

ANALYTICAL OBSTRUCTIONS TO THE WEAK APPROXIMATION OF SOBOLEV MAPPINGS INTO MANIFOLDS

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ABSTRACT. For any integer $p \geq 2$, we construct a compact Riemannian manifold \mathcal{N} such that if $\dim \mathcal{M} > p$, there is a map in the Sobolev space of mappings $W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ which is not a weak limit of smooth maps into \mathcal{N} due to a mechanism of analytical obstruction. For $p = 4n - 1$, the target manifold can be taken to be the sphere \mathbb{S}^{2n} thanks to the construction by Whitehead product of maps with nontrivial Hopf invariant, generalizing the result by Bethuel for $p = 4n - 1 = 3$. The results extend to higher order Sobolev spaces $W^{s,p}$, with $s \in \mathbb{R}$, $s \geq 1$, $sp \in \mathbb{N}$, and $sp \geq 2$.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The weak approximation problem. Given $p \in [1, \infty)$ and Riemannian manifolds \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} , the *Sobolev space of mappings* from \mathcal{M} to \mathcal{N} is defined as

$$W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) := \{u \in W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{R}^\nu) \mid u(x) \in \mathcal{N} \text{ for a.e. } x \in \mathcal{M}\},$$

where \mathcal{N} is isometrically embedded into \mathbb{R}^ν , without loss of generality by the Nash isometric embedding theorem [49, 50]. The Sobolev space $W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ naturally inherits the distance on $W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{R}^\nu)$, with respect to which it enjoys completeness properties.

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Sobolev spaces of mappings are the natural functional analytic framework for partial differential equations and calculus of variations problems arising in many contexts such as harmonic maps [25, 38], the modeling of ordered media in condensed matter physics [9, 43], the study of Cosserat models in elasticity [27], or the description of attitudes of a square or a cube and meshing of domains for numerical graphics [39].

A classical fundamental property of linear Sobolev spaces is the *density of smooth maps* in $W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{R}^\nu)$ [23, 44]. This question of approximation happens to be much more delicate for spaces of mappings $W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$. Indeed, whereas the definition and the classical theory of linear spaces yield for every $u \in W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ a sequence $(u_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $C^\infty(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{R}^\nu)$ that strongly converges to u , there is no reason to hope that the standard linear convolution construction would provide a map satisfying the nonlinear manifold constraint.

The *strong approximation problem* asks whether

$$H_S^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) = W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}), \quad (1.1)$$

where $H_S^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ is the strong closure of $C^\infty(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ in $W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$. When $p \geq \dim \mathcal{M}$, Sobolev mappings are essentially continuous and the strong approximation property (1.1) holds; see [20, 58]. When $p < \dim \mathcal{M}$, the answer depends on the *topology of the manifolds* \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} . For instance, when $\pi_1(\mathcal{M}) \simeq \cdots \simeq \pi_{\lfloor p-1 \rfloor}(\mathcal{M}) \simeq \{0\}$, which includes the sphere $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{S}^m$ with $m \geq p$, Bethuel [6] has proved that the strong approximation property (1.1) holds if and only if $\pi_{\lfloor p \rfloor}(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$, where $\pi_\ell(\mathcal{N})$ denotes the ℓ^{th} homotopy group of \mathcal{N} . (In the general case, (1.1) holds if and only if there is no obstruction to the extension of a continuous map from a $\lfloor p \rfloor$ -dimensional triangulation of \mathcal{M} into \mathcal{N} to a continuous map from \mathcal{M} into \mathcal{N} [32].)

When smooth maps fail to be strongly dense in the space of Sobolev mappings, a natural approach is to investigate approximation with respect to *weaker* but still useful other notions of convergence. One can thus consider the *sequential weak closure* of smooth maps $H_W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ as the set of mappings $u \in W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ that are almost everywhere limits of a sequence $(u_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $C^\infty(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ that is bounded in $W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$. This set $H_W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ is quite natural in partial differential equations and calculus of variations, where sequences of approximate solutions or minimizers typically converge weakly rather than strongly. Moreover, weak convergence may sometimes be sufficient to extend desirable properties from smooth to Sobolev mappings; see [45, Theorem 3] for one instance of such phenomenon.

The *weak approximation problem* is to determine whether

$$H_W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) = W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}). \quad (1.2)$$

It follows immediately from the definitions that $H_S^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) \subseteq H_W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$, so that the strong approximation property (1.1) implies the weak one (1.2).

When $p \notin \mathbb{N}$, Bethuel has proved [6, Theorem 3] that $H_S^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) = H_W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ and that the strong and weak approximation properties (1.1) and (1.2) are hence equivalent. In the only remaining interesting case where $p \in \mathbb{N}$ and the strong approximation fails, weak approximation *may still hold*. If $\pi_p(\mathcal{N}) \not\simeq \{0\}$, then $H_S^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) \subsetneq H_W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ [6, Theorem 5; 33, Theorem 5.5]. In a first instance, Bethuel has proved in [5] that

$$H_S^{1,2}(\mathbb{B}^3, \mathbb{S}^2) \subsetneq H_W^{1,2}(\mathbb{B}^3, \mathbb{S}^2) = W^{1,2}(\mathbb{B}^3, \mathbb{S}^2).$$

More generally, Bethuel [6, Theorem 6], and finally Hajlasz [30] have proved that if $p \in \mathbb{N}$ and if $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \cdots \simeq \pi_{p-1}(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$, then the weak approximation property (1.2) holds. In particular, (1.2) always holds when $p = 1$. (By lack of reflexivity for $p = 1$, the space $H_W^{1,1}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ need not be the sequential closure of $C^\infty(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ with respect to the weak topology of $W^{1,1}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{R}^\nu)$ induced by its dual space which Hang has shown to be $W^{1,1}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ [31].)

Further relevant research on this question includes the work of Pakzad and Rivière [52] who showed that, when \mathcal{M} is simply connected and $p = 2$, (1.2) holds for more general target manifolds \mathcal{N} than those covered by Hajlasz's result, including some non-simply connected \mathcal{N} , which are not handled by [30]; the adaptation of the methodology to give a new proof of (1.2) when $p = 1$ [51]; the development of the concept of *scan*, in order to provide a new tool for understanding strong and weak approximation problems, in the case of $W^{1,3}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{S}^2)$ and in the more general case of a topological obstruction induced by any nontorsion part of $\pi_p(\mathcal{N})$ [34, 35].

1.2. Analytical obstructions to the weak approximation. All these partial results suggested that no local obstruction might arise for weak density when $p \in \mathbb{N}$, that is, when \mathcal{M} is topologically sufficiently simple, then $H_W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) = W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ regardless of \mathcal{N} [6; 32, Conjecture 7.1]. However, in a groundbreaking contribution, Bethuel [8] has shown the presence of *analytical* obstructions to the weak approximation problem: if $\dim \mathcal{M} \geq 4$, then

$$H_W^{1,3}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{S}^2) \subsetneq W^{1,3}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{S}^2). \quad (1.3)$$

Whereas the role of analytical obstructions had already been well-understood for the lifting [9, 12, 45] and for the extension of traces [7, 10, 46] for Sobolev mappings, Bethuel's result was the first and only known instance of analytical obstruction for the weak approximation problem for compact manifolds — noncompact manifolds can exhibit analytical obstructions provoked by the geometry of their ends [15].

The main result of the present work is that analytic obstructions to the weak approximation actually occur for *every* $p \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0, 1\}$.

Theorem 1.1. *For every $p \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0, 1\}$, there exists a compact manifold \mathcal{N} such that if $\dim \mathcal{M} > p$, then*

$$H_W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) \subsetneq W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}).$$

In particular, Theorem 1.1 is the *first* instance of the failure of the weak approximation property when \mathcal{M} is a ball for $p \neq 3$.

The manifold \mathcal{N} is defined explicitly, depending on p ; it retracts onto the p -dimensional skeleton of a $(p + 1)$ -dimensional torus. Moreover, one can show that \mathcal{N} can be obtained as

$$\mathcal{N} \simeq (\mathbb{T}^{p+1} \setminus \mathbb{B}^{p+1}) \times \mathbb{S}^{m-1} \cup_{\partial} \mathbb{S}^p \times \mathbb{B}^m,$$

where $m \in \mathbb{N}_*$ is a parameter involved in the construction. There is a trade-off in the choice of the parameter m . On the one hand, one can choose it to be minimal, that is, take $m = 1$, in order to obtain a target of dimension as small as possible. In this case, it can be observed that \mathcal{N} is actually a connected sum of two tori:

$$\mathcal{N} \simeq \mathbb{T}^{p+1} \# \mathbb{T}^{p+1}.$$

On the other hand, one can try to choose m in order to have as much information as possible on the topology of the resulting target \mathcal{N} . In this case, this leads to taking m large. For instance, choosing $m > p$, one can ensure that $\pi_2(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \cdots \simeq \pi_{p-1}(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$ while $\pi_1(\mathcal{N})$ is abelian and $\pi_p(\mathcal{N})$ is finitely generated as a $\pi_1(\mathcal{N})$ -module but not as a \mathbb{Z} -module. The precise description of the target \mathcal{N} that we construct, as well as the proof of its topological properties, will be given in Proposition 3.9 and Remark 3.10.

Let us explain how Theorem 1.1 fits into the existing weak approximation results. So far, there are three strategies to prove the weak density. The first one is to deduce it from the strong approximation; this works when $\pi_p(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$, which will not be the case in the setting of Theorem 1.1. A second strategy relies on a controlled almost retraction [30] (see also [11]); for topological reasons, the restriction $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \cdots \simeq \pi_{p-1}(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$ is essential. The last class of methods is based first on the construction and analysis of a topological singular set and of minimal connections, and second on the elimination of the topological singularities via a dipole construction; see e.g. [2, 3, 5, 17, 21] for mappings into the sphere, and [52] for more general targets. Although there is no evidence that the assumption $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \cdots \simeq \pi_{p-1}(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$ should be essential, it simplifies the setting considerably, since one then only has to consider the charges in $\pi_p(\mathcal{N})$ without having to take into account their interplay with lower-dimensional phenomena. In a situation like ours, where the only nontrivial lower homotopy group is $\pi_1(\mathcal{N})$, one could naturally try to use the universal covering $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}$ for which $\pi_1(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}) \simeq \cdots \simeq \pi_{p-1}(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}) \simeq \{0\}$. Although from the point of view of homotopy theory, the $(p-1)$ -dimensional skeleton of $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}$ is homotopically equivalent to a point, there is no reason to believe that there is in general a reasonable quantitative control on the resulting homotopy that could be used for analytical constructions. Actually, in our situation, the non-simple connectedness of \mathcal{N} can be exploited to thwart the such weak approximation scheme. More details about the phenomenon at work here will be given after Proposition 3.7, where the precise topological properties of the target manifold we construct are proved.

Even though Theorem 1.1 covers all the integer exponents $p \geq 2$, the resulting manifold \mathcal{N} is not as simple as the sphere \mathbb{S}^2 in Bethuel's result (1.3). Using a variant of our construction, we also recover Bethuel's counterexample, and show that it is actually part of an infinite family.

Theorem 1.2. *For every $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, if $\dim \mathcal{M} > 4n - 1$, then*

$$H_W^{1,4n-1}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{S}^{2n}) \subsetneq W^{1,4n-1}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{S}^{2n}).$$

1.3. Analytical vs. topological obstructions. The obstructions in Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 are called *analytical*, in opposition with the other already known *topological* obstructions. This states that, if $p \in \mathbb{N}$ and if density (1.2) holds, then one has [32]

$$\mathrm{tr}_{\mathcal{M}^{p-1}}(C(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})) = \mathrm{tr}_{\mathcal{M}^{p-1}}(C(\mathcal{M}^p, \mathcal{N})). \quad (1.4)$$

In other words, if all Sobolev mappings are weak limits of smooth mappings, then the restriction of a continuous map from the p -dimensional component \mathcal{M}^p of a triangulation of \mathcal{M} to its $(p-1)$ -dimensional component \mathcal{M}^{p-1} is the restriction of a continuous map defined on the entire manifold. If \mathcal{M} is a ball, a cube, a sphere, or more generally if $\pi_1(\mathcal{M}) \simeq \cdots \simeq \pi_{p-1}(\mathcal{M}) \simeq \{0\}$, then the condition (1.4) is satisfied independently of \mathcal{N} .

The difference between topological and analytical obstructions can be formalized by considering the strong closure $\overline{H_W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})}$ of $H_W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ in $W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$. This set can be characterised as the set of mappings $W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ that are connected by a path to $C^\infty(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ [33, Theorem 5.5], which is weakly sequentially closed and open [32, Proposition 4.1] (see also [62]). The topological obstruction can be refined [6, Theorem 5 and its proof; 33, Theorem 5.5] into the equivalence between (1.4) and equality in the second inclusion in

$$H_W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) \subseteq \overline{H_W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})} \subseteq W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}). \quad (1.5)$$

The analytical obstructions in Bethuel's work and ours exhibit a failure of equality in the first inclusion in (1.5); the proofs even show that $H_W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ is meager relatively to $\overline{H_W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})}$ with respect to the strong topology (see [47, Theorem 3.3]).

1.4. About the proof. For a given integer $p \geq 2$, the basic construction in our proof of Theorem 1.1 defines $u: \mathbb{R}^{p+1} \setminus \Sigma \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ as the (singular) retraction of $\mathbb{R}^{p+1} \setminus \Sigma$ to $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$, where $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ is the p -dimensional component of the decomposition of \mathbb{R}^{p+1} into cubes with vertices in \mathbb{Z}^{p+1} and $\Sigma := (\mathbb{Z} + 1/2)^{p+1}$ is the corresponding 0-dimensional dual complex. More specifically, u is defined on every cube centered at the point $\sigma \in \Sigma$ as $u(x) := \sigma + (x - \sigma)/(2|x - \sigma|_\infty)$.

For every $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$, we have by periodicity of u

$$\int_{[0, \ell]^{p+1}} |Du|^p = \ell^{p+1} \int_{[0, 1]^{p+1}} |Du|^p.$$

The relaxed energy of a Sobolev map w on a domain \mathcal{M} is defined as

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,p}(w, \mathcal{M}) := \inf \left\{ \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}^{1,p}(u_k, \mathcal{M}) \mid u_k \rightarrow w \text{ a.e. and } u_k \in W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0) \cap C(\mathcal{M}, \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0) \right\}, \quad (1.6)$$

where the Sobolev energy is defined by

$$\mathcal{E}^{1,p}(w, \mathcal{M}) := \int_{\mathcal{M}} |Dw|^p.$$

Although our definition of the relaxed energy is not identical to the usual definition where the infimum is taken over sequences of smooth maps, they are nonetheless equivalent, as any continuous Sobolev mapping may always be *strongly* approximated by smooth maps by a classical regularization and reprojection argument, and the equivalence follows then from a diagonal argument, since the convergence in measure is metrizable.

If we can show that the relaxed energy $\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,p}(u, [0, \ell]^{p+1})$ of u on $[0, \ell]^{p+1}$ grows faster than the Sobolev energy $\mathcal{E}^{1,p}(u, [0, \ell]^{p+1})$ as $\ell \rightarrow \infty$, the obstruction to the weak approximation will follow from a nonlinear uniform boundedness principle [33, Theorem 9.6] (see also [47]), which is a kind of nonlinear counterpart of the classical Banach–Steinhaus theorem in functional analysis.

In order to achieve this, we will compare $\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,p}(u, [0, 5\ell]^{p+1})$ to $\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,p}(u, [0, \ell]^{p+1})$. A simple additivity and translation argument shows that

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,p}(u, [0, 5\ell]^{p+1}) \geq 5^{p+1} \mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,p}(u, [0, \ell]^{p+1}); \quad (1.7)$$

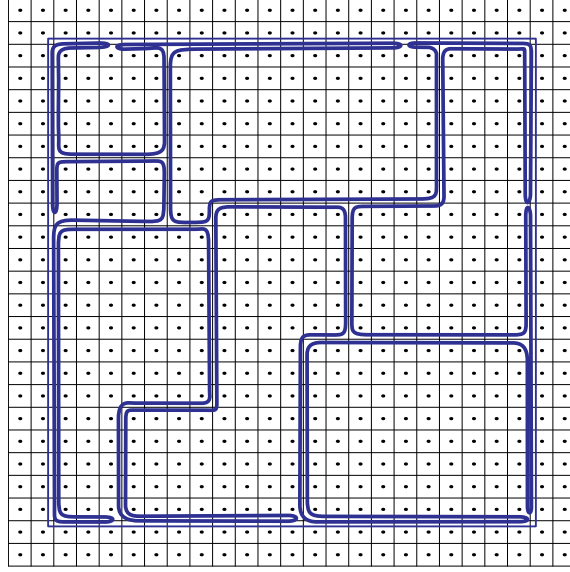


FIGURE 1. On a generic square, a smooth map u_k approximating u should take at most points a value close to u while engulfing at the other points all the singularities through the creation of bubbles.

we are going to strengthen this inequality. For this purpose, we consider a sequence $(u_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $W^{1,p}([0, 5\ell]^{p+1}, \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_0) \cap C([0, 5\ell]^{p+1}, \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_0)$ realizing the infimum in (1.6). By a classical Fatou and Fubini–Tonelli argument, the sequence converges weakly on the boundary ∂Q of some cube Q with the same center as $[0, 5\ell]^{p+1}$ and edge length between 3ℓ and 5ℓ , with

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\partial Q} |Du_k|^p \leq \frac{C}{\ell} \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{[0, 5\ell]^{p+1}} |Du_k|^p. \quad (1.8)$$

The sequence $(u_k|_{\partial Q})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ is thus a sequence of maps homotopic to a constant converging to $u|_{\partial Q}$ which is not homotopic to a constant. Using the fact that $\dim \partial Q = p$, we show in Section 2 that, when k is sufficiently large, there is a finite family of disjoint balls such that u_k and u are homotopic outside these balls. (Although such bubbling phenomena are ubiquitous in the analysis of Sobolev and harmonic mappings, we had to develop a statement providing all the information we need in Proposition 2.1.) The gap in homotopy classes between u_k and u needs thus to be compensated by the homotopical charge beared on the small balls. In geometric terms, every singular point should be engulfed in the image of u_k on some singular ball. By the isoperimetric theorem, if $u_k = b$ on $\partial B_\rho(a) \cap \partial Q$, the number of singularities engulfed in the image of a small ball $B_\rho(a) \cap \partial Q$ is controlled by

$$\left(\int_{B_\rho(a) \cap \partial Q} \mathcal{J}u_k \right)^{1+\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left(\int_{B_\rho(a) \cap \partial Q} |Du_k|^p \right)^{1+\frac{1}{p}}$$

(where $\mathcal{J}u_k = |\det(Du_k)|$ is the Jacobian of u_k), leading to a total contribution to the energy $\mathcal{E}^{1,p}(u_k, \partial Q)$ of those small disks containing ℓ^{p+1} singularities of the order of ℓ^p , and thus by (1.8) to a contribution ℓ^{p+1} to the energy $\mathcal{E}^{1,p}(u_k, [0, 5\ell]^{p+1})$.

