18. XII. 2012

Paypornie nie:
$$5^h = 5 \times (-\frac{h}{2}, \frac{h}{2})$$
, $v^h \in W^{4,2}(5^h, \mathbb{R}^3)$, $5 \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$J^{h}(v^{h}) = E^{h}(v^{h}) - \frac{1}{n} \int_{Sh} f^{h} v^{h} \qquad \qquad f^{h} \in L^{2}(S^{h}, \mathbb{R}^{3})$$

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$$E^h(v^h) = \frac{1}{h} \int_{S^h} |sym\nabla v^h|^2$$

Faht: Rotosmy, se
$$f^{n}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}) = h^{3} f(x_{1}, x_{2})$$
, $f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}$.

Ronado xatázmy, se $x \in S$
 $f = (f_{1}, f_{2}, f_{3})$

$$\int_{5} f_3 x' dx' = 0$$

wowcacs

David: 1. Ramoniany nojpieno, se (1), (11), (111) se romana ene

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A' \in sa(2) & c \\ -c & o \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \int_{Sh} \langle f', A'x' \rangle dx - h \int_{S} \langle c, f_3x' \rangle$$

$$= h \int_{S} \langle f', A'x' \rangle dx' - h \int_{S} \langle c, f_3x' \rangle$$

$$= h \int_{S} \langle f', A'x' \rangle dx' - h \int_{S} \langle c, f_3x' \rangle$$

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Nierewisesc Korna

 $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ ofworty, agranicalony, Jednospojny, brzeg kopschitalowski, p>1 $\forall v \in \mathbb{W}^{1,p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n)$ $\exists A \in so(n)$ $\int |\nabla v - A|^p \leq C_{\Omega,p} \int_{\Omega} |\partial_{y^m} \nabla v|^p$

Uwaga: 1. p=1 nierowność jest fatszywa (ornsian) 2. p=2 inf $\int_{A \in \delta O(n)} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla V - A|^2 \le C_a \int_{\Omega} |\partial y m \nabla V|^2$

w jednej moderzy A = sker (& Vu dx)

3. Nierbionosci Koma - Poincore

VVEW1,2 (Ω, Rn)] A & SO(n), beiRn 11 V- (Ax+b) 11 W1,2 ≤ CΩ 11 Sym (d+xA) -V11

Powrot do dowodu:

2.
$$x_{definitymy} \quad \forall^{h} \in W^{1/2}(S^{1}, \mathbb{R}^{3}): \quad \forall^{h}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}) = \left(\frac{1}{N^{2}}(v^{h})(x_{1}, x_{2})x_{3}\right), \quad x \in S^{1} \quad \frac{1}{h}v_{3}^{h}(x_{1}, x_{2})x_{3})^{T}$$

$$|x_{3}| \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad hv_{3}^{h}(x_{1}, x_{2})x_{3})^{T}$$

Energia:
$$J^{h}(v^{h}) = \tilde{J}^{h}(\tilde{v}^{h}) = (*)$$

$$\nabla_{h} \tilde{v}^{h} = \frac{1}{h^{2}} \nabla_{v^{h}} = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla_{can}(\tilde{v}_{h})' & \frac{1}{h} \partial_{3}(\tilde{v}^{h})' \\ \frac{1}{h} \nabla_{ban} \tilde{v}_{3}' & \frac{1}{h^{2}} \partial_{3} \tilde{v}_{3}' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{h^{4}} \int_{3}^{h} |sym \nabla_{h} \nabla_{h}|^{2} - \left(\int_{5}^{h} |sf'(\nabla^{h})|^{2} \right) + \int_{5}^{h} |sf'(\nabla^{h})|^{2} + \int_{5}^{h} |sf'(\nabla^{h})|^{2} - \int_{5}^{h} |sf'(\nabla^{h})|^{2} + \int_{5}^{h} |sf'(\nabla^{h$$

$$\geq C \|\tilde{\mathbf{v}}^{h} - (\mathbf{A}^{h} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}^{h})\|_{L_{2}}^{2} - \|\tilde{\mathbf{v}}^{h} - (\mathbf{A}^{h} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}^{h})\|_{L_{2}} \|(\mathbf{h}f', f_{3})\|_{L_{2}}$$

$$= C \times^{2} - C_{1} \times > -C$$

ZA.

