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# AN OPTIMAL BI-DESIGN PROBLEM FOR A DAMPED WAVE EQUATION

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**Abstract.** We analyze in this work a 2-D optimal design problem governed by a linear damped 1-D wave equation. The problem consists in seeking simultaneously the time-dependent optimal layout of two isotropic materials and the static position of the damping set in order to minimize a functional depending quadratically on the gradient of the state. The lack of classical solutions for this kind of non linear problems is well-known. We examine a well-posed relaxation by using the representation of 2-D divergence free-vector as rotated gradient. We transform the original optimal design problem into a non-convex vector variational problem. By means of gradient Young measures we compute an explicit form of the “*constrained quasi-convexification*” of the cost density. Moreover, this quasi-convexification is recovered by first order laminates which gives the optimal distribution of materials and damping set at every point. Finally, we analyze the relaxed problem and some numerical experiments are performed. The novelty here lies in the optimization with respect to two independent sub-domains and our contribution consists in understanding their mutual interaction.

**Key words:** Optimal design, Wave equation, Relaxation, Young Measure.

**Mathematics Subject Classification :** 35L05, 49J05, 65K10.

**1. Introduction - Problem Statement.** Let us consider the following damped wave equation posed in  $(0, T) \times \Omega$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - \operatorname{div}([\alpha \mathcal{X}_{\omega_1} + \beta(1 - \mathcal{X}_{\omega_1})] \nabla u) + d(x) \mathcal{X}_{\omega_2} u_t = 0 & \text{in } (0, T) \times \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } (0, T) \times \partial\Omega, \\ u(0, x) = u_0(x), u_t(0, x) = u_1(x) & \text{in } \Omega, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

for any bounded interval  $\Omega$  of  $\mathbb{R}$  and any positive time  $T$ .  $\mathcal{X}_{\omega_1}$  and  $\mathcal{X}_{\omega_2}$  designate respectively the characteristic function of two subsets  $\omega_1 \subset \Omega \times (0, T)$  and  $\omega_2 \subset \Omega$ , both of positive Lebesgue measure  $|\omega_1|$  and  $|\omega_2|$ . We assume that  $0 < \alpha < \beta$  and that the damping potential  $d \in L^\infty(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^+)$  is such that  $d(x) \geq d > 0$  for all  $x \in \omega_2$ . At last, we assume that the initial data  $(u_0, u_1)$  are in  $H_0^1(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega)$  and are independent of  $\omega_1, \omega_2$  and  $d$ . System (1.1) is then well-posed and there exists a unique weak solution such that  $u \in C([0, T]; H_0^1(\Omega)) \cap C^1([0, T]; L^2(\Omega))$  (see [15]).

As is well-known, system (1.1) models the stabilization of an elastic string made of two materials  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  located on  $(0, T) \times \omega_1$  and  $(0, T) \times (\Omega \setminus \omega_1)$  respectively, by an internal dissipative mechanism located on  $\omega_2$ . The unknown  $u(t, x)$  represents the transversal displacement of the string at the point  $x$  and at time  $t$ , while  $u_0$  and  $u_1$  designate the initial position and velocity, respectively.

Following similar works [9, 14], we address the very important question of determining the best space-time layout of material  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  in  $\Omega \times (0, T)$  and the best space distribution of damping material in order to minimize some cost depending on the

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square of the gradient of the underlying state  $u$ . Precisely, introducing the functions  $a_\alpha, a_\beta \in L^\infty((0, T) \times \Omega; \mathbb{R}_+^*)$  and

$$a(t, x, \mathcal{X}_{\omega_1}) = \mathcal{X}_{\omega_1} a_\alpha(t, x) + (1 - \mathcal{X}_{\omega_1}) a_\beta(t, x) \quad (1.2)$$

we consider the following non linear optimal shape design problem:

$$(P) \quad \inf_{\mathcal{X}_{\omega_1}, \mathcal{X}_{\omega_2}} I(\mathcal{X}_{\omega_1}, \mathcal{X}_{\omega_2}) = \int_0^T \int_\Omega (u_t^2 + a(t, x, \mathcal{X}_{\omega_1}) |\nabla u|^2) dx dt \quad (1.3)$$

subject to

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u \text{ fulfills (1.1),} \\ \mathcal{X}_{\omega_1} \in L^\infty(\Omega \times (0, T); \{0, 1\}), \quad \mathcal{X}_{\omega_2} \in L^\infty(\Omega; \{0, 1\}), \\ \int_\Omega \mathcal{X}_{\omega_1}(t, x) dx \leq L_\alpha |\Omega|, \quad \forall t \in (0, T), \quad L_\alpha \in (0, 1), \\ \int_\Omega \mathcal{X}_{\omega_2}(x) dx \leq L_d |\Omega|, \quad L_d \in (0, 1). \end{array} \right. \quad (1.4)$$

The constraint (1.4)<sub>3</sub> requires, that for all  $t \in (0, T)$  the volume fraction of  $\alpha$ -material is lower than  $L_\alpha$  given in (0, 1). The constraint (1.4)<sub>4</sub> requires that the volume fraction of damping material is lower than  $L_d$  given in (0, 1).

Optimal design problems in conductivity and elasticity have been extensively studied in the last decade from various perspectives ( Homogenization approach [1], Shape derivative [6, 7], Topological derivative [26], Variational formulation [5, 25], Simulation-oriented approaches [4, 11], etc). Under the hyperbolic laws, much less are known. A pioneer work in this direction is [17], where the author analyzes the hyperbolic G-closure for a similar optimal control problem (see also [16] for a general report on dynamic materials). On the other hand, an interesting analysis for optimal control problems under the wave equation in greater dimensions is described in [8], where the control is a time dependent coefficient. Let us also mention [3] where the authors examine time-harmonic solutions of the wave equation, prove a relaxation result for the corresponding design problem and obtain existence of classical solutions for some particular cases. Finally, shape analysis for non cylindrical evolution problem is considered in [7] (and the references therein).

More recently, a 1-D hyperbolic optimal control design problem with designs depending both on  $x$  and  $t$  has been addressed in [19]. This corresponds to the problem (P) with  $\omega_2 = \emptyset$  and a minimization with respect to  $\omega_1$  only. A full relaxation of the associated problem is given and numerically justified if the gap  $\beta - \alpha > 0$  is large enough. On the other hand, the pure damping case (corresponding to  $\omega_1 = \emptyset$  and a minimization with respect to  $\omega_2$  only) has been studied similarly in [20, 21]. Once again, it appears that the well-posed character of the problem is rely on the amplitude of the function  $d$ . In this work, we aim at mixing these two cases and minimize  $I$  with respect to  $\omega_1$  and  $\omega_2$  simultaneously. In this respect, we derive and analyze a well-posed relaxation of (P). The approach is based on an equivalent variational reformulation of the original problem as a non-convex vector variational problem: following [2, 25], we transform our scalar problem with differential constraints by a vector variational problem with integral constraints (where the state equation is implicit in the new cost function). It is well-known that the non existence of optimal solution for vector variational problem is related to the lack of quasi-convexity of

the cost functional  $I$  (see [10]). Therefore, by using gradient Young measures as generalized solutions of variational problems, we compute an explicit relaxation of the original problem in the form of a relaxed (quasi-convexified) variational problem.

To the knowledge of the authors, this work is the first considering a bi-design problem. Our contribution consists first in adapting relaxation techniques in this case, and then in studying the interaction between the two optimal designs  $\omega_1$  and  $\omega_2$ .

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we describe in detail the equivalent variational reformulation (denoted by  $(VP)$ ) as well as a general relaxation result when integrands are not continuous and may take on infinite values abruptly. Section 3 presents the computation of the constrained quasi-convexification of the underlying integrand of  $(VP)$ . The first part is concerned with the computation of a lower bound - the constrained poly-convexification - by using in a fundamental way the weak continuity of the determinant. The second part is concerned with the search for laminates furnishing the precise value of the lower bound in an attempt to show equality of the three convex hulls (poly-, quasi- and rank-one convex hulls). This provides the well-posed relaxation  $(RP)$  stated in Theorem 3.4. In addition, the optimal Young measure permits to describe precisely the optimal microstructure (see Theorem 3.5). Section 4 is devoted to the analysis of the relaxed formulation. In section 5, we present some numerical experiments which justify the introduction of the relaxed formulation  $(RP)$  and present a simple penalization technique to obtain some elements of a minimizing sequence for  $(P)$  from the relaxed optimal solution of  $(RP)$ .

**2. Variational Reformulation and relaxation.** In order to apply suitable results of calculus of variations ([10, 24]), we first reformulate the problem  $(P)$  into a classical vector variational one. To this end, following [2, 18, 25], we use a characterization of divergence free vector fields. Precisely, since the subset  $\omega_2$  is time-independent, the state equation of system (1.1) can be written as

$$\operatorname{div}(u_t + d(x)\mathcal{X}_{\omega_2}u, -[\alpha\mathcal{X}_{\omega_1} + \beta(1 - \mathcal{X}_{\omega_1})]u_x) = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

where the operator  $\operatorname{div}$  is defined as  $\operatorname{div} = (\partial_t, \partial_x)$ . Then, under the hypothesis of simple-connectedness of  $\Omega$  and from the characterization of the 2-D free-divergence vector fields (see for instance [13], chapter I), there exists a potential  $v \in H^1(\Omega \times (0, T))$  such that the above formula is equivalent to the pointwise constraint

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_t \\ -(\alpha\mathcal{X}_{\omega_1} + \beta(1 - \mathcal{X}_{\omega_1}))u_x \end{pmatrix} - R\nabla v = -d(x)\mathcal{X}_{\omega_2}\bar{u} \quad (2.2)$$

where

$$\bar{u} = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nabla v = \begin{pmatrix} v_t \\ v_x \end{pmatrix}, \quad R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.3)$$

$R$  is the counterclockwise  $\pi/2$ -rotation in the  $(x, t)$ -plane. We then introduce the vector field  $U = (u, v) \in (H^1(\Omega \times (0, T)))^2$  and the manifolds  $\Lambda_{\gamma, \lambda}$  as follows

$$\Lambda_{\gamma, \lambda} = \{A \in M^{2 \times 2} : M_{-\gamma}A^{(1)} - RA^{(2)} = \lambda e_1\}, \quad \gamma = \alpha, \beta \text{ and } \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

where  $A^{(i)}$ ,  $i = 1, 2$  stands for the  $i$ -th row of the matrix and

$$M_{-\gamma} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\gamma \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.4)$$

