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Sharp lower bounds for finite element  
approximations of the second order  
laminate minimiser of a finite-well  
**non-convex functional**  
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# AN OPTIMAL SCALING LAW FOR FINITE ELEMENT APPROXIMATIONS OF A VARIATIONAL PROBLEM WITH NON-TRIVIAL MICROSTRUCTURE

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ABSTRACT. In this note we give sharp lower bounds for a non-convex functional when minimised over the space of functions that are piecewise affine on a triangular grid and satisfy an affine boundary condition in the second lamination convex hull of the wells of the functional.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

As shown in the pioneering work of Ball-James [1] and Chipot-Kinderlehrer [4] the formation of microstructure is closely related to minimising sequences of non-convex functionals for the form;

$$I(u) = \int_{\Omega} \phi(Du(x)) dL^n x$$

where  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  is the reference configuration,  $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  is the elastic deformation and  $\phi \geq 0$  is the stored energy density which captures the specific material properties. Many features of minimising sequences can be understood by looking at the set  $K = \{F : \phi(F) = 0\}$  of  $\phi$ . Due to frame invariance this set is in general of the form  $K = SO(n)U_1 \cup \dots \cup SO(n)U_m$  where symmetric matrices  $U_1, \dots, U_m$  are symmetry related and depend on the symmetry of the phase transition and the transformation strains (see [2] for detailed discussion). The simplest non-trivial problem is called the two well problem; this correspond to the set

$$K = SO(2) \cup SO(2)H$$

where  $H$  is a diagonal matrix with eigenvalues  $0 < \mu \leq \lambda$  and  $\lambda\mu \geq 1$ .

An important question was to determine the set  $K^{macro}$  of macroscopically zero energy states. By definition this consists of all  $F \in M^{n \times n}$  for which there exists a sequence of uniformly Lipschitz maps  $u_j : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  such that

$$u_j(x) = Fx \text{ for all } x \in \partial\Omega$$

$$\int_{\Omega} d(Du_j(x), K) dL^n x \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } j \rightarrow \infty.$$

A covering argument shows that  $K^{macro}$  is independent of  $\Omega$ . In fact it agrees with the so called quasiconvex hull  $K^{qc}$  (see [8] for an overview of the relevant notions) and has been computed explicitly for the two well problem in [10]: Given a set of matrices  $A$  we can form the first lamination convex hull of  $A$  as follows;

$$A^{(1)} = \{\lambda G + (1 - \lambda)H : G, H \in K, G - H = a \otimes m, \text{ for } a, m \in \mathbb{R}^n, \lambda \in [0, 1]\},$$

the second lamination convex hull of  $A$  (denoted by  $A^{(2)}$ ) is just the first lamination convex hull of  $A^{(1)}$ . It was shown in [10] that in the case  $\det(H) = 1$ ;  $K^{qc} = K^{(2)}$ .

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Following work of Luskin and coworkers there has been much interest in numerical minimisation of multiwell problems and in optimal scaling laws for finite element approximations (see [6] for a survey and, [3], [7] for more recent developments). In particular it has been shown that for a quasiuniform triangulation  $\tau_h$ , letting  $A_h$  denote the space of functions  $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  that are piecewise affine on the triangles of  $\tau_h$  and satisfy affine boundary condition;  $u(x) = F$  for all  $x \in \partial\Omega$  where  $F \in K^{(2)}$ , then

$$\inf_{u \in A_h} \int_{\Omega} d(Du(x), K) dL^2x \leq Ch^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

This applies in particular to the two well problem. The goal of this paper is to show that the scaling exponent  $\frac{1}{3}$  is sharp.

**Theorem.** *Denote  $\Omega = [0, 1]^2$ , and let  $e_1, e_2$  be the coordinate axis. Fix  $h \in (0, \frac{1}{64})$  and let  $\tau_h$  be a regular triangulation of the plane with mesh size  $h$ , with the property that none of the mesh triangles has an edge parallel to the vector  $e_1$ . Let*

$$K = \{U, L, R\},$$

where:

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, L = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, R = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Finally, let  $A_h$  denote the set of functions  $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  that vanish on the boundary of  $\Omega$ , and are Lipschitz continuous and affine on each triangle of  $\tau_h$  intersecting  $\Omega$ , then

$$\inf_{u \in A_h} \int_{\Omega} d(Du(x), K) dL^2x \geq ch^{1/3},$$

with some constant  $c > 0$  depending only on the choice of the triangulation  $\tau_h$ .

In view of possible applications we make an attempt to keep the constant  $c$  within reasonable numerical bounds. For a specific choice of grid, our reasoning will be carried out for

$$c > \frac{1}{500000}$$

The article is organized as follows. Section 2 contains the proof of our theorem, for the convenience of the reader, we have divided it into several steps. In Section 3 we discuss a potential application of results of our type to the problem of determining the quasiconvex hull of a three well problem in three dimensions related to the cubic to tetragonal transition.

