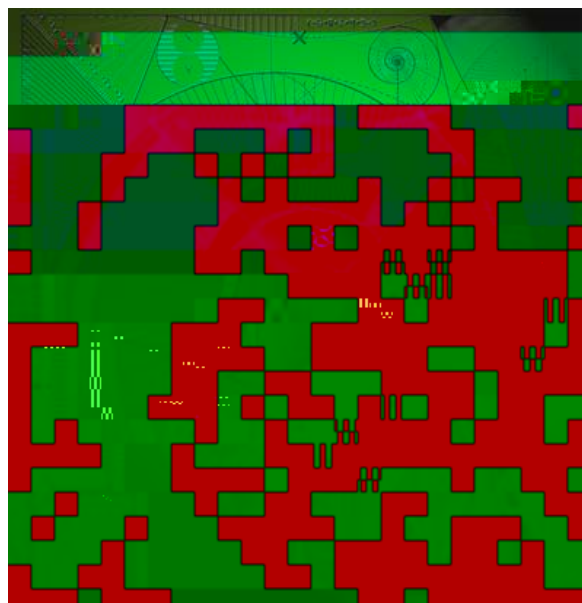




A Nyström Method for a Boundary

and

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Abstract

This paper is concerned with solving numerically the Dirichlet boundary value problem for Laplace's equation in a non-locally perturbed half-plane. This problem arises in the simulation of classical unsteady water

present and analyse a numerical scheme for computing the Dirichlet-to-Neumann map. i.e.

for $\mathbf{x}_1 \in \mathbb{R}$

$\mathbf{v}_1, t$ at $\mathbf{f}$ in $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2$ at $\mathbf{f}$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{f} \mathbf{v}^2 - g \mathbf{f},$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{v}_2 - \mathbf{v}_1 \mathbf{f}'.$$

, for at on y o r , parat, t , st r nat on of t , r o t pot nt z
 at in ant , fro t , r o t on of t , t o parz st r t , lo n
 ur po t on an t , Dr st lo n ur atz parat on nat rz
 ma , t , t , to lo , o , , lo , p t t , t pp n n r z t
 o , t ro o t t , at r at r , for , z p , n , t t z an
 A z B z fort , , , B z r B z , j B z ,

Z in $j' j'$

At p, o t at t , n , ontr lo n ur , nt pap r A z n no r , t
 t at t pap r app ar to lo , t , r t p lo n to t z , t , n r z
 o t on of t , lo n ur r , pro lo , n t , n r z z , of ur trar
 lo n , on t n o Dr st atz φ r t n , t r t , lo n ur r nor φ r

37()09(n)28.0111((t)0.4362e)-414.647(pr)-0.39949(n)-427.285(t)90.15979.403(P0.11102e3749(b)089(r01159.6060.4320.512(l39454p)0.44

1l(-)-0.43820.430062(i)-424.44@

[illegible]

function for $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$H(x,y) = x,y^r, \quad x,y \in \mathbb{R}^2, x \neq y,$$

$\mathbb{R}^2$,

$$x,y \in \mathbb{R}^2, x \neq y$$

the function $H(x,y)$ is defined on $\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2$ by $H(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{|x-y|}{|x+y|}$

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$$\varphi(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} H(x,y) \mu(y) \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}^2,$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $\mu \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^2)$. Note that $H(x,y)$ is a function

Theorem 2.2. $ppn \vdash \text{I} - \text{K}_\Gamma \text{ BC} \rightarrow \text{BC} \rightarrow s \vdash n \vdash r \vdash$
 $\vdash o \vdash n \vdash rs \vdash r \vdash s \vdash n \vdash \mathbf{C}_f >$ or so $\text{ons} \vdash n \vdash \mathbf{C} >$ $p \vdash n \vdash$
 $\text{on} \vdash \text{on} \vdash \mathbf{f}_\pm \vdash \mathbf{H} \vdash n \vdash \mathbf{C}_f \vdash o \vdash s \vdash$

$$\| \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_r^{-1} \| \quad \mathbf{C},$$

$$n \cdot r \|\mathbf{f}\|_{\mathbf{BC}^2(\cdot)} \mathbf{C}_f$$

to on n nt to ntro , n o str o orp JF BC

BC $\mathbb{R}$, n , 1 $J_1 a_1 \sigma$ $a_1 \sigma, f \sigma$ σ $\mathbb{R}$ for $\forall x$ a_1 **BC**

