

EACH $H^{1/2}$ -STABLE PROJECTION YIELDS CONVERGENCE AND QUASI-OPTIMALITY OF ADAPTIVE FEM WITH INHOMOGENEOUS DIRICHLET DATA IN \mathbb{R}^d

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Abstract. We consider the solution of second order elliptic PDEs in \mathbb{R}^d with inhomogeneous Dirichlet data by means of an h -adaptive FEM with fixed polynomial order $p \in \mathbb{N}$. As model example serves the Poisson equation with mixed Dirichlet–Neumann boundary conditions, where the inhomogeneous Dirichlet data are discretized by use of an $H^{1/2}$ -stable projection, for instance, the L^2 -projection for $p = 1$ or the Scott–Zhang projection for general $p \geq 1$. For error estimation, we use a residual error estimator which includes the Dirichlet data oscillations. We prove that each $H^{1/2}$ -stable projection yields convergence of the adaptive algorithm even with quasi-optimal convergence rate. Numerical experiments with the Scott–Zhang projection conclude the work.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Recently, there has been a major breakthrough in the thorough mathematical understanding of convergence and quasi-optimality of h -adaptive FEM for second-order elliptic PDEs. However, the focus of the numerical analysis usually lies on model problems with homogeneous Dirichlet conditions, *i.e.* $\Delta u = f$ in Ω with $u = 0$ on $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$, see *e.g.* [5, 10–12, 17, 21, 27]. Instead, our model problem

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta u &= f && \text{in } \Omega, \\ u &= g && \text{on } \Gamma_D, \\ \partial_n u &= \phi && \text{on } \Gamma_N \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

considers *inhomogeneous* mixed Dirichlet–Neumann boundary conditions. Here, Ω is a bounded Lipschitz domain in \mathbb{R}^d with polyhedral boundary $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$ which is split into two (possibly non-connected) relatively open boundary parts, namely the Dirichlet boundary Γ_D and the Neumann boundary Γ_N , *i.e.* $\Gamma_D \cap \Gamma_N = \emptyset$ and

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$\overline{\Gamma}_D \cup \overline{\Gamma}_N = \Gamma$. We stress that the surface measure of the Dirichlet boundary has to be positive $|\Gamma_D| > 0$, whereas Γ_N is allowed to be empty. The given data formally satisfy $f \in \tilde{H}^{-1}(\Omega)$, $g \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$, and $\phi \in H^{-1/2}(\Gamma_N)$. We refer to Section 2.6 below for the definition of these Sobolev spaces. As is usually required to derive (localized) *a posteriori* error estimators, we assume additional regularity of the given data, namely $f \in L^2(\Omega)$, $g \in H^1(\Gamma_D)$, and $\phi \in L^2(\Gamma_N)$. Moreover, we assume that the boundary partition into Γ_D and Γ_N is resolved by the triangulations used.

We stress that – using results available in the literature – it is easily possible to generalize the analysis from the Laplacian $L = -\Delta$ to general uniformly elliptic differential operators of second order. The reader is referred to the seminal work [10] which treats the case of $\Gamma_D = \partial\Omega$ and homogeneous Dirichlet data $g = 0$ and provides the analytical tools to cover general symmetric L , while the recent work [11] extends this analysis to non-symmetric L . Therefore, we only focus on the novel techniques which are necessary to deal with inhomogeneous Dirichlet data.

Unlike the case $g = 0$ which is well-studied in the literature, see *e.g.* [3, 30], only little work has been done on a *a posteriori* error estimation for (1.1) with $g \neq 0$, *cf.* [4, 24]. Moreover, besides the 2D works [14, 22], no convergence result for AFEM with inhomogeneous Dirichlet data is found in the literature, yet.

While the inclusion of inhomogeneous Neumann conditions ϕ into the convergence analysis of *e.g.* [5, 10–12, 17, 21, 27] is straightforward, incorporating inhomogeneous Dirichlet conditions g is not obvious and technically much more demanding for several reasons: First, since discrete FE functions cannot satisfy general inhomogeneous Dirichlet conditions g , the FE scheme requires an additional discretization of $g \approx g_\ell$. Second, the error $\|g - g_\ell\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}$ of this data approximation has to be controlled with respect to the non-local $H^{1/2}$ -norm and has to be included in the *a posteriori* error analysis and the adaptive algorithm. Third, in contrast to the case $g = 0$, the discrete ansatz spaces \mathbb{V}_ℓ are non-nested, *i.e.* $\mathbb{V}_\ell \not\subseteq \mathbb{V}_{\ell+1}$. We therefore lose the orthogonality in energy norm which leads to certain technicalities to construct a contraction quantity which is equivalent to the Galerkin error resp. error estimator. Therefore, quasi-optimality as well as even plain convergence of AFEM with inhomogeneous Dirichlet data is not obvious at all.

The earlier works [14, 22] considered lowest-order finite elements $p = 1$ in 2D and nodal interpolation to discretize g . However, this situation is very special in the sense that the entire analysis in [14, 22] is strictly bound to the lowest-order case and cannot be generalized to \mathbb{R}^d , since nodal interpolation of the Dirichlet data is well-defined if and only if $d = 2$. [22] used an error estimator which is obtained by solving local problems on stars, and proved convergence of the related adaptive algorithm. This convergence result, however, relies on an artificial marking criterion which first consists of Dörfler marking [12] for the estimator, and afterwards some possible enrichment of the set of marked elements to guarantee linear convergence of volume and Dirichlet oscillations. In [14], the common residual-based error estimator is analyzed, and combined marking for estimator plus Dirichlet oscillations is shown to lead to convergence and even quasi-optimality of AFEM.

In this work, we consider finite elements of piecewise polynomial order $p \geq 1$ and dimension $d \geq 2$. We show that each uniformly $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$ -stable projection \mathbb{P}_ℓ onto the discrete trace space will do the job: In this frame, we may use techniques from adaptive boundary element methods [9, 13, 18] to localize the non-local $H^{1/2}$ -norm in terms of a locally weighted H^1 -seminorm. To overcome the lack of Galerkin orthogonality, the remedy is to concentrate on a quasi-Pythagoras theorem and a stronger marking criterion. The latter is used to guarantee (quasi-local) equivalence of error estimators for different discretizations of the Dirichlet data. To obtain contraction of our AFEM, we may then consider (theoretically) the $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$ -orthogonal projection. To obtain optimality of the marking strategy, we may consider the Scott-Zhang projection instead. Both auxiliary problems are somehow sufficiently close to the original problem with projection \mathbb{P}_ℓ , which is enforced by the marking strategy.

Overall, we prove that each uniformly $H^{1/2}$ -stable projection \mathbb{P}_ℓ will lead to a convergent AFEM algorithm. Under the usual restrictions on the adaptivity parameters, we even show optimal algebraic convergence behaviour with respect to the number of elements.

2. ADAPTIVE ALGORITHM

It is well-known that the Poisson problem (1.1) admits a unique weak solution $u \in H^1(\Omega)$ with $u = g$ on Γ_D in the sense of traces which solves the variational formulation

$$\langle \nabla u, \nabla v \rangle_\Omega = \langle f, v \rangle_\Omega + \langle \phi, v \rangle_{\Gamma_N} \quad \text{for all } v \in H_D^1(\Omega). \quad (2.1)$$

Here, the test space reads $H_D^1(\Omega) = \{v \in H^1(\Omega) : v = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma_D \text{ in the sense of traces}\}$, and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the respective L^2 -scalar products. The proof relies essentially on a reformulation of (1.1) as a problem with homogeneous Dirichlet data via a so-called lifting operator \mathcal{L} , i.e. $\mathcal{L} : H^{1/2}(\Gamma) \rightarrow H^1(\Omega)$ is a linear and continuous operator with $(\mathcal{L}\hat{g})|_\Gamma = \hat{g}$ for all $\hat{g} \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$ in the sense of traces. Again, we refer to Section 2.6 for the definition of the trace space $H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$. However, although \mathcal{L} is constructed analytically, it is hardly accessible numerically in general and thus this approach is not feasible in practice.

This section provides an overview on this work and its main results. We analyze a common adaptive mesh-refining algorithm of the type



which is stated in detail below in Section 2.5. We start with a discussion of its four modules.

2.1. The module **solve**

Let \mathcal{T}_ℓ be a regular triangulation of Ω into simplices, i.e. tetrahedra for 3D resp. triangles for 2D, which is generated from an initial triangulation \mathcal{T}_0 . Let \mathcal{E}_ℓ be the set of facets, i.e. faces for 3D and edges for 2D, respectively. This set is split into interior facets $\mathcal{E}_\ell^\Omega = \{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell : E \cap \Omega \neq \emptyset\}$, i.e. each $E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^\Omega$ satisfies $E = T_+ \cap T_-$ for $T_\pm \in \mathcal{T}_\ell$, as well as boundary facets $\mathcal{E}_\ell^\Gamma = \mathcal{E}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{E}_\ell^\Omega$. We assume that the partition of Γ into Dirichlet boundary Γ_D and Neumann boundary Γ_N is already resolved by the initial mesh \mathcal{T}_0 , i.e. \mathcal{E}_ℓ^Γ is split into $\mathcal{E}_\ell^D = \{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell : E \subseteq \overline{\Gamma_D}\}$ and $\mathcal{E}_\ell^N = \{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell : E \subseteq \overline{\Gamma_N}\}$ for all $\ell \geq 0$. Note that \mathcal{E}_ℓ^D (resp. \mathcal{E}_ℓ^N) therefore provides a regular triangulation of the boundary Γ_D (resp. Γ_N).

We use conforming elements of fixed polynomial order $p \in \mathbb{N}$. By $\mathcal{P}^p(T)$ we denote the space of polynomials of degree $\leq p$ on $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell$, and by

$$\mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell) = \{V_\ell : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : V_\ell|_T \in \mathcal{P}^p(T) \text{ for all } T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell\} \quad (2.2)$$

the space of elementwise polynomials. The corresponding FEM ansatz space then reads

$$\mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell) = \{V_\ell \in C(\overline{\Omega}) : V_\ell|_T \in \mathcal{P}^p(T) \text{ for all } T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell\}. \quad (2.3)$$

Since a discrete function $U_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ cannot satisfy general continuous Dirichlet conditions, we have to discretize the given data $g \in H^1(\Gamma_D)$. To this purpose, let $\mathbb{P}_\ell : H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_\ell^D)$ be a projection onto the discrete trace space

$$\mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_\ell^D) = \{V_\ell|_{\Gamma_D} : V_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)\}. \quad (2.4)$$

As in the continuous case, it is well-known that there is a unique $U_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ with $U_\ell = \mathbb{P}_\ell g$ on Γ_D which solves the Galerkin formulation

$$\langle \nabla U_\ell, \nabla V_\ell \rangle_\Omega = \langle f, V_\ell \rangle_\Omega + \langle \phi, V_\ell \rangle_{\Gamma_N} \quad \text{for all } V_\ell \in \mathcal{S}_D^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell). \quad (2.5)$$

Here, the test space is given by $\mathcal{S}_D^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell) = \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell) \cap H_D^1(\Omega) = \{V_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell) : V_\ell = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma_D\}$. We assume that **solve** computes the exact Galerkin solution of (2.5). Arguing as e.g. in [7, 27], it is, however, possible to include an approximate solver into our analysis.

Possible choices for \mathbb{P}_ℓ include the L^2 -orthogonal projection for the lowest-order case $p = 1$, which is considered in [4], or the Scott-Zhang projection from [26] which is proposed in [24].

2.2. The module estimate

We start with the element data oscillations

$$\text{osc}_{\mathcal{T},\ell}^2 := \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell} \text{osc}_{\mathcal{T},\ell}(T)^2, \text{ where } \text{osc}_{\mathcal{T},\ell}(T)^2 := |T|^{2/d} \|(1 - \Pi_T)(f + \Delta U_\ell)\|_{L^2(T)}^2 \quad (2.6)$$

and where $\Pi_T : L^2(T) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^{p-1}(T)$ denotes the L^2 -orthogonal projection. These arise in the efficiency estimate for residual error estimators. Moreover, the efficiency involves the Neumann data oscillations

$$\text{osc}_{\mathcal{N},\ell}^2 := \sum_{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^N} \text{osc}_{\mathcal{N},\ell}(E)^2, \text{ where } \text{osc}_{\mathcal{N},\ell}(E)^2 := |T|^{1/d} \|(1 - \Pi_\ell)\phi\|_{L^2(E)}^2 \quad (2.7)$$

with $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell$ being the unique element with $E \subseteq \partial T$ and where $\Pi_\ell : L^2(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^{p-1}(\mathcal{E}_\ell^\Gamma) := \{W_\ell|_\Gamma : W_\ell \in \mathcal{P}^{p-1}(\mathcal{T}_\ell)\}$ denotes the (\mathcal{E}_ℓ^Γ piecewise) L^2 -orthogonal projection on the boundary. Finally, the approximation of the Dirichlet data $\mathbb{P}_\ell g \approx g \in H^1(\Gamma_D)$ is controlled by the Dirichlet data oscillations

$$\text{osc}_{\mathcal{D},\ell}^2 := \sum_{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^D} \text{osc}_{\mathcal{D},\ell}(E)^2, \text{ where } \text{osc}_{\mathcal{D},\ell}(E)^2 := |T|^{1/d} \|(1 - \Pi_\ell)\nabla_\Gamma g\|_{L^2(E)}^2, \quad (2.8)$$

where again $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell$ denotes the unique element with $E \subseteq \partial T$. Moreover, $\nabla_\Gamma(\cdot)$ denotes the surface gradient. We recall that up to shape regularity we have equivalence $|T|^{1/d} \simeq \text{diam}(T)$ as well as $\text{diam}(T) \simeq \text{diam}(E)$ for all $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell$ and $E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell$ with $E \subseteq \partial T$.

We use a residual error estimator $\eta_\ell^2 = \varrho_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_{\mathcal{D},\ell}^2$ which is split into general contributions and Dirichlet oscillations, *i.e.*

$$\varrho_\ell^2 = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell} \varrho_\ell(T)^2 \quad (2.9)$$

with corresponding refinement indicators

$$\varrho_\ell(T)^2 := |T|^{2/d} \|f + \Delta U_\ell\|_{L^2(T)}^2 + |T|^{1/d} (\|[\partial_n U_\ell]\|_{L^2(\partial T \cap \Omega)}^2 + \|\phi - \partial_n U_\ell\|_{L^2(\partial T \cap \Gamma_N)}^2). \quad (2.10)$$

The module `estimate` returns the elementwise contributions $\varrho_\ell(T)^2$ and $\text{osc}_{\mathcal{D},\ell}(E)^2$ for all $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell$ and $E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^D$.

2.3. The module mark

For element marking, we use a modification of the Dörfler marking [12] proposed firstly in Stevenson [27]. In each step of the adaptive loop, we mark either elements or Dirichlet facets for refinement, where the latter is only done if $\text{osc}_{\mathcal{D},\ell}$ is large when compared to ϱ_ℓ . A precise statement of the module `mark` is part of Algorithm 2.1 below.

2.4. The module refine

Locally refined meshes are obtained by use of the newest vertex bisection algorithm, see *e.g.* [28, 29], where $\mathcal{T}_{\ell+1} = \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\ell, \mathcal{M}_\ell)$ for a set $\mathcal{M}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell$ of marked elements returns the coarsest regular triangulation $\mathcal{T}_{\ell+1}$ such that all marked elements $T \in \mathcal{M}_\ell$ have been refined by at least one bisection. Arguing as in *e.g.* [17], one may also use variants of newest vertex bisection, where each $T \in \mathcal{M}_\ell$ is refined by at least n bisections with arbitrary, but fixed $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

2.5. Adaptive loop

With the aforementioned modules, the adaptive mesh-refining algorithm takes the following form.

