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Product Integration for Weakly Singular Integro-Differential Equations*

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Abstract. On the basis of product integration techniques a discrete version of a piecewise polynomial collocation method for the numerical solution of initial or boundary value problems of linear Fredholm integro-differential equations with weakly singular kernels is constructed. Using an integral equation reformulation and special graded grids, optimal global convergence estimates are derived. For special values of parameters an improvement of the convergence rate of elaborated numerical schemes is established. Presented numerical examples display that theoretical results are in good accordance with actual convergence rates of proposed algorithms.

Keywords: weakly singular integro-differential equation, collocation method, product integration, graded grid.

AMS Subject Classification: 65R20; 45J05.

1 Introduction

Let $\mathbb{R} = (-\infty, \infty)$ and $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, \dots\}$. In the present paper we study the convergence behaviour of a discrete version of a collocation method for the numerical solution of initial or boundary value problems of the form

$$u^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n_1} a_i(t)u^{(i)}(t) + \sum_{i=0}^{n_0} \int_0^b g_i(t, s)K_i(t, s)u^{(i)}(s) ds + f(t), \quad (1.1)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} [\alpha_{ij}u^{(i)}(0) + \beta_{ij}u^{(i)}(b)] = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, n, \quad (1.2)$$

where $0 \leq t \leq b$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $0 \leq n_0 \leq n$, $0 \leq n_1 \leq n - 1$, $\alpha_{ij}, \beta_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$ ($i = 0, \dots, n - 1$, $j = 1, \dots, n$) and $f, a_i : [0, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ($i = 0, \dots, n_1$) are some continuous functions. We assume that $K_i \in C^q([0, b] \times [0, b])$, $g_i \in W^{q, \nu}(\Delta)$

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($i = 0, \dots, n_0$) with $q \in \mathbb{N}$ and $-\infty < \nu < 1$, and the integration of $g_i(t, s)\varphi(s)$ can be carried out analytically (exactly) for any polynomial $\varphi(s)$.

For given $q \in \mathbb{N}$ and $-\infty < \nu < 1$, by $W^{q, \nu}(\Delta)$,

$$\Delta = \{(t, s): 0 \leq t \leq b, 0 \leq s \leq b, t \neq s\},$$

is denoted the set of q times continuously differentiable functions $g: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying for all $(t, s) \in \Delta$ and all non-negative integers i and j such that $i + j \leq q$ the condition

$$\left| \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^i \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \right)^j g(t, s) \right| \leq c \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \nu + i < 0, \\ 1 + |\log |t - s|| & \text{if } \nu + i = 0, \\ |t - s|^{-\nu - i} & \text{if } \nu + i > 0, \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

where $c = c(g)$ is a positive constant. Note that $g_i \in W^{q, \nu}(\Delta)$ ($i = 0, \dots, n_0$) with $0 < \nu < 1$ and arbitrary $q \in \mathbb{N}$ if $g_i(t, s) = 1$ or $g_i(t, s) = \log^{k_i} |t - s|$ ($k_i \in \mathbb{N}$) or $g_i(t, s) = |t - s|^{-\alpha_i}$ where $\alpha_i \leq \nu$. We have $g_i \in W^{q, 0}(\Delta)$ ($i = 0, \dots, n_0$) with arbitrary $q \in \mathbb{N}$ if $g_i(t, s) = \log |t - s|$ or $g_i(t, s) = |t - s|^{-\alpha_i}$ where $\alpha_i \leq 0$.

Since the kernels $g_i(t, s)K_i(t, s)$ ($i = 0, \dots, n_0$) of equation (1.1) may have a weak singularity on the diagonal $t = s$, the derivatives of the resulting solution u of order greater than n are typically unbounded near the endpoints of the interval $[0, b]$ (see Lemma 2 in Section 2). In collocation methods the possible singular behaviour of the solution of (1.1), (1.2) can be taken into account by using polynomial splines [10], see also [4, 9]. However, the convergence results established in these works are derived under the assumption that the integrals occurring in the collocation equation can be evaluated analytically (exactly). Since this is rarely possible in concrete applications, there arises the question how to approximate these integrals, and it is of interest to derive error estimates for the approximate solutions. In [6] this problem in the case of special quadrature formulas is studied.

In the present paper, using an integral equation reformulation of problem (1.1), (1.2), we first discretize the corresponding integral equation by quadrature formulas based on product integration (see, for example, [2, 3]) and then apply a piecewise polynomial collocation method on special graded grids reflecting the singular behaviour of the exact solution. With this approach we approximate smooth parts of the corresponding integrands by piecewise polynomial interpolation and then integrate exactly the remaining (more singular) parts of these integrands (see Section 4). Often such method is called a discrete collocation method [2]. Similar approach for solving integral equations has been used in [1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 14, 15]. In [12] with the help of similar ideas a fully discrete version of the Galerkin method is constructed.

The purpose of the present paper is to show that such discrete collocation method is convergent for a sufficient wide class of weakly singular integro-differential equations and to study the attainable order of global convergence of this method. The main results of the paper extend and refine the corresponding results of [9, 10] and are formulated in Theorems 1 and 2. In Section 7 these results are verified by some numerical examples.

2 Smoothness of the Solution

In order to formulate a smoothness result about the solution of (1.1), (1.2), we introduce a set of functions $C^{q,\nu}(0, b)$. For given $q \in \mathbb{N}$ and $-\infty < \nu < 1$, by $C^{q,\nu}(0, b)$ we denote the set of continuous functions $u : [0, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which are q times continuously differentiable in $(0, b)$ and such that for all $t \in (0, b)$ and $i = 0, \dots, q$ the following estimate holds:

$$|u^{(i)}(t)| \leq c \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i < 1 - \nu, \\ 1 + |\log \varrho(t)| & \text{if } i = 1 - \nu, \\ \varrho(t)^{1-\nu-i} & \text{if } i > 1 - \nu. \end{cases} \tag{2.1}$$

Here $c = c(u)$ is a positive constant and $\varrho(t) = \min\{t, b - t\}$, $0 < t < b$, is the distance from $t \in (0, b)$ to the boundary of the interval $(0, b)$. Equipped with the norm

$$\|u\|_{q,\nu} = \max_{0 \leq t \leq b} |u(t)| + \sum_{i=1}^q \sup_{0 < t < b} \left(w_{i+\nu-1}(t) |u^{(i)}(t)| \right), \quad u \in C^{q,\nu}(0, b),$$

$C^{q,\nu}(0, b)$ is a Banach space. Here

$$w_\lambda(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } \lambda < 0, \\ (1 + |\log \varrho(t)|)^{-1} & \text{for } \lambda = 0, \\ \varrho(t)^\lambda & \text{for } \lambda > 0, \end{cases}$$

with $t \in (0, b)$. Clearly, $C^q[0, b] \subset C^{q,\nu}(0, b) \subset C[0, b]$ with $-\infty < \nu < 1$ and arbitrary $q \in \mathbb{N}$. Note that the functions in the form

$$u(t) = b_1(t)t^{1-\alpha} + b_2(t)(b - t)^{1-\beta} + b_3(t), \quad 0 < t < b,$$

are included in $C^{q,\nu}(0, b)$ ($q \in \mathbb{N}$, $\nu < 1$) if $\alpha \leq \nu$, $\beta \leq \nu$ and $b_j \in C^q[0, b]$, $j = 1, 2, 3$.

In the sequel we use a reformulation of problem (1.1), (1.2) based on introducing a new unknown function $v = u^{(n)}$. If from all polynomials u of degree $n - 1$ only $u = 0$ satisfies the conditions (1.2), then the equation

$$u^{(n)}(t) = v(t), \quad t \in [0, b], \quad v \in L^\infty(0, b), \tag{2.2}$$

with boundary conditions (1.2), has a unique solution

$$u(t) = \int_0^b G(t, s)v(s) ds, \quad t \in [0, b], \tag{2.3}$$

where $G(t, s)$ is the Green function of problem (2.2), (1.2). The derivatives of the function u given by (2.3) can be expressed in the form

$$u^{(i)}(t) = (J_i v)(t), \quad t \in [0, b], \quad i = 0, \dots, n - 1, \tag{2.4}$$

where

$$(J_i v)(t) = \int_0^b \frac{\partial^i G(t, s)}{\partial t^i} v(s) ds, \quad t \in [0, b], \quad i = 0, \dots, n - 1. \tag{2.5}$$

We set $J_n v = v$, i.e. $J_n = I$ is the identity operator. Since the general solution of equation $u^{(n)}(t) = 0$ is an arbitrary polynomial of degree $n - 1$, the Green function $G(t, s)$ for (2.2), (1.2) can be expressed both for $t < s$ and for $t > s$ as the polynomial at most of degree $n - 1$ with respect to t and s . Moreover, $\partial^i G(t, s)/\partial t^i$, $i = 0, \dots, n - 2$, the derivatives of $G(t, s)$ with respect to t up to the order $n - 2$, are continuous on $\bar{\Delta} = [0, b] \times [0, b]$. Also $\partial^{n-1} G(t, s)/\partial t^{n-1}$ is continuous and bounded in the region Δ , but it has a discontinuity at $t = s$.