In order to transform this idea into an improvement of (1.7), we localize the estimate on the number of engulfed singularities: assuming that $B_\rho(a) \subseteq [0, \ell]^{p+1}$, the number of singularities in the cube $[2\ell, 3\ell]^{p+1}$ can be controlled by

$$\left(\int_{B_\rho(a) \cap \partial Q} |Du_k|^p - \int_{B_\rho(a) \cap \partial Q} |D(\Pi \circ u_k)|^p \right)^{1+\frac{1}{p}},$$

where Π is a suitable retraction from $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ to $[0, \ell]^{p+1} \cap \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$. For such a retraction, we have

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{[0, \ell]^{p+1} \cap \partial Q} |D(\Pi \circ u_k)|^p \geq \mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,p}(u, [0, \ell]^{p+1} \cap \partial Q).$$

Combining these ingredients, one gets

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,p}(u, [0, 5\ell]^{p+1}) \geq 5^{p+1} \mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,p}(u, [0, \ell]^{p+1}) + c\ell^{p+1}$$

with $c > 0$, from which it follows that

$$\lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,p}(u, [0, \ell]^{p+1})}{\ell^{p+1}} = \infty.$$

If $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ were compact and a manifold, we would have our conclusion by the uniform boundedness principle. In order to remedy these issues, we first consider the space $\mathcal{N}_0 = \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0 / \mathbb{Z}^{p+1}$. By construction, $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ is the universal covering of \mathcal{N}_0 , and the latter is compact. Since $p \geq 2$, the results of the analysis above can be transferred to get a mapping $v: \mathbb{R}^{p+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_0$ such that

$$\lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,p}(v, [0, \ell]^{p+1})}{\ell^{p+1}} = \infty.$$

While \mathcal{N}_0 is a compact simplicial complex, it is not yet a manifold. In order to fix this last issue, we define explicitly a manifold containing \mathcal{N}_0 and retracting to \mathcal{N}_0 . (Alternatively, this could be done in a more abstract fashion, constructing a simplicial embedding of \mathcal{N}_0 in a Euclidean space, giving it a tubular neighborhood, and endowing the boundary of the latter with a smooth structure.)

Concerning Theorem 1.2, a quite delicate part of Bethuel's proof is the construction of mappings having a prescribed number of singularities of the same degree, starting from the spaghetti map on \mathbb{S}^3 and then defining a map on \mathbb{R}^4 by a Gordian cut through a suitable deformation.

The presentation is substantially simplified and the transfer to higher dimension is eased by noting that there is a periodic map $u \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,4n-1}(\mathbb{R}^{4n}, \mathbb{S}^{2n})$ constructed by Whitehead product. This map can be constructed thanks to periodic smooth maps $\mathbb{R}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{2n}$ which are constant on the boundary of unit cubes and have Brouwer degree 1 in these cubes, so that the resulting homotopy class is the Whitehead product of the $(2n)$ -dimensional homotopy classes and has Hopf invariant 2. When $n = 1$, we have a short construction of a map having the same properties as Bethuel's. Having Hopf invariant 2 is essential for covering the full range of $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, since maps having Hopf invariant 1 only exist when $n \in \{1, 2, 4\}$ [1].

At a more technical level, this periodic character of the maps we construct and the arrangement of the singularities on a regular grid eliminate the need of relying on the

notion of scans introduced by Hardt and Rivière [34, 35] to analyze the concentration, and allow using instead more elementary arguments.

The lower estimate on the relaxed energy is performed thanks to a branched transport argument, as in [8].

1.5. Higher order spaces. We close this introduction with a short word on extensions of the results in this paper to higher order Sobolev spaces of mappings. Just as we defined the space of first order Sobolev mappings, we may define the space of $W^{s,p}$ mappings from \mathcal{M} to \mathcal{N} , with $0 < s < \infty$ a real number, as

$$W^{s,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) := \{u \in W^{s,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{R}^\nu) \mid u(x) \in \mathcal{N} \text{ for a.e. } x \in \mathcal{M}\}.$$

Higher order Sobolev spaces of mappings arise, for instance, in the study of biharmonic maps ($s = 2$) or more generally polyharmonic maps ($s \geq 2$ integer); see e.g. [22, 26, 28, 61] and the references therein.

The problem of strong approximation has been addressed for the whole range $0 < s < \infty$: the counterpart of Bethuel's theorem for $W^{s,p}$ states that, when $\pi_1(\mathcal{M}) \simeq \dots \simeq \pi_{\lfloor sp-1 \rfloor}(\mathcal{M}) \simeq \{0\}$, then

$$H_S^{s,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) = W^{s,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) \quad (1.9)$$

if and only if $\pi_{\lfloor sp \rfloor}(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$; see [14, 19, 24]. (In the general case, (1.9) holds if and only if there is no obstruction to the extension of a continuous map from a $\lfloor sp \rfloor$ -dimensional triangulation of \mathcal{M} into \mathcal{N} to a continuous map from \mathcal{M} into \mathcal{N} , as in [32] for $s = 1$.)

Similarly, one may consider the weak approximation problem for spaces of $W^{s,p}$ mappings. As above, we define the sequential weak closure of smooth maps $H_W^{s,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ as the set of mappings $u \in W^{s,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ for which there is a sequence $(u_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $C^\infty(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ converging almost everywhere to u and such that $(\mathcal{E}^{s,p}(u_k, \mathcal{M}))_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ is bounded, where the Sobolev energy is now defined by

$$\mathcal{E}^{s,p}(w, \mathcal{M}) := \int_{\mathcal{M}} |D^s w|^p \quad \text{if } s \in \mathbb{N}_*,$$

and

$$\mathcal{E}^{s,p}(w, \mathcal{M}) := \iint_{\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}} \frac{|D^{\lfloor s \rfloor} w(x) - D^{\lfloor s \rfloor} w(y)|^p}{\text{dist}_{\mathcal{M}}(x, y)^{\dim \mathcal{M} + (s - \lfloor s \rfloor)p}} dx dy \quad \text{if } s \notin \mathbb{N}.$$

One may then ask when

$$H_W^{s,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) = W^{s,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}). \quad (1.10)$$

Following [6, Proof of Theorem 3], $H_S^{s,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) = H_W^{s,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ when $sp \notin \mathbb{N}$, as when $s = 1$, so that the only interesting case is once again when $sp \in \mathbb{N}_*$ and strong density fails.

In this setting, some partial results have been obtained for $s \geq 1$. In [13], Hajlasz's theorem was extended to the full range $s \geq 1$, proving that, if $sp \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \dots \simeq \pi_{sp-1}(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$, then the weak approximation property (1.10) holds. In [36], Hardt and Rivière proved that $H_W^{2,2}(\mathbb{B}^5, \mathbb{S}^3) = W^{2,2}(\mathbb{B}^5, \mathbb{S}^3)$. Although their work is restricted to second order Sobolev maps and the target $\mathcal{N} = \mathbb{S}^3$ for technical reasons, the key feature in their analysis is the fact that the relevant homotopy group $\pi_4(\mathbb{S}^3) \simeq \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ is finite.

To the best of our knowledge, no analytical obstruction to the weak approximation was known until now for $s \neq 1$. In Section 5, we prove that both our main results admit a natural counterpart for any $s \geq 1$. Namely, we prove the following theorems.

Theorem 1.3. *For every $1 \leq s < \infty$ and $1 \leq p < \infty$ such that $sp \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0, 1\}$, there exists a manifold \mathcal{N} such that if $\dim \mathcal{M} > sp$, then*

$$H_W^{s,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) \subsetneq W^{s,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}).$$

It will appear in the proof that the manifold \mathcal{N} only depends on the number $sp \geq 2$.

Theorem 1.4. *For every $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, if $\dim \mathcal{M} > 4n - 1$, for every $1 \leq s < \infty$ and $1 \leq p < \infty$ such that $sp = 4n - 1$, then*

$$H_W^{s,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{S}^{2n}) \subsetneq W^{s,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{S}^{2n}).$$

Our results are restricted to $s \geq 1$ since our proof relies on the Gagliardo–Nirenberg inequality (5.2) to use the fact that $H_W^{s,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) \subseteq H_W^{1,sp}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$. Since this procedure is not available for $0 < s < 1$, the study of this case is not a byproduct of our method, although several of the ideas developed in this work could be useful.

2. BUBBLING OF SEQUENCES OF SOBOLEV MAPPINGS

In this section, we take as a target space a set $\mathcal{N} \subset \mathbb{R}^\nu$ which has the property of being a *uniform Lipschitz neighborhood retract*, that is, there exists $\iota > 0$ such that there is a Lipschitz-continuous retraction $\Pi_{\mathcal{N}}: \mathcal{N} + B_\iota \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$. This includes the particular case where \mathcal{N} is an embedded smooth compact manifold, but also more general cell complexes. For instance, one may take \mathcal{N} to be a skeleton of \mathbb{R}^ν , which will be crucial for us in the sequel.

The goal of this section is to prove the following *bubbling proposition*.

Proposition 2.1. *Let \mathcal{M} be a compact manifold and let $p = \dim \mathcal{M}$. For every $\varepsilon \in (0, \infty)$ and $M \in (0, \infty)$, there exists $\delta \in (0, \infty)$ such that, given $\rho_0 \in (0, \delta)$ and $u, v \in W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) \cap C(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ satisfying*

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}} |Du|^p \leq M, \tag{2.1}$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}} |Dv|^p \leq M, \tag{2.2}$$

$$\sup_{a \in \mathcal{M}} \int_{B_{\rho_0}(a)} |Du|^p \leq \delta^p, \tag{2.3}$$

and

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}} |u - v| \leq \rho_0^p \delta, \tag{2.4}$$

there exist $w \in W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) \cap C(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$, $J \in \mathbb{N}$, $a_1, \dots, a_J \in \mathcal{M}$, $\rho_1, \dots, \rho_J \in (0, \rho_0)$, and $b_1, \dots, b_J \in \mathcal{N}$ such that

- (i) the balls $B_{\rho_j}(a_j)$ are disjoint,
- (ii) $\sum_{j=1}^J \rho_j \leq \rho_0$,
- (iii) $b_j \in u(\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j))$,

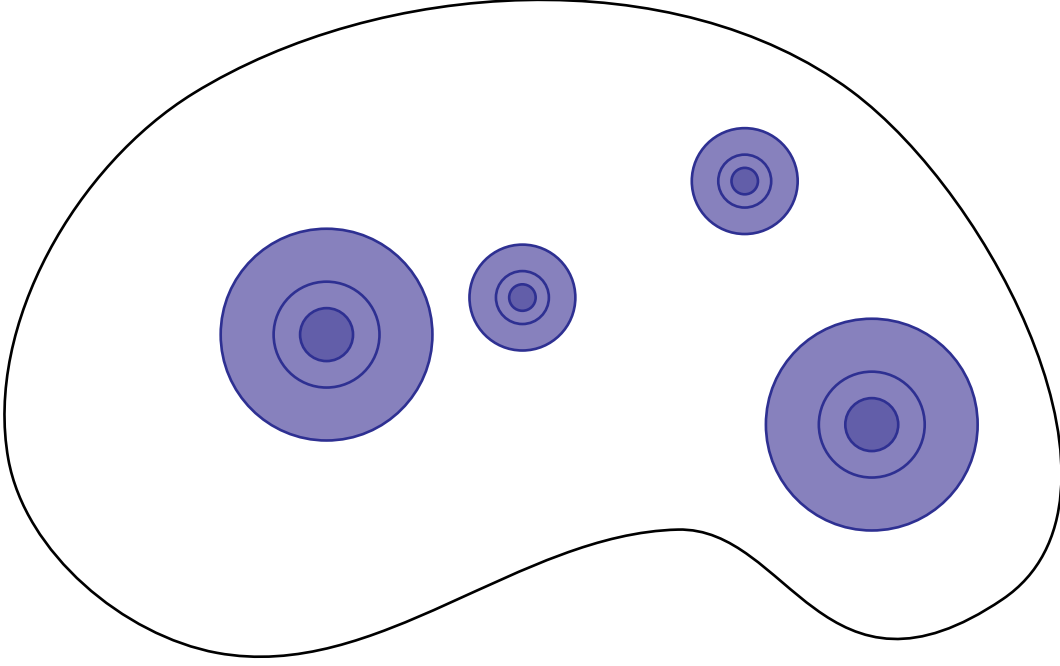


FIGURE 2. Given u and v , the map w is constructed so that it coincides with v outside the larger balls, it is constant on the intermediate sphere and it is a rescaling of v on the smaller balls; the map w_0 defined similarly outside the intermediate balls and constant inside those is homotopic to u .

- (iv) $w|_{\partial B_{\rho_j/2}(a_j)} = b_j$,
- (v) $w(B_{\rho_j}(a_j) \setminus B_{\rho_j/4}(a_j)) \subseteq B_\varepsilon(b_j)$,
- (vi) $w = v$ on $\mathcal{M} \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^J B_{\rho_j}(a_j)$,
- (vii) $\sum_{j=1}^J \int_{B_{\rho_j}(a_j) \setminus B_{\rho_j/4}(a_j)} |Dw|^p \leq \varepsilon^p$,
- (viii) for every $x \in B_{\rho_j/4}(a_j)$, $w(x) = v(4x)$ in exponential coordinates,
- (ix) w is homotopic to v ,
- (x) w_0 is homotopic to u , where

$$w_0 := \begin{cases} w & \text{in } \mathcal{M} \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^J B_{\rho_j/2}(a_j), \\ b_j & \text{in } B_{\rho_j/2}(a_j). \end{cases} \quad (2.5)$$

Results similar to Proposition 2.1 are well established for sequences of harmonic maps [48, Theorem 2; 55, Proposition 4.3 & Theorem 4.4]. Also in works related to density questions in Sobolev spaces of mappings, bubbling constructions have proved their usefulness in numerous places. Examples include, but not only, [8, Remark 1; 35, Proposition 3.4], and also the study of the relaxed energy, see for instance [29, Theorem 3.1.5.1]. The estimate (2.14) in the proof generalizes the Courant–Lebesgue lemma [41, Lemma 3.1]. The main conceptual difference between most of the above

quoted results and our proposition is that, most often, bubbling statements are formulated as limiting results, stating that, if a sequence $(u_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges weakly in $W^{1,p}$ to a limiting map u , then the gradients $|Du_k|^p$ converge weakly as measures to $|Du|^p$ plus a weighted sum of Dirac masses, which account for the formation and concentration of bubbles around isolated points.

Our statement in Proposition 2.1, on the contrary, is concerned with two *fixed* maps, stating that, if they are taken to be sufficiently close and with suitable control on their energy, then they are homotopic to each other, upon removing a finite number of bubbles which are located in small balls. This quite sharp — and inevitably more complex — statement will be needed to locate precisely enough the bubbles when applying Proposition 2.1.

Before we move to the technical ingredients required in the proof of Proposition 2.1 and then to the proof itself, we give an informal sketch of the argument, in order to allow the reader to have in mind the main lines of the proof.

The first step is to choose a finite collection of disjoint balls that contains the region of \mathcal{M} where the energy of v is concentrated. Letting these balls grow exponentially and merge for a well-chosen time, we may further take them so that the energy of u and v as well as the integral distance between u and v are controlled on their boundary. Thanks to the Morrey–Sobolev embedding $W^{1,p}(\partial\mathbb{B}^p) \hookrightarrow C^0(\partial\mathbb{B}^p)$, u and v both take their values on a common small ball on the boundary of these enlarged balls.

