

On the Approximation of Anisotropic Energy Functionals by Riemannian Energies via Homogenization

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In [3], Braides, Buttazzo and Fragala proved the density of Riemannian energies in the class of Finsler energy functionals with respect to Γ -convergence in the one-dimensional case. In this article we prove that one of the main tools in the above-mentioned article, a homogenization theorem, can be extended to arbitrary dimension, however, the density result cannot be generalized to higher dimensions. In fact, we construct counterexamples that show: there are anisotropic energy functionals, such as Finsler energies, Cartan functionals and their dominance functionals that cannot be Γ -approximated by Riemannian energies.

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1. Introduction

In [3], Braides, Buttazzo and Fragala established the density of isotropic Riemannian energy functionals in a class of in general anisotropic Finsler energy functionals with respect to the topology induced by Γ -convergence. To be more precise, for every Finsler energy functional

$$L(u) = \int_I \varphi(u(x), Du(x)) dx$$

defined on curves $u: I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$, where $\varphi(s, z)$ is lower semicontinuous in s , convex and 2-homogeneous in z and $m_1|z|^2 \leq \varphi(s, z) \leq m_2|z|^2$ for every $(s, z) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$ for some constants $0 < m_1 \leq m_2$, there exists a sequence of Riemannian energies of the form

$$L^n(u) = \int_I a^n(u(x)) |Du(x)|^2 dx,$$

where a^n are lower semicontinuous functions bounded from above and below, such that the functionals L^n Γ -converge to L in the $(L^2(I, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -topology. This means that for every sequence u^n converging to u in $L^2(I, \mathbb{R}^N)$ the *liminf-inequality*

$$L(u) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(u^n)$$

holds and that there exists a *recovery sequence* u^n converging to u in $L^2(I, \mathbb{R}^N)$ satisfying the *limsup-inequality*

$$L(u) \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(u^n).$$

The present work addresses the question if such a density result can be generalized to higher dimensions. We will discuss the Riemannian approximation of energy functionals of Finsler metrics (see [5], [8], [14], [16], [18])

$$L(u) = \int_{\Omega} \varphi(u(x), Du(x)) \, dx \quad (1)$$

with a Lagrangian $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^{N \times m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 2-homogeneous in the second variable, or of Cartan functionals (see [10], [11], [13])

$$L(u) = \int_{\Omega} \Phi(u(x), Du_1(x) \wedge Du_2(x)) \, dx \quad (2)$$

with a function $\Phi: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ positively 1-homogeneous in the second variable, and of their dominance functionals (see [12])

$$G(u) = \int_{\Omega} g(u(x), Du(x)) \, dx \quad (3)$$

with an integrand g which is a dominance function of the parametric integrand Φ of the Cartan functional L . That is, the associated Lagrangian f of Φ , given by

$$f(s, A) := \Phi(s, A_1 \wedge A_2) \text{ for any } s \in \mathbb{R}^3, A = (A_1, A_2) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$$

satisfies $f(s, A) \leq g(s, A)$ with equality if and only if $|A_1|^2 = |A_2|^2$ and $A_1 \cdot A_2 = 0$. Since Γ -convergence implies the convergence of minimizers of the approximating Riemannian energies to a minimizer of the approximated functionals (1), (2) or (3) under some mild assumptions (see [6, Chapter 7]), one could hope to import some regularity results from the minimizers of the approximating functionals to the minimizers of the limit functionals.

The proof of the density result in [3] is based on a homogenization theorem (see [3, Proposition 2.4]). Such a homogenization theorem holds also for uniformly almost periodic functions in the multi-dimensional case; see [4, Theorem 15.3]. As we will see in Chapter 2, not every periodic function is uniformly almost periodic, but in Theorem 2.5 the homogenization result will be extended to all periodic functions in the following way (and this may be of independent interest):

