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**On approximation theorem for
structured deformations from $BV(\Omega)$**

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On Approximation Theorem for structured deformations from $BV(\Omega)$

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Abstract. This note deals with structured deformations introduced by Del Piero & Owen [5–6]. As treated in the present paper, a structured deformation is a pair (g, G) where g is a macroscopic deformation giving the position of points of the body and G represents deformations without disarrangements. g is a map of bounded variation on the reference region Ω and G is a Lebesgue integrable tensor valued map. For structured deformations of this level of generality, an approximating sequence g_k of simple deformations is constructed from the space of maps of special bounded variation on Ω which converges in the $L^1(\Omega)$ sense to (g, G) and for which the sequence of total variations of g_k is bounded. Conversely, the $L^1(\Omega)$ convergence to an a priori only integrable map and the above boundedness condition guarantees that the limit will be a structured deformation of the above type. The condition is thus optimal. Further, in the second part of this note, Limit Relation of Del Piero & Owen is established on the above level of generality. This relation allows one to reconstruct the disarrangement tensor M of the structured deformation (g, G) from the information on the approximating sequence.

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MSC Keywords. Structured deformation, fracture, approximations, maps of bounded variation, maps of special bounded variation

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I Introduction and results

This paper deals with the geometry of deformation of nonclassical continua modeled as media capable of (first-order) structured deformations introduced by Del Piero & Owen [5–6].¹ The main objective of the theory of structured deformations is to describe how a continuous body with microstructure will deform under the applied forces.

In the original setting [5–6], a structured deformation is a triplet $(\mathcal{K}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{G})$ of objects whose nature will now be roughly described. The set \mathcal{K} , the crack site, is a subset of vanishing Lebesgue measure of the reference region Ω , the map $\mathbf{g} : \Omega \setminus \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$, the deformation map, is piecewise continuously differentiable and injective, and \mathbf{G} is a piecewise continuous map from $\Omega \setminus \mathcal{K}$ to the set of invertible second order tensors describing deformation without disarrangements. The following “accommodation inequality” is assumed:

$$0 < m \leq \det \mathbf{G} \leq \det \mathbf{D}_{(a)} \mathbf{g}$$

in $\Omega \setminus \mathcal{K}$, with m a suitable constant, where $\mathbf{D}_{(a)} \mathbf{g}$ is the classical derivative of \mathbf{g} where it exists.² Within this context, a classical deformation is the triplet $(\mathcal{K}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{D} \mathbf{g})$ with \mathbf{g} a continuously differentiable injective deformation function, and with $\mathbf{G} := \mathbf{D} \mathbf{g}$ the deformation gradient, where \mathbf{D} denotes the derivative (gradient) operation on differentiable maps. A more general class of structured deformations is provided by simple deformations which are triples $(\mathcal{K}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{D}_{(a)} \mathbf{g})$ where \mathbf{g} is only piecewise smooth injective with jump discontinuities describing partial or full separation of pieces of the body, and of $\mathbf{G} := \mathbf{D}_{(a)} \mathbf{g}$. In view of these classes, where \mathbf{G} coincides with the deformation gradient, in the general case the tensor of deficit

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{D}_{(a)} \mathbf{g} - \mathbf{G} \tag{1.1}$$

measures the departure of $(\mathcal{K}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{G})$ from the simple deformation $(\mathcal{K}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{D}_{(a)} \mathbf{g})$.

A substantial step towards a concrete interpretation of the tensor \mathbf{G} is offered by Approximation Theorem [5; Theorem 5.8]. That theorem shows that each structured deformation $(\mathcal{K}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{G})$ is a limit of a suitable sequence of simple deformations $(\mathcal{K}_k, \mathbf{g}_k, \mathbf{D}_{(a)} \mathbf{g}_k)$ in the sense that

$$\mathcal{K}_k \rightarrow \mathcal{K}, \quad \mathbf{g}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{g}, \quad \mathbf{D}_{(a)} \mathbf{g}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{G} \tag{1.2}$$

with suitably defined convergences of the objects in (1.2). I note that the nontrivial feature of the proof of Approximation Theorem lies in proving the injectivity of \mathbf{g}_k . Moreover, Del Piero & Owen [5] prove the following Limit Relation for the tensor \mathbf{M} :

$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{x}) = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (4\pi/3)^{-1} \rho^{-3} \int_{J(\mathbf{g}_k) \cap \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} [\mathbf{g}_k] \otimes \mathbf{n}_k d\mathcal{H}^2 \tag{1.3}$$

valid for any sequence (not just the one constructed in the proof of Approximation Theorem) $(\mathcal{K}_k, \mathbf{g}_k, \mathbf{D}_{(a)} \mathbf{g}_k)$ satisfying (1.2) and any $\mathbf{x} \in \Omega \setminus \mathcal{K}$, where $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)$ is an

¹ The reader is referred to the proceedings [7] and to the recent survey [3] for additional references and for further developments.

² Later we shall identify $\mathbf{D}_{(a)} \mathbf{g}$ with the absolutely continuous part of the derivative of a map \mathbf{g} of bounded variation.

open ball of center \mathbf{x} and radius ρ , $J(\mathbf{g}_k)$ is the set of all points of (jump) discontinuity of \mathbf{g}_k , $[\mathbf{g}_k]$ is the jump of \mathbf{g}_k at the points of $J(\mathbf{g}_k)$, \mathbf{n}_k is the normal to $J(\mathbf{g}_k)$, and \mathcal{H}^2 is the area measure.

To apply the relaxation techniques of the calculus of variations, Choksi & Fonseca [4] later enlarged the space of structured deformations to contain all pairs (\mathbf{g}, \mathbf{G}) where \mathbf{g} is in $SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ and \mathbf{G} is in $L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n})$. Here m and n are positive integers, the dimensions of the spaces \mathbf{R}^m and \mathbf{R}^n of dependent and independent variables, respectively. Thus, in addition to weaker regularity, the authors relax the injectivity requirement and put the crack site \mathcal{K} equal to \emptyset . (The cracks are described by the omnipresent discontinuities of \mathbf{g} .)

Choksi & Fonseca [4] prove the following version of Approximation Theorem (cf. [4; Theorem 2.12]).