Algorithm 2.1. *Let adaptivity parameters $0 < \theta_1, \theta_2, \vartheta < 1$ and initial triangulation \mathcal{T}_0 be given. For each $\ell = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ do:*

- (i) *Compute discrete solution $U_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$.*
- (ii) *Compute refinement indicators $\varrho_\ell(T)$ and $\text{osc}_{D,\ell}(E)$ for all $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell$ and $E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^D$.*
- (iii) *Provided that $\text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2 \leq \vartheta \varrho_\ell^2$, choose $\mathcal{M}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell$ such that*

$$\theta_1 \varrho_\ell^2 \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{M}_\ell} \varrho_\ell(T)^2. \quad (2.11)$$

- (iv) *Provided that $\text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2 > \vartheta \varrho_\ell^2$, choose $\mathcal{M}_\ell^D \subseteq \mathcal{E}_\ell^D$ such that*

$$\theta_2 \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2 \leq \sum_{E \in \mathcal{M}_\ell^D} \text{osc}_{D,\ell}(E)^2 \quad (2.12)$$

and let $\mathcal{M}_\ell := \{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell : \exists E \in \mathcal{M}_\ell^D \quad E \subseteq \partial T\}$.

- (v) *Use newest vertex bisection to generate $\mathcal{T}_{\ell+1} = \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\ell, \mathcal{M}_\ell)$.*
- (vi) *Update counter $\ell \mapsto \ell + 1$ and go to (i).*

Remark 2.2. The modified Dörfler marking in step (iii)–(iv) of the above algorithm which first appeared in [27], is stronger than the usual Dörfler marking [12], see (4.1)–(4.2) below, which is used in other works on AFEM for homogeneous Dirichlet data $g = 0$, cf. e.g. [10, 11, 17]. This is, however, a necessity since our analysis exploits properties of different discretizations $g_\ell = \mathbb{P}_\ell g$ of g for our proof of linear convergence (Thm. 2.6) and quasi-optimality (Thm. 2.8). In the proofs, we use that the modified marking strategy for an estimator corresponding to a discretization g_ℓ implies the usual Dörfler marking for an estimator corresponding to another discretization, cf. Lemma 5.2. Note, however, that plain convergence of AFEM (Thm. 2.5) still holds for the usual Dörfler marking (4.1)–(4.2). Moreover, in the 2D case, where the Dirichlet data are discretized by means of nodal interpolation, linear convergence and even quasi-optimality can be shown for the usual Dörfler marking due to some additional orthogonality relation of 1D nodal interpolation, cf. [14].

2.6. Function spaces

This section briefly collects the function spaces and norms used in the following. We refer e.g. to the monographs [16, 20, 25] for further details. In particular, details on the fractional order Sobolev spaces used throughout can be found here.

$L^2(\Omega)$ resp. $H^1(\Omega)$ denote the usual Lebesgue space and Sobolev space on Ω . The dual space of $H^1(\Omega)$ with respect to the extended $L^2(\Omega)$ -scalar product is denoted by $\tilde{H}^{-1}(\Omega)$.

For measurable $\gamma \subseteq \Gamma$, e.g. $\gamma \in \{\Gamma_D, \Gamma_N\}$, the Sobolev space $H^1(\gamma)$ is defined as the completion of the Lipschitz continuous functions on γ with respect to the norm $\|v\|_{H^1(\gamma)}^2 = \|v\|_{L^2(\gamma)}^2 + \|\nabla_\Gamma v\|_{L^2(\gamma)}^2$, where $\nabla_\Gamma(\cdot)$ denotes the surface gradient for $d = 3$ resp. the arclength derivative for $d = 2$. With the Lebesgue space $L^2(\gamma)$, Sobolev spaces of fractional order $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ are defined by interpolation $H^\alpha(\gamma) = [L^2(\gamma); H^1(\gamma)]_\alpha$. Moreover, $\tilde{H}^1(\gamma)$ is defined as the completion of all Lipschitz continuous functions on γ which vanish on $\partial\gamma$, with respect to the $H^1(\gamma)$ -norm, and $\tilde{H}^\alpha(\gamma) = [L^2(\gamma); \tilde{H}^1(\gamma)]_\alpha$ is defined by interpolation.

Sobolev spaces of negative order are defined by duality $\tilde{H}^{-\alpha}(\gamma) = H^\alpha(\gamma)^*$ and $H^{-\alpha}(\gamma) = \tilde{H}^\alpha(\gamma)^*$, where duality is understood with respect to the extended $L^2(\gamma)$ -scalar product.

We note that $H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$ can equivalently be defined as the trace space of $H^1(\Omega)$, i.e.

$$H^{1/2}(\Gamma) = \{\hat{w}|_\Gamma : \hat{w} \in H^1(\Omega)\}. \quad (2.13)$$

For our analysis, we shall use the graph norm of the restriction operator

$$\|w\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma)} := \inf \{ \|\widehat{w}\|_{H^1(\Omega)} : \widehat{w} \in H^1(\Omega) \text{ with } \widehat{w}|_\Gamma = w \}. \quad (2.14)$$

Moreover, the graph norm and the interpolation norm are, in fact, equivalent norms on $H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$, and the norm equivalence constants depend only on Γ . A similar observation holds for the space $H^{1/2}(\gamma)$, namely

$$H^{1/2}(\gamma) = \{ \widehat{w}|_\gamma : \widehat{w} \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma) \}, \quad (2.15)$$

and the corresponding graph norm

$$\|w\|_{H^{1/2}(\gamma)} := \inf \{ \|\widehat{w}\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma)} : \widehat{w} \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma) \text{ with } \widehat{w}|_\gamma = w \} \quad (2.16)$$

are equivalent norms on $H^{1/2}(\gamma)$. Throughout our analysis and without loss of generalization, we shall equip $H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$ resp. $H^{1/2}(\gamma)$ with these graph norms (2.13)–(2.16).

2.7. Main results

Throughout, we assume that the projections $\mathbb{P}_\ell : H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_\ell^D)$ are uniformly $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$ –stable, *i.e.* the operator norm is uniformly bounded

$$\|\mathbb{P}_\ell : H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D) \rightarrow H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)\| \leq C_{\text{stab}} < \infty \quad (2.17)$$

with some ℓ –independent constant $C_{\text{stab}} > 0$. This assumption is guaranteed for the $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$ –orthogonal projection with $C_{\text{stab}} = 1$. Moreover, the $L^2(\Gamma_D)$ –orthogonal projection for the lowest–order case $p = 1$ and newest vertex bisection is uniformly bounded [19], and so is the Scott–Zhang projection [26] onto $\mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_\ell^D)$ for arbitrary $p \geq 1$.

First, our discretization is quasi–optimal in the sense of the Céa lemma. Note that estimate (2.18) does not depend on the precise choice of \mathbb{P}_ℓ , and the minimum is taken over all discrete functions. Unlike our observation, the result in *e.g.* [4], Theorem 6.1 takes the minimum with respect to the affine space $\{W_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell) : W_\ell|_{\Gamma_D} = \mathbb{P}_\ell g\}$ and for first–order $p = 1$ only.

Proposition 2.3 (Céa–type estimate in H^1 –norm). *The Galerkin solution satisfies*

$$\|u - U_\ell\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq C_{\text{Céa}} \min_{W_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)} \|u - W_\ell\|_{H^1(\Omega)}. \quad (2.18)$$

The constant $C_{\text{Céa}} > 0$ depends only on Ω , Γ_D , shape regularity of \mathcal{T}_ℓ , the polynomial degree $p \geq 1$, and the constant $C_{\text{stab}} > 0$.

Second, the considered error estimator provides an upper bound and, up to data oscillations, also a lower bound for the Galerkin error.

Proposition 2.4 (reliability and efficiency of η_ℓ). *The error estimator $\eta_\ell^2 = \varrho_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2$ is reliable*

$$\|u - U_\ell\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 \leq C_{\text{rel}} \eta_\ell^2 \quad (2.19)$$

and efficient

$$C_{\text{eff}}^{-1} \eta_\ell^2 \leq \|\nabla(u - U_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \text{osc}_{T,\ell}^2 + \text{osc}_{N,\ell}^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2. \quad (2.20)$$

The constants $C_{\text{rel}}, C_{\text{eff}} > 0$ depend on Ω and Γ_D , on the polynomial degree $p \geq 1$, stability $C_{\text{stab}} > 0$, the initial triangulation \mathcal{T}_0 , and on the use of newest vertex bisection.

Note that convergence of Algorithm 2.1 in the sense of $\lim_{\ell} U_{\ell} = u$ in $H^1(\Omega)$ is *a priori* unclear since adaptive mesh-refinement does not guarantee that the local mesh-size tends to zero. However, we have the following convergence result which is proved in the frame of the estimator reduction concept from [2].

Theorem 2.5 (convergence of AFEM).

(i) *Suppose that the discretization of the Dirichlet data guarantees some a priori convergence*

$$\lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \|g_{\infty} - \mathbb{P}_{\ell} g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)} = 0 \quad (2.21)$$

with a certain (yet unknown) limit $g_{\infty} \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$. Then, for any choice of the adaptivity parameters $0 < \theta_1, \theta_2, \vartheta < 1$, Algorithm 2.1 guarantees convergence

$$\lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \|u - U_{\ell}\|_{H^1(\Omega)} = 0 \quad (2.22)$$

and, in particular, $g_{\infty} = g$.

(ii) *Assumption (2.21) is satisfied for the $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$ -orthogonal projection and for the Scott-Zhang projection for arbitrary $p \geq 1$, as well as for the $L^2(\Gamma_D)$ -projection for $p = 1$.*

Current quasi-optimality results on AFEM rely on the fact that the estimator $\eta_{\ell}^2 = \varrho_{\ell}^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2$ is equivalent to some linear convergent quasi-error quantity Δ_{ℓ} . Whereas, the convergence theorem (Thm. 2.5) also holds for the usual Dörfler marking from [12], our contraction theorem relies on Stevenson's modification (2.11)–(2.12). Moreover, we stress that the convergence theorem is constrained by the *a priori* convergence assumption (2.21), whereas the following contraction result is not.

Theorem 2.6 (contraction of AFEM). *We use Algorithm 2.1 with (up to the general assumptions stated above) arbitrary projection \mathbb{P}_{ℓ} and corresponding discrete solution $U_{\ell} \in \mathcal{S}^1(\mathcal{T}_{\ell})$ and estimator η_{ℓ} . In addition, let $P_{\ell} : H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_{\ell}^D)$ be the $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$ -orthogonal projection. Let $\tilde{U}_{\ell} \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_{\ell})$ be the Galerkin solution of (2.5) with $\tilde{U}_{\ell}|_{\Gamma_D} = P_{\ell} g$ and $\tilde{\eta}_{\ell}^2 = \tilde{\varrho}_{\ell}^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2$ be the associated error estimator from (2.9) with U_{ℓ} replaced by \tilde{U}_{ℓ} . Then, for arbitrary $0 < \theta_1, \theta_2 < 1$ and sufficiently small $0 < \vartheta < 1$, Algorithm 2.1 guarantees the existence of constants $\lambda, \mu > 0$ and $0 < \kappa < 1$ such that the combined error quantity*

$$\Delta_{\ell} := \|\nabla(u - \tilde{U}_{\ell})\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \lambda \|g - P_{\ell} g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 + \mu \tilde{\eta}_{\ell}^2 \geq 0 \quad (2.23)$$

satisfies a contraction property

$$\Delta_{\ell+1} \leq \kappa \Delta_{\ell} \quad \text{for all } \ell \in \mathbb{N}_0. \quad (2.24)$$

Moreover, there are constants $C_{\text{low}}, C_{\text{high}} > 0$ such that

$$C_{\text{low}} \Delta_{\ell} \leq \eta_{\ell}^2 \leq C_{\text{high}} \Delta_{\ell}. \quad (2.25)$$

In particular, this implies convergence $\lim_{\ell} \|u - U_{\ell}\|_{H^1(\Omega)} = 0 = \lim_{\ell} \eta_{\ell}$ of Algorithm 2.1 independently of the precise choice of the uniformly $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$ -stable projection \mathbb{P}_{ℓ} .

Remark 2.7. The $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$ -orthogonal projection is *not* needed for the implementation and can, in fact, hardly be computed explicitly. Instead, it is only used theoretically for the numerical analysis. More precisely, we will see below that the modified Dörfler marking (2.11)–(2.12) for the \mathbb{P}_{ℓ} chosen (with corresponding discrete solution U_{ℓ} and error estimator η_{ℓ}) implies the usual Dörfler marking for the *theoretical auxiliary* problem with the $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$ -orthogonal projection P_{ℓ} and corresponding solution \tilde{U}_{ℓ} resp. error estimator $\tilde{\eta}_{\ell}$.

To state our quasi-optimality result for Algorithm 2.1, we need to introduce further notation. Recall that, for a given triangulation \mathcal{T}_ℓ and $\mathcal{M}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell$,

$$\mathcal{T}_{\ell+1} = \mathbf{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\ell, \mathcal{M}_\ell) \tag{2.26}$$

denotes the coarsest regular triangulation such that all marked elements $T \in \mathcal{M}_\ell$ have been refined by (at least one) bisection. Moreover, we write

$$\mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbf{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\ell) \tag{2.27}$$

if \mathcal{T}_\star is a finite refinement of \mathcal{T}_ℓ , i.e., there are finitely many triangulations $\mathcal{T}_{\ell+1}, \dots, \mathcal{T}_n$ and sets of marked elements $\mathcal{M}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell, \dots, \mathcal{M}_{n-1} \subseteq \mathcal{T}_{n-1}$ such that $\mathcal{T}_\star = \mathcal{T}_n$ and $\mathcal{T}_{j+1} = \mathbf{refine}(\mathcal{T}_j, \mathcal{M}_j)$ for all $j = \ell, \dots, n-1$. Finally, for a fixed initial mesh \mathcal{T}_0 , let $\mathbb{T} = \{\mathcal{T}_\star : \mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbf{refine}(\mathcal{T}_0)\}$ be the set of all meshes which can be obtained by newest vertex bisection as well as the set $\mathbb{T}_N = \{\mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbb{T} : \#\mathcal{T}_\star - \#\mathcal{T}_0 \leq N\}$ of all triangulations which have at least N more elements than the initial mesh \mathcal{T}_0 .

Recall that Algorithm 2.1 only sees the error estimator $\eta_\ell^2 = \varrho_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2$, but not the error $\|u - U_\ell\|_{H^1(\Omega)}$. From this point of view, it is natural to ask for the best possible convergence rate for the error estimator. This can be characterized by means of an artificial approximation class \mathbb{A}_s : For $s \geq 0$, we write

$$(u, f, g, \phi) \in \mathbb{A}_s \iff \sup_{N \in \mathbb{N}} \inf_{\mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbb{T}_N} N^s \eta_\star < \infty, \tag{2.28}$$

where $\eta_\star^2 = \varrho_\star^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\star}^2$ denotes the error estimator for the optimal mesh $\mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbb{T}_N$. By definition, this implies that a convergence rate $\eta_\star = \mathcal{O}(N^{-s})$ is possible if the optimal meshes are chosen. The following theorem states that Algorithm 2.1, in fact, guarantees $\eta_\ell = \mathcal{O}(N^{-s})$ for the adaptively generated meshes \mathcal{T}_ℓ .

Theorem 2.8 (quasi-optimality of AFEM). *Suppose that the sets \mathcal{M}_ℓ resp. \mathcal{M}_ℓ^D in step (iii)–(iv) of Algorithm 2.1 are chosen with minimal cardinality. Then, for sufficiently small $0 < \theta_1, \vartheta < 1$, but arbitrary $0 < \theta_2 < 1$, Algorithm 2.1 guarantees the existence of a constant $C_{\text{opt}} > 0$ such that*

$$(u, f, g, \phi) \in \mathbb{A}_s \iff \forall \ell \in \mathbb{N} \quad \eta_\ell \leq C_{\text{opt}} (\#\mathcal{T}_\ell - \#\mathcal{T}_0)^{-s}, \tag{2.29}$$

i.e. each possible convergence rate $s > 0$ is, in fact, asymptotically obtained by AFEM.