Wnicosek: 1. Kordy Jh poslada minimajzer

(jesti vh - monimizing sequence de ha jh to: 1 ha jh (vh) (v)

czyli
$$\| \tilde{v}^h - (A^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$$
, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^h) \|_{W^{1,2}} \le C$, czyli $\tilde{v}^h - (B^h x + b^$

2. Dia kazdogo ciqque $\{v^n\}$ the $J^n(v^n) \leq Ch^4$ many $E^h(v^h) \leq Ch^4$

Twicerdaenies: Katolamy, we marry was $\{v^{h}\}$ tize $h^{h} \in h^{h}(v^{h}) \leq C$.

whereby $\exists A^{h} \in so(3)$, $b^{h} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$ tize $v^{h} = V^{h} = (A^{h} \times + b^{h})$:

(ii)
$$\partial_3 V_3 = 0$$
 Permate $V_3 \in W^{2,2}(5, \mathbb{R})$

Twierdzenie 2: Pay zacoservicki * poprzedniego bu:

(iv) territor
$$\int_{S^1} |sym\nabla_h \nabla^h|^2 \geqslant \frac{1}{12} \int_{S^2} |\nabla^2_{tan} \nabla_3|^2$$

(v) liminf
$$\frac{1}{h^4} J^h(v^h) \ge \frac{1}{12} S I \nabla_{ton}^2 v_3 I^2 - S f_0 v_3 dz'$$
 $h \Rightarrow 0$

Twierdzenie 3: Niech $v_3 \in W^{1/2}(5, \mathbb{R})$. Istrieje wigg $v^n \in W^{1/2}(5^h, \mathbb{R}^3)$ $\overline{U}^{1/2}(5^h) \in Ch^4$ oraz $\overline{U}^{1/2}(5^h, \mathbb{R}^3)$ oraz

$$\lim_{n\to 0} \frac{1}{h^h} J^h(v^n) = J(v_s)$$

Described to 1: Poruseuca? Hayra $\nabla_h \tilde{v}^h \parallel_{L_2(S^1)}$ Jest operatoromy, reductive?

Hayra $\nabla \tilde{v}^h \parallel_{L^2(S^1)} \leq C$, a unique unique of residences to know Poince regarded.

Have $\parallel_{W^{1,2}} \leq C = \nabla \tilde{v}^h \stackrel{\text{def}}{\longrightarrow} V$, unique observations (i)

Ale: $(3ym \nabla_h \tilde{v}^h)_{33} = \frac{1}{h^2} \partial_3 \tilde{v}^h_3 = \partial_3 \tilde{v}^h_3 \rightarrow 0 = \partial_3 V$ Poncato: $(3ym \nabla_h \tilde{v}^h)_{33} = \frac{1}{h^2} \partial_3 \tilde{v}^h_3 = \partial_3 \tilde{v}^h_3 + \partial_3 \tilde{v}^h_1)_{1=1,2} \rightarrow 0$ Cayri $\partial_1 v_3 + \partial_3 v_4 = 0$ V = 4,2 (asymination of the property of the second of the second of the property of the second of the

David thaterdzenia 2: $L^{2}(s', \mathbb{R}^{3\times3})$ $Sym \nabla_{h} V^{h} \longrightarrow 0$

$$G_{2x2} = \text{wlim} \left(\text{sym} \nabla_h \tilde{v}^h \right)_{2x2} = \text{wlim} \left[\nabla_{\text{ton}} (\tilde{v}^h)^l \right]$$

$$= -\chi_3 \nabla_{\text{ton}}^2 V_3 + \text{sym} \nabla_g$$

 (\tilde{y}^h) , \tilde{y}^{s2} $v' = -x_3 \nabla_{tan} v_3 + g(x_1, x_2)$

liminf
$$\int_{S^4} |sym \nabla_{x_1} \nabla^{x_1}|^2 > \int_{S^4} |G|^2 > \int_{S^4} |G_{xx_2}|^2 = \int_{S^4} |x_3|^2 \int_{S^4} |\nabla^2_{text} \nabla_3|^2 + \int_{S} |sym \nabla_g|^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{S^4} |x_3|^2 \int_{S^4} |\nabla^2_{x_3} \nabla_3|^2 + \int_{S^4} |sym \nabla_g|^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{S^4} |x_3|^2 \int_{S^4} |\nabla^2_{x_3} \nabla_3|^2 + \int_{S^4} |sym \nabla_g|^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{S^4} |x_3|^2 \int_{S^4} |\nabla^2_{x_3} \nabla_3|^2 + \int_{S^4} |sym \nabla_g|^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{S^4} |x_3|^2 \int_{S^4} |\nabla^2_{x_3} \nabla_3|^2 + \int_{S^4} |sym \nabla_g|^2$$