Theorem 1.1. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ be a bounded open set and let $(\mathbf{g}, \mathbf{G}) \in L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m) \times L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n})$. Then there exists a sequence \mathbf{g}_k in $SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ such that*

$$\mathbf{g}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{g} \text{ in } L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m) \quad \text{and} \quad D_{(a)} \mathbf{g}_k = \mathbf{G} \text{ over } \Omega. \quad (1.4)$$

Here $D_{(a)} \mathbf{g}_k$ is the absolutely continuous part of the generalized derivative of \mathbf{g}_k . The statement of [4; Theorem 2.12] is narrower since (a) they assume, in accord with the overall framework of [4], that \mathbf{g} is in $SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ and (b) since they replace the equality (1.4)₂ by the weak* convergence in the sense of measures (although they say that they will prove the equality). Their proof also shows that $\mathbf{g} \in L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ suffices.

In connection with this generality, the question arises which additional information beyond (1.4) can be imposed on the sequence \mathbf{g}_k if it is known that \mathbf{g} belongs to the smaller space $BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ or even to $SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$. An answer, one of the two goals of this note, given in the subsequent theorem, is proved for reference regions represented by admissible domains (which is a mild restriction on Ω satisfied, e.g., by all open sets with lipschitzian boundary).⁴

Theorem 1.2 (Approximation Theorem). *If Ω is an admissible domain in \mathbf{R}^n and $(\mathbf{g}, \mathbf{G}) \in BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m) \times L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n})$ then there exists a sequence $\mathbf{g}_k \in SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ such that in addition to (1.4) the total variation $\mathbf{M}(D \mathbf{g}_k)$ of \mathbf{g}_k satisfies*

$$\sup \{ \mathbf{M}(D \mathbf{g}_k) : k = 1, \dots \} < \infty; \quad (1.5)$$

hence we have the following convergence (without passing to a subsequence):

$$D \mathbf{g}_k \rightharpoonup^* D \mathbf{g} \quad \text{in } \mathcal{M}(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n}). \quad (1.6)$$

Thus the extra information stemming from the inclusion $\mathbf{g} \in BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ is (1.5). It is easy to see that conversely if $(\mathbf{g}, \mathbf{G}) \in L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m) \times L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n})$ is a pair satisfying

³ I use the standard notations for function spaces throughout this introduction: thus $BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^n)$, $SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^n)$ are spaces of \mathbf{R}^n valued maps on Ω of bounded variation and of special bounded variation; $L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ and $L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n})$ are spaces of (Lebesgue) integrable \mathbf{R}^m or $\mathbf{M}^{m \times n}$ valued maps on Ω . $\mathcal{M}(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n})$ is the space of $\mathbf{M}^{m \times n}$ valued measures on Ω . The reader is referred to Sections 2 and 3, below, for detailed definitions.

⁴ See Definition 5.1, below.

(1.4) and (1.5) with $\mathbf{g}_k \in SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$, then necessarily $\mathbf{g} \in BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$; in this sense (1.5) is optimal. (Both directions are very intuitive.) The proof of the boundedness in the Approximation Theorem is based on the key observation in Lemma 5.1, below, but otherwise the construction of the sequence essentially follows that of Choksi & Fonseca.⁵

The second goal of the present note is to give an analog to Limit Relation (1.3) in the setting of maps of bounded variation.

Theorem 1.3 (Limit Relation). *Let Ω be a bounded open subset of \mathbf{R}^n , let $(\mathbf{g}, \mathbf{G}) \in BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m) \times L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n})$ and let $\mathbf{g}_k \in SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ be a sequence satisfying*

$$\mathbf{g}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{g} \text{ in } L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m), \quad D_{(a)} \mathbf{g}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{G} \text{ in } L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n}) \quad (1.7)$$

and (1.6) (in particular, let \mathbf{g}_k be the sequence from Theorem 1.2). Then there exists a subsequence of \mathbf{g}_k (not relabeled) such that the tensor \mathbf{M} [see (1.1)] satisfies

$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{x}) = \operatorname{ess\,lim}_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \kappa_n^{-1} \rho^{-n} \int_{J(\mathbf{g}_k) \cap \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} [\mathbf{g}_k] \otimes \mathbf{n}_k d\mathcal{H}^{n-1} \quad (1.8)$$

for almost every point \mathbf{x} of Ω .

Here $\operatorname{ess\,lim}_{\rho \rightarrow 0}$ is the essential limit as $\rho \rightarrow 0$, i.e., the limit neglecting an exceptional set of ρ 's of vanishing Lebesgue measure.⁶ Further, κ_n is the volume of the unit ball in \mathbf{R}^n , $J(\mathbf{g}_k)$ is the set of all points of jump discontinuity of \mathbf{g}_k , $[\mathbf{g}_k]$ is the jump of \mathbf{g}_k at the points of $J(\mathbf{g}_k)$, \mathbf{n}_k is the normal to $J(\mathbf{g}_k)$, and \mathcal{H}^{n-1} is the $n-1$ dimensional Hausdorff measure.⁷

The appendix to the present paper also outlines a proof of a weaker version of Approximation Theorem which does not use Alberti's theorem mentioned above. In that version, the equality (1.4)₂ is replaced by the convergence (1.7)₂.

2 Preliminaries; notation; measures

Throughout, n is a positive integer, the dimension of the underlying space \mathbf{R}^n and m is a positive integer, the dimension of the target space \mathbf{R}^m . We denote by $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ the scalar product in both these spaces and by $|\cdot|$ the euclidean norm. Further, $\mathbf{M}^{m \times n}$ is the set of all linear transformations from \mathbf{R}^n to \mathbf{R}^m . The value of $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbf{M}^{m \times n}$ on $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n$ is denoted by $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}$. We denote by $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} := \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}^T)$ the scalar product in $\mathbf{M}^{m \times n}$ where $\mathbf{A}^T \in \mathbf{M}^{n \times m}$ is the transpose of \mathbf{A} and tr denotes the trace. We further denote by $|\mathbf{A}| = \sqrt{\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A}}$ the associated euclidean norm.

If f is a map with domain any set M and if $N \subset M$ then $f|N$ denotes the restriction of f to N .

The interior, closure and boundary of a set $M \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ is denoted by $\operatorname{int} M$, $\operatorname{cl} M$ and $\operatorname{bdry} M$. As in the introduction, $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)$ denotes the open ball in \mathbf{R}^n of center \mathbf{x} and radius ρ . The symbol κ_n denotes the volume of $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{0}, 1)$.

⁵ In particular, Alberti's theorem [1] (Theorem 3.4, below) is used in the same way as in [4].

⁶ See the definition in Section 2, below.

⁷ See Section 3 for precise definitions of these notions.