Note that in [6] a different formula for J_i is derived. The operators J_i , $i = 0, \dots, n - 1$, have the following properties proved in [10].

Lemma 1. *Assume that from all polynomials u of degree $n - 1$ only $u = 0$ satisfies the conditions (1.2). Then J_i , $i \in \{0, \dots, n - 1\}$, defined by (2.5) is linear and compact as an operator from $L^\infty(0, b)$ into $C[0, b]$. Moreover, J_i is a bounded operator from $C^{q,\nu}(0, b)$ into $C^{q+n-i,\nu-n+i}(0, b)$ for every $q \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\nu < 1$.*

Using $u^{(n)} = v$ and (2.4), problem (1.1), (1.2) may be rewritten as a linear integral equation with respect to v :

$$v = Tv + f, \tag{2.6}$$

where

$$T = \sum_{i=0}^{n_1} A_i J_i + \sum_{i=0}^{n_0} \tilde{T}_i J_i, \tag{2.7}$$

$$(A_i z)(t) = a_i(t)z(t), \quad (\tilde{T}_i z)(t) = \int_0^b g_i(t, s)K_i(t, s)z(s) ds, \quad t \in [0, b]. \tag{2.8}$$

Equation (2.6) is equivalent to the problem (1.1), (1.2) in the following sense: if $u \in C^n[0, b]$ is a solution to (1.1), (1.2) then $v = u^{(n)}$ is a solution to (2.6); conversely, if $v \in C[0, b]$ is a solution to (2.6) then $u = J_0 v$ is a solution to (1.1), (1.2).

The existence and regularity of the solution of problem (1.1), (1.2) can be characterized by the following lemma.

Lemma 2. *Assume that $f \in C^{q,\nu}(0, b)$, $a_i \in C^{q,\nu}(0, b)$, $i = 0, \dots, n_1$, $g_i \in W^{q,\nu}(\Delta)$, $K_i \in C^q([0, b] \times [0, b])$, $i = 0, \dots, n_0$, $0 \leq n_0 \leq n$, $0 \leq n_1 \leq n - 1$, $q, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $-\infty < \nu < 1$. Moreover, assume that the problem (1.1), (1.2) with $f = 0$ has only the trivial solution $u = 0$ and from all polynomials u of degree $n - 1$ only $u = 0$ satisfies the conditions (1.2). Then problem (1.1), (1.2) possesses a unique solution $u \in C^{q+n,\nu-n}(0, b)$ and for its derivatives $u', u'', \dots, u^{(n)}$ we have that $u^{(i)} \in C^{q+n-i,\nu-n+i}(0, b)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$.*

Proof. Let us consider the equation (2.6) which is equivalent to the problem (1.1), (1.2). Since $a_i \in C^{q,\nu}(0, b)$, A_i ($i = 0, \dots, n_1$) are linear and bounded as operators from $C[0, b]$ into $C[0, b]$ and also from $C^{q,\nu}(0, b)$ into $C^{q,\nu}(0, b)$ (see [10]). It follows from [13] that J_i ($i = 0, \dots, n - 1$) and \tilde{T}_i ($i = 0, \dots, n_0$) and consequently also T (defined by (2.7)) are linear and compact as operators from $C[0, b]$ into $C[0, b]$ and from $C^{q,\nu}(0, b)$ into $C^{q,\nu}(0, b)$. Since the problem

(1.1), (1.2) with $f = 0$ has only the trivial solution, the homogeneous equation $v = Tv$ possesses in $C[0, b] \supset C^{q,\nu}(0, b)$ only the trivial solution $v = 0$. This together with the Fredholm alternative theorem yields that equation (2.6) is uniquely solvable in $C^{q,\nu}(0, b)$ and therefore, its solution v belongs to $C^{q,\nu}(0, b)$. With the help of Lemma 1 we now obtain that problem (1.1), (1.2) has a unique solution $u = J_0v \in C^{q+n,\nu-n}(0, b)$ and its derivatives $u^{(i)} = J_i v \in C^{q+n-i,\nu-n+i}(0, b)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. \square

Remark 1. For $0 \leq n_0 \leq n - 1$ Lemma 2 follows also from Theorem 2.1 of [10].

3 Piecewise Polynomial Interpolation

We will seek an approximate solution for problem (1.1), (1.2) in the form of a piecewise polynomial function on a nonuniform grid reflecting the possible singular behaviour of the exact solution of (1.1), (1.2). For given $N \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$\Pi_N = \{t_0, \dots, t_{2N}: 0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_{2N} = b\}$$

be a partition (a graded grid) of the interval $[0, b]$ with the grid points

$$t_j = \frac{b}{2} \left(\frac{j}{N} \right)^r, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, N, \quad t_{N+j} = b - t_{N-j}, \quad j = 1, \dots, N, \quad (3.1)$$

where the grading exponent $r \in \mathbb{R}$, $r \geq 1$. If $r = 1$, then the grid points (3.1) are distributed uniformly; for $r > 1$ the points (3.1) are more densely clustered near the endpoints of the interval $[0, b]$. Let $S_m^{(-1)}(\Pi_N)$ and $C^{(-1)}(\Pi_N)$ be the following spaces of piecewise continuous functions on $[0, b]$:

$$\begin{aligned} S_m^{(-1)}(\Pi_N) &= \{v: v|_{[t_{j-1}, t_j]} \in \pi_m, \quad j = 1, \dots, 2N\}, \quad m \geq 0, \\ C^{(-1)}(\Pi_N) &= \{v: v|_{[t_{j-1}, t_j]} \in C[t_{j-1}, t_j], \quad j = 1, \dots, 2N\}. \end{aligned}$$

Here $v|_{[t_{j-1}, t_j]}$ is the restriction of v onto the subinterval $[t_{j-1}, t_j]$, $j = 1, \dots, 2N$, and π_m denotes the set of polynomials of degree not exceeding m . We accept that at the interior points t_1, \dots, t_{2N-1} of the grid Π_N the elements of $S_m^{(-1)}(\Pi_N)$ and $C^{(-1)}(\Pi_N)$ may have two values. Equipped with the norm

$$\|v\|_\infty = \max_{j=1, \dots, 2N} \sup_{t_{j-1} < t < t_j} |v(t)|, \quad v \in C^{(-1)}(\Pi_N),$$

$C^{(-1)}(\Pi_N)$ is a Banach space. Clearly, $C[0, b] \subset C^{(-1)}(\Pi_N) \subset L^\infty(0, b)$.

In every subinterval $[t_{j-1}, t_j]$, $j = 1, \dots, 2N$, we introduce $m \geq 1$ collocation points

$$t_{jk} = t_{j-1} + \eta_k(t_j - t_{j-1}), \quad k = 1, \dots, m, \quad (3.2)$$

and $m_1 \geq 1$ interpolation nodes

$$s_{jk} = t_{j-1} + \xi_k(t_j - t_{j-1}), \quad k = 1, \dots, m_1, \quad (3.3)$$

where η_1, \dots, η_m and ξ_1, \dots, ξ_{m_1} are two fixed systems of parameters which do not depend on j and N and satisfy the conditions

$$0 \leq \eta_1 < \dots < \eta_m \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \xi_1 < \dots < \xi_{m_1} \leq 1.$$