## 2. PROOF OF THE THEOREM

**Strategy of proof:** Figure 1 shows a second order laminate having derivatives mostly in the wells  $K$  and vanishing on the boundary, we will refer to this as function  $D$ . By taking the function in  $\tilde{D} \in A_h$  that approximates  $D$  (i.e. for every triangle  $T$  in  $\tau_h$ ,  $\tilde{D}$  on  $T$  is equal to the affine function given by the interpolation of the values of  $D$  at the corners of the triangle). Note that for each crease in the function  $D$  (i.e. each line where there is a jump in the derivative of  $D$ ) the function  $\tilde{D}$  will have a line of triangles some distance away from the wells, in this way, our functional is in some sense the sum of a surface energy term and a bulk energy term<sup>1</sup>. With this observation it is possible to see that  $\int_{\Omega} d(Du(x), K) dL^2x < Ch^{\frac{1}{3}}$ . The strategy of the proof is motivated largely by this example.

<sup>1</sup>I would like to thank G. Dolzmann for pointing this out to me

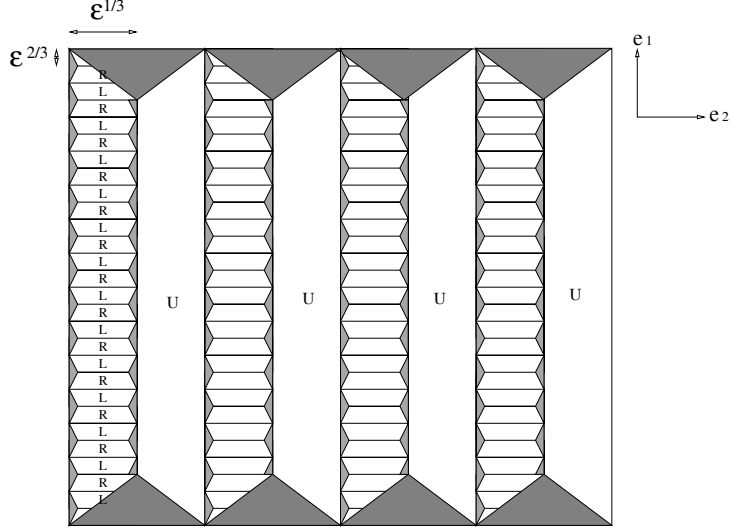


FIGURE 1

If we have a function  $u \in A_h$  with  $\int_{\Omega} d(Du(x), K) dL^2x < ch^{\frac{1}{3}}$  then for many triangles we must have that  $Du$  is close to the wells  $K$ , so in particular the derivatives of the coordinate functions  $u_1 = u \cdot e_1$  and  $u_2 = u \cdot e_2$  are very restricted. Just from the fact that for most triangles  $\left| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} \right|$  is small, by integrating from the boundary we have the  $L^1$  norm of the function  $u_2$  can't be too big, this forces the function  $u$  to oscillate in some sense like the first laminate of the function  $D$ . More specifically, we define vertical blocks of squares that are  $h^{\frac{1}{3}}$  in width and 1 in height and we show that  $|u_2|$  is less than  $\frac{h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{50}$  for most of these blocks. The next step is to try and show  $u$  oscillates in these blocks on a scale of roughly  $h^{\frac{2}{3}}$ , i.e. that  $u$  oscillates like the second lamination of  $D$ . This can be done by using carefully the specific properties of the coordinate functions  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  on the squares for which  $Du$  is close to  $K$ . We will define minirows in our blocks which are just horizontal rows of  $\left[ \frac{1}{h^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right]$  squares and by simple counting arguments we will obtain a set of at least  $c_1 \left[ \frac{1}{h^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right]$  minirows all spaced out from each other by at least  $\left[ \frac{1}{h^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right]$  squares with the property that on each minirow the function  $u_1$  has a set  $A$  of at least  $c_2 \left[ \frac{1}{h^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right]$  squares for which  $\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \approx 1$  and a set  $B$  of at least  $c_2 \left[ \frac{1}{h^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right]$  squares for which  $\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \approx -1$ . Now we consider the rectangle of squares which is  $\left[ \frac{1}{h^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right]$  squares in height whose base is the minirow. Either for half the squares  $\theta \in A$ , the line of squares in the rectangle above  $\theta$  have  $\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \approx 1$  or for half there is some square in the line for which  $u$  has a change of derivative. Since a change in derivative forces there to be at least one triangle on which  $Du$  is not close to  $K$ , the latter possibility gives us  $\frac{c_2}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{h^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right]$  such triangles. Now as we have proportionally the same amount of error inside a rectangle of the same size on function  $\tilde{D}$ , too many rectangles of this type will give us the lower bound. On the other hand if this doesn't happen for the set  $A$  and the set  $B$  then since  $\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \approx 1 \implies \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \approx 0$  and  $\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \approx -1 \implies \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \approx 1$  or  $\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \approx -1$ , coupled with the fact that  $\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \approx 0$  for all triangles with  $Du$  close to  $K$ , integrating in the  $e_2$  direction inside our rectangle gives

that the error inside the rectangle is at least  $c_3 h^{\frac{4}{3}}$ . So in either case adding up the error inside each rectangle gives us the lower bound, this is the strategy of the proof.

**Step 1.** To simplify the arguments, we prove our result for a specific choice of the triangulation  $\tau_h$ , it is not difficult to see that the same reasoning could be carried out for any other mesh that satisfies the hypothesis of the theorem.