Throughout, let Ω be an open subset of \mathbf{R}^n , later to be restricted by additional requirements. In this section only, let Z be a finite dimensional inner product space.

We denote by \mathcal{L}^n the Lebesgue measure in \mathbf{R}^n [9; Subsection 2.6.5] and if k is an integer, $0 \leq k \leq n$, we denote by \mathcal{H}^k the k -dimensional Hausdorff measure in \mathbf{R}^n [9; Subsections 2.10.2–2.10.60]; recall that $\mathcal{H}^n = \mathcal{L}^n$. If $A \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ is a Borel set, we denote by $\mathcal{H}^k \llcorner A$ the **restriction** of \mathcal{H}^k to A , which is the measure defined by

$$(\mathcal{H}^k \llcorner A)(B) = \mathcal{H}^k(A \cap B), \quad (2.1)$$

for each Borel set $B \subset \mathbf{R}^n$. If $A \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ is a Borel set and f a Z valued Borel map defined \mathcal{H}^k almost everywhere on A , integrable with respect to \mathcal{H}^k on A , then $f \mathcal{H}^k \llcorner A$ denotes the Z valued measure on \mathbf{R}^n defined by

$$(f \mathcal{H}^k \llcorner A)(B) = \int_{A \cap B} f d\mathcal{H}^k, \quad (2.2)$$

for each Borel set $B \subset \mathbf{R}^n$. The definitions (2.1) and (2.2) also apply to $k = n$, i.e., to $\mathcal{L}^n \equiv \mathcal{H}^n$, resulting in $\mathcal{L}^n \llcorner A$ and $f \mathcal{L}^n \llcorner A$.

We denote by $L^1(\Omega, Z)$ the set of all (classes of equivalence of) Lebesgue integrable maps on Ω with values in Z ; we write $|\cdot|_{L^1(\Omega, Z)}$ for the norm on $L^1(\Omega, Z)$, defined by

$$|f|_{L^1(\Omega, Z)} = \int_{\Omega} |f| d\mathcal{L}^n$$

for each $f \in L^1(\Omega, Z)$. We denote by $C_0^\infty(\Omega, Z)$ is the set of all of indefinitely differentiable Z valued maps f on \mathbf{R}^n with compact support contained in Ω .

We denote by $\mathcal{M}(\Omega, Z)$ the set of all (finite) Z valued measures on Ω . If $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(\Omega, Z)$, we denote by $|\mu|$ the **total variation (measure)** of μ , i.e., the smallest nonnegative measure on Ω such that $|\mu(B)| \leq |\mu|(B)$ for each Borel subset B of Ω . We denote by $M(\mu)$ the **mass** of μ , defined by $M(\mu) = |\mu|(\Omega)$. A standard result is that

$$M(\mu) = \sup \left\{ \int_{\Omega} f \cdot d\mu : f \in C_0^\infty(\Omega, Z), |f| \leq 1 \text{ on } \Omega \right\}. \quad (2.3)$$

We say that a measure $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(\Omega, Z)$ is supported by a Borel set $A \subset \Omega$ if $\mu(B) = 0$ for every Borel set $B \subset \Omega$ such that $A \cap B = \emptyset$. The reader is referred [2; Chapter 1] for further details of measures with values in finite dimensional inner product spaces.

If f is a Z valued map defined \mathcal{L}^1 almost everywhere in an interval $(0, \varepsilon)$ where $\varepsilon > 0$, we say that $a \in Z$ is an essential limit of f at 0 and write

$$a = \text{ess lim}_{\rho \rightarrow 0} f(\rho) \quad (2.4)$$

if there exists an \mathcal{L}^1 null set $N \subset (0, \varepsilon)$ such that

$$a = \lim_{\substack{\rho \rightarrow 0 \\ \rho \in (0, \varepsilon) \sim N}} f(\rho)$$

where the last limit is the ordinary limit relative to a subset of $(0, \varepsilon)$. Note that unlike the set N , the value a is uniquely determined, which justifies the notation (2.4).

3 Maps of bounded variation, sets of finite perimeter and admissible domains

We state some basic definitions and properties of the space BV of maps of bounded variation, of the space SBV of maps of special bounded variation, of sets of finite perimeter, and of admissible domains which will be needed in the sequel. For more details, see [2, 8, 10], and [9].

Definition 3.1. We denote by $BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ the set of all $g \in L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ such that there exists a measure $Dg \in \mathcal{M}(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n})$ satisfying

$$\int_{\Omega} g \cdot \operatorname{div} T \, d\mathcal{L}^n = - \int_{\Omega} T \cdot dDg \quad (3.1)$$

for each $T \in C_0^\infty(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^{m \times n})$. Here $\operatorname{div} T$ is an \mathbf{R}^m valued map on Ω such that

$$a \cdot \operatorname{div} T = \operatorname{tr}(D(T^T a))$$

for each $a \in \mathbf{R}^m$ where $D(T^T a)$ denotes the classical derivative of the map $T^T a$. The elements of $BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ are called **maps of bounded variation**; the measure Dg is uniquely determined by g and is called the **weak (or generalized) derivative of g** . We denote by $M(Dg)$ the mass of the measure Dg as defined in Section 2 and call $M(Dg)$ the **total variation of g** . Equations (2.3) and (3.1) provide

$$M(Dg) = \sup \left\{ \int_{\Omega} g \cdot \operatorname{div} T \, d\mathcal{L}^n : T \in C_0^\infty(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}), |T| \leq 1 \text{ on } \Omega \right\}. \quad \square$$

The choice of T represented by a matrix function with only the (i, j) element different from 0 where $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$, $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, reduces (3.1) to the usual index definition of BV , as in, e.g., [2; Eq. (3.2)].

