta(C_h)}. \quad (4.35)$$

Now let $\lambda > 0$ be sufficiently large so that it belongs to $\rho(A_h)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| (\lambda - A_h)^{-1} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}(B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2), D_\theta(B_h))} &\leq 2 \|S_\lambda\|_{\mathcal{L}(B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2), D_\theta(B_h))} \\ &\leq C \int_{\gamma_\lambda} (|\lambda + R - \mu|)^{\theta-1} |\mu|^{-1} |d\mu| \\ &\leq C \lambda^{\theta-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.36)$$

Reversing the roles of B_h and C_h , one can even show that

$$\left\| (\lambda - A_h)^{-1} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}(B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2), D_\theta(C_h))} = O(\lambda^{\theta-1}) \quad (4.37)$$

for $\lambda \rightarrow +\infty$. It follows from [1, Theorem 5.2] that there exists $c > 0$ independent of h such that for every $F \in B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2)$,

$$\|F\|_{D_\theta(B_h) \cap D_\theta(C_h)} \leq C \|F\|_{(B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2), D(A_h))_{\theta,1}}. \quad (4.38)$$

Now indicate by B_h^0 and C_h^0 the operators B_h and C_h with $b_{i,j} = c_{i,j} = 1$ for all $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_{0,n}^2$. Observe that the norms $\|\cdot\|_{D_\theta(B_h) \cap D_\theta(C_h)}$ and $\|\cdot\|_{D_\theta(B_h^0) \cap D_\theta(C_h^0)}$ are uniformly equivalent. Now as operators B_h^0 and C_h^0 commute, by Theorem 4.2(IV), there exist c_1 and c_2 independent of h such that for every $F \in B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2)$,

$$c_1 \|F\|_{D_\theta(B_h^0) \cap D_\theta(C_h^0)} \leq \|F\|_{(B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2), D(B_h^0) \cap D(C_h^0))_\theta} \leq c_2 \|F\|_{D_\theta(B_h^0) \cap D_\theta(C_h^0)}. \quad (4.39)$$

But as there, obviously, exists $c > 0$ independent of h such that $\|F\|_{D(A_h)} \leq c \|F\|_{D(B_h^0) \cap D(C_h^0)}$, we obtain that there exist positive constants c_1, c_2 independent of h such that

$$\|F\|_{D_\theta(A_h)} \leq c_1 \|F\|_{(B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2), D(B_h^0) \cap D(C_h^0))_\theta} \leq c_2 \|F\|_{D_\theta(B_h) \cap D_\theta(C_h)} \quad (4.40)$$

for every F .

So, by the reiteration property (see [17, 1.2.3]), there exist c_1 and c_2 positive and independent of h such that

$$\|F\|_{D_\theta(B_h) \cap D_\theta(C_h)} \leq c_1 \|F\|_{(B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2), D(A_h))_\theta} \leq c_2 \|F\|_{D_\theta(B_h) \cap D_\theta(C_h)}. \quad (4.41)$$

Then the conclusion follows from (4.41) and Proposition 2.8. \square

Remark 4.4. Indicate by \tilde{U} the extension of $U \in B(\mathbb{N}^2)$ to \mathbb{N}_0^2 , putting $\tilde{U}_{i,j} := 0$ if $i, j = 0$, and set $\|U\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}^2)} := \|\tilde{U}\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}^2)}$. Next, for $U \in B(\mathbb{N}^2)$, put $B_h U_{i,j} := \partial_{x,h}^2 \tilde{U}_{i-1,j}$, $C_h U_{i,j} := \partial_{y,h}^2 \tilde{U}_{i,j-1}$, and $A_h := B_h + C_h$. Then [Theorem 4.3](#) holds if we replace $B(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2)$ by $B(\mathbb{N}^2)$ and $\|\cdot\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}_{n-1}^2)}$ by $\|\cdot\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}^2)}$. The proof is the same with some simplifications.

We prove estimates depending on a parameter of Schauder type. In the following, we will use the notations

$$\partial\mathbb{N}_0^2 := \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_0^2 : i \cdot j = 0\}, \quad (4.42)$$

and, if $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\partial\mathbb{N}_{0,n}^2 := \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_{0,n}^2 : \min\{i, j\} = 0 \text{ or } \max\{i, j\} = n\}. \quad (4.43)$$

We start with the following lemma.