The map w is then constructed from v as follows. Outside of the selected balls $B_{\rho_j}(a_j)$, the map v is left unchanged. The values of v inside the balls are then shrunk by a linear change of variable in exponential coordinates to make them fit into the four times smaller balls $B_{\rho_j/4}(a_j)$. Finally, since v takes values in a small ball $B_\varepsilon(b_j) \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ on $\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)$, we may use an interpolation between the values of v and b_j plus a reprojection procedure to fill in the annulus $B_{\rho_j}(a_j) \setminus B_{\rho_j/4}(a_j)$ with values in $B_\varepsilon(b_j)$ so that w is constantly equal to b_j on $\partial B_{\rho_j/2}(a_j)$. This already shows assertions (i) to (ix) in Proposition 2.1.

The proof that u is homotopic to the map w_0 defined through (2.5) relies essentially on a VMO (vanishing mean oscillation) criterion for homotopy. Indeed, since the balls $B_{\rho_j}(a_j)$ have been chosen to contain the region of energy concentration of v , the map w_0 can be proved to have small energy on all balls of radius ρ_0 . On the other hand, the map u satisfies the same property by assumption. This combined with the integral estimate of the distance between u and v allows to apply the VMO criterion for homotopy to deduce that u and w_0 are homotopic as continuous maps.

The following proposition will allow us to perform the growing of balls procedure mentioned at the beginning of the above sketch.

Proposition 2.2 (Growing balls). *Given a Riemannian manifold \mathcal{M} and given balls $B_{\rho_1}(a_1), \dots, B_{\rho_J}(a_J) \subset \mathcal{M}$, there exist balls*

$$B_{\rho_1(t)}(a_1(t)), \dots, B_{\rho_{J(t)}(t)}(a_{J(t)}(t))$$

such that for every $t \in [0, \infty)$,

(i) the balls $\bar{B}_{\rho_1(t)}(a_1(t)), \dots, \bar{B}_{\rho_{J(t)}(t)}(a_{J(t)}(t))$ are disjoint,

- (ii) $\bigcup_{j=1}^J B_{\rho_j}(a_j) \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{J(t)} B_{\rho_j(t)}(a_j(t)),$
 (iii) $\sum_{j=1}^{J(t)} \rho_j(t) \leq e^t \sum_{j=1}^J \rho_j,$
 (iv) if $f: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ is Borel-measurable, then

$$\int_0^\infty \left(\sum_{j=1}^{J(t)} \rho_j(t) \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j(t)}(a_j(t))} f \right) dt \leq \int_{\mathcal{M}} f.$$

Even though there is no upper bound on t appearing in the statement of Proposition 2.2, if \mathcal{M} is bounded, then for t sufficiently large, one will inevitably have $\partial B_{\rho_j(t)}(a_j) = \emptyset$, and the statement will give no information about such t . Also, the conclusions are the most useful when $\rho_j(t)$ is sufficiently small to have $\partial B_{\rho_j(t)}(a_j(t))$ diffeomorphic to a sphere.

Proof of Proposition 2.2. The proof follows the Euclidean case [57, Theorem 4.2] (see also [40, 56]). Roughly speaking, one defines for $t \in (0, T_1)$

$$a_j(t) = a_j \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_j(t) = e^t \rho_j,$$

in such a way that the closed balls $\bar{B}_{\rho_1(t)}(a_1(t)), \dots, \bar{B}_{\rho_{J(t)}(t)}(a_{J(t)}(t))$ are disjoint for $t < T_1$ and not for $t = T_1$. The assertions (i), (ii), and (iii) are immediate. For (iv), we have by the coarea formula and a change of variable

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B_{\rho_j(T_1)}(a_j) \setminus B_{\rho_j(0)}(a_j)} f &= \int_{\rho_j}^{\rho_j e^{T_1}} \left(\int_{\partial B_r(a_j)} f \right) dr \\ &= \int_0^{T_1} \rho_j(t) \left(\int_{\partial B_{\rho_j(t)}(a_j)} f \right) dt. \end{aligned}$$

To continue the construction, we apply Lemma 2.3 sufficiently many times to the collection $\bar{B}_{\rho_1(t)}(a_1(t)), \dots, \bar{B}_{\rho_{J(t)}(t)}(a_{J(t)}(t))$ to get a disjoint collection. Repeating this procedure at most J times, we get the required collection of families of balls. \square

Lemma 2.3 (Merging balls). *If \mathcal{M} is a complete Riemannian manifold, and if $\bar{B}_{\rho_0}(a_0) \cap \bar{B}_{\rho_1}(a_1) \neq \emptyset$, then there exists a ball $B_\rho(a)$ such that*

$$B_\rho(a) \supseteq B_{\rho_0}(a_0) \cup B_{\rho_1}(a_1)$$

and

$$\rho \leq \rho_0 + \rho_1.$$

Proof. This is again a classical argument (see for example [57, Lemma 4.1]). If $B_{\rho_0}(a_0) \subseteq B_{\rho_1}(a_1)$ or $B_{\rho_1}(a_1) \subseteq B_{\rho_0}(a_0)$ we can take $a = a_1$ and $\rho = \rho_1$, or $a = a_0$ and $\rho = \rho_0$. Otherwise, we take a point a on a minimising geodesic from a_0 to a_1 such that $\rho_0 + d(a_0, a) = \rho_1 + d(a_1, a)$ and $\rho = (\rho_0 + d(a_0, a_1) + \rho_1)/2$. \square

As already mentioned, we will also use a VMO criterion for homotopy, whose statement is as follows.

Proposition 2.4. *There exist $\theta \in (0, \infty)$ and $\rho_* \in (0, \infty)$ such that, if $u_0, u_1 \in C(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) \cap W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ and $\rho \in (0, \rho_*)$ satisfy the condition that for every $a \in \mathcal{M}$,*

$$\frac{1}{\rho^p} \int_{B_\rho(a)} |u_0 - u_1| \leq \theta$$

and

$$\int_{B_\rho(a)} |Du_0|^p + |Du_1|^p \leq \theta^p,$$

then u_0 and u_1 are homotopic.

Even though the statement of Proposition 2.4 might not be found under this exact form in the literature, it relies on classical arguments that go back to the work of Schoen and Uhlenbeck [58], and Brezis and Nirenberg [20].

Proof of Proposition 2.4. Define

$$u_j^r(x) := \oint_{B_r(x)} u_j.$$

Since \mathcal{M} is a Riemannian manifold, its injectivity radius is positive; we assume that it is $2\rho_*$ with $\rho_* \in (0, \infty)$; in particular, for every $a \in \mathcal{M}$, the exponential map at a is uniformly controlled on $B_{\rho_*}(a)$. Therefore, by the Poincaré–Wirtinger inequality, for every $0 < r \leq \rho < \rho_*$, we have

$$\text{dist}(u_j^r(x), \mathcal{N}) \leq C_1 \oint_{B_r(x)} \oint_{B_r(x)} |u_j(y) - u_j(z)| \, dy \, dz \leq C_2 \left(\int_{B_r(x)} |Du_j|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq C_3 \theta,$$

whereas by the triangle inequality

$$|u_0^\rho(x) - u_1^\rho(x)| \leq \frac{C_4}{\rho^p} \int_{B_\rho(x)} |u_1 - u_0| \leq C_5 \theta.$$

Hence, if θ was chosen sufficiently small, we get the required homotopy. Indeed, one first goes from u_0 to u_0^ρ via the u_0^r , then from u_0^ρ to u_1^ρ via linear interpolation plus reprojection, and finally from u_1^ρ to u_1 via the u_1^r . More precisely, one may e.g. use $H: [0, 1] \times \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ defined by

$$H(t, x) = \begin{cases} u_0^{3t\rho}(x) & \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq 1/3, \\ \Pi_{\mathcal{N}}((3t-1)u_1^\rho(x) + (2-3t)u_0^\rho(x)) & \text{if } 1/3 \leq t \leq 2/3, \\ u_1^{3(1-t)\rho}(x) & \text{if } 2/3 \leq t \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

where $\Pi_{\mathcal{N}}$ is the Lipschitz-continuous retraction onto \mathcal{N} . □

Proof of Proposition 2.1. Since Proposition 2.1 depends on quite a few parameters — either part of the statement, or specific to the proof — that may depend from each other, we adopt the following convention. All constraints for the various parameters involved in the proof will be displayed inside boxes. Then, at the end of the proof, we give the exact relations that explain how and in which order to choose those parameters so that they satisfy the required constraints.

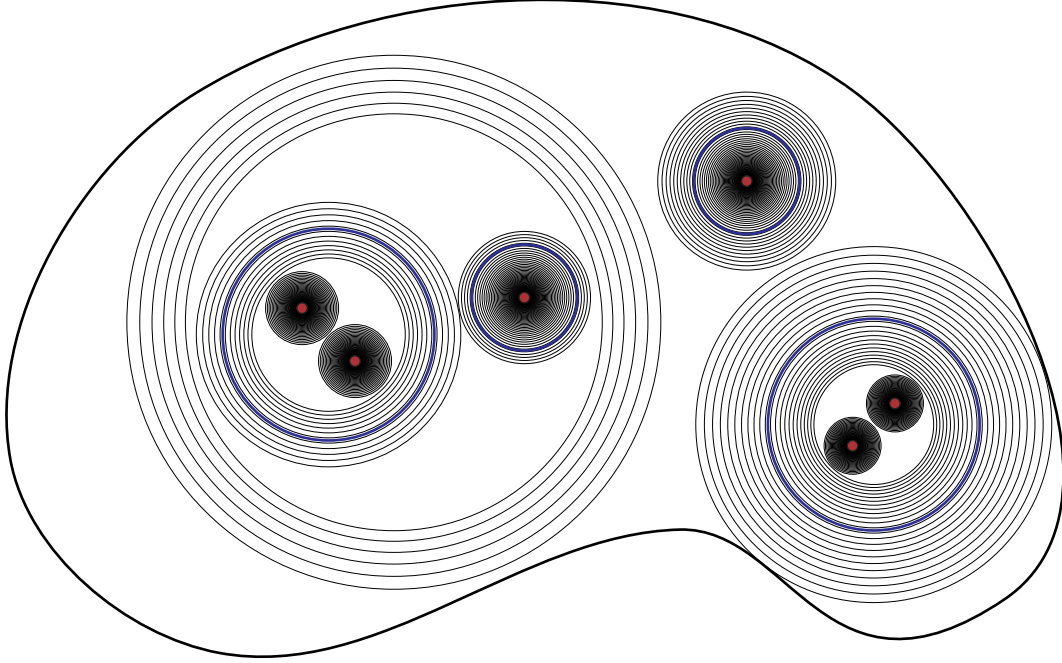


FIGURE 3. Thanks to an averaging argument, the spheres $\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)$ (in blue) can be chosen out of the growing balls generated by the balls $B_\rho(a)$ (in red) so that u and v have a small Sobolev energy and are at small average distance on them.

We again assume that the injectivity radius of \mathcal{M} is $2\rho_*$ with $\rho_* \in (0, \infty)$, which implies a uniform control on the exponential map on any ball $B_{\rho_*}(a)$, and we assume that $\boxed{\rho_0 \leq \rho_*}$.

Given $\eta \in (0, \infty)$ and $\rho \in (0, \infty)$ to be chosen later on, we consider the set

$$A := \left\{ a \in \mathcal{M} \mid \int_{B_\rho(a)} |Dv|^p \geq \eta^p \right\}, \quad (2.6)$$

and a maximal subset $A_* \subseteq A$ such that the balls $\{B_\rho(a)\}_{a \in A_*}$ are disjoint. In particular, we have by disjointness and by (2.2)

$$\#A_* \leq \frac{1}{\eta^p} \sum_{a \in A_*} \int_{B_\rho(a)} |Dv|^p \leq \frac{1}{\eta^p} \int_{\mathcal{M}} |Dv|^p \leq \frac{M}{\eta^p}. \quad (2.7)$$

On the other hand, by maximality of A_* , $A \subseteq \bigcup_{a \in A_*} B_{2\rho}(a)$, so that for every $a \in \mathcal{M} \setminus \bigcup_{a' \in A_*} B_{2\rho}(a')$, $a \notin A$. (If $A_* = \emptyset$, the following arguments remain valid albeit unnecessarily complicated in this trivial case.)

Applying Proposition 2.2 to $(B_{2\rho}(a))_{a \in A_*}$, we get a finite collection

$$B_{\rho_1(t)}(a_1(t)), \dots, B_{\rho_{J(t)}(t)}(a_{J(t)}(t))$$

for $t \in (0, \infty)$; by Proposition 2.2 (iv), it satisfies for every $T_* \in (0, \infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{T_*} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{J(t)} \rho_j(t) \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j(t)}(a_j(t))} |Du|^p \right) dt &\leq \int_{\mathcal{M}} |Du|^p \leq M, \\ \int_0^{T_*} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{J(t)} \rho_j(t) \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j(t)}(a_j(t))} |Dv|^p \right) dt &\leq \int_{\mathcal{M}} |Dv|^p \leq M, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\int_0^{T_*} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{J(t)} \rho_j(t) \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j(t)}(a_j(t))} |u - v| \right) dt \leq \int_{\mathcal{M}} |u - v| \leq \rho_0^p \delta,$$

in view of (2.1), (2.2), and (2.4). There exists thus $t_* \in (0, T_*)$ such that, if we set $J := J(t_*)$, and for $j \in \{1, \dots, J\}$, $a_j := a_j(t_*)$ and $\rho_j := \rho_j(t_*)$, then we have

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \rho_j \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |Du|^p \leq \frac{3M}{T_*}, \quad (2.8)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \rho_j \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |Dv|^p \leq \frac{3M}{T_*}, \quad (2.9)$$

and

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \rho_j \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |u - v| \leq \frac{3\rho_0^p \delta}{T_*}. \quad (2.10)$$

We observe now that

$$A \subseteq \bigcup_{a \in A_*} B_{2\rho}(a) \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^J B_{\rho_j}(a_j) \quad (2.11)$$

and, by (2.7),

$$\max_{j \in \{1, \dots, J\}} \rho_j \leq \sum_{j=1}^J \rho_j \leq \frac{2e^{T_*} \rho M}{\eta^p} \leq \rho_0 \leq \rho_*, \quad (2.12)$$

so that (ii) holds, provided

$$\boxed{2\rho M e^{T_*} \leq \rho_0 \eta^p}. \quad (2.13)$$

By the Morrey–Sobolev embedding, we have for every $j \in \{1, \dots, J\}$ and $x, y \in \partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)$, in view of (2.8), (2.12), and by the choice of ρ_* in terms of the injectivity radius,

$$|u(x) - u(y)| \leq C_1 \left(\int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |Du|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \rho_j^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \frac{C_2 M^{1/p}}{T_*^{1/p}}. \quad (2.14)$$

We also have for every $j \in \{1, \dots, J\}$ and every $x, y \in \partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)$, by (2.14), (2.9), (2.10), by (2.12) and the conditions on ρ_* , since $\rho \leq \rho_j$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& |u(x) - v(y)| \\
& \leq \sup_{z \in \partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |u(x) - u(z)| + \inf_{z \in \partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |u(z) - v(z)| + \sup_{z \in \partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |v(z) - v(y)| \\
& \leq C_1 \left(\int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |Du|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \rho_j^{\frac{1}{p}} + \frac{C_3}{\rho_j^{p-1}} \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |u - v| + C_1 \left(\int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |Dv|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \rho_j^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad (2.15) \\
& \leq \frac{2C_2 M^{1/p}}{T_*^{1/p}} + \frac{C_4 \rho_0^p \delta}{\rho^p T_*}.
\end{aligned}$$

Using the fact that \mathcal{N} is a uniform Lipschitz neighborhood retract, we fix $\tau \in (0, \varepsilon)$ such that for every $b \in \mathcal{N}$, $\Pi_{\mathcal{N}}$ is well-defined on $\bar{B}_{\tau}(b)$, and such that for every $z \in \bar{B}_{\tau}(b)$ and $t \in [0, 1]$,

$$|b - \Pi_{\mathcal{N}}((1-t)z + tb)| \leq \varepsilon.$$

If

$$\boxed{\frac{2C_2 M^{1/p}}{T_*^{1/p}} + \frac{C_4 \rho_0^p \delta}{\rho^p T_*} \leq \tau,} \quad (2.16)$$

taking $b_j \in u(\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j))$, for every $x \in \partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)$, we have in view of (2.14) and (2.15),

$$|u(x) - b_j| \leq \tau \quad \text{and} \quad |v(x) - b_j| \leq \tau.$$

We can thus define now, in exponential coordinates, by (2.12) and the choice of ρ_* ,

$$w(x) := \begin{cases} v(x) & \text{if } x \in \mathcal{M} \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^J B_{\rho_j}(a_j), \\ \Pi_{\mathcal{N}}((2\frac{|x|}{\rho_j} - 1)v(\frac{\rho_j}{|x|}x) + (2 - 2\frac{|x|}{\rho_j})b_j) & \text{if } x \in B_{\rho_j}(a_j) \setminus B_{\rho_j/2}(a_j), \\ \Pi_{\mathcal{N}}((2 - 4\frac{|x|}{\rho_j})v(\frac{\rho_j}{|x|}x) + (4\frac{|x|}{\rho_j} - 1)b_j) & \text{if } x \in B_{\rho_j/2}(a_j) \setminus B_{\rho_j/4}(a_j), \\ v(4x) & \text{if } x \in B_{\rho_j/4}(a_j). \end{cases}$$

Since v is continuous, we have $\text{tr}_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} v = v|_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)}$, so that $w \in W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$. Properties (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), and (viii) clearly hold by construction of w . Moreover, the map defined in exponential coordinates as

$$H(t, x) := \begin{cases} v(x) & \text{if } x \in \mathcal{M} \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^J B_{\rho_j}(a_j), \\ \Pi_{\mathcal{N}}((2\frac{|x|}{\rho_j} - 1)v(\frac{\rho_j}{|x|}x) + (2 - 2\frac{|x|}{\rho_j})b_j) & \text{if } x \in B_{\rho_j}(a_j) \setminus B_{(1-t/2)\rho_j}(a_j), \\ \Pi_{\mathcal{N}}((5 - 3t - 4\frac{|x|}{\rho_j})v(\frac{\rho_j}{|x|}x) + (4\frac{|x|}{\rho_j} + 3t - 4)b_j) & \text{if } x \in B_{(1-t/2)\rho_j}(a_j) \setminus B_{(1-3t/4)\rho_j}(a_j), \\ v(x/(1 - 3t/4)) & \text{if } x \in B_{(1-3t/4)\rho_j}(a_j), \end{cases}$$

can be checked to be a homotopy between the maps w and v , so that (ix) holds.

