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From a cell model with active motion to a Hele–Shaw-like system: a numerical approach

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Abstract
In this paper we deal with the numerical solution of a Hele–Shaw-like system via a cell model with active motion. Convergence of approximations is established for well-posed initial data. These data are chosen in such a way that the time derivative is positive at the initial time. The numerical method is constructed by means of a finite element procedure together with the use of a closed-nodal integration. This gives rise to an algorithm which preserves positivity whenever a right-angled triangulation is considered. As a result, uniform-in-time a priori estimates are proved which allows us to pass to limit towards a solution to the Hele–Shaw problem.

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Contents

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1 Introduction

1.1 The models

Tumor cells are active mechanical systems that are able to produce forces which cause random migration [3,7,14]. This movement is due to rather complicate mechanisms which occur inside cells and give rise to changes in cell shape. Another important mechanism under which cells move is pressure [5,7,13] as a consequence of space competition generated by cell proliferation itself. In the setting up we take into consideration a very simplified model which incorporates the two spatial effects for describing tumor growth.

Let Ω be a connected, open, bounded set of $\mathbb{R}^d$, with $d = 2$ or 3, and $[0, T]$ a time interval. Consider the cell model with active motion [12] which consists in finding a tumor cell population density $n : \overline{\Omega} \times [0, T] \to \mathbb{R}^+$ satisfying

$$\partial_t n - \nabla \cdot (n \nabla p(n)) - \nu \Delta n = n\, G(p(n)) \quad \text{in } \Omega \times (0, T), \tag{1}$$

subject to the (natural) boundary condition

$$\nabla n \cdot \boldsymbol{n} = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \times (0, T), \tag{2}$$

with $\boldsymbol{n}$ being the outwards unit normal vector on the boundary $\partial\Omega$, and the initial condition

$$n|_{t=0} = n^0 \quad \text{in } \Omega. \tag{3}$$

Here $p : [0, +\infty) \to [0, +\infty)$ is defined by

$$p = p(n) := \frac{k}{k-1} n^{k-1} \quad \forall n \geq 0, \quad (k \in \mathbb{N},\ k \geq 2), \tag{4}$$

and $G = G(p)$ is a truncated decreasing function such that there exists $P_{\max} > 0$ (the homeostatic pressure) with

$$G(0) > 0, \quad G(p) = 0 \ \ \forall p \geq P_{\max} > 0, \quad \text{and} \quad G'(p) < 0 \ \ \forall p \in (0, P_{\max}). \tag{5}$$

In the above, G stands for the decrease in the tumor cell growth rate when space is limited; the lack of space is governed by the local pressure p, the parameter $P_{\max}$ is the maximum pressure threshold that tumor cells can exceed before entering a quiescent state, and the parameter $\nu > 0$ represents the effect of including the active (random) motion of cells. It should be noted that the relationship of $p(n)$ given in (4) is invertible for $n \geq 0$:

$$n(p) := \left(\frac{k-1}{k} p\right)^{1/(k-1)} \quad \forall\, p \geq 0. \tag{6}$$

Equation (1) describes the active mechanism via the linear term $-\nu\Delta\rho$ and the pressure mechanism via the nonlinear term $-\nabla \cdot (n\nabla p(n))$, where the pressure p is modeled by (6)—a power law of n–. The cell proliferation is modeled by $nG(p(n))$, where $G(\cdot)$ is a pressure function limiting its effect as the pressure overpasses the threshold $P_{\max}$. The behavior as $k \to \infty$ gives rise to a free-boundary problem of the Hele–Shaw type in the incompressible case. The motion of the interface is somehow matched with the zero level set of the level set function corresponding to the limiting density.

In this work we assume that $\{n_k^0\}_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ is a sequence of initial data (3) for (1) such that

$$0 \leq p(n_k^0) \leq P_{\max} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \tag{7}$$

and that there exists a limit function n_∞^0 such that

$$n_k^0 \to n_\infty^0 \quad \text{in } L^p(\Omega)\text{-strongly for any } p < \infty \text{ as } k \to \infty. \tag{8}$$

Consequently, defining $N_{max}(k) := n(P_{max})$ with $n(\cdot)$ being given in (6), we have

$$0 \leq n_k^0 \leq N_{\max}(k) \quad \text{in } \Omega \tag{9}$$

from which we infer that there must exist $N_0 > 0$ such that $N_{\max}(k) \leq N_0$. Under the above assumptions, equation (1) generates a sequence of solutions $\{n_k\}_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ which lead to a solution describing the dynamics of tumor growth as a free-boundary problem. To be more precise, the convergence of the solutions $\{n_k\}_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ of the active motion cell model problem (1)–(3) towards a weak solution to a Hele–Shaw-like system, as the parameter k goes to infinity, was proved in [12]. This limit system reads as follows. Find $n_\infty : \overline{\Omega} \times [0, T] \to [0, 1]$ and $p_\infty : \overline{\Omega} \times [0, T] \to \mathbb{R}^+$ such that

$$\partial_t n_\infty - \Delta p_\infty - \nu\Delta n_\infty = n_\infty G(p_\infty) \quad \text{in } \Omega \times (0, T), \tag{10}$$

subject to

$$n_\infty|_{t=0} = n_\infty^0 \quad \text{in } \Omega, \tag{11}$$

$$\nabla n_\infty \cdot \boldsymbol{n} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla p_\infty \cdot \boldsymbol{n} = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \times (0, T), \tag{12}$$

jointly to the complementary relation

$$p_\infty(\Delta p_\infty + G(p_\infty)) = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega \times (0, T). \tag{13}$$

The key point in establishing convergence is imposing that $\partial_t n_k(0) \geq 0$. Moreover, equation (10) is equivalent to solving

$$\partial_t n_\infty - \nabla \cdot (n_\infty \nabla p_\infty) - \nu \Delta n_\infty = n_\infty G(p_\infty) \quad \text{in } \Omega \times (0, T). \tag{14}$$

This equivalence will be accomplished due to the equality $\nabla p_\infty = n_\infty \nabla p_\infty$, which comes from the equalities $p_\infty \nabla n_\infty = 0$ and $p_\infty n_\infty = p_\infty$.

In this paper, we shall be concerned with the convergence of a finite element scheme, the time variable being continuous, for the active motion cell model problem (1)–(3) towards the Hele–Shaw system (10)–(13) as the space discrete parameter h goes to zero and k goes to infinity.

We has been pointed out by a referee the paper [11], where the case $\nu = 0$ is numerically studied. The fundamental idea for designing the numerical scheme there being positivity preserving and having a priori energy bounds consists in incorporating into equation (1) an extra equation governing the velocity field that transports the cell population. A prediction-correction time integration is proposed jointly with a finite-difference method for approximating spatially. A priori bounds independent of k are not proved and hence the convergence as $k \to \infty$ is a challenging issue for the purposes of analysis.

1.2 Notation

We will assume the following notation throughout this paper. Let $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathbb{R}^M$, with $M \geq 1$, be a Lebesgue-measurable set and let $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. We denote by $L^p(\mathcal{O})$ the space of all Lebesgue-measurable real-valued functions, $f : \mathcal{O} \to \mathbb{R}$, being pth-summable in $\mathcal{O}$ for $p < \infty$ or essentially bounded for $p = \infty$, and by $\|f\|_{L^p(\mathcal{O})}$ its norm. When $p = 2$, the $L^2(\mathcal{O})$ space is a Hilbert space whose inner product is denoted by $(\cdot, \cdot)$. To shorten the notation, the norm $\|\cdot\|_{L^2(\Omega)}$ is abbreviated by $\|\cdot\|$.

Let $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_M) \in \mathbb{N}_0^M$ be a multi-index with $|\alpha| = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_M$, where $\mathbb{N}_0 = \{0, 1, \ldots\}$, and let ∂^α be the differential operator such that

$$\partial^\alpha = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}\right)^{\alpha_1} \cdots \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_d}\right)^{\alpha_M}.$$

For $m \geq 0$ and $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, we define $W^{m,p}(\mathcal{O})$ to be the Sobolev space of all functions whose m derivatives are in $L^p(\mathcal{O})$, with the norm

$$\|f\|_{W^{m,p}(\mathcal{O})} = \left(\sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} \|\partial^\alpha f\|^p_{L^p(\mathcal{O})}\right)^{1/p} \qquad \text{for } 1 \leq p < \infty,$$

$$\|f\|_{W^{m,p}(\mathcal{O})} = \max_{|\alpha| \leq m} \|\partial^\alpha f\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)}, \qquad \text{for } p = \infty,$$

where ∂^α is understood in the distributional sense. For p = 2, $W^{m,2}(\mathcal{O})$ will be denoted by $H^m(\mathcal{O})$. We also consider $C^\infty(\mathcal{O})$ to be the space of functions continuously differentiable any number of times, and $C_c^\infty(\mathcal{O})$ to be the subspace of $C^\infty(\mathcal{O})$ with compact support in $\mathcal{O}$.

Spaces of Bochner-measurable functions from a time interval $[0, T]$ to a Banach space X will be denoted as $L^p(0, T; X)$ with $\|f\|_{L^p(0,T;X)} = \int_0^T \|f(s)\|_X^p \mathrm{d}s$ if $1 \le p < \infty$ or $\|f\|_{L^\infty(0,T,X)} = \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{s\in(0,T)} \|f(s)\|_X < \infty$ if $p = \infty$.

1.3 Outline

Next we sketch the remaining content of this work. In Sect. 2 we present our finite-element spaces and some preliminary result mainly concerning interpolation operators. Furthermore, we set out our finite element numerical method, where the time variable remains continuous, and the main result of this paper. Next is Sect. 3 which is devoted to demonstrating the main result. Firstly, a discrete maximum principle for finite-element approximations is achieved by assuming a partition of the computational domain being made up of right-angled simplexes, and a priori estimates are also established independent of (h, k) with h being the space parameter associated to our finite-element space. As a result, we are able to prove positivity for the time derivative of finite-element approximations. Then better a priori energy estimates lead to obtaining compactness for passing to the limit as $(h, k) \to (0, +\infty)$. In Sect. 4, we propose a variant of our numerical algorithm for nonobtuse triangulations which keeps with a discrete maximum principle and positive for the discrete time derivative but whose convergence is not clear. Finally, in Sect. 4, some numerical experiments are presented for studying the behavior of several parameters.

2 Spatial discretization

2.1 Finite-element approximation

Herein we introduce the hypotheses that will be required along this work.

(H1) Let Ω be a bounded domain of $\mathbb{R}^d$ ($d = 2$ or 3) with a polygonal or polyhedral Lipschitz-continuous boundary.

(H2) Let $\{\mathcal{T}_h\}_{h>0}$ be a family of shape-regular, quasi-uniform triangulations of $\overline{\Omega}$ made up of right-angled simplexes being triangles in two dimensions and tetrahedra in three dimensions, so that $\overline{\Omega} = \cup_{K\in\mathcal{T}_h} K$, where $h = \max_{K\in\mathcal{T}_h} h_K$, with h_K being the diameter of K. Further, let $\mathcal{N}_h = \{\boldsymbol{a}_i\}_{i\in I}$ denote the set of all the nodes of $\mathcal{T}_h$.

(H3) Conforming piecewise linear, finite element spaces associated to $\mathcal{T}_h$ are assumed for approximating $H^1(\Omega)$. Let $\mathcal{P}_1(K)$ be the set of linear polynomials on K; the space of continuous, piecewise $\mathcal{P}_1(K)$ polynomial functions on $\mathcal{T}_h$ is then denoted as

$$N_h = \left\{ n_h \in C^0(\overline{\Omega}) \ : \ n_h|_K \in \mathcal{P}_1(K)\ \forall K \in \mathcal{T}_h \right\},$$

whose Lagrange basis is denoted by $\{\varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}}\}_{\boldsymbol{a}\in\mathcal{N}_h}$.

