A MIXED VIRTUAL ELEMENT METHOD FOR THE BOUSSINESQ PROBLEM ON POLYGONAL MESHES

G.N. GATICA, M. MUNAR, AND FILÁNDER A. SEQUEIRA

ABSTRACT. In this work we introduce and analyze a mixed virtual element method (mixed-VEM) for the two-dimensional stationary Boussinesq problem. The continuous formulation is based on the introduction of a pseudostress tensor depending nonlinearly on the velocity, which allows to obtain an equivalent model in which the main unknowns are given by the aforementioned pseudostress tensor, the velocity and the temperature, whereas the pressure is computed via a postprocessing formula. In addition, an augmented approach together with a fixed point strategy is used to analyze the well-posedness of the resulting continuous formulation. Regarding the discrete problem, we follow the approach employed in a previous work dealing with the Navier-Stokes equations, and couple it with a VEM for the convection-diffusion equation modelling the temperature. More precisely, we use a mixed-VEM for the scheme associated with the fluid equations in such a way that the pseudostress and the velocity are approximated on virtual element subspaces of $\mathbb{H}(\mathbf{div})$ and \mathbf{H}^1 , respectively, whereas a VEM is proposed to approximate the temperature on a virtual element subspace of H^1 . In this way, we make use of the L^2 -orthogonal projectors onto suitable polynomial spaces, which allows the explicit integration of the terms that appear in the bilinear and trilinear forms involved in the scheme for the fluid equations. On the other hand, to manipulate the bilinear form associated to the heat equations, we define a suitable projector onto a space of polynomials to deal with the fact that the diffusion tensor is variable, which is representing the thermal conductivity. Next, the corresponding solvability analysis is performed using again appropriate fixed-point arguments. Further, Strang-type estimates are applied to derive the *a priori* error estimates for the components of the virtual element solution as well as for the fully computable projections of them and the postprocessed pressure. In addition, the corresponding rates of convergence are also established. Finally, several numerical results illustrating the good performance of the method and confirming the theoretical rates of convergence are presented.

Keywords: Boussinesq problem, pseudostress-based formulation, augmented formulation, mixed virtual element method, high-order approximations.

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CI²MA, DEPARTAMENTO DE INGENIERÍA MATEMÁTICA, UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCIÓN, CASILLA 160-C, CONCEPCIÓN, CHILE,

E-mail address: ggatica@ci2ma.udec.cl

 $\rm CI^2MA,$ Departamento de Ingeniería Matemática, Universidad de Concepción, Casilla 160-C, Concepción, Chile

E-mail address: mmunar@ci2ma.udec.cl

ESCUELA DE MATEMÁTICA, UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL, CAMPUS OMAR DENGO, HEREDIA, COSTA RICA *E-mail address:* filander.sequeira@una.cr