Via an integration of (2.15), we have for every $j \in \{1, \dots, J\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |v - b_j|^p &\leq C_5 \rho_j^p \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |Du|^p + C_6 \rho_j^{p-1} \left(\frac{1}{\rho_j^{p-1}} \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |u - v| \right)^p \\ &\quad + C_7 \rho_j^p \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |Dv|^p, \end{aligned}$$

and thus, by the conditions on ρ_* and $\rho \leq \rho_j$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B_{\rho_j}(a_j) \setminus B_{\rho_j/4}(a_j)} |Dw|^p &\leq C_8 \rho_j \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |Dv|^p + \frac{C_9}{\rho_j^{p-1}} \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |v - b_j|^p \\ &\leq C_{10} \rho_j \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |Dv|^p + C_{11} \left(\frac{\rho_j}{\rho^p} \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |u - v| \right)^p \\ &\quad + C_{12} \rho_j \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |Du|^p. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, in view of (2.8), (2.9), and (2.10), we find

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \int_{B_{\rho_j}(a_j) \setminus B_{\rho_j/4}(a_j)} |Dw|^p \leq \frac{C_{13}M}{T_*} + C_{14} \left(\frac{\rho_0^p \delta}{\rho^p T_*} \right)^p. \quad (2.17)$$

In particular, if

$$\boxed{\frac{C_{13}M}{T_*} + C_{14} \left(\frac{\rho_0^p \delta}{\rho^p T_*} \right)^p \leq \varepsilon^p}, \quad (2.18)$$

then (vii) follows from (2.17).

We now prove that u and w_0 are homotopic, relying on Proposition 2.4. Since $w_0 = w$ on $B_{\rho_j}(a_j) \setminus B_{\rho_j/4}(a_j)$ and $w_0 = b$ on $B_{\rho_j/4}(a_j)$, we have by (2.17)

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \int_{B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |Dw_0|^p \leq \sum_{j=1}^J \int_{B_{\rho_j}(a_j) \setminus B_{\rho_j/4}(a_j)} |Dw|^p \leq \frac{C_{13}M}{T_*} + C_{14} \left(\frac{\rho_0^p \delta}{\rho^p T_*} \right)^p. \quad (2.19)$$

Given $a \in \mathcal{M}$, we have, either $B_{\rho/2}(a) \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^J B_{\rho_j}(a_j)$, and thus, by (2.19),

$$\int_{B_{\rho/2}(a)} |Dw_0|^p \leq \frac{C_{13}M}{T_*} + C_{14} \left(\frac{\rho_0^p \delta}{\rho^p T_*} \right)^p,$$

or there exists $a' \in \mathcal{M} \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^J B_{\rho_j}(a_j)$ such that $B_{\rho/2}(a) \subseteq B_{\rho}(a')$, and thus, by (2.19) again

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B_{\rho/2}(a)} |Dw_0|^p &\leq \int_{B_{\rho}(a') \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^J B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |Dv|^p + \sum_{j=1}^J \int_{B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |Dw_0|^p \\ &\leq \eta^p + \frac{C_{13}M}{T_*} + C_{14} \left(\frac{\rho_0^p \delta}{\rho^p T_*} \right)^p \end{aligned}$$

in view of (2.11), (2.6) and (2.17). In particular, if

$$\boxed{\eta^p + \frac{C_{13}M}{T_*} + C_{14}\left(\frac{\rho_0^p \delta}{\rho^p T_*}\right)^p \leq \theta^p,} \quad (2.20)$$

then

$$\int_{B_{\rho/2}(a)} |Dw_0|^p \leq \theta^p.$$

In order to verify the assumptions of Proposition 2.4, we actually need to work with a modified version of u , constructed from u by a similar process to the one used to construct w_0 from v . More specifically, given $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_J$ such that $0 < \sigma_j < \rho_j/4$, we define the map $u_0: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ by

$$u_0(x) := \begin{cases} u(x) & \text{if } x \in \mathcal{M} \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^J B_{\rho_j}(a_j), \\ \Pi_{\mathcal{N}}((2\frac{|x|}{\rho_j} - 1)u(\frac{\rho_j}{|x|}x) + (2 - 2\frac{|x|}{\rho_j})b_j) & \text{if } x \in B_{\rho_j}(a_j) \setminus B_{\rho_j/2}(a_j), \\ b_j & \text{if } x \in B_{\rho_j/2}(a_j) \setminus B_{2\sigma_j}(a_j), \\ \Pi_{\mathcal{N}}((2 - \frac{|x|}{\sigma_j})u(\frac{\rho_j}{|x|}x) + (\frac{|x|}{\sigma_j} - 1)b_j) & \text{if } x \in B_{2\sigma_j}(a_j) \setminus B_{\sigma_j}(a_j), \\ u(\frac{\rho_j}{\sigma_j}x) & \text{if } x \in B_{\sigma_j}(a_j). \end{cases}$$

We observe that the map u is homotopic to u_0 . Therefore, it suffices to show that w_0 is homotopic to u_0 .

As we did for v above, we have for every $j \in \{1, \dots, J\}$ that, by (2.14),

$$\int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |u(x) - b_j|^p \leq C_{15} \rho_j^p \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |Du|^p,$$

and thus, by (2.12) and the conditions on ρ_* ,

$$\int_{B_{\rho_j}(a_j) \setminus B_{\sigma_j}(a_j)} |Du_0|^p \leq C_{16} \rho_j \int_{\partial B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |Du|^p.$$

Therefore, by (2.8),

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \int_{B_{\rho_j}(a_j) \setminus B_{\sigma_j}(a_j)} |Du_0|^p \leq \frac{C_{17}M}{T_*}.$$

We also have, by (2.12), the conditions on ρ_* , and by the assumption (2.4),

$$\int_{B_{\sigma_j}(a_j)} |Du_0|^p \leq C_{18} \int_{B_{\rho_j}(a_j)} |Du|^p \leq C_{18} \delta^p,$$

with $C_{18} \geq 1$. (In the case where \mathcal{M} is flat, one can take $C_{18} = 1$; the constant comes from the bound on the geometry of \mathcal{M} on scales below ρ_* .)

Given $a \in \mathcal{M}$, we consider two cases. If $B_{\rho/2}(a) \subseteq B_{\rho_j}(a_j)$, then

$$\int_{B_{\rho/2}(a)} |Du_0|^p \leq \frac{C_{17}M}{T_*} + C_{18} \delta^p,$$

provided (2.13) holds. Otherwise, since $\rho \leq \rho_j/2$ and $\sigma_j \leq \rho_j/4$, $B_{\rho/2}(a) \cap B_{\sigma_j}(a_j) = \emptyset$, and thus by (2.3),

$$\int_{B_{\rho/2}(a)} |Du_0|^p \leq \frac{C_{17}M}{T_*} + \delta^p,$$

provided $2\rho \leq \rho_0$, which follows from the condition (2.13), assuming without loss of generality that

$$\boxed{\eta^p \leq M.} \quad (2.21)$$

If

$$\boxed{\frac{C_{17}M}{T_*} + C_{18}\delta^p \leq \theta^p,} \quad (2.22)$$

we then have

$$\int_{B_{\rho/2}(a)} |Du_0|^p \leq \theta^p.$$

Finally, since $u_0 = u$ and $w_0 = v$ outside of the balls $B_{\rho_j}(a_j)$, we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B_{\rho/2}(a)} |u_0 - w_0| &\leq \int_{\mathcal{M}} |u - v| + C_{19}\rho^p\varepsilon + \sum_{j=1}^J C_{20}\sigma_j^p \\ &\leq \rho_0^p\delta + C_{19}\rho^p\varepsilon + C_{20} \sum_{j=1}^J \sigma_j^p. \end{aligned}$$

We note that here C_{20} depends on u and v through their L^∞ norm. If

$$\rho_0^p\delta + C_{19}\rho^p\varepsilon + C_{20} \sum_{j=1}^J \sigma_j^p \leq \frac{\rho^p\theta}{2^p},$$

we have

$$\int_{B_{\rho/2}(a)} |u_0 - w_0| \leq \frac{\rho^p\theta}{2^p}. \quad (2.23)$$

If

$$\boxed{\frac{\rho_0^p}{\rho^p}\delta + C_{19}\varepsilon \leq \frac{\theta}{2^{p+1}},} \quad (2.24)$$

then $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_k$ can be chosen sufficiently small, depending on u and v , so that (2.23) holds. By Proposition 2.4, w_0 is homotopic to u_0 and thus to u , proving (x).

It remains to show that η , ρ , and T_* satisfying the conditions (2.13), (2.16), (2.18), (2.20), (2.21), (2.22), and (2.24) can be found. We first assume without loss of generality that

$$\varepsilon \leq \frac{\theta}{2^{p+2}C_{19}} \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_0 \leq \rho_*.$$

We next choose successively

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &:= \min\left(M^{1/p}, \frac{\theta}{3^{1/p}}, \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{1/p}}\right), \quad T_* := \max\left(\frac{(4C_2)^p M}{\tau^p}, \frac{C_{13}M}{\eta^p}, \frac{2C_{17}M}{\theta^p}\right), \\ \lambda &:= \frac{\eta^p}{2Me^{T_*}}, \quad \rho := \lambda\rho_0, \quad \delta := \min\left(\frac{T_*\lambda^p\tau}{2C_4}, \frac{T_*\lambda^p\eta}{(C_{14})^{1/p}}, \frac{\theta}{(2C_{18})^{1/p}}, \frac{\theta\lambda^p}{2^{p+2}}\right), \end{aligned}$$

and check that all the conditions are satisfied. \square

3. ANALYTICAL OBSTRUCTION FOR INTEGER EXPONENT

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.1. We start by explaining some tools that will be crucial to construct a suitable family of Sobolev mappings with values into a skeleton of \mathbb{R}^n and prove that their relaxed energy grows superlinearly with respect to their Sobolev energy. We then explain the procedure to transfer these constructions, first to a compact skeleton, and then to a compact manifold without boundary, yielding the proof of Theorem 1.1 via the nonlinear uniform boundedness principle.

3.1. Conical joint estimate on the Brouwer degree. Our goal in this section is to establish an analytic estimate of the joint Brouwer degrees of a map $f \in C^1(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \mathbb{R}^n)$ with respect to a finite number of points in \mathbb{R}^n that are avoided by f .

We first recall that Brouwer's topological degree of a map $f \in C^1(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \mathbb{S}^{n-1})$ can be computed by the formula

$$\deg(f) = \frac{\int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} (\det Df) w \circ f}{\int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} w}, \quad (3.1)$$

for any weight function $w \in C(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \mathbb{R})$ with $\int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} w \neq 0$. (The determinant in (3.1) is computed on the tangent space with the orientation induced by the canonical orientation on the ambient space \mathbb{R}^n .)

Actually, formula (3.1) is still valid for computing the degree of a continuous map which is not C^1 , but merely $W^{1,n-1}$, see [16, 20]. Therefore, from now on, we will work with continuous and $W^{1,n-1}$ maps — this notably avoids some technical issues when working with smooth maps between cell complexes. For every open set $G \subset \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$, taking $w = w_k$, where $(w_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a sequence approximating the characteristic function of G , and letting $k \rightarrow \infty$, we get the estimate

$$|\deg(f)| \leq \frac{1}{\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(G)} \int_{f^{-1}(G)} |Df|^{n-1}. \quad (3.2)$$

Given $f \in W^{1,n-1}(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}) \cap C(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$, we have

$$\deg f := \deg(f/|f|). \quad (3.3)$$

We say that a set $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is a cone whenever, for every $t \in (0, \infty)$ and $x \in \mathcal{C}$, $tx \in \mathcal{C}$. If $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is an open cone, then it follows from (3.2) and (3.3) that

$$|\deg(f)| \leq \frac{1}{\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\mathcal{C} \cap \mathbb{S}^{n-1})} \int_{f^{-1}(\mathcal{C})} \frac{|Df|^{n-1}}{|f|^{n-1}}, \quad (3.4)$$

since $|D(f/|f|)| \leq |Df|/|f|$ everywhere on \mathbb{S}^{n-1} .

We will use the degree with respect to a point $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}^n$, defined for $f \in C(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\sigma\})$ as

$$\deg_\sigma(f) := \deg(f - \sigma).$$

We are now going to give a joint estimate on the degrees with respect to a finite set of points $\Sigma \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$. We start by observing that (3.4) implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} |\deg_{\sigma}(f)| &\leq \frac{1}{\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\mathcal{C} \cap \mathbb{S}^{n-1})} \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \int_{f^{-1}(\mathcal{C} + \sigma)} \frac{|Df|^{n-1}}{|f - \sigma|^{n-1}} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\mathcal{C} \cap \mathbb{S}^{n-1})} \left(\int_{f^{-1}(\mathcal{C} + \Sigma)} |Df|^{n-1} \right) \sup_{x \in \mathbb{S}^{n-1}} \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \frac{1}{|f(x) - \sigma|^{n-1}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

We now estimate the sum that appears on the last line of (3.5).

Proposition 3.1. *If $\Sigma \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and if $\text{dist}(y, \Sigma) \geq 1/2$, then*

$$\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \frac{1}{|y - \sigma|^{n-1}} \leq C(\#\Sigma)^{\frac{1}{n}},$$

where the constant $C > 0$ depends only on n .

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \frac{1}{|y - \sigma|^{n-1}} &= \int_0^\infty \#(\Sigma \cap B_r(y)) \frac{n-1}{r^n} dr \\ &\leq C_1 \int_0^\infty \min(\#\Sigma, r^n) \frac{1}{r^n} dr \\ &= C_1 \left(\int_0^{(\#\Sigma)^{1/n}} dr + \int_{(\#\Sigma)^{1/n}}^\infty \frac{\#\Sigma}{r^n} dr \right) \\ &= C_1 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1} \right) (\#\Sigma)^{\frac{1}{n}}. \end{aligned}$$

In the first inequality above, we have used the fact that

$$\#(\Sigma \cap B_r(y)) \leq \mathcal{L}^n(B_{r+\sqrt{n}/2}(y)) = \mathcal{L}^n(B_1)(r + \sqrt{n}/2)^n \leq C_2 r^n$$

provided $r \geq 1/2$, whereas $\#(\Sigma \cap B_r(y)) = 0$ when $r < 1/2$. \square

Injecting Proposition 3.1 in (3.5), we obtain the following conical joint estimate on the degrees.

Proposition 3.2. *Given a finite set $\Sigma \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$, an open cone $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, and $f \in W^{1,n-1}(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus (B_{1/2} + \Sigma)) \cap C(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus (B_{1/2} + \Sigma))$, one has*

$$\left(\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} |\deg_{\sigma}(f)| \right)^{1-\frac{1}{n}} \leq \frac{C}{\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\mathcal{C} \cap \mathbb{S}^{n-1})} \int_{f^{-1}(\mathcal{C} + \Sigma)} |Df|^{n-1},$$

where the constant $C > 0$ depends only on n .

Proof. Without loss of generality, we assume that for every $\sigma \in \Sigma$, $\deg_{\sigma}(f) \neq 0$. We then have by (3.5) and Proposition 3.1,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} |\deg_{\sigma}(f)| &\leq \frac{C_1(\#\Sigma)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\mathcal{C} \cap \mathbb{S}^{n-1})} \int_{f^{-1}(\mathcal{C} + \Sigma)} |Df|^{n-1} \\ &\leq \frac{C_1}{\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\mathcal{C} \cap \mathbb{S}^{n-1})} \left(\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} |\deg_{\sigma}(f)| \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \int_{f^{-1}(\mathcal{C} + \Sigma)} |Df|^{n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

and the conclusion follows. \square

3.2. Lower bounds on energies on spheres. In this section, we combine our conical joint degrees estimate with our bubbling construction to give a lower estimate on the Sobolev energy of approximating sequences in different homotopy classes.

We first get a lower bound in a general setting in terms of joint degree differences between two continuous Sobolev maps.