Denote  $S_{i,j} := [(j-1)he_1, jhe_1] \otimes [(i-1)he_2, ihe_2]$  the  $(i, j)$ -th square in  $\Omega$ , and let  $D_{i,j}$  be the equilateral diamond inside  $S_{i,j}$  whose corners touch the midpoints of the sides of the square. If we cut  $D_{i,j}$  vertically down the center we get two triangles, the left hand one denoted by  $T_{i,j}^{(1)}$  and the right hand one by  $T_{i,j}^{(2)}$ ; let now  $T_{i,j}^{(3)}$  be the triangle obtained as the union of the bottom left triangle of  $S_{i,j} \setminus D_{i,j}$  and the top left triangle of  $S_{i-1,j} \setminus D_{i-1,j}$ . Finally,  $T_{i,j}^{(4)}$  stands for the triangle obtained as the union of the bottom right triangle of  $S_{i,j} \setminus D_{i,j}$  and the top right triangle of  $S_{i-1,j} \setminus D_{i-1,j}$ . Our triangulation  $\tau_h$  is given by

$$\tau_h := \left\{ T_{i,j}^{(k)} : k \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, i, j \in \mathbb{N} \right\}.$$

Suppose the result was not true and thus we could find grid size  $h$  and a function  $u \in A_h$  with the property that

$$(1) \quad \int_{\Omega} d(Du(x), K) dL^2x < ch^{1/3},$$

for some  $c < \frac{1}{500000}$ . Define the set of “bad squares”

$$B = \left\{ S_{i,j} : \int_{S_{i,j}} d(Du(x), K) dL^2x > \frac{h^2}{100} \right\}$$

and the set of “good squares”

$$G = \{S_{i,j} : S_{i,j} \notin B\}.$$

Note that  $\text{card}(B) \frac{h^2}{100} \leq \frac{h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{500000}$ , so consequently

$$(2) \quad \text{card}(B) < \frac{h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{5000h^2} = \frac{1}{5000h^{\frac{5}{3}}}.$$

Let  $N = \lfloor h^{-1} \rfloor$  and let  $n_0 = \lfloor Nh^{\frac{1}{3}} \rfloor$ . We split the set  $\Omega$  into  $\lfloor \frac{N}{n_0} \rfloor$  blocks of touching columns

$$B_k = \bigcup_{\substack{i \in \{1, \dots, N\} \\ j \in \{(k-1)n_0, \dots, kn_0\}}} S_{i,j}, \quad \text{for } k = 1, 2, \dots, \left\lfloor \frac{N}{n_0} \right\rfloor.$$

In the following steps we will obtain information from the properties of the coordinate functions  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  of the vector valued function  $u$ ,

$$u(x) = \begin{pmatrix} u_1(x) \\ u_2(x) \end{pmatrix}.$$

**Step 2.** In this step we will use estimate (1) to show that the function  $u_1$  does not grow “too big” over most of the blocks of  $\Omega$ . Note first that  $Du(x) \in K$  implies:

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \in \{1, -1\} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} = 0.$$

Let  $\gamma : [0, Nh] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by

$$\gamma(x) = \sup \{ |u_1(z)| : z \in \{xe_1 + \langle e_2 \rangle\} \cap \Omega \},$$

and let  $P_1$  stand for the projection of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  onto the  $\langle e_1 \rangle$  axis.

We are going to show that for most blocks  $B_k$ , the average of  $\gamma$  over  $P_1(B_k)$  is “not too big”. To make this more precise, define

$$T = \left\{ k \in \left\{ 1, 2, \dots, \left[ \frac{N}{n_0} \right] \right\} : \int_{P_1(B_k)} \gamma(x) dL^1 x > \frac{h^{\frac{2}{3}}}{50000} \right\}.$$

For any fixed  $k \in T$  and any  $t \in P_1(B_k)$  we can find  $z_t \in \{te_1 + \langle e_2 \rangle\} \cap \Omega$  such that  $|u_1(z)| = \gamma(t)$  and hence

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(t) &= |u_1(z)| = \left| \int_0^z \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2}(x) dL^1 x \right| \leq \int_0^z \left| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2}(x) \right| dL^1 x \\ &\leq \int_{P_1^{-1}(t) \cap \Omega} d(Du(x), K) dL^1 x. \end{aligned}$$

Using the Fubini theorem,

$$\int_{P_1(B_k)} \gamma(y) dL^1 y \leq \int_{\Omega \cap P_1^{-1}(P_1(B_k))} d(Du(x), K) dL^2 x.$$

As the sets  $\Omega \cap P_1^{-1}(P_1(B_k))$  are pairwise disjoint we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{card}(T) \cdot \frac{h^{\frac{2}{3}}}{50000} &\leq \int_{\Omega} d(Du(x), K) dL^2 x \\ &\leq \frac{h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{500000}, \end{aligned}$$

and consequently

$$\text{card}(T) \leq \frac{1}{10h^{\frac{1}{3}}},$$

as claimed.