LEMMA 4.5. *Let A_h be defined as in [Remark 4.4](#). Let $\theta \in]0, 1[$. Then there exists $c > 0$ such that for every $G \in B(\mathbb{N}_0^2)$, with $G_{0,0} = 0$ and for every $h > 0$, it is possible to construct $Z \in B(\mathbb{N}^2)$ satisfying the following conditions:*

- (a) $\|Z\|_{C_{h,0}^{2+\theta}(\mathbb{N}^2)} \leq c \|G\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0^2)}$;
- (b) $\|A_h Z + F\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}^2)} \leq c \|G\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0^2)}$, where $F := G|_{\mathbb{N}^2}$.

Proof. Let $\Omega :=]0, \infty[^2$ and $h > 0$. We construct $v \in C^\theta(\partial\Omega)$ such that $v(ih, jh) = G_{i,j}$ if $(i, j) \in \partial\mathbb{N}_0^2$. It suffices to put

$$v(x, y) = \begin{cases} G_{i,0} + \left(\frac{x}{h} - i\right)(G_{i+1,0} - G_{i,0}), & \text{if } ih \leq x < (i+1)h \text{ for } i \in \mathbb{N}_0, y = 0, \\ G_{0,j} + \left(\frac{y}{h} - j\right)(G_{0,j+1} - G_{0,j}), & \text{if } jh \leq y < (j+1)h \text{ for } j \in \mathbb{N}_0, x = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4.44)$$

It is not difficult to verify that there exist c_1, c_2 positive and independent of h such that

$$\|v\|_{C^\theta(\partial\Omega)} \leq c \|G|_{\partial\mathbb{N}_0^2}\|_{C_h^\theta(\partial\mathbb{N}_0^2)} \quad (4.45)$$

for some $c > 0$ independent of h . Now fix $\phi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$ such that ϕ is even, $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \phi(\xi) d\xi = 1$, and $\phi(x) = 1$ for $|x| \leq \delta$, for some $\delta > 0$, and set, for $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$,

$$-Qv(x, y) := \phi(x) \frac{x^2}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \phi(\xi) \tilde{v}(0, y + \xi x) d\xi + \phi(y) \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \phi(\xi) \tilde{v}(x + \xi y, 0) d\xi, \quad (4.46)$$

where \tilde{v} is the extension of v to $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : xy = 0\}$ which is odd in x and y . Owing to [17, Subsection 0.3], $Qv \in C^{2+\theta}(\mathbb{R}^2)$, $Qv(x, 0) = Qv(0, y) = 0$, and $(\partial^2 Qv / \partial y^2)(x, 0) = -\tilde{g}(x, 0)$, $(\partial^2 Qv / \partial x^2)(0, y) = -\tilde{g}(0, y)$, for every $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$. Observe also that

$$\frac{\partial^2 Qv}{\partial x^2}(x, 0) = \frac{\partial^2 Qv}{\partial y^2}(0, y) = 0 \quad (4.47)$$

for every choice of x and y in \mathbb{R} .

Now we set, for $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}^2$,

$$Z_{i,j} := Qv(ih, jh). \quad (4.48)$$

It is not difficult to verify that there exist $c_1 > 0$, c_2 independent of h and v such that

$$\|Z\|_{C_{h,0}^{2+\theta}(\mathbb{N}^2)} \leq c_1 \|Qv\|_{C^{2+\theta}(\overline{\Omega})} \leq c_2 \|G\|_{\partial \mathbb{N}_0^2} \|G\|_{C_h^\theta(\partial \mathbb{N}_0^2)}. \quad (4.49)$$

It remains to verify (b). We estimate only, for example, $(ih)^{-\theta} |A_h Z_{i,j} + F_{i,j}|$ for $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}^2$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} (ih)^{-\theta} |A_h Z_{i,j} + F_{i,j}| &\leq (ih)^{-\theta} \left| \frac{\tilde{Z}_{i+1,j} - 2\tilde{Z}_{i,j} + \tilde{Z}_{i-1,j}}{h^2} + F_{i,j} \right| \\ &\quad + (ih)^{-\theta} \left| \frac{\tilde{Z}_{i,j+1} - 2\tilde{Z}_{i,j} + \tilde{Z}_{i,j-1}}{h^2} \right|. \end{aligned} \quad (4.50)$$