We stress that, up to now and as far as the error estimator is concerned, only reliability (2.19) is needed for the analysis. In particular, the upper bounds on the sufficiently small adaptivity parameters θ_1 and ϑ do not depend on the efficiency constant C_{eff} from (2.20). This is in contrast to the preceding works on AFEM, e.g. [7, 10, 11, 14, 17, 27], which directly ask for optimal convergence of the error (Thm. 2.9). Finally, the lower bound (2.20) for the error estimator allows to relate the approximation class \mathbb{A}_s to the well-known definition from literature in terms of the regularity of the sought solution and the given data. In particular, we obtain a quasi-optimality result which is analogous to those available in the literature for homogeneous Dirichlet data, see e.g. [5, 10, 27], but with less dependencies for the upper bound of the adaptivity parameters. We refer to [6, 15] for a characterization of approximation classes in terms of Besov regularity.

Theorem 2.9 (relation to usual approximation classes). *It holds $(u, f, g, \phi) \in \mathbb{A}_s$ if and only if the following four conditions hold:*

$$\sup_{N \in \mathbb{N}} \inf_{\mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbb{T}_N} \min_{V_\star \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\star)} N^s \|u - V_\star\|_{H^1(\Omega)} < \infty, \tag{2.30}$$

$$\sup_{N \in \mathbb{N}} \inf_{\mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbb{T}_N} N^s \text{osc}_{\mathcal{T},\star} < \infty, \tag{2.31}$$

$$\sup_{N \in \mathbb{N}} \inf_{\mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbb{T}_N} N^s \text{osc}_{N,\star} < \infty, \tag{2.32}$$

$$\sup_{N \in \mathbb{N}} \inf_{\mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbb{T}_N} N^s \text{osc}_{D,\star} < \infty, \tag{2.33}$$

i.e. the estimator —and according to reliability hence the Galerkin error— converges with the best possible rate allowed by the regularity of the sought solution and the given data.

2.8. Outline

Since our analysis is strongly built on properties of the Scott–Zhang projection, Section 3 collects the essential properties of the latter. This knowledge is used to prove Proposition 2.3. Moreover, we prove that the Scott–Zhang error in a weighted $H^1(\Gamma_D)$ –seminorm is (even locally) equivalent to the Dirichlet oscillations (Prop. 3.1) which might be of general interest. This allows to prove Proposition 2.4 with an estimator η_ℓ which does not explicitly contain the chosen projection \mathbb{P}_ℓ . Section 4 is concerned with the proof of Theorem 2.5. Section 5 gives the proof for the contraction result of Theorem 2.6. Finally, the proofs of the quasi–optimality results of Theorems 2.8 and 2.9 are found in Section 6. Some numerical experiments in Section 7 conclude the work.

In all statements, the constants involved and their dependencies are explicitly stated. In proofs, however, we use the symbol \lesssim to abbreviate \leq up to a multiplicative constant which is independent of ℓ . Moreover, \simeq abbreviates that both estimates \lesssim and \gtrsim hold.

3. SCOTT–ZHANG PROJECTION

The main tool of our analysis is the Scott–Zhang projection

$$\mathbb{J}_\ell : H^1(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell) \tag{3.1}$$

from [26]. A first application will be the proof of the Céa–type estimate for the Galerkin error (Prop. 2.3). Moreover, we prove that the Scott–Zhang interpolation error in a locally weighted H^1 –seminorm is locally equivalent to the Dirichlet data oscillations (Prop. 3.1). This will be the main tool to derive the bound $\|(1 - \mathbb{P}_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)} \lesssim \text{osc}_{D,\ell}$, where the right-hand side is independent of the projection chosen.

3.1. Scott–Zhang projection

Analyzing the definition of \mathbb{J}_ℓ in [26], one sees that \mathbb{J}_ℓ can be defined locally in the following sense:

- For an element $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell$, the value $(\mathbb{J}_\ell w)|_T$ on T depends only on the value of $w|_{\omega_{\ell,T}}$ on some element patch

$$T \subseteq \omega_{\ell,T} \subseteq \left\{ T' \in \mathcal{T}_\ell : T' \cap T \neq \emptyset \right\}. \tag{3.2}$$

- For a boundary facet $E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^\Gamma$, the trace of the Scott–Zhang projection $(\mathbb{J}_\ell w)|_E$ on E depends only on the trace $w|_{\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma}$ on some facet patch

$$E \subseteq \omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma \subseteq \left\{ E' \in \mathcal{E}_\ell : E' \cap E \neq \emptyset \right\}. \tag{3.3}$$

- In case of a Dirichlet facet $E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^D$, one may choose $\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma \subseteq \overline{\Gamma}_D$.

Moreover, \mathbb{J}_ℓ is defined in a way that the following projection properties hold:

- $\mathbb{J}_\ell W_\ell = W_\ell$ for all $W_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$,
- $(\mathbb{J}_\ell w)|_\Gamma = w|_\Gamma$ for all $w \in H^1(\Omega)$ and $W_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ with $w|_\Gamma = W_\ell|_\Gamma$,
- $(\mathbb{J}_\ell w)|_{\Gamma_D} = w|_{\Gamma_D}$ for all $w \in H^1(\Omega)$ and $W_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ with $w|_{\Gamma_D} = W_\ell|_{\Gamma_D}$,

i.e. the projection \mathbb{J}_ℓ preserves discrete (Dirichlet) boundary data. Finally, \mathbb{J}_ℓ satisfies the following (local) stability property

$$\|\nabla(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)w\|_{L^2(T)} \leq C_{sz} \|\nabla w\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,T})} \quad \text{for all } w \in H^1(\Omega) \tag{3.4}$$

and (local) first–order approximation property

$$\|(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)w\|_{L^2(T)} \leq C_{sz} \|h_\ell \nabla w\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,T})} \quad \text{for all } w \in H^1(\Omega) \tag{3.5}$$

where $C_{sz} > 0$ depends only on shape regularity of \mathcal{T}_ℓ , *cf.* [26]. Here, $h_\ell \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ denotes the local mesh–width function defined by $h_\ell|_T = |T|^{1/d}$ for all $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell$. Moreover, since the overlap of the patches is controlled in terms of shape regularity, the integration domains in (3.4)–(3.5) can be replaced by Ω , *i.e.* (3.4)–(3.5) hold also globally.

3.2. Scott–Zhang projection onto discrete trace spaces

We stress that \mathbb{J}_ℓ induces operators

$$\mathbb{J}_\ell^F : L^2(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_\ell^F) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{J}_\ell^D : L^2(\Gamma_D) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_\ell^D) \tag{3.6}$$

in the sense of $\mathbb{J}_\ell^F(w|_\Gamma) = (\mathbb{J}_\ell w)|_\Gamma$ and $\mathbb{J}_\ell^D(w|_{\Gamma_D}) = (\mathbb{J}_\ell^F(w|_\Gamma))|_{\Gamma_D}$ for all $w \in H^1(\Omega)$. We will thus not distinguish these operators notationally. Arguing as in [26], for $\gamma \in \{\Gamma, \Gamma_D, \Gamma_N\}$, one sees that \mathbb{J}_ℓ satisfies even (local) L^2 –stability

$$\|(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)w\|_{L^2(E)} \leq C_{sz} \|w\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^F)} \quad \text{for all } w \in L^2(\gamma), \tag{3.7}$$

(local) H^1 –stability

$$\|(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)w\|_{H^1(E)} \leq C_{sz} \|\nabla_\Gamma w\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^F)} \quad \text{for all } w \in H^1(\gamma), \tag{3.8}$$

as well as a (local) first–order approximation property

$$\|(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)w\|_{L^2(E)} \leq C_{sz} \|h_\ell \nabla_\Gamma w\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^F)} \quad \text{for all } w \in H^1(\gamma). \tag{3.9}$$

Here, $\nabla_\Gamma(\cdot)$ denotes again the surface gradient, and $h_\ell \in L^\infty(\Gamma_D)$ denotes the local mesh–width function restricted to Γ_D . According to shape regularity of \mathcal{T}_ℓ , the integration domains in (3.7)–(3.9) can be replaced by γ , *i.e.* (3.7)–(3.9) hold also globally on γ .

By standard interpolation arguments applied to (3.7)–(3.8), one obtains stability

$$\|(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)w\|_{H^{1/2}(\gamma)} \leq C_{sz} \|w\|_{H^{1/2}(\gamma)} \quad \text{for all } w \in H^{1/2}(\gamma) \tag{3.10}$$

in the trace norm. Moreover, it is proved in [18], Theorem 3 that the Scott–Zhang projection satisfies

$$\|(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)w\|_{H^{1/2}(\gamma)} \leq C_{sz} \min_{W_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell|_\gamma)} \|h_\ell^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma(w - W_\ell)\|_{L^2(\gamma)} \quad \text{for all } w \in H^1(\gamma). \tag{3.11}$$

Throughout, the constant $C_{sz} > 0$ then depends only on shape regularity of \mathcal{T}_ℓ and on $\gamma \in \{\Gamma, \Gamma_D, \Gamma_N\}$.

3.3. Proof of Céa lemma (Prop. 2.3)

According to weak formulation (2.1) and Galerkin formulation (2.5), we have the Galerkin orthogonality relation

$$\langle \nabla(u - U_\ell), \nabla V_\ell \rangle_\Omega = 0 \quad \text{for all } V_\ell \in \mathcal{S}_D^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell).$$

Let $\mathcal{L} : H^{1/2}(\Gamma) \rightarrow H^1(\Omega)$ be a lifting operator. Let $\widehat{g}, \widehat{g}_\ell \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$ denote arbitrary extensions of $g = u|_{\Gamma_D}$ resp. $\mathbb{P}_\ell g = U_\ell|_{\Gamma_D}$. Note that $(\mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L} \mathbb{J}_\ell \widehat{g})|_{\Gamma_D} = (\mathbb{J}_\ell u)|_{\Gamma_D}$ as well as $(\mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L} \mathbb{J}_\ell \widehat{g}_\ell)|_{\Gamma_D} = U_\ell|_{\Gamma_D}$. For arbitrary $V_\ell \in \mathcal{S}_D^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$, we thus have $U_\ell - (V_\ell + \mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L} \mathbb{J}_\ell \widehat{g}_\ell) \in \mathcal{S}_D^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$, whence

$$\|\nabla(u - U_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 = \langle \nabla(u - U_\ell), \nabla(u - (V_\ell + \mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L} \mathbb{J}_\ell \widehat{g}_\ell)) \rangle_\Omega$$

according to the Galerkin orthogonality. Therefore, the Cauchy inequality proves

$$\|\nabla(u - U_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq \min_{V_\ell \in \mathcal{S}_D^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)} \|\nabla(u - (V_\ell + \mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L} \mathbb{J}_\ell \widehat{g}_\ell))\|_{L^2(\Omega)}.$$

We now plug–in $V_\ell = \mathbb{J}_\ell u - \mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L} \mathbb{J}_\ell \widehat{g} \in \mathcal{S}_D^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ and use stability of \mathbb{J}_ℓ and \mathcal{L} to see

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla(u - U_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} &\leq \|\nabla(u - \mathbb{J}_\ell u + \mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L} \mathbb{J}_\ell (\widehat{g} - \widehat{g}_\ell))\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \\ &\lesssim \|\nabla(u - \mathbb{J}_\ell u)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|\widehat{g} - \widehat{g}_\ell\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma)}. \end{aligned}$$

Since the extensions $\widehat{g}, \widehat{g}_\ell$ of g and $\mathbb{P}_\ell g$ were arbitrary, we obtain

$$\|\nabla(u - U_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \lesssim \|\nabla(u - \mathbb{J}_\ell u)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|(1 - \mathbb{P}_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}.$$

According to the projection property $\mathbb{J}_\ell W_\ell = W_\ell$ for $W_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ and H^1 -stability (3.4), it holds that

$$\|\nabla(u - \mathbb{J}_\ell u)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} = \min_{W_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)} \|\nabla(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)(u - W_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \lesssim \min_{W_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)} \|\nabla(u - W_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}.$$

The same argument for \mathbb{P}_ℓ with stability on $H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$ gives

$$\|(1 - \mathbb{P}_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)} = \min_{W_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)} \|(1 - \mathbb{P}_\ell)(g - W_\ell|_{\Gamma_D})\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)} \lesssim \min_{W_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)} \|g - W_\ell|_{\Gamma_D}\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}.$$

Combining the last three estimates, we infer

$$\|\nabla(u - U_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|(1 - \mathbb{P}_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)} \lesssim \min_{W_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)} (\|\nabla(u - W_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|g - W_\ell|_{\Gamma_D}\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}).$$

Finally, the Rellich compactness theorem implies norm equivalence $\|\cdot\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \simeq \|\nabla(\cdot)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|(\cdot)|_{\Gamma_D}\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}$ on $H^1(\Omega)$. This concludes the proof.

3.4. Scott–Zhang projection and Dirichlet data oscillations

We stress that the newest vertex bisection algorithm guarantees that only finitely many shapes of elements $T \in \{T \in \mathcal{T}_\star : \mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbb{T}\}$ can occur. In particular, only finitely many shapes of patches occur. Further details are found in [30], Chapter 4, as well as in [28, 29]. This observation will be used in the proof of the following lemma.

Proposition 3.1. *Let $\Pi_\ell : L^2(\Gamma_D) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^{p-1}(\mathcal{E}_\ell^D)$ denote the $L^2(\Gamma_D)$ -projection. Then,*

$$\|(1 - \Pi_\ell)\nabla_\Gamma g\|_{L^2(E)} \leq \|\nabla_\Gamma(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g\|_{L^2(E)} \leq C_{\text{dir}} \|(1 - \Pi_\ell)\nabla_\Gamma g\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^F)} \text{ for all } E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^D \quad (3.12)$$

and, in particular,

$$\text{osc}_{D,\ell} \leq \|h_\ell^{1/2}\nabla_\Gamma(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g\|_{L^2(\Gamma_D)} \leq C_{\text{dir}} \text{osc}_{D,\ell} \quad (3.13)$$

The constant $C_{\text{dir}} \geq 1$ depends only on Γ_D , the polynomial degree p , the initial triangulation \mathcal{T}_0 , and the use of newest vertex bisection to obtain $\mathcal{T}_\ell \in \mathbb{T}$, but not on g .

Proof. Since Π_ℓ is the piecewise L^2 -projection, the lower bound in (3.12)–(3.13) is obvious. To verify the upper bound, we argue by contradiction and assume that the upper bound in (3.12) is wrong for each constant $C > 0$. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we thus find some $\tilde{g}_n \in H^1(\Gamma)$ such that

$$\|\nabla_\Gamma(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)\tilde{g}_n\|_{L^2(E)} > n \|(1 - \Pi_\ell)\nabla_\Gamma\tilde{g}_n\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^F)}. \quad (3.14)$$

Let $\mathbb{Q}_{\ell,E} : H^1(\omega_{\ell,E}^F) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_\ell|_{\omega_{\ell,E}^F})$ denote the H^1 -orthogonal projection on the patch $\omega_{\ell,E}^F$ and define $\bar{g}_n = (1 - \mathbb{Q}_{\ell,E})\tilde{g}_n$. Since the value of $\mathbb{J}_\ell v$ on E depends only on the values of v on $\omega_{\ell,E}^F$, the projection property of \mathbb{J}_ℓ reveals $(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)\mathbb{Q}_{\ell,E}\tilde{g}_n = 0$ on E . Moreover, $\nabla_\Gamma\mathbb{Q}_{\ell,E}\tilde{g}_n \in \mathcal{P}^{p-1}(\mathcal{E}_\ell|_{\omega_{\ell,E}^F})$ so that $(1 - \Pi_\ell)\nabla_\Gamma\mathbb{Q}_{\ell,E}\tilde{g}_n = 0$ on $\omega_{\ell,E}^F$. From the orthogonal decomposition $\tilde{g}_n = \mathbb{Q}_{\ell,E}\tilde{g}_n + \bar{g}_n$, we thus see $\|\nabla_\Gamma(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)\bar{g}_n\|_{L^2(E)} = \|\nabla_\Gamma(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)\tilde{g}_n\|_{L^2(E)}$ and $\|(1 - \Pi_\ell)\nabla_\Gamma\bar{g}_n\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^F)} = \|(1 - \Pi_\ell)\nabla_\Gamma\tilde{g}_n\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^F)}$. In particular, we observe $\bar{g}_n \neq 0$ from (3.14) so that we may define $g_n := \bar{g}_n / \|\bar{g}_n\|_{H^1(\omega_{\ell,E}^F)}$. This definition guarantees

$$\|g_n\|_{H^1(\omega_{\ell,E}^F)} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad g_n \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_\ell|_{\omega_{\ell,E}^F})^\perp, \quad (3.15)$$

where orthogonality is understood with respect to the $H^1(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)$ -scalar product. Moreover, it holds that

$$\|(1 - \Pi_\ell)\nabla_\Gamma g_n\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)} < \frac{1}{n} \|\nabla_\Gamma(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g_n\|_{L^2(E)} \lesssim \frac{1}{n} \|\nabla_\Gamma g_n\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad (3.16)$$

due to the construction of g_n and local H^1 -stability of $\mathbb{J}_\ell : H^1(\Gamma_D) \rightarrow H^1(\Gamma_D)$.