Abstract. We study the asymptotic behavior of the eigenvalues of the Dirac operator $D_{\mathbb{R}^n} + \mu$ on $\mathbb{R}^n$ for $n \geq 3$ and $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$. The Dirac operator is defined by $D_{\mathbb{R}^n} = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \partial_j$, where α_j are the Dirac matrices. The eigenvalues of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n} + \mu$ are given by $\pm \sqrt{\mu^2 + k^2}$, where k is the wave number. The asymptotic behavior of the eigenvalues is studied by using the asymptotic expansion of the Dirac operator. The result shows that the eigenvalues of $D_{\mathbb{R}^n} + \mu$ approach $\pm \mu$ as $k \rightarrow 0$.

$$\varphi_0 \in C^{\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad \varphi_0 \geq 0, \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi_0 dx = 1, \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$
 $\sigma \quad \mathbb{R} \quad \mathbf{1}$

$$k_{\Omega} x, \sigma \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \frac{x, y}{y} \Big|_{y=(\sigma, f(\sigma))} w \sigma$$

$$x, w \sigma \quad \frac{f' \sigma^2}{n \sigma} \quad n \sigma, f \sigma \quad -f' \sigma, \quad /w \sigma \quad \text{in} \quad ,$$

not, t y t s σ s σ, f σ , f' σ /w σ , 3n t n r, r t, j' 3

$$\varphi(x) = k_{\Omega} x, \sigma_{\mu} \sigma_{\nu} \sigma_{\rho}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

in $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$\mu\tau = k\tau, \sigma\mu\sigma = \tau\varphi_0\tau, \quad \tau \in \mathbb{R},$$

$\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}, \tau, \sigma \quad \mathbf{k}_\Omega, \tau, f, \tau, \sigma$ for $\tau / \sigma \in [(-0.080868264, 8.2441)$

an from the, art, the, in the, or,
 for on to, part, ant, on, $\mathcal{D}_n \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}$
 not, in part, of $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}$ of or, the or, to $\mathbf{n}$
 the, part, of $\mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{y}$

$$\mathcal{D}_n \mathbf{1}_{\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}} = \frac{\mathbf{C}_n}{\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{y}_1^2}, \quad \text{,}$$

for $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{y}_1 \geq \mathbf{y}_n$

, no Γ is an integer Γ , or, a topology, Γ , Γ , Γ on for $\mathbf{M}_\Gamma \mu_\Gamma$

Theorem 2.4. $\mu_\Gamma \in \mathbf{BC}^{1,\alpha}$ for $n \geq 1$ or $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\mathbf{M}_\Gamma \mu_\Gamma(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{\Gamma} m_\Gamma(\mu_\Gamma, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \, d\mathbf{y}$$

for

$$\begin{aligned} m_\Gamma(\mu_\Gamma, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}{s} \right) \cdot \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x}) \frac{\partial \mu_\Gamma}{\partial s}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{y}) \frac{\partial \mu_\Gamma}{\partial s}(\mathbf{y}) \setminus \\ &\quad \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}{s} \right) \cdot \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{s}(\mathbf{y}) - \gamma(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \cdot \mathbf{n}_1(\mathbf{x}) \setminus \frac{\partial \mu_\Gamma}{\partial s}(\mathbf{y}) \\ &\quad \frac{\partial \gamma(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}{\partial n(\mathbf{x})} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2(\mathbf{y}) - \frac{\partial \gamma(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}{\partial s(\mathbf{x})} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1(\mathbf{y}) \setminus \mu_\Gamma(\mathbf{y}), \\ \gamma(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) &= \frac{\mathbf{x}_2 \cdot \mathbf{y}_2 - \mathbf{H}}{\pi \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|^2} \end{aligned}$$

for $\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial s}$ is not a Γ $n \geq 1$ or $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ or μ_Γ

$$\begin{array}{c} x, e_3 \text{ s y } \wedge n y \quad e_1 \wedge e_2 \text{ o t } \text{?} \\ x \wedge \quad x \wedge \quad n x, y n y \quad e_3 \wedge \frac{\partial}{\quad} \end{array}$$