$$7/\frac{1}{12}\int |\nabla^2 y_3|^2 \Rightarrow$$
 (iv) udazodnione to significae

timing
$$\frac{1}{4!} J^h(v^h) = \lim_{n \to 0} \left(\int \log_n \nabla_n \tilde{v}_n |^2 - \int \langle (hf_1, f_3), \tilde{v}^h \rangle \right)$$

hoo $\int_{S^4} \int_{S^4} \left(\int_{S^4} \int_{S^4} \left(\int_{S^4} \int_{$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{12} \int_{3} |\nabla^{2} v_{3}|^{2} - \int_{3} f_{3} v_{3} = \Im(v_{3})$$

WA

David trajerdzenia 3: weigny $v_0 \in W^{42}(5, \mathbb{R})$. Definiujemy Vh(x1, x2, x3) = (-x32, 13, -x32, x3) & w12 (51, R3) where $\nabla_{h} \nabla^{h} (x_{1}, x_{3}) = \begin{bmatrix} -x_{3} \nabla^{2} v_{3} & -\frac{1}{h} \nabla v_{3} \\ \frac{1}{h} \nabla v_{3} & \frac{1}{h^{2}} \partial_{3} v_{3} \end{bmatrix}$ wisc sym $\nabla_h \tilde{V}(x_1'x_3) = \begin{bmatrix} -x_3 \nabla v_3^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{h^2} \partial_3 v_3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{1}{h^4} J^h(v^h) = \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{1}{h^4} \widetilde{J}^h(\widetilde{v}^h) = \lim_{h \to \infty} \left(\int_{S^1} |s_{jm} \nabla_h \widetilde{v}^h|^2 - \int_{S^1} \langle (h \, f'_i \, f_3)_i \widetilde{v}^h \rangle \right) =$ $= \Im(v_3)$ Uwaga 1. Recovery sequence no 5^{h} : $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, \frac{x_3}{h}) \in S^1$ $V^{h}\left(X_{1}X_{3}\right) = hV_{3}e_{3} + h^{2}\left(\frac{x_{3}}{h}\nabla_{\tan V_{3}}\right) = \left(\frac{O_{\tan V_{3}}}{hV_{3}}\right) + \chi_{3}\left(-h\nabla_{\tan V_{3}}\right)$ deformację 5 x + hv3 (x) e3 Interpretacja: Rozwczmy wektor normainy pacierzchni (5)h: $\vec{N}(x') := (e_1 + h(\partial_1 \vee y)e_3) \times (e_2 + h(\partial_2 \vee y)e_3) =$ = e3+ h(32 v3 (-e2) + 31 v3 (-e1)) = e2 - h7/2 $normal: \vec{n}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\vec{R}}{|\vec{R}|} = e_3 - h \nabla_{con} v_3 + O(h^2)$ 1N = 1+0(h) 1R1-1= 1-0(h) $(id + v^h)(x', x_3) = \left(\frac{x'}{hv_3(x')}\right) + x_3\left(\frac{-h\nabla v_3}{1}\right)$

