Optimal lower exponent of solutions to two-phase elliptic equations in two dimensions

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(joint work with Mariapia Palombaro)

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Problem

$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ bounded open domain. A map $\sigma \in L^\infty(\Omega; \mathbb{M}^{2\times 2})$ is **uniformly elliptic** if

$$\sigma\xi \cdot \xi \geq \lambda|\xi|^2, \ \sigma^{-1}\xi \cdot \xi \geq \lambda|\xi|^2 \qquad \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^2, x \in \Omega .$$

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Study the gradient integrability of distributional solutions $u \in W^{1,1}(\Omega)$ to

$$\operatorname{div}(\sigma \nabla u) = 0\,, \tag{0.1}$$

when

$$\sigma = \sigma_1 \chi_{E_1} + \sigma_2 \chi_{E_2}\,,$$

with $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in \mathbb{M}^{2\times 2}$ constant elliptic matrices, $\{E_1, E_2\}$ measurable partition of Ω.

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Application to composites:

- Ω is a section of a composite conductor obtained by mixing two materials with conductivities σ_1 and σ_2
- the electric field ∇u solves (0.1)
- How much can ∇u concentrate, given the geometry $\{E_1, E_2\}$?

Astala's Theorem

Theorem (Astala '94)

Let $\sigma \in L^\infty(\Omega; \mathbb{M}^{2\times 2})$ *be uniformly elliptic. There exists exponents* $1 < q < 2 < p$ *such that if* $u \in W^{1,q}(\Omega)$ *solves*

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then $\nabla u \in L^p_{\mathrm{weak}}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^2)$*.*

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Question

Are the exponents q *and* p *optimal among two-phase elliptic conductivities*

$$\sigma = \sigma_1 \chi_{E_1} + \sigma_2 \chi_{E_2}\,?$$

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Astala's exponents for two-phase conductivities

For two-phase conductivities Astala's exponents $q = q_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}$ and $p = p_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}$ have been characterised.

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Remark: it is sufficient to prove optimality in the case

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/K & 0 \\ 0 & 1/S_1 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & S_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

where

$$K > 1 \qquad \text{and} \qquad \frac{1}{K} \leq S_j \leq K\,, \quad j = 1, 2\,.$$

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The corresponding critical exponents for Astala's theorem are

$$q_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2} = \frac{2K}{K+1}, \quad p_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2} = \frac{2K}{K-1}.$$

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Upper exponent optimality

Theorem (Nesi, Palombaro, Ponsiglione '14)

Let $\sigma_1 = \mathrm{diag}(1/K, 1/S_1), \sigma_2 = \mathrm{diag}(K, S_2)$ *with* $K > 1$ *and* $S_1, S_2 \in [1/K, K]$.

- (i) *If* $\sigma \in L^\infty(\Omega; \{\sigma_1, \sigma_2\})$ *and* $u \in W^{1,\frac{2K}{K+1}}(\Omega)$ *solves*

$$\mathrm{div}(\sigma \nabla u) = 0 \tag{0.2}$$

then $\nabla u \in L^{\frac{2K}{K-1}}_{\mathrm{weak}}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^2)$.

- (ii) *There exists* $\bar\sigma \in L^\infty(\Omega; \{\sigma_1, \sigma_2\})$ *and a weak solution* $\bar u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega)$ *to* (0.2) *with* $\sigma = \bar\sigma$, *satisfying affine boundary conditions and such that* $\nabla \bar u \notin L^{\frac{2K}{K-1}}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^2)$.

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Question we address

Is the lower exponent $\frac{2K}{K+1}$ optimal?

Lower exponent optimality

Theorem (F., Palombaro '17)

Let $\sigma_1 = \mathrm{diag}(1/K, 1/S_1), \sigma_2 = \mathrm{diag}(K, S_2)$ *with* $K > 1$ *and* $S_1, S_2 \in [1/K, K]$*. There exist*

- *coefficients* $\sigma_n \in L^\infty(\Omega; \{\sigma_1; \sigma_2\})$*,*
- *exponents* $p_n \in \left[1, \frac{2K}{K+1}\right]$*,*
- *functions* $u_n \in W^{1,1}(\Omega)$ *such that* $u_n(x) = x_1$ *on* $\partial\Omega$*,*

such that

$$\mathrm{div}(\sigma_n \nabla u_n) = 0\,,$$

$$\nabla u_n \in L^{p_n}_{\mathrm{weak}}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^2), \quad p_n \to \frac{2K}{K+1}, \quad \nabla u_n \notin L^{\frac{2K}{K+1}}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^2)\,.$$

F., Palombaro. Calculus of Variations and Partial Differential Equations (2017)

Solving differential inclusions

Theorem (Approximate solutions for two phases)