The set $BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ is a Banach space under the norm

$$|g|_{BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)} := |g|_{L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)} + M(Dg).$$

Definition 3.2. Let $g \in L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$. We say that g has an **approximate limit** at $x \in \Omega$ if there exists $a \in \mathbf{R}^m$ such that

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \kappa_n^{-1} \rho^{-n} \int_{\mathbf{B}(x, \rho)} |g - a| \, d\mathcal{L}^n = 0.$$

The value a is uniquely determined and is called the approximate limit of g at x . The complement $S(g) \subset \Omega$ in Ω of the set of all $x \in \Omega$ where the approximate limit of g exists is called the **approximate discontinuity set of g** . \square

Definition 3.3. Let $g \in L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$. We say that $x \in \Omega$ is an **approximate jump point** of g if there exist $a, b \in \mathbf{R}^m$, $a \neq b$, and $n \in \mathbf{R}^n$ with $|n| = 1$ such that

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \kappa_n^{-1} \rho^{-n} \int_{\mathbf{B}^+(x, \rho, n)} |g - a| \, d\mathcal{L}^n = 0, \quad \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \kappa_n^{-1} \rho^{-n} \int_{\mathbf{B}^-(x, \rho, n)} |g - b| \, d\mathcal{L}^n = 0. \quad (3.2)$$

Here

$$\mathbf{B}^\pm(x, \rho, n) = \{y \in \mathbf{B}(x, \rho), \pm (y - x) \cdot n > 0\}.$$

The triplet $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{n})$, if it exists, is uniquely determined to within the interchange of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} and a simultaneous change of the sign of \mathbf{n} . In any case, the product

$$[\mathbf{g}] \otimes \mathbf{n}, \quad (3.3)$$

occurring frequently below, is uniquely determined, where

$$[\mathbf{g}] = \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}$$

is the jump of \mathbf{g} at \mathbf{x} . We denote by $J(\mathbf{g})$ the set of all approximate jump points of \mathbf{g} and call any $\pm \mathbf{n}$ the normal of $J(\mathbf{g})$ at \mathbf{x} . \square

The following result describes the relationship between the sets $S(\mathbf{g})$ and $J(\mathbf{g})$.

Theorem 3.4. *If $\mathbf{g} \in BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ then*

- (i) $J(\mathbf{g}) \subset S(\mathbf{g})$ and $\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(S(\mathbf{g}) \setminus J(\mathbf{g})) = 0$,
- (ii) $J(\mathbf{g})$ is countably $(\mathcal{H}^{n-1}, n-1)$ rectifiable in the sense that \mathcal{H}^{n-1} almost all of $J(\mathbf{g})$ can be covered by countably many class 1 surfaces C_k , $k = 1, \dots$, of dimension $n - 1$ in \mathbf{R}^n .

The derivative of a map of bounded variation has the following well-known structure. The subsequent treatment uses especially the jump and the absolutely continuous parts of the derivative to be now introduced.

Theorem 3.5. *If $\mathbf{g} \in BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ then*

- (i) *the derivative $D\mathbf{g}$ has a unique decomposition*

$$D\mathbf{g} = D_{(a)}\mathbf{g} \mathcal{L}^n \llcorner \Omega + D_{(c)}\mathbf{g} + D_{(j)}\mathbf{g}$$

where $D_{(a)}\mathbf{g}$, the **absolutely continuous part** of $D\mathbf{g}$, is a map in $L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n})$, $D_{(c)}\mathbf{g}$, the **Cantor part** of $D\mathbf{g}$, is a measure on Ω singular with respect to \mathcal{L}^n and diffuse with respect to \mathcal{H}^{n-1} , i.e., $D_{(c)}\mathbf{g}$ is supported by a set of null Lebesgue measure in \mathbf{R}^n and $D_{(c)}\mathbf{g}(B) = \mathbf{0}$ for each Borel subset B of Ω of finite \mathcal{H}^{n-1} measure, and $D_{(j)}\mathbf{g}$, the **jump part** of $D\mathbf{g}$, is a measure absolutely continuous with respect to \mathcal{H}^{n-1} .

- (ii) *The jump part $D_{(j)}\mathbf{g}$ is supported by $J(\mathbf{g})$ and in fact*

$$D_{(j)}\mathbf{g} = [\mathbf{g}] \otimes \mathbf{n} \mathcal{H}^{n-1} \llcorner J(\mathbf{g})$$

where for every point \mathbf{x} of $J(\mathbf{g})$, the value $[\mathbf{g}] \otimes \mathbf{n}$ is the product (3.3).

- (iii) *For \mathcal{L}^n almost every point \mathbf{x} of Ω we have*

$$D_{(a)}\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}) = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \kappa_n^{-1} \rho^{-n} D(\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)). \quad (3.4)$$

Definition 3.6. We denote by $SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ the set of all $\mathbf{g} \in BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ with $D_{(c)}\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{0}$. The elements of $SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ are called **maps of special bounded variation**. \square

$SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ is a closed subspace of $BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ under the norm $|\cdot|_{BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)}$.

Theorem 3.7 (Alberti [1]). *If Ω is bounded then for any $\mathbf{G} \in L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n})$ there exists a $\mathbf{g} \in SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ such that $\mathbf{D}_{(a)} \mathbf{g} = \mathbf{G}$; moreover, there exists a constant $c \in \mathbf{R}$ depending only on Ω such that the map \mathbf{g} as above can be chosen to satisfy*

$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{g}) \leq c |\mathbf{G}|_{L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n})}.$$

We conclude this section with basic information on sets of finite perimeter and on admissible domains. Sets of finite perimeter fall in the framework of BV as will be explained below. For a subset of the class of sets of finite perimeter called admissible domains (see below) we shall establish Approximation Theorem. The distinguishing feature of admissible domains Ω is that maps from $BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ have well defined boundary values.

Definition 3.8. A set $E \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ is said to have a **finite perimeter** if $1_E \in BV(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R})$ where 1_E denotes the characteristic function of E . The **perimeter** of E is $\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{D} 1_E)$. The **measure theoretic boundary** of E is the set $S(1_E)$ which differs from the **reduced boundary** $\text{bdry}_*(E) := J(1_E)$ by a set of \mathcal{H}^{n-1} measure 0. \square

Theorem 3.9. *If E is a set of finite perimeter then for every $\mathbf{x} \in \text{bdry}_*(E)$ the triplet $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{n})$ as in Definition 3.3 can be chosen to be $(0, 1, \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x}))$; with this choice $\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x})$ is uniquely determined and is called the **measure theoretic normal** to E at \mathbf{x} . Equations (3.2) then imply the following well-known formulas*

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \kappa_n^{-1} \rho^{-n} \mathcal{L}^n(E \cap \mathbf{B}^+(\mathbf{x}, \rho, \mathbf{n})) = 0, \quad \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \kappa_n^{-1} \rho^{-n} \mathcal{L}^n(\mathbf{B}^-(\mathbf{x}, \rho, \mathbf{n}) \sim E) = 0$$

where $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x})$. One has

$$\mathbf{D} 1_E = \mathbf{n} \mathcal{H}^{n-1} \llcorner \text{bdry}_* E.$$

Thus even $1_E \in SBV(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R})$.

