

Marco Ca

DALMASO - MURAT 2004

Asymptotic behaviour and correctors for linear Dirichlet probs with simultaneously varying operators and domains.

$$\begin{cases} u^\varepsilon \in H^1_0(\Omega_\varepsilon) \\ -\operatorname{div}(A^\varepsilon \nabla u^\varepsilon) = f \text{ in } \mathcal{D}'(\Omega_\varepsilon) \end{cases}$$

$$A^\varepsilon \in M^p_\alpha : A^\varepsilon \geq \alpha I, A^\varepsilon \leq \beta I \quad A^\varepsilon \xrightarrow{H} A^0 \text{ in } \Omega_\varepsilon \subseteq \Omega$$

$$\mu_\varepsilon(B) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \operatorname{Cap}(B; \Omega_\varepsilon) = 0. \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$v \in H^1_0(\Omega) \cap L^2(\Omega; \mu_\varepsilon) \Rightarrow v = 0 \text{ on } \Omega \setminus \Omega_\varepsilon \text{ q.e. } v \in H^1_0(\Omega_\varepsilon).$$

$$\mu_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{M}(\Omega).$$

$$(*) \begin{cases} u^\varepsilon \in H^1_0(\Omega) \cap L^2(\Omega; \mu_\varepsilon) \\ \int_\Omega A^\varepsilon \nabla u^\varepsilon \cdot \nabla \varphi \, dx + \int_\Omega u^\varepsilon \varphi \, d\mu_\varepsilon = \int_\Omega f \varphi \, dx \\ \forall \varphi \in H^1_0(\Omega) \cap L^2(\mu_\varepsilon). \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{A}^\varepsilon = \text{adjoint of } A^\varepsilon$$

$\{\mu_\varepsilon\}_{\varepsilon > 0}$. Suppose you can produce slns w^ε to

$$\{ w^\varepsilon \in H^1_0(\Omega) \cap L^2(\Omega; \mu_\varepsilon) \}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \bar{A}^\varepsilon Dw^\varepsilon Dy dx + \int_{\Omega} w^\varepsilon y d\mu_\varepsilon = \int_{\Omega} y dx$$

and assume also that $w^\varepsilon \geq 0$ q.e.
 $w^\varepsilon \xrightarrow{H^1_0} w^0 \rightarrow u^\varepsilon \rightarrow u^0$ s.t. to (*) $w/\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$

$$y_1 = w^\varepsilon \varphi, \quad y_2 = u^\varepsilon \varphi$$

$$\int_{\Omega} (\bar{A}^\varepsilon Dw^\varepsilon De u^\varepsilon - A^\varepsilon Du^\varepsilon Dw^\varepsilon) dx = \int_{\Omega} \varphi (u^\varepsilon - w^\varepsilon f) dx$$

$$u^\varepsilon \rightarrow u \text{ in } H^1_0 + w^\varepsilon \rightarrow w^0 \text{ in } H^1_0 \\ A^\varepsilon Du^\varepsilon \rightarrow A^0 Du, \quad \bar{A}^\varepsilon Dw^\varepsilon \rightarrow \bar{A}^0 Dw^0$$

$$\int_{\Omega} (\bar{A}^0 Dw^0 De u - A^0 Du Dw^0) dx = \int_{\Omega} \varphi (u - w^0 f) dx$$

$$\int_{\Omega} (\bar{A}^0 Dw^0 De u^0 - A^0 Du^0 Dw^0) dx = \int_{\Omega} \varphi (u^0 - w^0 f) dx$$

Final step: if v solves

$$\int_{\Omega} \bar{A}^0 Dw^0 De v - A^0 Du^0 Dw^0 = \int_{\Omega} \varphi v dx$$

$$\rightarrow v = 0$$

This will give uniqueness $\Rightarrow u = u^0$.

plug in $\epsilon = v \Rightarrow \int \frac{v^2}{2} - \int w^0 v^2_2 d\mu_0 \rightarrow \int_{\Omega} \bar{A}^0 D w^0 = \int v^2 dx$

$\Rightarrow v = 0.$

The construction of μ_0 .

$\int_{\Omega} A D w D y dx + \int_{\Omega} w y d\mu = \int_{\Omega} y d\lambda$

$\langle -\operatorname{div}(A D w), y \rangle + \langle w \mu, y \rangle = \langle \lambda, y \rangle$

$\langle w \mu, y \rangle = \langle \lambda + \underbrace{\operatorname{div}(A D w)}_{\downarrow}, y \rangle$

$\mu(B) = \begin{cases} \int_B \frac{dw}{w} & \text{if } \operatorname{Cap}(B \cap \{w=0\}) = 0. \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

We have a family μ_ϵ assigned. Let w^ϵ be a sln.

$\int_{\Omega} \bar{A}^\epsilon D w^\epsilon D y dx + \int_{\Omega} w^\epsilon y d\mu_\epsilon = \int_{\Omega} y d\lambda^\epsilon.$

$w^\epsilon \rightarrow w^0$ in H^1_0

$\mu_0(B) = \begin{cases} \dots & \text{as above} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} \bar{A}^0 D w^0 D y dx \dots$