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{M}^{2\times 2}$, $C := \lambda A + (1-\lambda)B$ *with* $\lambda \in [0,1]$, *and* $\delta > 0$. *Assume that*

$$B - A = a \otimes n \quad \textit{for some} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^2, n \in S^1 . \qquad \text{(Rank-one connection)}$$

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$\exists$ **piecewise affine Lipschitz** *map* $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^2$ *such that* $f(x) = Cx$ *on* $\partial\Omega$ *and*

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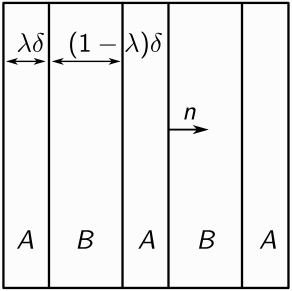

Müller. *Variational models for microstructure and phase transitions.*

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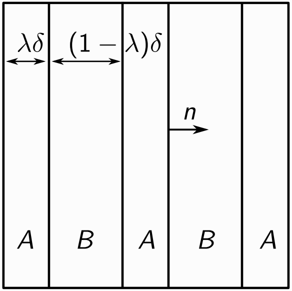

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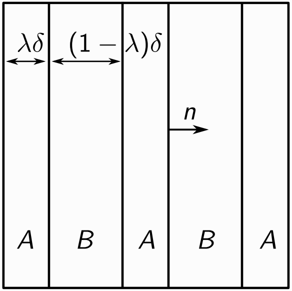

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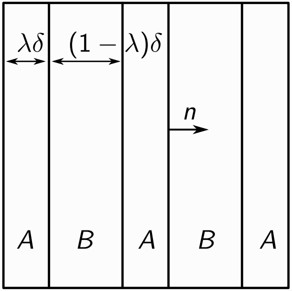

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- rank-one connection allows to laminate in direction n,
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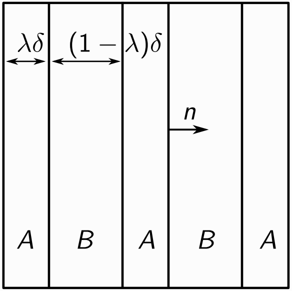
- this allows to recover boundary data C.



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Let $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^2$ be Lipschitz. The **gradient distribution** of f is the Radon measure $\nabla f_\#(\mathcal{L}^2_\Omega)$ on $\mathbb{M}^{2\times 2}$ defined by

$$\nabla f_\#(\mathcal{L}^2_\Omega)(V) := \mathcal{L}^2_\Omega((\nabla f)^{-1}(V)) , \quad \forall \text{ Borel set } V \subset \mathbb{M}^{2\times 2} .$$

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Let f_δ be the map given by the previous Theorem. Then as $\delta \to 0$,

$$\nu_\delta := (\nabla f_\delta)_\#(\mathcal{L}^2_\Omega) \overset{*}{\rightharpoonup} \nu := \lambda \delta_A + (1-\lambda)\delta_B \quad \text{in} \quad \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{M}^{2\times 2}) .$$

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- **Integrability** since for $p > 1$ we have

$$\frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_\Omega |\nabla f_\delta|^p \, dx = \int_{\mathbb{M}^{2\times 2}} |M|^p \, d\nu_\delta(M) .$$

Iterating the Proposition

Let $C = \lambda A + (1-\lambda)B$ with $\lambda \in [0,1]$ and $\text{rank}(B-A) = 1$. Let $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $f(x) = Cx$ on $\partial\Omega$,

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The gradient distribution of $\tilde{f}$ is given by

$$\nu = \lambda\, \delta_A + (1-\lambda)\mu\, \delta_{B_1} + (1-\lambda)(1-\mu)\, \delta_{B_2}\,.$$

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Let $\nu = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i \delta_{A_i}$ *be a laminate of finite order, s.t.*

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Laminates of finite order: laminates obtained iteratively through the splitting procedure in the previous slide.

Proposition (Convex integration)

Let $\nu = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i \delta_{A_i}$ *be a laminate of finite order, s.t.*

- $\overline{\nu} = A$,
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Fix $\delta > 0$. $\exists$ *a* **piecewise affine Lipschitz** *map* $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^2$ *s.t.* $\nabla f \sim \nu$, *that is,*

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These methods were developed for isotropic conductivities $\sigma \in L^\infty(\Omega; \{KI, \frac{1}{K} I\})$.
The adaptation to our case is non-trivial because of the lack of symmetry of the target set T, due to the anisotropy of σ_1 and σ_2.