Proposition 3.3. *Given a finite set $\Sigma \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$, open cones $\mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_I \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, and open sets $G_1, \dots, G_I \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ such that for every $i \in \{1, \dots, I\}$, $G_i \cap (\mathcal{C}_i + \Sigma) = \emptyset$, there exists a constant C such that, given $u \in W^{1,n-1}(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus (B_{1/2} + \Sigma)) \cap C(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus (B_{1/2} + \Sigma))$ satisfying*

$$u(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}) \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^I G_i,$$

for every $M \in (0, \infty)$, there exists $\eta \in (0, \infty)$ such that, if $v \in W^{1,n-1}(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus (B_{1/2} + \Sigma)) \cap C(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus (B_{1/2} + \Sigma))$, if

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} |Dv|^{n-1} \leq M,$$

and if

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} |u - v| \leq \eta,$$

then

$$\left(\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} |\deg_{\sigma}(u) - \deg_{\sigma}(v)| \right)^{1-\frac{1}{n}} \leq C \sum_{i=1}^I \int_{u^{-1}(G_i) \cap v^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_i + \Sigma)} |Dv|^{n-1}.$$

Moreover, the constant $C > 0$ depends only on n and on $\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\mathcal{C}_i \cap \mathbb{S}^{n-1})$.

Proof. We choose ε sufficiently small so that for every $x \in \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$, there exists $i \in \{1, \dots, I\}$ for which $B_{2\varepsilon}(u(x)) \subseteq G_i$ (in other words, 2ε is the Lebesgue number of the covering of the compact set by $u(\mathbb{S}^{n-1})$ by G_1, \dots, G_I).

Without loss of generality, we may also assume that

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} |Du|^{n-1} \leq M.$$

We take ρ_0 such that for every $x \in \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$, $u(B_{\rho_0}(x)) \subseteq B_{\varepsilon}(u(x))$. Invoking Lebesgue's lemma, we may furthermore assume that ρ_0 has been chosen so that $\rho_0 \leq \delta$ and

$$\sup_{a \in \mathbb{S}^{n-1}} \int_{B_{\rho_0}(a)} |Du|^{n-1} \leq \delta^{n-1},$$

where $\delta \in (0, \infty)$ is given by Proposition 2.1. Finally, we let $\eta = \rho_0^{n-1} \delta$. Let us note that ρ_0 , and therefore η , depend on u via the use of Lebesgue's lemma. On the other hand, the constants that will appear in the proof, and therefore the final constant C , do not depend on u .

Let w be given by Proposition 2.1. Defining $w_j := w|_{B_{\rho_j/2}(a_j)}$, we observe that for every $\sigma \in \Sigma$,

$$\deg_\sigma(v) - \deg_\sigma(u) = \deg_\sigma(w_0) + \sum_{j=1}^J \deg_\sigma(w_j) - \deg_\sigma(u) = \sum_{j=1}^J \deg_\sigma(w_j).$$

It follows thus by the triangle inequality and sublinearity that

$$\left(\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} |\deg_\sigma(v) - \deg_\sigma(u)| \right)^{1-\frac{1}{n}} \leq \left(\sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} |\deg_\sigma(w_j)| \right)^{1-\frac{1}{n}} \leq \sum_{j=1}^J \left(\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} |\deg_\sigma(w_j)| \right)^{1-\frac{1}{n}}.$$

By the choice of ρ_0 and of ε , for every $j \in \{1, \dots, J\}$, there is $i \in \{1, \dots, I\}$ such that

$$u(B_{\rho_j}(a_j)) \subseteq B_\varepsilon(u(a_j)) \subseteq G_i. \quad (3.6)$$

Therefore,

$$w_j(B_{\rho_j/2}(a_j) \setminus B_{\rho_j/4}(a_j)) \subseteq B_{2\varepsilon}(u(a_j)) \subseteq G_i,$$

where we have used assertions (v) and (iii) in Proposition 2.1. It follows thus from Proposition 3.2 that

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} |\deg_\sigma(w_j)| \right)^{1-\frac{1}{n}} &\leq C_1 \int_{w_j^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_i + \Sigma)} |Dw_j|^{n-1} \\ &= C_1 \int_{B_{\rho_j/4}(a_j) \cap w_j^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_i + \Sigma)} |Dw_j|^{n-1} \\ &\leq C_2 \int_{B_{\rho_j}(a_j) \cap v^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_i + \Sigma)} |Dv|^{n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

since (j) $w_j(B_{\rho_j}(a_j) \setminus B_{\rho_j/4}(a_j)) \subseteq G_i$, (jj) $G_i \cap (\mathcal{C}_i + \Sigma) = \emptyset$, and (jjj) $v(4x) = w_j(x)$ on $B_{\rho_j/4}(a_j)$. We note that actually, in order to apply Proposition 3.2, one needs to view the map w_j , which is originally defined as a map on the disk $B_{\rho_j/2}(a_j)$ with constant value on the boundary, as a map defined on the sphere \mathbb{S}^{n-1} , which can be done extending w_j to the exterior of the ball by a constant. We also note that C_1 depends on the measure of $\mathcal{C}_i \cap \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ through the use of Proposition 3.2, while C_2 is a purely geometric constant that depends only on n .

It follows thus, using also (3.6), that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{j \in \{1, \dots, J\} \\ B_\varepsilon(u(a_j)) \subseteq G_i}} \left(\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} |\deg_\sigma(w_j)| \right)^{1-\frac{1}{n}} &\leq C_2 \sum_{j=1}^J \int_{u^{-1}(G_i) \cap B_{\rho_j}(a_j) \cap v^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_i + \Sigma)} |Dv|^{n-1} \\ &\leq C_2 \int_{u^{-1}(G_i) \cap v^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_i + \Sigma)} |Dv|^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

The conclusion follows by summing the above estimate over all $i \in \{1, \dots, I\}$. \square

In order to get a lower estimate on sequences of maps on spheres related to our counterexample, we will choose some specific sets \mathcal{C}_i and G_i in Proposition 3.3. We define the cube

$$Q_\ell := [0, \ell]^n.$$

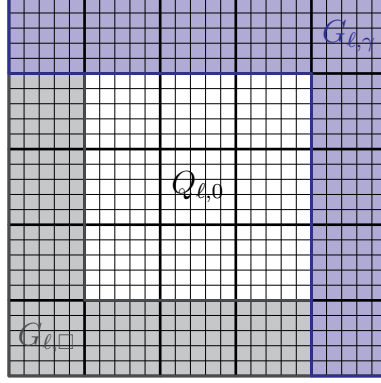


FIGURE 4. The sets $Q_{\ell,0}$, $G_{\ell,\square}$, and $G_{\ell,\gamma}$ for $\gamma = (-1, -1)$. The colored cubes on the boundary form the set $G_{\ell,\square}$, and the cubes that are further colored in blue form the set $G_{\ell,\gamma}$ for $\gamma = (-1, -1)$.

For every $\alpha \in \mathbf{A} := \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}^n$, we set

$$Q_{\ell,\alpha} := Q_\ell + \ell\alpha + (2\ell, \dots, 2\ell),$$

so that

$$Q_{5\ell} = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}} Q_{\ell,\alpha}, \quad (3.7)$$

and the interiors of the $(Q_{\ell,\alpha})_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}}$ are mutually disjoint. We also define, for every $\gamma \in \mathbf{\Gamma} := \{-1, 1\}^n$ and for every $\gamma \in \mathbf{\Gamma}$, the cone

$$\mathcal{C}_\gamma := \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \text{for every } i \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \gamma_i x_i > 0\}.$$

Setting

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}_\square &:= \{\alpha \in \mathbf{A} \mid \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\alpha_i| = 2\}, & G_{\ell,\square} &:= \text{int} \left(\bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}_\square} Q_{\ell,\alpha} \right), \\ \mathbf{A}_\gamma &:= \{\alpha \in \mathbf{A} \mid \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \alpha_i \gamma_i = -2\}, & G_{\ell,\gamma} &:= \text{int} \left(\bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}_\gamma} Q_{\ell,\alpha} \right), \end{aligned}$$

and viewing $Q_{5\ell}$ as made of 5^n cubes of sidelength ℓ according to (3.7), we observe that \mathbf{A}_\square is the set of all indices α such that the cube $Q_{\ell,\alpha}$ lies on the boundary of $Q_{5\ell}$, while $G_{\ell,\square}$ is made of the interior of the union of all such cubes. The set of indices \mathbf{A}_γ is a refinement of \mathbf{A}_\square , corresponding to cubes that lie on the boundary of $Q_{5\ell}$ on some specific faces, indicated by the multi-index γ — more precisely, \mathbf{A}_γ selects the cubes on the boundary of $Q_{5\ell}$ that lie at the opposite of at least one face indicated by γ (see Figure 4). We observe that

$$G_{\ell,\square} = \bigcup_{\gamma \in \mathbf{\Gamma}} G_{\ell,\gamma}.$$

Indeed, given $x \in G_{\ell,\square} \cap Q_{\ell,\alpha}$, we have $x \in G_{\ell,\gamma}$ with any $\gamma \in \mathbf{\Gamma}$ such that for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, $\alpha_i \gamma_i \neq 2$.

We now introduce some notation for the centers of the cubes of our decomposition. More precisely, we define

$$\Sigma_\ell := Q_{\ell,0} \cap (\mathbb{Z} + 1/2)^n.$$

Otherwise stated, if we consider the standard decomposition of \mathbb{R}^n into unit cubes, such that the origin is a vertex of a cube, then Σ_ℓ is the set of all centers of those cubes that lie inside to $Q_{\ell,0}$. We observe that, for every $\gamma \in \mathbf{\Gamma}$ and every $\alpha \in \mathbf{A}_\gamma$, it holds that

$$\text{dist}_\infty(y, Q_{\ell,\alpha}) \geq \ell \quad \text{for every } y \in \mathcal{C}_\gamma + \Sigma_\ell. \quad (3.8)$$

Indeed, by definition, there exists an index $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $\alpha_i \gamma_i = -2$. Assume without loss of generality that $\gamma_i = 1$. Then, for every $y \in \mathcal{C}_\gamma + \Sigma_\ell$ and $z \in Q_{\ell,\alpha}$, we have $y_i \geq 2\ell + 1/2$ while $z_i \leq \ell$, so that

$$|y - z|_\infty \geq y_i - z_i \geq \ell,$$

which proves our claim.

Finally, we define a retraction from \mathbb{R}^n into $Q_{\ell,\alpha}$. More specifically, given any $\alpha \in \mathbf{A}$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we let

$$\Theta_{\ell,\alpha}(x) := \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \in Q_{\ell,\alpha}, \\ c_{\ell,\alpha} + \frac{\ell(x - c_{\ell,\alpha})}{2|x - c_{\ell,\alpha}|_\infty} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where $c_{\ell,\alpha}$ is the center of the cube $Q_{\ell,\alpha}$.

We can now state and prove the main result of this section, which is a lower bound on the energy gap of approximating sequences that will be the key ingredient in order to prove the required estimate to strengthen inequality 1.7, according to the strategy described in the introduction.

Proposition 3.4. *Given $u \in W^{1,n-1}(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus (B_{1/2} + \Sigma_\ell)) \cap C(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus (B_{1/2} + \Sigma_\ell))$ such that*

$$u(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}) \subseteq G_{\ell,\square},$$

$M \in (0, \infty)$, and $(E_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}_\square}$ a family of subsets of \mathbb{S}^{n-1} such that for every $\gamma \in \mathbf{\Gamma}$,

$$u^{-1}(G_{\ell,\gamma}) \subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}_\gamma} E_\alpha, \quad (3.9)$$

there exists $\eta \in (0, \infty)$ such that, for every $v \in W^{1,n-1}(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus (B_{1/2} + \Sigma_\ell)) \cap C(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus (B_{1/2} + \Sigma_\ell))$ satisfying

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} |Dv|^{n-1} \leq M$$

and

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} |u - v| \leq \eta,$$

we have

$$\left(\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_\ell} |\deg_\sigma(u) - \deg_\sigma(v)| \right)^{1-\frac{1}{n}} \leq C \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}_\square} \int_{E_\alpha} |Dv|^{n-1} - |D(\Theta_{\ell,\alpha} \circ v)|^{n-1},$$

where the constant $C > 0$ depends only on n . Moreover, the above statement remains valid if the domain \mathbb{S}^{n-1} is replaced by the boundary ∂Q of any cube $Q \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, with a constant $C > 0$ independent of the choice of the cube.

Proof. Given an open set $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ and $v \in W^{1,n-1}(\mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \mathbb{R}^n)$, we have for every $x \in \Omega$

$$|D(\Theta_{\ell,\alpha} \circ v)(x)| \leq \frac{|Dv(x)|}{1 + 2 \operatorname{dist}_\infty(v(x), Q_{\ell,\alpha})/\ell},$$

and therefore

$$|Dv(x)|^{n-1} - |D(\Theta_{\ell,\alpha} \circ v)(x)|^{n-1} \geq \left(1 - \frac{1}{(1 + 2 \operatorname{dist}_\infty(v(x), Q_{\ell,\alpha})/\ell)^{n-1}}\right) |Dv(x)|^{n-1}. \quad (3.10)$$

Hence, for every $\alpha \in \mathbf{A}_\gamma$, we deduce from (3.8) and (3.10) that

$$\int_{E_\alpha \cap v^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_\gamma + \Sigma_\ell)} |Dv|^{n-1} \leq \frac{1}{1 - 3^{-(n-1)}} \int_{E_\alpha \cap v^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_\gamma + \Sigma_\ell)} |Dv|^{n-1} - |D(\Theta_{\ell,\alpha} \circ v)|^{n-1}. \quad (3.11)$$

On the other hand, Proposition 3.3 ensures that we can choose $\eta \in (0, \infty)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_\ell} |\deg_\sigma(u) - \deg_\sigma(v)| \right)^{1-\frac{1}{n}} &\leq C_1 \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \int_{u^{-1}(G_{\ell,\gamma}) \cap v^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_\gamma + \Sigma_\ell)} |Dv|^{n-1} \\ &\leq C_1 \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}_\gamma} \int_{E_\alpha \cap v^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_\gamma + \Sigma_\ell)} |Dv|^{n-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

in view of (3.9). We deduce from (3.11) and (3.12) that

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_\ell} |\deg_\sigma(u) - \deg_\sigma(v)| \right)^{1-\frac{1}{n}} &\leq C_2 \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}_\square} \int_{E_\alpha} |Dv|^{n-1} - |D(\Theta_{\ell,\alpha} \circ v)|^{n-1} \\ &\leq C_2 2^n \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}_\square} \int_{E_\alpha} |Dv|^{n-1} - |D(\Theta_{\ell,\alpha} \circ v)|^{n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

since $\#\Gamma = 2^n$. Moreover, since $\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\mathcal{C}_\gamma \cap \mathbb{S}^{n-1})$ only depends on n , the constant C_2 only depends on n .

This proves the proposition when the domain is \mathbb{S}^{n-1} . The fact that the statement remains valid if the domain is instead the boundary of a cube follows from the fact that there is a bi-Lipschitz transformation between \mathbb{S}^{n-1} and the boundary of a unit cube in \mathbb{R}^n , along with the scaling invariance of the $W^{1,n-1}$ energy in dimension $n - 1$. \square

3.3. Lower bound on the relaxed energy. In this section, we give the final and key estimate that allows to prove that the maps we construct indeed lead to an analytical obstruction to weak density. Given $n \geq 2$, we define the set

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0 := \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \text{there exists } i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \text{ such that } x_i \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

We observe that $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ is actually the $(n - 1)$ -skeleton of the standard decomposition of \mathbb{R}^n into unit cubes, such that the origin is a vertex of one cube.

Proposition 3.5. *Let $u \in W^{1,n-1}(G_{\ell,\square}, \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0) \cap C(G_{\ell,\square} \setminus (\mathbb{Z} + 1/2)^n, \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0)$ be such that, for every $\alpha \in \mathbf{A}_\square$,*

$$u(Q_{\ell,\alpha}) \subseteq Q_{\ell,\alpha}. \quad (3.13)$$

Assume also that $v_k \in C(Q_{5\ell}, \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0)$ and that $(v_k|_{G_{\ell,\square}})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges weakly to u in $W^{1,n-1}(G_{\ell,\square}, \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0)$. Then,

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}_\square} \int_{Q_{\ell,\alpha}} |Dv_k|^{n-1} - |D(\Theta_{\ell,\alpha} \circ v_k)|^{n-1} \geq C\ell^n, \quad (3.14)$$

for some constant $C > 0$ depending only on n .

Proof. We consider Q^t to be the cube of edge length $t \in (0, 5\ell)$ and same center as $Q_{5\ell}$. For almost every $t \in (3\ell, 5\ell)$, the map $u|_{\partial Q^t}$ is continuous, and by (3.13), for every $\sigma \in \Sigma_\ell$, $\deg_\sigma(u|_{\partial Q^t}) = 1$. On the other hand, we know that $\deg_\sigma(v_k|_{\partial Q^t}) = 0$. Hence,

$$\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_\ell} |\deg_\sigma(u|_{\partial Q^t}) - \deg_\sigma(v_k|_{\partial Q^t})| = \ell^n.$$

By Fubini–Tonelli’s theorem and Fatou’s lemma, we can assume up to a subsequence that

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}_\square} \int_{\partial Q^t \cap Q_{\ell,\alpha}} |Dv_k|^{n-1} - |D(\Theta_{\ell,\alpha} \circ v_k)|^{n-1} \\ \leq \frac{1}{\ell} \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}_\square} \int_{Q_{\ell,\alpha}} |Dv_k|^{n-1} - |D(\Theta_{\ell,\alpha} \circ v_k)|^{n-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

that

$$\sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \int_{\partial Q^t} |Dv_k|^{n-1} < \infty,$$

and that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\partial Q^t} |v_k - v| = 0.$$

Taking $E_\alpha := \partial Q^t \cap Q_{\ell,\alpha}$, we observe that (3.9) is indeed satisfied. Therefore, if k is sufficiently large depending on η , we deduce that Proposition 3.4 applies and yields

$$\ell^{n-1} \leq C_1 \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}_\square} \int_{\partial Q^t \cap Q_{\ell,\alpha}} |Dv_k|^{n-1} - |D(\Theta_{\ell,\alpha} \circ v_k)|^{n-1}.$$

The conclusion (3.14) follows then from (3.15). \square

We recall the definition of the relaxed energy of a map $u \in W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0)$ as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,p}(u, \mathcal{M}) \\ := \inf \left\{ \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}^{1,p}(v_k, \mathcal{M}) \mid v_k \rightarrow u \text{ a.e. and } v_k \in W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0) \cap C^0(\mathcal{M}, \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Using the tools constructed before, we may finally give a lower bound on the relaxed energy of maps with values into $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$. More precisely, we work with the map u defined as the retraction from \mathbb{R}^n to $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$.