First, (3.16) implies that $\|\Pi_\ell \nabla_\Gamma g_n\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)} \leq C < \infty$ is uniformly bounded as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Since $\Pi_\ell \nabla_\Gamma g_n \in \mathcal{P}^{p-1}(\mathcal{E}_\ell|_{\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma})$ belongs to a finite dimensional space, we may apply the Bolzano–Weierstrass theorem to extract a convergent subsequence. Without loss of generality, we may thus assume

$$\Pi_\ell \nabla_\Gamma g_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_\ell \in \mathcal{P}^{p-1}(\mathcal{E}_\ell|_{\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma}) \quad \text{in strong } L^2\text{-sense.} \quad (3.17)$$

Second, this and (3.16) prove L^2 -convergence of $\nabla_\Gamma g_n$ to Φ_ℓ ,

$$\|\nabla_\Gamma g_n - \Phi_\ell\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)} \leq \|(1 - \Pi_\ell)\nabla_\Gamma g_n\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)} + \|\Pi_\ell \nabla_\Gamma g_n - \Phi_\ell\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0. \quad (3.18)$$

Third, orthogonality (3.15) implies $\int_{\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma} g_n \, d\Gamma = 0$ if we consider the constant function $1 \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_\ell|_{\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma})$. Therefore, the Friedrichs inequality and (3.18) predict uniform boundedness $\|g_n\|_{H^1(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)} \lesssim \|\nabla_\Gamma g_n\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)} \leq C < \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. According to weak compactness in Hilbert spaces, we may thus extract a weakly convergent subsequence. Without loss of generality, we may thus assume

$$g_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} g_\infty \in H^1(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma) \quad \text{in weak } H^1\text{-sense.} \quad (3.19)$$

Fourth, the combination of (3.18) and (3.19) implies $\nabla_\Gamma g_\infty = \Phi_\ell$. This follows from the fact that $\|\Phi_\ell - \nabla_\Gamma(\cdot)\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)}$ is convex and continuous, whence weakly lower semicontinuous on $H^1(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)$, *i.e.* $\|\Phi_\ell - \nabla_\Gamma g_\infty\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)} \leq \liminf_n \|\Phi_\ell - \nabla_\Gamma g_n\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)} = 0$.

Fifth, the Rellich compactness theorem proves that the convergence in (3.19) does also hold in strong L^2 -sense. Together with (3.18) and $\Phi_\ell = \nabla_\Gamma g_\infty$, we now observe strong H^1 -convergence

$$\|g_\infty - g_n\|_{H^1(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)}^2 = \|g_\infty - g_n\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)}^2 + \|\Phi_\ell - \nabla_\Gamma g_n\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)}^2 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0,$$

whence $\|g_\infty\|_{H^1(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)} = 1$ as well as $g_\infty \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_\ell|_{\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma})^\perp$ according to (3.15).

On the other hand, $\nabla_\Gamma g_\infty = \Phi_\ell \in \mathcal{P}^{p-1}(\mathcal{E}_\ell|_{\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma})$ implies $g_\infty \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_\ell|_{\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma})$. This yields $g_\infty \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_\ell|_{\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma}) \cap \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_\ell|_{\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma})^\perp = \{0\}$ and contradicts $\|g_\infty\|_{H^1(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)} = 1$.

This contradiction proves the upper bound in (3.12). A standard scaling argument verifies that the constant $C_{\text{dir}} > 0$ does only depend on the shape of $\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma$ but not on the diameter. As stated above, newest vertex bisection guarantees that only finitely many shapes of patches $\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma$ may occur, *i.e.* $C_{\text{dir}} > 0$ depends only on \mathcal{T}_0 and the use of newest vertex bisection. Summing (3.12) over all Dirichlet facets, we see

$$\begin{aligned} \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2 &= \|h_\ell^{1/2}(1 - \Pi_\ell)\nabla_\Gamma g\|_{L^2(\Gamma_D)}^2 \leq \|h_\ell^{1/2}\nabla_\Gamma(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g\|_{L^2(\Gamma_D)}^2 \\ &\lesssim \sum_{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^p} h_\ell|_E \|(1 - \Pi_\ell)\nabla_\Gamma g\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,E}^\Gamma)}^2 \\ &\lesssim \|h_\ell^{1/2}(1 - \Pi_\ell)\nabla_\Gamma g\|_{L^2(\Gamma_D)}^2, \end{aligned}$$

where the final estimate holds due to uniform shape regularity. \square

Corollary 3.2. *It holds $\|(1 - \mathbb{P}_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)} \leq C_{\text{osc}} \text{osc}_{D,\ell}$, where $C_{\text{osc}} > 0$ depends on Γ_D , the polynomial degree $p \geq 1$, stability $C_{\text{stab}} > 0$, the initial mesh \mathcal{T}_0 , and the use of newest vertex bisection.*

Proof. By use of the projection property and stability of \mathbb{P}_ℓ , one sees $\|(1 - \mathbb{P}_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)} = \|(1 - \mathbb{P}_\ell)(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)} \lesssim \|(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}$. The approximation estimate (3.11) and Proposition 3.1 conclude $\|(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)} \lesssim \|h_\ell^{1/2}\nabla_\Gamma(1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g\|_{L^2(\Gamma_D)} \simeq \text{osc}_{D,\ell}$. \square

3.5. Proof of reliability and efficiency (Prop. 2.4)

We consider a continuous auxiliary problem

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta w &= 0 && \text{in } \Omega, \\ w &= (1 - \mathbb{P}_\ell)g && \text{on } \Gamma_D, \\ \partial_n w &= 0 && \text{on } \Gamma_N, \end{aligned} \tag{3.20}$$

with unique solution $w \in H^1(\Omega)$. We then have norm equivalence $\|w\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \simeq \|(1 - \mathbb{P}_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}$ as well as $u - U_\ell - w \in H_D^1(\Omega)$. From this, we obtain

$$\|u - U_\ell\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \lesssim \|\nabla(u - U_\ell - w)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|(1 - \mathbb{P}_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}.$$

The first term on the right-hand side can be handled as for homogeneous Dirichlet data, *i.e.* use of the Galerkin orthogonality combined with approximation estimates for a Clément-type quasi-interpolation operator (*e.g.* the Scott-Zhang projection). This leads to

$$\|\nabla(u - U_\ell - w)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \lesssim \varrho_\ell$$

Details are found *e.g.* in [4]. The $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$ -norm is dominated by the Dirichlet data oscillations $\text{osc}_{D,\ell}$, see Corollary 3.2.

By use of bubble functions and local scaling arguments, one obtains the estimates

$$\begin{aligned} |T|^{2/d} \|f + \Delta U_\ell\|_{L^2(T)}^2 &\lesssim \|\nabla(u - U_\ell)\|_{L^2(T)}^2 + \text{osc}_{\mathcal{T},\ell}(T)^2 + \text{osc}_{N,\ell}(\partial T \cap \Gamma_N), \\ |T|^{1/d} \|[\partial_n U_\ell]\|_{L^2(E \cap \Omega)}^2 &\lesssim \|\nabla(u - U_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega_{\ell,E})}^2 + \text{osc}_{\mathcal{T},\ell}(\omega_{\ell,E})^2, \\ |T|^{1/d} \|\phi - \partial_n U_\ell\|_{L^2(E \cap \Gamma_N)}^2 &\lesssim \|\nabla(u - U_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega_{\ell,E})}^2 + \text{osc}_{\mathcal{T},\ell}(\omega_{\ell,E})^2 + \text{osc}_{N,\ell}(E \cap \Gamma_N)^2, \end{aligned}$$

where $\Omega_{\ell,E} = T^+ \cup T^-$ denotes the facet patch of $T^+ \cap T^- = E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell$. Details are found *e.g.* in [3, 30]. Summing these estimates over all elements, one obtains the efficiency estimate (2.20).

4. CONVERGENCE

In this section, we aim to prove Theorem 2.5. Our proof of the convergence theorem relies on the estimator reduction principle from [2], *i.e.* we verify that the error estimator is contractive up to some zero sequence.

4.1. Estimator reduction estimate

Note that the estimator $\eta_\ell^2 = \varrho_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2$ can be localized over elements via

$$\eta_\ell^2 = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell} \eta_\ell(T)^2 \quad \text{with} \quad \eta_\ell(T)^2 = \varrho_\ell(T)^2 + |T|^{1/d} \|(1 - \Pi_\ell)\nabla \Gamma g\|_{L^2(\partial T \cap \Gamma_D)}^2 \tag{4.1}$$

with $\Pi_\ell : L^2(\Gamma_D) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^{p-1}(\mathcal{E}_\ell^D)$ the (even \mathcal{E}_ℓ^D -piecewise) $L^2(\Gamma_D)$ -orthogonal projection.

Lemma 4.1 (modified marking implies Dörfler marking). *For arbitrary $0 < \theta_1, \theta_2, \vartheta < 1$ in Algorithm 2.1, there is some parameter $0 < \theta < 1$ such that the error estimator $\eta_\ell^2 = \varrho_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2$ satisfies*

$$\theta \eta_\ell^2 \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{M}_\ell} \eta_\ell(T)^2, \tag{4.2}$$

and all elements $T \in \mathcal{M}_\ell$ are refined by at least one bisection.

Proof. First, assume $\text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2 \leq \vartheta \varrho_\ell^2$ and let $\mathcal{M}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell$ satisfy (2.11). Then,

$$\theta_1(\varrho_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2) \leq \theta_1(1 + \vartheta)\varrho_\ell^2 \leq (1 + \vartheta) \sum_{T \in \mathcal{M}_\ell} \varrho_\ell(T)^2.$$

Therefore, the Dörfler marking (4.2) holds with $\theta \leq \theta_1(1 + \vartheta)^{-1}$.

Second, assume $\text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2 > \vartheta \varrho_\ell^2$ and let $\mathcal{M}_\ell^D \subseteq \mathcal{E}_\ell^D$ satisfy (2.12). Then,

$$\theta_2(\varrho_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2) \leq \theta_2(1 + \vartheta^{-1})\text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2 \leq (1 + \vartheta^{-1}) \sum_{E \in \mathcal{M}_\ell^D} \text{osc}_{D,\ell}(E)^2.$$

Therefore, the Dörfler marking (4.2) holds with $\theta \leq \theta_2(1 + \vartheta^{-1})^{-1}$, and all elements which have some facet $E \in \mathcal{M}_\ell^D$ are refined. \square

Proposition 4.2 (estimator reduction). *Let $\mathcal{T}_\star \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ be an arbitrary refinement of \mathcal{T}_ℓ and $\mathcal{M}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{T}_\star$ a subset of the refined elements which satisfies the Dörfler marking (4.2) for some $0 < \theta < 1$. Then,*

$$\eta_\star^2 \leq q_{\text{red}} \eta_\ell^2 + C_{\text{red}} \|\nabla(U_\star - U_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \quad (4.3)$$

with certain constants $0 < q_{\text{red}} < 1$ and $C_{\text{red}} > 0$ which depend only on the parameter $0 < \theta < 1$, shape regularity of \mathcal{T}_\star , and the polynomial degree $p \geq 1$.

Proof. The proof follows along the lines of the proof for homogeneous Dirichlet data, which is found in [10], Corollary 3.4, Proof of Theorem 4.1. For details, the reader is referred to the extended preprint of this work [1]. \square

4.2. A priori convergence of Scott–Zhang projection

We assume that $(\mathbb{J}_{\ell+1}v)|_T = (\mathbb{J}_\ell v)|_T$ for all $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell \cap \mathcal{T}_{\ell+1}$ with $\omega_{\ell,T} \subseteq \bigcup(\mathcal{T}_\ell \cap \mathcal{T}_{\ell+1})$ which can always be achieved by an appropriate choice of the dual basis functions in the definition of $\mathbb{J}_{\ell+1}$. In this section, we prove that under the foregoing assumptions and for arbitrary refinement, *i.e.* $\mathcal{T}_\ell = \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_{\ell-1})$ for all $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$, the limit of the Scott–Zhang interpolants $\mathbb{J}_\ell v$ exists in $H^1(\Omega)$ as $\ell \rightarrow \infty$. In particular, this provides the essential ingredient to prove that, under the same assumptions, the limit of Galerkin solutions U_ℓ exists in $H^1(\Omega)$. For 2D and first-order elements $p = 1$, this result has first been proved in [14], Lemma 18. The proof transfers directly to the present setting without any other but the obvious modifications.

Proposition 4.3. *Let $v \in H^1(\Omega)$. Then, the limit $\mathbb{J}_\infty v := \lim_\ell \mathbb{J}_\ell v$ exists in $H^1(\Omega)$ and defines a continuous linear operator $\mathbb{J}_\infty : H^1(\Omega) \rightarrow H^1(\Omega)$.*

Corollary 4.4. *Under the assumptions of Proposition 4.3, the limit $g_\infty := \lim_\ell \mathbb{J}_\ell g$ exists in $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$.*

Proof. Let $\widehat{g} \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$ denote an arbitrary extension of g . With some lifting operator \mathcal{L} , we define $v := \mathcal{L}\widehat{g}$ and note that $(\mathbb{J}_\ell v)|_{\Gamma_D} = (\mathbb{J}_\ell \widehat{g})|_{\Gamma_D} = \mathbb{J}_\ell g$. Since $\mathbb{J}_\infty v = \lim_\ell \mathbb{J}_\ell v$ exists in $H^1(\Omega)$, we obtain

$$\|(\mathbb{J}_\infty v)|_{\Gamma_D} - \mathbb{J}_\ell g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)} \leq \|(\mathbb{J}_\infty v)|_\Gamma - \mathbb{J}_\ell \widehat{g}\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma)} \leq \|\mathbb{J}_\infty v - \mathbb{J}_\ell v\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \xrightarrow{\ell \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

This concludes the proof with $(\mathbb{J}_\infty v)|_{\Gamma_D} =: g_\infty$. \square

4.3. A priori convergence of orthogonal projections

In this subsection, we recall an early observation from [8], Lemma 6.1 which will be applied several times. We stress that the original proof of [8] is based on the orthogonal projection. However, the argument also works for (possibly nonlinear) projections with $P_\ell P_k = P_\ell$ for $\ell \leq k$ which satisfy a Céa-type quasi-optimality. Since the Scott–Zhang projection satisfies $\mathbb{J}_\ell \mathbb{J}_k \neq \mathbb{J}_\ell$, in general, Proposition 4.3 is *not* a consequence of such an abstract result.