Astala, Faraco, Székelyhidi. *Convex integration and the L^p theory of elliptic equations.*

Ann. Scuola Norm. Sup. Pisa Cl. Sci. (2008)

Rewriting the PDE as a differential inclusion

Let $K > 1$, $S_1, S_2 \in [1/K, K]$ and define

$$\sigma_1 := \mathrm{diag}(1/K, 1/S_1)\,, \quad \sigma_2 := \mathrm{diag}(K, S_2)\,, \qquad \sigma := \sigma_1 \chi_{E_1} + \sigma_2 \chi_{E_2}\,,$$

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A function $u \in W^{1,1}(\Omega)$ is solution to

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Targets in conformal coordinates

Conformal coordinates: Let $A \in \mathbb{M}^{2\times 2}$. Then $A = (a_+, a_-)$ for $a_+, a_- \in \mathbb{C}$, defined by

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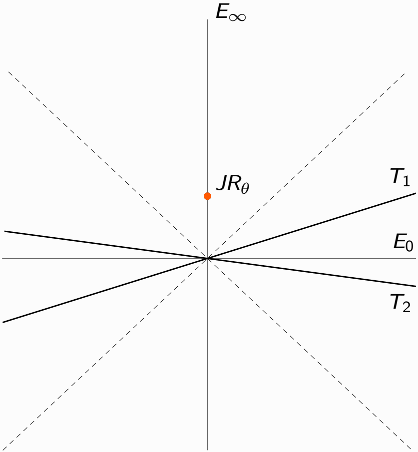

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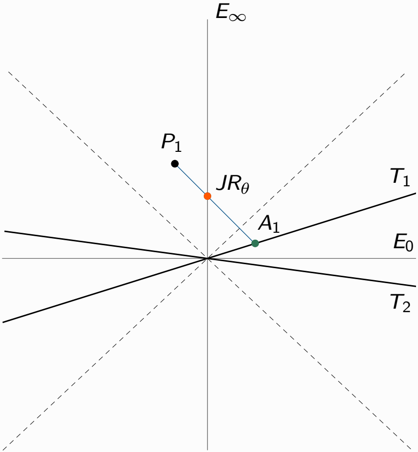

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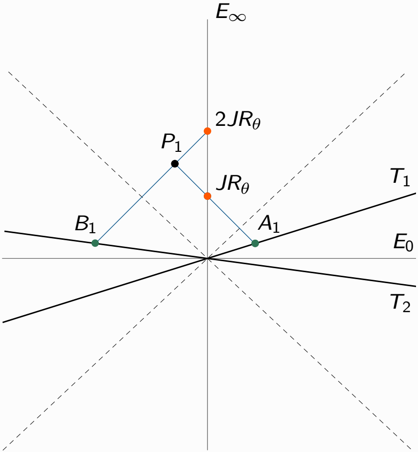

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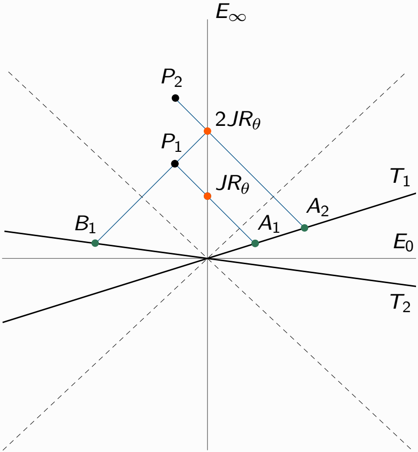

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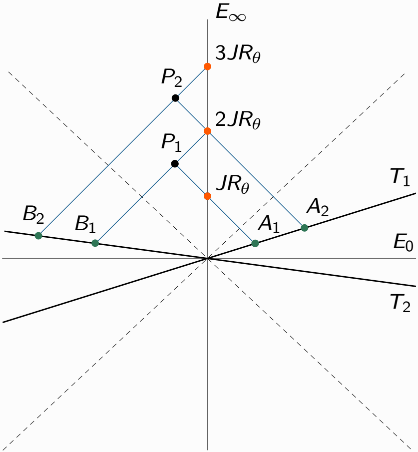

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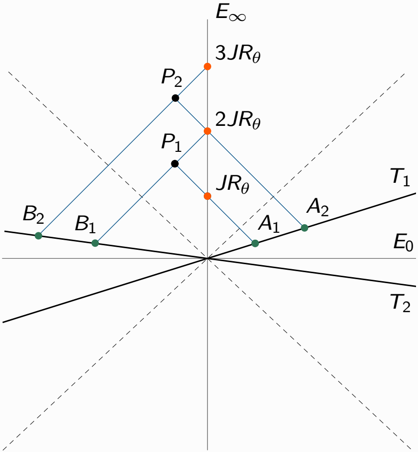

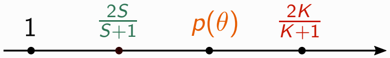

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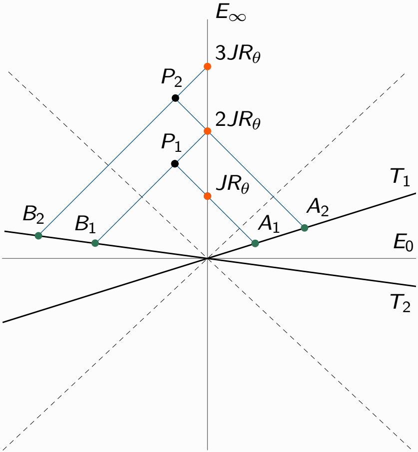

