

Department of Mathematics

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Flow-Dependent Balance Conditions for Incremental Data Assimilation: Elliptic Operators

by

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• (L *op. cit*

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 (1).

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2.1, 2.2, 02.

2.1 A B

et al. (2000).

$$\equiv r \times r^2; \quad (1)$$

$$\equiv r \cdot r^2; \quad (1b)$$

w r v v v

3.2 $\mathbf{r} = r\mathbf{e}_r$ and $\mathbf{v} = v\mathbf{e}_\theta$

$$u_g \leftarrow -\frac{g}{af}\frac{\partial h}{\partial}; \quad v_g \leftarrow \frac{g}{af}\frac{\partial h}{\partial}. \quad (1)$$

for $\mathbf{r} = r\mathbf{e}_r$ and $\mathbf{v} = v\mathbf{e}_\theta$,

$$\mathbf{u}^b \equiv \mathbf{u} - \frac{1}{f}(\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{r})(-\mathbf{e}_r \times \mathbf{u});$$

for $\mathbf{r} = r\mathbf{e}_r$ and $\mathbf{v} = v\mathbf{e}_\theta$ for $\mathbf{r} = r\mathbf{e}_r$ and $\mathbf{v} = v\mathbf{e}_\theta$

$$u^b \equiv u_g - \frac{1}{f} \left(\frac{u_g}{a} \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial} + \frac{v_g}{a} \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial} + \frac{1}{a} u_g^2 \right); \quad (1)$$

$$v^b \equiv v_g + \frac{1}{f} \left(\frac{u_g}{a} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial} + \frac{v_g}{a} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial} - \frac{1}{a} u_g v_g \right); \quad (1)$$

for $\mathbf{r} = v\mathbf{e}_\theta$ and $\mathbf{v} = v\mathbf{e}_\theta$ for $\mathbf{r} = r\mathbf{e}_r$ and $\mathbf{v} = v\mathbf{e}_\theta$, (12).

(1), $\mathbf{v} = v\mathbf{e}_\theta$

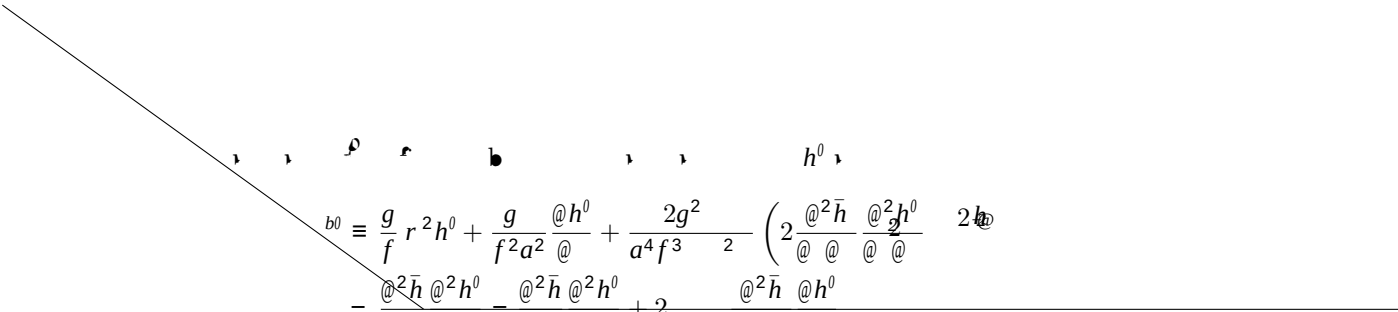
$$\begin{aligned} u^b \leftarrow & -\frac{g}{af}\frac{\partial h}{\partial} - \frac{g^2}{a^3 f^3} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial} \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial \partial} - \frac{\partial h}{\partial} \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial \partial^2} \right. \\ & + \left. \left(\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial} \right)^2 \right) \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{f} \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial} \right)^2 \right); \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} v^b \leftarrow & \frac{g}{af}\frac{\partial h}{\partial} + \frac{g^2}{a^3 f^3} \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial} \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial \partial} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{\partial h}{\partial} \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial \partial^2} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial} \frac{\partial h}{\partial} + \frac{\partial h}{f \partial} \frac{\partial h}{\partial} \right); \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\equiv \frac{df}{d}: \quad (1)$$

for $\mathbf{r} = r\mathbf{e}_r$ and $\mathbf{v} = v\mathbf{e}_\theta$ for $\mathbf{r} = r\mathbf{e}_r$ and $\mathbf{v} = v\mathbf{e}_\theta$ for $\mathbf{r} = r\mathbf{e}_r$ and $\mathbf{v} = v\mathbf{e}_\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial \tau^2} &\leq \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial \tau^2}; & \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial \tau^2} &\leq \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial \tau^2}; & \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial \tau^2} &\leq \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial \tau^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$



