Monotone multilevel for FOSLS linear elastic contact

G. Rovi $^{\triangle}$, B. Kober $^{\circ}$, G. Starke $^{\circ}$, R. Krause $^{\triangle}$

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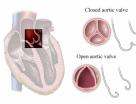
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Monotone multilevel for FOSLS linear elastic contact

G. Rovi△ В. Kober⁰. Starke^O Krause△







- Contact problems with incompressible materials.
- Quantities of interest: the forces generated by the contact.

First Order System Linear Elasticity

Find displacement \mathbf{u} , stress $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ of the body Ω :

Signorini's problem: strong formulation

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{div} \sigma + \mathbf{f} = 0 & \Omega & \text{momentum balance equation} \\ \mathcal{A} \sigma - \varepsilon(\mathbf{u}) = 0 & \Omega & \text{constitutive law} \\ \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_D & \Gamma_D & \text{Dirichlet BC} \\ \sigma \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{t}_N & \Gamma_N & \text{Neumann BC} \end{cases}$$

where
$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{u}) = \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \mathbf{u} + \nabla \mathbf{u}^T)$$
, $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}} \boldsymbol{\sigma} = \frac{1}{2\mu} \left(\boldsymbol{\sigma} - \frac{\lambda}{d\lambda + 2\mu} \mathrm{tr} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \mathbf{I} \right)$ and μ , λ are the Lamé parameters

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G. Rovi B. Kober^O Starke⁰, Krause△ First Order System Linear Elasticity

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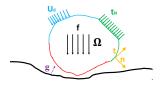
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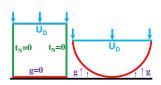
Contact Constraints

Given the gap function $g \ge 0$, the normal and tangent vectors \mathbf{n} and \mathbf{t} :

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} - \mathbf{g} \leq \mathbf{0} & \Gamma_{C} \text{ impenetrability} \\ (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\mathbf{n}) \cdot \mathbf{n} \leq \mathbf{0} & \Gamma_{C} \text{ direction of the surface pressure} \\ (\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} - \mathbf{g}) \left((\boldsymbol{\sigma}\mathbf{n}) \cdot \mathbf{n} \right) = \mathbf{0} & \Gamma_{C} \text{ complementarity condition} \\ \mathbf{t}_{i}^{T}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}\mathbf{n}) = \mathbf{0} & \Gamma_{C} \text{ frictionless condition} \end{cases}$$

Portion of Γ_C actually in contact **not known a priori** \Rightarrow **non-linearity**





Krause △

• First Order System Least-Squares (FOSLS) Functional

$$\textit{C}_{1},\ \textit{C}_{2},\ \textit{C}_{3}>0$$

$$\mathcal{J}(\mathbf{u}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}) = C_1 \left\| \operatorname{div} \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \mathbf{f} \right\|_{L^2(\Omega)^d}^2 + C_2 \left\| \mathcal{A} \boldsymbol{\sigma} - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{u}) \right\|_{L^2(\Omega)^d}^2 + C_3 \langle \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} - \mathbf{g}, (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \mathbf{n}) \cdot \mathbf{n} \rangle_{\Gamma_c}$$

• Rolf Krause, Benjamin Müller, and Gerhard Starke. An adaptive least-squares mixed finite element method for the Signorini problem. Numerical Methods for Partial Differential Equations, 33(1):276-289, 2017.

$$C_1, C_2, C_3 > 0$$

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Convex Set K

$$K = \{(\mathbf{u}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}) \in \left[H^1_{\Gamma_D}(\Omega)\right]^d \times \left[H_{\mathsf{div}, \Gamma_N}(\Omega)\right]^d : \, \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} - g \leq 0, \, (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \mathbf{n}) \cdot \mathbf{n} \leq 0, \, \mathbf{t}_i^T(\boldsymbol{\sigma} \mathbf{n}) = 0 \quad \Gamma_C\}$$

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• First Order System Least-Squares (FOSLS) Functional

$$\begin{split} &C_{1},\ C_{2},\ C_{3}>0\\ &\mathcal{J}(\textbf{u},\boldsymbol{\sigma})=\left.C_{1}\left\|\mathsf{div}\boldsymbol{\sigma}+\mathbf{f}\right\|_{L^{2}(\Omega)^{d}}^{2}+\left.C_{2}\left\|\mathcal{A}\boldsymbol{\sigma}-\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\textbf{u})\right\|_{L^{2}(\Omega)^{d}}^{2}+\left.C_{3}\langle\textbf{u}\cdot\textbf{n}-\boldsymbol{g},(\boldsymbol{\sigma}\textbf{n})\cdot\textbf{n}\rangle_{\Gamma_{c}}\right. \end{split}$$

Convex Set K

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• Find $(\mathbf{u}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}) \in K$, such that:

$$\iff$$

Rolf Krause, Benjamin Müller, and Gerhard Starke. An adaptive least-squares mixed finite element method for the Signorini problem.
 Numerical Methods for Partial Differential Equations, 33(1):276-289, 2017.