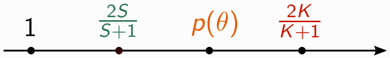

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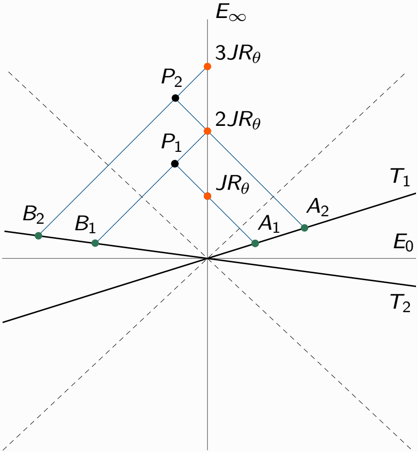

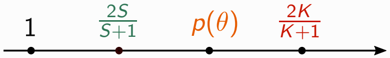

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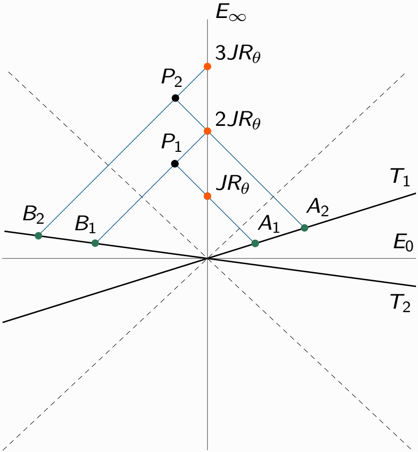

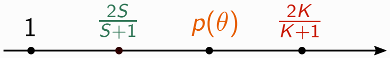

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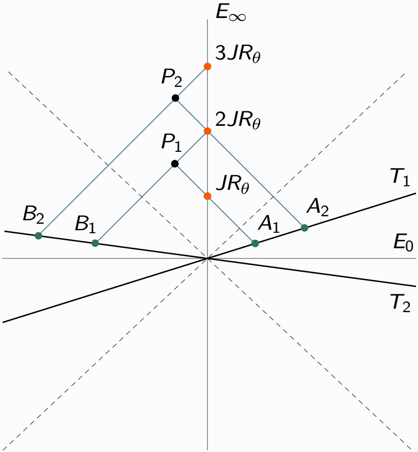

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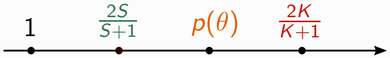

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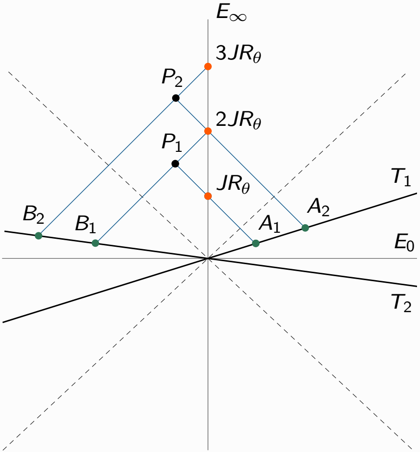

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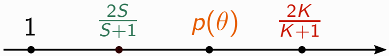
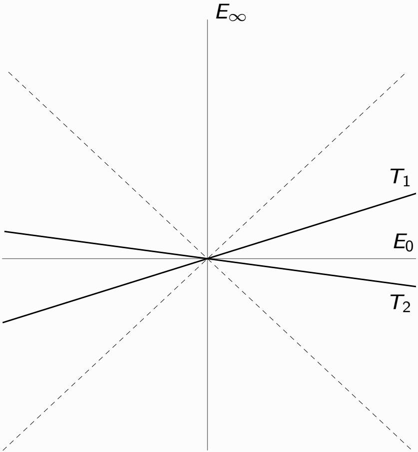


Remark: barycentre J gives the right growth.