Lemma 4.5. *Let H be a Hilbert space and X_ℓ be a sequence of closed subspaces with $X_\ell \subseteq X_{\ell+1}$ for all $\ell \geq 0$. Let $P_\ell : H \rightarrow X_\ell$ denote the H -orthogonal projection onto X_ℓ . Then, for each $x \in H$, the limit $x_\infty := \lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} P_\ell x$ exists in H .*

Since the discrete trace spaces $\mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_\ell^D)$ are finite dimensional and hence closed subspaces of $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$, the lemma immediately applies to the $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$ -orthogonal projection.

Corollary 4.6. *Let $P_\ell : H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_\ell^D)$ denote the $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$ -orthogonal projection. Then, the limit $g_\infty := \lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} P_\ell g$ exists in $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$.*

Corollary 4.7. *Let $\pi_\ell : L^2(\Gamma_D) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^1(\mathcal{E}_\ell^D)$ denote the $L^2(\Gamma_D)$ -orthogonal projection. Then, the limit $g_\infty := \lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \pi_\ell g$ exists weakly in $H^1(\Gamma_D)$ and strongly in $H^\alpha(\Gamma_D)$ for all $0 \leq \alpha < 1$.*

Proof. According to Lemma 4.5, the limit $g_\infty = \lim_\ell \pi_\ell g$ exists strongly in $L^2(\Gamma_D)$. Moreover and according to [19], Theorem 6, the π_ℓ are uniformly stable in $H^1(\Gamma_D)$, since we use newest vertex bisection. Hence, the sequence $(\pi_\ell g)$ is uniformly bounded in $H^1(\Gamma_D)$ and thus admits a weakly convergent subsequence $(\pi_{\ell_k} g)$ with weak limit $\tilde{g}_\infty \in H^1(\Gamma_D)$, where weak convergence is understood in $H^1(\Gamma_D)$. Since the inclusion $H^1(\Gamma_D) \subset L^2(\Gamma_D)$ is compact, the sequence $(\pi_{\ell_k} g)$ converges strongly to \tilde{g}_∞ in $L^2(\Gamma_D)$. From uniqueness of limits, we conclude $\tilde{g}_\infty = g_\infty$. Iterating this argument, we see that each subsequence of $(\pi_\ell g)$ contains a subsequence which converges weakly to g_∞ in $H^1(\Gamma_D)$. This proves that the entire sequence converges weakly to g_∞ in $H^1(\Gamma_D)$. Strong convergence in $H^\alpha(\Gamma_D)$ follows by compact inclusion $H^1(\Gamma_D) \subset H^\alpha(\Gamma_D)$ for all $0 \leq \alpha < 1$. \square

4.4. A priori convergence of Galerkin solutions

We now show that the limit of Galerkin solutions U_ℓ exists as $\ell \rightarrow \infty$ provided that the meshes are nested, i.e. $\mathcal{T}_{\ell+1} = \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$.

Proposition 4.8. *Under Assumption (2.21) that $g_\infty := \lim_\ell \mathbb{P}_\ell g$ exists in $H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$, also the limit $U_\infty := \lim_\ell U_\ell$ of Galerkin solutions exists in $H^1(\Omega)$.*

Proof. We consider the continuous auxiliary problem

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta w_\ell &= 0 && \text{in } \Omega, \\ w_\ell &= \mathbb{P}_\ell g && \text{on } \Gamma_D, \\ \partial_n w_\ell &= 0 && \text{on } \Gamma_N. \end{aligned}$$

Let $w_\ell \in H^1(\Omega)$ be the unique (weak) solution and note that the trace $\hat{g}_\ell := w_\ell|_\Gamma \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$ provides an extension of $\mathbb{P}_\ell g$ with

$$\|\hat{g}_\ell\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma)} \leq \|w_\ell\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \lesssim \|\mathbb{P}_\ell g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)} \leq \|\hat{g}_\ell\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma)}.$$

For arbitrary $k, \ell \in \mathbb{N}$, the same type of arguments proves

$$\|\hat{g}_\ell - \hat{g}_k\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma)} \simeq \|(\mathbb{P}_\ell - \mathbb{P}_k)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}.$$

According to Assumption (2.21), $(\mathbb{P}_\ell g)$ is a Cauchy sequence in $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$. Therefore, \hat{g}_ℓ is a Cauchy sequence in $H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$, whence convergent with limit $\hat{g}_\infty \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$. Next, note that $(\mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L} \hat{g}_\ell)|_{\Gamma_D} = \mathbb{P}_\ell g$, where $\mathcal{L} : H^{1/2}(\Gamma) \rightarrow H^1(\Omega)$ denotes some lifting operator. Therefore, $\tilde{U}_\ell := U_\ell - \mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L} \hat{g}_\ell \in \mathcal{S}_D^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ is the unique solution of the variational formulation

$$\langle \nabla \tilde{U}_\ell, \nabla V_\ell \rangle_\Omega = \langle \nabla u, \nabla V_\ell \rangle_\Omega - \langle \nabla \mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L} \hat{g}_\ell, \nabla V_\ell \rangle_\Omega \quad \text{for all } V_\ell \in \mathcal{S}_D^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell). \quad (4.4)$$

Finally, we need to show that \tilde{U}_ℓ and $\mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L} \hat{g}_\ell$ are convergent to conclude convergence of $U_\ell = \tilde{U}_\ell + \mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L} \hat{g}_\ell$.

With convergence of (\widehat{g}_ℓ) to \widehat{g}_∞ and Proposition 4.3, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L}\widehat{g}_\ell - \mathbb{J}_\infty \mathcal{L}\widehat{g}_\infty\|_{H^1(\Omega)} &\leq \|\mathbb{J}_\ell(\mathcal{L}\widehat{g}_\ell - \mathcal{L}\widehat{g}_\infty)\|_{H^1(\Omega)} + \|\mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L}\widehat{g}_\infty - \mathbb{J}_\infty \mathcal{L}\widehat{g}_\infty\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \\ &\lesssim \|\widehat{g}_\ell - \widehat{g}_\infty\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma)} + \|\mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L}\widehat{g}_\infty - \mathbb{J}_\infty \mathcal{L}\widehat{g}_\infty\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \xrightarrow{\ell \rightarrow \infty} 0. \end{aligned}$$

This proves convergence of $\mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L}\widehat{g}_\ell$ to $\mathbb{J}_\infty \mathcal{L}\widehat{g}_\infty$ as $\ell \rightarrow \infty$. To see convergence of \widetilde{U}_ℓ , let $\widetilde{U}_{\ell,\infty} \in \mathcal{S}_D^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ be the unique solution of the discrete auxiliary problem

$$\langle \nabla \widetilde{U}_{\ell,\infty}, \nabla V_\ell \rangle_\Omega = \langle \nabla u, \nabla V_\ell \rangle_\Omega - \langle \nabla \mathbb{J}_\infty \mathcal{L}\widehat{g}_\infty, \nabla V_\ell \rangle_\Omega \quad \text{for all } V_\ell \in \mathcal{S}_D^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell). \tag{4.5}$$

Due to the nestedness of the ansatz spaces $\mathcal{S}_D^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$, Lemma 4.5 predicts *a priori* convergence $\widetilde{U}_{\ell,\infty} \xrightarrow{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \widetilde{U}_\infty \in H^1(\Omega_D)$. With the stability of (4.4) and (4.5), we obtain

$$\|\nabla(\widetilde{U}_{\ell,\infty} - \widetilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \lesssim \|\mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L}\widehat{g}_\ell - \mathbb{J}_\infty \mathcal{L}\widehat{g}_\infty\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \xrightarrow{\ell \rightarrow \infty} 0,$$

and therefore $\widetilde{U}_\ell \xrightarrow{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \widetilde{U}_\infty$ in $H^1(\Omega_D)$.

Finally, we now deduce

$$U_\ell = \widetilde{U}_\ell + \mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L}\widehat{g}_\ell \xrightarrow{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \widetilde{U}_\infty + \mathbb{J}_\infty \mathcal{L}\widehat{g}_\infty =: U_\infty \in H^1(\Omega),$$

which concludes the proof. □

4.5. Proof of convergence theorem (Thm. 2.5)

(i) Since the limit $U_\infty = \lim_\ell U_\ell$ exists in $H^1(\Omega)$, we infer $\lim_\ell \|\nabla(U_{\ell+1} - U_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} = 0$. In view of this and Lemma 4.1, the estimator reduction estimate (4.3) takes the form

$$\eta_{\ell+1}^2 \leq q_{\text{red}} \eta_\ell^2 + \alpha_\ell \quad \text{for all } \ell \geq 0$$

with some non-negative $\alpha_\ell \geq 0$ such that $\lim_\ell \alpha_\ell = 0$, *i.e.* the estimator is contractive up to a non-negative zero sequence. It is a consequence of elementary calculus that $\lim_\ell \eta_\ell = 0$, see *e.g.* [2], Lemma 2.3. Finally, reliability $\|u - U_\ell\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \lesssim \eta_\ell$ thus concludes the proof.

(ii) The verification of Assumption (2.21) is done in Corollary 4.4 for the Scott–Zhang projection, Corollary 4.6 for the $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$ -orthogonal projection, and Corollary 4.7 for the $L^2(\Gamma_D)$ -orthogonal projection.

5. CONTRACTION

In principle, the convergence rate of $\lim_\ell U_\ell = u$ from Theorem 2.5 could be slow. Moreover, Theorem 2.5 restricts the Dirichlet projection \mathbb{P}_ℓ by Assumption (2.21). In this section, we aim to show linear convergence for some quasi-error quantity $\Delta_\ell \simeq \eta_\ell^2 = \varrho_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2$ with respect to the step ℓ of Algorithm 2.1 and independently of the projection \mathbb{P}_ℓ chosen. The essential observation is that the marking step in Algorithm 2.1 is in some sense independent of the \mathbb{P}_ℓ chosen.

5.1. Implicit Dörfler marking

Let $\widetilde{U}_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ be a Galerkin solution of (2.5) with different Dirichlet data $\widetilde{U}_\ell = P_\ell g$ on Γ_D , where $P_\ell : H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_\ell^D)$ is a uniformly stable projection onto $\mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_\ell^D)$ in the sense of (2.17). Let $\widetilde{\eta}_\ell^2 = \widetilde{\varrho}_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2$ be the associated error estimator. In the following, we prove that marking in Algorithm 2.1 with $\eta_\ell^2 = \varrho_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2$ and sufficiently small $0 < \vartheta < 1$ implicitly implies the simple Dörfler marking (4.2) for $\widetilde{\eta}_\ell$.

Lemma 5.1 (local equivalence of error estimators for different projections). *For arbitrary $\mathcal{U}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell$, it holds that*

$$C_{\text{eq}}^{-1} \sum_{T \in \mathcal{U}_\ell} \varrho_\ell(T)^2 \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{U}_\ell} \tilde{\varrho}_\ell(T)^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2 \quad \text{and} \quad C_{\text{eq}}^{-1} \sum_{T \in \mathcal{U}_\ell} \tilde{\varrho}_\ell(T)^2 \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{U}_\ell} \varrho_\ell(T)^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2. \quad (5.1)$$

The constant $C_{\text{eq}} > 1$ depends only on shape regularity of \mathcal{T}_ℓ and on $C_{\text{stab}} > 0$. In particular, this implies equivalence

$$(C_{\text{eq}} + 1)^{-1} \eta_\ell^2 \leq \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 \leq (C_{\text{eq}} + 1) \eta_\ell^2. \quad (5.2)$$

Proof. Arguing as for the estimator reduction, it follows from the triangle inequality and scaling arguments that

$$\varrho_\ell(T)^2 \lesssim \tilde{\varrho}_\ell(T)^2 + \|\nabla(U_\ell - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\omega_\ell(T))}^2 \quad \text{for all } T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell,$$

where $\omega_\ell(T) = \bigcup \{T' \in \mathcal{T}_\ell : T' \cap T \neq \emptyset\}$ denotes the element patch of T . Consequently, a rough estimate gives

$$\sum_{T \in \mathcal{U}_\ell} \varrho_\ell(T)^2 \lesssim \sum_{T \in \mathcal{U}_\ell} \tilde{\varrho}_\ell(T)^2 + \|\nabla(U_\ell - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \quad \text{for all } \mathcal{U}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell.$$

Recall the Galerkin orthogonality

$$\langle \nabla(U_\ell - \tilde{U}_\ell), \nabla V_\ell \rangle = \langle \nabla(u - \tilde{U}_\ell), \nabla V_\ell \rangle - \langle \nabla(u - U_\ell), \nabla V_\ell \rangle = 0 \quad \text{for all } V_\ell \in \mathcal{S}_D^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell).$$

Let $\hat{g} \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$ be an arbitrary extension of $(U_\ell - \tilde{U}_\ell)|_{\Gamma_D} = (\mathbb{P}_\ell - P_\ell)g \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$. We choose the test function $V_\ell = (U_\ell - \tilde{U}_\ell) - \mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L} \hat{g} \in \mathcal{S}_D^1(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ to see

$$\|\nabla(U_\ell - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 = \langle \nabla(U_\ell - \tilde{U}_\ell), \nabla \mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L} \hat{g} \rangle_\Omega.$$

Stability of Scott–Zhang projection \mathbb{J}_ℓ and lifting operator \mathcal{L} thus give

$$\|\nabla(U_\ell - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq \|\nabla \mathbb{J}_\ell \mathcal{L} \hat{g}\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \lesssim \|\hat{g}\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma)}.$$

Since \hat{g} was an arbitrary extension of $(\mathbb{P}_\ell - P_\ell)g$, we end up with

$$\|\nabla(U_\ell - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \lesssim \|(\mathbb{P}_\ell - P_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)} \leq \|(\mathbb{P}_\ell - 1)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)} + \|(1 - P_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)} \lesssim \text{osc}_{D,\ell},$$

where we have used Corollary 3.2. This proves the first estimate in (5.1), and the second follows with the same arguments. \square

The following lemma is the main reason, why we stick with Stevenson’s modified Dörfler marking (2.11)–(2.12) instead of simple Dörfler marking (4.2).

Lemma 5.2 (modified Dörfler marking implies Dörfler marking for different projection). *For arbitrary $0 < \theta_1, \theta_2 < 1$ and sufficiently small $0 < \vartheta < 1$, there is some $0 < \theta < 1$ such that the marking criterion (2.11)–(2.12) for $\eta_\ell^2 = \varrho_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2$ implies the Dörfler marking*

$$\theta \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{M}_\ell} \tilde{\eta}_\ell(T)^2 \quad (5.3)$$

for $\tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 = \tilde{\varrho}_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2$. The parameter $0 < \theta < 1$ depends on $0 < \theta_1, \theta_2, \vartheta < 1$ and on $C_{\text{eq}} > 0$.

Proof. We argue as in the Proof of Lemma 4.1. First, assume $\text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2 \leq \vartheta \varrho_\ell^2$ and let $\mathcal{M}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell$ satisfy (2.11). According to Lemma 5.1, we see

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1 \eta_\ell^2 &\leq \theta_1(1 + \vartheta) \varrho_\ell^2 \leq (1 + \vartheta) \sum_{T \in \mathcal{M}_\ell} \varrho_\ell(T)^2 \leq C_{\text{eq}}(1 + \vartheta) \left(\sum_{T \in \mathcal{M}_\ell} \tilde{\varrho}_\ell(T)^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2 \right) \\ &\leq C_{\text{eq}}(1 + \vartheta) \left(\sum_{T \in \mathcal{M}_\ell} \tilde{\varrho}_\ell(T)^2 + \vartheta \varrho_\ell^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

This proves

$$(\theta_1 C_{\text{eq}}^{-1}(1 + \vartheta)^{-1} - \vartheta) \eta_\ell^2 \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{M}_\ell} \tilde{\varrho}_\ell(T)^2.$$

Together with $(C_{\text{eq}} + 1)^{-1} \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 \leq \eta_\ell^2$, we thus obtain the Dörfler marking (5.3) with $0 < \theta \leq (C_{\text{eq}} + 1)^{-1}(\theta_1 C_{\text{eq}}^{-1}(1 + \vartheta)^{-1} - \vartheta) < 1$, provided that $0 < \vartheta < 1$ is sufficiently small compared to $0 < \theta_1 < 1$.

