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

Monotone multilevel for FOSLS linear elastic contact

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

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della	Computational
Svizzera	Science
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Offen im Denken



G. Starke, R. Krause











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

 First Order System Linear Elasticity Given displacement \mathbf{u} , stress $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$, 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

First Order System Linear Elasticity

Given displacement \mathbf{u} , stress $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$, body Ω :

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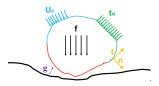
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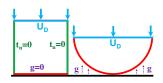
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Contact Constraints

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

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





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

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

• 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.

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First Order System Least-Squares (FOSLS) Functional

$$C_1, C_2, C_3 > 0$$

$$\mathcal{J}(\textbf{u}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}) = \textit{C}_1 \left\| \mathsf{div} \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \mathbf{f} \right\|_{\textit{L}^2(\Omega)^d}^2 + \textit{C}_2 \left\| \mathcal{A} \boldsymbol{\sigma} - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\textbf{u}) \right\|_{\textit{L}^2(\Omega)^d}^2 + \textit{C}_3 \langle \textbf{u} \cdot \textbf{n} - \textbf{g}, (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \textbf{n}) \cdot \textbf{n} \rangle_{\Gamma_c}$$

Convex Set K

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

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G. Starke. R. Krause First Order System Least-Squares (FOSLS) Functional

$$\begin{split} &C_1,\ C_2,\ C_3>0\\ &\mathcal{J}(\mathbf{u},\boldsymbol{\sigma})=C_1\left\|\text{div}\boldsymbol{\sigma}+\mathbf{f}\right\|_{L^2(\Omega)^d}^2+C_2\left\|\mathcal{A}\boldsymbol{\sigma}-\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{u})\right\|_{L^2(\Omega)^d}^2+C_3\langle\mathbf{u}\cdot\mathbf{n}-\boldsymbol{g},(\boldsymbol{\sigma}\mathbf{n})\cdot\mathbf{n}\rangle_{\Gamma_c} \end{split}$$

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

$$\iff$$

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G. Rovi, B. Kober, G. Starke, R. Krause $\bullet \ \, \textbf{Discretized domain} \, \, \Omega_{L} \\$



G. Rovi, B. Kober, G. Starke, R. Krause Discretized domain Ω_L

Discretization

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

multilevel for FOSLS

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

R. Krause

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- Discrete FOSLS Functional

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

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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 x_L ∈ K_L

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

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- Direct access to stress σ (friction, plasticity...)
- Dealing with incompressible materials $(\lambda \to \infty)$
- 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.

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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

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Monotone linear elastic contact

multilevel for FOSLS

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⇒ Monotone Multilevel

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Monotone

- Successive energy minimization by means of local corrections
 - No correction can increase energy
 - \bullet Fine space corrections on fine grid (non-linear Gauß-Seidel) \Rightarrow global convergence
 - ullet Coarse space corrections \Rightarrow accelerating convergence



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G. Rovi, B. Kober,

G. Starke, R. Krause Non-Linear Smoothing

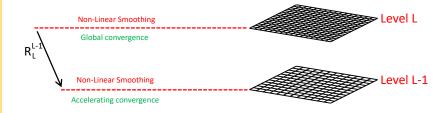


Global convergence

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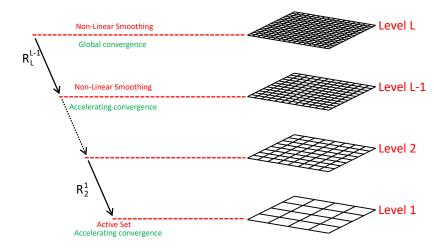


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 R_i^{i-1} restriction operator (i=L,...,2)



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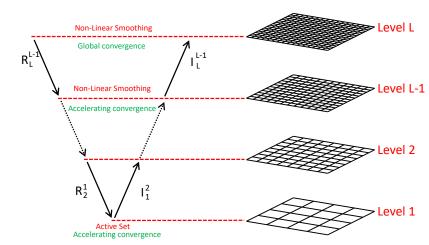
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 R_i^{i-1} restriction operator, I_{i-1}^i interpolation operator (i=L,...,2)



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Monotone

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

- $\, \bullet \,$ 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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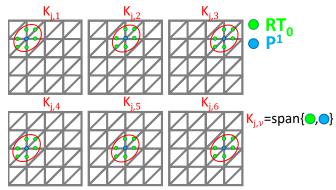
G. Rovi, B. Kober, G. Starke, R. Krause • Mesh level j=1,...,L, vertex $\nu=1,...,N_j$

• Patch_{j, ν} = dofs of node ν and surrounding edges/faces (2D/3D)

• $K_{j,\nu}$ = local closed convex set spanned by basis functions in Patch $_{j,\nu}$

ullet Minimization of ${\mathcal J}$ on ${\mathcal K}_{j,
u}$

• 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.
- 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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Monotone multilevel for FOSLS linear elastic contact

G. Rovi, B. Kober, G. Starke, R. Krause ullet Exact monotone multilevel Comparison of coarse function ${f c}_j$ with fine constraint \Rightarrow suboptimal complexity

Approximate monotone multilevel

Comparison of coarse function \mathbf{c}_j with coarse constraint \Rightarrow optimal complexity



Monotone multilevel for FOSLS linear elastic contact

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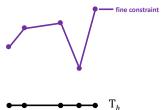
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Exact monotone multilevel
 Comparison of coarse function

Comparison of coarse function \mathbf{c}_j with fine constraint \Rightarrow suboptimal complexity

Approximate monotone multilevel

Comparison of coarse function \mathbf{c}_j with coarse constraint \Rightarrow optimal complexity