Define

$$\Phi_1 = \left\{ n \in \left\{ 1, 2, \dots, \left[ \frac{N}{n_0} \right] \right\} : n \notin T \right\}.$$

Note that

$$(3) \quad \text{card}(\Phi_1) \geq \frac{N}{n_0} - \frac{1}{10h^{\frac{1}{3}}} \geq \frac{9}{10h^{\frac{1}{3}}}.$$

From this point on we work inside the blocks of the set  $\Phi_1$ ; refining onto regions of  $\Omega$  that are well controlled will be a continuing theme.

**Step 3.** Now we refine the mini-rows inside the blocks indexed by  $\Phi_1$ . Let

$$R_{k,i} = \{S_{k,j} : j \in \{(i-1)n_0, \dots, in_0\}\}$$

be the  $k$ -th minirow in the  $i$ -th block. Now for any  $i \in \Phi_1$ , let

$$O_i = \left\{ k \in \{1, \dots, N\} : \text{card}(B \cap R_{k,i}) \geq \frac{n_0}{500} \right\}.$$

Since by (2),  $\text{card}(O_i) \cdot \frac{n_0}{500} \leq \frac{1}{5000h^{\frac{5}{3}}}$ , then

$$\text{card}(O_i) \leq \frac{1}{10n_0h^{\frac{5}{3}}}.$$

Together with  $n_0 > h^{-\frac{2}{3}} - 2$ , this yields

$$\text{card}(O_i) \leq \frac{1}{10 \left( h - 2h^{\frac{5}{3}} \right)} \leq \frac{1}{\frac{30}{4}h} = \frac{4}{30h}.$$

Denote

$$M_i = \{1, 2, \dots, N\} \setminus O_i,$$

$$Q_i = \left\{ k \in M_i : \sup \{ d(Du(x), K) : x \in R_{k,i} \} < \frac{1}{5000h^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right\}.$$

Note that,  $\text{card}(M_i) \geq \frac{26}{30h}$ .

For each  $k \in Q_i$ , since  $u$  is piecewise affine, there exists at least one triangle on which the derivative of  $u$  is at least  $\frac{1}{5000h^{\frac{2}{3}}}$  away from the wells  $K$ . Thus

$$\int_{R_{k,i}} d(Du(x), K) dL^2x > \frac{h^2}{40000h^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

and

$$\text{card}(Q_i) \frac{h^2}{40000h^{\frac{2}{3}}} < \frac{h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{500000},$$

as well as  $\text{card}(Q_i) < \frac{h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{10h^{\frac{4}{3}}} = \frac{1}{10h}$ . Finally, denoting  $N_i = M_i \setminus Q_i$ , we get

$$\text{card}(N_i) \geq \frac{26}{30h} - \frac{1}{10h} = \frac{23}{30h}.$$

Introduce another refinement to the minirows inside the block  $B_i$

$$J_i = \left\{ k \in N_i : \int_{R_{k,i}} d(Du(z), K) dL^2z < \frac{h^{\frac{4}{3}}}{50000} \right\}.$$

Since  $\text{card}(N_i \setminus J_i) \cdot \frac{h^{\frac{4}{3}}}{50000} < \frac{h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{500000}$ , then  $\text{card}(N_i \setminus J_i) < \frac{1}{10h}$  and thus

$$(4) \quad \text{card}(J_i) \geq \frac{2}{3h}.$$

Now we apply a final refinement of the mini-rows, to distinguish only those mini-rows for which  $|u_1|$  does not “get too big”. For any  $i \in \Phi_1$  let

$$H_i = \left\{ j \in J_i : \sup \{ |u_1(z)| : z \in R_{k,i} \} \leq \frac{h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{50} \right\}.$$

Our claim is that  $J_i \setminus H_i = \emptyset$ .

Suppose not and let  $i \in \Phi_1$  be such that there exists a number  $k \in J_i \setminus H_i$ . Take  $x \in R_{k,i}$  such that

$$|u(x)| = \sup \{ |u_1(z)| : z \in R_{k,i} \}.$$

Now  $x$  belongs to some square  $S_{k,j}$  and so for any other point  $z \in S_{k,j}$  there holds

$$u_1(z) > u_1(x) - \text{Lip}(u) |x - z| > u_1(x) - \text{Lip}(u) h.$$

As  $k \in Q_i$  so  $\text{Lip}(u) < \frac{1}{2500h^{\frac{2}{3}}}$  and it follows that

$$u_1(z) > \frac{100h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{5000} - \frac{2h}{5000h^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{98h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{5000}.$$



Note moreover that for any horizontal line  $l$  through our minirow  $R_{k,i}$ , (that is  $l = R_{k,i} \cap \{\lambda e_2 + \langle e_1 \rangle\}$  for some  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ ) we have that  $\sup \{|u(z)| : z \in l \cap R_{k,i}\} > \frac{98h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{5000}$ .

