The non occurrence of the Lavrentiev gap for scalar multi-dimensional variational problems

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Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ be a convex function, Ω be an open and bounded subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$. We consider the functional

$$I(u) := \int_\Omega f(\nabla u(x)) \, dx \quad u \in W^{1,1}(\Omega).$$

It is known [2] that if Ω is star-shaped then the Lavrentiev phenomenon does not occur if one does not consider a fixed boundary datum, i. e.

$$\inf\{I(u) : u \in W^{1,1}(\Omega)\} = \inf\{I(u) : u \in W^{1,\infty}(\Omega)\}.$$

The importance of the non occurrence of the Lavrentiev phenomenon is due to the fact that only in that case, the methods of numeric analysis allow to approximate the infimum value of the operator (finite elements method). When the boundary datum is taken into account, in spite of the paradigm saying that the Lavrentiev phenomenon should not occur, there are just a few results corroborating the statement, apart the obvious case where some "natural growth conditions" are assumed or when it is known a priori that the minima of I are Lipschitz: we mention the recent paper [1] where it is proved that, if the lagrangian is radial and both the boundary datum and the domain are of class $\mathcal{C}^2$, then the Lavrentiev phenomenon does not occur.

In a joint work with Pierre Bousquet and Giulia Treu, we make a step forward in favor of the above conjecture and take into account a class of domains more general than Lispchitz, with a minimum set of assumptions (in particular no growth conditions). Actually, for a wide class of autonomous Lagrangeans $f(u, \nabla u)$ containing the case of those that are convex in both variables, we prove the non occurrence of the Lavrentiev gap: if $I(u) := \int_\Omega f(u, \nabla u)$ is finite for some $u \in W^{1,1}_\phi(\Omega)$, with ϕ Lipschitz on $\partial\Omega$, then the value $I(u)$ can be approximated via a sequence $I(u_k)$ where the $(u_k)_k$ are Lipschitz and $u_k = \phi$ on $\partial\Omega$.

References

[1] G. Bonfanti and A. Cellina, *On the non-occurrence of the lavrentiev phenomenon*, Adv. Calc.Var. **6** (2013), 93–121.

[2] G. Buttazzo and M. Belloni, *A survey on old and recent results about the gap phenomenon in the calculus of variations*, Recent developments in well-posed variational problems, 1995, pp. 1–27.