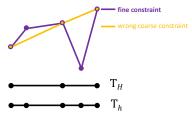


multilevel for FOSLS

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- Exact monotone multilevel. Comparison of coarse function c_i with fine constraint \Rightarrow suboptimal complexity
- Approximate monotone multilevel Comparison of coarse function c_i with coarse constraint \Rightarrow optimal complexity

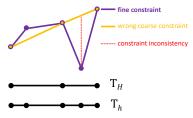


Monotone multilevel linear elastic contact

for FOSLS

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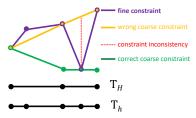


Monotone multilevel linear elastic contact

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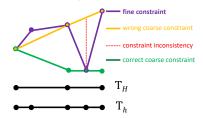


Monotone multilevel for FOSLS linear elastic contact

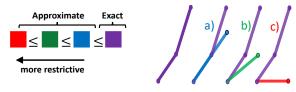
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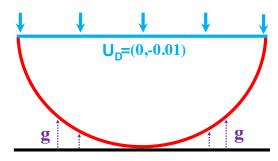
- Exact monotone multilevel Comparison of coarse function c_i with fine constraint \Rightarrow suboptimal complexity
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Different consistent coarse constraints



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

Hertzian Contact - Setting

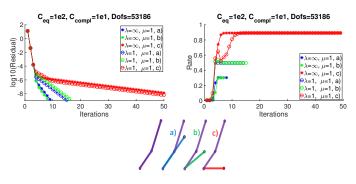


Figure: Mesh with $h_{max}/h_{min} = 7.0567$

- First phase: non-linear, capturing high frequencies
- Second phase: linear, known active set (blue, green), and not already known active set(red)
- Similar behaviour of compressible and incompressible cases

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

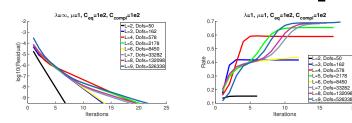


Figure: Square mesh. Compressible material.

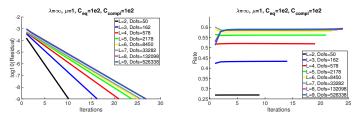


Figure: Square mesh. Incompressible material.

• Purely linear problem: h- and L- independency

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

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Thank you for your attention!

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Define:

•
$$\mathbf{x}_{J}^{k} = (\mathbf{u}_{J}^{k}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{J}^{k}) \in K_{J}$$
 k-th iterate

Exact Monotone Multilevel

$$\bullet \ \mathbf{x}_{J,0} = \mathbf{x}_J^k$$

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

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

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

with the **exact** local closed convex sets $K_{i,\nu}^*$ 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.

for FOSLS

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R. Krause

Monotone

Define:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{split} & \mathcal{K}_{j,\nu}(\mathbf{w}_{j,\nu-1}) = \left\{\mathbf{y} \in \operatorname{span}\{\lambda_{j,\nu}\}: \ \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{w}_{j,\nu-1} \in \mathcal{K}_j\right\} \\ & \mathcal{K}_1 \subset \mathcal{K}_2 \subset ... \subset \mathcal{K}_{J-1} \subset \mathcal{K}_J \end{split}$$

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Coarse Convex Sets:

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

Coarse Constraints:

 $\bullet \ \ \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{j,\nu} \ \ \text{and} \ \ \tilde{\pmb{\sigma}}_{j,\nu} \ \ \text{are the components of the correction} \ \mathbf{c}_{j,\nu}.$

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

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:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}) & \begin{cases} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{H}(\nu_{H,1}) = \min(\mathbf{v}_{h}(\nu_{H,1}), \max(\mathbf{v}_{h}(\nu_{h}), 2\mathbf{v}_{h}(\nu_{h}) - \mathbf{v}_{h}(\nu_{H,2}))) \\ \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{H}(\nu_{H,2}) = \min(\mathbf{v}_{h}(\nu_{H,2}), \max(\mathbf{v}_{h}(\nu_{h}), 2\mathbf{v}_{h}(\nu_{h}) - \mathbf{v}_{h}(\nu_{H,1}))) \end{cases} \\ \forall \varepsilon_{H} \in \mathcal{E}_{H} \cap \Gamma_{C} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{H}(\nu_{H,1}) = \min(\mathbf{v}_{h}(\nu_{H,1}), \mathbf{v}_{h}(\nu_{h})) \\ \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{H}(\nu_{H,2}) = \min(\mathbf{v}_{h}(\nu_{H,2}), \mathbf{v}_{h}(\nu_{h})) \end{cases} \\ \forall \varepsilon_{H} \in \mathcal{E}_{H} \cap \Gamma_{C} \\ \forall \varepsilon_{H} \in \mathcal$$

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

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

Thus:

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

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$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\lambda}_{U_j,\nu} \end{bmatrix}_i = \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{U_j,\nu} \end{bmatrix}_i & \nu \in \mathcal{N}_j \setminus \mathcal{N}_j^{\bullet}, \ i = n, t \\ 0 & \nu \in \mathcal{N}_j^{\bullet}, \quad i = n \\ \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{U_j,\nu} \end{bmatrix}_i & \nu \in \mathcal{N}_j^{\bullet}, \quad i = t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\lambda}_{\Sigma_j,\phi} \end{bmatrix}_i = \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{\Sigma_j,\phi} \end{bmatrix}_i & \phi \in \mathcal{F}_j \setminus \mathcal{F}_j^{\bullet}, \ i = n, t \\ 0 & \phi \in \mathcal{F}_j^{\bullet}, \quad i = n \\ \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{\Sigma_j,\phi} \end{bmatrix}_i & \phi \in \mathcal{F}_j^{\bullet}, \quad i = t \end{cases}$$