Let  $x \in l$  be such that  $|u(x)| > \frac{98h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{5000}$ . Since  $i \in \Phi_1$ ,

$$\int_l |u_1(t)| dL^1 t x < \frac{h^{\frac{2}{3}}}{50000},$$

so there exists a point  $y \in B_{\frac{h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{200}}(x) \cap l$  for which  $u_1(y) \leq \frac{h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{200}$ . Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{73h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{5000} &\leq |u_1(y) - u_1(x)| = \left| \int_x^y \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) dL^1 z \right| \\ &\leq \int_x^y \left| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) \right| dL^1 z, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \int_x^y \left| \left| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) \right| - 1 \right| dL^1 z &\geq \int_x^y \left| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) \right| - 1 dL^1 z \\ (5) \qquad \qquad \qquad &\geq \frac{73h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{5000} - |x - y| \geq \frac{73h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{5000} - \frac{25h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{5000} \\ &\geq \frac{48h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{5000}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally

$$\begin{aligned} \int_l d(Du(x), K) dL^1 x &\geq \int_x^y \left| \left| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) \right| - 1 \right| dL^1 z \\ &\geq \frac{48h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{5000}, \end{aligned}$$

which is true for every horizontal line through  $R_{k,j}$ . The Fubini theorem yields now

$$\int_{R_{k,j}} d(Du(z), K) dL^2 z \geq \frac{48h^{\frac{4}{3}}}{5000},$$

contradicting the fact that  $k \in J_i$  and proving our claim.

**Step 4.** In this step we use a covering theorem to refine the minirows in each block indexed by  $\Phi_1$  to a subset containing only minirows that are pairwise spaced out from each other by at least  $\left\lceil \frac{2}{h^{\frac{1}{3}}} \right\rceil$  squares.

The family of intervals  $\left\{ \left[ jh - h^{\frac{2}{3}}, jh + h^{\frac{2}{3}} \right] : j \in J_i \right\}$  forms a covering of the set

$$A = \bigcup_{j \in J_i} [(j-1)h, jh].$$

As in view of (4),

$$L^1(A) \geq \frac{2}{3h}h \geq \frac{2}{3},$$

the  $5r$  Covering Theorem (see for example [9] Theorem 2.1) provides us with a set  $V_i \subset J_i$  with the following two properties:

- $A \subset \bigcup_{j \in V_i} \left[ jh - 5h^{\frac{2}{3}}, jh + 5h^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]$ .

- The intervals  $\left[ jh - h^{\frac{2}{3}}, jh + h^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]$ ,  $j \in V_i$  are pairwise disjoint.

The first point above implies immediately that  $10h^{\frac{2}{3}} \text{card}(V_i) \geq \frac{2}{3}$  and so

$$\text{card}(V_i) \geq \frac{2}{30h^{\frac{2}{3}}}.$$

Fix a square  $S_{k,j} \in G$ . Since  $u$  is piecewise affine on each  $T_{k,j}^{(1)}$  and  $T_{k,j}^{(2)}$  and  $Du$  on this square stays “close” to the wells so on both sides of the diamond  $D_{k,j}$  the gradient  $Du$  must be close to the same well, as  $e_2$  is not a rank one connection for the wells. Thus either

$$(6) \quad \sup \left\{ \left| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) - 1 \right| : z \in D_{k,j} \right\} < \frac{1}{25} \quad \text{or} \quad \sup \left\{ \left| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) + 1 \right| : z \in D_{k,j} \right\} < \frac{1}{25}.$$

Denote

$$P_1 = \left\{ S_{i,j} \in G : \sup \left\{ \left| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) - 1 \right| : z \in D_{i,j} \right\} < \frac{1}{25} \right\},$$

$$D_1 = \left\{ S_{i,j} \in G : \sup \left\{ \left| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) + 1 \right| : z \in D_{i,j} \right\} < \frac{1}{25} \right\}.$$

Take  $j \in \Phi_1$  and  $i \in V_j$ , we consider the minirow  $R_{i,j}$ . Let  $a_0 = ((j-1)n_0h, (i+\frac{1}{2})h)$  be the center point at the left of the minirow. Also, for  $k = 1, 2, \dots, n_0$  set  $a_k = ((j-1)n_0 + k)h, (i+\frac{1}{2})h$ . Define

$$M = \{k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n_0\} : S_{i,(j-1)n_0+k} \in P_1\},$$

$$L = \{k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n_0\} : S_{i,(j-1)n_0+k} \in D_1\},$$

$$R = \{1, 2, \dots, n_0\} \setminus M \cup L.$$

Since  $G = P_1 \cup D_1$  we get  $\text{card}(R) \leq \frac{n_0}{500}$  and

$$\begin{aligned} u(a_{n_0}) - u(a_0) &= \sum_{k=1}^{n_0} u(a_k) - u(a_{k-1}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n_0} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) dL^1 z \\ &= \sum_{k \in M} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) dL^1 z + \sum_{k \in L} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) dL^1 z \\ &\quad + \sum_{k \in R} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) dL^1 z \\ &\geq \text{card}(M) h \left( 1 - \frac{1}{25} \right) - \text{card}(L) h \left( 1 + \frac{1}{25} \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{k \in R} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) dL^1 z. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand by the choice of  $k \in H_i$  there holds

$$u(a_{n_0}) - u(a_0) \leq |u(a_{n_0})| + |u(a_0)| \leq \frac{h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{25}.$$