As $(\partial^2 Qv / \partial y^2)(0, z) = 0$ for every $z \in [0, +\infty[$, the second summand equals

$$\begin{aligned} &(ih)^{-\theta} \left| \frac{Qv(ih, (j+1)h) - 2Qv(ih, jh) + Qv(ih, (j-1)h)}{h^2} \right| \\ &= (ih)^{-\theta} h^{-2} \left| \int_{jh}^{(j+1)h} \left(\int_{y-h}^y \left[\frac{\partial^2 Qv}{\partial y^2}(ih, z) - \frac{\partial^2 Qv}{\partial y^2}(0, z) \right] dz \right) dy \right| \quad (4.51) \\ &\leq \|Qv\|_{C^{2+\theta}(\overline{\Omega})} \leq c \|G\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

As $(\partial^2 Qv / \partial x^2)(0, z) = -v(0, z)$ for every $z \in [0, +\infty[$, the first summand equals

$$\begin{aligned} &(ih)^{-\theta} \left| h^{-2} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} \left(\int_{x-h}^x \left[\frac{\partial^2 Qv}{\partial x^2}(z, jh) - \frac{\partial^2 Qv}{\partial x^2}(0, jh) \right] dz \right) dx + (G_{i,j} - G_{0,j}) \right| \\ &\leq (ih)^{-\theta} h^{-2} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} \left(\int_{x-h}^x z^\theta dz \right) dx \|Qv\|_{C^{2+\theta}(\overline{\Omega})} + \|G\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0^2)} \\ &\leq c(\theta) \|Qv\|_{C^{2+\theta}(\overline{\Omega})} + \|G\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0^2)} \leq c \|G\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0^2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.52)$$

□

LEMMA 4.6. *Let A_h have the meaning of Remark 4.4. Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} -]-\infty, 0]$, $\theta \in]0, 1[$ and $F \in B(\mathbb{N}^2)$. Moreover, $G \in B(\mathbb{N}_0^2)$ such that $G|_{\mathbb{N}^2} = F$ and $G_{0,0} = 0$. Then, for every $\phi_0 \in [0, \pi[$ and $r \in [0, 2]$, there exists $c(\phi_0, r) > 0$ such that if $|\lambda| \geq 1$, $|\operatorname{Arg}(\lambda)| \leq \phi_0$, and $h > 0$,*

$$\|(\lambda - A_h)^{-1}F\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+r}(\mathbb{N}^2)} \leq c(\phi_0, r)|\lambda|^{r/2-1} \left[\|G\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0^2)} + |\lambda|^{\theta/2} \|\gamma G\|_{B(\partial\mathbb{N}_0^2)} \right], \quad (4.53)$$

with $\gamma G := G|_{\partial\mathbb{N}_0^2}$.

Proof. We start by showing that

$$\|(\lambda - A_h)^{-1}F\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+2}(\mathbb{N}^2)} \leq c\|F\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}^2)} \quad (4.54)$$

with $c > 0$ independent of λ , with $|\lambda| \geq 1$, and $|\operatorname{Arg}\lambda| \leq \phi_0$. In fact, from Proposition 2.8, Lemma 4.1(II), and Theorem 4.2(II), (III), by interpolation, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \|(\lambda - A_h)^{-1}F\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+2}(\mathbb{N}^2)} \\ & \leq C \left(\|(\lambda - A_h)^{-1}F\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}^2)} + \|B_h(\lambda - A_h)^{-1}F\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}^2)} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \|C_h(\lambda - A_h)^{-1}F\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}^2)} \right) \\ & \leq c\|F\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}^2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.55)$$

From Remark 4.4, we also have

$$\|(\lambda - A_h)^{-1}F\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}^2)} \leq c|\lambda|^{-1}\|F\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}^2)}. \quad (4.56)$$

So, interpolating between (4.54) and (4.56), we obtain

$$\|(\lambda - A_h)^{-1}F\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+r}(\mathbb{N}^2)} \leq c(r)|\lambda|^{r/2-1}\|F\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}^2)} \quad (4.57)$$

for every $r \in [0, 2]$. Now we prove that if $|\lambda| = 1$, $|\operatorname{Arg}(\lambda)| \leq \phi_0 < \pi$, and $U := (\lambda - A_h)^{-1}F$, then

$$\|U\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+2}(\mathbb{N}^2)} \leq c\|G\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0^2)} \quad (4.58)$$

with $c > 0$ depending only on ϕ_0 . In fact, let Z be the element of $B(\mathbb{N}^2)$ constructed in Lemma 4.5. As

$$\lambda(U - Z) - A_h(U - Z) = F + A_hZ - \lambda Z, \quad (4.59)$$

it follows from [Lemma 4.5](#) and [\(4.54\)](#) that

$$\begin{aligned} \|U\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+2}(\mathbb{N}^2)} &\leq \|U - Z\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+2}(\mathbb{N}^2)} + \|Z\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+2}(\mathbb{N}^2)} \\ &\leq c_1 \|F + A_h Z - \lambda Z\|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}^2)} + \|Z\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+2}(\mathbb{N}^2)} \\ &\leq c_2 \left[\|G\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0^2)} + \|Z\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+2}(\mathbb{N}^2)} \right] \leq c_3 \|G\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0^2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.60)$$