We define two interpolation operators $\mathcal{P}_N : C^{(-1)}(\Pi_N) \rightarrow S_{m-1}^{(-1)}(\Pi_N)$ and $\mathcal{Q}_N : C^{(-1)}(\Pi_N) \rightarrow S_{m_1-1}^{(-1)}(\Pi_N)$ requiring that

$$\mathcal{P}_N v \in S_{m-1}^{(-1)}(\Pi_N), (\mathcal{P}_N v)(t_{jk}) = v(t_{jk}), k = 1, \dots, m, j = 1, \dots, 2N, \tag{3.4}$$

$$\mathcal{Q}_N v \in S_{m_1-1}^{(-1)}(\Pi_N), (\mathcal{Q}_N v)(s_{jk}) = v(s_{jk}), k = 1, \dots, m_1, j = 1, \dots, 2N, \tag{3.5}$$

for any piecewise continuous function $v \in C^{(-1)}(\Pi_N)$. If $\eta_1 = 0$ then by $(\mathcal{P}_N v)(t_{j1})$ and $v(t_{j1})$ we mean the right limits

$$(\mathcal{P}_N v)(t_{j1}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_{j1}, t > t_{j1}} (\mathcal{P}_N v)(t) \quad \text{and} \quad v(t_{j1}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_{j1}, t > t_{j1}} v(t),$$

respectively. If $\eta_m = 1$ then $(\mathcal{P}_N v)(t_{jm})$ and $v(t_{jm})$ denote the left limits

$$(\mathcal{P}_N v)(t_{jm}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_{jm}, t < t_{jm}} (\mathcal{P}_N v)(t) \quad \text{and} \quad v(t_{jm}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_{jm}, t < t_{jm}} v(t),$$

respectively. In analogy with this in (3.5) at the endpoints of the interval $[t_{j-1}, t_j]$ we will use the right and left one-side limits of $(\mathcal{Q}_N v)(t)$, $v(t)$ at $t = s_{j1} = t_{j-1}$ (if $\xi_1 = 0$) and $t = s_{jm_1} = t_j$ (if $\xi_{m_1} = 1$), respectively.

For such interpolation the following error estimates are valid (see [16]).

Lemma 3. *Let $v \in C^{m,\nu}(0, b)$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $-\infty < \nu < 1$, and let $\mathcal{P}_N v$ be defined by (3.4) where the nodes (3.2) with grid points (3.1) are used. Then the following estimates hold:*

$$\|v - \mathcal{P}_N v\|_\infty \leq c E_N(m, \nu, r) \|v\|_{m,\nu}, \tag{3.6}$$

$$\|v - \mathcal{P}_N v\|_1 \leq c \Theta_N(m, \nu, r) \|v\|_{m,\nu}. \tag{3.7}$$

Here c does not depend on $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and $v \in C^{m,\nu}(0, b)$ and

$$\|v - \mathcal{P}_N v\|_1 = \int_0^b |v(t) - (\mathcal{P}_N v)(t)| dt,$$

$$E_N(m, \nu, r) = \begin{cases} N^{-r(1-\nu)} & \text{for } 1 \leq r < \frac{m}{1-\nu}, \\ N^{-m}(1 + \log N) & \text{for } r = \frac{m}{1-\nu} = 1, \\ N^{-m} & \text{for } r = \frac{m}{1-\nu} > 1, \\ & \text{or } r > \frac{m}{1-\nu}, r \geq 1; \end{cases} \tag{3.8}$$

$$\Theta_N(m, \nu, r) = \begin{cases} N^{-r(2-\nu)} & \text{for } 1 \leq r < \frac{m}{2-\nu}, \\ N^{-m}(1 + \log N) & \text{for } r = \frac{m}{2-\nu} \geq 1, \\ N^{-m} & \text{for } r > \frac{m}{2-\nu}, r \geq 1. \end{cases} \tag{3.9}$$

Remark 2. It is easy to see that $\Theta_N(m, \nu, r) \leq E_N(m, \nu, r)$ for $N, m \in \mathbb{N}$, $-\infty < \nu < 1$ and $r \geq 1$.

4 Discrete Collocation Method

Using ideas of product integration we approximate the equation (2.6) by a sequence of equations

$$v = T_N v + f, \quad N \in \mathbb{N},$$

where

$$T_N = \sum_{i=0}^{n_1} A_i J_i + \sum_{i=0}^{n_0} \tilde{T}_{iN} J_i, \tag{4.1}$$

$$(\tilde{T}_{iN} z)(t) = \int_0^b g_i(t, s) \mathcal{Q}_N [K_i(t, \cdot) z(\cdot)](s) ds, \quad t \in [0, b]. \tag{4.2}$$

Here the operator \mathcal{Q}_N defined by (3.5) is applied to the product $K_i(t, s)z(s)$ as the function of s treating t as a parameter, and J_i and A_i are given by (2.5) and (2.8), respectively.

Further, we look for an approximation v_N to the solution v of equation (2.6) in $S_{m-1}^{(-1)}(I_N)$, $m, N \in \mathbb{N}$. We determine $v_N \in S_{m-1}^{(-1)}(I_N)$ by the collocation conditions

$$v_N(t_{jk}) = (T_N v_N)(t_{jk}) + f(t_{jk}), \quad k = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, 2N. \tag{4.3}$$

Here by $v_N(t_{j1})$ and $v_N(t_{jm})$ are denoted the right and left limits of $v_N(t)$ at t_{j1} and t_{jm} , respectively. This method can be presented equivalently in the following form: find v_N such that

$$v_N = \mathcal{P}_N T_N v_N + \mathcal{P}_N f, \tag{4.4}$$

with \mathcal{P}_N , defined by (3.4). This method is often called as a discrete collocation method for solving (2.6) (cf. [2]). Let us present an algorithm for finding v_N . Using the Lagrange interpolation formula in every interval $[t_{j-1}, t_j]$, we get from (3.4) and (3.5) the following expressions for $\mathcal{P}_N v$ and $\mathcal{Q}_N v$:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{P}_N v)(t) &= \sum_{p=1}^{2N} \sum_{q=1}^m v(t_{pq}) \varphi_{pq}(t), \quad t \in [0, b], \\ (\mathcal{Q}_N v)(t) &= \sum_{p=1}^{2N} \sum_{q=1}^{m_1} v(s_{pq}) \psi_{pq}(t), \quad t \in [0, b], \end{aligned} \tag{4.5}$$

where $\varphi_{pq}(t) = 0$ and $\psi_{pq}(t) = 0$ if $t \notin [t_{p-1}, t_p]$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{pq}(t) &= \prod_{k=1, k \neq q}^m \frac{t - t_{pk}}{t_{pq} - t_{pk}} \quad \text{if } t \in [t_{p-1}, t_p], \quad p = 1, \dots, 2N, \quad q = 1, \dots, m, \\ \psi_{pq}(t) &= \prod_{k=1, k \neq q}^{m_1} \frac{t - s_{pk}}{s_{pq} - s_{pk}} \quad \text{if } t \in [t_{p-1}, t_p], \quad p = 1, \dots, 2N, \quad q = 1, \dots, m_1. \end{aligned}$$

For \tilde{T}_{iN} defined by (4.2) we obtain with the help of (4.5) that

$$(\tilde{T}_{iN}z)(t) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{2N} \sum_{\beta=1}^{m_1} w_{i\alpha\beta}(t) K_i(t, s_{\alpha\beta}) z(s_{\alpha\beta}), \quad t \in [0, b], \quad i = 0, \dots, n_0,$$

where $w_{i\alpha\beta}(t) = \int_{t_{\alpha-1}}^{t_{\alpha}} g_i(t, s) \psi_{\alpha\beta}(s) ds$. We assume that the weights $w_{i\alpha\beta}(t)$ can be evaluated exactly. Searching the solution of (4.3) in the form

$$v_N(t) = \sum_{p=1}^{2N} \sum_{q=1}^m c_{pq} \varphi_{pq}(t), \quad t \in [0, b],$$

we obtain the following linear system with respect to the coefficients $c_{pq} = v_N(t_{pq})$:

$$c_{jk} = \sum_{p=1}^{2N} \sum_{q=1}^m a_{jkpq} c_{pq} + f(t_{jk}), \quad k = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, 2N, \quad (4.6)$$

where $a_{jkpq} = (T_N \varphi_{pq})(t_{jk})$.

Remark 3. If $\eta_1 = 0$, $\eta_m = 1$ then $t_{jm} = t_{j+1,1} = t_j$, $j = 1, \dots, 2N - 1$, and in the system (4.6) there are $2(m - 1)N + 1$ equations and unknowns.

Having determined the approximation v_N for $v = u^{(n)}$, we determine the approximation $J_0 v_N$ for the solution $u = u^{(0)}$ of problem (1.1), (1.2) and the approximations $J_1 v_N, \dots, J_{n-1} v_N$ for the corresponding derivatives $u^{(1)}, \dots, u^{(n-1)}$ of u with J_i , $i = 0, \dots, n - 1$, given by (2.5).