$x, t \in \mathbb{N}, r_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ too $\exists \exists C_2$ pr n p $\exists \forall$, an t x for , ,
 $\exists n \mid \text{tr}_2(t, t, t, x)$

$$\frac{\partial \mu_\Gamma}{\partial s} \mathbf{x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \frac{\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{s} \mathbf{y}$$

fro $\mathcal{F}$ $\exists n$ n, t, r, t proven $\square$

, no , n, t , q $\forall$ nt nt, r $\exists$ op rator o $\forall$ r $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbf{M}_\Gamma$ n $\exists$, $\mathbf{M}$
 $\mathbf{BC}^{1,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}) \nearrow \mathbf{BC}^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R})$ $\forall n \mid \mathbf{M} = \mathbf{J}_\Gamma \mathbf{M}_\Gamma \mathbf{J}_\Gamma^{-1}$ $\wedge$ nt , $\exists$, t $\exists$ t $\mathbf{f} \in \mathbf{BC}^2(\mathbb{R})$
 for $\psi \in \mathbf{BC}^2(\mathbb{R})$ $\tau, \sigma \in \mathbb{R}$ t

$$p_\psi(\sigma) = \frac{n(\sigma)\psi'(\sigma)}{\omega(\sigma)}, \qquad q_\psi(\tau,\sigma) = \int_0^1 p'_\psi(\sigma - \tau - \sigma\xi)\xi,$$

not n t $\exists$ t

$$q_\psi(\tau,\sigma) = \frac{p_\psi(\tau) - p_\psi(\sigma)}{\tau - \sigma}, \qquad \sigma \neq \tau.$$
 $\mathcal{F}$

$\mathcal{E}$ rt x t

$$\begin{aligned} m(\psi,\tau,\sigma) &= m_\Gamma \mathbf{J}_\Gamma^{-1} \psi, \tau, \mathbf{f}(\tau-\sigma), \mathbf{f}(\sigma)-\omega(\sigma) \\ m_1(\psi,\tau,\sigma) &= m_2(\psi,\tau,\sigma) = m_3(\psi,\tau,\sigma) \end{aligned}$$
 $\mathcal{F}$

$\mathcal{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} m_1(\psi,\tau,\sigma) &= \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{\int_0^1 \pi} \left(\frac{\tau-\sigma, \mathbf{f}(\tau)-\mathbf{f}(\sigma)}{\tau-\sigma^2} \frac{\mathbf{f}(\tau)-\mathbf{f}(\sigma)}{\tau-\sigma^2} - \frac{\tau-\sigma, \int_0^1 \mathbf{H}-\mathbf{f}(\tau)-\mathbf{f}(\sigma)}{\tau-\sigma^2} \frac{\int_0^1 \mathbf{H}-\mathbf{f}(\tau)-\mathbf{f}(\sigma)}{\tau-\sigma^2} \right) \\ &n(\tau) \cdot p_\psi(\tau) - p_\psi(\sigma) s(\sigma) = n(\tau) s(\sigma) p_\psi(\sigma) \end{aligned} \right\}, \qquad \sigma \neq \tau, \\ m_2(\psi,\tau,\sigma) &= \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{\int_0^1 \pi \omega(\tau)} q_\psi(\tau, \tau) \cdot n(\tau) - \frac{1}{\int_0^1 \pi \omega(\tau)} p'_\psi(\tau) \cdot n(\tau), \qquad \sigma = \tau, \\ &\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 (\tau-\sigma) \int_0^1 \mathbf{H}-\mathbf{f}(\tau)-\mathbf{f}(\sigma), \tau-\sigma^2 = \int_0^1 \mathbf{H}-\mathbf{f}(\tau)-\mathbf{f}(\sigma)^2 \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$n\downarrow \qquad \text{or, } j' \quad \text{for } \tau \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathbf{M}\boldsymbol{\mu}(\tau) = \mathbf{m}(\boldsymbol{\mu},\tau,\sigma) \sigma. \qquad j'$$