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Krause<sup>△</sup>
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• Discretized domain Ω_L

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Discretization

• FE space $X_L = P^1_{\Gamma_D}(\Omega_L) \times \mathcal{RT}_{0,\Gamma_N}(\Omega_L)$ with $\mathbf{x}_L = (\mathbf{u}_L, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_L) \in X_L$

- $\bullet \ \, \textbf{Discretized domain} \, \, \Omega_L \\$
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- ${\color{blue} \bullet}$ ${\bf f}_L,$ ${\bf u}_{D,L},$ ${\bf t}_{N,L},$ g_L FE representations of ${\bf f},$ ${\bf u}_D,$ ${\bf t}_N,$ g

• Discretized domain Ω_I

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- \mathbf{f}_L , $\mathbf{u}_{D,L}$, $\mathbf{t}_{N,L}$, \mathbf{g}_L FE representations of \mathbf{f} , \mathbf{u}_D , \mathbf{t}_N , \mathbf{g}
- Discrete FOSLS Functional

$$\mathcal{J}(\mathbf{x}_L) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_L^T \mathbf{A}_L \mathbf{x}_L - \mathbf{x}_L^T \mathbf{f}_L$$

- Discretized domain Ω_L
- FE space $X_L = P^1_{\Gamma_D}(\Omega_L) \times \mathcal{RT}_{0,\Gamma_N}(\Omega_L)$ with $\mathbf{x}_L = (\mathbf{u}_L, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_L) \in X_L$
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• Convex Set K_L (in general $K_L \nsubseteq K$)

$$\mathbf{x}_L \in \mathcal{K}_L \qquad \iff \qquad \mathbf{B}_L \mathbf{x}_L \leq \mathbf{g}_L$$

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• Minimization problem:

Find
$$\mathbf{x}_L \in K_L$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{argmin} \mathcal{J}(\mathbf{x}_L) &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_L^T \mathbf{A}_L \mathbf{x}_L - \mathbf{x}_L^T \mathbf{f}_L \\ \mathbf{B}_L \mathbf{x}_L &\leq \mathbf{g}_L \end{aligned}$$

Pros

- ullet Direct access to stress σ (friction, plasticity...)
- ullet Dealing with incompressible materials $(\lambda o \infty)$
- FOSLS functional as an a posteriori error estimator
- Flexible choice of finite element spaces (low order: $\mathbf{u}_L \in P^1$, $\sigma_L \in \mathcal{RT}_0$)
- Symmetric positive definite system

 Attia, Frank S., Zhiqiang Cai, and Gerhard Starke. "First-order system least squares for the Signorini contact problem in linear elasticity". SIAM Journal on Numerical Analysis 47.4 (2009): 3027-3043. Monotone multilevel for FOSLS linear elastic contact

G. Rovi[^], B. Kober[^], G. Starke[^], R. Krause[^]

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Cons

- The functional is fictitious, not physical
- The asymmetry of the stress tensor
- Find proper weights C_1 , C_2 , C_3
- Large condition number: need for a preconditioner

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Pros

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- FOSLS functional as an a posteriori error estimator

Disadvantages and Advantages of the FOSLS

- Flexible choice of finite element spaces (low order: $\mathbf{u}_L \in P^1$, $\sigma_L \in \mathcal{RT}_0$)
- Symmetric positive definite system

Cons

- The functional is fictitious, not physical
- The asymmetry of the stress tensor
- Find proper weights C₁, C₂, C₃
- Large condition number: need for a preconditioner

Monotone Multilevel

· Attia, Frank S., Zhiqiang Cai, and Gerhard Starke. "First-order system least squares for the Signorini contact problem in linear elasticity". SIAM Journal on Numerical Analysis 47.4 (2009): 3027-3043.