For $u^{(n)}$ a better approximation than v_N is an iterated approximation of the form (see [2])

$$\hat{v}_N = T_N v_N + f, \quad (4.7)$$

with T_N , defined by the formula (4.1). From (4.4) and (4.7) we obtain that $\mathcal{P}_N \hat{v}_N = v_N$ and therefore

$$\hat{v}_N(t_{jk}) = v_N(t_{jk}), \quad k = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, 2N.$$

Substituting $v_N = \mathcal{P}_N \hat{v}_N$ into (4.7), we see that \hat{v}_N satisfies the equation

$$\hat{v}_N = T_N \mathcal{P}_N \hat{v}_N + f. \quad (4.8)$$

5 Convergence Analysis

In the sequel, by c and c_1 we will denote positive constants that are independent of N and may have different values in different occurrences. For given Banach spaces X and Y we denote by $\mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ the Banach space of linear bounded operators $A : X \rightarrow Y$ with the norm

$$\|A\|_{\mathcal{L}(X, Y)} = \sup\{\|Au\|_Y : u \in X, \|u\|_X \leq 1\}.$$

With Theorem 1 below some general results on the order of convergence of the discrete collocation method are given.

Theorem 1. *Let the conditions of Lemma 2 with $q = m$ be fulfilled, $\mathcal{Q}_N = \mathcal{P}_N$ and let the nodes (3.2) with grid points (3.1) be used. Then there exists an integer $N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for $N \geq N_0$, the equation (4.4) possesses a unique solution $v_N \in S_{m-1}^{(-1)}(\Pi_N)$ and the following error estimates hold:*

$$\|u^{(i)} - J_i v_N\|_\infty \leq c E_N(m, \nu, r), \quad i = 0, \dots, n, \tag{5.1}$$

$$\|u^{(n)} - \hat{v}_N\|_\infty \leq c E_N(m, \nu, r). \tag{5.2}$$

If $n_0 \leq n - 1$ then somewhat more exact estimates are valid:

$$\|u^{(i)} - J_i v_N\|_\infty \leq c \Theta_N(m, \nu, r), \quad i = 0, \dots, n - 1, \tag{5.3}$$

$$\|u^{(n)} - \hat{v}_N\|_\infty \leq c \Theta_N(m, \nu, r). \tag{5.4}$$

Here $u = u^{(0)}$ is the solution of problem (1.1), (1.2) and J_i , E_N , Θ_N and \hat{v}_N are defined by the formulas (2.5), (3.8), (3.9) and (4.7), respectively.

Proof. First of all we estimate the norm $\|Tv - T_N v\|_\infty$ for arbitrary $v \in C^{m,\nu}(0, b)$. From (2.7) and (4.1) we get

$$Tv - T_N v = \sum_{i=0}^{n_0} (\tilde{T}_i - \tilde{T}_{iN}) J_i v. \tag{5.5}$$

Using (2.8) and (4.2) we obtain that

$$((\tilde{T}_i - \tilde{T}_{iN}) J_i v)(t) = \int_0^b g_i(t, s) (z_{it} - \mathcal{Q}_N z_{it})(s) ds \tag{5.6}$$

where $\mathcal{Q}_N = \mathcal{P}_N$ and

$$z_{it}(s) = K_i(t, s) (J_i v)(s), \quad i = 0, \dots, n_0, \quad s \in [0, b], \quad t \in [0, b]. \tag{5.7}$$

Due to Lemma 1, $J_i v \in C^{m+n-i, \nu-n+i}(0, b)$, $i = 0, \dots, n_0$. This together with $K_i \in C^m([0, b] \times [0, b])$ yields that (see (2.1))

$$z_{it} \in C^{m, \nu-n+i}(0, b), \quad i = 0, \dots, n_0, \quad t \in [0, b],$$

and from (3.6) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \|z_{it} - \mathcal{Q}_N z_{it}\|_\infty &\leq c E_N(m, \nu - n + i, r) \|z_{it}\|_{m, \nu-n+i} \\ &\leq c_1 E_N(m, \nu - n + i, r) \|v\|_{m, \nu}, \quad i = 0, \dots, n_0, \end{aligned}$$

where c_1 does not depend on $t \in [0, b]$. With the help of (1.3) and (5.6) we now obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{0 < t < b} |((\tilde{T}_i - \tilde{T}_{iN}) J_i v)(t)| &\leq c \sup_{0 < t < b} \|z_{it} - \mathcal{Q}_N z_{it}\|_\infty \\ &\leq c_1 E_N(m, \nu - n + i, r) \|v\|_{m, \nu}, \quad i = 0, \dots, n_0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore we get (see (5.5))

$$\|Tv - T_N v\|_\infty \leq c \begin{cases} E_N(m, \nu, r) \|v\|_{m, \nu} & \text{if } n_0 = n, \\ \Theta_N(m, \nu, r) \|v\|_{m, \nu} & \text{if } 0 \leq n_0 \leq n - 1. \end{cases} \quad (5.8)$$

Since $C^{m, \nu}(0, b)$ is everywhere dense in $C[0, b]$ and $\|T_N\|_{\mathcal{L}(C[0, b], C[0, b])} \leq c$, we obtain from (3.8), (3.9) and (5.8) that

$$\|Tv - T_N v\|_\infty \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{for every } v \in C[0, b] \text{ as } N \rightarrow \infty. \quad (5.9)$$

Next we observe that $T_N \mathcal{P}_N \rightarrow T$ compactly in $C[0, b]$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$, i.e.

$$\|Tv - T_N \mathcal{P}_N v\|_\infty \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{for every } v \in C[0, b] \text{ as } N \rightarrow \infty \quad (5.10)$$

and for any bounded sequence $\{v_N\}$, $v_N \in C[0, b]$, $N = 1, 2, \dots$, it follows that the sequence $\{T_N \mathcal{P}_N v_N\}$ is relatively compact in $C[0, b]$.

Indeed, we have $\|\mathcal{P}_N\|_{\mathcal{L}(C[0, b], L^\infty(0, b))} \leq c$ and $\|v - \mathcal{P}_N v\|_\infty \rightarrow 0$ for every $v \in C[0, b]$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$ (see [10, 16]). Further,

$$Tv - T_N \mathcal{P}_N v = Tv - T_N v + T_N(v - \mathcal{P}_N v). \quad (5.11)$$

This together with (5.9) and $\|T_N\|_{\mathcal{L}(C^{(-1)}(I_N), C[0, b])} \leq c$ yields the convergence (5.10). The proof of the relative compactness of the sequence $\{T_N \mathcal{P}_N v_N\}$ with $\|v_N\|_\infty \leq c$ can be built using Lemma 1 and Arzelà theorem (cf. [2, 7]). Since T is compact in $C[0, b]$, the homogeneous equation $v = Tv$ has in $C[0, b]$ only the trivial solution $v = 0$ and $T_N \mathcal{P}_N \rightarrow T$ compactly in $C[0, b]$, there exists (see [2, 16]) a number $N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for $N \geq N_0$, the operator $(I - T_N \mathcal{P}_N)$ is invertible in $C[0, b]$ and

$$\|(I - T_N \mathcal{P}_N)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(C[0, b], C[0, b])} \leq c, \quad N \geq N_0. \quad (5.12)$$

Thus, since $f \in C[0, b]$, the equation (4.8) possesses a unique solution $\hat{v}_N \in C[0, b]$ for $N \geq N_0$. Consequently, also the equation (4.4) has, for $N \geq N_0$, the unique solution $v_N = \mathcal{P}_N \hat{v}_N \in S_{m-1}^{(-1)}(I_N)$.

It follows from (2.6) and (4.8) that

$$(I - T_N \mathcal{P}_N)(v - \hat{v}_N) = Tv - T_N \mathcal{P}_N v$$

where v and \hat{v}_N are the solutions of (2.6) and (4.8), respectively. On the basis of (5.11) and (5.12) we obtain from this that

$$\|v - \hat{v}_N\|_\infty \leq c(\|Tv - T_N v\|_\infty + \|T_N(v - \mathcal{P}_N v)\|_\infty), \quad N \geq N_0. \quad (5.13)$$

Using (4.1) we get

$$\|T_N(v - \mathcal{P}_N v)\|_\infty \leq c \sum_{i=0}^{n_2} \|J_i(v - \mathcal{P}_N v)\|_\infty \quad (5.14)$$

where $n_2 = \max\{n_0, n_1\}$. From (2.5) it follows that

$$\|J_i(v - \mathcal{P}_N v)\|_\infty \leq c \|v - \mathcal{P}_N v\|_1, \quad i = 0, \dots, n - 1. \quad (5.15)$$

Due to Lemma 2, $v = u^{(n)} \in C^{m,\nu}(0, b)$. Now (5.13), (5.8), (5.14), (5.15), (3.6) and (3.7) yield the estimates (5.2) and (5.4).

