

■ The OSEEN problem in variational formulations:

(23) Find  $u \in V$  and  $p \in Q$ :

$$\begin{aligned} a(w; u, v) + b(u, p) &= \langle F, v \rangle \quad \forall v \in V, \\ b(u, q) &= 0 \quad \forall q \in Q. \end{aligned}$$

For given  $\overset{V}{w}$ , set  $a(u, v) := a(w; u, v)$ .  
 Then (23) exactly has the form (21),  
 where the bilinear form  $a(\cdot, \cdot)$  is here non-symmetric!

■ The STOKES problem:

For small Reynolds numbers (viscous flow),  
 the (non-symmetric) convection term can be  
 neglected. Thus, we obtain the VF:

(24) Find  $u \in V$  and  $p \in Q$ :

$$\begin{aligned} a(u, v) + b(v, p) &= \langle F, v \rangle \quad \forall v \in V \\ b(u, q) &= 0 \quad \forall q \in Q \end{aligned}$$

with the symmetric bilinear form

$$a(u, v) := \frac{1}{Re} \int_{\Omega} \nabla^T u \cdot \nabla v \, dx.$$

In the Lect. "CM", the existence and uniqueness  
 of the solution  $(u, p) \in V \times Q$  will be shown, i.e.  
 the pressure  $p$  is unique only up to an additive constant,  
 and the FE discretization will be discussed.