Second, assume $\text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2 > \vartheta \varrho_\ell^2$ and let $\mathcal{M}_\ell^D \subseteq \mathcal{E}_\ell^D$ satisfy (2.12). Then,

$$\theta_2 \eta_\ell^2 \leq \theta_2(1 + \vartheta^{-1}) \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2 \leq (1 + \vartheta^{-1}) \sum_{E \in \mathcal{M}_\ell^D} \text{osc}_{D,\ell}(E)^2 \leq (1 + \vartheta^{-1}) \sum_{T \in \mathcal{M}_\ell} \tilde{\eta}_\ell(T)^2,$$

where $\mathcal{M}_\ell = \{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell : \exists E \in \mathcal{M}_\ell^D \ E \subset \partial T\}$ is defined in step (iv) of Algorithm 2.1. As before $(C_{\text{eq}} + 1)^{-1} \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 \leq \eta_\ell^2$ thus proves (4.2) with $0 < \theta \leq C_{\text{eq}}^{-1} \theta_2(1 + \vartheta^{-1})^{-1} < 1$. \square

5.2. Quasi–Pythagoras theorem

To prove Theorem 2.6, we consider a *theoretical* auxiliary problem: Throughout the remainder of Section 5, $\tilde{U}_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ denotes the Galerkin solution of (2.5) with Dirichlet data $\tilde{U}_\ell = P_\ell g$ on Γ_D , where $P_\ell : H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{E}_\ell^D)$ denotes the $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$ –orthogonal projection. Associated with \tilde{U}_ℓ is the error estimator $\tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 = \tilde{\varrho}_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2$, where $\tilde{\varrho}_\ell$ is defined in (2.10) with U_ℓ replaced by \tilde{U}_ℓ .

Recall that the foregoing statements of Section 3 and Section 4 hold for *any* uniformly $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$ –stable projection \mathbb{P}_ℓ and thus apply to $\tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 = \tilde{\varrho}_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2$. We shall need reliability $\|u - \tilde{U}_\ell\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 \lesssim \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2$ as well as the estimator reduction (4.3) from Proposition 4.2 for $\tilde{\eta}_\ell^2$, which is a consequence of Lemma 5.2. Our concept of proof of Theorem 2.6 goes back to [10], proof of Theorem 4.1. Therein, however, the proof relies on the Pythagoras theorem $\|\nabla(u - U_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 = \|\nabla(u - U_{\ell+1})\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \|\nabla(U_{\ell+1} - U_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2$ which does *not* hold in case of inhomogeneous Dirichlet data and $\mathbb{P}_\ell g \neq \mathbb{P}_{\ell+1} g$, in general. Instead, we rely on a quasi–Pythagoras theorem which will be used for the auxiliary problem.

Lemma 5.3 (quasi–Pythagoras theorem). *Let $\mathcal{T}_\star \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ be an arbitrary refinement of \mathcal{T}_ℓ with the associated auxiliary solution $\tilde{U}_\star \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\star)$, where $\tilde{U}_\star = P_\star g$ on Γ_D . Then,*

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - \alpha) \|\nabla(u - \tilde{U}_\star)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 &\leq \|\nabla(u - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 - \|\nabla(\tilde{U}_\star - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \\ &\quad + \alpha^{-1} C_{\text{pyth}} \|(P_\star - P_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 \end{aligned} \tag{5.4}$$

for all $\alpha > 0$. The constant $C_{\text{pyth}} > 0$ depends only on the shape regularity of $\sigma(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ and $\sigma(\mathcal{T}_\star)$ and on Ω and Γ_D .

Proof. For $p = 1$ and nodal interpolation for 2D, a similar result is found in [22], Lemma 5.1 or [14], Lemma 12. Essentially the same arguments can also be employed here. Details are found in the extended preprint of this work [1]. \square

5.3. Proof of contraction theorem (Thm. 2.6)

Using the quasi-Pythagoras theorem (5.4) with $\mathcal{T}_* = \mathcal{T}_{\ell+1}$, we see

$$(1 - \alpha) \|\nabla(u - \tilde{U}_{\ell+1})\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq \|\nabla(u - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 - \|\nabla(\tilde{U}_{\ell+1} - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \\ + \alpha^{-1} C_{\text{pyth}} \|(P_{\ell+1} - P_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2.$$

The use of the $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$ -orthogonal projection provides the orthogonality relation

$$\|(1 - P_{\ell+1})g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 + \|(P_{\ell+1} - P_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 = \|(1 - P_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2.$$

Combining the last two estimates, we obtain

$$(1 - \alpha) \|\nabla(u - \tilde{U}_{\ell+1})\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \alpha^{-1} C_{\text{pyth}} \|(1 - P_{\ell+1})g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 \\ \leq \|\nabla(u - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \alpha^{-1} C_{\text{pyth}} \|(1 - P_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 - \|\nabla(\tilde{U}_{\ell+1} - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2.$$

Applying Lemma 5.2, we see that Algorithm 2.1 for $\eta_\ell^2 = \varrho_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2$ implicitly implies the Dörfler marking (5.3) (resp. (4.2)) for $\tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 = \tilde{\varrho}_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2$. Therefore, the estimator reduction (4.3) of Proposition 4.2 applies to the auxiliary problem and provides

$$\tilde{\eta}_{\ell+1}^2 \leq q_{\text{red}} \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 + C_{\text{red}} \|\nabla(\tilde{U}_{\ell+1} - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \quad \text{for all } \ell \geq 0.$$

Now, we add the last two estimates to see, for $\beta > 0$,

$$(1 - \alpha) \|\nabla(u - \tilde{U}_{\ell+1})\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \alpha^{-1} C_{\text{pyth}} \|(1 - P_{\ell+1})g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 + \beta \tilde{\eta}_{\ell+1}^2 \\ \leq \|\nabla(u - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \alpha^{-1} C_{\text{pyth}} \|(1 - P_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 + \beta q_{\text{red}} \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 \\ + (\beta C_{\text{red}} - 1) \|\nabla(\tilde{U}_{\ell+1} - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2.$$

We choose $\beta > 0$ sufficiently small to guarantee $\beta C_{\text{red}} - 1 \leq 0$, i.e. the last term on the right-hand side of the last estimate can be omitted. Then, we use the reliability $\|u - \tilde{U}_\ell\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 \lesssim \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2$ and the estimate $\|(1 - P_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 \lesssim \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2 \leq \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2$ from Corollary 3.2 in the form

$$\|\nabla(u - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \|(1 - P_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 \leq C \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2$$

to see, for arbitrary $\gamma, \delta > 0$

$$(1 - \alpha) \|\nabla(u - \tilde{U}_{\ell+1})\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \alpha^{-1} C_{\text{pyth}} \|(1 - P_{\ell+1})g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 + \beta \tilde{\eta}_{\ell+1}^2 \\ \leq \|\nabla(u - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \alpha^{-1} C_{\text{pyth}} \|(1 - P_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 + \beta q_{\text{red}} \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 \\ \leq (1 - \gamma \beta C^{-1}) \|\nabla(u - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + (1 - \delta \beta C^{-1}) \alpha^{-1} C_{\text{pyth}} \|(1 - P_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 \\ + \beta (q_{\text{red}} + \gamma + \delta \alpha^{-1} C_{\text{pyth}}) \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2.$$

For $0 < \alpha < 1$, we may now rearrange this estimate to end up with

$$\|\nabla(u - \tilde{U}_{\ell+1})\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \frac{C_{\text{pyth}}}{\alpha(1 - \alpha)} \|(1 - P_{\ell+1})g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 + \frac{\beta}{1 - \alpha} \tilde{\eta}_{\ell+1}^2 \\ \leq \frac{1 - \gamma \beta C^{-1}}{1 - \alpha} \|\nabla(u - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + (1 - \delta \beta C^{-1}) \frac{C_{\text{pyth}}}{\alpha(1 - \alpha)} \|(1 - P_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 \\ + (q_{\text{red}} + \gamma + \delta \alpha^{-1} C_{\text{pyth}}) \frac{\beta}{1 - \alpha} \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2.$$

It remains to choose the free constants $0 < \alpha, \gamma, \delta < 1$, whereas $\beta > 0$ has already been fixed:

- First, choose $0 < \gamma < 1$ sufficiently small to guarantee $0 < q_{\text{red}} + \gamma < 1$ and $0 < \gamma\beta C^{-1} < 1$.
- Second, choose $0 < \alpha < 1$ sufficiently small such that $0 < (1 - \gamma\beta C^{-1})/(1 - \alpha) < 1$.
- Third, choose $\delta > 0$ sufficiently small with $q_{\text{red}} + \gamma + \delta\alpha^{-1}C_{\text{pyth}} < 1$.

With $\mu := \beta/(1 - \alpha)$, $\lambda := \alpha^{-1}C_{\text{pyth}}/(1 - \alpha)$, and $0 < \kappa < 1$ the maximal contraction constant of the three contributions, we end up with the contraction estimate (2.24).

It thus only remains to prove equivalence (2.25): According to the definition of Δ_ℓ in (2.23), we have equivalence $\Delta_\ell \simeq \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2$. Finally, Lemma 5.1 implies $\tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 \simeq \eta_\ell^2$ and concludes the proof.

6. QUASI-OPTIMALITY

In this section, we aim to prove Theorem 2.8–2.9. In some sense, the heart of the matter of the quasi-optimality analysis is the discrete local reliability of Proposition 6.1. This is, however, only proved for discrete Dirichlet data obtained by the Scott–Zhang projection. We therefore consider this as an auxiliary problem: Let $\tilde{U}_\ell \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ denote the Galerkin solution of (2.5) with respect to the Scott–Zhang projection, *i.e.* $\tilde{U}_\ell = \mathbb{J}_\ell g$ on Γ_D . Finally and as above, $\tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 = \tilde{\varrho}_\ell^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2$ denotes the error estimator for this auxiliary problem. Although the discrete local reliability of $\tilde{\eta}_\ell$ does not imply discrete local reliability of the error estimator η_ℓ for the primal problem, we will see that nevertheless discrete local reliability of an equivalent error estimator is sufficient for quasi-optimality.

6.1. Optimality of Dörfler marking

Throughout, we assume that the Scott–Zhang projections are chosen with respect to the assumptions of Section 4.2.

Proposition 6.1 (discrete local reliability for Scott–Zhang projection). *Let $\mathcal{T}_\star \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ be an arbitrary refinement of \mathcal{T}_ℓ and $\tilde{U}_\star \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\star)$ the corresponding Galerkin solution (2.5) with $\tilde{U}_\star = \mathbb{J}_\star g$ on Γ_D . Then, there is a set $\mathcal{R}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell$ which contains the refined elements, $\mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{T}_\star \subseteq \mathcal{R}_\ell$ such that*

$$\|\tilde{U}_\star - \tilde{U}_\ell\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq C_{\text{dir}} \sum_{T \in \mathcal{R}_\ell} \tilde{\eta}_\ell(T)^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \#\mathcal{R}_\ell \leq C_{\text{ref}} \#(\mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{T}_\star). \quad (6.1)$$

The constants $C_{\text{dir}}, C_{\text{ref}} > 0$ depend only on \mathcal{T}_0 and the use of newest vertex bisection.

Proof. We consider a discrete auxiliary problem

$$\langle \nabla W_\star, \nabla V_\star \rangle_\Omega = 0 \quad \text{for all } V_\star \in \mathcal{S}_D^p(\mathcal{T}_\star)$$

with unique solution $W_\star \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\star)$ with $W_\star|_{\Gamma_D} = (\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g$. Then, $(\tilde{U}_\star - \tilde{U}_\ell - W_\star) \in \mathcal{S}_D^p(\mathcal{T}_\star)$, and the H^1 -norm is bounded by the H^1 -seminorm. Moreover, arguing as in [10], Lemma 3.6, we see

$$\|\tilde{U}_\star - \tilde{U}_\ell - W_\star\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 \lesssim \|\nabla(\tilde{U}_\star - \tilde{U}_\ell - W_\star)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \lesssim \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{T}_\star} \tilde{\varrho}_\ell(T)^2 \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{T}_\star} \tilde{\eta}_\ell(T)^2.$$

According to the triangle inequality, it thus only remains to bound $\|W_\star\|_{H^1(\Omega)}$ by $\sum_{T \in \mathcal{R}_\ell} \tilde{\eta}_\ell(T)^2$ with some appropriate $\mathcal{R}_\ell \supseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{T}_\star$. To that end, let $\mathcal{L} : H^{1/2}(\Gamma) \rightarrow H^1(\Omega)$ be a lifting operator and $\hat{g} \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$ an arbitrary extension of $(\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)$. With $V_\star := W_\star - \mathbb{J}_\star \mathcal{L} \hat{g} \in \mathcal{S}_D^p(\mathcal{T}_\star)$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|W_\star\|_{L^2(\Omega)} &\leq \|V_\star\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|\mathbb{J}_\star \mathcal{L} \hat{g}\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \lesssim \|\nabla V_\star\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|\mathbb{J}_\star \mathcal{L} \hat{g}\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \\ &\lesssim \|\nabla W_\star\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|\mathbb{J}_\star \mathcal{L} \hat{g}\|_{H^1(\Omega)}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, the variational formulation for $W_\star \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\star)$ yields

$$0 = \langle \nabla W_\star, \nabla V_\star \rangle_\Omega = \|\nabla W_\star\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 - \langle \nabla W_\star, \nabla \mathbb{J}_\star \mathcal{L} \hat{g} \rangle_\Omega, \text{ whence } \|\nabla W_\star\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq \|\nabla \mathbb{J}_\star \mathcal{L} \hat{g}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}.$$

Combining the last two estimates, we obtain

$$\|W_\star\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \lesssim \|\mathbb{J}_\star \mathcal{L} \hat{g}\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \lesssim \|\hat{g}\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma)}.$$

Since \hat{g} was an arbitrary extension, this proves

$$\|W_\star\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \lesssim \|(\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}.$$

To abbreviate the notation in the remainder of the proof, let $\mathcal{R}_\ell^D := \mathcal{E}_\ell^D \setminus \mathcal{E}_\ell^\star$ denote the refined Dirichlet facets. We define inductively

$$\omega_\ell^0 = \bigcup_{E \in \mathcal{R}_\ell^D} E, \quad \omega_\ell^n = \bigcup_{\{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^D : E \cap \omega_\ell^{n-1} \neq \emptyset\}} E \text{ for } n \geq 1,$$

i.e. ω_ℓ^n denotes the region of the refined Dirichlet facets plus n layers of (non-refined) Dirichlet facets with respect to \mathcal{E}_ℓ^D . Note that ω_ℓ^1 is nothing but the usual patch of \mathcal{R}_ℓ^D . Due to the local definition of \mathbb{J}_ℓ and \mathbb{J}_\star , we observe

$$(\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g = 0 \quad \text{on } \Gamma_D \setminus \omega_\ell^1. \quad (6.2)$$

Let $\zeta_{\ell,z} \in \mathcal{S}^1(\mathcal{E}_\ell^D)$ denote the hat function associated with some node $z \in \mathcal{K}_\ell^D$ of \mathcal{E}_ℓ^D . Clearly, the hat functions $\{\zeta_{\ell,z} : z \in \mathcal{K}_\ell^D\}$ provide a partition of unity $\sum_{z \in \mathcal{K}_\ell^D} \zeta_{\ell,z} = 1$ on Γ_D resp. $\sum_{z \in \mathcal{K}_\ell^D \cap \omega_\ell^1} \zeta_{\ell,z} = 1$ on ω_ℓ^1 . Exploiting (6.2), we see

$$\|(\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)} = \left\| \sum_{z \in \mathcal{K}_\ell^D \cap \omega_\ell^1} \zeta_{\ell,z} (\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g \right\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}. \quad (6.3)$$