It is clear that we can identify the design variable  $(\mathcal{X}_{\omega_1}, \mathcal{X}_{\omega_2})$  with the vector field  $U = (u, v)$ ; conversely, a pair  $U = (u, v)$  which verifies (2.2) determines characteristic functions  $(\mathcal{X}_{\omega_1}, \mathcal{X}_{\omega_2})$ , so that we can consider the new variables  $U = (u, v)$ , where  $U : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  and  $\nabla U(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ . Then, for any  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $A = (a_{ij})_{(1 \leq i, j \leq 2)}$ , we consider the following three functions

$$W(t, x, U, A) = \begin{cases} a_{11}^2 + a_\alpha(t, x)a_{12}^2, & \text{if } A \in \Lambda_{\alpha,0} \cup \Lambda_{\alpha,-d(x)U^{(1)}}, \\ a_{11}^2 + a_\beta(t, x)a_{12}^2, & \text{if } A \in (\Lambda_{\beta,0} \cup \Lambda_{\beta,-d(x)U^{(1)}}) \\ & \setminus (\Lambda_{\alpha,0} \cup \Lambda_{\alpha,-d(x)U^{(1)}}) \\ +\infty, & \text{else,} \end{cases}$$

$$V_\alpha(t, x, U, A) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } A \in \Lambda_{\alpha,0} \cup \Lambda_{\alpha,-d(x)U^{(1)}} \\ 0, & \text{if } A \in (\Lambda_{\beta,0} \cup \Lambda_{\beta,-d(x)U^{(1)}}) \setminus (\Lambda_{\alpha,0} \cup \Lambda_{\alpha,-d(x)U^{(1)}}) \\ +\infty, & \text{else,} \end{cases}$$

$$V_d(t, x, U, A) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } A \in (\Lambda_{\beta,-d(x)U^{(1)}} \cup \Lambda_{\alpha,-d(x)U^{(1)}}) \\ 0, & \text{if } A \in (\Lambda_{\beta,0} \cup \Lambda_{\alpha,0}) \setminus (\Lambda_{\beta,-d(x)U^{(1)}} \cup \Lambda_{\alpha,-d(x)U^{(1)}}) \\ +\infty, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

Then, noting that

$$\{x \in \Omega, \mathcal{X}_{\omega_1}(x, t) = 1\} = \{x \in \Omega, V_\alpha(t, x, U, \nabla U) = 1\}, \quad \forall t \in (0, T) \quad (2.5)$$

and

$$\{x \in \Omega, \mathcal{X}_{\omega_2}(x) = 1\} = \{x \in \Omega, V_d(t, x, U, \nabla U) = 1, \forall t \in (0, T)\} \quad (2.6)$$

the optimization problem  $(P)$  is equivalent to the following vector variational problem:

$$(VP) \quad m = \inf_U \int_0^T \int_\Omega W(t, x, U(t, x), \nabla U(t, x)) dx dt \quad (2.7)$$

subject to

$$\begin{cases} U = (U^{(1)}, U^{(2)}) \in H^1((0, T) \times \Omega)^2, \\ U^{(1)}(0, x) = u_0(x), \quad U_t^{(1)}(0, x) = u_1(x) \quad \text{in } \Omega, \\ U^{(1)} = 0, \quad \text{in } (0, T) \times \partial\Omega, \\ \int_\Omega V_\alpha(t, x, U(t, x), \nabla U(t, x)) dx \leq L_\alpha |\Omega| \quad \forall t \in [0, T], \\ \int_\Omega V_d(t, x, U(t, x), \nabla U(t, x)) \times V_d(0, x, U(0, x), \nabla U(0, x)) dx \leq L_d |\Omega| \quad \forall t \in [0, T]. \end{cases} \quad (2.8)$$

Therefore, this procedure transforms the scalar dynamical problem  $(P)$ , with differentiable, integrable and pointwise constraints, into a non-convex, vector variational problem  $(VP)$  with only pointwise and integral constraints.

We are now going to analyze the non-convex vector problem  $(VP)$  by seeking its relaxation. We use Young measures (see [24]) as a main tool in the computation of the suitable density for the relaxed problem. Let us recall the following definition

DEFINITION 2.1. *The constrained quasi-convexification of the functional  $W$  is defined as*

$$CQW(t, x, U, A, s, r) = \inf_{\nu} \left\{ \int_{M^{2 \times 2}} W(t, x, U, A) d\nu(A) : \nu \in \mathcal{A} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} = \left\{ \nu : \nu \text{ is a homogeneous } H^1\text{-Young measure,} \right. \\ \left. F = \int_{M^{2 \times 2}} A d\nu(A), \int_{M^{2 \times 2}} V_{\alpha}(t, x, U, A) d\nu(A) = s, \right. \\ \left. \int_{M^{2 \times 2}} V_d(t, x, U, A) d\nu(A) = r, \quad \forall t \in [0, T] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

and then introduce the following minimization problem :

$$(RP) \quad \bar{m} = \inf_{(U, s, r)} \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} CQW(t, x, U(t, x), \nabla U(t, x), s(t, x), r(x)) dx dt \quad (2.11)$$

subject to

$$\begin{cases} U = (U^{(1)}, U^{(2)}) \in H^1((0, T) \times \Omega)^2, \\ U^{(1)}(0, x) = u_0(x), \quad U_t^{(1)}(0, x) = u_1(x) \quad \text{in } \Omega, \\ U^{(1)} = 0, \quad \text{in } (0, T) \times \partial\Omega, \\ 0 \leq s(t, x) \leq 1, \quad \int_{\Omega} s(t, x) dx \leq L_{\alpha} |\Omega|, \quad \forall t \in [0, T], \\ 0 \leq r(x) \leq 1, \quad \int_{\Omega} r(x) dx \leq L_d |\Omega|. \end{cases} \quad (2.12)$$

The functions  $s$  and  $r$  denote the pointwise volume fraction associated to the  $\alpha$ -material and the damping set respectively.

Then, it can be proved the following relaxation result (initially obtained in the elliptic case in [2, 25]):  $(RP)$  is a full relaxation of  $(VP)$  we are looking for in the following sense:

THEOREM 2.2. *Assume that the initial data of system (1.1) have the regularity*

$$(u_0, u_1) \in (H^2(\Omega) \cap H_0^1(\Omega)) \times H_0^1(\Omega) \quad (2.13)$$

Then, problem  $(RP)$  is well posed and the following equality holds :

$$m = \bar{m} \quad (\text{i.e.} \quad \inf(VP) = \min(RP)). \quad (2.14)$$

Moreover, the minimum  $(U, s, r)$  codifies (in the sense of Young measures) the optimal micro-structures of the original optimal design problem.

REMARK 2.3. *In order to represent the limit of the cost function  $I$  associated with a minimizing sequence, says  $\{\mathcal{X}_{\omega_1, j}, \mathcal{X}_{\omega_2, j}\}_j$ , through its associated Young measure, we need equi-integrability for the sequence corresponding  $|u_{t, j}|^2 + a(t, x, \mathcal{X}_{\omega_1, j}) |\nabla u_j|^2$  (see [24]). (2.13) is a sufficient condition to get this equi-integrability. We refer to [21, 22] for the details.*

Therefore, Theorem 2.2 reduces the determination of a relaxed formulation to the computation of the constrained quasi-convexification  $CQW$  associated to  $W$ .

**3. Constrained quasi-convexification.** In this section, we solve the optimization problem (2.9), leading for all  $(U, F, s, r)$  to the value of  $CQW(t, x, U, F, s, r)$ . The main difficulty is that we do not know explicitly the set of the admissible measures  $\mathcal{A}$  defined in (2.10). We then follow the same strategy as in [25]. Consider two classes of family of probability measures  $\mathcal{A}_*, \mathcal{A}^*$  such that

$$\mathcal{A}_* \subset \mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{A}^*.$$

We first calculate the minimum over the greater class of probability measures  $\mathcal{A}^*$ , and then we check that the optimal value is attained by at least one measure over the narrower class  $\mathcal{A}_*$ . This fact tells us that the optimal value so achieved is the same in  $\mathcal{A}$ , and hence we will have in fact computed the exact value  $CQW(t, x, U, F, s, r)$ .

Following [25], we choose  $\mathcal{A}^*$  as the set of polyconvex measures, which are not necessarily gradient Young measures, and therefore obtain a lower bound (the constrained poly-convexification). The main property of these measures is that they commute with the determinant. This constraint can be imposed in a more-or-less manageable way. We also choose  $\mathcal{A}_*$  as the class of *laminates* which is a subclass of the gradient Young measures. By working with this class, we would get an upper bound (the constrained rank-one convexification).

In the sequel, in order to simplify the expression, we note  $\Lambda_{\gamma,1}$  for  $\Lambda_{\gamma,-d(x)U^{(1)}}$ .

**3.1. Lower bound: poly-convexification.** We compute the constrained poly-convexification defined as follows:

DEFINITION 3.1. *The constrained poly-convexification CPW of the functional  $W$  is given by the following minimization problem*

$$CPW(U, F, s, r) = \min_{\nu} \left\{ \int_{M^{2 \times 2}} W(U, A) d\nu(A) : \nu \in \mathcal{A}^* \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}^*(F, s, r) = \left\{ \nu : \nu \text{ is a homogeneous Young measure,} \right. \\ \left. \nu \text{ commutes with the determinant,} \right. \\ \left. F = \int_{M^{2 \times 2}} A d\nu(A), \right. \\ \left. s = \int_{M^{2 \times 2}} V_{\alpha}(U, A) d\nu(A), r = \int_{M^{2 \times 2}} V_d(U, A) d\nu(A) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

In this respect, we exploit that  $\nu$  belongs to the class  $\mathcal{A}^*$ . Firstly, from the volume constraints (3.2)<sub>4</sub>, the measure  $\nu$  have the following decomposition

$$\nu = s(r\nu_{\alpha,1} + (1-r)\nu_{\alpha,0}) + (1-s)(r\nu_{\beta,1} + (1-r)\nu_{\beta,0}) \quad (3.3)$$

with  $\text{supp}(\nu_{\gamma,\lambda}) \subset \Lambda_{\gamma,\lambda}$ ,  $\gamma = \alpha, \beta$ ,  $\lambda = 0, 1$ . Therefore, if we introduce

$$F^{\gamma,\lambda} = \int_{\Lambda_{\gamma,\lambda}} A d\nu_{\gamma,\lambda}, \quad \gamma = \alpha, \beta, \lambda = 0, 1,$$

then the first moment constraint (3.2)<sub>3</sub> leads to the following expression

$$F = s(rF^{\alpha,1} + (1-r)F^{\alpha,0}) + (1-s)(rF^{\beta,1} + (1-r)F^{\beta,0}). \quad (3.4)$$