Definition 3.10 ([10; Definition 5.10.1]). A bounded open set $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ is said to be an **admissible domain** if it has a finite perimeter and the following two conditions are satisfied:

- (i) $\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\text{bdry } B \sim \text{bdry}_* B) = 0$;
- (ii) there exists a constant M and for each $\mathbf{x} \in \text{bdry } \Omega$ there is a ball $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, r)$ with

$$\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\text{bdry}_* E \cap \text{bdry}_* \Omega) \leq M \mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\Omega \cap \text{bdry}_* E)$$

whenever $E \subset \text{cl } \Omega \cap \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, r)$ is a set of finite perimeter. \square

Each open bounded set with lipschitzian boundary is an admissible domain [10; Remark 5.10.2]. The following two theorems describe the main virtues of admissible domains.

Theorem 3.11 (See [10; Section 5.10]). *If Ω is an admissible domain and $\mathbf{g} \in BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ then there exist a \mathcal{H}^{n-1} measurable map $\mathbf{g}_{\text{bdry } \Omega}$ on $\text{bdry } \Omega$ such that*

$$\int_{\Omega} \mathbf{g} \cdot \text{div } \mathbf{T} d\mathcal{L}^n + \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{T} \cdot d\mathbf{D}\mathbf{g} = \int_{\text{bdry}(\Omega)} \mathbf{T}\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{g}_{\text{bdry } \Omega} d\mathcal{H}^{n-1}$$

for every class 1 map T on Ω with values in $\mathbf{M}^{m \times n}$ which has a continuous extension (again denoted by T) to $\text{cl } \Omega$ where \mathbf{n} is the measure theoretic normal to Ω . There exists a $c \in \mathbf{R}$ depending only on Ω such that

$$\int_{\text{bdry } \Omega} |\mathbf{g}_{\text{bdry } \Omega}| d\mathcal{H}^{n-1} \leq c |\mathbf{g}|_{BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)}.$$

The map $\mathbf{g}_{\text{bdry } \Omega}$ is determined to within a change on a set of \mathcal{H}^{n-1} measure 0 and is called the **trace** of \mathbf{g} . One has

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \kappa_n^{-1} r^{-n} \int_{\mathbf{B}(y, r) \cap \Omega} |\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{g}_{\text{bdry } \Omega}(y)| d\mathcal{L}^n = 0 \quad (3.5)$$

for \mathcal{H}^{n-1} almost every point y of $\text{bdry } \Omega$.

Theorem 3.12 (Cf. [10; Lemma 5.10.4]). *If Ω is an admissible domain and $\mathbf{g} \in BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ then the extension \mathbf{g}_0 of \mathbf{g} to \mathbf{R}^n equal to 0 outside Ω satisfies $\mathbf{g}_0 \in BV(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^m)$,*

$$\mathbf{D} \mathbf{g}_0 = \mathbf{D} \mathbf{g} - \mathbf{g}_{\text{bdry } \Omega} \otimes \mathbf{n} \mathcal{H}^{n-1} \llcorner \text{bdry } \Omega$$

and there exists a $c \in \mathbf{R}$ depending only on Ω such that

$$|\mathbf{g}_0|_{BV(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^m)} \leq c |\mathbf{g}|_{BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)}.$$

4 The BV setting of structured deformations

For the purpose of Approximation Theorem and Limit Relation (as stated in Section 1) we enlarge the set $SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m) \times L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n})$ of structured deformations of Choksi & Fonseca [4] to form the set $BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m) \times L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n})$. We furthermore interpret the elements $\mathbf{g} \in SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ as the **macroscopic deformations** of the body Ω with **macroscopic crack site** $J(\mathbf{g})$. We note that the space of structured deformations $(\mathcal{K}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{G})$ of Del Piero & Owen [5] as described in Section 1 with $\mathcal{K} = \emptyset$ is a subset of $SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m) \times L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n}) \subset BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m) \times L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n})$. In a general $(\mathbf{g}, \mathbf{G}) \in BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m) \times L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n})$, the map \mathbf{g} is the possibly discontinuous **macroscopic displacement** of the body Ω and \mathbf{G} is a **microscopic disarrangement**.

5 Proof of Approximation Theorem

The proof of the approximation Approximation Theorem is based on the decomposition of \mathbf{R}^n into the disjoint union of sufficiently small cubes of equal edge length and with faces parallel to the natural coordinate planes in \mathbf{R}^n . Various maps involved in the construction are then approximated by (generally) discontinuous maps constant on the cubes (as in the present section) or by discontinuous maps linear on the cubes (as in Section 7, below).

For each positive integer k consider the decomposition of \mathbf{R}^n into the system of cubes

$$C(k, \mathbf{p}) := C/k + \mathbf{p}, \quad \mathbf{p} \in \mathbf{Z}^n/k \quad (5.1)$$

where $C := [0, 1)^n$, $C/k := \{\mathbf{x}/k : \mathbf{x} \in C\}$, \mathbf{Z}^n is the set of n tuples of integers and $\mathbf{Z}^n/k := \{z/k : z \in \mathbf{Z}^n\}$.

Let $\mathbf{e}_1, \dots, \mathbf{e}_n$ be the natural orthonormal basis in \mathbf{R}^n .

Lemma 5.1. *Let k be a positive integer, let $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^m)$ and let $\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q} \in \mathbf{Z}^n/k$ be such that $P := C(k, \mathbf{p})$ and $Q := C(k, \mathbf{q})$ are two adjacent cubes sharing the common face $F := \text{cl } P \cap \text{cl } Q \neq \emptyset$ of normal \mathbf{n} pointing from P to Q . Let $\mathbf{m} : P \cup Q \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$ be defined by*

$$\mathbf{m}(x) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{a} & \text{if } x \in P, \\ \mathbf{b} & \text{if } x \in Q, \end{cases}$$

where

$$\mathbf{a} = k^n \int_P \mathbf{f} d\mathcal{L}^n, \quad \mathbf{b} = k^n \int_Q \mathbf{f} d\mathcal{L}^n \quad (5.2)$$

are the averages of \mathbf{f} over the two cubes. Then $\mathbf{m} \in \text{SBV}(\text{int}(P \cup Q), \mathbf{R}^m)$,

$$\mathbf{D}\mathbf{m} = (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) \otimes \mathbf{n} \mathcal{H}^{n-1} \llcorner F, \quad \mathbf{D}_{(\mathbf{a})}\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{0}, \quad (5.3)$$

and

$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{D}\mathbf{m}) \leq \int_{P \cup Q} |\mathbf{D}_n \mathbf{f}| d\mathcal{L}^n \quad (5.4)$$

where $\mathbf{D}_n \mathbf{f}$ is the directional derivative of \mathbf{f} in the direction \mathbf{n} .