**Step 5.** For our chosen minirow  $R_{i,j}$  we are going to show the following inequality

$$\text{card}(M) \leq \text{card}(L) + \frac{n_0}{5}.$$

Suppose the converse inequality was true. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{25} &\geq \left( \text{card}(L) + \frac{n_0}{5} \right) h \left( 1 - \frac{1}{25} \right) - \text{card}(L) h \left( 1 + \frac{1}{25} \right) \\ &\quad - \sum_{k \in R} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) dL^1 z \\ &= -\text{card}(L) \frac{2h}{25} + \frac{n_0 h}{5} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{25} \right) + \sum_{k \in R} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) dL^1 z, \end{aligned}$$

and using  $\text{card}(L) \leq n_0$  we receive

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{25} &\geq \frac{n_0 h}{5} \frac{24}{25} + \sum_{k \in R} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) dL^1 z \\ &\geq \left( h^{-\frac{2}{3}} - 1 \right) h \frac{24}{125} + \sum_{k \in R} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) dL^1 z \\ &\geq \left( h^{\frac{1}{3}} - h \right) \frac{24}{125} + \sum_{k \in R} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) dL^1 z \\ &\geq \frac{3}{4} h^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{24}{125} + \sum_{k \in R} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) dL^1 z, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\frac{60h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{500} - \frac{72h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{500} \geq \sum_{k \in R} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) dL^1 z.$$

Let  $\tilde{R} \subset R$  be the set of these  $k \in R$  such that

$$\int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) dL^1 z \leq 0,$$

note that we have  $\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) < 0$  for all  $z \in [a_{k-1}, a_k]$  for  $k \in R$ . Now

$$\frac{-12h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{500} \geq \sum_{k \in \tilde{R}} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) dL^1 z,$$

but

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k \in \tilde{R}} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} \left| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) + 1 \right| dL^1 z &\geq \sum_{k \in \tilde{R}} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} \left| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) \right| - 1 dL^1 z \\ (7) \qquad \qquad \qquad &\geq \frac{12h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{500} - \text{card}(\tilde{R}) h \geq \frac{11h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{500}. \end{aligned}$$

Now since  $u$  is piecewise affine on each triangle  $T_{k,j}^{(1)}$ ,  $T_{k,j}^{(2)}$  then if we let  $t_{k,j}^{(1)}$  and  $t_{k,j}^{(2)}$  be respectively the centers of  $T_{k,j}^{(1)}$  and  $T_{k,j}^{(2)}$  we obtain

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(t_{k,j}^{(i)}) = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}|_{T_{k,j}^{(i)}} \text{ for } i = 1, 2,$$

$$\int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} \left| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(z) + 1 \right| dL^1 z = \frac{h}{2} \left( \left| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(t_{k,j}^{(1)}) + 1 \right| + \left| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(t_{k,j}^{(2)}) + 1 \right| \right).$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k \in \tilde{R}} \int_{S_{k,j}} d(Du(x), K) dL^2x &\geq \sum_{k \in \tilde{R}} \int_{D_{k,j}} d(Du(x), K) dL^2x \\
&\geq \sum_{k \in \tilde{R}} \frac{h^2}{4} \left| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} (t_{k,j}^{(1)}) + 1 \right| + \frac{h^2}{4} \left| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} (t_{k,j}^{(2)}) + 1 \right| \\
&= \sum_{k \in \tilde{R}} \frac{h}{2} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} \left| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} (z) + 1 \right| dL^1z \\
&\geq \frac{11h^{\frac{4}{3}}}{1000},
\end{aligned}$$

contradicting the fact that the minirow  $R_{i,j}$  belongs to  $J_j$  and proving our claim.

Note that by a similar reasoning we can get

$$\text{card}(L) \leq \text{card}(M) + \frac{n_0}{5}.$$

Since  $\text{card}(R) \leq \frac{n_0}{500}$  it follows

$$\begin{aligned}
(8) \quad \text{card}(L) &= n_0 - \text{card}(M) - \text{card}(R) \\
&\geq n_0 - \text{card}(L) - \frac{n_0}{5} - \frac{n_0}{500},
\end{aligned}$$

so  $2 \cdot \text{card}(L) \geq \frac{500n_0}{500} - \frac{100n_0}{500} - \frac{n_0}{500} = \frac{399n_0}{500}$  and hence

$$\text{card}(L) \geq \frac{15n_0}{40} \text{ and } \text{card}(M) \geq \frac{15n_0}{40}.$$

**Step 6.** In this step we utilize some properties of touching squares and set up certain refinements from which we argue the final step.

Note that since none of the matrices in the set  $\{U, L, R\}$  have rank one connections on the edges of our equilateral diamonds  $D_{i,j}$ , then for any couple of neighboring squares  $S_{i,j}$  and  $S_{i+1,j}$  which are both in  $G$  there holds either

$$S_{i,j} \in P_1 \text{ and } S_{i+1,j} \in P_1$$

or

$$S_{i,j} \in D_1 \text{ and } S_{i+1,j} \in D_1.$$

The above means that for any “good” square we can build up a vertical interval of only “good” squares going up within  $P_1$  or  $Q_1$  until we hit a “bad” square. Also, given an  $i \in \Phi_1$  and  $k \in V_i$  since the minirow  $R_{k,i}$  is at least distance  $h^{\frac{2}{3}}$  away from any other minirow indexed by  $V_i$ , we thus can build up an interval of  $\lceil h^{-\frac{1}{3}} \rceil$  squares going up (and starting from a “good” square in  $R_{k,i}$ ) without crashing into any other minirow of  $V_i$ .