$$, \text{Dir} \quad \text{to } \mathbf{N}, \quad \text{ann} \quad \text{ap} \quad \mathbf{J}_\Gamma \cap \mathbf{J}_\Gamma^{-1} \quad \text{to} \quad \text{in} \quad \mathbf{I} \downarrow$$

$$\mathbf{M}^{-1} = \mathbf{K}^{-1}.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{, no pro} \mathbf{I}, \mathfrak{Z} \quad \text{arr, to} \quad \text{or, } j' \quad \downarrow \quad \text{o n t g t t} \quad , \quad \text{oot} \\ \text{n, of } \mathbf{m}(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \cdot, \cdot) \quad \text{p n nt ont} \quad , \quad \text{oot n, of } \mathbf{f} \text{ an } \boldsymbol{\mu} \text{ an t g t t} \quad , \text{op rtor} \\ \mathbf{M} \quad \text{ap } \mathbf{BC}^{n+2} \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

$$^{\mathbf{f}}\mathbf{f}:\mathbf{BC}^{n+2}(\mathbb{R})\rightarrow \mathbf{BC}^{n+1}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n,$$

$$K_N\psi(\tau)=I_Nk(\tau,\cdot)\psi(\cdot)-\sum_{j\in\mathbb{Z}}h(k(\tau,jh)\psi(jh),\quad \tau\in\mathbb{R}.$$

$$E_p=t$$

$$\mu_N(\tau)=\varphi_0(\tau)-\sum_{j\in\mathbb{Z}}h(k(\tau,jh)\mu_N(jh),\quad \tau\in\mathbb{R}.\tag{3.1}$$

$$,\tau_0^i,\mu_N(ih-i)$$

Theorem 3.4. $\mathbf{f} \in \mathbf{BC}^{n+2}(\mathbb{R})$, $\varphi_0 \in \mathbf{BC}^n(\mathbb{R})$, $\eta_s = \|\mathbf{f}\|_{\mathbf{BC}^{n+2}(\cdot)}$, $\mathbf{C}_f$ or
so $\mathbf{C}_f \geq \eta_s n$, $\mathbb{N}_0$, $\mathbf{n}$, n , n , r , s , s , $\bar{\mathbf{N}}$, $\mathbb{N}$, s , or

$$\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}) \sim \mathcal{D}_h^0 \mathbf{u} \quad \mathbf{u}_h$$

Theorem 3.10. $\mathbf{f} \in \mathbf{BC}^{n+2}(\mathbb{R})$, $\eta_{\mathbf{f}} \|\mathbf{f}\|_{\mathbf{BC}^{+2}(\cdot)} \leq \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{f}}$ or so $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{f}} >$

$$\eta_{\mathbf{f}} \mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{N}_0, \eta_{\mathbf{f}} \mathbf{n} = n, n \leq r, s \leq \mathbf{C} > s$$

$$\left\| \bar{\mathbf{K}}_{\mathbf{N}} - \check{\mathbf{K}}_{\mathbf{N}} \right\|_{\infty} \leq \mathbf{C} h^{n+1} \text{ on } \mathbf{N}, \text{ for } \mathbf{N} \in \mathbb{N},$$

$$\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{f}} \leq p \eta_{\mathbf{f}} \text{ on } \mathbf{n} \mathbf{f}_{\pm} \in \mathbf{H}^{\eta_{\mathbf{f}}} \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{f}}$$