Theorem 1.1. *Let $p > 1$ and let $f: \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^{N \times m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be $[0, 1]^m$ -periodic in its first and $[0, 1]^N$ -periodic in its second variable satisfying*

$$c_1|A|^p \leq f(x, s, A) \leq c_2(1 + |A|^p) \quad (4)$$

for some $0 < c_1 \leq c_2$ and all $(x, s, A) \in \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$. Then there exists a quasi-convex function $f_{hom}: \mathbb{R}^{N \times m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that for every bounded open subset Ω of $\mathbb{R}^m$ and every $u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ the Γ -limit (in the $L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ -topology)

$$\Gamma(L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Omega} f\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}, \frac{u(x)}{\varepsilon}, Du(x)\right) dx = \int_{\Omega} f_{hom}(Du(x)) dx$$

exists, and the function f_{hom} satisfies for all $Y \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$ the equation

$$f_{hom}(Y) = \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{t^m} \int_{(0,t)^m} f(x, u(x)+Yx, Du(x)+Y) dx; u \in W_0^{1,p}((0,t)^m; \mathbb{R}^N) \right\}.$$

However, the approach used in [3] for the one-dimensional case can not be generalized to the multi-dimensional case, and we are going to show that we *cannot* expect such a density result in higher dimensions. In Chapter 3 we will see that an approximation of a Finsler metric is not always possible, at least if one of the Riemannian manifolds is a Euclidean domain. These results will be presented in Theorem 3.12 and Theorem 3.14. Furthermore, in Theorem 3.11 we prove that isotropic approximating sequences for Cartan functionals can not satisfy a certain growth condition if they exist at all. This growth condition would be expected intuitively since the Cartan functional itself satisfies this condition. Moreover, we will discuss the approximation of dominance functionals of Cartan functionals. These dominance functionals are interesting because every conformally parametrized minimizer u (i.e. a function u with $|Du_1(x)|^2 = |Du_2(x)|^2$ and $Du_1(x) \cdot Du_2(x) = 0$ for almost every $x \in \Omega$) of L is a minimizer of G , too. This can easily be seen by the following inequality for every $v \in X$ (see [13, Theorem 6.2]):

$$G(u) = L(u) \leq L(v) = \int_{\Omega} f(v(x), Dv(x)) dx \leq \int_{\Omega} g(v(x), Dv(x)) dx = G(v).$$

However, in Theorem 3.7 we give a counterexample for the approximation of dominance functionals of non-even Cartan functionals by isotropic Riemannian energy functionals where the Riemannian manifold of the preimage of u is a Euclidean domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^m$. Here, a Cartan functional is non-even, if there exists $(s, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$ so that $\Phi(s, z) \neq \Phi(s, -z)$ for the parametric integrand Φ . In Theorem 3.10 this counterexample will be extended to certain dominance functionals of even Cartan functionals. In Chapter 5 we show that we can drop the assumption that one of the Riemannian manifolds is a Euclidean domain under certain conditions on the approximating sequences, and we still find counterexamples for the approximation of all Finsler metrics (Theorem 5.1), any Cartan

functional (Theorem 5.5) and all perfect dominance functionals of Cartan functionals (Theorem 5.8). These conditions on the approximating sequences are used in Chapter 4 to prove that an approximating sequence of an anisotropic energy with an integrand only depending on the values of the derivative $Du(x)$ can be chosen independently of x and $u(x)$ as well (Theorem 4.8 and Theorem 4.14) under these conditions. One of these conditions is quite technical providing a certain uniform absolute continuity of the respective recovery sequences of the approximating sequences. This condition is needed to prove an extension of [4, Proposition 12.3] from all open sets to all Borel sets (see Proposition 4.9) in the following way:

Let L^n be a sequence of energy functionals satisfying a growth condition and let every subsequence of L^n satisfy the technical condition mentioned above. Then there exists a subsequence L^{n_k} so that $F(u, E) = \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))\text{-}\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_k}(u, E)$ exists for all $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ and every Borel set $E \subset \Omega$ and $F(u, \cdot)$ is a Borel measure for every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$.

This proposition is used to show that the approximating energy functionals of an anisotropic energy with an integrand only depending on the values of $Du(x)$ can be chosen independent of $u(x)$ so the technical assumption can be replaced by the assumption that the approximating sequences are independent of $u(x)$ in the first place.

2. A homogenization theorem

In [4, Theorem 15.3], Braides and Defranceschi proved a homogenization result for uniformly almost periodic functions. In this section, we will see that not every periodic function is uniformly almost periodic and afterwards we will extend the homogenization theorem to all periodic functions. First we recall the definition for uniformly almost periodicity (see [4, Definition 15.1]).