Proof We only prove (5.4) since the other assertions of the lemma are immediate. Let $\mathbf{x} \in P$ be arbitrary and denote $\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x}) := \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{n}/k$ so that $\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x}) \in Q$. Then

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x})) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = k^{-1} \int_0^1 \mathbf{D}_n \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x} + t\mathbf{n}) dt$$

and hence

$$|\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x})) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})| \leq k^{-1} \int_0^1 |\mathbf{D}_n \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x} + t\mathbf{n})| dt. \quad (5.5)$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} U &:= \left| \int_Q \mathbf{f} d\mathcal{L}^n - \int_P \mathbf{f} d\mathcal{L}^n \right| = \left| \int_P \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x})) d\mathcal{L}^n(\mathbf{x}) - \int_P \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) d\mathcal{L}^n(\mathbf{x}) \right| \\ &\leq \int_P |\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x})) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})| d\mathcal{L}^n(\mathbf{x}). \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, integrating (5.5) over P we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} U &\leq k^{-1} \int_0^1 \int_P |\mathbf{D}_n \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x} + t\mathbf{n})| d\mathcal{L}^n(\mathbf{x}) dt = k^{-1} \int_0^1 \int_{P+t\mathbf{n}} |\mathbf{D}_n \mathbf{f}| d\mathcal{L}^n dt \\ &\leq k^{-1} \int_0^1 \int_{P \cup Q} |\mathbf{D}_n \mathbf{f}| d\mathcal{L}^n dt \\ &= k^{-1} \int_{P \cup Q} |\mathbf{D}_n \mathbf{f}| d\mathcal{L}^n; \end{aligned}$$

the last inequality above follows from $P + t\mathbf{n} \subset P \cup Q$ for each $t \in [0, 1]$. Multiplying the just proved inequality

$$\left| \int_Q \mathbf{f} d\mathcal{L}^n - \int_P \mathbf{f} d\mathcal{L}^n \right| \leq k^{-1} V, \quad V := \int_{P \cup Q} |\mathbf{D}_n \mathbf{f}| d\mathcal{L}^n$$

by k^n we obtain

$$|\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}| \leq k^{n-1} V$$

and a combination with (5.3)₁ provides that the total variation (measure) $|D\mathbf{m}|$ satisfies

$$|D\mathbf{m}| = |\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}| \mathcal{H}^{n-1} \llcorner F \leq k^{n-1} V \mathcal{H}^{n-1} \llcorner F.$$

Integrating over \mathbf{R}^n we obtain

$$M(D\mathbf{m}) = |D\mathbf{m}|(\mathbf{R}^n) \leq k^{n-1} V \mathcal{H}^{n-1}(F) = V$$

which is (5.4). \square

Proposition 5.2. *Let $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^m)$. Then there exists a sequence $\mathbf{m}_k \in SBV(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^m)$ such that*

$$\mathbf{m}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{f} \quad \text{in } L^1(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^m), \quad (5.6)$$

$$D_{(a)} \mathbf{m}_k = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{on } \mathbf{R}^n \quad \text{for all } k = 1, \dots, \quad (5.7)$$

and

$$M(D\mathbf{m}_k) \leq 2n \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |Df| d\mathcal{L}^n. \quad (5.8)$$

Proof For each positive integer k consider the decomposition of \mathbf{R}^n into the system of cells as in (5.1). Let $\mathbf{m}_k : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$ be defined by

$$\mathbf{m}_k(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{f}(k, \mathbf{p}) \quad (5.9)$$

for each $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n$, where $\mathbf{p} \in \mathbf{Z}^n/k$ is uniquely determined by the requirement that $\mathbf{x} \in C(k, \mathbf{p})$ and where

$$\mathbf{f}(k, \mathbf{p}) = k^n \int_{C(k, \mathbf{p})} \mathbf{f} d\mathcal{L}^n.$$

Then \mathbf{m}_k is piecewise constant with the points of jump discontinuity of \mathbf{m}_k contained in the union

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^n \bigcup_{l \in \mathbf{Z}/k} P_{k, i, l}$$

where

$$P_{k, i, l} = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n : \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{e}_i = l\}$$

for any $l \in \mathbf{Z}/k$. Here for each $i = 1, \dots, n$, the system

$$\mathcal{S}_{k, i} = \{P_{k, i, l} : l \in \mathbf{Z}/k\}$$

forms an equidistant system of parallel planes perpendicular to \mathbf{e}_i .

We now fix $k = 1, \dots$, and $i = 1, \dots, n$, and denote by $S_{k, i} \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ the union of the system $\mathcal{S}_{k, i}$ of planes perpendicular to \mathbf{e}_i . Next we apply Lemma 5.1 to each pair of adjacent cubes $C(k, \mathbf{p})$, $C(k, \mathbf{q})$ with $\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q} \in \mathbf{Z}^n/k$ sharing a common face perpendicular to \mathbf{e}_i . Summing the inequality (5.4) over all such pairs, we obtain

$$M(D\mathbf{m}_k \llcorner S_{k, i}) \leq 2 \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |D_{\mathbf{e}_i} \mathbf{f}| d\mathcal{L}^n$$

where $D_{\mathbf{e}_i} \mathbf{f}$ is the directional derivative of \mathbf{f} in the direction \mathbf{e}_i . Summing over all i we obtain (5.8). Relation (5.6) follows immediately from the well-known properties of the piecewise constant approximations on system of cubes of decreasing edge length. Finally (5.7) follows from the piecewise constant character of \mathbf{m}_k . \square

Proof of Approximation Theorem; 5.3. By Alberti's theorem (Theorem 3.7) there exists $\mathbf{h} \in SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ such that

$$D_{(a)} \mathbf{h} = \mathbf{G} \quad \text{on } \Omega. \quad (5.10)$$

Put $\mathbf{l} := \mathbf{g} - \mathbf{h}$ which is an element of $BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$. Since Ω is an admissible domain, the extension \mathbf{l}_0 of \mathbf{l} to \mathbf{R}^n equal to $\mathbf{0}$ outside Ω satisfies $\mathbf{l}_0 \in BV(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^m)$ by Theorem 3.12. Let \mathbf{f}_k be a sequence of mollifications of \mathbf{l}_0 on \mathbf{R}^n with the mollification parameter tending to 0, so that $\mathbf{f}_k \in C_0^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^m)$,