Proposition 3.6. *For every $n \geq 2$,*

$$\liminf_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,n-1}(u, Q_\ell)}{\ell^n \ln \ell} > 0.$$

Proof. If $v \in W^{1,n-1}(Q_{5\ell}, \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0)$ and $v_k \in W^{1,n-1}(Q_{5\ell}, \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0) \cap C^0(Q_{5\ell}, \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0)$ are such that $v_k \rightarrow v$ almost everywhere, then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{Q_{5\ell}} |Dv_k|^{n-1} &= \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}} \int_{Q_{\ell,\alpha}} |Dv_k|^{n-1} \\ &= \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A} \setminus \mathbf{A}_\square} \int_{Q_{\ell,\alpha}} |Dv_k|^{n-1} \\ &\quad + \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}_\square} \int_{Q_{\ell,\alpha}} |D(\Theta_{\ell,\alpha} \circ v_k)|^{n-1} \\ &\quad + \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}_\square} \int_{Q_{\ell,\alpha}} |Dv_k|^{n-1} - |D(\Theta_{\ell,\alpha} \circ v_k)|^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

If $v(Q_{\ell,\alpha}) \subseteq Q_{\ell,\alpha}$, we have $\Theta_{\ell,\alpha} \circ v_k|_{Q_{\ell,\alpha}} \rightarrow v|_{Q_{\ell,\alpha}}$ almost everywhere, and thus, invoking Proposition 3.5, we deduce that

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,n-1}(v, Q_{5\ell}) \geq \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{A}} \mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,n-1}(v, Q_{\ell,\alpha}) + C\ell^n.$$

In particular, if we take $v = u$, we have

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,n-1}(u, Q_{5\ell}) \geq 5^n \mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,n-1}(u, Q_\ell) + C\ell^n,$$

or equivalently,

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,n-1}(u, Q_{5\ell})}{(5\ell)^n} \geq \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,n-1}(u, Q_\ell)}{\ell^n} + \frac{C}{5^n}.$$

It follows by induction that

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,n-1}(u, Q_{5^m})}{5^{mn}} \geq \frac{Cm}{5^n},$$

and the conclusion follows. \square

As explained in the introduction, if $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ was a compact Riemannian manifold, we would be done with the proof of our main result. In the next section, we explain how to remedy the non compactness issue, by taking a suitable quotient space of $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$.

3.4. Analytical obstruction with values into a skeleton. In this section, we explain how to construct a sequence of Sobolev mappings whose relaxed energy grows superlinearly with respect to its Sobolev energy when the target is not a manifold but merely a skeleton of the n -dimensional torus \mathbb{T}^n . Later on, in Section 3.5, we will explain how to move from a skeleton to a legitimate compact manifold without boundary, while preserving all the required properties of our construction.

We define \mathcal{N}_0 to be the $(n-1)$ -skeleton of the torus \mathbb{T}^n , or equivalently the quotient

$$\mathcal{N}_0 = \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0 / \mathbb{Z}^n.$$

In particular, \mathcal{N}_0 can be isometrically embedded into a Euclidean space, as a subset of the compact Riemannian manifold $\mathbb{T}^n \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{2n}$. It enjoys the following properties.

Proposition 3.7. *The quotient map $\pi: \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_0$ is a universal cover, and*

$$\pi_1(\mathcal{N}_0) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^n,$$

$$\pi_{n-1}(\mathcal{N}_0) \simeq \bigoplus_{\mathbb{Z}^n} \mathbb{Z},$$

and

$$\pi_2(\mathcal{N}_0) \simeq \cdots \simeq \pi_{n-2}(\mathcal{N}_0) \simeq \{0\}.$$

In addition, $\pi_{n-1}(\mathcal{N}_0)$ is finitely generated over the action of $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}_0)$. Finally, the higher order homotopy groups of \mathcal{N}_0 , $\pi_k(\mathcal{N}_0)$ with $k > n - 1$, may be computed as the corresponding homotopy groups of a bouquet of infinitely many $(n - 1)$ -spheres, one for each element of \mathbb{Z}^n .

Proof. First of all, it is straightforward from the natural cell complex structure of $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ that its integer homology groups are given by

$$H_j(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0) \simeq \begin{cases} \{0\} & \text{if } j \neq n - 1, \\ \bigoplus_{\mathbb{Z}^n} \mathbb{Z} & \text{if } j = n - 1. \end{cases}$$

Actually, there is one copy of \mathbb{Z} in $H_{n-1}(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0)$ for every boundary of an n -cube in $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$.

Therefore, Hurewicz's theorem or a direct argument implies that $\pi_1(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0) \simeq \cdots \simeq \pi_{n-2}(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0) \simeq \{0\}$, while $\pi_{n-1}(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0) \simeq \bigoplus_{\mathbb{Z}^n} \mathbb{Z}$. Since $\pi: \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_0$ is the covering associated to the action of \mathbb{Z}^n on $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$, we deduce that $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}_0) = \mathbb{Z}^n$, $\pi_{n-1}(\mathcal{N}_0) \simeq \bigoplus_{\mathbb{Z}^n} \mathbb{Z}$, and $\pi_2(\mathcal{N}_0) \simeq \cdots \simeq \pi_{n-2}(\mathcal{N}_0) \simeq \{0\}$. Moreover, we know that $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}_0)$ acts as \mathbb{Z}^n by translation on $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$; see e.g. [37, Proposition 1.40]. Let us investigate the effect of this action on $\pi_{n-1}(\mathcal{N}_0) \simeq \pi_{n-1}(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0)$. Assume without loss of generality that the origin 0 has been chosen as the basepoint for the homotopy groups of $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$. Then, any loop in $\gamma \in \pi_1(\mathcal{N}_0) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^n$ can be lifted to a path in $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ connecting the basepoint 0 to the associated endpoint $z_\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}^n$. Let a be the element of $\pi_{n-1}(\mathcal{N}_0)$ obtained by projecting the element of $\pi_{n-1}(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0)$ that covers once the cycle $\partial[0, 1]^n$. By construction, the element $\gamma a \in \pi_{n-1}(\mathcal{N}_0)$ lifts to the element of $\pi_{n-1}(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0)$ that covers once the cycle $z_\gamma + \partial[0, 1]^n$; see also [37, §4.1, Exercise 4]. (The action can also be described as a particular case of a general bijection between pointed homotopy classes and free homotopy classes in the covering space [59, Corollary 7.3.7; 64, III (1.15)].) When γ runs over $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}_0)$, it is readily checked that we obtain the generating family of $\pi_{n-1}(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0)$ associated with the homology basis shown above, one element for each boundary of a unit n -cube in $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$. Therefore, $\pi_{n-1}(\mathcal{N}_0)$ is generated by one element over the action of $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}_0)$.

Finally, the affirmation concerning the higher order homotopy groups of \mathcal{N}_0 comes from the fact that $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ is homotopically equivalent to a bouquet of infinitely many $(n - 1)$ -spheres, one for each cube in $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$. This can be proved by a hand-made construction. However, for the sake of completeness, we sketch a proof, relying on a more general argument. We start with the following exact sequence, which is a part of the long exact sequence relating the homology of a space, a subspace, and the associated quotient space,

see e.g. [37, Theorem 2.13]:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\{0\} \simeq H_{n-1}(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0^{n-2}) & \longrightarrow & H_{n-1}(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0) & \xrightarrow{j_\#} & H_{n-1}(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0/\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0^{n-2}) \\
& & & \searrow \partial & \\
H_{n-2}(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0^{n-2}) & \longrightarrow & H_{n-2}(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0) \simeq \{0\}, & &
\end{array} \tag{3.16}$$

where $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0^{n-2}$ is the $(n-2)$ -skeleton of $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$. The quotient space $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0/\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0^{n-2}$ is a bouquet of $(n-1)$ -spheres, one for each $(n-1)$ -cell in $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$, the map j is the quotient map that sends each cell to the corresponding sphere, and the map ∂ sends every sphere to the boundary of the associated cell, which is an $(n-2)$ -cycle. The exact sequence (3.16) implies that the map ∂ is an epimorphism. Since $H_{n-2}(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0^{n-2})$ is free, this map admits a section σ , and moreover, it can be constructed so that its image $\text{Im } \sigma$ is the submodule generated by a subset of the spheres constituting $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0/\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0^{n-2}$. This section induces the direct sum decomposition

$$H_{n-1}(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0/\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0^{n-2}) \simeq H_{n-1}(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0) \oplus \text{Im } \sigma.$$

Collapsing the spheres which generate $\text{Im } \sigma$, the map j induces a map h from $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ to a (possibly smaller) bouquet of spheres, and our argument shows that this map induces an isomorphism in homology in degree $n-1$. It also induces an isomorphism in homology in all the other degrees, since all the other homology groups of both spaces involved are trivial (except for the H_0 , which are both \mathbb{Z} , and on which this map also induces an isomorphism). A corollary of Whitehead's and Hurewicz's theorems, see e.g. [37, Corollary 4.33], allows to conclude that h is a homotopy equivalence. \square

We note importantly that, although there is a correspondence between the cubes in $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ and the spheres of the bouquet to which it is homotopic, the homotopy equivalence between the bouquet of spheres and $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ *does not* map each generator associated to a sphere to the generator associated to the corresponding cube. Instead, a generator associated to a sphere may be mapped to a generator associated to a cycle containing an arbitrary large number of cubes in $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$. This can be intuitively seen from the proof: $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ is sent to a bouquet of spheres by collapsing its $(n-2)$ -skeleton, sending all $(n-1)$ -faces to spheres, and then collapsing a certain number of those spheres. Therefore, the spheres of the bouquet are in correspondence with a family of cycles that form a basis of $H_{n-1}(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0)$ chosen such that the faces that have not been collapsed are part of one and only one cycle. However, it is readily seen that it is impossible to select some faces of $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ in such a way that the corresponding family of cycles can be chosen to be all boundaries of unit cubes.

This can be put into the framework of the third strategy for proving weak approximation explained in the introduction, based on the construction and elimination of connections [2, 3, 5, 17, 21, 52]. Indeed, by composing an \mathcal{N}_0 -valued $W^{1,n-1}$ mapping u with the homotopy equivalence $h: \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0 \rightarrow \bigvee_{\mathbb{Z}^n} \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ constructed above — which can be taken to be Lipschitz, as it merely amounts to collapse some cells of $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ and map the other ones to spheres — one can proceed with the first part of the strategy, namely construct and analyze the topological singular set of the map u and obtain a minimal connection for

this set, whose length is controlled by the Sobolev energy of u , identifying separately the contributions of the different spheres of the bouquet. However, one cannot proceed with the second step of the strategy, as eliminating the singularities corresponding to the different spheres of the bouquet cannot be done with uniformly controlled maps for creating the dipoles, due to the fact that some of these spheres are associated with arbitrarily large cycles in $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$. This explains why this strategy cannot be applied to obtain weak approximation in our context.

We now provide an instance of a sequence of Sobolev mappings with values into the compact skeleton \mathcal{N}_0 whose relaxed energy grows up superlinearly with respect to the Sobolev energy. We define $v = \pi \circ u$, where the u is the map from Proposition 3.6. In particular, we note that the map v is \mathbb{Z}^n -periodic.

Proposition 3.8. *For every $n \geq 3$,*

$$\liminf_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,n-1}(v, Q_\ell)}{\ell^n \ln \ell} > 0.$$

The map v being \mathbb{Z}^n -periodic, it satisfies in particular $\mathcal{E}^{1,n-1}(v, Q_\ell) \lesssim \ell^n$, so that the above theorem indeed provides a superlinear growth of the relaxed energy with respect to the Sobolev energy.

Proof of Proposition 3.8. Assume that we are given a sequence $(w_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ of mappings in $W^{1,n-1}(Q_\ell, \mathcal{N}_0) \cap C(Q_\ell, \mathcal{N}_0)$ that converges weakly to v in $W^{1,n-1}$ on Q_ℓ . We perform a lifting in the spirit of [9, 11, 12]. Since Q_ℓ is simply connected, the maps w_k may be lifted as maps $\tilde{w}_k: Q_\ell \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$. In addition, since π is a local isometry, it holds that

$$\int_{Q_\ell} |Dw_k|^{n-1} = \int_{Q_\ell} |D\tilde{w}_k|^{n-1}.$$

Moreover, taking profit of the fact that \mathbb{Z}^n acts on $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ and that those deck transformations are translations, we may choose the liftings \tilde{w}_k so that

$$\left(\int_{Q_\ell} \tilde{w}_k \right)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \text{ is bounded.}$$

Therefore, the Poincaré–Wirtinger inequality ensures that the sequence $(\tilde{w}_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ is bounded in L^{n-1} , and hence, up to extraction of a subsequence, it converges weakly to some map $w \in W^{1,n-1}(Q_\ell, \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0)$. Here we use the fact that $n - 1 > 1$. By the continuity of the covering map π , we have almost everywhere

$$\pi \circ w = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \pi \circ \tilde{w}_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} w_k = v = \pi \circ u. \quad (3.17)$$

Since the action of \mathbb{Z}^n by translation is transitive, by the uniqueness of liftings in Sobolev spaces (see e.g. [9; 11; 12; 45, Proposition 4.2]), it follows that $w = u + a$ for some $a \in \mathbb{Z}^n$. Hence, we deduce that

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{Q_\ell} |Dw_k|^{n-1} = \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{Q_\ell} |D\tilde{w}_k|^{n-1} \geq \mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,n-1}(u, Q_\ell).$$

Taking the infimum over all sequences weakly converging to v , we obtain

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,n-1}(v, Q_\ell) \geq \mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,n-1}(u, Q_\ell).$$

The conclusion follows from Proposition 3.6. \square

We point out that all our analysis before Proposition 3.8 did not rely on the fact that $n \geq 3$. Since weak density always holds in $W^{1,1}$, a uniform linear bound on the relaxed energy must hold and thus Proposition 3.8 cannot be extended to that case. Let us examine why our construction does not contradict weak density in $W^{1,1}$. Proposition 3.6 yields

$$\liminf_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,1}(u, Q_\ell)}{\ell^2 \ln \ell} > 0.$$

When $n = 2$, $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ is the 1-skeleton of \mathbb{R}^2 , and \mathcal{N}_0 is a bouquet of two circles. In particular, $\pi: \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_0$ is no longer the universal cover, but it is nevertheless a covering. Actually, the effect of passing from \mathcal{N}_0 to $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$ is to abelianize the π_1 : the covering map $\pi: \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_0$ is normal, maps $\pi_1(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0)$ to the commutator group of $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}_0)$, and has the abelianization of $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}_0)$ as a group of deck transformations. This is however no obstruction to construct the map v , and to proceed to the above reasoning up to (3.17) included. However, the main difference is that here, $n - 1 = 1$, and hence, boundedness in $W^{1,1}$ only implies weak convergence to a BV map, not to a $W^{1,1}$ map. Since there is no uniqueness of lifting in BV, one cannot conclude that $w = u + a$ and hence transfer the energy gap estimate for u to v . Actually, it is not difficult to construct by hand a BV lifting of v such that there indeed exists a sequence of continuous maps, bounded in $W^{1,1}$, that converges to this lifting almost everywhere. Of course, it is therefore not $W^{1,1}$ itself.

3.5. From the skeleton to a manifold. We now transfer our construction to a manifold.

Given $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\lambda \in [0, \infty)$, we define the set

$$\mathcal{N}_\lambda := V^{-1}(\{\lambda\}),$$

where the function $V: \mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is given for $x \in \mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \subseteq \mathbb{R}^\nu$ by

$$V(x) := \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{1 + x_{2j-1}}{2} + \sum_{j=1}^m |x_{2n+j}|^2.$$

We observe that

$$\mathcal{N}_0 = V^{-1}(\{0\}) = \{x \in \mathbb{T}^n \mid \min_{1 \leq j \leq n} x_{2j-1} = -1\} \times \{0\}$$

is the set that was used in the previous section, along with its universal covering $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$.