- Successive energy minimization by means of local corrections
- No correction can increase energy

Monotone Multilevel strategy

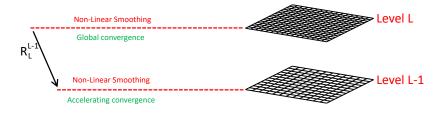
- Fine space corrections on fine grid (non-linear Gauß-Seidel) ⇒ global convergence
- Coarse space corrections ⇒ accelerating convergence

Monotone multilevel for FOSLS linear elastic contact

G. Rovi , B. Kober , G. Starke , R. Krause . Non-Linear Smoothing Level L

Monotone multilevel for FOSLS linear elastic contact

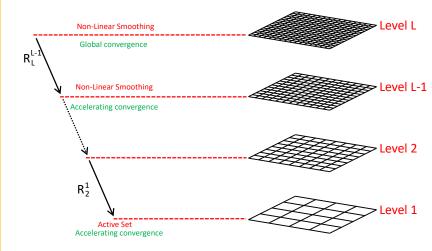
G. Rovi , B. Kober , G. Starke , R. Krause . R_i^{i-1} restriction operator (i = L, ..., 2)



Monotone Multilevel by energy minimization

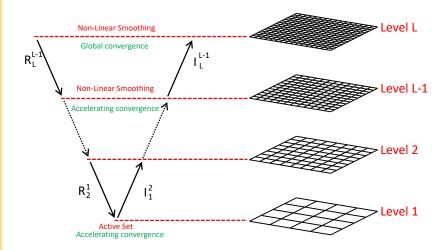
Monotone multilevel for FOSLS linear elastic contact

G. Rovi B. Kober[○]. Starke^O, Krause△ R_i^{i-1} restriction operator (i = L, ..., 2)



Monotone multilevel for FOSLS linear elastic contact

G. Rovi В. Kober^O. Starke^O, Krause△ R_i^{i-1} restriction operator, I_{i-1}^i interpolation operator (i = L, ..., 2)



Smoother

- Standard non-linear Gauß-Seidel smooths H^1 , but not H_{div}
- ullet The kernel $\mathsf{Ker}(\mathsf{div}) = \{oldsymbol{ au} \in H_{\mathsf{div}}, \mathsf{div}\, oldsymbol{ au} = 0\}$ is too large
- Patch-smoother for divergence-free components of the error

Interpolations and restrictions

- ullet Standard P^1 and RT_0 interpolations and restrictions for primal and dual variables
- Non-linear projections for constraint representation on coarser levels

Smoother

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Interpolations and restrictions

Multilevel ingredients

- \bullet Standard P^1 and RT_0 interpolations and restrictions for primal and dual variables
- Non-linear projections for constraint representation on coarser levels

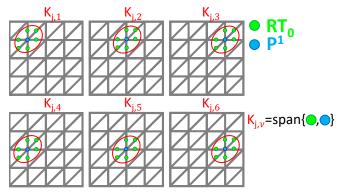
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LS Patch smoother

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G. Rovi△ B. Kober^O Starke^O Krause

- Mesh level j = 1, ..., L, vertex $\nu = 1, ..., N_i$
- Patch_{i, ν} = dofs of node ν and surrounding edges/faces (2D/3D)
- $K_{i,\nu}$ = local closed convex set spanned by basis functions in Patch_{i,\nu}
- Minimization of \mathcal{J} on $K_{i,\nu}$
- Error smoothed in H^1 and H_{div} simultaneously



- Ralf Hiptmair. Multigrid method for H(div) in three dimensions. Electron. Trans. Numer. Anal, 6(1):133-152, 1997.
- Douglas N Arnold, Richard S Falk, and Ragnar Winther. Multigrid in H(div) and H(curl). Numerische Mathe- matik, 85(2):197-217, 2000
- · Gerhard Starke. Gauss-Newton multilevel methods for least-squares finite element computations of variably saturated subsurface flow. Computing, 64(4):323-338, 2000.