Let  $\tilde{G} \subset G$  be the set of squares  $S_{i,j}$  for which we can find an unbroken line of  $\lceil h^{\frac{1}{3}} \rceil$  “good” squares in  $G$  vertically above and including  $S_{i,j}$ . Let  $U_i \subset V_i$  be the subset of minirows of  $R_{k,i}$  which contain at least  $\frac{65n_0}{80}$  squares in  $\tilde{G}$ .

Define

$$\Phi_2 = \left\{ i \in \Phi_1 : \text{card}(U_i) \geq \frac{\text{card}(V_i)}{2} \right\}.$$

Now for  $i \in \Phi_2 \setminus \Phi_1$  we have  $\text{card}(U_i) < \frac{\text{card}(V_i)}{2}$  and hence for any  $j \in V_i \setminus U_i$  there are at least  $\frac{15n_0}{80}$  “bad” squares, within  $\lceil h^{-\frac{1}{3}} \rceil$  squares starting from some square in  $R_{k,i}$ . Since

the minirows indexed by  $\Phi_2 \setminus \Phi_1$  are more than  $\left\lceil h^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right\rceil$  squares apart, we conclude that there are at least  $\text{card}(V_i \setminus U_i)$  groups of at least  $\frac{15n_0}{80}$  “bad” squares, that is at least

$$\frac{\text{card}(V_i)}{2} \cdot \frac{15n_0}{80}$$

“bad” squares in the block  $B_i$ . In view of  $\text{card}(V_i) \geq \frac{2}{30h^{\frac{2}{3}}}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{card}(\Phi_2 \setminus \Phi_1) \frac{1}{30h^{\frac{2}{3}}} \frac{15}{160h^{\frac{2}{3}}} &\leq \text{card}(\Phi_2 \setminus \Phi_1) \frac{1}{30h^{\frac{2}{3}}} \frac{15n_0}{80} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{5000h^{\frac{5}{3}}}, \end{aligned}$$

so

$$\text{card}(\Phi_2 \setminus \Phi_1) \leq \frac{320}{1000h^{\frac{1}{3}}},$$

$$(9) \quad \text{card}(\Phi_2) \geq \frac{9}{10h^{\frac{1}{3}}} - \frac{32}{100h^{\frac{1}{3}}} \geq \frac{5}{10h^{\frac{1}{3}}}.$$

On the other hand, for every  $i \in \Phi_2$  there are at least  $\frac{1}{30h^{\frac{2}{3}}}$  minirows indexed by  $U_i$ . Thus for each  $k \in U_i$  there holds

$$P_1 \cap R_{k,i} \geq \frac{15n_0}{40} \text{ and } D_1 \cap R_{k,i} \geq \frac{15n_0}{40},$$

and by definition of  $U_i$  we can find  $\frac{15n_0}{80}$  squares in  $P_1 \cap R_{k,i}$  which launch intervals of squares in  $P_1$  of length  $\left\lceil h^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right\rceil$  going up. In a similar fashion we find  $\frac{15n_0}{80}$  squares in  $D_1 \cap R_{k,i}$  which launch intervals of squares in  $D_1$  of length  $\left\lceil h^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right\rceil$  going up. Note that the intervals launched from squares in  $R_{k,i}$  will be disjoint from those launched from  $R_{l,i}$  for any  $k \neq l \in U_i$ .

**Step 7.** In this step we use the particular properties of the coordinate function  $u_2$ . Because  $u$  is piecewise affine on the triangles  $T_{i,j}^{(1)}$ ,  $T_{i,j}^{(2)}$  we know that for any  $S_{i,j} \in G$

$$(10) \quad \sup_{z \in D_{i,j}} \left| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1}(z) \right| < \frac{1}{25}.$$

Also, when  $S_{i,j} \in P_1$  then

$$(11) \quad \sup_{z \in D_{i,j}} \left| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2}(z) \right| < \frac{1}{25},$$

and when  $S_{i,j} \in D_1$  then

$$\sup_{z \in D_{i,j}} d\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2}(z), \{-1, 1\}\right) < \frac{1}{25}.$$

Fix an  $i \in \Phi_2$ . For any  $k \in U_i$  we can distinguish two groups of  $\frac{15n_0}{80}$  squares that launch intervals of length  $\left\lceil h^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right\rceil$ , contained in  $P_1$  and  $D_1$  respectively, all starting from the minirow  $R_{k,i}$ . On every interval in  $P_1$ , the function  $u_2$  must remain within  $\frac{h^{\frac{2}{3}}}{25}$  distance from a constant. On the other hand along any interval in  $D_1$ , the derivative  $\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2}(z)$  cannot change its sign because all the squares along this interval are “good”. Thus the difference in value at one of the the endpoints of the interval must be at least

$(1 - \frac{1}{25}) h^{\frac{2}{3}}$ . We can hence find some horizontal line  $l$  of length at least  $\frac{h^{\frac{2}{3}}}{4}$  such that for each  $x \in l$

$$\int_x^{x+o_x e_1} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1}(z) dL^1 z \geq \frac{h^{\frac{2}{3}}}{10},$$

with some  $o_x \in (0, h^{\frac{2}{3}})$ .