Finally, since $v = u^{(n)} \in C^{m,\nu}(0, b)$, $v_N = \mathcal{P}_N \hat{v}_N$,

$$\begin{aligned} v - v_N &= (v - \mathcal{P}_N v) + \mathcal{P}_N(v - \hat{v}_N), \\ J_i(v - v_N) &= J_i(v - \mathcal{P}_N v) + J_i \mathcal{P}_N(v - \hat{v}_N), \quad i = 0, \dots, n, \end{aligned} \tag{5.16}$$

the estimates (5.1) and (5.3) follow from (2.4), (5.2), (5.4), (5.15), (5.16) and Lemma 3. \square

Remark 4. In [10] in case $0 \leq n_0 \leq n - 1$ for solving (1.1), (1.2) the (exact) collocation method $v_N = \mathcal{P}_N T v_N + \mathcal{P}_N f$ has been used. It follows from Theorem 1 that discrete collocation method $v_N = \mathcal{P}_N T_N v_N + \mathcal{P}_N f$ converges with the same rate as it is proved for the exact collocation method in [10].

6 Higher Order Estimates

It follows from Theorem 1 that for method (4.4) for every choice of collocation parameters $0 \leq \eta_1 < \dots < \eta_m \leq 1$ a convergence of order $O(N^{-m})$ can be expected, using sufficiently large values of the grid parameter r . In this section we show that assuming a little more regularity of functions $f, a_i, g_i, K_i, i = 0, \dots, n_0$, by a careful choice of parameters η_1, \dots, η_m and ξ_1, \dots, ξ_{m_1} in (3.2) and (3.3) it is possible to improve the convergence rate of the discrete collocation method (4.4). For this we will estimate more accurately the norms $\|J_i(v - \mathcal{P}_N v)\|_\infty$ ($i = 0, \dots, n - 1$) and $\|Tv - T_N v\|_\infty$ by using the following Lemmas 4 and 5, respectively.

Lemma 4. *Let $v \in C^{q_i,\nu}(0, b)$, where $-\infty < \nu < 1$ and $q_i = m + \min\{m, n - i\}$ with $m, n \in \mathbb{N}, i \in \{0, \dots, n - 1\}$. Moreover, assume that from all polynomials u of degree $n - 1$ only $u = 0$ satisfies the conditions (1.2), the nodes (3.2) with grid points (3.1) and parameters η_1, \dots, η_m are used and the quadrature approximation*

$$\int_0^1 F(x) dx \approx \sum_{k=1}^m w_k F(\eta_k), \quad 0 \leq \eta_1 < \dots < \eta_m \leq 1, \tag{6.1}$$

with appropriate weights $w_k = w_k^{(m)}$ ($k = 1, \dots, m$), is exact for all polynomials F of degree $q_i - 1$. Then for $r \geq 1$ the following estimate holds:

$$\|J_i(v - \mathcal{P}_N v)\|_\infty \leq c \Theta_N(q_i, \nu, r). \tag{6.2}$$

Here c is a positive constant not depending on N , and J_i, \mathcal{P}_N and Θ_N are defined by (2.5), (3.4) and (3.9), respectively.

Proof. Suppose that $v \in C^{q_i,\nu}(0, b)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} [J_i(v - \mathcal{P}_N v)](t) &= \int_0^b \left[\frac{\partial^i G(t, s)}{\partial t^i} - \varphi(s) \right] (v - \mathcal{P}_N v)(s) ds \\ &+ \int_0^b \varphi(s) (v - \mathcal{P}_N v)(s) ds, \quad t \in (0, b), i \in \{0, \dots, n - 1\}, \end{aligned} \tag{6.3}$$

where $G(t, s)$ is the Green function of problem (2.2), (1.2) and the function $\varphi(s)$ is generated in following way.

Let us fix $t \in (0, b)$ and $i \in \{0, \dots, n - 1\}$. We denote

$$\gamma(s) = \frac{\partial^i G(t, s)}{\partial t^i}, \quad p = \min\{m, n - i\}.$$

Note that, for simplicity of presentation, we do not show the dependence of γ (below also φ) on t and i . Let $t \in (t_{l-1}, t_l]$ for an $l \in \{1, \dots, 2N\}$. Due to properties of the Green's function $G(t, s)$ we have $\gamma \in C^{p-2}[t_{l-1}, t_l]$, $\gamma^{(p-1)} \in L^\infty(t_{l-1}, t_l)$ and $\gamma \in C^{p+1}[t_{j-1}, t_j]$ for $j \neq l, j = 1, \dots, 2N$. (If $t_l = t$ then by $\gamma^{(\mu)}(t_l)$ we denote the right limit $\lim_{s \rightarrow t_l, s > t_l} \gamma^{(\mu)}(s)$, $\mu = 0, \dots, p + 1$). We define

$$\varphi(s) = \begin{cases} \sum_{\mu=0}^{p-2} \frac{1}{\mu!} \gamma^{(\mu)}(t_{l-1})(s - t_{l-1})^\mu, & s \in (t_{l-1}, t_l), \\ \sum_{\mu=0}^p \frac{1}{\mu!} \gamma^{(\mu)}(t_{j-1})(s - t_{j-1})^\mu, & s \in (t_{j-1}, t_j), \quad j \neq l, \quad j = 1, \dots, 2N. \end{cases}$$

If $p = 1$ then we take $\varphi(s) = 0$ for $s \in (t_{l-1}, t_l)$. Then $\varphi \in S_p^{(-1)}(II_N)$ and by using the well known estimates for Taylor expansion we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{t_{l-1} < s < t_l} |\gamma(s) - \varphi(s)| &\leq c(t_l - t_{l-1})^{p-1}, \\ \sup_{t_{j-1} < s < t_j} |\gamma(s) - \varphi(s)| &\leq c(t_j - t_{j-1})^{p+1}, \quad j \neq l, \quad j = 1, \dots, 2N, \end{aligned}$$

where c does not depend on t . From these estimates and Lemma 3.3 of [10] it follows that (cf. also [16])

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{j=1, j \neq l}^{2N} \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} \left[\frac{\partial^i G(t, s)}{\partial t^i} - \varphi(s) \right] (v - \mathcal{P}_N v)(s) ds \right| &\leq cN^{-p} \|v - \mathcal{P}_N v\|_1, \\ \left| \int_{t_{l-1}}^{t_l} \left[\frac{\partial^i G(t, s)}{\partial t^i} - \varphi(s) \right] (v - \mathcal{P}_N v)(s) ds \right| &\leq c(t_l - t_{l-1})^p \sup_{t_{l-1} < s < t_l} |(v - \mathcal{P}_N v)(s)| \\ &\leq c_1 \begin{cases} N^{-q_i} & \text{if } m < 1 - \nu, \\ N^{-q_i} (1 + \log N) & \text{if } m = 1 - \nu \text{ and } r = 1, \\ N^{-q_i} & \text{if } m = 1 - \nu \text{ and } r > 1, \\ N^{-r(p+1-\nu)} & \text{if } m > 1 - \nu \text{ and } 1 \leq r < \frac{q_i}{p+1-\nu}, \\ N^{-q_i} & \text{if } m > 1 - \nu \text{ and } r \geq \frac{q_i}{p+1-\nu}. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

The last estimates together with (3.7) yield the estimate

$$\sup_{0 < t < b} \left| \int_0^b \left[\frac{\partial^i G(t, s)}{\partial t^i} - \varphi(s) \right] (v - \mathcal{P}_N v)(s) ds \right| \leq c \Theta_N(q_i, \nu, r). \tag{6.4}$$

Since $\varphi \mathcal{P}_N v \in S_{q_i-1}^{(-1)}(II_N)$, $(\mathcal{P}_N v)(t_{jk}) = v(t_{jk})$, $k = 1, \dots, m, j = 1, \dots, 2N$, and the quadrature approximation (6.1) is exact for all polynomials of degree

$q_i - 1$, we may write the last integral in (6.3) in the form

$$\int_0^b \varphi(s)(v - \mathcal{P}_N v)(s) ds = \sum_{j=1}^{2N} \left[\int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} v(s)\varphi(s) ds - (t_j - t_{j-1}) \sum_{k=1}^m w_k v(t_{jk})\varphi(t_{jk}) \right].$$