Now let $\lambda = \rho^2 e^{i\phi}$ with $\rho \geq 1$ and $|\phi| \leq \phi_0$; then, if we continue to indicate by U the element $(\lambda - A_h)^{-1}F$, we have

$$e^{i\phi} U - A_{h\rho} U = \rho^{-2} F \quad (4.61)$$

so that

$$\|U\|_{C_{h\rho,0}^{\theta+r}(\mathbb{N}^2)} \leq c(r) \rho^{-2} \|G\|_{C_{h\rho}^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0^2)} \quad (4.62)$$

for every $r \in [0, 2]$. A simple consequence of [\(4.30\)](#) is

$$\|(\lambda - A_h)^{-1}F\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+r}(\mathbb{N}^2)} \leq c(\phi_0, r) |\lambda|^{r/2-1} \left[\|G\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0^2)} + |\lambda|^{\theta/2} \|G\|_{B(\mathbb{N}_0^2)} \right]. \quad (4.63)$$

Now we set, for $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_0^2$,

$$H_{i,j} := G_{i,0} + G_{0,j}. \quad (4.64)$$

It is not difficult to verify that

$$\|F - H\|_{\mathbb{N}^2} \|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}^2)} + \|H\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0^2)} \leq c \|G\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0^2)}. \quad (4.65)$$

It follows from [\(4.57\)](#) and [\(4.63\)](#) that, for $r \in [0, 2]$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\|(\lambda - A_h)^{-1}F\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+r}(\mathbb{N}^2)} \\ &\leq \|(\lambda - A_h)^{-1}(F - H)\|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+r}(\mathbb{N}^2)} + \|(\lambda - A_h)^{-1}H\|_{\mathbb{N}^2} \|_{C_{h,0}^{\theta+r}(\mathbb{N}^2)} \\ &\leq c(\phi_0, r) |\lambda|^{r/2-1} \left[\|F - H\|_{\mathbb{N}^2} \|_{C_{h,0}^\theta(\mathbb{N}^2)} + \|H\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0^2)} + |\lambda|^{\theta/2} \|H\|_{B(\mathbb{N}_0^2)} \right] \\ &\leq c(\phi_0, r) |\lambda|^{r/2-1} \left[\|G\|_{C_h^\theta(\mathbb{N}_0^2)} + |\lambda|^{\theta/2} \|\gamma G\|_{B(\partial\mathbb{N}_0^2)} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.66)$$

□

THEOREM 4.7. *Assume that conditions (a) and (b) are satisfied and let $\theta \in]0, 1[$. Assume, moreover, that for all $i, j \in N_{0,n}$,*

$$\|b_{\cdot j}\|_{C_h^\theta(N_{0,n})} \leq A, \quad \|c_{i\cdot}\|_{C_h^2(N_{0,n})} \leq A. \quad (4.67)$$

Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} -]-\infty, 0]$ and $F \in B(N_{n-1}^2)$. Let $G \in B(N_{0,n}^2)$ such that $G|_{N_{n-1}^2} = F$ and $G_{0,0} = G_{n,0} = G_{n,n} = G_{0,n} = 0$. Then, for every $\phi_0 \in [0, \pi[$ and $r \in [0, 2]$, there exists $c(\phi_0, r) > 0$ independent of F and G such that if $|\operatorname{Arg}(\lambda)| \leq \phi_0$, $|\lambda| \geq 1$, and $h > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| (\lambda - A_h)^{-1} F \right\|_{C_h^{\theta+r}(N_{n-1}^2)} &\leq c(\phi_0, r, A) (1 + |\lambda|)^{r/2-1} \\ &\quad \times \left[\|G\|_{C_h^\theta(N_{0,n}^2)} + (1 + |\lambda|)^{\theta/2} \|\gamma G\|_{B(\partial N_{0,n}^2)} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.68)$$

Proof. The proof can be obtained by the same method of the proof of [Proposition 3.9](#), using [Lemma 4.6](#). \square

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