Constructing approximate solutions

We want to construct $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^2$ such that



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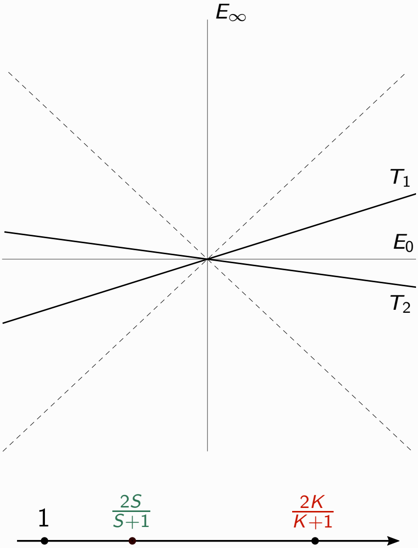

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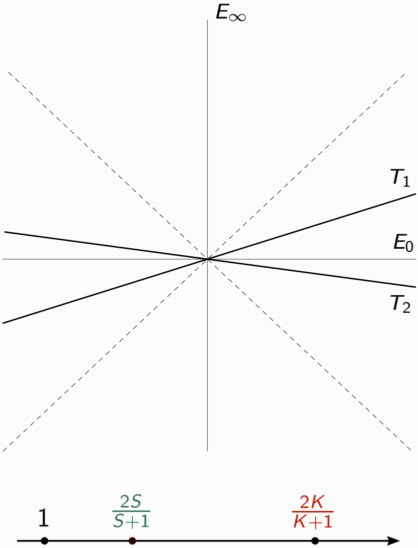

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We want to construct $f \colon \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^2$ such that

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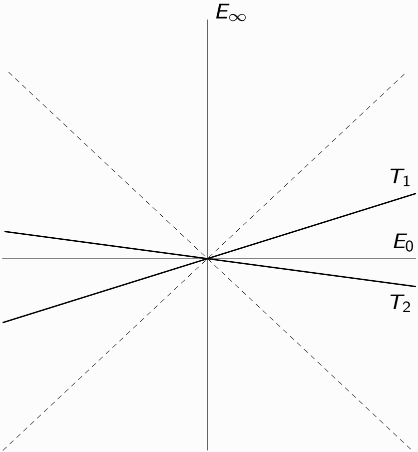

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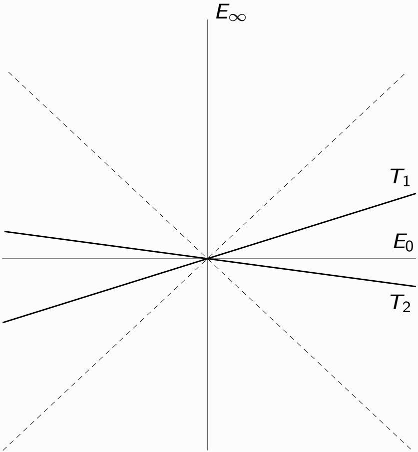

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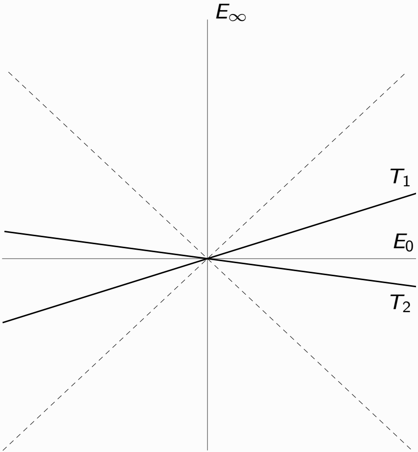
Idea: alternate one step of the staircase laminate with the convex integration Proposition.



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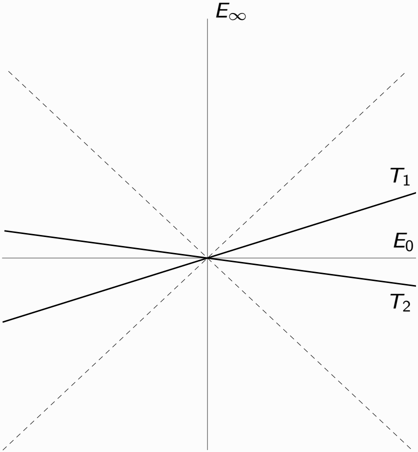

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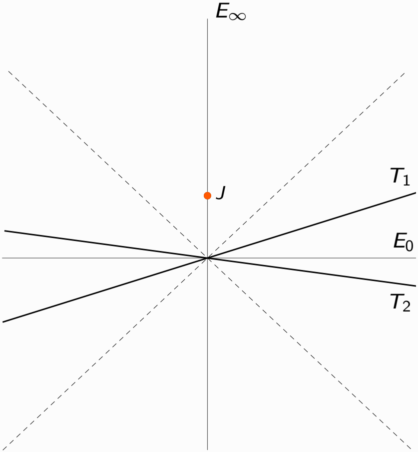

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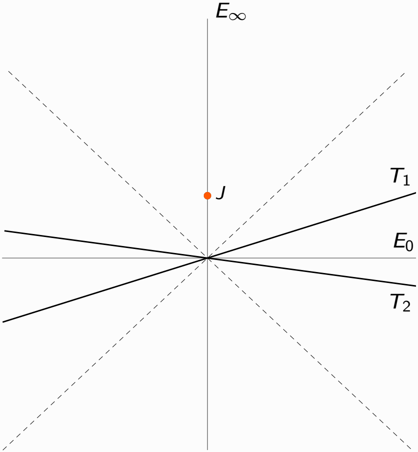