3.4 Velocity Approximation

$$\mathbf{x}_j = \mathbf{x}_{j,1}, \mathbf{x}_{j,2} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_j} \quad \mathbf{n}_j = \mathbf{n}_{j,1}, \mathbf{n}_{j,2}, \quad n, m_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}^3 \nearrow \mathbb{Z}^2$$

$$m_{ij} \quad \Psi_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}, \quad \Psi'_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}, \quad \Psi''_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \\ - \frac{1}{j! \pi} \frac{x_i - x_j}{x_i - x_j}^2 - \frac{x_i^r - x_j}{x_i^r - x_j}^2 \quad \cdot \quad n_j n_i s_j \quad s_j n_i n_j \quad \frac{\Psi'_j}{\omega_j} - s_j \frac{\Psi'_i}{\omega_i} \backslash \\ \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\left(\begin{matrix} x_{i,1}^r - x_{j,1} & x_{i,2}^r - x_{j,2} & x_i^r - x_j \end{matrix} \right)^2}{x_i^r - x_j}^4 \right) \cdot \quad n_i n_{j,2} - s_i n_{j,1} \quad \omega_j \Psi_j \backslash \\ \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{x_{i,2}^r - x_{j,2}}{x_i - x_j}^4 \quad n_{i,1} \Psi'_j, \quad i \neq j,$$

un

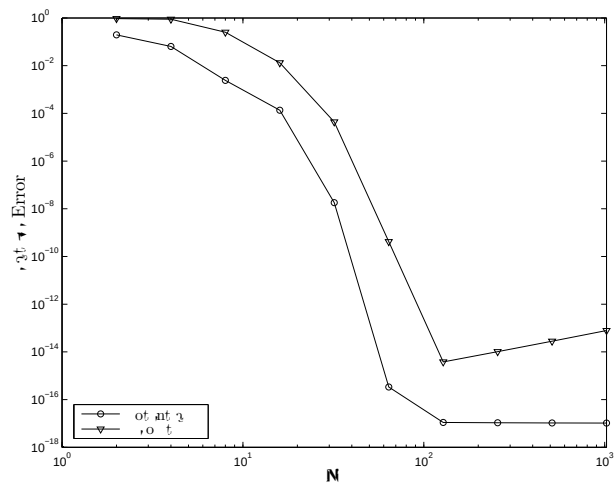
$$m_{ii} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \psi_k \psi'_k - \frac{D_h f}{\omega_i^2} \frac{ih D_h^2 f}{\omega_i^2} \frac{ih \psi'_i}{\omega_i^2} = \frac{1}{H^2 \pi} \omega_i \psi_i = n_{i,1} \psi'_i, \quad i = j.$$

point of transition at x, μ , or onto the next region
 along j' . m_{ij} $L_N\mu, L_N\mu', L_N\mu''$ are three approximations of **mTN**

Theorem 3.14. $\varphi_0 \in \mathbf{BC}^n(\mathbb{R})$, $\mathbf{f} \in \mathbf{BC}^{n+2}(\mathbb{R})$, $\|\mathbf{f}\|_{\mathbf{BC}^{n+2}(\mathbb{R})} = C_f$ or so
 $C_f > n_2$ so $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $n \geq n_2$, $n \geq n_2$, $r \leq s$, $C > 0$

of the E-C pair, error proportional to N^{-p}

, n r 3 r, t n 3 , 3n 4 r, 3r, on t ant t t ,
 p r 3 4 r 3 on 4 r n , p r, t , 4 or, 4 3n n f
BC[∞] R r , , t 3n 4 , n t 3 t 4 ot 3 p p r 3 t on on 4 r , 3 t 3n



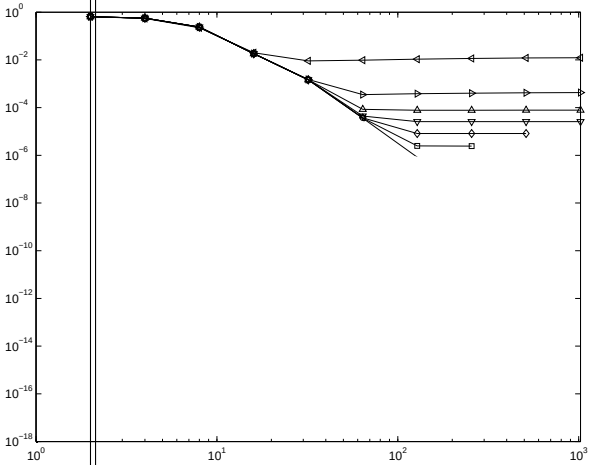
For $r = 3$, the error in potential Φ at the point $\mathbf{x}$ is not only a function of the number of points N but also of the order of the polynomial P used for the approximation.