Now, from the property  $F^{\gamma,\lambda} \in \Lambda_{\gamma,\lambda}$ , we have, for  $\gamma = \alpha, \beta$ ,

$$\begin{cases} F_{11}^{\gamma,0} + F_{22}^{\gamma,0} = 0 \\ -F_{21}^{\gamma,0} - \gamma F_{12}^{\gamma,0} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{cases} F_{11}^{\gamma,1} + F_{22}^{\gamma,1} = \lambda \\ -F_{21}^{\gamma,1} - \gamma F_{12}^{\gamma,1} = 0 \end{cases}. \quad (3.5)$$

Substituting (3.5) in the system (3.4), we obtain a non-compatible system on  $F^{\gamma,\lambda}$  unless the condition

$$F_{11} + F_{22} = r\lambda \quad (3.6)$$

holds. Assuming henceforth this compatibility condition, (3.4)-(3.5)-(3.6) lead to

$$\begin{cases} F_{11}^{\alpha,1} = c_1, & F_{11}^{\alpha,0} = c_2, & F_{11}^{\beta,0} = c_3, & F_{12}^{\alpha,1} = c_4, & F_{12}^{\beta,1} = c_5, \\ F_{11}^{\beta,1} = \frac{F_{11} - rsc_1 - s(1-r)c_2 - (1-s)(1-r)c_3}{(1-s)r}, \\ F_{12}^{\alpha,0} = \frac{F_{21} + \beta F_{12} - (\beta - \alpha)rs c_4}{(1-r)s(\beta - \alpha)} \equiv f_4(c_4), \\ F_{12}^{\beta,0} = \frac{-F_{21} - \alpha F_{12} - (\beta - \alpha)r(1-s)c_5}{(1-r)(1-s)(\beta - \alpha)} \equiv f_5(c_5) \end{cases} \quad (3.7)$$

where  $c_i \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $i = 1, \cdot, 5$  are parameters.

On the other hand, if we take a matrix  $A = (a_{ij})_{(1 \leq i, j \leq 2)} \in \Lambda_{\gamma,\lambda}$  with  $\gamma = \alpha, \beta$  and  $\lambda = 0, 1$ , then the equality

$$\det A = -A^{(1)}M_{-\gamma}A^{(1)} - \lambda A^{(1)}e_1,$$

and the constraint on the commutation with determinant (3.2)<sub>2</sub> yield to

$$\begin{aligned} \det F &= \int_{M^{2 \times 2}} \det A d\nu(A) \\ &= -S_1 + \lambda r(sF_{11}^{\alpha,1} + (1-s)F_{11}^{\beta,1}) + \alpha s(rS_{\alpha,1} + (1-r)S_{\alpha,0}) \\ &\quad + \beta(1-s)(rS_{\beta,1} + (1-r)S_{\beta,0}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

where

$$S_{\gamma,\lambda} = \int_{\Lambda_{\gamma,\lambda}} a_{12}^2 d\nu_{\gamma,\lambda}(A), \quad \gamma = \alpha, \beta, \lambda = 1, 0, \quad S_1 = \int_{M^{2 \times 2}} a_{11}^2 d\nu(A) \quad (3.9)$$

Similarly, the cost function can be written as

$$\int_{M^{2 \times 2}} W(U, A) d\nu(A) = S_1 + a_\alpha s(rS_{\alpha,1} + (1-r)S_{\alpha,0}) + a_\beta(1-s)(rS_{\beta,1} + (1-r)S_{\beta,0}). \quad (3.10)$$

Finally, using Jensen's inequality, we obtain

$$S_{\gamma,\lambda} = \int_{\Lambda_{\gamma,\lambda}} a_{12}^2 d\nu_{\gamma,\lambda} \geq \left| \int_{\Lambda_{\gamma,\lambda}} a_{12} d\nu_{\gamma,\lambda} \right|^2 = |F_{12}^{\gamma,\lambda}|^2 \quad (3.11)$$

and

$$S_1 \geq \left| \int_{M^{2 \times 2}} a_{11} d\nu(A) \right|^2 = |F_{11}|^2.$$



As a conclusion, from (3.8)-(3.10)-(3.11), the poly-convexification problem (3.1) is reduced to the following mathematical programming problem

$$(MPP) \quad \min_{(S_1, S_{\gamma, \lambda, c_i})} S_1 + a_\alpha s(rS_{\alpha,1} + (1-r)S_{\alpha,0}) + a_\beta(1-s)(rS_{\beta,1} + (1-r)S_{\beta,0})$$

subject to

$$\begin{cases} \det F = \lambda r(sF_{11}^{\alpha,1} + (1-s)F_{11}^{\beta,1}) - S_1 \\ \quad + \alpha s(rS_{\alpha,1} + (1-r)S_{\alpha,0}) + \beta(1-s)(rS_{\beta,1} + (1-r)S_{\beta,0}) \\ S_{\gamma, \lambda} \geq (F_{12}^{\gamma, \lambda})^2, \quad \gamma = \alpha, \beta, \quad \lambda = 0, 1; \quad S_1 \geq (F_{11})^2. \end{cases}$$

The resolution of this problem leads to the following expression of  $CPW$ .

PROPOSITION 3.2. *The poly-convexification (3.1) is explicitly given by*

$$CPW(U, F, s, r) = \begin{cases} |F_{11}|^2 + \frac{a_\alpha}{s(\beta - \alpha)^2} |\beta F_{12} + F_{21}|^2 + \\ \quad \frac{a_\beta}{(1-s)(\beta - \alpha)^2} |\alpha F_{12} + F_{21}|^2 & \text{if } \psi(F, s, r) = 0, \\ +\infty & \text{else.} \end{cases} \quad (3.12)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(F, s, r) = -\det F - |F_{11}|^2 + \lambda r F_{11} + \frac{\alpha}{s(\beta - \alpha)^2} |\beta F_{12} + F_{21}|^2 \\ + \frac{\beta}{(1-s)(\beta - \alpha)^2} |\alpha F_{12} + F_{21}|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

*Proof* - From (3.7), we obtain that

$$r(sF_{11}^{\alpha,1} + (1-s)F_{11}^{\beta,1}) = F_{11} - s(1-r)c_2 - (1-s)(1-r)c_3. \quad (3.14)$$

Consequently, the problem is

$$\underset{(S_1, S_{\gamma, \lambda, c_i})}{\text{minimize}} \quad S_1 + a_\alpha s(rS_{\alpha,1} + (1-r)S_{\alpha,0}) + a_\beta(1-s)(rS_{\beta,1} + (1-r)S_{\beta,0})$$

subject to,

$$\begin{cases} \det F = \lambda \left( F_{11} - s(1-r)c_2 - (1-s)(1-r)c_3 \right) - S_1 \\ \quad + \alpha s(rS_{\alpha,1} + (1-r)S_{\alpha,0}) + \beta(1-s)(rS_{\beta,1} + (1-r)S_{\beta,0}) \\ S_{\alpha,1} \geq c_4^2, \quad S_{\beta,1} \geq c_5^2, \quad S_{\alpha,0} \geq f_4^2(c_4), \quad S_{\beta,0} \geq f_5^2(c_5), \quad S_1 \geq (F_{11})^2. \end{cases} \quad (3.15)$$

Since  $a_\alpha$  and  $a_\beta$  are positive, the minimum is obtained when the equalities hold in (3.15)<sub>2</sub> with a suitable choice of the constant  $c_2$  and  $c_3$  in (3.15)<sub>1</sub>. Therefore, the minimum is

$$|F_{11}|^2 + a_\alpha s(rc_4^2 + (1-r)f_4^2(c_4)) + a_\beta(1-s)(rc_5^2 + (1-r)f_5^2(c_5)). \quad (3.16)$$

The minimization of  $(rc_4^2 + (1-r)f_4^2(c_4))$  with respect to  $c_4$  leads to

$$c_4 = \frac{1}{s(\beta - \alpha)} (\beta F_{12} + F_{21}) = F_{12}^{\alpha,1} \quad (3.17)$$

then

$$(rc_4^2 + (1-r)f_4^2(c_4)) = \left( \frac{1}{s(\beta-\alpha)}(\beta F_{12} + F_{21}) \right)^2 = c_4^2 = S_{\alpha,1} \quad (3.18)$$

Similarly, we obtain

$$c_5 = -\frac{1}{(1-s)(\beta-\alpha)}(\alpha F_{12} + F_{21}) = F_{12}^{\beta,1}. \quad (3.19)$$

Then, writing  $\det F = F_{11}F_{22} - F_{12}F_{21} = -F_{11}^2 + \lambda r F_{11} - F_{12}F_{21}$  from (3.6), the relation (3.15)<sub>1</sub> becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda r F_{11} - F_{12}F_{21} &= \lambda \left( F_{11} - s(1-r)c_2 - (1-s)(1-r)c_3 \right) + \frac{\alpha}{s(\beta-\alpha)^2} |\beta F_{12} + F_{21}|^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{\beta}{(1-s)(\beta-\alpha)^2} |\alpha F_{12} + F_{21}|^2 \end{aligned}$$

and implies the relation  $\lambda(1-r)F_{11} = \lambda(1-r)(sc_2 + (1-s)c_3)$  and then  $(sc_2 + (1-s)c_3) = F_{11}$ . This leads to the expression of *CPW*. Moreover, remark that since  $c_2 = F_{11}^{\alpha,0}$  and  $c_3 = F_{11}^{\beta,0}$ , the relation  $F_{11} = sF_{11}^{\alpha,0} + (1-s)F_{11}^{\beta,0}$  implies

$$F_{11}^{\alpha,0} = F_{11}^{\beta,0} = F_{11} \quad (3.20)$$

and then from (3.15)<sub>2</sub>

$$F_{11}^{\alpha,1} = F_{11}^{\beta,1} = F_{11}. \quad (3.21)$$

REMARK 3.3. From (3.6),  $-\det F - |F_{11}|^2 + \lambda r F_{11}$  is simply  $F_{12}F_{21}$  and

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(F, s, r) &= F_{12}F_{21} + \frac{\alpha}{s(\beta-\alpha)^2} |\beta F_{12} + F_{21}|^2 + \frac{\beta}{(1-s)(\beta-\alpha)^2} |\alpha F_{12} + F_{21}|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{s(1-s)(\beta-\alpha)^2} \left[ F_{21} + F_{12}(\alpha s + \beta(1-s)) \right] \left[ \alpha \beta F_{12} + F_{21}(\alpha(1-s) + \beta s) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (3.22)$$

does not depend explicitly on  $r$ .