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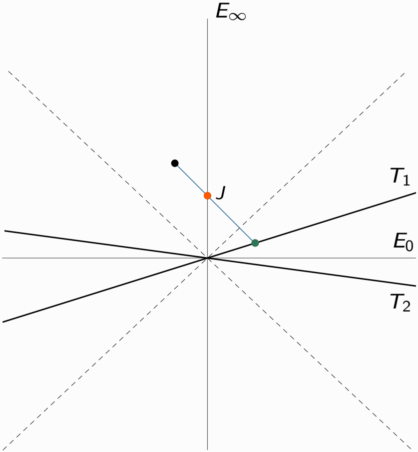

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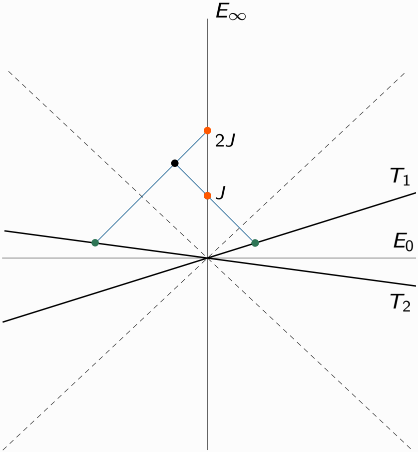

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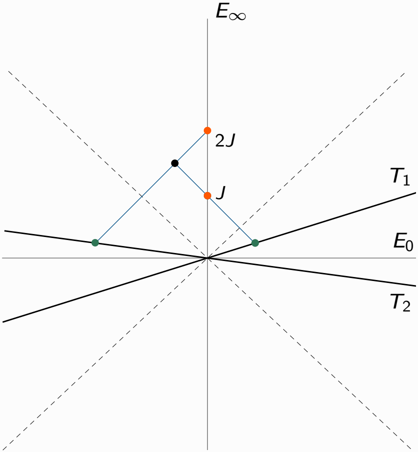

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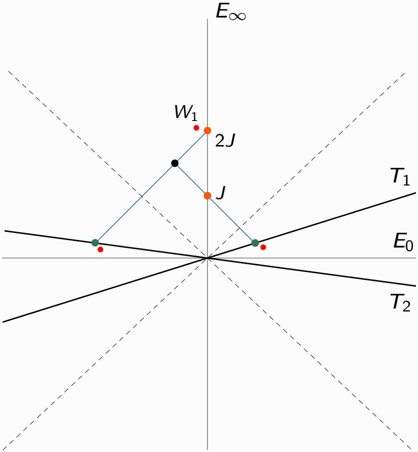

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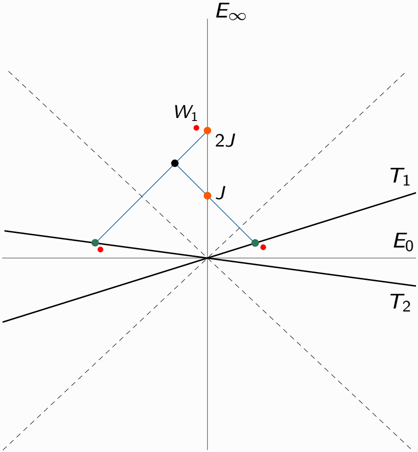

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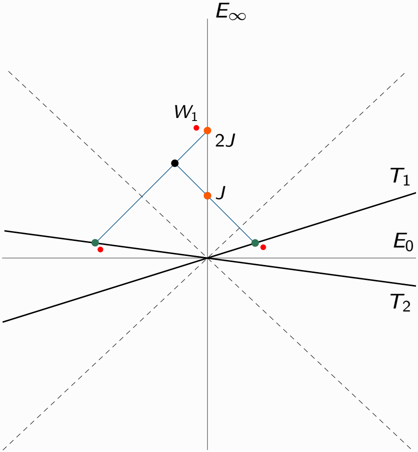

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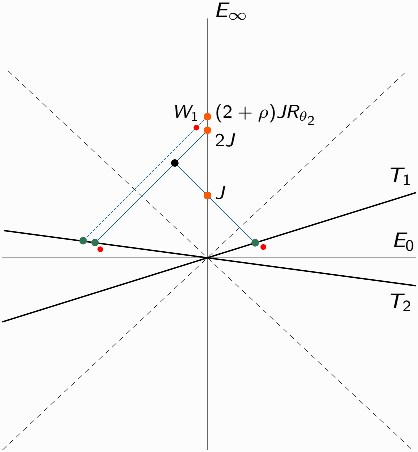