We now give some auxiliary results for later use. We begin by an inverse inequality whose proof can be found in [4, Lem. 4.5.3] or [8, Lem. 1.138].

Proposition 2.1 *Under hypotheses* (H1)–(H3)*, it follows that,*

$$\|\nabla n_h\|_{L^2(K)} \le C_{\rm inv}\, h_K^{-1} \|n_h\|_{L^2(K)} \quad \forall\, K \in \mathcal{T}_h, \quad \forall\, n_h \in N_h, \tag{15}$$

where $C_{\rm inv} > 0$ *is a constant independent of* h_k.

Let $\mathcal{I}_h$ be the nodal interpolation operator from $C^0(\overline{\Omega})$ to N_h and consider the discrete inner product

$$(n_h, \overline{n}_h)_h = \int_\Omega \mathcal{I}_h(n_h\, \overline{n}_h) = \sum_{\boldsymbol{a}\in\mathcal{N}_h} n_h(\boldsymbol{a})\, \overline{n}_h(\boldsymbol{a}) \int_\Omega \varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}} \quad \forall\, n_h, \overline{n}_h \in N_h,$$

which induces the norm $\|n_h\|_h = \sqrt{(n_h, n_h)_h}$ defined on N_h. We recall the following local error estimate. See [4, Thm. 4.4.4] or [8, Thm. 1.103] for a proof.

Proposition 2.2 *Under hypotheses* (H1)–(H3)*, it follows that,*

$$\|\varphi - \mathcal{I}_h\varphi\|_{L^\infty(K)} \le C_{\rm app} h_K^2 \|\nabla^2\varphi\|_{L^\infty(K)} \quad \forall\, K \in \mathcal{T}_h, \quad \forall\, \varphi \in W^{2,\infty}(K), \tag{16}$$

where $C_{\rm app} > 0$ *is independent of* h_k.

We next state the equivalence between the norms $\|\cdot\|_h$ and $\|\cdot\|$ in N_h and a discrete commuter approximation property for $\mathcal{I}_h$.

Proposition 2.3 *Under hypotheses* (H1)–(H3)*, it follows that, for all* $n_h, \overline{n}_h \in N_h$,

$$\|n_h\| \le \|n_h\|_h \le 5^{1/2} \|n_h\| \tag{17}$$

and

$$\|n_h\overline{n}_h - \mathcal{I}_h(n_h\overline{n}_h)\|_{L^1(\Omega)} \le C_{\rm app} h\, \|n_h\|\, \|\nabla \overline{n}_h\|, \tag{18}$$

where $C_{\rm app} > 0$ *is independent of* h.

Proof We have

$$\|n_h\|^2 = \sum_{\boldsymbol{a}\in\mathcal{N}_h} n_h^2(\boldsymbol{a}) \int_\Omega \varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}}^2 + \sum_{\boldsymbol{a}\neq\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}\in\mathcal{N}_h} n_h(\boldsymbol{a}) n_h(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}) \int_\Omega \varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}}\varphi_{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}}$$

and

$$\|n_h\|_h^2 = \sum_{\boldsymbol{a}\in\mathcal{N}_h} n_h^2(\boldsymbol{a}) \int_\Omega \varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}}.$$

Since $1 = \sum_{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}\in\mathcal{N}_h} \varphi_{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}}$, we write

$$\|n_h\|_h^2 = \sum_{\boldsymbol{a},\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}\in\mathcal{N}_h} n_h^2(\boldsymbol{a}) \int_\Omega \varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}}\varphi_{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}} = \sum_{\boldsymbol{a}\in\mathcal{N}_h} n_h^2(\boldsymbol{a}) \int_\Omega \varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}}^2 + \sum_{\boldsymbol{a}\neq\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}\in\mathcal{N}_h} n_h^2(\boldsymbol{a}) \int_\Omega \varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}}\varphi_{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}\|n_h\|_h^2 - \|n_h\|^2 &= \sum_{\boldsymbol{a} > \widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}} \in \mathcal{N}_h} (n_h^2(\boldsymbol{a}) + n_h^2(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}) - 2n_h(\boldsymbol{a})n_h(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}})) \int_\Omega \varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}}\varphi_{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}} \\ &= \sum_{\boldsymbol{a} > \widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}} \in \mathcal{N}_h} (n_h(\boldsymbol{a}) - n_h(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}))^2 \int_\Omega \varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}}\varphi_{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}} \geq 0.\end{aligned}$$

From the above equality and Young's inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\|n_h\|_h^2 &= \|n_h\|^2 + \sum_{\boldsymbol{a} > \widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}} \in \mathcal{N}_h} (n_h(\boldsymbol{a}) - n_h(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}))^2 \int_\Omega \varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}}\varphi_{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}} \\ &\leq \|n_h\|^2 + 2 \sum_{\boldsymbol{a} > \widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}} \in \mathcal{N}_h} (n_h^2(\boldsymbol{a}) + n_h^2(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}})) \int_\Omega \varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}}\varphi_{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}} \\ &= \|n_h\|^2 + 2 \sum_{\boldsymbol{a} \in \mathcal{N}_h} n_h^2(\boldsymbol{a}) \int_\Omega \varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}} \sum_{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}} < \boldsymbol{a}} \varphi_{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}} + 2 \sum_{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}} \in \mathcal{N}_h} n_h^2(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}) \int_\Omega \varphi_{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}} \sum_{\boldsymbol{a} > \widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}} \varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}} \\ &\leq \|n_h\|^2 + 4\|n_h\|^2 \leq 5\|n_h\|^2.\end{aligned}$$

We now prove (18). By using (16), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\|\mathcal{I}_h(n_h\overline{n}_h) - n_h\overline{n}_h\|_{L^1(\Omega)} &\leq \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \|\mathcal{I}_h(n_h\overline{n}_h) - n_h\overline{n}_h\|_{L^\infty(K)} \int_K 1 \\ &\leq C_{\text{app}} \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} h_K^2 \|\nabla^2(n_h\overline{n}_h)\|_{L^\infty(K)} \int_K 1.\end{aligned}$$

Since $n_h, \overline{n}_h \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ on $K \in \mathcal{T}_h$, we write

$$\nabla^2(n_h\overline{n}_h) = 2 \sum_{i,j=1}^{d} \partial_i n_h \partial_j \overline{n}_h.$$

Then, from (15) and on noting that ∇n_h, $\nabla \overline{n}_h$ are piecewise constant on each $K \in \mathcal{T}_h$, we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned}\|\mathcal{I}_h(n_h\overline{n}_h) - n_h\overline{n}_h\|_{L^1(\Omega)} &\leq C_{\text{app}} \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} h_K^2 \|\nabla n_h\|_{L^\infty(K)} \|\nabla \overline{n}_h\|_{L^\infty(K)} \int_K 1 \\ &\leq C_{\text{app}} \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} h_K^2 \int_K |\nabla n_h|\,|\nabla \overline{n}_h| \\ &\leq C_{\text{app}} C_{\text{inv}} \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} h_K \|n_h\|_{L^2(K)} \|\nabla \overline{n}_h\|_{L^2(K)} \\ &\leq C_{\text{app}} C_{\text{inv}}\, h\, \|n_h\|\, \|\nabla \overline{n}_h\|,\end{aligned}$$

from which we conclude that (18) holds. □

We will need to use an (average) interpolation operator into N_h with the following properties. In particular we use an extension of the Scott-Zhang interpolation operator to $L^1(\Omega)$ function. We refer to [9,15] and [2].

Proposition 2.4 *Under hypotheses* (H1)–(H3)*, there exists an (average) interpolation operator* $\mathcal{Q}_h$ *from* $L^1(\Omega)$ *to* N_h *such that*

$$\|\mathcal{Q}_h\psi\|_{W^{s,p}(\Omega)} \le C_{\rm sta}\|\psi\|_{W^{s,p}(\Omega)} \quad \text{for } s=0,1 \text{ and } 1\le p\le\infty, \tag{19}$$

$$\|\mathcal{Q}_h(\psi)-\psi\|_{W^{s,p}(\Omega)} \le C_{\rm app}h^{1+m-s}\|\psi\|_{W^{m+1,p}(\Omega)} \quad \text{for } 0\le s\le m\le 1, \tag{20}$$

and, for all $\psi\in C^\infty(\overline{\Omega})$ *and* $\overline{n}_h\in N_h$,

$$\|\mathcal{Q}_h(\overline{n}_h\psi)-\overline{n}_h\psi\|_{W^{s,p}(\Omega)} \le C_{\rm app}h^{1+m-s}\|\overline{n}_h\|_{W^{m,p}(\Omega)}\|\psi\|_{W^{m+1,\infty}} \quad \text{for } 0\le s\le m\le 1. \tag{21}$$

The key point in proving a discrete maximum principle is the following property which is accomplished for right-angled simplexes assumed in (H2).

Proposition 2.5 *Under hypotheses* (H1)–(H3)*, it follows that, for any diagonal non-negative matrix* $D=\operatorname{diag}(d_i)_{i=1}^d$ *(with* $d_i\ge 0$*),*

$$D\nabla\varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}}\cdot\nabla\varphi_{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}}\le 0 \quad a.e.\ in\ \Omega \tag{22}$$

if $\boldsymbol{a}\neq\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}$ *with* $\boldsymbol{a},\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}\in\mathcal{N}_h$.

Proof For every right-angled d-simplex $K\in\mathcal{T}_h$ of vertices $\{\boldsymbol{a}_i\}_{i=0,\dots,d}$ with $\boldsymbol{a}_0$ being the vertex supporting the right angle, we denote by $F_{\boldsymbol{a}_i}$ the opposite face to $\boldsymbol{a}_i$ and by $\boldsymbol{n}_{\boldsymbol{a}_i}$ the exterior (to the d-simplex K) unit normal vector to the face $F_{\boldsymbol{a}_i}$. Let $\widehat{K}$ be the reference unit d-simplex with vertices $\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_0=\boldsymbol{0}$ and $\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_i=\boldsymbol{e}_i$, $i=1,\dots,d$, where $\{\boldsymbol{e}_i\}_{i=1,\dots,d}$ is the canonical basis of $\mathbb{R}^d$. Let F_K be the invertible affine mapping that maps $\widehat{K}$ onto K defined by $F_K\widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}=\boldsymbol{a}_0+B_K\widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}$, where $B_K\in\mathbb{R}^{d\times d}$ is orthogonal.

Let $\widehat{\varphi}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_i}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{x}})=\varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}_i}(F_K\widehat{\boldsymbol{x}})$. Then we have

$$\widehat{\nabla}\widehat{\varphi}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_i}=-\frac{1}{d}\frac{|\widehat{F}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_i}|}{|\widehat{K}|}\boldsymbol{n}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_i},$$

where $\widehat{\nabla}$ stands for the gradient concerning the $\widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}$-coordinates, and $\widehat{F}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_i}$ is the opposite face to $\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_i$. In particular, $\boldsymbol{n}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_i}=-\boldsymbol{e}_i$ if $i\neq 0$ and $\boldsymbol{n}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_0}=[1,\cdots,1]^T$. Thus, we obtain

$$\widehat{\nabla}\widehat{\varphi}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_i}\cdot\widehat{\nabla}\widehat{\varphi}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_j}=\frac{1}{d^2}\frac{|\widehat{F}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_i}||\widehat{F}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_j}|}{|\widehat{K}|^2}\boldsymbol{n}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_i}\cdot\boldsymbol{n}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_j}\le 0 \quad \text{if } i\neq j.$$

Therefore, by means of the change of variable $\boldsymbol{x}=\boldsymbol{a}_0+B_K\widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}$, it follows that $\nabla\varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}_i}=B_K\widehat{\nabla}\widehat{\varphi}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_i}$ and hence

$$D\nabla\varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}_i}\cdot\nabla\varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}_j}=DB_K\widehat{\nabla}\widehat{\varphi}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_i}\cdot B_K\widehat{\nabla}\widehat{\varphi}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_j}=\frac{1}{d^2}\frac{|\widehat{F}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_i}||\widehat{F}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_j}|}{|\widehat{K}|^2}\boldsymbol{n}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_i}^T B_K^T D B_K\boldsymbol{n}_{\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}}_j}\le 0 \quad \text{if } i\neq j$$

because, since B_K is a orthogonal matrix, the inner products defined by D and $B_K^T D B_K$ preserves angles. □

Remark 2.1 When $D = I_d$ with I_d being the $d \times d$ identity matrix, property (22) can be proved for nonobtuse triangulations [6]. Then property (22) can be somewhat seen a generalization restricted for right-angled triangulations.