The poly-convexification *CPW* gives a lower bound of the constrained quasi-convexification. In the next section, we prove that this bound is in fact attained.

**3.2. Upper bound: searching laminates.** In order to prove that the lower bound given by the polyconvexification is in fact the optimal value, we now search a measure  $\nu$  in the class  $\mathcal{A}_*$  of laminates which recover it. Precisely, we exhibit a  $\nu$  with the decomposition (3.3) and first moment  $F$  which satisfies a rank one condition.

First, from the optimality conditions (3.5)-(3.17-3.21) and the strict convexity of the square function, we deduce that

$$\nu^{(11)} = \delta_{F_{11}}, \quad \text{and} \quad \nu_{\gamma,\lambda}^{(12)} = \delta_{F_{12}^{\gamma,\lambda}}$$

and therefore

$$\nu_{\gamma,\lambda} = \delta_{F^{\gamma,\lambda}} \quad \text{with} \quad \gamma = \alpha, \beta, \quad \lambda = 0, 1$$

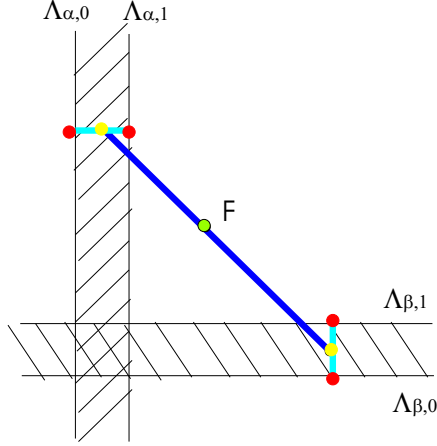


FIG. 3.1. Geometrical decomposition of  $F$ .

where the matrices  $F^{\gamma,\lambda}$  are

$$F^{\gamma,1} = \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & y_\gamma \\ -\gamma y_\gamma & -F_{11} - \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad F^{\gamma,0} = \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & y_\gamma \\ -\gamma y_\gamma & -F_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

with  $\gamma = \alpha, \beta$  and

$$y_\alpha \equiv \frac{1}{s(\beta - \alpha)}(\beta F_{12} + F_{21}), \quad y_\beta \equiv \frac{-1}{(1-s)(\beta - \alpha)}(\alpha F_{12} + F_{21}). \quad (3.23)$$

The unique possible measure  $\nu$  which admit the decomposition (3.3) is then (geometrically, see Figure 1)

$$\nu = s(r\delta_{F^{\alpha,1}} + (1-r)\delta_{F^{\alpha,0}}) + (1-s)(r\delta_{F^{\beta,1}} + (1-r)\delta_{F^{\beta,0}}). \quad (3.24)$$

Let us now check that  $\nu$  is actually a laminate, i.e. we check that there is rank one connection between the support of deltas. On one hand, for  $\gamma = \alpha, \beta$ , the relation

$$F^{\gamma,1} - F^{\gamma,0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} = b \otimes e_2 \quad \text{with } b = (0, -\lambda), e_2 = (0, 1)$$

indicates that the direction of lamination of the set of damping has to be with normal  $e_2$ . On the other hand, the relation

$$\begin{aligned} (rF^{\alpha,1} + (1-r)F^{\alpha,0}) - (rF^{\beta,1} + (1-r)F^{\beta,0}) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & y_\alpha - y_\beta \\ \beta y_\beta - \alpha y_\alpha & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (0, y_\alpha - y_\beta) \otimes e_1 + (\alpha y_\alpha - \beta y_\beta, 0) \otimes e_2 \end{aligned} \quad (3.25)$$

implies that  $\nu$  is a laminate if and only if

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & y_\alpha - y_\beta \\ \beta y_\beta - \alpha y_\alpha & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \iff (y_\alpha - y_\beta)(\beta y_\beta - \alpha y_\alpha) = 0.$$

Furthermore, from (3.22) and (3.23), we obtain that

$$\psi(F, s, r) = s(1-s)(\alpha y_\alpha - \beta y_\beta)(y_\alpha - y_\beta). \quad (3.26)$$

Consequently, the above rank one condition is equivalent to  $\psi(F, s, r) = 0$ , which is precisely the necessary condition for the poly-convexification to be finite (see Proposition 3.2). We then conclude that  $\nu$  is a first order laminate, i.e. belongs to the class  $\mathcal{A}_*$ . Then, we remark that the conditions  $y_\alpha - y_\beta = 0$  and  $\alpha y_\alpha - \beta y_\beta = 0$  are not compatible because imply  $y_\alpha = y_\beta = 0$  and then  $F_{12} = F_{21} = 0$ . We conclude that the direction of lamination of the  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  material is  $e_2 = (0, 1)$  if  $y_\alpha - y_\beta = 0$  or  $e_1 = (1, 0)$  if  $\beta y_\beta - \alpha y_\alpha = 0$ .

In conclusion, for the measure (3.24), the quasi-convexification  $CQW$  defined by (2.9) coincides with  $CPW$ . Moreover, this provides an explicit expression of the full relaxation problem (2.11) stated in the following paragraph.

**3.3. Well-posed full relaxation (RP).** From Proposition 3.2 and by putting  $\lambda = -d(x)U^{(1)}(t, x) = -d(x)u(t, x)$  and  $F = \nabla U$  in (3.6), we obtain that the following optimization problem

$$(RP) \quad \min_{U, s, r} \hat{I}(U) = \int_0^T \int_\Omega CQW(t, x, U(t, x), \nabla U(t, x), s(t, x), r(x)) \, dx dt \quad (3.27)$$

subject to

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} U = (u, v) \in (H^1([0, T] \times \Omega))^2, \quad \psi(t, x, \nabla U(t, x), s(t, x), r(x)) = 0, \\ u_t + v_x = d(x)r(x)u(t, x) \quad \text{in } \Omega \times (0, T) \\ U^{(1)}(0, x) = u_0(x), \quad U_t^{(1)}(0, x) = u_1(x) \quad \text{in } \Omega, \\ U^{(1)} = 0, \quad \text{in } \partial\Omega \times [0, T], \\ 0 \leq s(t, x) \leq 1, \quad \int_\Omega s(t, x) \, dx \leq L_\alpha |\Omega| \quad \forall t \in [0, T], \\ 0 \leq r(x) \leq 1, \quad \int_\Omega r(x) \, dx \leq L_d |\Omega| \end{array} \right.$$

where

$$CQW(U, F, s, r) = |F_{11}|^2 + \frac{a_\alpha}{s(\beta - \alpha)^2} |\beta F_{12} + F_{21}|^2 + \frac{a_\beta}{(1-s)(\beta - \alpha)^2} |\alpha F_{12} + F_{21}|^2 \quad (3.28)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(F, s, r) = -\det F - |F_{11}|^2 + \lambda r F_{11} + \frac{\alpha}{s(\beta - \alpha)^2} |\beta F_{12} + F_{21}|^2 \\ + \frac{\beta}{(1-s)(\beta - \alpha)^2} |\alpha F_{12} + F_{21}|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (3.29)$$

for any

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} \\ F_{21} & F_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad s, r \in \mathbb{R},$$

is a full well-posed relaxation of (VP) in the following sense.

**THEOREM 3.4.** *The variational problem (RP) is a relaxation of the initial optimization problem (VP) in the sense that*

- a) *the infima of both problems coincide;*
- b) *there are optimal solutions for the relaxed problem;*

c) these solutions codify (in the sense of the Young measures) the optimal micro-structures of the original optimal design problem (see next Theorem).

Moreover, we can compute explicitly optimal micro-structures :

**THEOREM 3.5.** *Optimal Young measures leading to the relaxed formulation are always first order laminates which can be given in a completely explicit form:*

- for the damping case the optimal micro-structures are

$$r(x)\delta_1 + (1 - r(x))\delta_0 \quad (3.30)$$

with direction normal of lamination  $e_2 = (0, 1)$ ;

- for the material case, the optimal micro-structure are always

$$s(x, t)\delta_\alpha + (1 - s(x, t))\delta_\beta \quad (3.31)$$

with direction normal of lamination  $e_2 = (0, 1)$  (if  $y_\alpha - y_\beta = 0$ ) or  $e_1 = (1, 0)$  (if  $\alpha y_\alpha - \beta y_\beta = 0$ ), depending on each point.

**REMARK 3.6.**

- The direction of lamination of the set of damping equal to  $e_2 = (0, 1)$  is in full agreement with the time independence of the subset  $\omega_2$ , support of the dissipative term.
- It is interesting to remark the influence of the damping term  $\mathcal{X}_{\omega_2} d(x)u_t$  on the order of the laminates associated to the optimal Young measure. Without this damping term (i.e. when  $\omega_2 = \emptyset$ ), the analysis of the relaxation of (P) (see [19]) reveals that the constrained quasi-convexification is recovered by either first or second order laminates, obtained when  $\psi(\nabla U, s) \leq 0$  and  $\psi(\nabla U, s) > 0$  respectively. Here, even for arbitrarily small positive value of  $\|d\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)}$  or  $|\omega_2|$ , the optimal laminates are always of first order, obtained on the set  $\psi(\nabla U, s) = 0$ . This clearly highlights the smoother effect of this term.

**4. Interpretation of the relaxed problem (RP) in term of  $u$ .** The quasi-convexified density depends on the gradient of  $U$ , verifies pointwise constraints and may take the value  $+\infty$  abruptly. For these reasons, the numerical approximation of the problem (RP) is not standard and *a priori* tricky. In this section, taking advantage of the compatibility conditions, we analyze deeper the relaxed formulation (RP) and eliminate the auxiliary variable  $v = U^{(2)}$  introduced in Section 2.