ρ h^0

$$b^0 \equiv \frac{g}{f} r^2 h^0 + \frac{g}{f^2 a^2} \frac{\partial h^0}{\partial} + \frac{2g^2}{a^4 f^3} \frac{1}{2} \left(2 \frac{\partial^2 \bar{h}}{\partial \partial} \frac{\partial^2 h^0}{\partial \partial} - \frac{\partial^2 \bar{h}}{\partial^2} \frac{\partial^2 h^0}{\partial^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \bar{h}}{\partial^2} \frac{\partial^2 h^0}{\partial^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 \bar{h}}{\partial \partial} \frac{\partial h^0}{\partial} \right. \\ \left. + 2 \frac{\partial \bar{h}}{\partial} \frac{\partial^2 h^0}{\partial \partial} + 2 \frac{\partial \bar{h}}{\partial} \frac{\partial h^0}{\partial} + 2 \frac{\partial \bar{h}}{\partial^0} \right)$$

@h
@

4.2 函数在点 x_0 处的连续性

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned} h &\prec \frac{1}{g} (gh_0 + a^2 A(\cdot) + a^2 B(\cdot) - R \\ &\quad + a^2 C(\cdot) - 2R); \\ u &\prec a! + aK^{R-1} (R^2 - R^2) \\ &\quad \times R; \\ v &\prec -aKR^{R-1}, R; \\ &\prec 2! - K^R (R^2 + R + 2) \\ &\quad \times R; \end{aligned}$$

$$h_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \phi(\mathbf{x})$$

$$A(\cdot) = \frac{1}{2}(2\Omega + 1) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & +1 & K^2 & 2R \\ 2 & + (2R^2 - R - 2) & -2R^2 & -2 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$B(\cdot) = \frac{2(\Omega + 1)K}{(R+1)(R+2)} \left[(R^2 + 2R + 2) - (R+1)^2 \right];$$

$$C(\cdot) \sim \frac{K^2}{2R} [(R+1)^2 - (R+2)];$$

[illegible]

1. $\mathcal{B}^2$

$\mathcal{B}^2$	(s^{-6})	1	2
$\frac{1}{h^2} g^2 \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}_g}{\partial t} \right)^2$	$2: \times 10^{-14}$	$: 1 \times 10^{-16}$	$: \times 10^{-18}$
$-\frac{2g^2}{a^2 h^2} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_g}{\partial t} \bar{v}_g$	$-2:2 \times 10^{-14}$	$- : 2 \times 10^{-16}$	$- : 2 \times 10^{-18}$
$\frac{1}{B^2} g^2 \frac{a^2 h^2}{\bar{v}_g^2}$	$:1 \times 10^{-15}$	$1: \times 10^{-16}$	$1: 2 \times 10^{-18}$
$\frac{1}{B^2} g^2 \frac{a^2 h^2}{\bar{v}_g^2}$	$: \times 10^{-15}$	$1: 2 \times 10^{-16}$	$: \times 10^{-18}$

2. $\mathcal{B}^2$

ffl 1 (ms ⁻³)		1	2
gf	$h_{\lambda\lambda}$	1.01×10^{-3}	1.01×10^{-3}
$2fg$	h	$:0 \times 10^{-4}$	$:0 \times 10^{-4}$
$2g \frac{\partial \bar{u}_g}{\partial v_g}$	$h_{\theta\theta}$	$:0 \times 10^{-4}$	$:0 \times 10^{-4}$
$2g \frac{\partial \bar{u}_g}{\partial v_g}$	$h_{\theta\lambda}$	2.2×10^{-5}	2.2×10^{-5}

[illegible]

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the function $\phi(x)$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$. In the second part, we consider the problem of the existence of solutions of the equation $\phi(x) = 0$ for $x \rightarrow \infty$.

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