Let us now introduce the discrete Laplacian associated to the mass-lumping scalar product $(\cdot, \cdot)_h$. For any $\Sigma_h \in N_h$, let $-\widetilde{\Delta}_h \Sigma_h \in N_h$ solve

$$-(\widetilde{\Delta}_h \Sigma_h, \bar{n}_h)_h = (\nabla \Sigma_h, \nabla \bar{n}_h) \quad \forall \bar{n}_h \in N_h. \tag{23}$$

We end up with a compactness result [1, Lm. 2.4] needed in proving the equivalence between problems (10) and (14).

Theorem 2.1 *Assume that* (H1)–(H3) *hold. Let* $\frac{2d}{d+2} < \ell < \infty$. *Suppose that* $\{\rho_{h,k}\}_{h,k\geq 0} \subset L^2(0,T;L^2(\Omega))$ *is such that* $\rho_{h,k}(t,\cdot) \in N_h$ *for all* $t \in [0,T]$ *and satisfies*

$$\begin{aligned} &\|\rho_{h,k}\|_{H^1(0,T;L^\ell(\Omega))} + \|\rho_{h,k}\|_{L^\infty(0,T;L^2(\Omega))\cap L^2(0,T;H^1(\Omega))} \\ &\quad + \|\widetilde{\Delta}_h \rho_{h,k}\|_{L^2(0,T;L^2(\Omega))} \leq C_{\text{dat}}. \end{aligned}$$

Then there exist a subsequence $\{\rho_{h,k}\}_{h,k>0}$ *(not relabeled) and a limit function* ρ, *such that*

$$\rho_{h,k} \to \rho \quad \text{in } L^2(0,T,H^1(\Omega))\text{-strongly as} \quad (h,k) \to (0,+\infty).$$

Hereafter C will denote a generic constant whose value may change at each occurrence. This constant may depend on the data problem and the constants C_{inv}, C_{app}, C_{com} and C_{dat}.

2.2 The numerical scheme

In order to avoid dense technical calculations, we assume for simplicity that each element $K \in \mathcal{T}_h$ has its edges lined up with the axes.

The numerical scheme relies on a finite-element method combined with a closed-nodal integration applied to the time-derivative and pressure-migration terms. Thus our numerical method consists in finding $n_{h,k} \in C^1([0,T];N_h)$ such that

$$\begin{cases} (\partial_t n_{h,k}, \bar{n}_h)_h + (\nabla \mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k), \nabla \bar{n}_h) + \nu(\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla \bar{n}_h) \\ \quad = (G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}, \bar{n}_h)_h \quad \forall \bar{n}_h \in N_h \\ n_{h,k}(0) = n^0_{h,k}, \end{cases} \tag{24}$$

with $p(n_{h,k}) = \dfrac{k}{k-1}(n_{h,k})^{k-1}$.

Equivalently, we may write (24)$_1$ as

$$(\partial_t n_{h,k}, \overline{n}_h)_h + (\mathcal{D}(n_{h,k})\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla \overline{n}_h) + \nu(\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla \overline{n}_h) = (G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}, \overline{n}_h)_h, \tag{25}$$

where $\mathcal{D}(n_{h,k})$ is a piecewise constant, $d \times d$ diagonal matrix function with respect to $\mathcal{T}_h$ defined as follows. Let $K \in \mathcal{T}_h$ with vertices $\{\boldsymbol{a}_i\}_{i=0,\dots,d}$ where $\boldsymbol{a}_0$ corresponds to the right angle. Then, $i = 1, \dots, d$,

$$[\mathcal{D}(n_{h,k})|_K]_{ii} = \begin{cases} \dfrac{(n_{h,k})^k(\boldsymbol{a}_i) - (n_{h,k})^k(\boldsymbol{a}_0)}{n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}_i) - n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}_0)} & \text{if } n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}_i) - n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}_0) \neq 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}_i) - n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}_0) = 0. \end{cases} \tag{26}$$

By the mean value theorem, one can write

$$[\mathcal{D}(n_{h,k})|_K]_{ii} = k\,(n_{h,k})^{k-1}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_i), \tag{27}$$

where $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i = \alpha \boldsymbol{a}_i + (1-\alpha)\boldsymbol{a}_0$ for a certain $\alpha \in (0, 1)$.

The above choice for the sequence of $\{n^0_{h,k}\}_{h,k>0}$ is as follows. Let $\{n^0_k\}_{k\in\mathbb{N}} \subset H^1(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ satisfy (7) and (9). Then we select $n^0_{h,k} = \mathcal{Q}_h(n^0_k)$ so that

$$0 \le n^0_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}) \le N_{\max}(k) \quad \forall \boldsymbol{a} \in \mathcal{N}_h, \qquad \|\nabla n^0_{h,k}\| \le C_{stab}\|\nabla n^0_k\|, \tag{28}$$

$$n^0_{h,k} \to n^0_k \quad \text{in } H^1(\Omega)\text{-strongly as } h \to 0. \tag{29}$$

There is an additional technicality regarding the sequence of initial data that we must consider:

(H4) Assume $\{n^0_{h,k}\}_{h,k>0}$ to be such that

$$\begin{aligned} &-(\nabla \mathcal{I}_h(n^0_{h,k})^k, \nabla \overline{n}_h) - \nu(\nabla n^0_{h,k}, \nabla \overline{n}_h) \\ &\quad + (G(p(n^0_{h,k}))n^0_{h,k}, \overline{n}_h)_h \ge 0 \quad \forall \overline{n}_h \in N_h \quad \text{with } \overline{n}_h \ge 0. \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

Remark 2.2 This last condition is related to imposing $\partial_t n_{h,k}(0) \ge 0$ which is crucial to prove the limit $k \to +\infty$. In [12], the authors proved that such a condition may be removed by a regularization argument. We think that this regularization argument may be adapted to our numerical analysis, but the reader has been spared such unnecessary technicalities herein.

The existence and uniqueness of a solution to scheme (24) may be readily justified by Picard's theorem. To be more precise, one may prove that there exists a time interval $[0, T_h)$ for which problem (24) is uniquely solvable. As a consequence of a priori energy estimates, which we shall prove in the next section, one deduces that $T_h = T$ for all $h > 0$.

2.3 Main result

We are now ready to state our main result of this paper. We shall prove that scheme (24) produces a sequence of discrete solutions which satifies a priori energy bounds uniform with respect to (h, k) allowing us to pass to the limit as $(h, k) \to (0, +\infty)$ towards weak solutions of the Hele–Shaw-like system (10)–(13).

Theorem 2.2 *Assume that* (H1)–(H3) *hold. Then the discrete solution* $\{(n_{h,k}, p_{h,k})\}_{h,k}$ *of* (24) *satisfies the following estimates, for all* $\boldsymbol{a} \in \mathcal{N}_h$ *and* $t \in [0, T]$*:*

$$\begin{gathered} 0 \le n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}, t) \le N_{\max}(k), \\ 0 \le p(n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}, t)) \le P_{\max}, \\ \partial_t n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}, t) \ge 0, \quad \partial_t p(n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}, t)) \ge 0. \end{gathered}$$

Furthermore, $\{n_{h,k}, \mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k)\}_{h,k}$ *converges towards weak solutions* (n_∞, p_∞) *of problem* (10)–(13) *in the sense that*

$$n_{h,k} \to n_\infty \quad \text{in } L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega))\text{-weakly-}\star \text{ and in } L^p((0, T) \times \Omega)\text{-strongly},$$

and

$$\mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k) \to p_\infty \quad \text{in } L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega))\text{-weakly-}\star \text{ and in } L^p((0, T) \times \Omega)\text{-strongly},$$

for any $1 < p < \infty$ *provided that*

$$k\,h \to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad (h, k) \to (0, +\infty). \tag{H5}$$

3 Proof of Theorem 2.2

3.1 A priori energy estimates

Our goal is to prove a priori energy estimates for the discrete solution $n_{h,k}$ of (24) independent of (h, k).

This first lemma will be focused on proving a discrete maximum principle for $n_{h,k}$ based on the hypothesis of right-angled triangulations. Moreover, some a priori energy estimates will be obtained.

Lemma 3.1 *Assume that* (H1)–(H3) *hold. Then the solution* $n_{h,k}$ *of scheme* (24) *satisfies*

$$0 \le n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}, t) \le N_{\max}(k) \quad \forall\, \boldsymbol{a} \in \mathcal{N}_h \quad \text{and} \quad \forall\, t \ge 0, \tag{31}$$

and

$$\|n_{h,k}\|_{L^\infty(0,T;L^2(\Omega))} + \|n_{h,k}\|_{L^2(0,T;H^1(\Omega))} \le C, \tag{32}$$

where $C > 0$ *is independent of* (h, k).

Proof We first proceed to verify (31). In doing so, we introduce a modification to scheme (25) which truncates the nonlinear diffusion term as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}(\partial_t n_{h,k}, \overline{n}_h)_h &+ (\mathcal{D}([n_{h,k}]_T)\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla \overline{n}_h) + \nu(\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla \overline{n}_h)\\ &= (G(p([n_{h,k}]_T))n_{h,k}, \overline{n}_h)_h,\end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

where $[n_{h,k}]_T$ is the usual truncation of $n_{h,k}$ from below by 0 and from above by $N_{max}(k)$. Again, by means of Picard's theorem, one has the existence and uniqueness of a solution $n_{h,k}$ to (33).

Let $n_{h,k}^{\min} = \mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^-) \in N_h$ be defined as

$$n_{h,k}^{\min} = \sum_{\boldsymbol{a}\in\mathcal{N}_h} n_{h,k}^-(\boldsymbol{a})\varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}},$$

where $n_{h,k}^-(\boldsymbol{a}) = \min\{0, n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a})\}$. Analogously, one defines $n_{h,k}^{\max} = \mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^+) \in N_h$ as

$$n_{h,k}^{\max} = \sum_{\boldsymbol{a}\in\mathcal{N}_h} n_{h,k}^+(\boldsymbol{a})\varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}},$$

where $n_{h,k}^+(\boldsymbol{a}) = \max\{0, n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a})\}$. Notice that $n_{h,k} = n_{h,k}^{\min} + n_{h,k}^{\max}$.