From the relation (3.26), the set  $\{F; \psi(F, s) = 0\}$  is decomposed into two disjoint sets  $\{F; y_\alpha - y_\beta = 0\}$  and  $\{F; \alpha y_\alpha - \beta y_\beta = 0\}$ . Then, noticing that

$$\begin{cases} y_\alpha - y_\beta = 0 & \iff F_{21} + F_{12}(\alpha s + \beta(1 - s)) = 0, \\ \alpha y_\alpha - \beta y_\beta = 0 & \iff F_{21} + F_{12} \frac{1}{\alpha^{-1}s + \beta^{-1}(1 - s)} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4.1)$$

we may eliminate the variable  $F_{21}$  (i.e.  $v_t$ ) and write the quasi-convexified in term of  $F_{11}$  and  $F_{12}$  only as follows:

$$CQW(U, F, s, r) = \begin{cases} |F_{11}|^2 + (a_\alpha s + a_\beta(1 - s))|F_{12}|^2 & \text{if } y_\alpha - y_\beta = 0, \\ |F_{11}|^2 + \frac{a_\alpha \beta^2 s + a_\beta \alpha^2 (1 - s)}{(\alpha(1 - s) + \beta s)^2} |F_{12}|^2 & \text{if } \alpha y_\alpha - \beta y_\beta = 0, \\ +\infty & \text{else.} \end{cases} \quad (4.2)$$

Therefore, from the following lemma (we refer to [11] for the proof),

LEMMA 4.1. For all  $s \in (0, 1)$  and  $0 < \alpha < \beta$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a_\beta}{a_\alpha} \leq \frac{2\beta}{\alpha + \beta} &\implies a_\alpha s + a_\beta(1-s) \leq \frac{a_\alpha \beta^2 s + a_\beta \alpha^2 (1-s)}{(\alpha(1-s) + \beta s)^2}, \\ \frac{a_\beta}{a_\alpha} \geq \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha} &\implies a_\alpha s + a_\beta(1-s) \geq \frac{a_\alpha \beta^2 s + a_\beta \alpha^2 (1-s)}{(\alpha(1-s) + \beta s)^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

we are lead to introduce the following problem

$$(\widetilde{RP}) : \inf_{s,r} \tilde{I}(s, r) = \int_0^T \int_\Omega \left( u_t(t, x)^2 + G(s) u_x(t, x)^2 \right) dx dt \quad (4.4)$$

subject to

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - \operatorname{div}(H(s)\nabla u) + d(x)r(x)u_t = 0 & \text{in } (0, T) \times \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } (0, T) \times \partial\Omega, \\ u(0, x) = u_0(x), u_t(0, x) = u_1(x) & \text{in } \Omega, \\ 0 \leq s(t, x) \leq 1, \int_\Omega s(t, x) dx \leq L_\alpha |\Omega| & \text{in } [0, T], \\ 0 \leq r(x) \leq 1, \int_\Omega r(x) dx \leq L_d |\Omega| \end{cases} \quad (4.5)$$

where

$$G(s) = a_\alpha s + a_\beta(1-s); \quad H(s) = \alpha s + \beta(1-s) \quad \text{if } \frac{a_\beta}{a_\alpha} \leq \frac{2\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \quad (4.6)$$

and

$$G(s) = \frac{a_\alpha \beta^2 s + a_\beta \alpha^2 (1-s)}{(\alpha(1-s) + \beta s)^2}; \quad H(s) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{-1}s + \beta^{-1}(1-s)} \quad \text{if } \frac{a_\beta}{a_\alpha} \geq \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha}. \quad (4.7)$$

We assume henceforth that the positive functions  $a_\alpha$  and  $a_\beta$  fulfill for all  $x \in \Omega$  either the property  $a_\beta/a_\alpha \leq 2\beta/(\alpha + \beta)$  either  $a_\beta/a_\alpha \geq (\alpha + \beta)/2\alpha$ .

Problem  $(\widetilde{RP})$  with (4.6) (resp. (4.7)) is obtained from  $(RP)$  assuming that  $CQW$  is given by (4.2)<sub>1</sub> (resp. (4.2)<sub>2</sub>), then putting  $F = \nabla U$  and  $\lambda = -d(x)u(t, x)$  and finally by eliminating the auxiliary variable  $v$ . Remark that in the first case,  $H$  is the *arithmetic* mean of  $(\alpha, \beta)$ , while in the second case,  $H$  is the *harmonic* mean.

Moreover, one can not affirm, *a priori*, that problem  $(\widetilde{RP})$  is equivalent to  $(RP)$  because the couple  $U = (u, v)$  which solves  $(RP)$  does not necessarily fulfill for all  $(t, x) \in (0, T) \times \Omega$  the relation  $v_t + u_x(\alpha s + \beta(1-s)) = 0$  (i.e.  $y_\alpha - y_\beta = 0$ , see (4.1) with  $F = \nabla U$ ) or for all  $(t, x)$  the relation  $v_t + u_x(\alpha^{-1}s + \beta^{-1}(1-s))^{-1} = 0$  (i.e.  $\alpha y_\alpha - \beta y_\beta = 0$ ). However, we may conjecture this equivalence thanks to the following property:

LEMMA 4.2. The equality  $\inf(\widetilde{RP}) = \min(RP)$  holds.

*Proof.* Let us consider the first case in Lemma 4.1, i.e.  $a_\alpha/a_\beta \leq 2\beta/(\alpha + \beta)$  leading to the arithmetic situation (4.6). In this case,  $(\widetilde{RP})$  is simply derived from  $(VP)$  by replacing the set of characteristic functions  $\mathcal{X}_{\omega_1} \in L^\infty((0, T) \times \Omega, \{0, 1\})$  by the larger set of density functions  $s \in L^\infty((0, T) \times \Omega, (0, 1))$ . Therefore  $\inf(\widetilde{RP}) \leq \inf(VP)$  and the conclusion follows from  $\min(RP) = \inf(VP)$  (see Theorem 2.2) and  $\min(RP) \leq$

$\inf(\widetilde{RP})$ . In the harmonic situation, we obtain the result using same arguments and Lemma 4.1. ■

We have transformed the problem  $(RP)$  into the problem  $(\widetilde{RP})$  where the auxiliary variable  $v$  does not appear anymore and much easier to solve numerically. We observe however that, since  $(\widetilde{RP})$  is not convex, one can not ensure the existence of solutions. The next section aims at investigating the numerical resolution of  $(\widetilde{RP})$ .

**5. Numerical Analysis of the relaxed problem.** We address in this section the numerical resolution of the problem  $(\widetilde{RP})$  in the quadratic case for which  $(a_\alpha, a_\beta) = (1, 1)$  and in the compliance case for which  $(a_\alpha, a_\beta) = (\alpha, \beta)$ . We first describe an algorithm of minimization and then present some numerical experiments. In order to simplify the presentation, we replace the volume constraint inequalities  $(4.5)_4$  and  $(4.5)_5$  by constraints equalities.

**5.1. Algorithm of minimization.** We present the resolution of the relaxed problem  $(\widetilde{RP})$  using a gradient descent method. In this respect, we compute the first variation of the cost function with respect to  $s$  and  $r$ .

For any  $\eta \in \mathbb{R}^+$ ,  $\eta \ll 1$ , and any  $s_1 \in L^\infty((0, T) \times \Omega)$ , we associate with the perturbation  $s^\eta = s + \eta s_1$  of  $s$  the derivative of  $\widetilde{I}$  with respect to  $s$  in the direction  $s_1$  as follows :

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{I}(s, r)}{\partial s} \cdot s_1 = \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\widetilde{I}(s + \eta s_1, r) - \widetilde{I}(s, r)}{\eta}.$$

**THEOREM 5.1.** *If  $(u_0, u_1) \in (H^2(\Omega) \cap H_0^1(\Omega)) \times H_0^1(\Omega)$ , then the first derivative of  $\widetilde{I}$  with respect to  $s$  in any direction  $s_1$  exists and takes the form*

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{I}(s, r)}{\partial s} \cdot s_1 = \int_0^T \int_\Omega \left( G_{,s}(s) u_x^2 + H_{,s}(s) u_x p_x \right) s_1 dx dt \quad (5.1)$$

where  $u$  is the solution of (4.5) and  $p$  is the solution in  $C^1([0, T]; H_0^1(\Omega)) \cap C^1([0, T]; L^2(\Omega))$  of the adjoint problem

$$\begin{cases} p_{tt} - \operatorname{div}(H(s)\nabla p) - d(x)r(x)p_t = u_{tt} + \operatorname{div}(G(s)\nabla u) & \text{in } (0, T) \times \Omega, \\ p = 0 & \text{on } (0, T) \times \partial\Omega, \\ p(T, x) = 0, \quad p_t(T, x) = u_t(T, x) & \text{in } \Omega. \end{cases} \quad (5.2)$$

Similarly, the first derivative of  $\widetilde{I}$  with respect to  $r$  in any direction  $r_1 \in L^\infty(\Omega)$  is given by

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{I}(s, r)}{\partial r} \cdot r_1 = \int_\Omega d(x)r_1(x) \int_0^T u_t(t, x)p(t, x) dt dx. \quad (5.3)$$

*Proof* - We introduce the lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}(s, \phi, \psi) = \int_0^T \int_\Omega (\phi_t^2 + G(s)\phi_x^2) dx dt + \int_0^T \int_\Omega \left[ \phi_{tt} - \operatorname{div}(H(s)\phi_x) + d(x)r\phi_t \right] \psi dx dt$$

for any  $s \in L^\infty((0, T) \times \Omega)$ ,  $\phi \in C([0, T]; H^2(\Omega) \cap H_0^1(\Omega)) \cap C^1([0, T]; H_0^1(\Omega))$  and  $\psi \in C([0, T]; H_0^1(\Omega)) \cap C^1([0, T]; L^2(\Omega))$  and then write formally that

$$\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{ds} \cdot s_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \mathcal{L}(s, \phi, \psi) \cdot s_1 + \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \mathcal{L}(s, \phi, \psi), \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial s} \cdot s_1 \right\rangle + \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \mathcal{L}(s, \phi, \psi), \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial s} \cdot s_1 \right\rangle.$$

The first term is

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \mathcal{L}(s, \phi, \psi) \cdot s_1 = \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \left( G_{,s}(s) \phi_x^2 + H_{,s}(s) \phi_x \psi_x \right) s_1 dx dt \quad (5.4)$$

for any  $s, \phi, \psi$  whereas the third term is equal to zero if  $\phi = u$  solution of (4.5). We then determine the solution  $p$  so that, for all  $\phi \in C([0, T]; H^2(\Omega) \cap H_0^1(\Omega)) \cap C^1([0, T]; H_0^1(\Omega))$ , we have

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \mathcal{L}(s, \phi, p), \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial s} \cdot s_1 \right\rangle = 0,$$

which leads to the formulation of the adjoint problem (5.2). Next, writing that  $\tilde{I}(s) = \mathcal{L}(s, u, p)$ , we obtain (5.1) from (5.4). The relation (5.3) is obtained in a similar way. ■