Proposition 3.9. *For every $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, \mathcal{N}_λ is a smooth manifold and there exists a Lipschitz map from \mathcal{N}_λ to \mathcal{N}_0 . If moreover $m > 0$,*

$$\mathcal{N}_\lambda \supseteq \mathcal{N}_0 \times \mathbb{S}_{\sqrt{\lambda}}^{m-1},$$

and the restriction of the Lipschitz map $\mathcal{N}_\lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_0$ above to $\mathcal{N}_0 \times \mathbb{S}_{\sqrt{\lambda}}^{m-1}$ coincides with $\text{id}_{\mathcal{N}_0} \times 0$. If $i < m$, then

$$\pi_i(\mathcal{N}_\lambda) \simeq \pi_i(\mathcal{N}_0) \simeq \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}^n & \text{if } i = 1, \\ \{0\} & \text{if } 2 \leq i \leq n - 2, \\ \pi_i(\mathbb{V}_{\mathbb{Z}^n} \mathbb{S}^{n-1}) & \text{if } i \geq n - 1. \end{cases}$$

Moreover, if $n - 1 < m$, then $\pi_{n-1}(\mathcal{N}_\lambda)$ is finitely generated over the action of $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}_\lambda)$.

Proof. In angular coordinates $x = (\cos \theta_1, \sin \theta_1, \dots, \cos \theta_n, \sin \theta_n, z_1, \dots, z_m)$, we have

$$V(x) = \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{1 + \cos \theta_j}{2} + |z|^2 = \prod_{j=1}^n (\cos \frac{\theta_j}{2})^2 + |z|^2.$$

In particular, if $V(x) < 1$, we have $\theta \neq 0$. Taking the gradient, we have, if $0 < V(x) < 1$,

$$|\nabla V(x)|^2 = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \tan(\frac{\theta_j}{2})^2 \right) \prod_{j=1}^n (\cos \frac{\theta_j}{2})^4 + 4|z|^2 > 0.$$

Hence, for every $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, the set $\mathcal{N}_\lambda := V^{-1}(\{\lambda\})$ is a smooth submanifold of \mathbb{T}^n .

Next, we define for $(\theta, z) \in V^{-1}([0, 1)) \subseteq ([-\pi, \pi]^n \setminus \{0\}) \times \mathbb{R}^m$,

$$\Theta(t, \theta, z) := \left((1 + t(\frac{\pi}{|\theta|_\infty} - 1))\theta, (1 - t)z \right) = (1 - t)(\theta, z) + t\Theta(1, \theta, z).$$

We observe that if $t_0, t_1 \in [0, 1]$ satisfy $t_0 < t_1$ and if $x \notin \mathcal{N}_0$, then

$$V(\Theta(t_0, x)) > V(\Theta(t_1, x)).$$

It follows from the facts that (i) Θ is continuous, (ii) $\Theta([0, 1] \times V^{-1}([0, \lambda])) \subseteq V^{-1}([0, \lambda])$, (iii) $\Theta(\{1\} \times V^{-1}([0, \lambda])) \subseteq V^{-1}(\{0\})$, and (iv) for every $x \in V^{-1}(\{0\})$, $\Theta(t, x) = (t, x)$, that the set $\mathcal{N}_0 = V^{-1}(\{0\})$ is a (strong) deformation retract of $V^{-1}([0, \lambda])$. In particular, for every $j \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$\pi_j(V^{-1}([0, \lambda])) = \pi_j(\mathcal{N}_0).$$

Moreover, it is readily checked that the map $\Theta(1, \cdot)|_{\mathcal{N}_\lambda}$ is the required Lipschitz map $\mathcal{N}_\lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_0$.

The map $\Theta|_{[0, 1) \times \mathcal{N}_\lambda} : [0, 1) \times \mathcal{N}_\lambda \rightarrow V^{-1}((0, \lambda])$ is a bijection. An inspection of its definition shows its injectivity. For the surjectivity, defining for $(\theta, z) \in V^{-1}([0, 1)) \subseteq ([-\pi, \pi]^n \setminus \{0\}) \times \mathbb{R}^m$,

$$\Lambda(t, \theta, z) := \left(\frac{1 - t\pi/|\theta|_\infty}{1 - t} \theta, \frac{z}{1 - t} \right),$$

we observe that if $t < |\theta|_\infty/\pi$, $\Lambda(t, \theta, z) \in V^{-1}([0, 1)) \subseteq ([-\pi, \pi]^n \setminus \{0\}) \times \mathbb{R}^m$ and $\Theta(t, \Lambda(t, \theta, z)) = (\theta, z)$. Since $t \in (0, |\theta|_\infty/\pi) \mapsto V(\Lambda(t, \theta, z))$ is increasing and continuous and since $\lim_{t \rightarrow |\theta|_\infty/\pi} V(\Lambda(t, \theta, z)) > 1$, Θ has the required surjectivity property.

For every $\varepsilon \in (0, \lambda)$, the set $\Theta^{-1}(V^{-1}([\varepsilon, \lambda])) \subseteq [0, 1) \times \mathcal{N}_\lambda \subseteq [0, 1] \times \mathcal{N}_\lambda$ is closed and thus $\Theta|_{[0, 1) \times \mathcal{N}_\lambda}^{-1} : V^{-1}([\varepsilon, \lambda]) \rightarrow [0, 1) \times \mathcal{N}_\lambda$ is continuous. Since V is continuous, $\Theta|_{[0, 1) \times \mathcal{N}_\lambda}^{-1}$ is continuous on $V^{-1}((0, \lambda])$. Writing $(T, R) := \Theta|_{[0, 1) \times \mathcal{N}_\lambda}^{-1}$ with $T \in C(V^{-1}((0, \lambda]), [0, 1))$ and $R \in C(V^{-1}((0, \lambda]), \mathcal{N}_\lambda)$, we note that the map

$$\Xi : (t, x) \in [0, 1] \times V^{-1}((0, \lambda]) \mapsto \Theta((1 - t)T(x), R(x))$$

is continuous, that $\Xi(0, \cdot) = \text{id}$, and that $\Xi(t, \cdot)|_{\mathcal{N}_\lambda} = \text{id}_{\mathcal{N}_\lambda}$. Therefore, $V^{-1}(\{\lambda\})$ is a (strong) deformation retract of $V^{-1}((0, \lambda])$, and thus for every $j \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\pi_j(V^{-1}((0, \lambda])) \simeq \pi_j(\mathcal{N}_\lambda).$$

By a cellular or simplicial approximation (see [37, Theorem 2C.1 or 4.8]), since $\mathcal{N}_0 = V^{-1}(\{0\})$ and $\dim \mathcal{N}_0 = n - 1$, we have if $j \in \{1, \dots, m - 1\}$,

$$\pi_j(V^{-1}((0, \lambda])) \simeq \pi_j(V^{-1}([0, \lambda])).$$

It remains to prove that, if $n - 1 < m$, then $\pi_{n-1}(\mathcal{N}_\lambda)$ is finitely generated over the action of $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}_\lambda)$. Since $\mathcal{N}_0 \simeq V^{-1}([0, \lambda])$ and $V^{-1}((0, \lambda]) \simeq \mathcal{N}_\lambda$, it suffices to prove that this property is preserved when passing from $V^{-1}([0, \lambda])$ to $V^{-1}((0, \lambda])$. But this follows from the same general position argument. Indeed, let g be a generator of $\pi_{n-1}(V^{-1}([0, \lambda])) \simeq \pi_{n-1}(V^{-1}((0, \lambda]))$ over the action of $\pi_1(V^{-1}([0, \lambda]))$, where the equality has been proved above. Let also a be any element of $\pi_{n-1}(V^{-1}((0, \lambda])) \simeq \pi_{n-1}(V^{-1}([0, \lambda]))$. By assumption, there exists $\gamma \in \pi_1(V^{-1}([0, \lambda])) \simeq \pi_1(V^{-1}((0, \lambda]))$ such that $\gamma g = a$ in $\pi_{n-1}(V^{-1}([0, \lambda]))$. But an additional application of the general position argument shows that this equality then also holds in $\pi_{n-1}(V^{-1}((0, \lambda]))$, which establishes our claim and concludes the proof. \square

Remark 3.10. Let us write

$$\mathcal{N}_\lambda = \mathcal{N}_\lambda^0 \cup \mathcal{N}_\lambda^1,$$

where

$$\mathcal{N}_\lambda^0 = \mathcal{N}_\lambda \setminus (\mathbb{R}^{2n} \times B_{\sqrt{\lambda}/2}(0)) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{N}_\lambda^1 = \mathcal{N}_\lambda \cap (\mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \bar{B}_{\sqrt{\lambda}/2}(0)).$$

We observe that

$$\mathcal{N}_\lambda^0 \simeq (\mathbb{T}^n \setminus \mathbb{B}^n) \times \mathbb{S}^{m-1}, \quad \mathcal{N}_\lambda^1 \simeq \mathbb{S}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{B}^m, \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{N}_\lambda^0 \cap \mathcal{N}_\lambda^1 \simeq \mathbb{S}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{S}^{m-1}.$$

Without giving detailed arguments, these claims can be justified as follows. In the sequel, we denote an element of $\mathcal{N}_\lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \mathbb{R}^m$ as (x, z) . For the description of \mathcal{N}_λ^0 , we first note that, for a fixed $x \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$, the set of those $z \in \mathbb{R}^m$ such that $(x, z) \in \mathcal{N}_\lambda$ forms a sphere centered at the origin, unless it is empty. In order to enforce the additional constraint that this sphere should have a radius at least $\sqrt{\lambda}/2$, we have to remove those x such that $\prod_{j=1}^n \frac{1+x_{2j-1}}{2} \geq \sqrt{\lambda}/2$, which corresponds to removing from \mathbb{T}^n a set homeomorphic to a ball, centered at the point $(1, \dots, 1)$, hence yielding $\mathcal{N}_\lambda^0 \simeq (\mathbb{T}^n \setminus \mathbb{B}^n) \times \mathbb{S}^{m-1}$.

For the description of \mathcal{N}_λ^1 , we argue in the other direction, by first observing from the definition of V that, for a fixed $z \in \mathbb{R}^m$, the set of those $x \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ such that $(x, z) \in \mathcal{N}_\lambda$ is homeomorphic to the sphere \mathbb{S}^{n-1} , unless it is empty. The fact that we restrict to $z \in \bar{B}_{\sqrt{\lambda}/2}(0)$ yields the homeomorphism $\mathcal{N}_\lambda^1 \simeq \mathbb{S}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{B}^m$.

The description of $\mathcal{N}_\lambda^0 \cap \mathcal{N}_\lambda^1$ follows from a careful combination of the considerations above for both \mathcal{N}_λ^0 and \mathcal{N}_λ^1 .

This shows that

$$\mathcal{N}_\lambda \simeq (\mathbb{T}^n \setminus \mathbb{B}^n) \times \mathbb{S}^{m-1} \cup_{\partial} \mathbb{S}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{B}^m,$$

where \cup_{∂} denotes the attachment along the boundary (see e.g. [42, Theorem 9.29]).

In the special case where $m = 1$, then $(\mathbb{T}^n \setminus \mathbb{B}^n) \times \mathbb{S}^{m-1} = (\mathbb{T}^n \setminus \mathbb{B}^n) \times \{0, 1\}$ consists of two disjoint copies of $(\mathbb{T}^n \setminus \mathbb{B}^n)$, and $\mathbb{S}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{B}^m = \mathbb{S}^{n-1} \times (-1, 1)$ is a cylinder that collapses after attaching, so that

$$\mathcal{N}_\lambda \simeq \mathbb{T}^n \# \mathbb{T}^n.$$

We extend now to Proposition 3.8 to a map in a manifold.

Proposition 3.11. *For every $n \geq 3$ and $\lambda \in (0, 1)$,*

$$\liminf_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1, n-1}(v, Q_\ell)}{\ell^n \ln \ell} > 0.$$

The difference between Propositions 3.8 and 3.11 is that the relaxed energy is taken with respect to sequences respectively in \mathcal{N}_0 and \mathcal{N}_λ .

Proof. We view the map v from Proposition 3.8 as a Sobolev mapping into \mathcal{N}_λ , taking advantage of the inclusion $\mathcal{N}_0 \subset \mathcal{N}_\lambda$ exhibited in Proposition 3.9. The conclusion hence follows from Proposition 3.8 and the fact that any weakly converging sequence of continuous Sobolev maps into \mathcal{N}_λ can be projected to a weakly converging sequence of continuous Sobolev maps into \mathcal{N}_0 through the Lipschitz map $\Phi: \mathcal{N}_\lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_0$ provided by Proposition 3.9. We note that this relies on the fact that Φ is a left-inverse of the embedding of \mathcal{N}_0 into \mathcal{N}_λ . \square

We are now in position to prove our first main result as stated in the introduction.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. It suffices to apply the nonlinear uniform boundedness principle for the weak approximation [33, Th. 9.6] (see also [47]). \square

We observe that this proof yields a slightly stronger conclusion than required: it shows that the obstruction to weak approximation already arises if one considers continuous Sobolev maps rather than smooth maps.

4. WHITEHEAD PRODUCTS AND SPHERES

4.1. Construction of mappings. We now move towards our second main result, Theorem 1.2. We first use the Whitehead product construction [63] to construct a periodic map $\mathbb{R}^{4n} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{2n}$ with singularities located at every point in \mathbb{Z}^{4n} and Hopf degree 2 around each singularity.

Proposition 4.1. *For every $n \geq 1$, there exists a mapping $u: \mathbb{R}^{4n} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{2n}$ such that*

- (i) *for every $h \in \mathbb{Z}^{4n}$,*

$$u(x + h) = u(x),$$
- (ii) *$\deg_H u|_{\partial[-1/2, 1/2]^{4n}} = 2$,*
- (iii) *$u \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1, 4n-1}(\mathbb{R}^{4n}, \mathbb{S}^{2n}) \cap C(\mathbb{R}^{4n} \setminus \mathbb{Z}^{4n}, \mathbb{S}^{2n})$ and $|Du(x)| \text{dist}(x, \mathbb{Z}^{4n}) \leq C$ for a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^{4n} \setminus \mathbb{Z}^{4n}$.*

Proof. We consider a mapping $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2n}, \mathbb{S}^{2n})$ such that $f = b$ in $\mathbb{R}^{2n} \setminus [-1/2, 1/2]^{2n}$ and $\deg f = 1$. We note that, since f is constant outside a compact set, it can be associated thanks to a stereographic projection to a map from \mathbb{S}^{2n} to \mathbb{S}^{2n} . Therefore, $\deg f$ is well-defined. In fact, such a map f can actually be defined as a truncated inverse stereographic projection.

We define then $v: \partial([-1/2, 1/2]^{4n}) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{2n}$ as the Whitehead product of f with itself [63]. More precisely we set, for $x = (x', x'') \in \partial([-1/2, 1/2]^{4n}) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{4n} = \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \mathbb{R}^{2n}$,

$$v(x', x'') := \begin{cases} f(x') & \text{if } |x'|_\infty < 1/2, \\ f(x'') & \text{if } |x''|_\infty < 1/2, \\ b & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (4.1)$$

The Hopf invariant of v can be computed by classical properties of the Whitehead product as $\deg_H(v) = 2(\deg(f))^2 = 2$; see e.g. [64, XI (2.5)]. Here we use the fact that we work with a sphere of even dimension. Indeed, the exact same construction could have been

performed to obtain a map $v: \partial[-1/2, 1/2]^{4n+2} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{2n+1}$, but one would then have had $\deg_H(v) = 0$. More generally, the Hopf degree of *any* continuous $\mathbb{S}^{4n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{2n+1}$ map is zero; see e.g. [64, XI (2.4)].

We extend then v homogeneously to $[-1/2, 1/2]^{4n} \setminus \{0\}$ by setting $v(x) := v(x/(2|x|_\infty))$. It follows from (4.1) that, if $x, y \in [-1/2, 1/2]^{4n} \setminus \mathbb{Z}^{4n}$ and $x - y \in \mathbb{Z}^{4n}$, then $v(x) = v(y)$, so that v can be extended periodically to \mathbb{R}^{4n} . \square

4.2. Lower estimate on the relaxed energy. Below, the target \mathcal{N} is assumed to be a compact manifold without boundary. In the application we have in mind, \mathcal{N} will be a sphere. We start by describing a basic cylinder-type construction. Given $m \geq 1$, we let $Q = [0, 1]^m$ be the unit m -dimensional cube. If $u, v \in W^{1,p}(Q^{m-1}, \mathcal{N}) \cap C(Q^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$, then there exists $\delta \in (0, \infty)$ such that, if $\|u - v\|_{L^\infty(\partial Q^{m-1})} \leq \delta$, then the map $w: \partial Q^m \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ given by

$$w(x', x_m) = \begin{cases} u(x') & \text{if } x_m = 0, \\ \Pi_{\mathcal{N}}((1 - x_m)u(x') + x_mv(x')) & \text{if } x' \in \partial Q^{m-1}, \\ v(x') & \text{if } x_m = 1 \end{cases}$$

is well-defined and belongs to $W^{1,p}(\partial Q^m, \mathcal{N}) \cap C(\partial Q^m, \mathcal{N})$. Moreover, for every such δ , a straightforward computation shows that

$$\int_{\partial Q^m} |Dw|^p \leq \int_{Q^{m-1}} |Du|^p + \int_{Q^{m-1}} |Dv|^p + C \int_{\partial Q^{m-1}} |Du|^p + C \int_{\partial Q^{m-1}} |Dv|^p + C\delta^p. \quad (4.2)$$

With this construction at hand, we prove the following lower estimate on the relaxed energy. In order to state the following proposition, we recall that any (subset of a) hyperplane can be endowed with two different orientations. For a face σ of $Q^m \subset \mathbb{R}^m$, we consider the natural orientation induced by the outward normal vector with respect to Q^m . Of course, if σ is now viewed as a face of a skeleton made of several cubes, then it may receive both orientations, depending on the cube with respect to which it is considered. We will view the two copies of the same face with reverse orientations as two distinct oriented faces. Moreover, we will denote by $|\sigma|$ the unoriented face σ .