On choosing $\overline{n}_h = n_{h,k}^{\min}$ in (33), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\|n_{h,k}^{\min}\|_h^2 &+ (\mathcal{D}([n_{h,k}]_T)\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla n_{h,k}^{\min}) + \nu(\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla n_{h,k}^{\min})\\ &= \|G(p([n_{h,k}]_T))^{1/2} n_{h,k}^{\min}\|_h^2\\ &\le G(0)\|n_{h,k}^{\min}\|_h^2.\end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

Next observe that

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathcal{D}([n_{h,k}]_T)\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla n_{h,k}^{\min}) &= (\mathcal{D}([n_{h,k}]_T)\nabla n_{h,k}^{\min}, \nabla n_{h,k}^{\min})\\ &\quad + (\mathcal{D}([n_{h,k}]_T)\nabla n_{h,k}^{\max}, \nabla n_{h,k}^{\min})\\ &= \|\mathcal{D}([n_{h,k}]_T)^{1/2}\nabla n_{h,k}^{\min}\|^2\\ &\quad + \sum_{\boldsymbol{a}\neq\tilde{\boldsymbol{a}}\in\mathcal{N}_h} n_{h,k}^-(\boldsymbol{a})n_{h,k}^+(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}})(\mathcal{D}([n_{h,k}]_T)\nabla\varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}}, \nabla\varphi_{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}}).\end{aligned}$$

Then, using the fact that $n_{h,k}^-(\boldsymbol{a})n_{h,k}^+(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}) \le 0$ if $\boldsymbol{a} \neq \tilde{\boldsymbol{a}}$ and that $\mathcal{D}([n_{h,k}]_T)$ is a nonnegative diagonal matrix function, one deduces, from (22), that

$$\mathcal{D}([n_{h,k}]_T)\nabla\varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}} \cdot \nabla\varphi_{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}} \le 0 \quad \forall\, \boldsymbol{a} \neq \widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}} \in \mathcal{N}_h$$

and thereby

$$(\mathcal{D}([n_{h,k}]_T)\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla n_{h,k}^{\min}) \ge \|\mathcal{D}([n_{h,k}]_T)^{1/2}\nabla n_{h,k}^{\min}\|^2. \tag{35}$$

Analogously, one obtains

$$\nu(\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla n_{h,k}^{\min}) \geq \nu \|\nabla n_{h,k}^{\min}\|^2, \tag{36}$$

where we have used again (22) but now for $\mathcal{D} = I_d$, with I_d being the $d \times d$ unit matrix. Inserting (35) and (36) into (34) yields

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\|n_{h,k}^{\min}\|_h^2 + \|\mathcal{D}([n_{h,k}]_T)^{1/2}\nabla n_{h,k}^{\min}\|^2 + \nu\|\nabla n_{h,k}^{\min}\|^2 \leq G(0)\|n_{h,k}^{\min}\|_h^2.$$

By Grönwall's lemma, we have $n_{h,k}^{\min}(t) \equiv 0$ in Ω, for any $t \geq 0$, since $n_{h,k}^{\min}(0) \equiv 0$ in Ω; thereby this implies $0 \leq n_{h,k}$ in (31). For the other inequality $n_{h,k} \leq N_{\max}(k)$ in (31), we proceed in a similar fashion. In this case, one chooses $\overline{n}_h = (n_{h,k} - N_{\max}(k))^{\max}$ in (33) and takes into account that $G(p([n_{h,k}]_T))n_{h,k}(n_{h,k} - N_{\max}(k))^{\max} \equiv 0$ due to $p([n_{h,k}]_T) = P_{\max}$ if $n_{h,k} \geq N_{max}(k)$.

It should be noted that any solution $n_{h,k}$ of the modified scheme (33) satisfies the discrete maximum principle (31), and consequently $[n_{h,k}]_T \equiv n_{h,k}$; hence $n_{h,k}$ satisfies the non-truncated scheme (24) as well. Finally, by uniqueness of solutions for scheme (24), the solution of (24) takes values between 0 and $N_{max}(k)$; that is (31).

Now selecting $\overline{n}_h = n_{h,k}$ in (25) and invoking Grönwall's lemma, the following energy estimate holds, for all $t \in [0, T]$:

$$\frac{1}{2}\|n_{h,k}(t)\|_h^2 + \int_0^T \|\mathcal{D}(n_{h,k})^{1/2}\nabla n_{h,k}\|^2 + \nu\int_0^T \|\nabla n_{h,k}\|^2 \leq \exp(2G(0)T)\frac{1}{2}\|n_{h,k}^0\|_h^2. \tag{37}$$

Then the weak estimates (32) are deduced from (37) and (17). □

A discrete maximum principle for $(n_{h,k})^{k-1}$ and $(n_{h,k})^k$ follows as a direct consequence of (31).

Corollary 3.1 *There holds*

$$0 \leq (n_{h,k})^{k-1}(\boldsymbol{a}, t) \leq P_{\max} \quad \forall \boldsymbol{a} \in \mathcal{N}_h \quad \textit{and} \quad \forall t \geq 0. \tag{38}$$

and

$$0 \leq (n_{h,k})^k(\boldsymbol{a}, t) \leq P_{\max}N_{\max}(k) \quad \forall \boldsymbol{a} \in \mathcal{N}_h \quad \textit{and} \quad \forall t \geq 0. \tag{39}$$

Proof Assertions (38) and (39) are satisfied in view of (31) and the bounds

$$n_{h,k}^{k-1}(\boldsymbol{a}, t) \leq N_{max}(k)^{k-1} = \frac{k-1}{k}P_{max} \leq P_{max}$$

and

$$n_{h,k}^k(\boldsymbol{a}, t) \leq N_{max}(k)^k = N_{max}(k)^{k-1}N_{max}(k) \leq P_{max}N_{max}(k).$$ □

The following lemma provides the positivity and some a priori estimates for the time derivative of $n_{h,k}$ and $(n_{h,k})^k$.

Lemma 3.2 *Suppose that* (H1)–(H4) *hold. Then it follows that*

$$\partial_t n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a},t) \geq 0, \quad \partial_t (n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a},t))^k \geq 0 \quad \forall \boldsymbol{a} \in \mathcal{N}_h \quad \textit{and} \quad \forall t \in [0,T], \tag{40}$$

and the a priori estimates

$$\|\partial_t n_{h,k}\|_{L^\infty(0,T;L^1(\Omega))} \leq C, \tag{41}$$

$$\|\partial_t \mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k)\|_{L^1(0,T;L^1(\Omega))} \leq C, \tag{42}$$

where $C > 0$ *is a constant independent of* (h,k).

Proof Let us define $\Sigma(n_{h,k}) \in N_h$ such that

$$\Sigma(n_{h,k}) = \mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k) + \nu\, n_{h,k} = \mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k + \nu\, n_{h,k}).$$

Moreover, let $\Sigma'(n_{h,k}) \in N_h$ and $\Sigma''(n_{h,k}) \in N_h$ be defined as

$$\Sigma'(n_{h,k}) = k\,\mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^{k-1}) + \nu \quad \text{and} \quad \Sigma''(n_{h,k}) = k(k-1)\,\mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^{k-2}).$$

Then scheme (24) can be rewritten as

$$(\partial_t n_{h,k}, \overline{n}_h)_h + (\nabla\Sigma(n_{h,k}), \nabla\overline{n}_h) = (G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}, \overline{n}_h)_h,$$

and equivalently, from (23), as

$$(\partial_t n_{h,k}, \overline{n}_h)_h - (\widetilde{\Delta}_h \Sigma(n_{h,k}), \overline{n}_h)_h = (G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}, \overline{n}_h)_h. \tag{43}$$

Now take $\overline{n}_h = \mathcal{I}_h(\Sigma'(n_{h,k})\overline{w}_h)$, for any $\overline{w}_h \in N_h$ to get

$$(\partial_t \Sigma(n_{h,k}), \overline{w}_h)_h - (\Sigma'(n_{h,k})\widetilde{\Delta}_h \Sigma(n_{h,k}), \overline{w}_h)_h = (\Sigma'(n_{h,k})G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}, \overline{w}_h)_h.$$

Differentiating with respect to time and defining $w_{h,k} \in N_h$ such that, for each $\boldsymbol{a} \in \mathcal{N}_h$ and $t \in [0,T]$,

$$w_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a},t) := \partial_t \Sigma(n_{h,k})(\boldsymbol{a},t) = \Sigma'(n_{h,k})(\boldsymbol{a},t)\partial_t n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a},t),$$

one arrives at

$$\begin{aligned}
&(\partial_t w_{h,k}, \overline{w}_h)_h - (\Sigma'(n_{h,k})\widetilde{\Delta}_h w_{h,k}, \overline{w}_h)_h = (\Sigma''(n_{h,k})\partial_t n_{h,k}\widetilde{\Delta}_h \Sigma(n_{h,k}), \overline{w}_h)_h \\
&\quad + (\Sigma''(n_{h,k})\partial_t n_{h,k} G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}, \overline{w}_h)_h + k\,(\Sigma'(n_{h,k})G'(p(n_{h,k}))(n_{h,k})^{k-1}\partial_t n_{h,k}, \overline{w}_h)_h \\
&\quad + (\Sigma'(n_{h,k})G(p(n_{h,k}))\partial_t n_{h,k}, \overline{w}_h)_h,
\end{aligned}$$

for any $\overline{w}_h \in N_h$. Since $w_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a},t) = \Sigma'(n_{h,k})(\boldsymbol{a},t)\partial_t n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a},t)$ and $\Sigma'(n_{h,k})(\boldsymbol{a},t) \geq \nu > 0$, we have

$$\partial_t n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a},t) = \frac{w_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a},t)}{\Sigma'(n_{h,k})(\boldsymbol{a},t)} \quad \forall\, \boldsymbol{a} \in \mathcal{N}_h \ \forall\, t \in [0,T].$$

Both previous equalities yield

$$(\partial_t w_{h,k}, \overline{w}_h)_h - (\Sigma'(n_{h,k})\widetilde{\Delta}_h w_{h,k}, \overline{w}_h)_h = (F(n_{h,k})w_{h,k}, \overline{w}_h)_h,$$

for any $\overline{w}_h \in N_h$, where

$$\begin{aligned} F(n_{h,k}) := {} & \frac{\Sigma''(n_{h,k})}{\Sigma'(n_{h,k})}\Big\{\widetilde{\Delta}_h \Sigma(n_{h,k}) + n_{h,k}G(p(n_{h,k}))\Big\} \\ & + k(n_{h,k})^{k-1}G'(p(n_{h,k})) + G(p(n_{h,k})). \end{aligned}$$

Taking $\overline{w}_h = w_{h,k}^{\min} = \mathcal{I}_h(w_{h,k}^-)$ in the above variational formulation, we get

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\|w_{h,k}^{\min}\|_h^2 - (\Sigma'(n_{h,k})\widetilde{\Delta}_h w_{h,k}, w_{h,k}^{\min})_h \leq \|F(n_{h,k})\|_{L^\infty}\|w_{h,k}^{\min}\|_h^2. \tag{44}$$

Since $n_{h,k} \in C^0([0,T]; N_h)$ and N_h is a finite dimensional space, we have that $\|F(n_{h,k})(t)\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq C_{h,k}$ for all $t \in [0,T]$, where $C_{h,k} > 0$ may depend on h and k. It should also be noted that $-(\Sigma'(n_{h,k})\widetilde{\Delta}_h w_{h,k}, w_{h,k}^{\min})_h \geq 0$. Indeed, choose $\overline{n}_h = \varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}}$ in (23) to obtain

$$-(\widetilde{\Delta}_h w_{h,k})(\boldsymbol{a})\int_\Omega \varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}} = (\nabla w_{h,k}, \nabla\varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}}).$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} -(\Sigma'(n_{h,k})\widetilde{\Delta}_h w_{h,k}, w_{h,k}^{\min})_h &= -\sum_{\boldsymbol{a}\in\mathcal{N}_h} \Sigma'(n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}))(\widetilde{\Delta}_h w_{h,k})(\boldsymbol{a})w_{h,k}^{\min}(\boldsymbol{a})\int_\Omega \varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}} \\ &= \sum_{\boldsymbol{a}\in\mathcal{N}_h} \Sigma'(n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}))(\nabla w_{h,k}, \nabla\varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}})w_{h,k}^{\min}(\boldsymbol{a}) \\ &= \sum_{\boldsymbol{a}\in\mathcal{N}_h} \Sigma'(n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}))(\nabla w_{h,k}^{\max}, \nabla\varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}})w_{h,k}^{\min}(\boldsymbol{a}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{\boldsymbol{a}\in\mathcal{N}_h} \Sigma'(n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}))(\nabla w_{h,k}^{\min}, \nabla\varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}})w_{h,k}^{\min}(\boldsymbol{a}). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, using the fact that $\Sigma'(n_{h,k}) \geq \nu > 0$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{\boldsymbol{a}\in\mathcal{N}_h} &\Sigma'(n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}))(\nabla w_{h,k}^{\max}, \nabla\varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}}) w_{h,k}^{\min}(\boldsymbol{a}) \\ &= \sum_{\boldsymbol{a}\neq\tilde{\boldsymbol{a}}\in\mathcal{N}_h} \Sigma'(n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a})) w_{h,k}^{\max}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{a}}) w_{h,k}^{\min}(\boldsymbol{a})(\nabla\varphi_{\tilde{\boldsymbol{a}}}, \nabla\varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}}) \geq 0\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\sum_{\boldsymbol{a}\in\mathcal{N}_h} \Sigma'(n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}))(\nabla w_{h,k}^{\min}, \nabla\varphi_{\boldsymbol{a}}) w_{h,k}^{\min}(\boldsymbol{a}) \geq \nu\|\nabla w_{h,k}^{\min}\|^2 \geq 0.$$