In order to take into account the volume constraint on  $s$  and  $r$ , we introduce the Lagrange multipliers  $\gamma_s \in L^\infty((0, T); \mathbb{R})$ ,  $\gamma_r \in \mathbb{R}$  and the functional

$$\tilde{I}_\gamma(s, r) = \tilde{I}(s, r) + \int_0^T \gamma_s(t) \int_{\Omega} s(t, x) dx dt + \gamma_r \int_{\Omega} r(x) dx.$$

Using Theorem 5.1, we then obtain easily that the first derivatives of  $\tilde{I}_\gamma$  are

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{I}_\gamma(s, r)}{\partial s} \cdot s_1 &= \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} (G_{,s}(s) u_x^2 + H_{,s}(s) u_x p_x) s_1 dx dt + \int_0^T \gamma_s(t) \int_{\Omega} s_1 dx dt, \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{I}_\gamma(s, r)}{\partial r} \cdot r_1 &= \int_{\Omega} d(x) r_1(x) \int_0^T u_t p dx dt + \gamma_r \int_{\Omega} r_1(x) dx, \end{aligned}$$

which permit respectively to define the following descent directions :

$$s_1(t, x) = -(G_{,s}(s) u_x^2 + H_{,s}(s) u_x p_x + \gamma_s(t)), \quad \forall (t, x) \in (0, T) \times \Omega, \quad (5.5)$$

and

$$r_1(t, x) = -\left( d(x) \int_0^T u_t(t, x) p(t, x) dt + \gamma_r \right) \quad \forall x \in \Omega. \quad (5.6)$$

Consequently, for any function  $\eta_s \in L^\infty(\Omega \times (0, T), \mathbb{R}^+)$  with  $\|\eta_s\|_{L^\infty((0, T) \times \Omega)}$  small enough, we have  $\tilde{I}_\gamma(s + \eta_s s_1, r) \leq \tilde{I}_\gamma(s, r)$ . The multiplier function  $\gamma_s$  is then determined so that, for any function  $\eta_s \in L^\infty((0, T) \times \Omega, \mathbb{R}^+)$ ,  $\|s + \eta_s s_1\|_{L^1(\Omega)} = L_\alpha |\Omega|$  for all  $t \in (0, T)$  leading to

$$\gamma_s(t) = \frac{(\int_{\Omega} s(t, x) dx - L_\alpha |\Omega|) - \int_{\Omega} \eta_s(t, x) (G_{,s}(s) u_x^2 + H_{,s}(s) u_x p_x) dx}{\int_{\Omega} \eta_s(t, x) dx}. \quad (5.7)$$

At last, the function  $\eta_s$  is chosen so that  $s + \eta_s s_1 \in [0, 1]$ , for all  $(t, x) \in (0, T) \times \Omega$ . A simple and efficient choice consists in taking  $\eta_s(t, x) = \varepsilon s(t, x) (1 - s(t, x))$  for all  $(t, x) \in (0, T) \times \Omega$  with  $\varepsilon$  a small real positive.

Similarly, the choice

$$\gamma_r = \frac{(\int_{\Omega} r(x) dx - L_d |\Omega|) - \int_{\Omega} \eta_r(x) d(x) \int_0^T u_t(t, x) p(t, x) dt dx}{\int_{\Omega} \eta_r(x) dx}. \quad (5.8)$$



with  $\eta_r(x) = \varepsilon r(x)(1 - r(x))$  for all  $x \in \Omega$  permits to ensure the condition  $\|\eta_r + \eta_r r_1\|_{L^1(\Omega)} = L_d |\Omega|$ .

Consequently, the descent algorithm to solve numerically the relaxed problem  $(\widetilde{RP})$  may be structured as follows :

Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}$ ,  $(u_0, u_1) \in (H^2(\Omega) \cap H_0^1(\Omega)) \times H_0^1(\Omega)$ ,  $L_\alpha, L_d \in (0, 1)$ ,  $T > 0$ ,  $0 < \alpha < \beta$ ,  $a_\beta, a_\alpha \in L^\infty((0, T) \times \Omega; \mathbb{R}_+^*)$ , and  $\varepsilon < 1$ ,  $\varepsilon_1 \ll 1$  be given ;

- Initialization of the densities  $s^0 \in L^\infty((0, T \times \Omega; ]0, 1[)$  and  $r^0 \in L^\infty(\Omega; ]0, 1[)$ ;
- For  $k \geq 0$ , iteration until convergence (i.e.  $|\widetilde{I}_\gamma(s^{k+1}, r^{k+1}) - \widetilde{I}_\gamma(s^k, r^k)| \leq \varepsilon_1 |\widetilde{I}_\gamma(s^0, r^0)|$ ) as follows :
  - Computation of the solution  $u_{s^k, r^k}$  of (4.5) and then the solution  $p_{s^k, r^k}$  of (5.2), both corresponding to  $(s, r) = (s^k, r^k)$ .
  - Computation of the descent direction  $s_1^k$  defined by (5.5) where the multiplier  $\gamma^k$  is defined by (5.7). Similarly, computation of the descent direction  $r_1^k$  defined by (5.6) where the multiplier  $\gamma^k$  is defined by (5.8).
  - Update the density  $s^k$  in  $(0, T) \times \Omega$  and the density  $r^k$  in  $\Omega$ :

$$s^{k+1} = s^k + \varepsilon s^k (1 - s^k) s_1^k, \quad r^{k+1} = r^k + \varepsilon r^k (1 - r^k) r_1^k$$

with  $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+$  small enough in order to ensure the decrease of the cost function,  $s^{k+1} \in L^\infty((0, T) \times \Omega, [0, 1])$  and  $r^{k+1} \in L^\infty(\Omega, [0, 1])$ .

**5.2. Numerical experiments.** In this section, we present some numerical simulations for  $\Omega = (0, 1)$  in the quadratic case -  $(a_\alpha, a_\beta) = (1, 1)$  - and in the compliance case -  $(a_\alpha, a_\beta) = (\alpha, \beta)$ -. Recalling the assumption  $0 < \alpha < \beta$ , these two cases fall in the arithmetic (see (4.6)) and harmonic (4.7) case respectively. On a numerical viewpoint, we highlight that the numerical resolution of the descent algorithm is *a priori* delicate in the sense that the descent direction depends on the derivative of  $u$  and  $p$ , both solution of a wave equation with space and time coefficients only in  $L^\infty((0, T) \times \Omega; \mathbb{R}_+^*)$ . To the knowledge of the authors, there does not exist any numerical analysis for this kind of equation. We use a  $C^0$ -finite element approximation for  $u$  and  $p$  with respect to  $x$  and a finite difference centered approximation with respect to  $t$ . Moreover, we add a vanishing viscosity and dissipative term of the type  $(\beta - \alpha)\varepsilon^2 \operatorname{div}(H(s)u_{xtt})$  with  $\varepsilon$  of order of  $h$  - the space discretization parameter. This term has the effect to regularize the descent term (5.5) and to lead to a convergent algorithm. At last, this provides an implicit and unconditionally stable scheme, consistent with (4.5) and (5.2), and of order two in time and space.

In the sequel, we treat the following simple and smooth initial conditions on  $\Omega = (0, 1)$ :

$$u_0(x) = \sin(\pi x), \quad u_1(x) = 0 \tag{5.9}$$

and  $\alpha = 1$ . Results are obtained with  $h = \Delta t = 10^{-2}$  ( $\Delta t$  designates the time discretization parameter),  $\varepsilon_1 = 10^{-5}$ ,  $L_\alpha = 2/5$ ,  $L_d = 1/5$ ,  $T = 1$ ,  $s^0(t, x) = L_\alpha$  on  $[0, T] \times \Omega$ ,  $r^0(x) = L_d$  on  $\Omega$  and  $\varepsilon = 10^{-2}$  (see the algorithm).

We highlight that the gradient algorithm may lead to local minima of  $\widetilde{I}$  with respect to  $s$  and  $r$ . For this reason, we consider constant initial density  $s^0$  and  $r^0$  as indicated above which permit to privilege no location for  $\omega_1$  and  $\omega_2$ .

We discuss the result obtained with respect to the value of  $\beta$  and of the damping function  $d(x) = d\mathcal{X}_\Omega$  assumed constant in  $\Omega$ : precisely, for  $(\beta, d) = (1.1, 1)$ ,  $(\beta, d) = (1.1, 10)$ ,  $(\beta, d) = (4, 1)$  and  $(\beta, d) = (4, 10)$ .

**5.2.1. The compliance case -  $(a_\alpha, a_\beta) = (\alpha, \beta)$ .** The compliance choice is the most usual one, because the corresponding cost function  $I$  (see eq. 1.3) coincides with the energy of the vibrating membrane described by system (1.1). This case falls into the harmonic situation (4.7),  $G(s) = H(s) = (\alpha^{-1}s + \beta^{-1}(1-s))^{-1}$  and we get easily that  $G_{,s}(s) = (\alpha - \beta)G^2(s)/(\alpha\beta)$ . We present some results obtained with the following data : Figures 5.1 and 5.2 depict the iso-values of the optimal density  $s^{lim}$  and  $r^{lim}$  respectively (obtained at the convergence of the descent algorithm). In agreement with [19] (case  $\omega_2 = \emptyset$ ) and [21] (case  $\omega_1 = \emptyset$ ), results depend qualitatively on the gap  $\beta - \alpha$  and  $d$ . When  $\beta - \alpha$  and  $d$  are small enough (function of the data of the problem), here  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 1.1, 1)$ , we observe that the optimal densities are characteristic functions. In this case, problem  $(\widetilde{RP})$  coincides with the original problem  $(P)$  ( we check that when  $s^{lim} \in L^\infty((0, T) \times \Omega, \{0, 1\})$  i.e.  $s^{lim} = \mathcal{X}_{\omega_1}$ , then  $H(s^{lim}) = \alpha s^{lim} + \beta(1 - s^{lim}) = \alpha \mathcal{X}_{\omega_1} + \beta(1 - \mathcal{X}_{\omega_1})$ ). The original problem is therefore well-posed in the class of characteristic function:  $\mathcal{X}_{\omega_1} = s^{lim} \in L^\infty((0, T) \times \Omega; \{0, 1\})$  and  $\mathcal{X}_{\omega_2} = r^{lim} \in L^\infty(\Omega; \{0, 1\})$ .