We now adapt the arguments of [9, 13] to our setting. Analogously to the proof of [9], Theorem 3.2 resp. [13], Proposition 4.3, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \sum_{z \in \mathcal{K}_\ell^D \cap \omega_\ell^1} \zeta_{\ell,z} (\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g \right\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 &\lesssim \sum_{z \in \mathcal{K}_\ell^D \cap \omega_\ell^1} \|\zeta_{\ell,z} (\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 \\ &\lesssim \sum_{z \in \mathcal{K}_\ell^D \cap \omega_\ell^1} \|\zeta_{\ell,z} (\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g\|_{L^2(\Gamma_D)} \|\zeta_{\ell,z} (\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g\|_{H^1(\Gamma_D)}, \end{aligned}$$

where the final estimate is just the interpolation estimate. As above, let

$$\omega_{\ell,z}^0 := \{z\}, \quad \omega_{\ell,z}^n := \bigcup \{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^D : E \cap \omega_{\ell,z}^{n-1} \neq \emptyset\} \text{ for } n \geq 1,$$

i.e. $\omega_{\ell,z}^1 = \bigcup \{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^D : z \in E\}$ denotes the node patch of $z \in \mathcal{K}_\ell^D$ which is just the support of the hat function $\zeta_{\ell,z}$ on Γ_D . To proceed, we apply the Friedrichs inequality to the summands on the right-hand side of the estimate above and derive

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \sum_{z \in \mathcal{K}_\ell^D \cap \omega_\ell^1} \zeta_{\ell,z} (\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g \right\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 &\lesssim \sum_{z \in \mathcal{K}_\ell^D \cap \omega_\ell^1} \text{diam}(\omega_{\ell,z}^1) \|\nabla_\Gamma (\zeta_{\ell,z} (\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g)\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,z}^1)}^2 \\ &\simeq \sum_{z \in \mathcal{K}_\ell^D \cap \omega_\ell^1} \|h_\ell^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma (\zeta_{\ell,z} (\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell)g)\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,z}^1)}^2. \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

Here, $h_\ell \in L^\infty(\Gamma_D)$ denotes the local mesh-width function $h_\ell|_E = |T|^{1/d}$ for $E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^D$ and $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell$ the unique element with $E \subset \partial T$. Formally, the constants in the Friedrichs inequality depend on the shape of $\omega_{\ell,z}^1$. Note, however, that there are only finitely many shapes of patches due to the use of newest vertex bisection. Next, we use the estimate $|\nabla_\Gamma \zeta_{\ell,z}|_E| \simeq \text{diam}(E)^{-1} \simeq h_\ell^{-1}|_E$ for $E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^D$. This and the product rule yield

$$\begin{aligned} & \|h_\ell^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma (\zeta_{\ell,z} (\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell) g)\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,z}^1)}^2 \\ & \leq \|h_\ell^{1/2} (\nabla_\Gamma \zeta_{\ell,z}) (\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell) g\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,z}^1)}^2 + \|h_\ell^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma (\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell) g\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,z}^1)}^2 \\ & \lesssim \|h_\ell^{-1/2} (\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell) g\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,z}^1)}^2 + \|h_\ell^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma (\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell) g\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,z}^1)}^2 \\ & = \|h_\ell^{-1/2} \mathbb{J}_\star (1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell) g\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,z}^1)}^2 + \|h_\ell^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma \mathbb{J}_\star (1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell) g\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,z}^1)}^2. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, the local stability of \mathbb{J}_\star and the local approximation property of \mathbb{J}_ℓ yield

$$\begin{aligned} \|h_\ell^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma (\zeta_{\ell,z} (\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell) g)\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,z}^1)}^2 & \lesssim \|h_\ell^{-1/2} (1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell) g\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,z}^2)}^2 + \|h_\ell^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma (1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell) g\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,z}^2)}^2 \\ & \lesssim \|h_\ell^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma (1 - \mathbb{J}_\ell) g\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,z}^3)}^2 \\ & \lesssim \|h_\ell^{1/2} (1 - \Pi_\ell) \nabla_\Gamma g\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,z}^4)}^2, \end{aligned} \tag{6.5}$$

where we have finally used Estimate (3.12) of Proposition 3.1. Now, let $\tilde{\mathcal{R}}_\ell^D := \{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^D : E \subseteq \omega_\ell^5\}$ denote the set of Dirichlet facets which lie in ω_ℓ^5 and note that $\#\tilde{\mathcal{R}}_\ell^D \simeq \#\mathcal{R}_\ell^D \lesssim \#(\mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{T}_\star)$ up to shape regularity. The combination of (6.3)–(6.5) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \|W_\star\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 & \lesssim \|(\mathbb{J}_\star - \mathbb{J}_\ell) g\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_D)}^2 \lesssim \sum_{z \in \mathcal{K}_\ell^D \cap \omega_\ell^1} \|h_\ell^{1/2} (1 - \Pi_\ell) \nabla_\Gamma g\|_{L^2(\omega_{\ell,z}^4)}^2 \\ & \simeq \|h_\ell^{1/2} (1 - \Pi_\ell) \nabla_\Gamma g\|_{L^2(\omega_\ell^5)}^2 \\ & \lesssim \sum_{E \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_\ell^D} \text{osc}_{D,\ell}(E)^2, \end{aligned}$$

due to (3.12)–(3.13) in Proposition 3.1. Defining the set

$$\mathcal{R}_\ell := \mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{T}_\star \cup \{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell : \exists E \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_\ell^D \quad E \subset \partial T\},$$

we observe $\mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{T}_\star \subseteq \mathcal{R}_\ell$ as well as $\#\mathcal{R}_\ell \lesssim \#(\mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{T}_\star)$. Moreover, the definition of the local contributions of $\tilde{\eta}_\ell$ in (4.1) shows

$$\sum_{E \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_\ell^D} \text{osc}_{D,\ell}(E)^2 \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{R}_\ell} \tilde{\eta}_\ell(T)^2.$$

This concludes the proof. \square

Corollary 6.2 (optimality of Dörfler marking for Scott–Zhang projection). *For arbitrary $0 < \kappa_\star < 1$, there is a constant $0 < \theta_\star < 1$ such that for all $\ell \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and all meshes $\mathcal{T}_\star \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ with $\tilde{\eta}_\star^2 \leq \kappa_\star \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2$, the set $\mathcal{R}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell$ from Proposition 6.1 satisfies the Dörfler marking*

$$\theta \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{R}_\ell} \tilde{\eta}_\ell(T)^2 \tag{6.6}$$

for all $0 < \theta \leq \theta_\star$.

Proof. We split the estimator into the contributions on the non-refined resp. refined elements

$$\tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell} \tilde{\eta}_\ell(T)^2 = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell \cap \mathcal{T}_\star} \tilde{\eta}_\ell(T)^2 + \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{T}_\star} \tilde{\eta}_\ell(T)^2.$$

Arguing as for the estimator reduction in Proposition 4.2 with $\delta = 1$, we see

$$\sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell \cap \mathcal{T}_\star} \tilde{\eta}_\ell(T)^2 \leq 2 \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell \cap \mathcal{T}_\star} \tilde{\eta}_\star(T)^2 + C_{\text{red}} \|\nabla(\tilde{U}_\star - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq 2\tilde{\eta}_\star^2 + C_{\text{red}} \|\nabla(\tilde{U}_\star - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2.$$

We now combine both estimates and use $\tilde{\eta}_\star^2 \leq \kappa_\star \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2$ as well as the discrete local reliability with $\mathcal{R}_\ell \supseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{T}_\star$ to see

$$\tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 \leq 2\tilde{\eta}_\star^2 + C_{\text{red}} \|\nabla(\tilde{U}_\star - \tilde{U}_\ell)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{T}_\star} \tilde{\eta}_\ell(T)^2 \leq 2\kappa_\star \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 + (C_{\text{red}}C_{\text{dlr}} + 1) \sum_{T \in \mathcal{R}_\ell} \tilde{\eta}_\ell(T)^2.$$

Rearranging this estimate, we obtain

$$(C_{\text{red}}C_{\text{dlr}} + 1)^{-1}(1 - 2\kappa_\star) \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{R}_\ell} \tilde{\eta}_\ell(T)^2,$$

so that $0 < \theta_\star := (C_{\text{red}}C_{\text{dlr}} + 1)^{-1}(1 - 2\kappa_\star) < 1$ concludes the proof. □

6.2. Optimality of newest vertex bisection

The quasi-optimality analysis of AFEM requires two properties of the mesh-refinement which are satisfied for newest vertex bisection: First, for two triangulations $\mathcal{T}', \mathcal{T}'' \in \mathbb{T}$, let $\mathcal{T}' \oplus \mathcal{T}'' \in \mathbb{T}$ be the coarsest common refinement of both. Since newest vertex bisection is a binary refinement rule, it can be proved that $\mathcal{T}' \oplus \mathcal{T}''$ is just the overlay of both meshes, see [27], Proof of Lemma 5.2 for 2D and the generalization to arbitrary dimension in [10], Lemma 3.7. Moreover, the number of elements of the overlay is controlled by

$$\#(\mathcal{T}' \oplus \mathcal{T}'') \leq \#\mathcal{T}' + \#\mathcal{T}'' - \#\mathcal{T}_0, \tag{6.7}$$

since both meshes are generated from the initial mesh \mathcal{T}_0 .

Second, we need the optimality of the mesh-closure, *i.e.* the definition $\mathcal{T}_{\ell+1} = \mathbf{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\ell, \mathcal{M}_\ell)$ leads at least to refinement of all marked elements $T \in \mathcal{M}_\ell$. In addition, further elements $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{M}_\ell$ have to be refined to ensure conformity of the mesh. It has been proved in [5], Theorem 2.4 for 2D that

$$\#\mathcal{T}_{\ell+1} - \#\mathcal{T}_0 \leq C_{\text{nvb}} \sum_{j=0}^{\ell} \#\mathcal{M}_j \quad \text{for all } \ell \geq 0, \tag{6.8}$$

i.e. the number of elements in $\mathcal{T}_{\ell+1}$ is bounded by the number of marked elements. The constant $C_{\text{nvb}} > 0$ depends only on \mathcal{T}_0 in the sense that the initial reference edge distribution had to satisfy a certain assumption. Very recently [19], it could be proved that in 2D (6.8) holds without any further assumptions on \mathcal{T}_0 . For arbitrary dimension, (6.8) has been proved in [28], Theorem 6.1 and \mathcal{T}_0 has to satisfy a certain assumption on the initial reference edge distribution.

6.3. Proof of quasi-optimality of AFEM (Thm. 2.8)

In a first step, we prove that $\#\mathcal{M}_\ell \lesssim \Delta_\ell^{-1/(2s)}$. To that end, let $\varepsilon > 0$ be a free parameter which is determined later. According to the definition of the approximation class \mathbb{A}_s , there is some triangulation $\mathcal{T}_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{T}$ with

$$\eta_\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad \#\mathcal{T}_\varepsilon - \#\mathcal{T}_0 \lesssim \varepsilon^{-1/s},$$

where the hidden constant depends only on \mathbb{A}_s . We consider the overlay $\mathcal{T}_\star := \mathcal{T}_\varepsilon \oplus \mathcal{T}_\ell$. Arguing as for the estimator reduction (4.3) and use of the discrete local reliability for $\tilde{\eta}_\varepsilon$, we obtain

$$\tilde{\eta}_\star \lesssim \tilde{\eta}_\varepsilon + \|\nabla(\tilde{U}_\star - \tilde{U}_\varepsilon)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \lesssim \tilde{\eta}_\varepsilon \simeq \eta_\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon,$$

where we have finally used the equivalence of both error estimators provided by Lemma 5.1. Choosing $\varepsilon = \delta \eta_\ell \simeq \delta \tilde{\eta}_\ell$ with sufficiently small $\delta > 0$, we thus infer

$$\tilde{\eta}_\star \leq \tilde{\kappa}_\star \tilde{\eta}_\ell$$

with some appropriate $0 < \tilde{\kappa}_\star \leq \kappa_\star$, where arbitrary $0 < \kappa_\star < 1$ in Proposition 6.2 fixes $0 < \theta_\star < 1$. The constant $\tilde{\kappa}_\star$ will be determined later. Together with the overlay estimate (6.7), we infer

$$\#\mathcal{R}_\ell \simeq \#(\mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{T}_\star) \leq \#\mathcal{T}_\star - \#\mathcal{T}_\ell \leq \#\mathcal{T}_\varepsilon - \#\mathcal{T}_0 \lesssim \varepsilon^{-1/s}$$

as well as the Dörfler estimate

$$\theta_\star \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{R}_\ell} \tilde{\eta}_\ell(T)^2.$$

We now need to show that this implies Stevenson's modified Dörfler marking. To that end, we again employ Lemma 5.1:

- In case of $\text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2 \leq \vartheta \varrho_\ell^2$, we employ Lemma 5.1 twice to see

$$\theta_\star \varrho_\ell^2 \lesssim \theta_\star \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{R}_\ell} \tilde{\eta}_\ell(T)^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2 \lesssim \sum_{T \in \mathcal{R}_\ell} \varrho_\ell(T)^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2 \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{R}_\ell} \varrho_\ell(T)^2 + \vartheta \varrho_\ell^2.$$

Put differently, we obtain

$$((C_{\text{eq}} + 1)^{-2} \theta_\star - \vartheta) \varrho_\ell^2 \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{R}_\ell} \varrho_\ell(T)^2,$$

i.e. for $0 < \vartheta, \theta_1 < 1$ sufficiently small, the set $\mathcal{R}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell$ satisfies the marking criterion (2.11).

- In case of $\text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2 > \vartheta \varrho_\ell^2$, we use that the Dirichlet oscillations are locally determined, *i.e.*

$$\sum_{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^D \cap \mathcal{E}_\star^D} \text{osc}_{D,\ell}(E)^2 = \sum_{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^D \cap \mathcal{E}_\star^D} \text{osc}_{D,\star}(E)^2 \leq \text{osc}_{D,\star}^2 \leq \tilde{\eta}_\star^2 \leq \tilde{\kappa}_\star \tilde{\eta}_\ell^2 \simeq \tilde{\kappa}_\star \eta_\ell^2 \leq \tilde{\kappa}_\star (1 + \vartheta^{-1}) \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2.$$

This estimate yields

$$(1 - \tilde{\kappa}_\star (1 + \vartheta^{-1}) (C_{\text{eq}} + 1)) \text{osc}_{D,\ell}^2 \leq \sum_{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^D \setminus \mathcal{E}_\star^D} \text{osc}_{D,\ell}(E)^2$$

For arbitrary $0 < \theta_2 < 1$ and sufficiently small $0 < \tilde{\kappa}_\star < 1$, we infer that $\mathcal{E}_\ell^D \setminus \mathcal{E}_\star^D$ satisfies the marking criterion (2.12).