Definition 2.1. Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a complex Banach space. We say that a measurable function $v: \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow X$ is *uniformly almost periodic* if it is the uniform limit of a sequence of trigonometric polynomials on X , i.e. $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|P_k - v\|_\infty = 0$ for some

functions of the form $P_k(y) = \sum_{j=1}^{r_k} x_j^k e^{i\lambda_j^k \cdot y}$ with $x_j^k \in X$, $\lambda_j^k \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $r_k \in \mathbb{N}$. The definition easily extends to real Banach spaces.

Definition 2.2. A set $T \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ is *relatively dense* in $\mathbb{R}^N$ if there exists an inclusion length $L > 0$ such that $T + [0, L)^N = \mathbb{R}^N$.

By virtue of [4, Theorem A.6], for an uniformly almost periodic function $f: \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^{N \times m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for all $Y \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$ and $\eta > 0$, the sets

$$T_\eta^Y = \left\{ \tau \in \mathbb{R}^m; \begin{array}{l} |f(x + \tau, s + Y\tau, A) - f(x, s, A)| < \eta(1 + |A|^p) \\ \text{for all } (x, s, A) \in \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^{N \times m} \end{array} \right\}$$

are relatively dense in $\mathbb{R}^N$.

Define $f(x, s, A) := \begin{cases} 1 & s \in \mathbb{Z}^N \\ 2 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$. Clearly, f is $[0, 1]^m$ -periodic in its first variable and $[0, 1]^N$ -periodic in its second variable, but for $m = N = 2$ and $Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$ we have $|f(x + \tau, Y\tau, A) - f(x, 0, A)| = \begin{cases} 0 & Y\tau \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$.

Thus, $\tau \in T_\eta^Y$ is equivalent to $Y\tau \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ for all $\eta < 1$. This implies that $T_\eta^Y = \{\tau \in \mathbb{R}^2; \tau_1 = -\tau_2\}$. Now assume T_η^Y were relatively dense in $\mathbb{R}^N$. Then there would be an inclusion length $L > 0$. Let $x = (2L, 2L)^T$. If there were a $\tau \in T_\eta^Y$ and a $y \in [0, L]^2$ with $x = \tau + y$, we would deduce $L = 2L - L \leq 2L - y_1 = x_1 - y_1 = \tau_1$ and $\tau_2 = -\tau_1 \leq -L$. This would imply $y_2 = x_2 - \tau_2 \geq 2L + L = 3L$, which is a contradiction to $y \in [0, L]^2$. Thus, T_η^Y is not relatively dense in $\mathbb{R}^N$ and so, f cannot be uniformly almost periodic. To extend [4, Theorem 15.3] to all functions which are $[0, 1]^m$ -periodic in its first variable and $[0, 1]^N$ -periodic in its second variable, we will follow the proof in [4] and adjust it to our new setting. We start with a lemma similar to [4, Proposition 15.4]:

Lemma 2.3. *Let $p > 1$ and let $f: \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^{N \times m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be $[0, 1]^m$ -periodic in its first and $[0, 1]^N$ -periodic in its second variable satisfying $c_1|A|^p \leq f(x, s, A) \leq c_2(1 + |A|^p)$ for some $0 < c_1 \leq c_2$ and all $(x, s, A) \in \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$. Then for every sequence (ε_j) of positive real numbers converging to 0, there exists a subsequence (ε_{j_k}) and a quasi-convex function $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^{N \times m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that for every bounded set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ the Γ -limit*

$$\Gamma(L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} f\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_{j_k}}, \frac{u(x)}{\varepsilon_{j_k}}, Du(x)\right) dx = \int_{\Omega} \varphi(Du(x)) dx$$

exists for every $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$.

Proof. The proof of [4, Proposition 15.4] can be applied here with the special choices of $(\theta_k)_i = \lfloor (z - y)_i / \varepsilon_{j_k} \rfloor \cdot \varepsilon_{j_k}$ and $v_k(x) = u_k(x - \tau_k) - \sigma_k$, where $(\sigma_k)_i = \lfloor (-A\tau_k)_i / \varepsilon_{j_k} \rfloor \cdot \varepsilon_{j_k}$. $\square$

The next lemma is similar to [4, Proposition 15.5].