Precisely,  $r^{lim} = \mathcal{X}_{[1/2 - L_d/2, 1/2 + L_d/2]} = \mathcal{X}_{[0.4, 0.6]}$  and the optimal position for the damping zone is - as expected according to the symmetry of  $u_0$  - the centered one:  $\omega_2 = [0.4, 0.6]$ . Moreover, the optimal distribution of  $(\alpha, \beta)$  material is time dependent (see Figure 5.1 top left) and we observe that the weaker material  $\alpha$  (black zone on the figure) is located, for each time  $t$ , on the point  $(x, t)$  where the amplitude of  $u(x, t)$  is the lowest: on the extremities of  $\Omega$  at time  $t = 0$  and on the middle at time  $t \approx 0.5$ .

If now we consider a larger gap  $\beta - \alpha$ , for instance  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 4, 1)$ , the limit density  $s^{lim}$  is no more a characteristic function and takes values in  $(0, 1)$  highlighting microstructure (Figure 5.1 bottom left). This suggests that the initial problem  $(P)$  is not well-posed in the class of characteristic function and does not coincide with the relaxed problem  $(\widetilde{RP})$ . This also fully justifies the search and introduction of a relaxed well-posed formulation. We observe also that this gap is not larger enough to influence the density  $r^{lim}$ : we still have  $r^{lim} = \mathcal{X}_{[0.4, 0.6]}$ .

Similarly, when we increase the value of the damping function  $d$  (and therefore the dissipation of the system), the limit density  $r^{lim}$  is no more a characteristic function (see Figure 5.2 for  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 1.1, 10)$  (left) and  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 4, 10)$  (right)) but remains symmetric with respect to  $x = 1/2$ . The optimal domain is no more the centered position, but an infinite union of disjoint intervals (see Section 5.2.3). This damping term with  $d = 10$  changes significantly the dynamic of  $u$  and perturb the optimal dynamical distribution of  $(\alpha, \beta)$ -material (see Figure 5.1 right). For  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 1.1, 10)$ , the function  $s^{lim}$  remains a characteristic function.

Finally, we plot the integrand of the cost function  $\widetilde{I}$ , i.e. the energy  $E(t) \equiv \int_\Omega (|u_t|^2 + G(s^{lim})|u_x|^2) dx$  with respect to time (Figure 5.3). Although the system is not necessarily dissipative when  $\omega_2 = \emptyset$  - we have the relation

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dE(t)}{dt} &= 2 \int_\Omega H_t(s) u_x^2 dx - 2 \int_\Omega d(x) r(x) u_t^2 dx \\ &= 2\alpha\beta(\alpha - \beta) \int_\Omega \frac{s_t}{(\alpha(1-s) + \beta s)^2} u_x^2 dx - 2 \int_\Omega d(x) r(x) u_t^2 dx, \end{aligned} \quad (5.10)$$

- we observe that the optimal  $(\alpha, \beta)$  distribution leads to a dissipative system and that the dissipation is monotonous with respect to  $(\beta - \alpha)$ .

**5.2.2. The quadratic case -  $(a_\alpha, a_\beta) = (1, 1)$ .** This case falls in the arithmetic situation (see eq. 4.6) and the relaxed problem  $(\widetilde{RP})$  is then simply derived from the

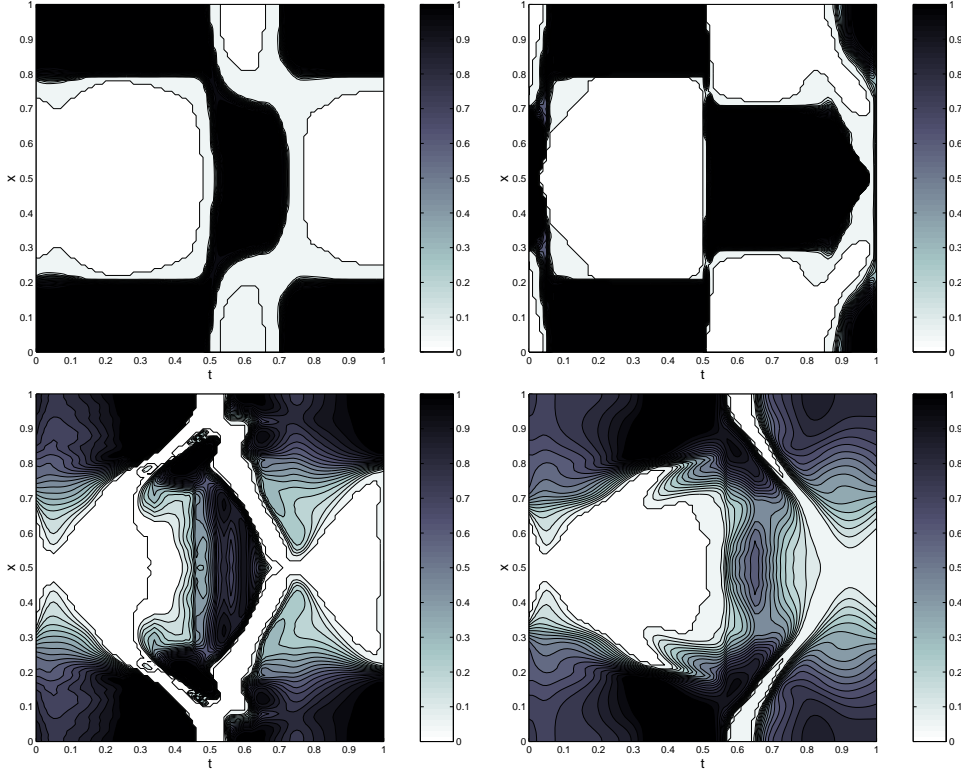


FIG. 5.1.  $(\mathbf{a}_\alpha, \mathbf{a}_\beta) = (\alpha, \beta)$  - Optimal density  $s^{lim}$  on  $(0, T) \times \Omega$  for  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 1.1, 1)$  (top left),  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 1.1, 10)$  (top right),  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 4, 1)$  (bottom left) and  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 4, 10)$  (bottom right).

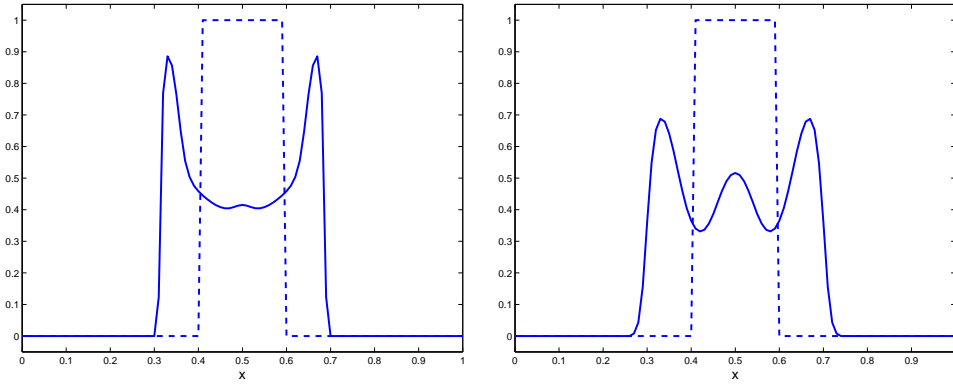


FIG. 5.2.  $(\mathbf{a}_\alpha, \mathbf{a}_\beta) = (\alpha, \beta)$  - Solid line : Optimal density  $r^{lim}$  for  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 1.1, 10)$  (left) and  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 4, 10)$  (right); Dashed line : Optimal density  $r^{lim} = \mathcal{X}_{[0.4, 0.6]}$  for  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 1.1, 1)$  and  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 4, 1)$ .

original one by replacing  $(\mathcal{X}_{\omega_1}, \mathcal{X}_{\omega_2})$  by  $(s, r)$ .

Once again, the optimal distribution of  $(\alpha, \beta)$  and damping material strongly depends on the gap of the coefficients. Moreover, the numerical results still suggest that the original problem is not well-posed if these gap exceed critical values depending

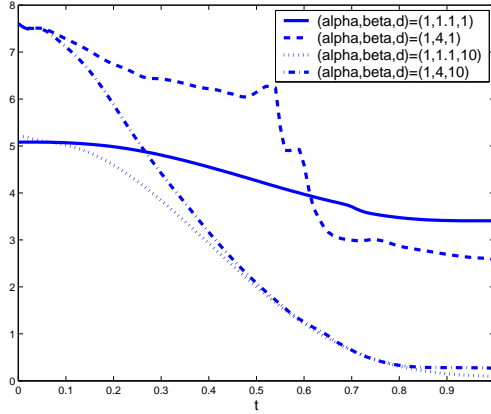


FIG. 5.3.  $(\alpha_\alpha, \alpha_\beta) = (\alpha, \beta)$  - Evolution of  $\int_\Omega (|u_t|^2 + G(s^{lim})|u_x|^2) dx$  vs.  $t \in [0, T]$ .

on the data (see Figure 5.4). The main difference with respect to the compliance case is observed for  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 4, 10)$ : it appears that the density  $r^{lim}$  is a characteristic function:  $r^{lim} = \mathcal{X}_{[0.4, 0.6]}$  (see Figure 5.5). A greater value of  $d$  (for instance  $d = 15$ ) is necessary to obtain values in  $(0, 1)$ . This phenomena is due to the dissipative effect of the optimal  $(\alpha, \beta)$ -distribution and highlights the interaction between  $s$  and  $r$  (or equivalently between  $\omega_1$  and  $\omega_2$ ).

**5.2.3. Extraction of a minimizing sequence  $(\mathcal{X}_{\omega_1^k}, \mathcal{X}_{\omega_2^k})$  from the optimal density  $(s^{lim}, r^{lim})$ .** Once we have the optimal microstructure of the  $(\alpha, \beta)$ - material and damping material codified by the optimal density  $s$  and  $r$ , it remains (from a practical viewpoint) to extract from  $(s^{lim}, r^{lim})$ , a sequence of characteristic functions  $(\mathcal{X}_{\omega_1^k}, \mathcal{X}_{\omega_2^k})$  such that  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{I}(\mathcal{X}_{\omega_1^k}, \mathcal{X}_{\omega_2^k}) = \tilde{I}(s^{lim}, r^{lim})$ .