In the first case, minimal cardinality of $\mathcal{M}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell$ in step (iii) of Algorithm 2.1 implies $\#\mathcal{M}_\ell \leq \#\mathcal{R}_\ell \simeq \#(\mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{T}_\star)$. In the second case, minimal cardinality of $\mathcal{M}_\ell^D \subseteq \mathcal{E}_\ell^D$ and the definition of $\mathcal{M}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell$ in step (iv) of Algorithm 2.1 imply $\#\mathcal{M}_\ell \leq \#\mathcal{M}_\ell^D \leq \#(\mathcal{E}_\ell^D \setminus \mathcal{E}_\star^D) \lesssim \#(\mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{T}_\star)$. In either case, we thus conclude

$$\#\mathcal{M}_\ell \lesssim \#(\mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{T}_\star) \lesssim \varepsilon^{-1/s} \simeq \eta_\ell^{-1/s} \simeq \Delta_\ell^{-1/(2s)} \quad \text{for all } \ell \geq 0.$$

We now conclude the proof as *e.g.* in [10, 27]: By use of the closure estimate (6.8), we obtain

$$\#\mathcal{T}_\ell - \#\mathcal{T}_0 \lesssim \sum_{j=0}^{\ell-1} \#\mathcal{M}_j \lesssim \sum_{j=0}^{\ell-1} \Delta_j^{-1/(2s)}.$$

Note that the contraction property (2.24) of Δ_j implies $\Delta_\ell \leq \kappa^{\ell-j} \Delta_j$, whence $\Delta_j^{-1/(2s)} \leq \kappa^{(\ell-j)/(2s)} \Delta_\ell^{-1/(2s)}$. According to $0 < \kappa < 1$ and the geometric series, this gives

$$\#\mathcal{T}_\ell - \#\mathcal{T}_0 \lesssim \Delta_\ell^{-1/(2s)} \sum_{j=0}^{\ell-1} \kappa^{(\ell-j)/(2s)} \lesssim \Delta_\ell^{-1/(2s)} \simeq \eta_\ell^{-1/s}.$$

Altogether, we may therefore conclude that $(u, f, g, \phi) \in \mathbb{A}_s$ implies $\eta_\ell \lesssim (\#\mathcal{T}_\ell - \#\mathcal{T}_0)^{-s}$ for all $\ell \geq 0$. The converse implication is obvious by definition of \mathbb{A}_s .

6.4. Characterization of approximation class (Thm. 2.9)

First, note that for a given mesh $\mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbb{T}$ the estimator η_\star dominates all oscillation terms, *i.e.*

$$\text{osc}_{\mathcal{T},\star} \leq \eta_\star, \quad \text{osc}_{D,\star} \leq \eta_\star, \quad \text{osc}_{N,\star} \leq \eta_\star.$$

We assume $(u, f, g, \phi) \in \mathbb{A}_s$ for some $s > 0$. For each $N \in \mathbb{N}$ it exists $\mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbb{T}_N$ such that

$$N^s \text{osc}_{\mathcal{T},\star} \leq N^s \eta_\star \leq C := \sup_{N \in \mathbb{N}} \inf_{\mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbb{T}_N} N^s \eta_\star < \infty. \quad (6.9)$$

Analogously, we have

$$N^s \text{osc}_{N,\star} \leq C < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad N^s \text{osc}_{D,\star} \leq C < \infty. \quad (6.10)$$

The reliability result in Proposition 2.4 yields

$$\min_{V_\star \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\star)} N^s \|u - V_\star\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq N^s \|u - U_\star\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq C_{\text{rel}} N^s \eta_\star \leq C_{\text{rel}} C < \infty. \quad (6.11)$$

Because $N \in \mathbb{N}$ was arbitrary, the estimates (6.9)–(6.11) prove (2.30)–(2.33).

Now, we assume that (2.30)–(2.33) hold for (u, f, g, ϕ) . We aim to prove $(u, f, g, \phi) \in \mathbb{A}_s$. By use of the efficiency estimate in Proposition 2.4 and the Céa-type estimate in Proposition 2.3, we derive

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{N \in \mathbb{N}} \inf_{\mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbb{T}_N} N^s \eta_\star &\leq C_{\text{eff}} \sup_{N \in \mathbb{N}} \inf_{\mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbb{T}_N} N^s \left(C_{\text{Céa}} \min_{V_\star \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\star)} \|u - V_\star\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \text{osc}_{\mathcal{T},\star}^2 + \text{osc}_{N,\star}^2 + \text{osc}_{D,\star}^2 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (6.12)$$

For $N \in \mathbb{N}$, the assumptions (2.30)–(2.33) guarantee meshes $\mathcal{T}_{\star_u}, \mathcal{T}_{\star_\Omega}, \mathcal{T}_{\star_N}, \mathcal{T}_{\star_D} \in \mathbb{T}_{N/4}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} (N/4)^s \min_{V_{\star_u} \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_{\star_u})} \|u - V_{\star_u}\|_{H^1(\Omega)} &\leq \sup_{N > 0} \inf_{\mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbb{T}_N} \min_{V_\star \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_\star)} N^s \|u - V_\star\|_{H^1(\Omega)} =: C_u < \infty, \\ (N/4)^s \text{osc}_{\mathcal{T},\star_\Omega} &\leq \sup_{N > 0} \inf_{\mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbb{T}_N} N^s \text{osc}_{\mathcal{T},\star} =: C_{\text{osc}_{\mathcal{T}}} < \infty, \\ (N/4)^s \text{osc}_{N,\star_N} &\leq \sup_{N > 0} \inf_{\mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbb{T}_N} N^s \text{osc}_{N,\star} =: C_{\text{osc}_N} < \infty, \\ (N/4)^s \text{osc}_{D,\star_D} &\leq \sup_{N > 0} \inf_{\mathcal{T}_\star \in \mathbb{T}_N} N^s \text{osc}_{D,\star} =: C_{\text{osc}_D} < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Now, we consider the overlay $\mathcal{T}_* := \mathcal{T}_{*u} \oplus \mathcal{T}_{*\Omega} \oplus \mathcal{T}_{*N} \oplus \mathcal{T}_{*D}$. The overlay estimate (6.7) gives $\#\mathcal{T}_* \leq N - 3\#\mathcal{T}_0$, whence $\#\mathcal{T}_* - \#\mathcal{T}_0 \leq N$. Due to the fact that Π_ℓ and Π_T are projections, we get immediately by definition of the oscillation terms and $\mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_*) \supseteq \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_{*u})$

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{V_* \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_*)} \|u - V_*\|_{H^1(\Omega)} &\leq \min_{V_{*u} \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_{*u})} \|u - V_{*u}\|_{H^1(\Omega)}, \\ \text{osc}_{\mathcal{T},*} &\leq \text{osc}_{\mathcal{T},*\Omega}, \quad \text{osc}_{N,*} \leq \text{osc}_{N,*N}, \quad \text{and} \quad \text{osc}_{D,*} \leq \text{osc}_{D,*D}. \end{aligned}$$

Together with (6.12), we prove

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_{\mathcal{T}_* \in \mathbb{T}_N} N^s \eta_* &\leq C_{\text{eff}} N^s \left(C_{\text{Céa}} \min_{V_* \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_*)} \|u - V_*\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 + \text{osc}_{\mathcal{T},*}^2 + \text{osc}_{N,*}^2 + \text{osc}_{D,*}^2 \right) \\ &\leq C_{\text{eff}} N^s \left(C_{\text{Céa}} \min_{V_{*u} \in \mathcal{S}^p(\mathcal{T}_{*u})} \|u - V_{*u}\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 + \text{osc}_{\mathcal{T},*\mathcal{T}}^2 + \text{osc}_{N,*N}^2 + \text{osc}_{D,*D}^2 \right) \\ &\leq C_{\text{eff}} 4^{-s} (C_{\text{Céa}} C_u + C_{\text{osc}_{\mathcal{T}}} + C_{\text{osc}_N} + C_{\text{osc}_D}) < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

where the constants are independent of $N \in \mathbb{N}$. Taking the supremum over $N \in \mathbb{N}$, we conclude $(u, f, g, \phi) \in \mathbb{A}_s$.

7. NUMERICAL EXPERIMENTS

In this section, we provide numerical results for mixed boundary value problems in two and three space dimensions for the lowest-order case $p = 1$. In both examples we choose $\vartheta = \theta_1 = \theta_2$ in Algorithm 2.1. For comparison of the individual contributions ϱ_ℓ , we further define the jump terms $\varrho_\ell(\mathcal{E}_\ell^\Omega)^2 := \sum_{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^\Omega} |T|^{1/d} \|[\partial_n U_\ell]\|_{L^2(E)}^2$, the volume terms $\varrho_\ell(\Omega)^2 := \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell} |T|^{2/d} \|f\|_{L^2(T)}^2$ and the Neumann terms $\varrho_\ell(\mathcal{E}_\ell^N)^2 := \sum_{E \in \mathcal{E}_\ell^N} |T|^{1/d} \|\phi - \partial_n U_\ell\|_{L^2(E)}^2$ for the respective space dimension $d \in \{2, 3\}$. Throughout this section, the Dirichlet data are discretized by means of the Scott–Zhang projection. Further examples, where the L^2 -orthogonal projection is used to discretize the Dirichlet data, are found in the extended preprint of this work [1].

7.1. 2D example on Z-shape

In our first example, we consider the Z-shaped domain $\Omega = (-1, 1)^2 \setminus \text{conv}\{(0, 0), (-1, -1), (0, -1)\}$ with mixed Dirichlet and Neumann boundary conditions. We prescribe the exact solution

$$u(x) = r^{4/7} \cos(4\varphi/7) \tag{7.1}$$

of problem (1.1) in polar coordinates $x = r(\cos \varphi, \sin \varphi)$ and compute the Neumann and Dirichlet data thereof. Note, that u is harmonic so that

$$-\Delta u = f = 0.$$

The solution u as well as the Dirichlet data $g = u|_\Gamma$ show a generic singularity at the reentrant corner $r = 0$.

Figure 1 (left) shows a comparison between uniform and adaptive mesh refinement, where the adaptivity parameter θ varies between 1/4 and 1/16. It is easily seen that the optimal convergence rate $\mathcal{O}(N^{-1/2})$ is obtained for all parameters θ , whereas uniform refinement leads only to suboptimal convergence behaviour of approximately $\mathcal{O}(N^{-2/7})$. Note that due to $f \equiv 0$, we have no volume contributions in this example.

In Figure 2 (left), we compare the jump terms, the Neumann terms, as well as the Dirichlet oscillations $\text{osc}_{D,\ell}$ for uniform and adaptive refinement. Even here, we observe better convergence rates with adaptive refinement. Due to the corner singularity of the exact solution at $r = 0$, uniform refinement leads to a suboptimal convergence behaviour, even for the oscillations.

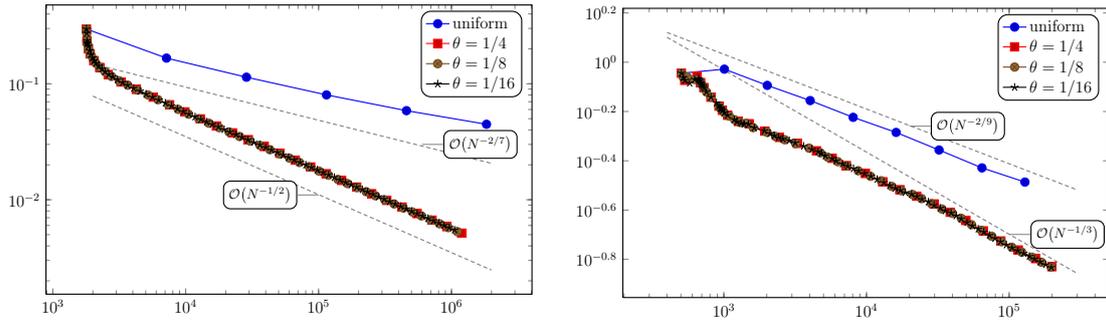


FIGURE 1. Numerical results for ϱ_ℓ for uniform and adaptive mesh-refinement using $\theta \in \{1/4, 1/8, 1/16\}$ in 2D (left) and 3D (right), plotted over the number of elements $N = \#\mathcal{T}_\ell$.

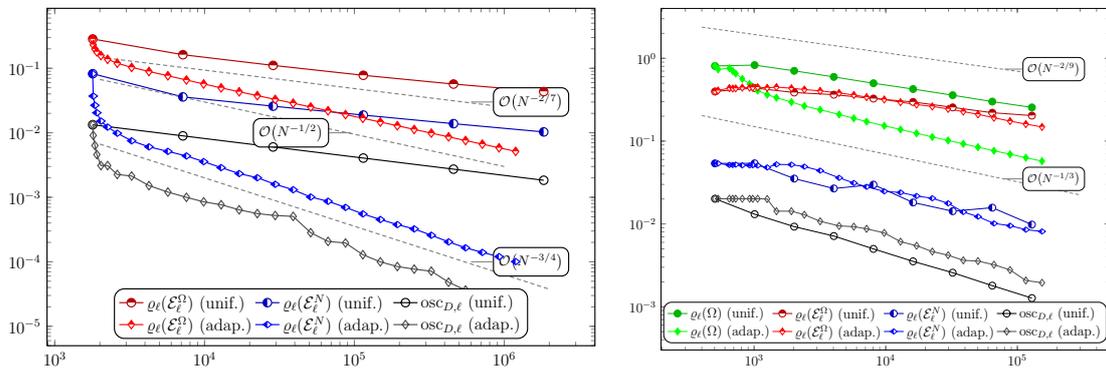


FIGURE 2. Numerical results for $\varrho_\ell(\mathcal{E}_\ell^\Omega)$, $\varrho_\ell(\mathcal{E}_\ell^N)$ and $\text{osc}_{D,\ell}$ for uniform and adaptive mesh-refinement using $\theta = 0.25$ in 2D (left) and 3D (right), plotted over the number of elements $N = \#\mathcal{T}_\ell$.

7.2. 3D example on the Fichera cube

As computational domain serves the Fichera cube $\Omega = (-1, 1)^3 \setminus [0, 1]^3$ which has a concave corner and three reentrant edges. The partition of the boundary $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$ into Dirichlet boundary Γ_D and Neumann boundary Γ_N , as well as the initial surface mesh is shown in Figure 3. We solve problem (1.1) with right-hand side

$$f(x, y, z) := -\frac{5}{16} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-7/8}.$$

The boundary data are prescribed by the trace resp. normal derivative of the exact solution

$$u(x, y, z) = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/8}$$

which has a singular gradient at the reentrant corner at the origin. Similar to the 2D case, we provide comparisons for various adaptivity parameters. In Figure 1 (right), we compare uniform and adaptive mesh refinement where the adaptivity parameter is again varied between 1/4 and 1/16. As in the 2D case, we observe optimal convergence rate $\mathcal{O}(N^{-1/3})$ for all choices of θ . Due to the generic singularity at the center, uniform refinement leads only to suboptimal convergence rate of $\mathcal{O}(N^{-2/9})$.

In Figure 2 (right), we compare each contribution of the estimator separately for uniform and adaptive refinement with $\theta = 1/4$. For adaptive refinement, we observe optimal order of convergence even for $\varrho_\ell(\mathcal{E}_\ell^\Omega)$,

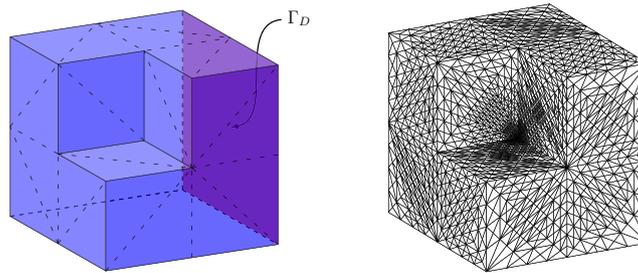


FIGURE 3. Fichera cube with boundary of the initial mesh \mathcal{T}_0 and \mathcal{T}_{30} with $N = 200.814$ for $\theta = 0.25$. The Dirichlet boundary $\Gamma_D = \{-1\} \times [-1, 1]^2$ is marked red, whereas the blue parts denote the Neumann boundary $\Gamma \setminus \Gamma_D$.

$\varrho_\ell(\Omega)$, $\varrho_\ell(\mathcal{E}_\ell^N)$, and $\text{osc}_{D,\ell}$. Uniform refinement, on the other hand, leads to suboptimal convergence rate also for the individual contributions.

The computational domain, with initial (surface) mesh \mathcal{T}_0 as well as the adaptively generated mesh \mathcal{T}_{30} with $\#\mathcal{T}_{30} = 200.814$ elements is finally shown in Figure 3. As expected, the refinement is basically concentrated around the singularity at the origin.

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