Estimating the right hand side of the last equality in a similar way as in the proof of Lemma 4.2 of [11] we obtain that

$$\sup_{0 < t < b} \left| \int_0^b \varphi(s)(v - \mathcal{P}_N v)(s) ds \right| \leq c \Theta_N(q_i, \nu, r).$$

This together with (6.3) and (6.4) yields the estimate (6.2). \square

Lemma 5. Assume that $z \in C^{m_1+1, \nu_1}(0, b)$ and $g \in W^{1, \nu}(\Delta)$ where $m_1 \in \mathbb{N}$, $-\infty < \nu_1 < 1$, $-\infty < \nu < 1$. Let the interpolation operator \mathcal{Q}_N be determined by (3.5) and let the nodes (3.3) with grid points (3.1) and parameters ξ_1, \dots, ξ_{m_1} be used. Furthermore, let the quadrature approximation

$$\int_0^1 F(x) dx \approx \sum_{k=1}^{m_1} w_k F(\xi_k), \quad 0 \leq \xi_1 < \dots < \xi_{m_1} \leq 1, \quad (6.5)$$

with appropriate weights $w_k = w_k^{(m_1)}$ ($k = 1, \dots, m_1$), be exact for all polynomials F of degree m_1 . Then

$$\sup_{0 < t < b} \left| \int_0^b g(t, s)(z - \mathcal{Q}_N z)(s) ds \right| \leq c E_N(m_1, \nu_1, r) \tau_N(\nu) \quad (6.6)$$

where c is a positive constant not depending on N ,

$$\tau_N(\nu) = \begin{cases} N^{-1} & \text{if } \nu < 0, \\ N^{-1}(1 + \log N) & \text{if } \nu = 0, \\ N^{-1+\nu} & \text{if } \nu > 0, \end{cases} \quad (6.7)$$

and E_N is defined by (3.8).

Proof. Suppose $z \in C^{m_1+1, \nu_1}(0, b)$, $g \in W^{1, \nu}(\Delta)$, $m_1 \in \mathbb{N}$, $\nu_1 < 1$, $\nu < 1$. For given $t \in (0, b)$ we introduce two sets of indices

$$\begin{aligned} I_1(t) &= \{j: [t_{j-1}, t_j] \cap [t - h, t + h] \neq \emptyset, j = 1, \dots, 2N\}, \\ I_2(t) &= \{j: [t_{j-1}, t_j] \cap [t - h, t + h] = \emptyset, j = 1, \dots, 2N\}, \end{aligned}$$

where $h = rb/N$ and \emptyset is the empty set. Then

$$\int_0^b g(t, s)(z - \mathcal{Q}_N z)(s) ds = \Sigma_1(t) + \Sigma_2(t), \quad t \in (0, b), \quad (6.8)$$

where

$$\Sigma_i(t) = \sum_{j \in I_i(t)} \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} g(t, s)(z - \mathcal{Q}_N z)(s) ds, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

Since $0 < t_j - t_{j-1} \leq h/2$, $j = 1, \dots, 2N$, we have

$$|\Sigma_1(t)| \leq \|z - \mathcal{Q}_N z\|_\infty \int_{b_1}^{b_2} |g(t, s)| ds,$$

where $b_1 = \max\{0, t - 3h/2\}$, $b_2 = \min\{b, t + 3h/2\}$ and $0 < t < b$. This together with (1.3) and (3.6) (where in the role \mathcal{P}_N is \mathcal{Q}_N) yields that

$$\sup_{0 < t < b} |\Sigma_1(t)| \leq c E_N(m_1, \nu_1, r) \tau_N(\nu). \tag{6.9}$$

In order to estimate the sum $\Sigma_2(t)$, we first add to the parameters ξ_1, \dots, ξ_{m_1} a parameter $\xi_{m_1+1} \in [0, 1]$, different from ξ_1, \dots, ξ_{m_1} , and, in analogy to \mathcal{Q}_N , determine the interpolation operator $\mathcal{Q}_N^{(1)}$ from the following conditions:

$$\mathcal{Q}_N^{(1)} v \in S_{m_1}^{(-1)}(\Pi_N), \quad (\mathcal{Q}_N^{(1)} v)(s_{jk}) = v(s_{jk}), \quad k = 1, \dots, m_1 + 1, \quad j = 1, \dots, 2N.$$

Here $v \in C[0, b]$ and

$$s_{jk} = t_{j-1} + \xi_k(t_j - t_{j-1}), \quad k = 1, \dots, m_1 + 1, \quad j = 1, \dots, 2N.$$

Since (6.5) is exact for all polynomials of degree m_1 , we have

$$\int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (\mathcal{Q}_N z)(s) ds = \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (\mathcal{Q}_N^{(1)} z)(s) ds, \quad j = 1, \dots, 2N.$$

Using this we obtain that

$$\Sigma_2(t) = \Sigma_{21}(t) + \Sigma_{22}(t), \quad t \in (0, b), \tag{6.10}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_{21}(t) &= \sum_{j \in I_2(t)} \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} [g(t, s) - g(t, s_j)](z - \mathcal{Q}_N z)(s) ds, \\ \Sigma_{22}(t) &= \sum_{j \in I_2(t)} g(t, s_j) \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (z - \mathcal{Q}_N^{(1)} z)(s) ds \end{aligned}$$

and $s_j = (t_{j-1} + t_j)/2$, $j = 1, \dots, 2N$. Clearly,

$$|\Sigma_{22}(t)| \leq \max_{j \in I_2(t)} |g(t, s_j)| \|z - \mathcal{Q}_N^{(1)} z\|_1, \quad t \in (0, b).$$

Because $|t - s_j| > h = rb/N$ for $j \in I_2(t)$, $t \in (0, b)$, the last estimate together with (1.3) and (3.7) yields that

$$\sup_{0 < t < b} |\Sigma_{22}(t)| \leq cN \Theta_N(m_1 + 1, \nu_1, r) \tau_N(\nu) \leq c E_N(m_1, \nu_1, r) \tau_N(\nu). \tag{6.11}$$

An estimate for $\Sigma_{21}(t)$ in (6.10) we obtain in following way. Since $g \in W^{1,\nu}(\Delta)$ and

$$\frac{\partial g(t, s)}{\partial s} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \right) g(t, s) - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} g(t, s)$$

we get from (1.3) the estimate

$$\left| \frac{\partial g(t, s)}{\partial s} \right| \leq cH(|t - s|, \nu), \quad (t, s) \in \Delta,$$

where

$$H(|t - s|, \nu) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \nu + 1 < 0, \\ 1 + |\log |t - s|| & \text{if } \nu + 1 = 0, \\ |t - s|^{-\nu-1} & \text{if } \nu + 1 > 0. \end{cases}$$

If $t \in (0, b)$, $j \in I_2(t)$, $s, \sigma \in [t_{j-1}, t_j]$, then

$$|t - s| \geq h, \quad |t - \sigma| \geq h, \quad \frac{2}{3}|t - s| \leq |t - \sigma| \leq \frac{3}{2}|t - s|,$$

and consequently,

$$\left| \frac{\partial g(t, \sigma)}{\partial \sigma} \right| \leq cH(|t - \sigma|, \nu) \leq c_1H(|t - s|, \nu).$$

Thus, we have for any $t \in (0, b)$ that

$$\begin{aligned} |\Sigma_{21}(t)| &\leq \|z - \mathcal{Q}_N z\|_\infty \sum_{j \in I_2(t)} \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} \left| \int_{s_j}^s \frac{\partial g(t, \sigma)}{\partial \sigma} d\sigma \right| ds \\ &\leq c E_N(m_1, \nu_1, r) h \int_{(0, b) \setminus [t-h, t+h]} H(|t - s|, \nu) ds \\ &\leq c_1 E_N(m_1, \nu_1, r) \tau_N(\nu). \end{aligned}$$

This together with (6.8)–(6.11) yields the estimate (6.6). \square

Theorem 2. Assume that the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (1) the problem (1.1), (1.2) with $f = 0$ has only the trivial solution $u = 0$ and from all polynomials u of degree $n - 1$ only $u = 0$ satisfies the conditions (1.2);
- (2) $f \in C^{q_0, \nu}(0, b)$, $a_i \in C^{q_0, \nu}(0, b)$, $i = 0, \dots, n_1$, $g_i \in W^{q_0, \nu}(\Delta)$, $K_i \in C^{q_0+1}([0, b] \times [0, b])$, $i = 0, \dots, n_0$, $0 \leq n_0 \leq n - 1$, $0 \leq n_1 \leq n - 1$, $q_0 = m + \min\{m, n\}$, $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $-\infty < \nu < 1$;
- (3) the interpolation operator \mathcal{P}_N is defined by (3.4) where the nodes (3.2) with grid points (3.1) and parameters $0 \leq \eta_1 < \dots < \eta_m \leq 1$ are used, and the quadrature approximation (6.1) is exact for all polynomials of degree $q_0 - 1$;
- (4) the interpolation operator \mathcal{Q}_N is defined by (3.5) where the nodes (3.3) with grid points (3.1) and parameters $0 \leq \xi_1 < \dots < \xi_{m_1} \leq 1$ are used, and the quadrature approximation (6.5) is exact for all polynomials of degree m_1 where $1 \leq m_1 \leq q_0$.