Lemma 2.4. *Let $p > 1$ and let $f: \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^{N \times m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be $[0, 1]^m$ -periodic in its first and $[0, 1]^N$ -periodic in its second variable satisfying*

$$c_1|A|^p \leq f(x, s, A) \leq c_2(1 + |A|^p)$$

for some $0 < c_1 \leq c_2$ and all $(x, s, A) \in \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$. Then the limit

$$f_{hom}(Y) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \inf \left\{ \frac{1}{t^m} \int_{(0,t)^m} f(x, Yx + u(x), Y + Du(x)) dx; u \in W_0^{1,p}((0,t)^m, \mathbb{R}^N) \right\}$$

exists for every $Y \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$.

Proof. Let g_t , u_t and I_s be defined as in the proof of [4, Proposition 15.5] with $L_\eta = 4$. Then, for every $z \in I_s$, choose $\sigma_z \in (t+4)z + (1, 2]^m \cap \mathbb{Z}^m$, $\lambda_z \in A\sigma_z + [0, 1)^m \cap \mathbb{Z}^m$ and define $\tau_z \in \mathbb{Z}^m$ by $(\tau_z)_i := (\sigma_z)_i - 1$ for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$. By these definitions, for $z \neq z'$, the following inequalities hold for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$: $|\sigma_z - \sigma_{z'}| \geq t+3$, $|\tau_z - \tau_{z'}| \geq t+3$, $|\sigma_z - \tau_{z'}| \geq t+2$, $(\sigma_z)_i > 1$, $(\tau_z)_i > 0$, $(\sigma_z)_i \leq (t+4)(s/(t+4) - 1) + 2 = s - t - 2$, $(\tau_z)_i \leq s - t - 3$ (see Figure 1). Thus, $\forall z \in I_s$ we have $\tau_z + [0, t+2)^m \subset (0, s)^m$ and $\sigma_z + [0, t)^m \subset (0, s)^m$ and the sets $\tau_z + [0, t+2)^m$ are disjoint. Define $B_z := \sigma_z + [0, t)^m$, $A_z := \tau_z + [0, t+2)^m \setminus B_z$ and $Q := (0, s)^m \setminus \bigcup_{z \in I_s} \tau_z + [0, t+2)^m$. Then

$$|Q| = s^m - (t+2)^m |I_s| = s^m - (t+2)^m \left\lfloor \frac{s}{t+4} \right\rfloor^m. \quad (5)$$

Define $u_s \in W_0^{1,p}((0, t)^m, \mathbb{R}^N)$ by

$$u_s(x) := \begin{cases} u_t(x - \sigma_z) - A\sigma_z + \lambda_z & \text{if } x \in B_z \\ 0 & \text{if } x \in Q \\ \text{linearly extended} & \text{if } x \in A_z. \end{cases}$$

Then $u_s(x) = -A\sigma_z + \lambda_z \in [0, 1)^m$ for $x \in \partial B_z$ and $|x' - x| \geq 1$ for $x' \in Q, x \in B_z$, so $|Du_s(x) + Y| \leq c(Y)$ for $x \in A_z$. Now we can estimate g_s by using the fact that $u_s \in W_0^{1,p}((0, s)^m, \mathbb{R}^N)$, splitting the integral over $(0, s)^m$ into integrals over Q and the sets A_z and B_z for $z \in I_s$ and using the growth condition on f , transforming the integrals over the sets B_z into integrals over $[0, t)^m$ and using the periodicity of f , then using (5):

$$g_s \leq (1 - (\frac{t+2}{t+4} - \frac{t+2}{s})^m) c_2 (1 + |A|^p) + \frac{(t+2)^{m-tm}}{(t+4)^m} c_2 (1 + c(A)^p) + (\frac{t}{t+4})^m (g_t + \frac{1}{t})$$

Taking the limit, first as $s \rightarrow \infty$, then as $t \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain $\limsup_{s \rightarrow \infty} g_s \leq \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} g_t$.

