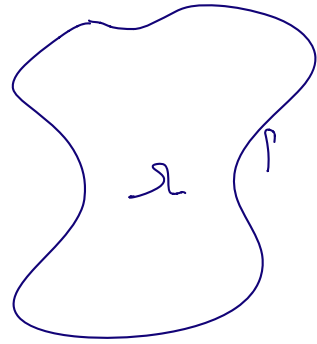


Comments on Discretization

$$\int_{\Gamma} G(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \sigma(\vec{y}) ds(\vec{y}) = f(\vec{x}).$$



(1) How to represent σ .

(2) Where to enforce the equation.

- (1) Option A Use point values of σ
- Option B Use an expansion: $\sigma(\vec{y}) = \sum_{j=1}^k \alpha_j \phi_j(\vec{y})$.
- ↑
basis functions.

(2) Option 1 Enforce at a collection of \vec{x}_i 's.

Option 2 Enforce weakly: moments of the equation.

$$\Rightarrow (\psi_i, \int_{\Gamma} G \sigma) = (\psi_i, f)$$

$$(f, g) = \int_{\Gamma} f(s) \overline{g(s)} ds$$

A1: Nyström $A_{ij} = w_{ij} G(\vec{x}_i, \vec{x}_j) \quad f_i = f(\vec{x}_i).$

B1: Collocation $A_{ij} = \int_{\Gamma} G(\vec{x}_i, \vec{y}) \phi_j(\vec{y}) ds(\vec{y}) \quad f_i = f(\vec{x}_i)$

A2: Quaslocation $A_{ij} = \int_{\Gamma} \psi_i(\vec{x}) G(\vec{x}, \vec{y}_j) ds(\vec{x}) \quad f_i = (\psi_i, f)$

BZ: Galerkin $A_{ij} = \int_P \int_P \psi_i(\vec{x}) G(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \varphi_j(\vec{y}) ds(\vec{y}) ds(\vec{x})$

$f_i = (\psi_i, f)$

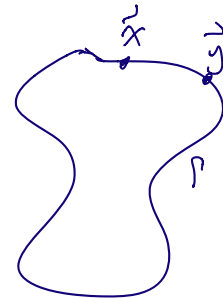
$\Delta u = f$

Weak: $\int v_i \Delta u_j = \int v_i f$

$\sim \int \nabla v_i \cdot \nabla u_j = \int v_i f$

Generality of log

$\int_P \log |\vec{x} - \vec{y}| \sigma(\vec{y}) ds(\vec{y})$



$= \int_0^1 \log |\vec{x}(t) - \vec{x}(t')| \sigma(\vec{x}(t')) |\vec{x}'(t')| dt'$ $P: t \in [0, 1] \rightarrow \vec{x}(t) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$\frac{t-t'}{t-t'}$

$= \int_0^1 \log \left| \frac{\vec{x}(t) - \vec{x}(t')}{t-t'} \right| \sigma |\vec{x}'| dt'$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\underbrace{\log \left| \frac{\vec{x}(t) - \vec{x}(t')}{t-t'} \right|}_{\text{not singular}} \sigma + \underbrace{\log |t-t'| \sigma(t')}_{\text{does not depend on the parameterization}} \right) |\vec{x}'(t)| dt'$$

$\approx |\vec{x}'(t)|$ when $t' \rightarrow t$

\Rightarrow Quadratures for $\int \log|s-t| p(t) dt$ can be used for $\int_P \log|\vec{x}-\vec{y}| \sigma(\vec{y}) ds(\vec{y})$.

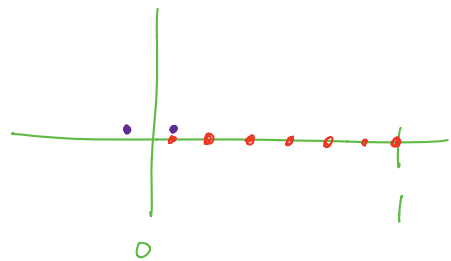
No such trick exists for surface integrals of the form

$$\int_P \frac{\sigma(\vec{y})}{|\vec{x}-\vec{y}|} da(\vec{y})$$

where P is a surface embedded in 3D.

Comment on Kapor - Rokhlin

$$\int_0^1 \log|x| p(x) dx$$



Apply the trapezoidal rule:

$$\approx h \sum_{j=1}^N \log|jh| p(jh) - \log 1 \cdot p(1) \quad h = \frac{1}{N}$$

Add in corrections

$$\approx a(p(h) + p(1)) + T_N(\log p)$$

Solve for a such that this is exact for $p = \text{const.}$