Then there exists an integer $N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for $N \geq N_0$, the equation (4.4) possesses a unique solution $v_N \in S_{m-1}^{(-1)}(\Pi_N)$ and for $r \geq 1$ the following error estimates hold:

$$\|u^{(i)} - J_i v_N\|_\infty \leq c[E_N(m_1, \nu - n + n_0, r)\tau_N(\nu) + \Theta_N(q_{n_2}, \nu, r)],$$

$$i = 0, \dots, n_2, \tag{6.12}$$

$$\|u^{(i)} - J_i v_N\|_\infty \leq c[E_N(m_1, \nu - n + n_0, r)\tau_N(\nu) + \Theta_N(q_i, \nu, r)],$$

$$i = n_2, \dots, n - 1, \tag{6.13}$$

$$\|u^{(n)} - \hat{v}_N\|_\infty \leq c[E_N(m_1, \nu - n + n_0, r)\tau_N(\nu) + \Theta_N(q_{n_2}, \nu, r)]. \tag{6.14}$$

Here c does not depend on N , $n_2 = \max\{n_0, n_1\}$, $q_i = m + \min\{m, n - i\}$, $i = 0, \dots, n - 1$, $u = u^{(0)}$ is the solution of (1.1), (1.2) and J_i , E_N , Θ_N , \hat{v}_N and τ_N are defined by (2.5), (3.8), (3.9), (4.7) and (6.7), respectively.

Proof. In a similar way as in proof of Theorem 1 we get that there exist a number $N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for $N \geq N_0$, the equation (4.4) possesses a unique solution $v_N \in S_{m-1}^{(-1)}(\Pi_N)$ and the estimates (5.12) and (5.13) hold. Due to Lemma 2 $v = u^{(n)} \in C^{q_0, \nu}(0, b)$ and therefore $J_i v \in C^{q_0+n-i, \nu-n+i}(0, b)$, $i = 0, \dots, n-1$ (see Lemma 1). Since $m_1+1 \leq q_0+1 \leq q_0+n-i$, $i = 0, \dots, n-1$, we obtain that

$$z_{it} \in C^{m_1+1, \nu-n+i}(0, b), \quad i = 0, \dots, n_0, \quad t \in [0, b],$$

with z_{it} defined by (5.7). This together with (5.5), (5.6) and Lemma 5 yields (cf. the proof of Theorem 1) that

$$\|Tv - T_N v\|_\infty \leq c E_N(m_1, \nu - n + n_0, r)\tau_N(\nu). \tag{6.15}$$

Since $v = u^{(n)} \in C^{q_0, \nu}(0, b)$, the estimate (6.14) follows from (5.13), (5.14), (6.2) and (6.15), and the estimates (6.12) and (6.13) follow from (2.4), (5.16), (6.2) and (6.14). \square

Remark 5. Lemma 4 permits to refine and make more exact some results obtained in [10] for the exact collocation method

$$v_N = \mathcal{P}_N T v_N + \mathcal{P}_N f, \tag{6.16}$$

where T and \mathcal{P}_N are defined by (2.7) and (3.4), respectively.

More precisely, let the assumptions (1)–(3) of Theorem 2 be fulfilled. Then for sufficiently large N the equation (6.16) possesses a unique solution $v_N \in S_{m-1}^{(-1)}(\Pi_N)$ and the following error estimates hold:

$$\max_{0 \leq j \leq i} \|u^{(j)} - J_j v_N\|_\infty \leq c \Theta_N(q_i, \nu, r), \quad i = n_2, \dots, n - 1,$$

$$\|u^{(n)} - \hat{v}_N\|_\infty \leq c \Theta_N(q_{n_2}, \nu, r).$$

Here $u = u^{(0)}$ is the solution of (1.1), (1.2), $\hat{v}_N = T v_N + f$, $n_2 = \max\{n_0, n_1\}$, $q_i = m + \min\{m, n - i\}$, $i = 0, \dots, n - 1$, and J_j and Θ_N are defined by (2.5) and (3.9), respectively.

7 Numerical Experiments

Let us consider the following boundary value problem:

$$u''(t) = \sqrt{t}u(t) + \int_0^1 |t - s|^{-1/2}u(s) ds + f(t), \quad t \in [0, 1], \tag{7.1}$$

$$u(0) = u'(1) = 0. \tag{7.2}$$

The function $f(t)$ is selected so that

$$u(t) = t^{5/2} + (1 - t)^{5/2} - 1 - 2.5t$$

is the exact solution of this problem (see [12]). Actually, this is a problem of the form (1.1), (1.2), where $n = 2$, $n_0 = n_1 = 0$, $b = 1$, $a_0(t) = \sqrt{t}$, $g_0(t, s) = |t - s|^{-1/2}$ and $K_0(t, s) = 1$. It is easy to check that $a_0, f \in C^{q,\nu}(0, 1)$, $g_0 \in W^{q,\nu}(\Delta)$ with $\nu = 1/2$ and arbitrary $q \in \mathbb{N}$.

Problem (7.1), (7.2) is solved numerically by discrete collocation method (4.4) in the case that $m = 2$ and $\eta_1 = (3 - \sqrt{3})/6$, $\eta_2 = 1 - \eta_1$ are the nodes of the Gaussian quadrature formula (6.1) which is exact for all polynomials of degree 3. Having determined v_N , the approximation \hat{v}_N (which below is denoted by $u_N^{(2)}$) to $u^{(2)} = u''$ is evaluated by (4.7), the approximations $u_N^{(0)} = J_0 v_N$ to $u^{(0)} = u$ and $u_N^{(1)} = J_1 v_N$ to $u^{(1)} = u'$ are found by the formula (2.5) where $b = 1$ and

$$G(t, s) = \begin{cases} -t & \text{for } t < s, \\ -s & \text{for } t > s. \end{cases}$$

In Tables 1 and 2 some results for different values of N and r are presented. The quantities $\varepsilon_N^{(i)}$ ($i = 0, 1, 2$) in tables are the approximate values of the norms $\|u^{(i)} - u_N^{(i)}\|_\infty$ ($i = 0, 1, 2$) calculated as follows:

$$\varepsilon_N^{(i)} = \max_{j=1, \dots, 2N} \max_{k=0, \dots, 10} |u^{(i)}(\tau_{jk}) - u_N^{(i)}(\tau_{jk})|, \quad i = 0, 1, 2.$$

Here, $\tau_{jk} = t_{j-1} + k(t_j - t_{j-1})/10$, $k = 0, \dots, 10$, $j = 1, \dots, 2N$, with the grid points $\{t_j\}$, defined by the formula (3.1) for $b = 1$. The ratios $\varrho_N^{(i)} = \varepsilon_{N/2}^{(i)}/\varepsilon_N^{(i)}$ ($i = 0, 1, 2$) characterizing the observed convergence rate, are also presented.

Table 1 shows the dependence of the convergence rate on the grid parameter r , when the values $m = m_1 = 2$ and Gaussian parameters $\eta_1 = \xi_1 = (3 - \sqrt{3})/6$, $\eta_2 = \xi_2 = (3 + \sqrt{3})/6$ are used. Then it follows from the estimates (6.13) and (6.14) that for sufficiently large N

$$\max_{i=0,1,2} \varepsilon_N^{(i)} \approx \max_{i=0,1,2} \|u^{(i)} - u_N^{(i)}\|_\infty \leq c \begin{cases} N^{-1.5r} & \text{if } 1 \leq r < 5/3, \\ N^{-2.5} & \text{if } r \geq 5/3 \approx 1.67. \end{cases}$$

Thus, for $r = 1$ and $r \geq 1.7$ the values of ratios $\varrho_N^{(i)}$ ($i = 0, 1, 2$) ought to be approximately $2^{1.5} \approx 2.828$ and $2^{2.5} \approx 5.66$, respectively.