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |\mathbf{D} \mathbf{f}_k| d\mathcal{L}^n \leq M(D\mathbf{l}_0), \quad (5.11)$$

$$\mathbf{f}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{l}_0 \quad \text{in } L^1(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^m)$$

and hence in particular

$$\mathbf{f}_k|_\Omega \rightarrow \mathbf{l} \quad \text{in } L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m). \quad (5.12)$$

Applying Proposition 5.2 with \mathbf{f} replaced by \mathbf{f}_k we find that for each k there exists a $\mathbf{m}_k \in SBV(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^m)$ such that

$$\|\mathbf{m}_k - \mathbf{f}_k\|_{L^1(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^m)} < 1/k, \quad (5.13)$$

$$D_{(a)} \mathbf{m}_k = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{on } \mathbf{R}^n \quad (5.14)$$

and

$$M(D\mathbf{m}_k) \leq 2n \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |\mathbf{D} \mathbf{f}_k| d\mathcal{L}^n. \quad (5.15)$$

We put

$$\mathbf{g}_k = \mathbf{m}_k|_\Omega + \mathbf{h}$$

for $k = 1, \dots$, so that $\mathbf{g}_k \in SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$. Equations (5.12) and (5.13) imply

$$\mathbf{m}_k|_\Omega \rightarrow \mathbf{l} \quad \text{in } L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m) \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow \infty$$

and hence we have (1.4)₁. Further, (5.14) and (5.10) imply (1.4)₂. Finally, (5.15), (5.11) and $\mathbf{h} \in SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ imply (1.5). Assertion (1.6) then follows by an easy argument that is left to the reader. \square

6 Proof of Limit Relation

Lemma 6.1. *Let Ω be bounded, let \mathbf{g} be a map (not a class of equivalence) in $BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$, let $\mathbf{x} \in \Omega$ and let $\varepsilon > 0$ be such that $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \varepsilon) \subset \Omega$. Then for \mathcal{L}^1 almost every $\rho \in (0, \varepsilon)$, $\mathbf{g}|_{\text{bdry } \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)}$ is the trace of $\mathbf{g}|_{\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} \in BV(\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho), \mathbf{R}^m)$.*

Proof By the Lebesgue differentiation theorem there exists a Borel set $E \subset \Omega$ with $\mathcal{L}^n(E) = 0$ such that for every $\mathbf{y} \in \Omega \sim E$ we have

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \kappa_n^{-1} r^{-n} \int_{\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{y}, r) \cap \Omega} |\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{y})| d\mathcal{L}^n = 0. \quad (6.1)$$

Since by Fubini's theorem

$$0 = \mathcal{L}^n(E) = \int_0^\infty \mathcal{H}^{n-1}(E \cap \text{bdry } \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)) d\mathcal{L}^1(\rho),$$

we see that for \mathcal{L}^1 almost every $\rho > 0$ we have

$$\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(E \cap \text{bdry } \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)) = 0.$$

For every such a $\rho \in (0, \varepsilon)$ we have (6.1) for \mathcal{H}^{n-1} almost every $\mathbf{y} \in \text{bdry } \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)$; hence in particular also

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \kappa_n^{-1} r^{-n} \int_{\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{y}, r) \cap \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} |\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{y})| d\mathcal{L}^n = 0$$

since $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho) \subset \Omega$. A comparison with Equation (3.5) of Theorem 3.11 written for Ω replaced by $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)$ shows that $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{y})$ coincides with the trace of $\mathbf{g}|_{\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)}$ for \mathcal{H}^{n-1} almost every $\mathbf{y} \in \text{bdry } \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)$. \square

Proof of Limit Relation; 6.2. We first note that by (1.7)₁ we may pass to a subsequence of \mathbf{g}_k (not relabeled) such that $|\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{g}_k|_{L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)} < 2^{-k}$ so that the function

$$\varphi(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{g}_k(\mathbf{x})|$$

satisfies

$$\int_{\Omega} \varphi d\mathcal{L}^n \leq 1. \quad (6.2)$$

Let $\mathbf{x} \in \Omega$ be fixed and let $\varepsilon > 0$ be any number satisfying $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \varepsilon) \subset \Omega$. Since

$$\int_0^{\varepsilon} \int_{\text{bdry } \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} \varphi d\mathcal{H}^{n-1} d\rho = \int_{\Omega} \varphi d\mathcal{L}^n \leq 1$$

by (6.2), there exists a subset N_1 of $(0, \varepsilon)$ with $\mathcal{L}^1(N_1) = 0$ such that

$$\int_{\text{bdry } \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} \varphi d\mathcal{H}^{n-1} \equiv \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{\text{bdry } \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} |\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{g}_k| d\mathcal{H}^{n-1} < \infty \quad (6.3)$$

for every $\rho \in (0, \varepsilon) \sim N_1$. Hence for every $\rho \in (0, \varepsilon) \sim N_1$ we have $\int_{\text{bdry } \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} |\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{g}_k| d\mathcal{H}^{n-1} \rightarrow 0$ and hence

$$\mathbf{g}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{g} \quad (6.4)$$

in the Lebesgue space $L^1(\text{bdry } \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho), \mathcal{H}^{n-1})$ on $\text{bdry } \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)$ relative to the measure \mathcal{H}^{n-1} . By Lemma 6.1 for every $k = 1, \dots$, there exists a subset M_k of $(0, \varepsilon)$ with $\mathcal{L}^1(M_k) = 0$ such that for every $\rho \in (0, \varepsilon) \sim M_k$ the restriction of the map $\mathbf{g}_k|_{\text{bdry } \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)}$ is the trace of $\mathbf{g}_k|_{\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} \in BV(\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho), \mathbf{R}^m)$. Let

$$N = N_1 \cup \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} M_k$$

so that $\mathcal{L}^1(N) = 0$. For every $\rho \in (0, \varepsilon) \sim N$ we have

$$\int_{\text{bdry } \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} \varphi \mathbf{g}_k \otimes \mathbf{n} d\mathcal{H}^{n-1} = \int_{\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} \mathbf{g}_k \otimes \mathbf{D} \varphi d\mathcal{L}^n + \int_{\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} \varphi d\mathbf{D} \mathbf{g}_k \quad (6.5)$$

for all $k = 1, \dots$, and for any $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$ where \mathbf{n} is the normal to $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)$. The limit using (6.4), (1.7)₁ and (1.6) then gives