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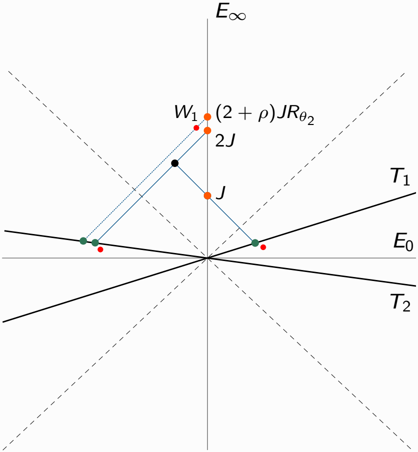

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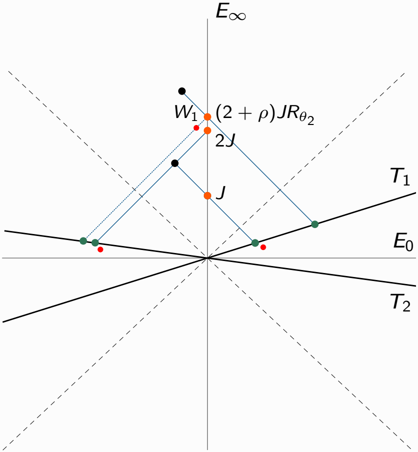

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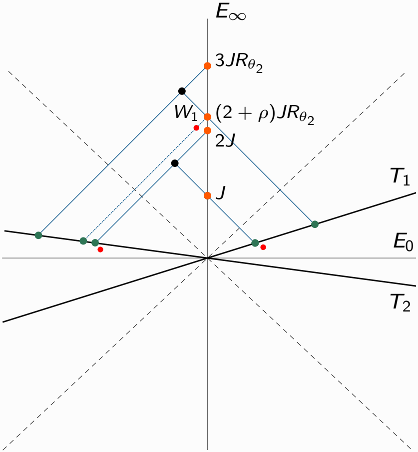

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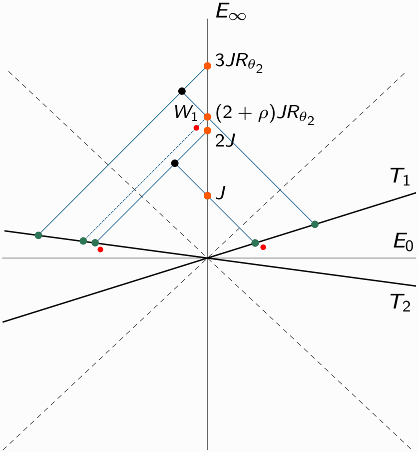

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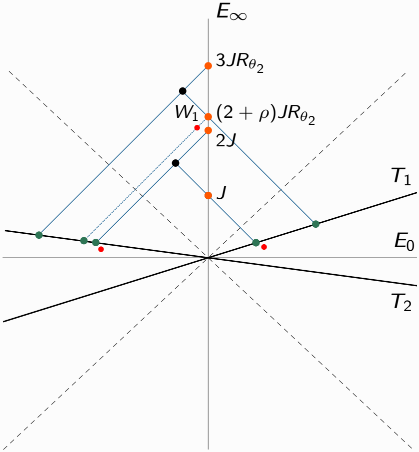

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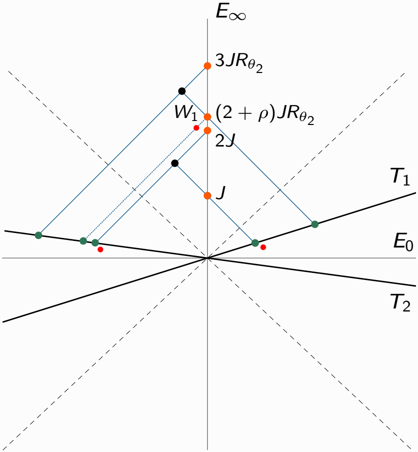

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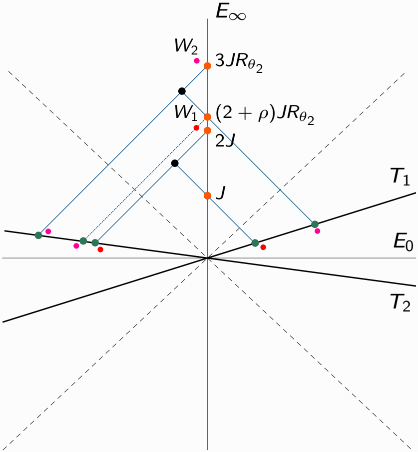

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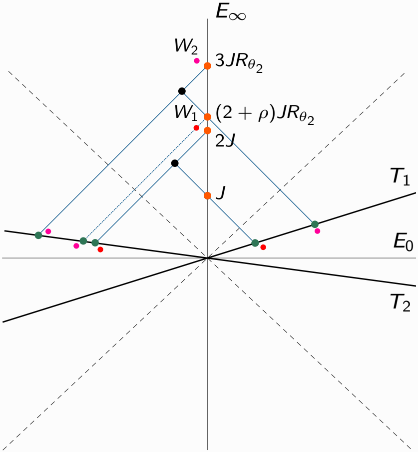