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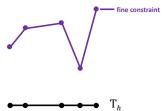
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- ullet Standard P^1 and RT_0 interpolations and restrictions for primal and dual variables
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- Exact monotone multilevel
 Comparing coarse corrections c_j with fine constraint ⇒ suboptimal complexity
- Approximate monotone multilevel Comparing of coarse corrections \mathbf{c}_j with coarse constraint \Rightarrow optimal complexity

Krause △

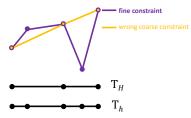
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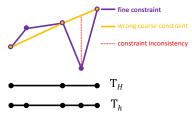
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Monotone multilevel for FOSLS linear elastic contact

G. Rovi△ В. Kober^O. Starke^O, Krause △

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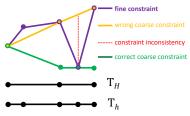
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Non-Linear Projections for Coarse Constraints

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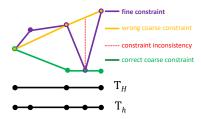
Non-Linear Projections for Coarse Constraints

Monotone multilevel for FOSLS linear elastic contact

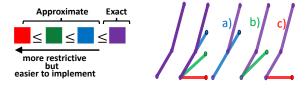
G. Rovi⁽⁻⁾, B. Kober⁽⁻⁾, G. Starke⁽⁻⁾,

Krause △

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 Comparing of coarse corrections c_i with coarse constraint ⇒ optimal complexity

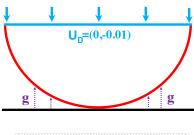


Different consistent coarse constraints



Monotone multilevel for FOSLS linear elastic contact

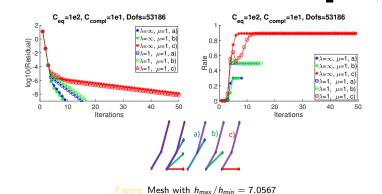
G. Rovi A. B. Kober O. G. Starke O. R. Krause A.





 $\mu=1,~\lambda=1,\infty$ (compressible and incompressible)

contact



- First phase: non-linear, capturing high frequencies
- Second phase: linear
 - green, blue: known active set ⇒ faster

Hertzian Contact, two-level problem

- red: not already known active set ⇒ slower
- ullet green, blue similar behaviour: pick green \Rightarrow easier to implement
- Incompressibility easily solvable

G. Rovi△, B. Kober°, G. Starke°, R. Krause△

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & &$$

 $\mu=1,~\lambda=1,\infty$ (compressible and incompressible)

G. Rovi , B. Kober , G. Starke , R. Krause .

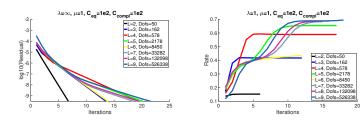


Figure: Square mesh. Compressible material.

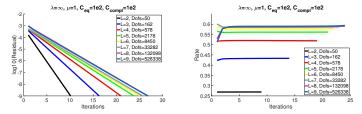


Figure: Square mesh. Incompressible material.

• Purely linear problem: h- and L- independency

- Monotone multilevel for FOSLS linear elastic contact
- Limit case: h- and L- independency
- Similar behaviour of compressible and incompressible cases

G. Rovi , B. Kober , G. Starke , R. Krause .

Thank you for your attention!

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Computational Science

elastic contact

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Monotone multilevel for FOSLS linear elastic contact

G. Rovi[△], B. Kober[○], G.

G. Starke^o, R. Krause[△] Define:

$$ullet$$
 $\mathbf{x}_J^k = (\mathbf{u}_J^k, oldsymbol{\sigma}_J^k) \in K_J$ k -th iterate

•
$$x_{J,0} = x_I^k$$

$$ullet$$
 $\mathbf{x}_{j,0} = \mathbf{x}_{j+1,N_{j+1}}$, for $j = J-1,...,1$

Compute a sequence of intermediate iterates $\mathbf{x}_{j,\nu} = \mathbf{x}_{j,\nu-1} + \mathbf{c}_{j,\nu}$:

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{J} &\leq \mathcal{J}(\mathbf{x}_{j,\nu} + \mathbf{y}) \quad \forall \mathbf{y} \in K_{j,\nu}^* \qquad j = J,...,2, \quad \nu = 1,...,N_j \\ \mathcal{J}(\mathbf{x}_{2,N_2} + \mathbf{c}_1) &\leq \mathcal{J}(\mathbf{x}_{2,N_2} + \mathbf{y}) \quad \forall \mathbf{y} \in K_1^* \qquad j = 1 \end{split}$$

with the **exact** local closed convex sets $K_{j,\nu}^*$ and K_1^* :

$$\begin{split} & \mathcal{K}_{j,\nu}^*(\mathbf{x}_{j,\nu}) = \left\{\mathbf{y} \in \operatorname{span}\{\lambda_{j,\nu}\}: \quad \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x}_{j,\nu} \in \mathcal{K}_J\right\} \\ & \mathcal{K}_1^*(\mathbf{x}_{2,N_2}) = \left\{\mathbf{y} \in \operatorname{span}\{\lambda_1\}: \quad \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x}_{2,N_2} \in \mathcal{K}_J\right\} \end{split}$$

Ralf Kornhuber. Monotone multigrid methods for elliptic variational inequalities I. Numerische Mathematik, 69(2):167-184, 1994.