Recalling that  $r^{lim}(x)$  is the volume fraction of the damping material at point  $x$ , we proceed as follows. Let us decompose the interval  $\Omega$  into  $M > 0$  non-empty subintervals such that  $\Omega = \cup_{j=1, M} [x_j, x_{j+1}]$ . Then, we associate with each interval  $[x_j, x_{j+1}]$  the mean value  $m_j \in [0, 1]$  defined by

$$m_j = \frac{1}{x_{j+1} - x_j} \int_{x_j}^{x_{j+1}} r^{lim}(x) dx \quad (5.11)$$

and the division into two parts

$$[x_j, (1 - m_j)x_j + m_j x_{j+1}] \cup [(1 - m_j)x_j + m_j x_{j+1}, x_{j+1}]. \quad (5.12)$$

At last, we introduce the function  $r_M^{pen}$  in  $L^\infty(\Omega, \{0, 1\})$  by

$$r_M^{pen}(x) = \sum_{j=1}^M \mathcal{X}_{[x_j, (1-m_j)x_j + m_j x_{j+1}]}(x) \quad (5.13)$$

We easily check that  $\|r_M^{pen}\|_{L^1(\Omega)} = \|r^{lim}\|_{L^1(\Omega)}$ , for all  $M > 0$ . The bi-valued function  $r_M^{pen}$  takes more advantage of the information codified in the density  $r^{lim}$ . Similarly, using that  $s(t, x)$  is the volume fraction of the  $\alpha$ -material at point  $(t, x)$ , we associate to  $s^{lim}$  a sequence of bi-valued functions  $s_N^{pen} \in L^\infty((0, T) \times \Omega, \{0, 1\})$  (see [19]).

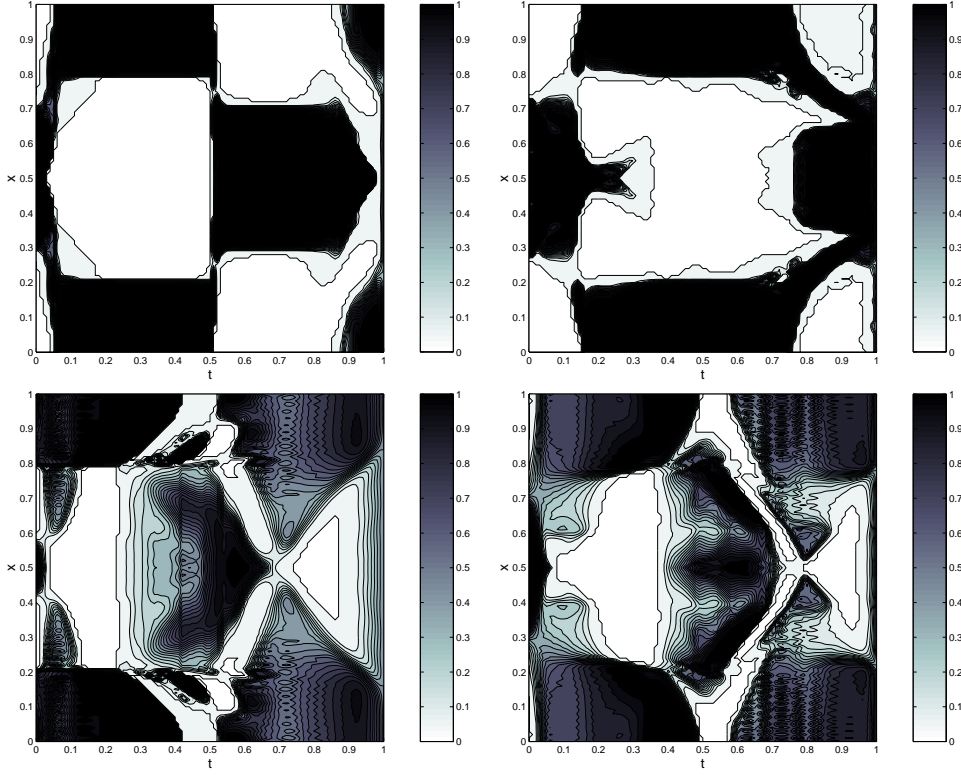


FIG. 5.4.  $(\mathbf{a}_\alpha, \mathbf{a}_\beta) = (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$  - Optimal density  $s^{lim}(t, x)$  on  $\Omega \times (0, T)$  for  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 1.1, 1)$  (top left),  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 1.1, 10)$  (top right),  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 4, 1)$  (bottom left) and  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 4, 10)$  (bottom right).

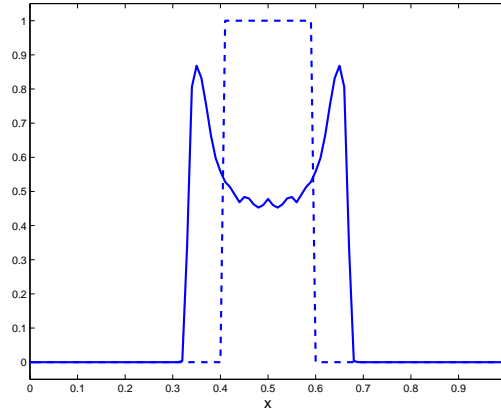


FIG. 5.5.  $(\mathbf{a}_\alpha, \mathbf{a}_\beta) = (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$  - Solid line : Optimal density  $r^{lim}$  for  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 1.1, 10)$ ; Dashed line : Optimal density  $r^{lim} = \chi_{[0.4, 0.6]}$  for  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 1.1, 1)$ ,  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 4, 1)$  and  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 4, 10)$ .

For  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 4, 10)$  and  $(a_\alpha, a_\beta) = (\alpha, \beta)$ , Figure 5.7 represents the function  $r_{M=30}^{pen}$  associated to the density  $r^{lim}$  of Figure 5.2 - right. Similarly, Figure 5.8 represents the function  $s_{N=30}^{pen}$  associated to the optimal density  $s^{lim}$  of Figure 5.1 bottom

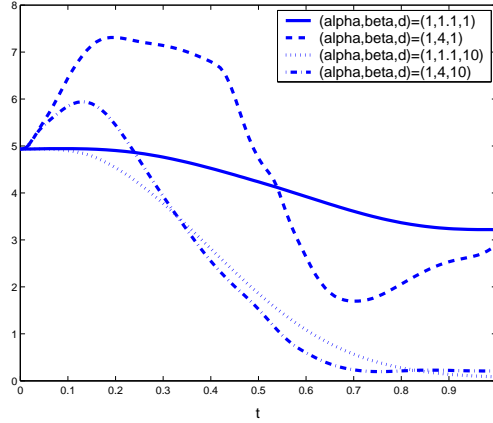


FIG. 5.6.  $(\mathbf{a}_\alpha, \mathbf{a}_\beta) = (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$  - Evolution of  $\int_\Omega (|u_t|^2 + G(s^{lim})|u_x|^2) dx$  vs.  $t \in [0, T]$ .

right. Finally, we report on Table 5.1 values of  $\tilde{I}(s_N^{pen}, r_M^{pen})$  for several values of  $N$  and  $M$ . For  $M = N = 40$ , we obtain  $\tilde{I}(s_{40}^{pen}, r_{40}^{pen}) \approx 2.9803$  which is very near from the minimal value  $I(s^{lim}, r^{lim}) \approx 2.9116$ . These numerical results suggest the efficiency of this procedure to build optimal domains  $\omega_1, \omega_2$  composed of a finite number of disjoint components and arbitrarily near the optimal distributions.

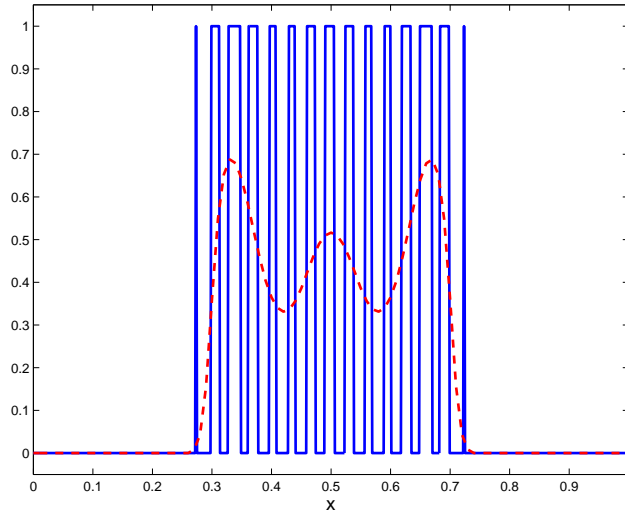


FIG. 5.7.  $(\mathbf{a}_\alpha, \mathbf{a}_\beta) = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta})$  - Characteristic function associated to the optimal density  $r^{lim}$  for  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 4, 10)$  -  $\tilde{I}(s^{lim}, r^{lim}) \approx 2.9116$  -  $\tilde{I}(s^{lim}, r_{M=30}^{pen}) \approx 3.0360$ .

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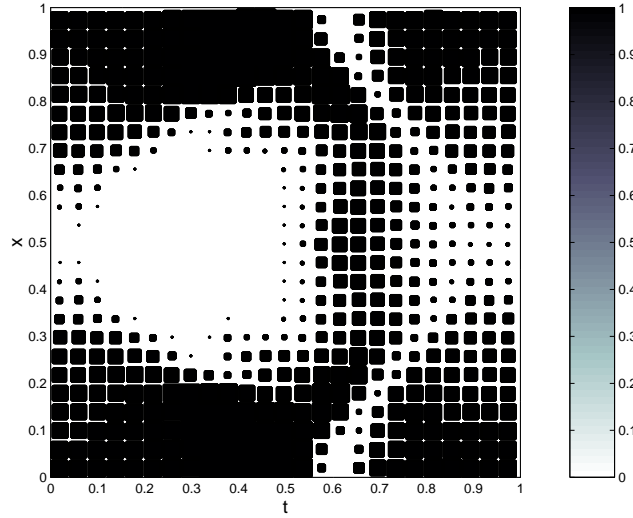


FIG. 5.8.  $(\mathbf{a}_\alpha, \mathbf{a}_\beta) = (\alpha, \beta)$  - Characteristic function associated to the optimal density  $s^{lim}$  for  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 4, 10)$  -  $\tilde{I}(s^{lim}, r^{lim}) \approx 2.9116$  -  $\tilde{I}(s_{N=30}^{pen}, r^{lim}) \approx 3.0755$ .

$N \setminus M$	10	20	30	40
10	5.6181	5.2869	4.7629	4.4181
20	5.0940	4.4721	4.0761	3.6712
30	4.4910	3.8931	3.4612	3.1321
40	4.2192	3.4821	3.0712	<b>2.9803</b>

TABLE 5.1

$(\mathbf{a}_\alpha, \mathbf{a}_\beta) = (\alpha, \beta)$  -  $(\alpha, \beta, d) = (1, 4, 10)$  - Value of the cost function  $\tilde{I}(s_N^{pen}, r_M^{pen})$  for  $M, N \in \{10, 20, 30, 40\}$ .

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