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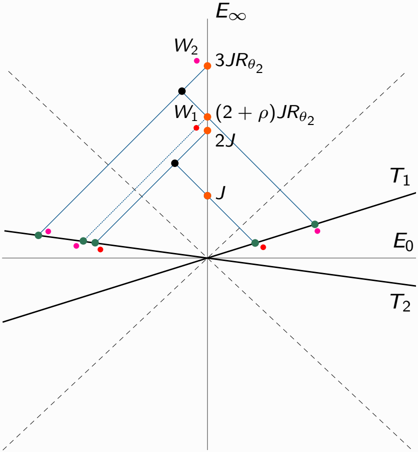

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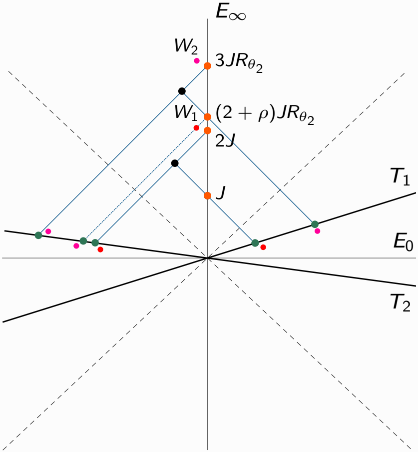

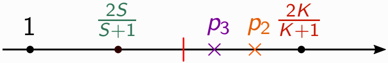

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Step B. Laminate ν_1 from J to $2J \rightsquigarrow$ growth p_1
Step C. Proposition $\implies \exists$ map f_2 s.t. $f_2 = Jx$ on $\partial\Omega$
and $\nabla f_2 \sim \operatorname{supp} \nu_1 \implies \nabla f_2$ grows like p_1

This determines the exponent range I_δ

Step 1. One step of the staircase

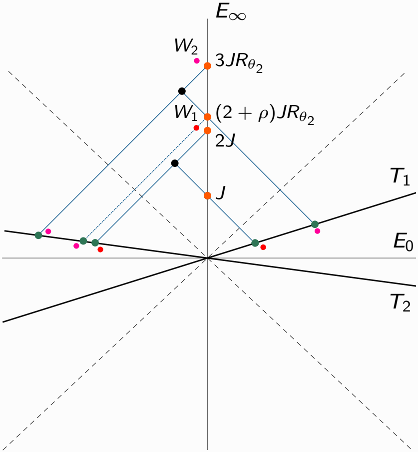
- Split W_1. Since $W_1 \sim 2J \implies$ point $(2+\rho)JR_{\theta_2}$ with θ_2, ρ small. $\implies p_2 \in I_\delta$
- Climb from $(2+\rho)JR_{\theta_2}$ to $3JR_{\theta_2}$
- $\rightsquigarrow$ Laminate ν_2 with $\overline{\nu}_2 = W_1$ and growth p_2

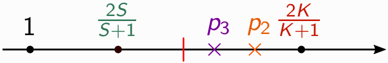
Step 2. Define map f_3 by modifying f_2

- Proposition $\implies \exists$ map g s.t. $g = W_1 x$ on $\partial\Omega$ and $\nabla g \sim \operatorname{supp} \nu_2 \implies \nabla g$ grows like p_2
- Set $f_3 := g$ in the set $\{\nabla f_2 \sim W_1\}$ and $f_3 := f_2$ otherwise $\implies \nabla f_3$ grows like p_2

Step 1. Split $W_2 \rightsquigarrow$ Laminate ν_3 with growth $p_3 \in I_\delta$

Iterating: $\rightsquigarrow f_n$ obtained by successive modifications on nested sets going to zero in measure $\implies f_n \to f$





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$$\operatorname{div}(\sigma \nabla u) = 0\,, \quad \text{in} \;\; \Omega\,, \tag{0.4}$$

when $\sigma \in \{\sigma_1, \sigma_2\}$ for $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in \mathbb{M}^{2\times 2}$ elliptic.

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- Stronger result for lower critical exponent: showing $\exists\ u \in W^{1,1}(\Omega)$ solution to (0.4) and s.t. $\nabla u \in L^{\frac{2K}{K+1}}_{\mathrm{weak}}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^2)$ but $\nabla u \notin L^{\frac{2K}{K+1}}(B; \mathbb{R}^2)$, $\forall$ ball $B \subset \Omega$.
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- Extend these results to three-phase conductivities $\sigma \in \{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3\}$.
- Dimension $d \geq 3$? Even only in the isotropic case $\sigma \in \{KI, K^{-1}I\}$ for $K > 1$.
  Main difficulty: Astala's Theorem is missing in higher dimensions.

Thank You!