Uncertain Data in Modelling



How accurate knowledge simulations may provide?



Typically, models contain uncertain data, for example material parameters, diffusion coefficient, fish population, option volatility, etc. Thus, it is sensible to consider a set of possible data instead of single values. Our approach is non-probabilistic, we assume no other a priori knowledge except that data belongs to some interval.

Due to the uncertain data, we have to consider a set of solutions instead of a single exact solution. The diameter of the solution set is of practical interest to an analyst. It defines an *accuracy limit*. All computations dedicated to improve approximation beyond this limit make no sense. Estimates for the accuracy limit for different elliptic boundary value problems were studied in [1,2,3], where two-sided estimates for the diameter were constructed. Our methodology is based on *a posteriori functional estimates* [4,5], that provide computable lower and upper bounds for approximation error and depend explicitly on the problem data. The latter property is crucial for our analysis.

Our goal is to construct simulation tools that can help analyst to balance the errors arising from the numerical approximation and indeterminate data. In future, we plan to study hyperbolic problems.

References:

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