For $r = 3$, the error in potential Φ at the point $\mathbf{x}$ is not only a function of the number of points N but also of the order of the polynomial P used for the approximation. The error in potential Φ at the point $\mathbf{x}$ is not only a function of the number of points N but also of the order of the polynomial P used for the approximation.

	P						
N	1	2	4	8	16	32	64
2	7.28e-01 2.29	7.29e-01 2.27	7.28e-01 2.27	7.28e-01 2.27	7.28e-01 2.27	7.28e-01 2.27	7.28e-01

	P						
N	1	2	4	8	16	32	64
2	6.75e-01	6.73e-01	6.73e-01	6.73e-01	6.73e-01	6.73e-01	6.73e-01
	0.25	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
4	5.68e-01	5.81e-01	5.81e-01	5.80e-01	5.80e-01	5.80e-01	5.80e-01
	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
8	2.61e-01	2.67e-01	2.66e-01	2.66e-01	2.66e-01	2.66e-01	2.66e-01
	3.37	3.34	3.34	3.34	3.34	3.34	3.34
16	2.52e-02	2.63e-02	2.63e-02	2.63e-02	2.63e-02	2.63e-02	2.63e-02
	1.64	4.15	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18
32	8.13e-03	1.48e-03	1.45e-03	1.45e-03	1.45e-03	1.45e-03	1.45e-03
	-0.18	2.10	4.11	5.04	5.30	5.33	5.34
64	9.21e-03	3.46e-04	8.42e-05	4.42e-05	3.69e-05	3.60e-05	3.59e-05
	-0.14	-0.12	0.13	0.78	2.16	3.86	5.43
128	1.02e-02	3.76e-04	7.70e-05	2.57e-05	8.23e-06	2.48e-06	8.34e-07
	-0.10	-0.08	-0.01	-0.00	0.00	0.03	
256	1.09e-02	3.96e-04	7.76e-05	2.57e-05	8.22e-06	2.44e-06	-
	-0.06	-0.05	-0.01	-0.00	-0.00		
512	1.14e-02	4.09e-04	7.79e-05	2.57e-05	8.23e-06	-	-
	-0.04	-0.03	-0.00	-0.00			
1024	1.17e-02	4.18e-04	7.81e-05	2.57e-05	-	-	-

3, , 3t 2 error n nor 3 0 t t E-C for t , t r , 3 p ,
3 in rf3 , pro ,



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Meier, A., Arens, T., Chandler-Wilde, S. N. & Kirsch, A. *J*

$\| \mathbf{e}_t \|_2$ error norm $\mathbf{e}_t$, $\mathbf{e}_t \in \mathbb{R}^C$ for t , $t \in \{1, \dots, T\}$
 $\mathbf{p}$, $\mathbf{p}$, $\mathbf{p}$ in $\mathbf{p}$, $\mathbf{p}$

List of Figures

$\| \mathbf{e}_t \|_2$ error norm $\mathbf{e}_t$, $\mathbf{e}_t \in \mathbb{R}^C$ for t , $t \in \{1, \dots, T\}$
 $\mathbf{p}$, $\mathbf{p}$, $\mathbf{p}$ in $\mathbf{p}$, $\mathbf{p}$
 $\| \mathbf{e}_t \|_2$ error norm $\mathbf{e}_t$, $\mathbf{e}_t \in \mathbb{R}^C$ for t , $t \in \{1, \dots, T\}$
 $\mathbf{p}$, $\mathbf{p}$, $\mathbf{p}$ in $\mathbf{p}$, $\mathbf{p}$
 $\| \mathbf{e}_t \|_2$ error norm $\mathbf{e}_t$, $\mathbf{e}_t \in \mathbb{R}^C$ for t , $t \in \{1, \dots, T\}$
 $\mathbf{p}$, $\mathbf{p}$, $\mathbf{p}$ in $\mathbf{p}$, $\mathbf{p}$