$$\int_{\text{bdry } \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} \varphi \mathbf{g} \otimes \mathbf{n} d\mathcal{H}^{n-1} = \int_{\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} \mathbf{g} \otimes \mathbf{D} \varphi d\mathcal{L}^n + \int_{\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} \varphi d\mathbf{D} \mathbf{g} \quad (6.6)$$

and hence $\mathbf{g}|_{\text{bdry } \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)}$ is the trace of $\mathbf{g}|_{\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} \in BV(\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho), \mathbf{R}^m)$ for every $\rho \in (0, \varepsilon) \sim N$. In particular, for $\varphi \equiv 1$ on \mathbf{R}^n we obtain from (6.5) and (6.6)

$$\mathbf{D} \mathbf{g}_k(\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)) \rightarrow \int_{\text{bdry } \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} \mathbf{g} \otimes \mathbf{n} d\mathcal{H}^{n-1} = \mathbf{D} \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho))$$

i.e.,

$$\mathbf{D} \mathbf{g}_k(\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)) \rightarrow \mathbf{D} \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho))$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$ for each $\rho \in (0, \varepsilon) \sim N$.⁸ Combining with (1.7)₂ we then obtain

$$(\mathbf{D} \mathbf{g}_k - \mathbf{D}_{(a)} \mathbf{g}_k \mathcal{L}^n \llcorner \Omega)(\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{D} \mathbf{g} - \mathbf{G} \mathcal{L}^n \llcorner \Omega)(\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)) \quad (6.7)$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$; noting that

$$\mathbf{D} \mathbf{g}_k - \mathbf{D}_{(a)} \mathbf{g}_k \mathcal{L}^n \llcorner \Omega = [\mathbf{g}_k] \otimes \mathbf{n}_k \mathcal{H}^{n-1} \llcorner J(\mathbf{g}_k)$$

where $[\mathbf{g}_k]$ is the jump of \mathbf{g}_k on $J(\mathbf{g}_k)$ and \mathbf{n}_k is the normal to $J(\mathbf{g}_k)$, we see that (6.7) reads

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{J(\mathbf{g}_k) \cap \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} [\mathbf{g}_k] \otimes \mathbf{n}_k d\mathcal{H}^{n-1} = \mathbf{D} \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)) - \int_{\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} \mathbf{G} d\mathcal{L}^n \quad (6.8)$$

for every $\rho \in (0, \varepsilon) \sim N$. This holds for every $\mathbf{x} \in \Omega$ where $N = N(\mathbf{x})$. Dividing (6.8) by $\kappa_n \rho^n$ and using that (3.4) and

$$\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{x}) = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \kappa_n^{-1} \rho^{-n} \int_{\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} \mathbf{G} d\mathcal{L}^n$$

hold simultaneously for \mathcal{L}^n almost every $\mathbf{x} \in \Omega$, we see that for every such an \mathbf{x} we have

$$\lim_{\substack{\rho \rightarrow 0 \\ \rho \in (0, \varepsilon) \sim N}} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{J(\mathbf{g}_k) \cap \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, \rho)} [\mathbf{g}_k] \otimes \mathbf{n}_k d\mathcal{H}^{n-1} = \mathbf{D}_{(a)} \mathbf{g} - \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{x}),$$

i.e., (1.8) holds. \square

7 Appendix: Elementary proof of a weaker form of Approximation Theorem

We here outline a proof of the following form of Approximation Theorem without using Alberti's theorem.

Theorem 7.1. *If Ω is an admissible domain and $(\mathbf{g}, \mathbf{G}) \in BV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m) \times L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n})$ then there exists two sequences $\mathbf{m}_k, \mathbf{h}_k \in SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ such that*

$$\mathbf{m}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{g} \text{ in } L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{D}_{(a)} \mathbf{m}_k = \mathbf{0} \text{ over } \Omega, \quad (7.1)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{0} \text{ in } L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{D}_{(a)} \mathbf{h}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{G} \text{ in } L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n}) \quad (7.2)$$

and

$$\sup \{M(\mathbf{D} \mathbf{m}_k) : k = 1, \dots\} < \infty, \quad \sup \{M(\mathbf{D} \mathbf{h}_k) : k = 1, \dots\} < \infty; \quad (7.3)$$

consequently the sequence $\mathbf{g}_k = \mathbf{m}_k + \mathbf{h}_k \in SBV(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m)$ satisfies

⁸ Which is otherwise *not* a direct consequence of (1.6).

$$\mathbf{g}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{g} \text{ in } L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^m), \quad D_{(a)} \mathbf{g}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{G} \text{ in } L^1(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n}) \quad (7.4)$$

and

$$\sup \{M(D \mathbf{g}_k) : k = 1, \dots\} < \infty, \quad D \mathbf{g}_k \rightharpoonup^* D \mathbf{g} \text{ in } \mathcal{M}(\Omega, \mathbf{M}^{m \times n}).$$

Proof (outline) We denote by \mathbf{g}_0 the extension of \mathbf{g} to \mathbf{R}^n equal to 0 outside Ω . Since Ω is an admissible domain, we have $\mathbf{g}_0 \in BV(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^m)$ by Theorem 3.12. Let \mathbf{f}_k be a sequence of mollifications of \mathbf{g}_0 on \mathbf{R}^n with the mollification parameter tending to 0. Applying Proposition 5.2 in the same way as in the proof of Approximation Theorem (Subsection 5.3) we find a sequence $\mathbf{m}_k \in SBV(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^m)$ such that $|\mathbf{f}_k - \mathbf{m}_k|_{L^1(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^m)} < 1/k$. The sequence $\mathbf{m}_k|_\Omega$ (again denoted \mathbf{m}_k) then satisfies (7.1) and (7.3)₁.

Next, let \mathbf{G}_0 be the extension of \mathbf{G} to \mathbf{R}^n equal to $\mathbf{0}$ outside Ω and put

$$\mathbf{h}_k(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{G}(k, \mathbf{p})(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}(k, \mathbf{p}))$$

for any $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n$ where $\mathbf{p} \in \mathbf{Z}^n/k$ is uniquely determined by the requirement $\mathbf{x} \in C(k, \mathbf{p})$, $\mathbf{x}(k, \mathbf{p})$ is the barycenter of $C(k, \mathbf{p})$ and

$$\mathbf{G}(k, \mathbf{p}) = k^n \int_{C(k, \mathbf{p})} \mathbf{G} d\mathcal{L}^n.$$

Then \mathbf{h}_k is easily seen to satisfy (7.2) and (7.3)₂. □

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