Ralf Kornhuber and Rolf Krause. Adaptive multigrid methods for Signorini's problem in linear elasticity. Computing and Visualization in Science, 4(1):9-20, 2001.

Krause△

$$ullet$$
 $\mathbf{c}_{j,
u}=(ilde{\mathbf{u}}_{j,
u}, ilde{oldsymbol{\sigma}}_{j,
u})$ correction at level j , patch u

•
$$\mathbf{c}_{J,0} = \mathbf{x}_J^k$$
, $\mathbf{c}_{j,0} = \mathbf{0}$ for $j = J - 1, ..., 1$

Approximate Monotone Multilevel

$$\mathbf{w}_{j,\nu} = \sum_{\mu=0}^{\nu} \mathbf{c}_{j,\mu}$$

Compute a sequence of intermediate corrections $\mathbf{c}_{i,\nu} \in K_{i,\nu}(\mathbf{w}_{i,\nu-1})$ and $\mathbf{c}_1 \in K_1$:

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{J}(\textbf{w}_{j,\nu-1} + \textbf{c}_{j,\nu}) &\leq \mathcal{J}(\textbf{w}_{j,\nu-1} + \textbf{y}) \quad \forall \ \textbf{y} \in \textit{K}_{j,\nu} \qquad \quad j = \textit{J},...,2, \ \nu = 1,...,\textit{N}_{j} \\ \mathcal{J}(\textbf{c}_{1}) &\leq \mathcal{J}(\textbf{y}) \qquad \quad \forall \ \textbf{y} \in \textit{K}_{1} \qquad \quad j = 1 \end{split}$$

with the coarse convex sets K_j and the approximate local closed convex sets $K_{i,\nu}$:

$$K_{j,\nu}(\mathbf{w}_{j,\nu-1}) = \left\{ \mathbf{y} \in \operatorname{span}\{\lambda_{j,\nu}\} : \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{w}_{j,\nu-1} \in K_j \right\}$$

$$K_1 \subset K_2 \subset ... \subset K_{J-1} \subset K_J$$

Krause△

Coarse Convex Sets:

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{K}_j &= \left\{ \mathbf{x}_j = (\mathbf{u}_j, \sigma_j) \in X_j : \, \mathbf{u}_j|_{\Gamma_D} = \mathbf{u}_D, \, \, \sigma_j|_{\Gamma_N} = \mathbf{t}_N, \\ &\quad \mathbf{u}_j \cdot \mathbf{n}_j|_{\Gamma_C} \leq g_{j,u_n}, \, \, \mathbf{n}^T(\sigma_j \mathbf{n}) \leq g_{j,\sigma_n}, \, \, \mathbf{t}_j^T(\sigma \mathbf{n}_j) = 0 \right\} \qquad j = J \\ \mathcal{K}_j &= \left\{ \mathbf{x}_j = (\mathbf{u}_j, \sigma_j) \in X_j : \, \mathbf{u}_j|_{\Gamma_D} = \mathbf{0}, \, \, \sigma_j|_{\Gamma_N} = \mathbf{0}, \\ &\quad \mathbf{u}_J \cdot \mathbf{n}_j|_{\Gamma_C} \leq g_{j,u_n}, \, \, \mathbf{n}^T(\sigma_j \mathbf{n}) \leq g_{j,\sigma_n}, \, \, \mathbf{t}_j^T(\sigma \mathbf{n}_j) = 0 \right\} \qquad j = J-1, \dots, 1 \end{split}$$

Coarse Constraints:

ullet $ilde{\mathbf{u}}_{j,
u}$ and $ilde{\sigma}_{j,
u}$ are the components of the correction $\mathbf{c}_{j,
u}$.