Thus, (44) leads to

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\|w_{h,k}^{\min}\|_h^2 \leq \|F(n_{h,k})\|_{L^\infty}\|w_{h,k}^{\min}\|_h^2$$

and hence, by Grönwall's lemma,

$$\|w_{h,k}^{\min}(t)\|_h^2 \leq \exp(2T\|F(n_{h,k})\|_{L^\infty})\|w_{h,k}^{\min}(0)\|^2 \quad \forall t \in [0, T].$$

From (30) in (H4), we deduce that $w_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}, 0) = \Sigma'(n_{h,k})(\boldsymbol{a}, 0)\partial_t n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}, 0) \geq 0$ holds; therefore $w_{h,k}^{\min}(t) \equiv 0$ since $w_{h,k}^{\min}(0) \equiv 0$. As a result, we have that $\partial_t n_{h,k} \geq 0$ and in particular $\partial_t (n_{h,k})^k = k(n_{h,k})^{k-1}\partial_t n_{h,k} \geq 0$. Thus, (40) is true.

Now we are going to obtain bounds (41) and (42). For this, we take $\overline{n}_h = 1$ in (25) and use (40) to have

$$\|\partial_t n_{h,k}\|_{L^1(\Omega)} = (\partial_t n_{h,k}, 1) = (\partial_t n_{h,k}, 1)_h \leq G(0)\|n_{h,k}\|_{L^1(\Omega)} \leq G(0)|\Omega|N_{\max}(k);$$

hence estimate (41) holds. Furthermore, we have, by (39) and (40), that

$$\begin{aligned}&\|\partial_t \mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k)\|_{L^1(0,T;L^1(\Omega))} \\ &= \int_0^T \frac{d}{dt}(\mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k), 1)\, dt = (\mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k)(T) - \mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k)(0), 1) \\ &\leq 2|\Omega|N_{\max}(k)P_{\max};\end{aligned}$$

hence estimate (42) holds. □

We are now concerned with an a priori estimate for the gradient of $n_{h,k}$ and $\mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k)$, respectively. These estimates will play an important role in obtaining compactness results which allow us to pass to the limit as $(h, k) \to (0, +\infty)$ from scheme (24) towards weak solutions (n_∞, p_∞) of problem (10)–(13).

Lemma 3.3 *Suppose that* (H1)–(H4) *are satisfied. Then there exists a constant* $C > 0$*, independent of* h *and* k*, such that*

$$\|\mathcal{D}(n_{h,k})^{1/2}\nabla n_{h,k}\|_{L^\infty(0,T;L^2(\Omega))} + \|\nabla n_{h,k}\|_{L^\infty(0,T;L^2(\Omega))} \le C \tag{45}$$

and

$$\|\nabla \mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k)\|_{L^\infty(0,T;L^2(\Omega))} \le C. \tag{46}$$

Proof Select $\overline{n}_h = n_{h,k} \in N_h$ in (24) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}&(\partial_t n_{h,k}, n_{h,k})_h + (\mathcal{D}(n_{h,k})\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla n_{h,k}) + \nu\|\nabla n_{h,k}\|^2\\ &\quad= \|G(p(n_{h,k}))^{1/2} n_{h,k}\|_h^2 \le G(0)\|n_{h,k}\|_h^2.\end{aligned}$$

From (31) and (40), we deduce that $(\partial_t n_{h,k}, n_{h,k})_h \ge 0$. Therefore,

$$\|\mathcal{D}(n_{h,k})^{1/2}\nabla n_{h,k}\|^2 + \nu\|\nabla n_{h,k}\|^2 \le G(0)\|n_{h,k}\|_h^2.$$

This last expression combined with (32) gives (45).

Take $\overline{n}_h = \mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k)$ in (24) to have

$$\begin{aligned}&(\partial_t n_{h,k}, \mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k))_h + \|\nabla \mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k)\|^2 + \nu(\mathcal{D}((n_{h,k})^k)\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla n_{h,k})\\ &\quad= (G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}, \mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k))_h \le G(0)\|(n_{h,k})^{k-1}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)}\|n_{h,k}\|_h^2\\ &\quad\le G(0)P_{\max}\|n_{h,k}\|_h^2.\end{aligned}$$

From this, it follows that (46) holds from (32), (40) and from noting that $(\mathcal{D}((n_{h,k})^k)\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla n_{h,k}) \ge 0$ on recalling (26). □

3.2 Passing to the limit

From estimates (31) and (45) jointly with (39) and (46), we have that there exist two limit functions $(n_\infty, p_\infty) \in L^\infty(0,T; H^1(\Omega))^2$ and a subsequence of $\{(n_{h,k}, \mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k)\}_{h,k}$, which we still denote in the same way, such that the following convergences hold, as $(h,k) \to (0,\infty)$:

$$n_{h,k} \to n_\infty \quad \text{in } L^\infty(0,T; H^1(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega))\text{-weakly-}\star, \tag{47}$$

and

$$\mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k) \to p_\infty \quad \text{in} L^\infty(0,T; H^1(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega))\text{-weakly-}\star. \tag{48}$$

Before proceeding to pass to the limit, we need to obtain some strong convergences via an Aubin-Lions compactness lemma [16]. From (31), (41) and (45), we have that there exists a subsequence (not relabeled) such that, as $(h,k) \to (0,\infty)$,

$$n_{h,k} \to n_\infty \quad \text{in } L^p(\Omega \times (0,T))\text{-strongly}, \forall\, p < \infty, \tag{49}$$

and

$$n_{h,k} \to n_\infty \quad \text{in } C^0([0,T]; L^q(\Omega))\text{-strongly}, \forall\, q < 2^*, \tag{50}$$

where 2^* stands for the conjugate exponent of 2 defined by $1/2^* = 1/2 - 1/d$. Analogously, from (39), (42), and (46), we have

$$\mathcal{I}_h((n_{h,k})^k) \to p_\infty \quad \text{in } L^p(\Omega \times (0,T))\text{-strongly}, \forall\, p < \infty. \tag{51}$$

As a result, we also have the strong convergence of $p(n_{h,k})$ towards p_∞, but under hypothesis (H5) in Theorem 2.2.

Lemma 3.4 *Assuming hypotheses* (H1)-(H5)*, it follows that, as* $(h,k) \to (0,\infty)$*,*

$$p(n_{h,k}) \to p_\infty \quad \textit{in } L^p((0,T) \times \Omega)\textit{-strongly for any } p < \infty. \tag{52}$$

Moreover,

$$p_\infty n_\infty \equiv p_\infty \quad \textit{a.e. in } (0,T) \times \Omega. \tag{53}$$

Proof For each element $K \in \mathcal{T}_h$ with vertices $\{\boldsymbol{a}_0, \cdots \boldsymbol{a}_d\}$, we associate once and for all a vertex a_K of K. Thus we define a piecewise constant function $\mathcal{P}_h(n^k_{h,k})(\boldsymbol{x}) = n^k_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}_K)$ for all $\boldsymbol{x} \in K$, which satisfies

$$\mathcal{P}_h(n^k_{h,k})(\boldsymbol{x}) - n^k_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \nabla(n^k_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{\boldsymbol{a}_K})) \cdot (\boldsymbol{a}_K - \boldsymbol{x}) = k\, n^{k-1}_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{\boldsymbol{a}_K}) \nabla n_{h,k}|_K \cdot (\boldsymbol{a}_K - \boldsymbol{x})$$

where $\boldsymbol{\xi}_{\boldsymbol{a}_K} = \lambda \boldsymbol{a}_K + (1-\lambda)\boldsymbol{x}$ with $\lambda \in (0,1)$. Then we have, by (38) and (45), that

$$\begin{aligned} &\|\mathcal{P}_h(n^k_{h,k}) - n^k_{h,k}\|_{L^\infty(0,T;L^2(\Omega))} \\ &\quad \le C\, k\, h\, \|n^{k-1}_{h,k}\|_{L^\infty(0,T;L^\infty(\Omega))} \|\nabla n_{h,k}\|_{L^\infty(0,T;L^2(\Omega))} \le C\, k\, h\, P_{\max}. \end{aligned}$$

The above argument also shows by replacing $n^k_{h,k}$ by $\mathcal{I}_h(n^k_{h,k})$ and using (46) that

$$\|\mathcal{I}_h(n^k_{h,k}) - \mathcal{P}_h(n^k_{h,k})\|_{L^\infty(0,T;L^2(\Omega))} \le C\, h\, \|\nabla \mathcal{I}_h(n^k_{h,k})\|_{L^\infty(0,T;L^2(\Omega))} \le C\, h.$$

Thus, by (51) and (H5), we deduce, the following convergence, as $(h,k) \to (0,\infty)$:

$$n^k_{h,k} \to p_\infty \quad \text{in } L^p((0,T) \times \Omega)\text{-strongly } \forall p < \infty. \tag{54}$$

In view of (49) and (54), there is a subsequence (not relabeled) of $\{(n_{h,k}, n^k_{h,k})\}_{h,k}$ such that, as $(h,k) \to (0,\infty)$:

$$(n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x},t), n^k_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x},t)) \to (n_\infty(\boldsymbol{x},t), p_\infty(\boldsymbol{x},t)) \quad \text{a.e. } (\boldsymbol{x},t) \in \Omega \times (0,T).$$

Thus, defining

$$\widetilde{p}_\infty(\boldsymbol{x},t) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{p_\infty(\boldsymbol{x},t)}{n_\infty(\boldsymbol{x},t)} & \text{if } n_\infty(\boldsymbol{x},t) \neq 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

it follows that, as $(h,k)\to(0,\infty)$,

$$p(n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x},t))=\frac{k}{k-1}\frac{n_{h,k}^k(\boldsymbol{x},t)}{n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x},t)}\to\widetilde{p}_\infty(\boldsymbol{x},t)\quad\text{a.e. }(\boldsymbol{x},t)\in\Omega\times(0,T);$$

furthermore,

$$p_\infty(\boldsymbol{x},t)\leftarrow\frac{k}{k-1}n_{h,k}^k(\boldsymbol{x},t)=\left(1-\frac{1}{k}\right)^{\frac{1}{k-1}}p(n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x},t))^{\frac{k}{k-1}}\to\widetilde{p}_\infty(\boldsymbol{x},t).$$

Thus, $p_\infty\equiv\widetilde{p}_\infty$ a.e. $(\boldsymbol{x},t)\in\Omega\times(0,T)$ and, in particular, one has equality (53) and the pointwise convergence

$$p(n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x},t))\to p_\infty(\boldsymbol{x},t)\quad\text{a.e. }(\boldsymbol{x},t)\in\Omega\times(0,T).$$