The results in Table 2 correspond to the case when $m = 2$, $m_1 = 3$ and the nodes of Gaussian quadrature formulas are used. Then it follows from

Table 1. Results in the case $m = m_1 = 2$, $\eta_1 = \xi_1 = (3 - \sqrt{3})/6$, $\eta_2 = \xi_2 = 1 - \eta_1$.

N	$r = 1$		$r = 1.7$		$r = 2$		$r = 2.4$	
	$\varepsilon_N^{(0)}$	$\varrho_N^{(0)}$	$\varepsilon_N^{(0)}$	$\varrho_N^{(0)}$	$\varepsilon_N^{(0)}$	$\varrho_N^{(0)}$	$\varepsilon_N^{(0)}$	$\varrho_N^{(0)}$
4	6.6E-4	2.90	1.6E-4	6.05	9.5E-5	8.6	6.8E-5	12.3
8	2.3E-4	2.85	2.6E-5	6.00	9.7E-6	9.7	1.2E-5	5.9
16	8.2E-5	2.83	4.4E-6	5.95	9.2E-7	10.6	2.1E-6	5.4
32	2.9E-5	2.83	7.4E-7	5.93	1.9E-7	4.9	3.9E-7	5.5
64	1.0E-5	2.83	1.3E-7	5.92	3.7E-8	5.0	7.2E-8	5.5
N	$\varepsilon_N^{(1)}$	$\varrho_N^{(1)}$	$\varepsilon_N^{(1)}$	$\varrho_N^{(1)}$	$\varepsilon_N^{(1)}$	$\varrho_N^{(1)}$	$\varepsilon_N^{(1)}$	$\varrho_N^{(1)}$
4	2.6E-3	2.83	6.5E-4	5.85	6.4E-4	7.2	8.8E-4	6.7
8	9.2E-4	2.82	1.1E-4	5.75	8.5E-5	7.5	1.2E-4	7.3
16	3.3E-4	2.82	1.9E-5	5.82	1.1E-5	7.9	1.8E-5	6.9
32	1.2E-4	2.82	3.3E-6	5.84	1.3E-6	8.2	2.4E-6	7.2
64	4.1E-5	2.83	5.7E-7	5.85	1.8E-7	7.3	3.3E-7	7.3
N	$\varepsilon_N^{(2)}$	$\varrho_N^{(2)}$	$\varepsilon_N^{(2)}$	$\varrho_N^{(2)}$	$\varepsilon_N^{(2)}$	$\varrho_N^{(2)}$	$\varepsilon_N^{(2)}$	$\varrho_N^{(2)}$
4	3.2E-3	4.36	6.0E-3	4.27	7.9E-3	3.9	1.1E-2	3.4
8	8.2E-4	3.83	1.2E-3	4.99	1.7E-3	4.8	2.4E-3	4.4
16	2.4E-4	3.41	2.2E-4	5.33	3.2E-4	5.2	4.9E-4	5.0
32	7.6E-5	3.15	4.1E-5	5.49	5.9E-5	5.4	9.1E-5	5.3
64	2.5E-5	3.00	7.3E-6	5.58	1.1E-5	5.5	1.7E-5	5.5

Table 2. Results in the case $m = 2$, $\eta_1 = (3 - \sqrt{3})/6$, $\eta_2 = 1 - \eta_1$, $m_1 = 3$, $\xi_1 = (5 - \sqrt{15})/10$, $\xi_2 = 1/2$, $\xi_3 = 1 - \xi_1$.

N	$r = 1$		$r = 1.7$		$r = 2$		$r = 2.4$	
	$\varepsilon_N^{(0)}$	$\varrho_N^{(0)}$	$\varepsilon_N^{(0)}$	$\varrho_N^{(0)}$	$\varepsilon_N^{(0)}$	$\varrho_N^{(0)}$	$\varepsilon_N^{(0)}$	$\varrho_N^{(0)}$
4	6.8E-4	2.92	1.9E-4	5.81	1.4E-4	7.2	1.3E-4	8.5
8	2.4E-4	2.87	3.3E-5	5.88	1.8E-5	7.7	1.2E-5	10.0
16	8.2E-5	2.85	5.5E-6	5.88	2.3E-6	7.9	1.2E-6	10.8
32	2.9E-5	2.84	9.4E-7	5.87	2.9E-7	7.9	1.1E-7	10.8
64	1.0E-5	2.83	1.6E-7	5.84	3.9E-8	7.4	5.2E-8	2.1
N	$\varepsilon_N^{(1)}$	$\varrho_N^{(1)}$	$\varepsilon_N^{(1)}$	$\varrho_N^{(1)}$	$\varepsilon_N^{(1)}$	$\varrho_N^{(1)}$	$\varepsilon_N^{(1)}$	$\varrho_N^{(1)}$
4	2.6E-3	2.82	6.5E-4	6.05	6.7E-4	7.1	9.3E-4	6.6
8	9.2E-4	2.82	1.1E-4	5.75	9.0E-5	7.4	1.3E-4	7.2
16	3.3E-4	2.82	2.0E-5	5.81	1.2E-5	7.6	1.7E-5	7.5
32	1.2E-4	2.82	3.3E-6	5.84	1.5E-6	7.8	2.2E-6	7.7
64	4.1E-5	2.83	5.7E-7	5.85	2.0E-7	7.8	4.6E-7	4.8
N	$\varepsilon_N^{(2)}$	$\varrho_N^{(2)}$	$\varepsilon_N^{(2)}$	$\varrho_N^{(2)}$	$\varepsilon_N^{(2)}$	$\varrho_N^{(2)}$	$\varepsilon_N^{(2)}$	$\varrho_N^{(2)}$
4	1.5E-3	2.85	4.3E-4	5.62	3.1E-4	7.0	2.7E-4	8.2
8	5.3E-4	2.85	7.5E-5	5.79	4.2E-5	7.6	2.8E-5	9.8
16	1.9E-4	2.80	1.3E-5	5.82	5.3E-6	7.8	2.6E-6	10.6
32	6.8E-5	2.82	2.2E-6	5.84	6.8E-7	7.9	5.7E-7	4.6
64	2.4E-5	2.82	4.0E-7	5.52	5.1E-7	1.3	1.7E-5	0.03

Theorem 2 that for sufficiently large N the following error estimates hold:

$$\max_{i=0,2} \varepsilon_N^{(i)} \approx \max_{i=0,2} \|u^{(i)} - u_N^{(i)}\|_\infty \leq c \begin{cases} N^{-1.5r} & \text{if } 1 \leq r < 7/3, \\ N^{-3.5} & \text{if } r \geq 7/3 \approx 2.33, \end{cases}$$

$$\varepsilon_N^{(1)} \approx \|u^{(1)} - u_N^{(1)}\|_\infty \leq c \begin{cases} N^{-1.5r} & \text{if } 1 \leq r < 2, \\ N^{-3}(1 + \log N) & \text{if } r = 2, \\ N^{-3} & \text{if } r > 2. \end{cases}$$

We see that for $1 \leq r < 1.7$ the method ought to converge with the same speed as in the case of Table 1, but for $r > 1.7$ the convergence is faster. For $r = 2$ the values $\varrho_N^{(i)}$ ($i = 0, 1, 2$) ought to be approximately $2^3 = 8$ and for $r = 2.4$ the values $\varrho_N^{(1)}$ and $\varrho_N^{(i)}$ ($i = 0, 2$) approximately 8 and $2^{3.5} \approx 11.3$, respectively.

The presented numerical results show that the error estimates of Theorem 2 are in good agreement with the actual convergence rate of the discrete collocation method. Note that in finding $u_{64}^{(2)} = \hat{v}_{64}$ in the case $r = 2$ and $u_{64}^{(0)} = J_0 v_{64}$, $u_{64}^{(1)} = J_1 v_{64}$, $u_{32}^{(2)} = \hat{v}_{32}$ and $u_{64}^{(2)} = \hat{v}_{64}$ in the case $r = 2.4$ a numerical instability is observed (see the values $\varrho_{64}^{(0)}$, $\varrho_{64}^{(1)}$, $\varrho_{32}^{(2)}$ and $\varrho_{64}^{(2)}$ in Table 2). This effect is discussed in [5].

In [12] for the numerical solution of problem (7.1), (7.2) a fully discrete version of the Galerkin method is used. We see that the discrete collocation method gives for the same N the approximations to the solution nearly with the same accuracy. But the algorithm of the discrete collocation method is more simple.

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