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{g}_{j,u_n} &= \begin{cases} \mathbf{g} & j = J \\ p_{j+1,u_n}^{j} \left(\mathbf{g}_{j+1,u_n} - \sum_{\nu=1}^{N_{j+1}} \left[\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{j+1,\nu} | \mathbf{f}_{C} \right]_{n} \right) & j = J-1, \dots, 1 \end{cases} \\ \mathbf{g}_{j,\sigma_n} &= \begin{cases} 0 & j = J \\ p_{j+1,\sigma_n}^{j} \left(\mathbf{g}_{j+1,\sigma_n} - \sum_{\nu=1}^{N_{j+1}} \left[\tilde{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}_{j+1,\nu} | \mathbf{f}_{C} \right]_{n} \right) & j = J-1, \dots, 1 \end{cases} \end{split}$$

Non-Linear Projection Operators:

 I^j_{j+1,u_n} , I^j_{j+1,σ_n} chosen so that $K_1\subset K_2\subset ...\subset K_{J-1}\subset K_J$

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$$\begin{split} v_H(\nu_{H,1}) &\leq v_h(\nu_{H,1}) \\ v_H(\nu_{H,2}) &\leq v_h(\nu_{H,2}) \\ &\frac{1}{2}(v_H(\nu_{H,1}) + v_H(\nu_{H,2})) \leq v_h(\nu_h) \end{split} \\ \forall \varepsilon_H \in \mathcal{E}_H \cap \Gamma_{C,H}$$

It is easy to see that, on e_H , the following values satisfy the three conditions above:

a)
$$\begin{cases} \tilde{v}_H(\nu_{H,1}) = \min(v_h(\nu_{H,1}), \max(v_h(\nu_h), 2v_h(\nu_h) - v_h(\nu_{H,2}))) \\ \tilde{v}_H(\nu_{H,2}) = \min(v_h(\nu_{H,2}), \max(v_h(\nu_h), 2v_h(\nu_h) - v_h(\nu_{H,1}))) \end{cases} \quad \forall \varepsilon_H \in \mathcal{E}_H \cap \Gamma_C$$

b)
$$\begin{cases} \tilde{v}_H(\nu_{H,1}) = \min(v_h(\nu_{H,1}), v_h(\nu_h)) \\ \tilde{v}_H(\nu_{H,2}) = \min(v_h(\nu_{H,2}), v_h(\nu_h)) \end{cases} \forall \varepsilon_H \in \mathcal{E}_H \cap \Gamma_C$$

$$c) \quad \begin{cases} \tilde{v}_{H}(\nu_{H,1}) = \min(v_{h}(\nu_{H,1}), v_{h}(\nu_{h}), v_{h}(\nu_{H,2})) \\ \tilde{v}_{H}(\nu_{H,2}) = \min(v_{h}(\nu_{H,1}), v_{h}(\nu_{h}), v_{h}(\nu_{H,2})) \end{cases} \qquad \forall \varepsilon_{H} \in \mathcal{E}_{H} \cap \Gamma_{C}$$

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$$s_H(\phi_H) \leq s_h(\phi_h) \quad \forall \phi_h \in P_{\phi_H}^{\phi_h}$$

$$\mathbf{s}_{H} = \mathbf{I}_{h,\sigma_{n}}^{H} \mathbf{s}_{h} = \sum_{\phi_{H_{i}} \in T_{H}} \left[\lambda_{\Sigma_{H},H_{i}} \right]_{n} \mathbf{s}_{H}(\phi_{H_{i}}) \qquad \text{with} \qquad \mathbf{s}_{H}(\phi_{H_{i}}) = \min_{\phi_{h} \in P_{\phi_{H_{i}}}^{\phi_{h}}} \mathbf{s}_{h}(\phi_{h})$$

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$$\begin{split} \left[\tilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_{U_{j},\nu}\right]_{i} &= \begin{cases} \left[\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{U_{j},\nu}\right]_{i} & \nu \in \mathcal{N}_{j} \setminus \mathcal{N}_{j}^{\bullet}, \ i = n, t \\ 0 & \nu \in \mathcal{N}_{j}^{\bullet}, \quad i = n \\ \left[\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{U_{j},\nu}\right]_{i} & \nu \in \mathcal{N}_{j}^{\bullet}, \quad i = t \end{cases} \\ \left[\tilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_{\Sigma_{j},\phi}\right]_{i} &= \begin{cases} \left[\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\Sigma_{j},\phi}\right]_{i} & \phi \in \mathcal{F}_{j} \setminus \mathcal{F}_{j}^{\bullet}, \ i = n, t \\ 0 & \phi \in \mathcal{F}_{j}^{\bullet}, \quad i = n \\ \left[\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\Sigma_{j},\phi}\right]_{i} & \phi \in \mathcal{F}_{j}^{\bullet}, \quad i = t \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$