Proposition 4.2. *Let L_ℓ^j be the j -dimensional skeleton of the cube $Q_\ell = [0, \ell]^{4n}$. Assume that $(u_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a sequence in $C(Q_\ell, \mathbb{S}^{2n}) \cap W^{1,4n-1}(Q_\ell, \mathbb{S}^{2n})$ converging weakly to some $u \in C(L_\ell^{4n-1}, \mathbb{S}^{2n}) \cap W^{1,4n-1}(L_\ell^{4n-1}, \mathbb{S}^{2n})$ and such that the traces on L_ℓ^{4n-2} also converge weakly in $W^{1,4n-1}$. Then, for every oriented face σ of L_ℓ^{4n-1} , there exists some $d_\sigma \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $d_{-\sigma} = -d_\sigma$, where $-\sigma$ denotes the face σ with reverse orientation, and there exists some $k_* \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for every cube Q of L_ℓ^{4n} , up to a subsequence,*

$$\sum_{\sigma \text{ face of } Q} d_\sigma = \deg_H(u|_{\partial Q}) - \deg_H(u_{k_*}|_{\partial Q}),$$

and

$$\sum_{\sigma \text{ face of } L_\ell^{4n-1}} |d_\sigma|^{1-\frac{1}{4n}} \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} C \left(\int_{L_\ell^{4n-1}} |Du_k|^{4n-1} + \int_{L_\ell^{4n-2}} |Du_k|^{4n-1} \right).$$

The apparent notational complexity of the statement should not obscure the intuition behind it: the difference of degrees between the maps u_k for large k and the limiting map u can be attributed in a coherent way to the different faces of L_ℓ^{4n-1} , so that the difference

of degrees on one cube is the sum of the contributions of all its oriented faces. Moreover, we have an estimate available for these partial degrees on faces by the Sobolev energy of the approximating maps, involving a power $1 - \frac{1}{4n}$, whose importance will become apparent later on, in relation with branched optimal transportation considerations.

Proposition 4.2 leaves some freedom to the d_σ on the boundary. Indeed, whereas interior faces all belong to two cubes and are involved, since $d_\sigma = -d_{-\sigma}$, in two degree conservation constraints, the interior faces are merely involved in a single one, so that they are much less constrained.

Proof of Proposition 4.2. By compactness of the embedding $W^{1,4n-1} \hookrightarrow L^\infty$ in dimension $4n - 2$, we assume without loss of generality that

$$\|u_k - u\|_{L^\infty(L_\ell^{4n-2})} \leq \delta.$$

For every face σ of L_ℓ^{4n-1} , we consider u_σ and $u_{\sigma,k}$ the restrictions of u and u_k to σ , and we let $w_{\sigma,k}$ be the map obtained using the above cylinder construction with respect to $u_{\sigma,k}$ and u_σ , with the following orientations: σ is placed in $\mathbb{R}^{4n-1} \times \{0\}$ so that the orienting normal vector points upwards, the map $u_{\sigma,k}$ is placed at the bottom of the cylinder, and the map u_σ is placed at the top of the cylinder. We define $d_{\sigma,k}$ to be the Hopf degree of the map $w_{\sigma,k}$. With our orientation convention, we have $d_{-\sigma,k} = -d_{\sigma,k}$: Indeed, reversing the orientation in our construction amounts to reflect the domain with respect to the hyperplane $\mathbb{R}^{4n-1} \times \{1/2\}$, which, in terms of homotopy, corresponds to taking the inverse.

We first prove that

$$\sum_{\sigma \text{ face of } Q} d_{\sigma,k} = \deg_H(u|_{\partial Q}) - \deg_H(u_k|_{\partial Q}).$$

For this purpose, we consider the set \tilde{Q} obtained by taking the union of Q and all the cubes congruent to Q and sharing exactly one face with it. We observe that $\partial\tilde{Q}$ is homeomorphic to the boundary of a cube. We define a map w on the $(4n - 1)$ -skeleton of \tilde{Q} by letting w be equal to u_k on ∂Q , and to $w_{\sigma,k}$ on the boundary of the cube that has been glued to Q along the face $|\sigma|$ (after a suitable rotation so that both maps coincide on $|\sigma|$). It is straightforward to see that $w|_{\partial\tilde{Q}}$ is homotopic to $u|_{\partial Q}$, since the maps $w_{\sigma,k}$ are constructed on the vertical faces as the projection of a linear interpolation between $u_{\sigma,k}$ and u_σ on $\partial|\sigma|$. On the other hand, we have the identity

$$\deg_H(w|_{\partial\tilde{Q}}) = \sum_{\sigma \text{ face of } Q} d_{\sigma,k} + \deg_H(u_k|_{\partial Q}).$$

This follows directly from the construction of w , since gluing two maps defined on the boundary of two neighboring cubes corresponds exactly to taking the sum of the associated homotopy classes. Combining both these pieces of information, we deduce that

$$\deg_H(u|_{\partial Q}) = \deg_H(w|_{\partial\tilde{Q}}) = \sum_{\sigma \text{ face of } Q} d_{\sigma,k} + \deg_H(u_k|_{\partial Q}),$$

which proves the required formula.

It remains to prove the integral estimate. For this purpose, we recall Rivière's estimate on the Hopf invariant [53]

$$|\deg_H(f)|^{1-\frac{1}{4n}} \leq C_1 \int_{\mathbb{S}^{4n-1}} |Df|^{4n-1}.$$

Applied to the maps $w_{\sigma,k}$, this yields

$$|d_{\sigma,k}|^{1-\frac{1}{4n}} \leq C_2 \int_{\partial Q^{4n}} |Dw_{\sigma,k}|^{4n-1}.$$

Invoking (4.2), the compactness of the embedding $W^{1,4n-1} \hookrightarrow L^\infty$ in dimension $4n-2$, and the weak lower semicontinuity of the norm of the gradient, we obtain

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\sigma \text{ face of } L^{4n-1}} |d_{\sigma,k}|^{1-\frac{1}{4n}} \leq C_3 \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_{L_\ell^{4n-1}} |Du_k|^{4n-1} + \int_{L_\ell^{4n-2}} |Du_k|^{4n-1} \right).$$

The conclusion then holds provided $k_* \in \mathbb{N}$ is taken sufficiently large. \square

Corollary 4.3. *Under the assumptions of Proposition 4.2, if for every cube Q of L_ℓ^{4n} ,*

$$\deg_H(u|_Q) = 2,$$

then

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{L_\ell^{4n-1}} |Du_k|^{4n-1} + \int_{L_\ell^{4n-2}} |Du_k|^{4n-1} \geq C \ell^{4n} \ln \ell.$$

Proof. This follows from the lower estimate on branched transportation [8, Theorem A.1], and is linked to the fact that the exponent $\alpha = 1 - 1/N$ is the critical exponent for the irrigability of the Lebesgue measure in dimension N ; see [4] and the references therein for a detailed discussion about branched optimal transportation problems. Indeed, since the maps u_k are assumed to be continuous on the whole Q_ℓ , it follows that $\deg_H u_k|_{\partial Q} = 0$ for every cube Q of L_ℓ^{4n} , which implies that

$$\sum_{\sigma \text{ face of } Q} d_{\sigma,k} = 2. \quad (4.3)$$

We define a transport plan to the boundary for the measure that consists of one Dirac mass with weight equal to 2 at the center of each cube of L_ℓ^{4n} by connecting the center of each cube to the centers of all the neighboring cubes by a segment, where each segment is weighted by the number $d_{\sigma,k}$ corresponding to the only face σ that it crosses. The orientation of the segments is determined by the sign of $d_{\sigma,k}$. By the fact that $d_{-\sigma,k} = -d_{\sigma,k}$ and (4.3), this indeed defines a transport plan from the above described measure to the boundary, and the mass of this transport plan with respect to the branched optimal transportation with power $\alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{4n}$ is exactly given by

$$\sum_{|\sigma|} |d_\sigma|^{1-\frac{1}{4n}}.$$

We conclude by combining the lower estimate on branched transportation and Proposition 4.2. \square

Remark 4.4. Strictly speaking, our lower bound just uses sublinear transport (without branching), which means that a self-contained analysis would not require to take into account the appearance of additional points.

4.3. The counterexample. We take u given by Proposition 4.1. Thanks to Fubini–Tonelli and Fatou, we can apply Proposition 4.2, and we get the conclusion by the uniform boundedness principle for the weak approximation.

5. OBSTRUCTION FOR HIGHER ORDER SOBOLEV ENERGIES

In this final section, we briefly explain how a higher order counterpart can be deduced from our main results by adapting our previous constructions so that the higher order nonlinear uniform boundedness principle [47, Theorem 6.1] can be applied. In order to do this, we need maps with improved regularity and with a control on the energy on an enlarged domain; the explicit construction that we made in Sections 3 and 4 can be adapted with reasonable effort.

We start with the construction in Section 3 of the map into the skeleton of the torus. Let $n \geq 3$, let $s \geq 1$, and let $1 \leq p < \infty$ be such that $sp = n - 1$. We keep denoting by L^j the j -dimensional skeleton of \mathbb{R}^n . In Section 3.5, our counterexample was built up from $v := \pi \circ u$ defined in Proposition 3.8, where $\pi: \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_0$ was the universal covering and u was the homogeneous extension of the inclusion $i: L^{n-1} \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0$. This construction can be adapted to higher order regularity.

Lemma 5.1. *Given $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a map $v^{\text{sm}} \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Sigma, \mathcal{N}_\lambda)$, with $\Sigma = (\mathbb{Z} + 1/2)^n$, such that*

- (i) v^{sm} is periodic under the action of \mathbb{Z}^n ,
- (ii) for every $k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, $\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Sigma} |D^k v^{\text{sm}}(x)| \text{dist}(x, \Sigma)^k < \infty$,
- (iii) $\|v - v^{\text{sm}}\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \varepsilon$.

Proof. By convolution of the map v with a suitable mollifier and projection on \mathcal{N}_λ via the smooth nearest point projection, we obtain a smooth periodic map $v^{\text{ext}}: L^{n-1} + B_\delta \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_\lambda$.

Then, we rely on a thickening procedure to extend v^{ext} smoothly to $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Sigma$. More precisely, on each cube of L^n , that we identify with the cube $[-1, 1]^n$, instead of precomposing v^{ext} with $x/|x|_\infty$ as we would do for homogeneous extension, we precompose it with a map of the form $\lambda(|x|_{2q})x$, where $\lambda: (0, \infty] \rightarrow [1, \infty)$ is a suitable smooth nonincreasing map which is constantly equal to 1 in a neighborhood of $[1, \infty)$ and $q \in \mathbb{N}$ is chosen sufficiently large so that $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid |x|_{2q} \geq 1\} \subseteq \partial([-1, 1]^n) + B_\delta$; see [14, Section 4]. Let us call v^{sm} the map obtained through this process.

Since the thickening procedure was applied to the periodic map v^{ext} , the map v^{sm} is periodic. In addition, a suitable choice of the number δ , the convolution parameter, and the function λ , ensures that (iii) holds. Property (ii) follows from the estimates for thickening. \square

We may now compose v^{sm} with the Lipschitz map $\Phi: \mathcal{N}_\lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_0$ provided by Proposition 3.9, which yields a map $v^{\text{lip}} := \Phi \circ v^{\text{sm}}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_0$ with the following properties:

- (i) $v^{\text{lip}} \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1, n-1}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{N}_0) \cap C(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Sigma, \mathcal{N}_0)$;
- (ii) v^{lip} is periodic under the action of \mathbb{Z}^n ;
- (iii) $\|v^{\text{lip}} - v\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C_1 \varepsilon$.

Assertion (iii) follows from the fact that $\Phi: \mathcal{N}_\lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_0$ is a left-inverse of the embedding of \mathcal{N}_0 into \mathcal{N}_λ .

If $Q_\ell := [0, \ell]^n$, the map $v^{\text{lip}}|_{Q_\ell}$ can then be lifted to a map $u \in W^{1,n-1}(Q_\ell, \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0) \cap C(Q_\ell \setminus \Sigma, \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_0)$, which can easily be checked to satisfy the assumptions of Proposition 3.5, with the exception that (3.13) should be replaced by $u(Q_{\ell,\alpha}) \subset Q_{\ell,\alpha} + B_{C_1\varepsilon}$. However, it is readily verified that the conclusion of Proposition 3.5 remains valid under this slightly weaker assumption, provided that $\varepsilon > 0$ is chosen sufficiently small. Therefore, as the reasoning carried out in Section 3.4 does not depend on the specific form of the map, we deduce that the map v^{lip} also satisfies the estimate

$$\liminf_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,n-1}(v^{\text{lip}}, Q_\ell)}{\ell^n \ln \ell} > 0.$$

This implies that also

$$\liminf_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{1,n-1}(v^{\text{sm}}, Q_\ell)}{\ell^n \ln \ell} > 0, \quad (5.1)$$

since any sequence of smooth maps that weakly converges to v^{sm} can be projected to a sequence of Lipschitz maps weakly converging to v^{lip} through the Lipschitz map $\Phi: \mathcal{N}_\lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_0$ provided by Proposition 3.9.

By compactness of \mathcal{N}_λ , we have $W^{s,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}_\lambda) \subseteq L^\infty$ and thus, by the Gagliardo–Nirenberg interpolation inequality $W^{s,p} \cap L^\infty \subset W^{1,sp}$, see e.g. [54, Lemma 3.1 p. 329] or [18, Corollary 3.2], for every $w \in W^{s,p}(Q_\ell, \mathcal{N}_\lambda)$, we have

$$\mathcal{E}^{1,sp}(w, Q_\ell) \leq C_2 \|w\|_{L^\infty}^{p(s-1)} (\mathcal{E}^{s,p}(w, Q_\ell) + \ell^{-sp} \|w\|_{L^p}^p) \leq C_3 (\mathcal{E}^{s,p}(w, Q_\ell) + \ell), \quad (5.2)$$

so that by definition of relaxed energy and (5.1),

$$\liminf_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\text{rel}}^{s,p}(v^{\text{sm}}, Q_\ell)}{\ell^n \ln \ell} > 0.$$

On the other hand, by the periodic character of the map v^{sm} , it is straightforward to check that, if $2Q_\ell$ denotes the cube with the same center as Q_ℓ and double edge length, we have

$$\mathcal{E}^{s,p}(v^{\text{sm}}, 2Q_\ell) \leq C_4 \ell^n \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{E}^{1,p}(v^{\text{sm}}, 2Q_\ell) \leq C_5 \ell^n.$$

The case where $s \notin \mathbb{N}$ might be somehow more subtle, since the Gagliardo seminorm is not additive. Working with mixed integrals, one has

$$\iint_{Q^m \times \mathbb{R}^m} \frac{|\mathbf{D}^{[s]}v(x) - \mathbf{D}^{[s]}v(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{m+(s-[s])p}} dx dy < \infty,$$

and one can conclude then by additivity and periodicity (see [24, Lemma 2.1] for a precise statement and a brief history of such techniques).

We are thus in position to apply the higher order nonlinear uniform boundedness principle [47, Theorem 6.1], which proves the existence of a map $u \in W^{s,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}_\lambda)$ which cannot be weakly approximated by smooth maps in $W^{s,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}_\lambda)$, hence completing the proof of Theorem 1.3.

A similar process applied to our construction involving the Whitehead product yields a higher order counterpart to Theorem 1.2. Since the procedure is actually simpler than for Theorem 1.1, as there is no lifting or passing from a cell complex to a manifold involved, the target being a sphere, we omit the details. However, we importantly mention that there is indeed a smoothing procedure to be performed. Indeed, even though the map f

in the proof of Proposition 4.1 is taken to be smooth, the resulting map u does not need to be smooth, not only because of the homogeneous extension procedure, but already in the definition of v , which need not be constant near the boundaries of the faces of $\partial([-1/2, 1/2]^{4n})$. (The image of the construction on $\partial([-1/2, 1/2]^2)$ is misleading as it is the only dimension where v is constant near the boundary of the faces.) Therefore, we need to argue as for the higher order counterpart of Theorem 1.1: build a smooth variant of the original construction by first extending continuously on a neighborhood of the faces, then use regularization by convolution and thickening to replace homogeneous extension, and finally study the relaxed energy thanks to the Gagliardo–Nirenberg interpolation inequality to get Theorem 1.4.

Let us close this section with some thoughts about the case $0 < s < 1$. In this case, there is no smoothing needed for our constructions to be in $W^{s,p}$, but the Gagliardo–Nirenberg interpolation inequality cannot be used to estimate the relaxed energy. Although it should be possible to adapt the essential part of the slicing and bubbling arguments, the crucial lower estimates on energies would require more work. In order to extend Theorem 1.3 to $0 < s < 1$, one would need a fractional version of the localized degree estimate of Proposition 3.2; for Theorem 1.4, Proposition 4.2 relies on Rivière’s Hopf invariant estimate [53], which has only been partially extended to the fractional case for $s \geq 1 - \frac{1}{4n}$ [60].

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