Finally, (52) is deduced from the dominated convergence theorem since $p(n_{h,k})$ is bounded in $L^\infty(\Omega\times(0,T))$. □

3.2.1 Convergence towards (10)

We are now ready to pass to the limit in scheme (24) as $(h,k)\to(0,\infty)$. Let $\overline{n}\in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$ and $\phi\in C_c^\infty(0,T)$. Consider $\overline{n}_h=\mathcal{Q}_h(\overline{n})$ in (24), multiply by ϕ and integrate on (0,T) to get

$$\begin{aligned}&-\int_0^T(n_{h,k},\mathcal{Q}_h(\overline{n}))_h\phi'(t)\mathrm{dt}+\int_0^T(\nabla\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k),\nabla\mathcal{Q}_h(\overline{n}))\phi(t)\mathrm{dt}\\&+\nu\int_0^T(\nabla n_{h,k},\nabla\mathcal{Q}_h(\overline{n}))\phi(t)\mathrm{dt}=\int_0^T(G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k},\mathcal{Q}_h(\overline{n}))_h\phi(t)\mathrm{dt}.\end{aligned}$$

We briefly outline the main steps of the passage to the limit since the arguments are quite classical. We write

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^T(n_{h,k},\mathcal{Q}_h(\overline{n}))_h\phi'(t)\mathrm{dt}=&\int_0^T(n_{h,k},\mathcal{Q}_h(\overline{n}))\phi'(t)\mathrm{dt}\\&+\int_0^T\left[(n_{h,k},\mathcal{Q}_h(\overline{n}))_h-(n_{h,k},\mathcal{Q}_h(\overline{n}))\right]\phi'(t)\mathrm{dt}.\end{aligned}$$

It is an easy matter to show, from (20) and (49), that

$$\int_0^T(n_{h,k},\mathcal{Q}_h(\overline{n}))\phi'(t)\mathrm{dt}\to\int_0^T(n_\infty,\overline{n})\phi'(t)\mathrm{dt},$$

and, from (18) and (19), that

$$\int_0^T\left[(n_{h,k},\mathcal{Q}_h(\overline{n}))_h-(n_{h,k},\mathcal{Q}_h(\overline{n}))\right]\phi'(t)\mathrm{dt}\to 0.$$

Therefore,

$$\int_0^T (n_{h,k}, \mathcal{Q}_h(\overline{n}))_h \phi'(t)\mathrm{dt} \to \int_0^T (n_\infty, \overline{n})\phi'(t)\mathrm{dt}.$$

Analogously, we obtain

$$\int_0^T (G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}, \mathcal{Q}_h(\overline{n}))_h \phi(t)\mathrm{dt} \to \int_0^T (G(p_\infty)n_\infty, \overline{n})\phi(t)\mathrm{dt}$$

from (20), (49) and (52). The diffusion terms are treated as follows. In view of (20), (47) and (48), it is easy to check that

$$\int_0^T (\nabla \mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k), \nabla \mathcal{Q}_h(\overline{n}))\phi(t)\mathrm{dt} \to \int_0^T (\nabla p_\infty, \nabla \overline{n})\phi(t)\mathrm{dt}$$

and

$$\nu \int_0^T (\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla \mathcal{Q}_h(\overline{n}))\phi(t)\mathrm{dt} \to \nu \int_0^T (\nabla n_\infty, \nabla \overline{n})\phi(t)\mathrm{dt}.$$

We have thus proved that (10) holds in the distributional sense.

3.2.2 Initial condition (11)

The initial condition (11) can be recovered from (50), which gives $n_{h,k}|_{t=0} \to n_\infty|_{t=0}$ in $L^q(\Omega)$, for $1 \leq q < 2^*$, and from (8) and (29), which give $n_{k,h}^0 \to n_\infty^0$ in $L^p(\Omega)$, for $1 \leq p < \infty$ as $(h, k) \to (0, +\infty)$.

3.2.3 Equivalence between (10) and (14)

In order to see the equivalence between (10) and (14) we must prove that $\nabla p_\infty \equiv n_\infty \nabla p_\infty$ which will be obtained by proving $p_\infty \nabla n_\infty \equiv 0$ and using the equality in (53). Indeed, for each $\boldsymbol{x} \in K$, we decompose $p(n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x}))\partial_{\boldsymbol{x}_i} n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x})$ by using the intermediate vector $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i$ given in (27) into

$$\begin{aligned} p(n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x}))\partial_{\boldsymbol{x}_i} n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x}) &= \frac{k}{k-1} n_{h,k}^{k-1}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_i)\partial_{\boldsymbol{x}_i} n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x}) \\ &\quad + \frac{k}{k-1}(n_{h,k}^{k-1}(\boldsymbol{x}) - n_{h,k}^{k-1}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_i))\partial_{\boldsymbol{x}_i} n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x}) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{k}}{k-1} n_{h,k}^{\frac{k-1}{2}}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_i)\sqrt{k}\, n_{h,k}^{\frac{k-1}{2}}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_i)\partial_{\boldsymbol{x}_i} n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x}) \\ &\quad + k(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{\xi}_i) n_{h,k}^{k-2}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_i)(\partial_{\boldsymbol{x}_i} n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x}))^2, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the mean value theorem in the last term for $\boldsymbol{\eta_i} = \alpha \boldsymbol{\xi}_i + (1-\alpha)\boldsymbol{x}$ with $\alpha \in (0,1)$ and that $\partial_{\boldsymbol{x}_i} n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x})$ is constant on K. Thus, by virtue of (27), we find

$$\begin{aligned}
\|p(n_{h,k})\partial_{\boldsymbol{x}_i} n_{h,k}\|_{L^1(K)} &\leq \frac{\sqrt{k}}{k-1}\|n_{h,k}^{\frac{k-1}{2}}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_i)\sqrt{k}\, n_{h,k}^{\frac{k-1}{2}}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_i)\partial_{\boldsymbol{x}_i} n_{h,k}\|_{L^1(K)} \\
&\quad + k\, h\, \|n_{h,k}^{k-2}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_i)(\partial_{\boldsymbol{x}_i} n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x}))^2\|_{L^1(K)} \\
&\leq \frac{\sqrt{k}}{k-1}\sqrt{P_{\max}}\|\mathcal{D}(n_{h,k}^k)^{1/2}\nabla n_{h,k}\|_{L^2(K)} \\
&\quad + C k\, h\, P_{\max}\|\nabla n_{h,k}\|_{L^2(K)}^2,
\end{aligned}$$

where we have used $n_{h,k}^{k-2}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_i) \leq N_{\max}(k)^{k-2} = (\frac{k}{k-1}P_{\max})^{\frac{k-2}{k-1}} \to P_{\max}$ as $k \to +\infty$ in the last line.

Summing over $K \in \mathcal{T}_h$, noting (45) and recalling the constraint $h\,k \to 0$ given in (H5), we conclude that

$$p(n_{h,k})\nabla n_{h,k} \to \mathbf{0} \quad \text{in } L^\infty(0,T; L^1(\Omega))\text{-strongly as } (h,k) \to (0,\infty).$$

We further know, by (47) and (52), that

$$p(n_{h,k})\nabla n_{h,k} \to p_\infty \nabla n_\infty \text{ in } L^1(0,T; L^1(\Omega))\text{-strongly as } (h,k) \to (0,\infty),$$

and hence $p_\infty \nabla n_\infty \equiv 0$ a.e. in $\Omega \times (0,T)$.

3.2.4 Convergence towards the complementary relation (13)

To finish the proof of Theorem 2.2, it remains to prove that (13) holds in the distributional sense. In doing so, we will start by proving that

$$0 \leq \int_0^T \Big(G(p_\infty)n_\infty, p_\infty\psi) - (\nabla(p_\infty + \nu n_\infty), \nabla(p_\infty\psi)\Big)\mathrm{d}s \tag{55}$$

and

$$0 \geq \int_0^T \Big(G(p_\infty)n_\infty, p_\infty\psi) - (\nabla(p_\infty + \nu n_\infty), \nabla(p_\infty\psi)\Big)\mathrm{d}s \tag{56}$$

hold for all $\psi \in C_c^\infty(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T])$ with $\psi \geq 0$.

• To begin with, we prove that (55) is true. We use (43) to write

$$\partial_t n_{h,k} - \widetilde{\Delta}_h \Sigma(n_{h,k}) = \mathcal{I}_h(G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}).$$

Let $\rho_\varepsilon = \rho_\varepsilon(t)$ be a time regularizing kernel with compact support of length $\varepsilon > 0$. Then, extending $n_{h,k}$ by zero outside $[0,T]$ leads to

$$\partial_t n_{h,k} * \rho_\varepsilon - \widetilde{\Delta}_h(\Sigma(n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon) = \mathcal{I}_h((G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon), \tag{57}$$

where we have used the equalities $\widetilde{\Delta}_h(\Sigma(n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon) = \widetilde{\Delta}_h(\Sigma(n_{h,k})) * \rho_\varepsilon$ and $\mathcal{I}_h((G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon) = \mathcal{I}_h(G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon$ owing to the separation between spatial and temporal variables.

Since $\partial_t n_{h,k} * \rho_\varepsilon$ and $(G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon$ are uniformly bounded in $L^p(\Omega \times (0,T))$ for $1 \le p \le \infty$ with respect to (h,k) for each fixed ε, we also have that

$$-\widetilde{\Delta}_h(\Sigma(n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon) \quad \text{is bounded in } L^p(\Omega \times (0,T)).$$

In virtue of Theorem 2.1 and the above bounds combined with (49) and (51), we infer the following convergence, as $(h,k) \to (0,\infty)$:

$$\nabla(\Sigma(n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon) \to \nabla((p_\infty + \nu n_\infty) * \rho_\varepsilon) \quad \text{in } L^2(\Omega \times (0,T))\text{-strongly.} \tag{58}$$

On testing (57) against $\mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n^k_{h,k})\psi)$ with $\psi \in C^\infty_c(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T])$ such that $\psi \ge 0$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^T (\partial_t n_{h,k} * \rho_\varepsilon, \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n^k_{h,k})\psi))_h = &\int_0^T ((G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon, \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n^k_{h,k})\psi))_h \\ &- \int_0^T (\nabla(\Sigma(n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon), \nabla \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n^k_{h,k})\psi)).\end{aligned} \tag{59}$$

Since $(\partial_t n_{h,k} * \rho_\varepsilon, \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n^k_{h,k})\psi))_h \ge 0$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}0 \le &\int_0^T ((G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon, \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n^k_{h,k})\psi))_h \\ &- \int_0^T (\nabla(\Sigma(n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon), \nabla \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n^k_{h,k})\psi)).\end{aligned} \tag{60}$$

Taking the limit as $(h,k) \to (0,\infty)$ yields

$$\int_0^T ((G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon, \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n^k_{h,k})\psi))_h \mathrm{d}t \to \int_0^T ((G(p_\infty)n_\infty) * \rho_\varepsilon, p_\infty\psi)\mathrm{d}t \tag{61}$$

and

$$\int_0^T (\nabla(\Sigma(n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon), \nabla \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n^k_{h,k})\psi))\mathrm{d}t \to \int_0^T (\nabla((p_\infty + \nu n_\infty) * \rho_\varepsilon), \nabla(p_\infty\psi))\mathrm{d}t. \tag{62}$$

In order to prove (61), we use the decomposition $(u_h, v_h)_h = (u_h, v_h) + (\mathcal{I}_h(u_h v_h) - u_h v_h, 1)$ for $u_h = (G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon$ and $v_h = \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n^k_{h,k})\psi)$ to write

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_0^T ((G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon, \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\psi))_h \\
&\quad = \int_0^T ((G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon, \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\psi)) \\
&\qquad + \int_0^T (\mathcal{I}_h((G(p(n_{h,k})))n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon\, \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\psi) \\
&\qquad - (G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon\, \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\psi), 1).
\end{aligned}$$

Then, it follows from (21), (49) and (52) that the first term converges to $\int_0^T ((G(p_\infty)n_\infty) * \rho_\varepsilon, p_\infty\psi)\mathrm{d}t$, and, on noting that

$$\|\nabla \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\psi)\| \le C\|\nabla\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\|\|\psi\|_{L^\infty} + C\|\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\|_{L^\infty}\|\nabla\psi\|$$

from (19), and on recalling (18) and (46), the second term converges to zero; thereby (61) holds.

