

Department of Mathematics

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

by

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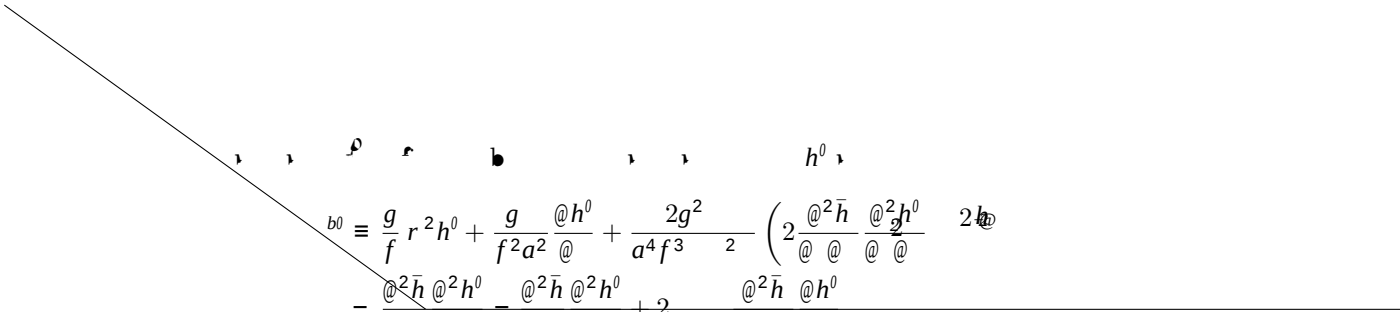
• (L *op. cit*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial^2} ; \qquad \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial^2} ; \qquad \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial \partial} : \qquad (22) \\
& \text{ff} \mapsto A, B, C, D \qquad E \mapsto (21) \qquad \text{v} \mapsto \mapsto (\ ; \ ; h; p; q), \\
& p \mapsto \partial h = \partial \ ; \ q \mapsto \partial h = \partial \ . \\
& \text{fi} \mapsto \mapsto (1 \) \qquad (20) \mapsto \mapsto \bullet \mapsto \mapsto \mathfrak{P}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{(1+2)}{2}f + \frac{2}{fa^2}(v_g^2 + u_g^2) - \frac{2}{fa}u_g + \frac{2}{f^2a^2}u_g^2 + \left(\frac{2}{f^3a^2} - \frac{2}{f^2a^2}\right)v_g^2 > hq^b \quad (f + b):$$

4

(1) ρ is a positive definite Hermitian form on V .
(20). ρ is a positive definite Hermitian form on V .



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

$\frac{\partial h}{\partial}$

4.2 函数在点 x_0 处的连续性

5 A

[illegible]

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} A(\cdot) &= \frac{1}{2} (2\Omega + 1)^{-2} + \frac{1}{2} K^2 R^{-2} (R + 1) \\ &\times \left[R^2 + (2R^2 - R - 2) - 2R^2 R^{-2} \right]; \\ B(\cdot) &= \frac{2(\Omega + 1)K}{(R + 1)(R + 2)} R \left[(R^2 + 2R + 2) \right. \\ &\left. - (R + 1)^2 R^{-2} \right]; \end{aligned}$$

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

[illegible]

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 $\rho(\lambda)$ as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that $\rho(\lambda) \sim \lambda^{-1/2}$ as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the function $\rho(\lambda)$ as $\lambda \rightarrow 0$. It is shown that $\rho(\lambda) \sim \lambda^{1/2}$ as $\lambda \rightarrow 0$.

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