Thus, the limit exists and the proof is complete. $\square$

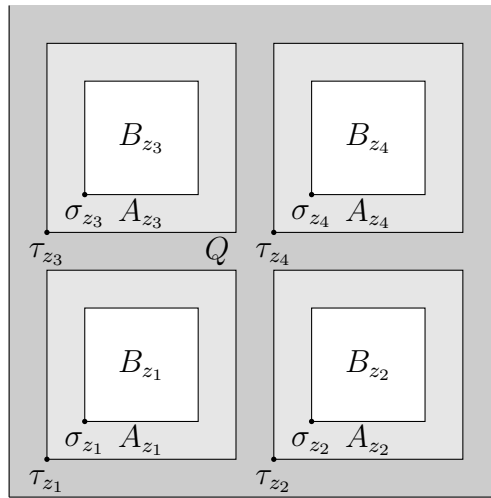


Figure 1: Partitioning of $\mathbb{R}^m$ into the sets A_z , B_z and Q

Now we can extend [4, Theorem 15.3] to all periodic functions.

Theorem 2.5. *Let $p > 1$ and let $f: \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^{N \times m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be $[0, 1]^m$ -periodic in its first and $[0, 1]^N$ -periodic in its second variable satisfying*

$$c_1|A|^p \leq f(x, s, A) \leq c_2(1 + |A|^p) \quad (6)$$

for some $0 < c_1 \leq c_2$ and all $(x, s, A) \in \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$. Then there exists a quasi-convex function $f_{hom}: \mathbb{R}^{N \times m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that for every bounded open subset Ω of $\mathbb{R}^m$ and every $u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ the limit

$$\Gamma(L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Omega} f\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}, \frac{u(x)}{\varepsilon}, Du(x)\right) dx = \int_{\Omega} f_{hom}(Du(x)) dx$$

exists, and the function f_{hom} satisfies for all $Y \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$ the equation

$$f_{hom}(Y) = \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{t^n} \int_{(0,t)^n} f(x, u(x)+Yx, Du(x)+Y) dx; u \in W_0^{1,p}((0,t)^m, \mathbb{R}^N) \right\}.$$

Proof. Let Ω be a bounded open subset of $\mathbb{R}^m$ and (ε_j) a sequence of positive real numbers converging to 0. By Lemma 2.3 there exist a subsequence (ε_{j_k}) and a quasi-convex function $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^{N \times m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that the Γ -limit

$$\Gamma(L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} f\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_{j_k}}, \frac{u(x)}{\varepsilon_{j_k}}, Du(x)\right) dx = \int_{\Omega} \varphi(Du(x)) dx$$

exists for every $u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$. Now fix an arbitrary $Y \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$ and define $\Omega := (0, 1)^m$, $G_{\varepsilon_{j_k}}^{Yx}(u) : L^p((0, 1)^m, \mathbb{R}^N) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ by

$$G_{\varepsilon_{j_k}}^{Yx}(u) := \begin{cases} \int_{(0,1)^m} f\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_{j_k}}, \frac{u(x)}{\varepsilon_{j_k}}, Du(x)\right) dx & \text{if } u - Yx \in W_0^{1,p}((0, 1)^m, \mathbb{R}^N) \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

and $\psi(u) := \Gamma(L^p((0, 1)^m, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} G_{\varepsilon_{j_k}}^{Yx}(u)$. The existence of this Γ -limit is granted by [4, Proposition 11.7].

Let T be the trace operator, let $u \in W^{1,p}((0, 1)^m, \mathbb{R}^N)$ so that $T(u - Yx) \neq 0$ and let $u_{\varepsilon_{j_k}}$ be a sequence in $W^{1,p}((0, 1)^m, \mathbb{R}^N)$ that converges to u in $L^p((0, 1)^m, \mathbb{R}^N)$. Then there exists no subsequence $u_{\varepsilon_{j_{k_l}}} \in W_0^{1,p}((0, 1)^m, \mathbb{R}^N) + Yx$ because otherwise, by the continuity and the linearity of the trace operator,

$$0 = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \|T(u_{\varepsilon_{j_{k_l}}} - u)\|_{L^p} = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \|T(u_{\varepsilon_{j_{k_l}}} - Yx) - T(u - Yx)\|_{L^p} = \|T(u - Yx)\|_{L^p} > 0$$

