

the  $\mathcal{H}^1$ -norm, and  $\mathcal{H}^1$ -convergence of the sequence  $\{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  to  $u$  is defined as

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_n - u\|_{\mathcal{H}^1} = 0. \quad (2.10)$$

Let us now consider the  $\mathcal{H}^1$ -convergence of the sequence  $\{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  to  $u$  in the case of a

sequence of functions  $\{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  defined on a domain  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  with boundary  $\partial\Omega$ .

Let  $\{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  be a sequence of functions in  $\mathcal{H}^1(\Omega)$  and let  $u$  be a function in  $\mathcal{H}^1(\Omega)$ .

We say that the sequence  $\{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  converges to  $u$  in the  $\mathcal{H}^1$ -norm if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_n - u\|_{\mathcal{H}^1} = 0. \quad (2.11)$$

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_n - u\|_{\mathcal{H}^1} = 0. \quad (2.12)$$

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_n - u\|_{\mathcal{H}^1} = 0. \quad (2.14)$$