Udowodratismy

kirchhoff - Love on ansatz

id+V

Konkluzja: otogmalismy nostępujący rezultat 1- zbiezności: $\frac{1}{h^4} \vec{J}^h \xrightarrow{\Gamma'} \qquad \qquad J(v) = \int \frac{1}{12} \int_{S} |\nabla^2_{tan} v_3|^2 - \int_{S} f_3 v_3 , \text{ yeshi}$ $v = (-x_3 \nabla_{tan} v_3, v_3) \text{ oraz}$ $v_3 \in W^{1/2}(S, \mathbb{R}^3)$ $\downarrow + \infty \qquad \text{w. p.p.}$ stept + To 1 => minima strength do minimals argmin Jn - argmin J I to jest super I NIEROWNOSC KORNA: 12 CIR" otwarty, ograniczony jednospójny, upschitaowski Lemat: $V \in W^{1,2}(\Omega)$. laterany, we $\forall \forall V \in \mathfrak{so}(n)$ die pro $X \in \Omega$. whedy: V = A € 30(m) VVEW (2, Rm) down to DV = 2 div (sym VV - 1 tr (sym VV). Id) wiec jesti VV e 30(m) alo puo x => Av=0 => v jest gradka Egrandezarry sig is n=3 (A doubline 2) $\nabla V = -(\nabla V)^{T}, \text{ whigh } \left[\nabla V^{A} \right] = -\left[\begin{array}{c} \partial_{1}V \\ \partial_{2}V \\ \partial_{3}V \end{array} \right]$ 5kew $\nabla v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & . & . \\ - & 0 & . \\ - & 0 & . \end{bmatrix}$ > elemently roler , wife

$$\nabla_{V} = A \in \infty(3)$$

Nierowność Korna: (RIGIDITY ESTINATE) $\exists A \in ao(n)$ $\int |\nabla v - A|^2 \leq C_2 \int |sym \nabla v|^2$ $= dist^2(\nabla v, ao(n))$

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Twierdaenie Liouville'a: Jesu me wiz (2, 1877) oraz Vu e 50(n) dua
 to lotedy The RESO(n)
 D-d: (Y. Rechebyyak)
  ue W12 ; Vue 50(m) => ue W1,00 , divert Vu =0
(Jezeli mavier jest advaracatina, to A^{-1} = \frac{1}{det A} (lof A) T
             cof [A] = [-H] (-1) is det A ::
   A \in SO(n) \Rightarrow cop A = A
Fakt: Vue Wirid (12, 18") divcof (Vu) = 0
paosèt de dasodu. C = divcof \nabla u = div \nabla u = \Delta u = > u - g cadhie
 0 = \Delta |\nabla u|^2 = \Delta \left( \langle \nabla u : \nabla u \rangle \right) = 2 \langle \Delta \nabla u : \nabla u \rangle + 2 \langle \nabla^2 u : \nabla^2 u \rangle =
               = 2172412
   \Rightarrow \nabla^2 u = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla u = Q \in So(n)
Twierdzenie (Friesecke, James, Müller, Geometric vigidity estimate)
                nonlinear Korn inequality)
 VueW12 (2, R") ∃ Q ∈ So(n) ∫174-Q12 € C2 ∫ aist2 (Vu, So(n))
Uwaga:
    1) Xad. dom "Wyprowadsić" nierdwność korna
Spanjeszej nierdwności
                                 u = cd + Ev
Korn II: Yve W42 (12, R") vn = 0 vo 1812
 \exists A \in So(n) tize acchools risk from ported to \exists b \in \mathbb{R}^n tize
 (Ax tb) = 0
```

 $4 \quad \exists b \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{fixe} \quad (Ax+b)|_{\partial \Omega} = 0$ $\Box = A = 0 \quad \text{i num. Korne me postac} \quad \sum |\nabla v|^2 \leq 2 \cdot \sum |sym\nabla v|^2$ -14

Kom III V ve wo 12 (12, 18") I A & so(n) the morny recent konta

Tw. $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ obtainty, expransiziony. whose $V = W^{1/2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n)$: $\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 \leq 2 \int_{\Omega} |\operatorname{Sym} \nabla u|^2$

<u>Doubdi</u> $\Delta u = 2 \operatorname{div} \left(\operatorname{sym} \nabla u - \frac{1}{2} \left(\operatorname{div} u \right) \operatorname{Id} \right) / u \in W_0^{1/2}$

-SIVUI² = -2 S < sym Vu: Vu7 + S (divu) Id: Vu7

2

3ym Vu

1 seew Vu

 $= -2\int_{\Omega} |sym\nabla u|^2 + \int_{\Omega} |divu|^2$

 $\int |\nabla u|^2 = 2 \int |sym \nabla u|^2 - \int |divu|^2 \le 2 \int |sym \nabla u|^2$

1 Pohazaci, ze 2 jest optymatriq state