In order to prove (62), we write

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_0^T (\nabla(\Sigma(n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon), \nabla \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\psi)) \\
&\quad = \int_0^T (\nabla(\Sigma(n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon), \nabla(\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\psi)) \\
&\qquad - \int_0^T (\nabla(\Sigma(n_{h,k}) * \rho_\varepsilon), \nabla(\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\psi - \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\psi))).
\end{aligned}$$

Then, it follows from (58), (48) and (51) that the first term converges to $\int_0^T (\nabla((p_\infty + \nu n_\infty) * \rho_\varepsilon), \nabla(p_\infty\psi))\mathrm{d}t$, and on noting that

$$\|\nabla(\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\psi - \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\psi))\| \le h\|\nabla\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\|\|\psi\|_{W^{2,\infty}(\Omega)}$$

from (21) and on recalling (46), the second term converges to zero; thereby (62) holds.

Thus, by applying the previous convergences (61) and (62) to (60), we arrive at

$$0 \le \int_0^T (G(p_\infty)n_\infty * \rho_\varepsilon, p_\infty\psi) - (\nabla((p_\infty + \nu n_\infty) * \rho_\varepsilon), \nabla(p_\infty\psi))\mathrm{d}t,$$

and finally (55) holds by taking the limit as $\varepsilon \to 0$.

- We proceed to prove (56). Write the first term on the right-hand side of (59) as

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^T (\partial_t n_{h,k} * \rho_\varepsilon, \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\psi))_h \\ = \int_0^T (\partial_t n_{h,k} * \rho_\varepsilon, \mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\psi)_h \\ + \int_0^T (\partial_t n_{h,k} * \rho_\varepsilon, \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\psi) - \mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\psi)_h.\end{aligned} \tag{63}$$

These two terms are handled as follows. For the second term of (63), we have, by (17), (21) and (41), that

$$\int_0^T (\partial_t n_{h,k} * \rho_\varepsilon, \mathcal{Q}_h(\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\psi) - \mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)\psi)_h \mathrm{d}s \to 0 \quad \text{as } (h,k) \to (0,\infty).$$

For the first term of (63), we have that, for each $\boldsymbol{a} \in \mathcal{N}_h$,

$$\begin{aligned}(\partial_t n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a},t) * \rho_\varepsilon)\, n_{h,k}^k(\boldsymbol{a},t) &= n_{h,k}^k(\boldsymbol{a},t) \int_{\mathbb{R}} \partial_t n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a},s)\rho_\varepsilon(t-s)\mathrm{d}s \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} n_{h,k}^k(\boldsymbol{a},s)\partial_t n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a},s)\rho_\varepsilon(t-s)\mathrm{d}s \\ &\quad + \int_{\mathbb{R}} (n_{h,k}^k(\boldsymbol{a},t) - n_{h,k}^k(\boldsymbol{a},s))\partial_t n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a},s)\rho_\varepsilon(t-s)\mathrm{d}s.\end{aligned}$$

On integrating by parts in time and using (31) and (39), we obtain

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} n_{h,k}^k(\boldsymbol{a},s)\partial_t n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a},s)\rho_\varepsilon(t-s)\mathrm{d}s = \frac{1}{k+1}\int_{\mathbb{R}} n_{h,k}^{k+1}(\boldsymbol{a},s)\partial_t \rho_\varepsilon(t-s)\mathrm{d}s \to 0$$

as $(h,k) \to (0,\infty)$. Furthermore, for $s > t$, we have that $n_{h,k}^k(\boldsymbol{a},t) - n_{h,k}^k(\boldsymbol{a},s) \le 0$ owing to (40). Then, if we choose $\operatorname{supp}(\rho_\varepsilon) \subset (-\varepsilon, 0)$, then

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} (n_{h,k}^k(\boldsymbol{a},t) - n_{h,k}^k(\boldsymbol{a},s))\partial_t n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a},s)\rho_\varepsilon(t-s)\mathrm{d}s \le 0.$$

Letting first $(h,k) \to (0,\infty)$ in (63) and then $\varepsilon \to 0$, we obtain (56) by repeating the arguments that led to (55).

As a result of (55) and (56), we note that

$$\int_0^T (G(p_\infty)n_\infty, p_\infty\psi) - (\nabla(p_\infty + \nu n_\infty), \nabla(p_\infty\psi))\mathrm{d}s = 0 \tag{64}$$

is satisfied for all $\psi \in C_c^\infty(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T])$ with $\psi \ge 0$, and therefore it also holds for all $\psi \in C_c^\infty(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T])$.

From the fact that $p_\infty \nabla n_\infty = 0$ and $p_\infty \ge 0$ a.e. in $\Omega \times (0,T)$, we also deduce that $\nabla p_\infty \cdot \nabla n_\infty = 0$ a.e. in $\Omega \times (0,T)$. As a consequence, the above variational equation (64) is equivalent to

$$\int_0^T (G(p_\infty)n_\infty, p_\infty\psi) - (\nabla p_\infty, \nabla(p_\infty\psi))\mathrm{d}s = 0$$

which, taking into account (53), implies (13) in the distributional sense.

4 An algorithm on unstructured meshes

In order to avoid using structured meshes, we propose the following scheme. Find $n_{h,k} \in C^1([0,T]; N_h)$ such that

$$\begin{cases} (\partial_t n_{h,k}, \overline{n}_h)_h + k((n_{h,k})^{k-1}\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla\overline{n}_h) + \nu(\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla\overline{n}_h) \\ \qquad = (G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}, \overline{n}_h)_h \ \forall \overline{n}_h \in N_h, \\ n_{h,k}(0) = n^0_{h,k}. \end{cases} \tag{65}$$

Equivalently, we may write $(65)_1$ as

$$(\partial_t n_{h,k}, \overline{n}_h)_h + (n_{h,k}\nabla p(n_{h,k}), \nabla\overline{n}_h) + \nu(\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla\overline{n}_h) = (G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}, \overline{n}_h)_h.$$

Here the finite-element space N_h is constructed over a family of triangulations $\{\mathcal{T}_h\}_{h>0}$ of $\overline{\Omega}$ being shape-regular, quasi-uniform and with acute angles. This acuteness property implies (22) for the particular case where D is the $d \times d$ identity matrix [6]. We summarize the properties of scheme (65) in the following theorem.

Theorem 4.1 *Suppose that* (H1)–(H4) *are satisfied. Then scheme* (65) *satisfies the following properties. For all* $\boldsymbol{a} \in \mathcal{N}_h$ *and* $t \geq 0$, *we have:*

$$\begin{gathered} 0 \leq n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}, t) \leq N_{\max}(k), \\ 0 \leq n^k_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}, t) \leq P_{\max} N_{\max}(k), \\ \partial_t n_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}, t) \geq 0, \quad \partial_t n^k_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{a}, t) \geq 0, \end{gathered}$$

and the a priori estimates:

$$\begin{gathered} \|n_{h,k}\|_{L^\infty(0,T;L^2(\Omega))\cap L^2(0,T;H^1(\Omega))} \leq C, \\ \|\partial_t n_{h,k}\|_{L^\infty(0,T;L^1(\Omega))} + \|\partial_t n^k_{h,k}\|_{L^1(0,T;L^1(\Omega))} \leq C, \end{gathered}$$

with $C > 0$ *being a constant independent of* (h, k).

Proof Full details of the proof are left to the interested reader since it follows *mutatis mutandis* the same arguments as for scheme (24). ◻

Corollary 4.1 *Under hypotheses* (H1)–(H4), *it follows that*

$$\sum_{K\in\mathcal{T}_h} \left(\int_{K_>} |\partial_{\boldsymbol{x}_i} n^k_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x})|^2 + \int_{K_<} |\partial_{\boldsymbol{x}_i} \mathcal{I}_h n^k_{h,k}(\boldsymbol{x})|^2 \right) \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x} \leq C, \tag{66}$$

where

$$K_{>} = \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in K : \frac{n_{k,h}^{k-1}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_i)}{n_{h,k}^{k-1}(\boldsymbol{x})} > 1 \right\}$$

and

$$K_{<} = \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in K : \frac{n_{k,h}^{k-1}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_i)}{n_{h,k}^{k-1},(\boldsymbol{x})} < 1 \right\},$$

with $C > 0$ *being a constant independent of* (h,k)*, and* $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i$ *being defined in* (27)*.*

Proof Choose $\bar{n}_h = \mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)$ to get

$$\begin{aligned}&(\partial_t n_{h,k}, \mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k))_h + ((n_{h,k})^{k-1}\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)) + \nu(\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k))\\ &\quad= (G(p(n_{h,k}))n_{h,k}, \mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k))_h. \end{aligned} \tag{67}$$

It follows immediately from (39) and (41) that

$$(\partial_t n_{h,k}, \mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k))_h \geq 0, \tag{68}$$

and from (26) that

$$\nu(\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)) = \nu(\mathcal{D}(n_{h,k})\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla n_{h,k}) \geq 0. \tag{69}$$

Combining (67)–(69) yields on noting (31) and (39) that

$$((n_{h,k})^{k-1}\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k)) \leq G(0)|\Omega|N_{\max}(k)^2 P_{\max}.$$

Finally, we invoke again (26) and recall (27) to set

$$\begin{aligned}&k((n_{h,k})^{k-1}\nabla n_{h,k}, \nabla\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k))\\ &\quad= (\nabla n_{h,k}^k, \nabla\mathcal{I}_h(n_{h,k}^k))\\ &\quad= \sum_{K\in\mathcal{T}_h}\int_K \left(\frac{n_{k,h}^{k-1}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_i)}{n_{h,k}^{k-1}(\boldsymbol{x})}|\partial_{\boldsymbol{x}_i} n_{h,k}^k(\boldsymbol{x})|^2 + \frac{n_{h,k}^{k-1}(\boldsymbol{x})}{n_{k,h}^{k-1}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_i)}|\partial_{\boldsymbol{x}_i}\mathcal{I}_h n_{h,k}^k(\boldsymbol{x})|^2 \right) \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x}. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof via the definitions of $K_<$ and $K_>$. □

Remark 4.1 Unfortunately, convergence for scheme (65) is not clear because estimate (66) does not provide enough control over the gradient of $\{n_{h,k}^k\}_{h,k}$ or $\{\mathcal{I}_h n_{h,k}^k\}_{h,k}$ in order to obtain compactness and therefore to pass to the limit as $(k,h) \to (0,+\infty)$.

5 Numerical simulation

5.1 Temporal integration

It is assumed here for simplicity that we have a uniform partition of $[0, T]$ into M pieces, with time step size $\tau = T/M$ and the time values $(t_m = m\tau)_{m=0}^{M}$. To simplify the notation let us denote $\delta_t n^{m+1} = \dfrac{n^{m+1} - n^m}{\tau}$.

First we present a first-order time integration for scheme (65).

Algorithm 1: Linear semi-implicit time-stepping scheme

Step $(m+1)$: Given $n_{h,k}^m \in N_h$, find $n_{h,k}^{m+1} \in N_h$ solving the algebraic linear system

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} (\delta_t n_{h,k}^{m+1}, \overline{n}_h)_h + k((n_{h,k}^m)^{k-1} \nabla n_{h,k}^{m+1}, \nabla \overline{n}_h) \\ + \nu(\nabla n_{h,k}^{m+1}, \nabla \overline{n}_h) = (G(p(n_{h,k}^m)) n_{h,k}^m, \overline{n})_h, \end{aligned} \right. \tag{70}$$

for all $\overline{n}_h \in N_h$.