Let  $\Psi_{i,k}$  denote the rectangle whose base is the line  $l$  and whose height equals  $h^{\frac{2}{3}}$ . We have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Psi_{i,k}} d(Du(x), K) dL^2 x &\geq \int_{x \in l} \int_x^{x+o_x e_1} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1}(z) dL^1 z \\ &\geq \frac{h^{\frac{4}{3}}}{40}. \end{aligned}$$

For every  $i \in \Phi_2$ ,  $\text{card}(U_i) \geq \frac{\text{card}(V_i)}{2} \geq \frac{1}{30h^{\frac{2}{3}}}$  so letting

$$Y = \{(i, j) : i \in \Phi_2, k \in U_i\}$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{h^{\frac{1}{3}}}{500000} &\geq \sum_{(i,j) \in Y} \int_{\Psi_{i,k}} d(Du(x), K) dL^2 x \\ &\geq \text{card}(Y) \frac{h^{\frac{4}{3}}}{40}, \end{aligned}$$

and  $\text{card}(Y) \geq \text{card}(\Phi_2) \frac{1}{30h^{\frac{2}{3}}} \geq \frac{1}{60h}$  in view of  $\text{card}(\Phi_2) \geq \frac{1}{2h^{\frac{1}{3}}}$ .

Finally we receive

$$\frac{1}{60h} \leq \text{card}(Y) \leq \frac{40}{500000h},$$

which is a contradiction implied by assuming (1). The proof is done.

### 3. AN APPLICATION

As we have mentioned in the Introduction, due to the very strong result of Šverák [10] it is known that any matrix  $F$  in the quasiconvex hull of the set  $K = SO(2) \cup SO(2)H$  actually stays in the second lamination convex hull of these wells. From this result it could be expected that minimizing the functional (i.e.  $I(u) = \int_{\Omega} d(Du(x), K) dL^2 x$ ) over the class of functions that are piecewise affine on a triangular grid and satisfy affine boundary condition  $F$ , the energy scales like  $h^{\frac{1}{3}}$  (where  $h$  is the size of the triangular mesh). Suppose we were not aware of Šverák's characterization and wanted to find it by making numerical tests. Recall that the quasiconvex hull of  $K$  coincides with the set of matrices  $F$  for which the two well functional can be minimised to zero over the function class with affine boundary condition  $F$  (see [8] Theorem 4.10). Hence if we minimise the functional over the function class  $A_h$ , we expect the energy to go to zero as we decrease the triangulation size  $h$  if and only if  $F$  is in the quasiconvex hull of the wells. Now due to Šverák's result, for any grid size  $h$  the minimal of the functional is necessarily bounded by  $Ch^{\frac{1}{3}}$ . On the other hand if the conjectured lower bound for the energy is true then we automatically know that numerical tests will not be able to improve on this; as we move the grid size  $h$  up and down within the admissible ranges, we will see the energy of the functional always staying of the order  $h^{\frac{1}{3}}$ . From this we could reasonably conjecture

that the quasiconvex hull of  $SO(2) \cup SO(2)H$  is the second lamination convex hull (if we didn't already know it).

Let  $\phi$  be now the functional having wells

$$K = SO(3)A_1 \cup SO(3)A_2 \cup SO(3)A_3,$$

where the  $A_i$  are given by

$$A_1 = \text{diag} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda^2}, \lambda, \lambda \right), \quad A_2 = \text{diag} \left( \lambda_1, \frac{1}{\lambda^2}, \lambda \right), \quad A_3 = \text{diag} \left( \lambda_1, \lambda_1, \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \right).$$

Recall the  $A_i$  are exactly the zero energy gradients of the cubic to tetragonal phase transition. The quasiconvex hull of  $K$  is unknown. However if (as it might be expected) the quasiconvex hull is equal to the  $m$ -th order laminate of  $K$  for some  $m$ , then by the arguments sketched above we can conjecture that the energy of the functional when minimised over the class of piecewise affine on a triangular grid functions to scale in a very specific way as we move the grid size  $h$  up and down. (The edges of the triangles in the mesh should not be in the set of rank one connection of  $\{SO(3)A_1, SO(3)A_2, SO(3)A_3\}$ .)

Conversely if the energy of the functional over the considered function class has the mentioned scaling, it would suggest a characterization of the quasiconvex hull of  $K$ . For the sake of example, since it is known [5] that  $Id \in K^{(4)}$  (the 4-th lamination convex hull of  $K$ ) we could take the guess that  $K^{(4)}$  consists of the entire quasiconvex hull. In this case by estimating the energy of the functional acting on a fourth order laminate, the functional could be expected to scale like  $h^{\frac{1}{9}}$ .

Since for even the biggest computers, the range of  $h$  for which we can carry out these tests is quite small, in order to observe the above mentioned scaling, it is important to have some reasonable numerical constant for  $c$  in the lower bound. In this note an attempt to estimate  $c$  has been made; sharper estimates would require more careful reasoning.

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