The implementation of (70) have been carried out with the help of `FreeFem++` [10]. In particular, the associated linear systems have been computed by UMPACK.

5.2 Computational experiments

In this section, we present several numerical experiments to test the algorithm presented herein. To do this, we consider the evolution of problem (1)–(3) with

$$n_0(x, y) = \alpha\, e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$$

on the computational domain $\Omega = (-10, 10) \times (-10, 10)$ with $\alpha > 0$.

In the numerical setting, we construct a structured triangulation partitioning the edges of square into 100 subintervals, corresponding with the mesh size $h = 0.12582843$ and the time step size is $\tau = 10^{-5}$. The choice of the time step τ is such that it helps to mitigate the possibly numerical deviation of the d-simplexes $K \in \mathcal{T}_h$ from the right-angled structure. The resulting matrix is strictly diagonally dominant.

Our intention is to illustrate the behavior exhibited by the solution to problem (1)–(3) when the diffusion coefficient ν, the parameter k and the homeostatic pressure $P_{\max}$ vary.

We will set α and $P_{\max}$ to be 1 and k to be 100 if not stated otherwise. Moreover, we consider

$$G(p) = \frac{200}{\pi} \arctan(4(P_{\max} - p)_+).$$

5.2.1 Analysis of the effect of α (contraction/dilation coefficient of the initial datum)

In this test we choose $\alpha = 0.5$ and 1. We are interested in comparing the evolution of the density n and the pressure $p(n)$ when the maximum of the initial density takes different values. In particular, we have for $\alpha = 0.5$ that the maximum value of n_0 occurs only at the point $(0, 0)$ and is 0.5, hence $N_{\max}(k)$ remains below of 1. We thus observe that the maximum increases without modifying essentially the exponential shape of the initial datum n_0 until reaches $N_{\max}(k) = 1$. Once the density takes the value 1 at $t = 0.01583$ the measure of points at which the density reaches the maximum grows radially around $(0, 0)$ due to the fact that the pressure starts increasing and pushes forward the tumor cells. Then the exponential structure of the initial datum n_0 becomes a traveling wave shape which moves outwards as t increases. This behavior causes that the evolution of the interface is delayed concerning the case $\alpha = 1$ as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 since the maximum value 1 is reached from the beginning.

Figure 3 represents the difference between the density and the pressure at times $t = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3$ and 0.4, and indicates that the pressure is responsible for the advance of the tumor cells which is deduced from the annulus shape of the difference.

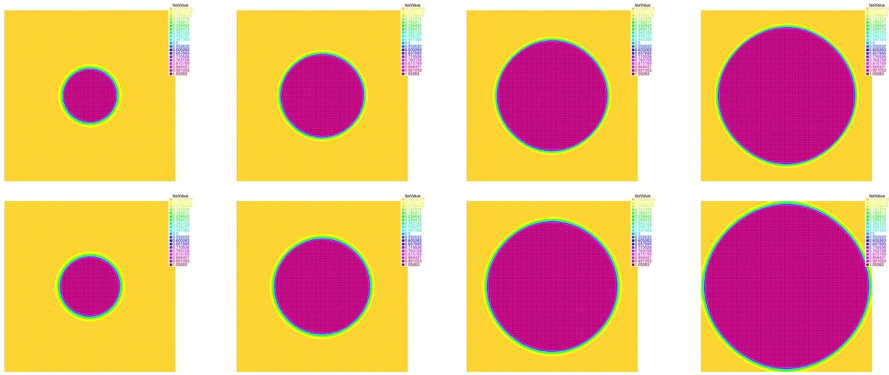

Fig. 1 Evolution of the density at times $t = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4$ for $\alpha = 0.5$ (top) and 1 (bottom)

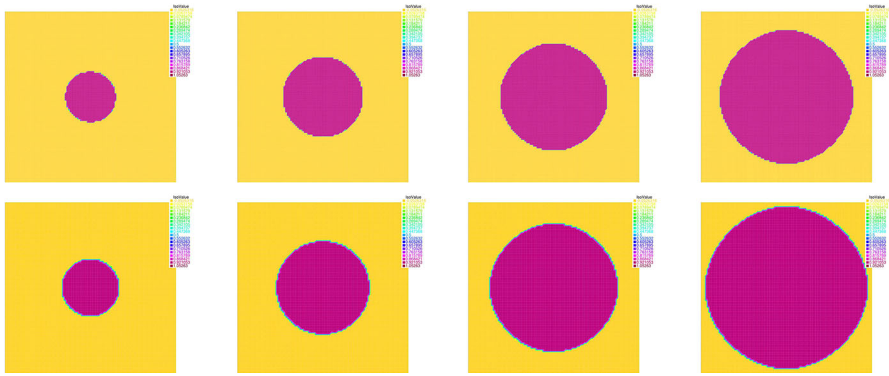

Fig. 2 Evolution of the pressure at times $t = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4$ for $\alpha = 0.5$ (top) and $\alpha = 1$ (bottom)

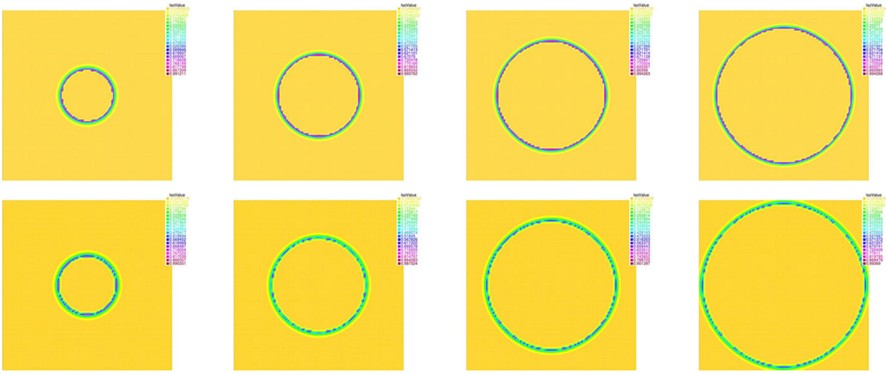

Fig. 3 Evolution of the difference between the density and pressure at times $t = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4$ for $\alpha = 0.5$ (top) and $\alpha = 1$ (bottom)

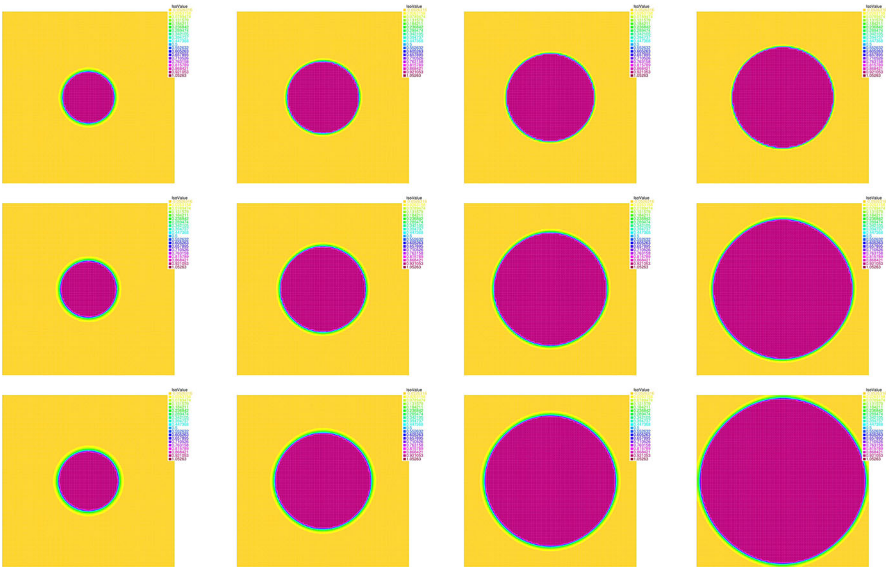

Fig. 4 Comparison of the density at times $t = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4$ for different $\nu = 0$ (top), 0.5 (middle), 1 (bottom)

5.2.2 Analysis of the effect of ν (active motion coefficient)

Now we set $P_{\max} = 1$ and take different values of $\nu = 0, 0.5$ and 1. The evolution of the density $n_{h,k}$ is shown in Fig. 4 where we see that the velocity of propagation of the tumor cells increases with respect to ν as noted for times $t = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3$ and 0.4. Moreover, no particular differences have been observed in the width of the interface between the tumor and pre-tumor cells for the different values of ν. This phenomenon was already observed in [12].

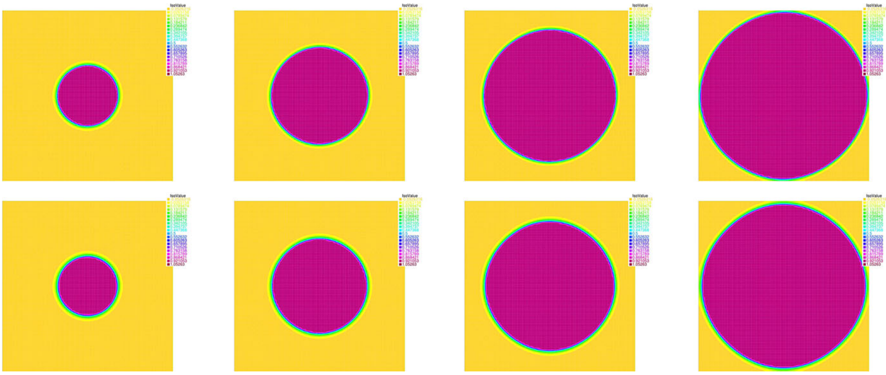

Fig. 5 Comparison of the density at times $t = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4$ for different $k = 10$ (top) and 1000 (bottom)

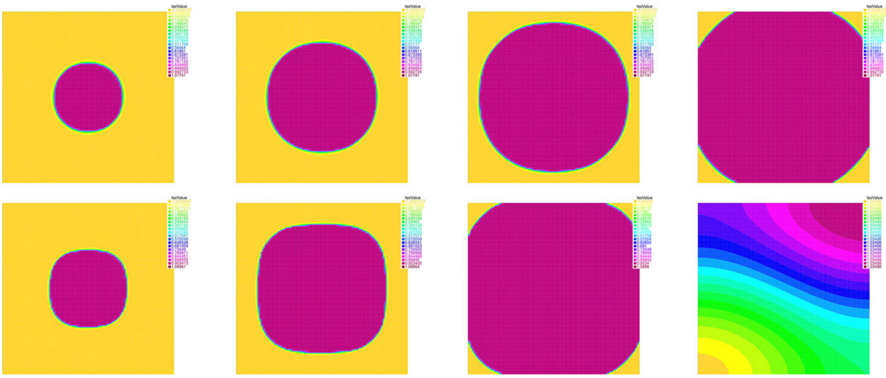

Fig. 6 Comparison of the density at times $t = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4$ for different $P_{\max} = 10$ (top) and 30 (bottom)

5.2.3 Analysis of the effect of k

In this simulation we select $k = 10$ and 1000. The first thing we have noted is that there is a dependence between k and τ which has been taken $0.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$. As can be seen in Fig. 5, there are no particular differences for $k = 10$ and 1000 at times $t = 0.1$, 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4.

5.2.4 Analysis of the effect of $P_{\max}$

Let us take $P_{\max} = 10$ and 30. Figure 6 shows that the dynamics is sensitive to the different values for the homeostatic pressure. We highlight that, for $P_{\max} = 30$, the evolution of the interphase is faster than the one for $P_{\max} = 10$. Moreover, the shape of the interphase seems different as depicted in Fig. 6 for times $t = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3$ and 0.4.

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