would hold. That implies that

$$\psi(u) \geq \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} G_{\varepsilon_{j_k}}^{Yx}(u_{\varepsilon_{j_k}}) = \infty \quad (7)$$

for a recovery sequence $u_{\varepsilon_{j_k}}$. Now let $u \in W_0^{1,p}((0,1)^m, \mathbb{R}^N) + Yx$. Then by [4, Proposition 11.7]

$$\int_{(0,1)^m} \varphi(Du(x)) dx = \Gamma(L^p((0,1)^m, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(0,1)^m} f\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_{j_k}}, \frac{u(x)}{\varepsilon_{j_k}}, Du(x)\right) dx$$

which equals the $\Gamma - \lim_{\varepsilon_{j_k}} G_{\varepsilon_{j_k}}^{Yx}(u) = \psi(u)$. By that and (7) we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \min \{ \psi(u); u \in L^p((0,1)^m, \mathbb{R}^N) \} \\ &= \min \left\{ \int_{(0,1)^m} \varphi(Du(x) + Y) dx; u \in W_0^{1,p}((0,1)^m, \mathbb{R}^N) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

On the other hand, by [4, Theorem 7.2] we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \min \{ \psi(u); u \in L^p((0,1)^m, \mathbb{R}^N) \} \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \inf \left\{ G_{\varepsilon_{j_k}}^{Yx}(u); u \in W_0^{1,p}((0,1)^m, \mathbb{R}^N) + Yx \right\} \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \inf \left\{ \int_{(0,1)^m} f\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_{j_k}}, \frac{u(x) + Yx}{\varepsilon_{j_k}}, Du(x) + Y\right) dx; u \in W_0^{1,p}((0,1)^m, \mathbb{R}^N) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

and by (8)

$$\begin{aligned} & \min \left\{ \int_{(0,1)^m} \varphi(Du(x) + Y) dx; u \in W_0^{1,p}((0,1)^m, \mathbb{R}^N) \right\} \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \inf \left\{ \int_{(0,1)^m} f\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_{j_k}}, \frac{u(x) + Yx}{\varepsilon_{j_k}}, Du(x) + Y\right) dx; u \in W_0^{1,p}((0,1)^m, \mathbb{R}^N) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

By the quasi-convexity of φ and [4, Remark 5.15] φ is $W^{1,p}$ -quasi-convex and therefore the left-hand side equals $\varphi(Y)$, so, by substituting $y = x/\varepsilon_{j_k}$ in the integral on the right hand side and defining $T_k := 1/\varepsilon_{j_k}$ and $v(y) := T_k u(y/T_k)$, the equation can be written as $\varphi(Y)$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \inf \left\{ \frac{1}{T_k^m} \int_{(0,T_k)^m} f(y, Yy + v(y), Y + Dv(y)) dy; v \in W_0^{1,p}((0,T_k)^m, \mathbb{R}^N) \right\}. \quad (10)$$

By Lemma 2.4 the limit $f_{hom}(Y)$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \inf \left\{ \frac{1}{t^m} \int_{(0,t)^m} f(x, u(x) + Yx, Du(x) + Y) dx; u \in W_0^{1,p}((0,t)^m, \mathbb{R}^N) \right\} = \varphi(Y)$$

exists for every $Y \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$. □

In [3], the Homogenization Theorem is used to prove the density of Riemannian metrics in the space of all Finsler metrics, which is not possible in higher dimensions, as we will see in the following sections.

3. Counterexamples for the Γ -density of Dirichlet energies with Euclidean domain or target

We will start this section by defining some classes of metrics and functionals. Later, we will see that those classes can not be approximated by certain classes of Riemannian metrics. From now on, Ω will always denote a bounded open subset of $\mathbb{R}^m$ and $\mathcal{A}(\Omega)$ will denote the set of all open subsets of Ω .

Definition 3.1. For $0 < c_1 \leq c_2$ we define $\mathcal{E}_{c_1 c_2}(\Omega)$ as the set of all energy functionals of Finsler metrics controlled from above and below by c_2 and c_1 times the Euclidean norm $|\cdot|$ on Ω , respectively, i.e. every $L \in \mathcal{E}_{c_1 c_2}(\Omega)$ can be written as

$$L(u) = \int_{\Omega} \varphi(u(x), Du(x)) dx \quad \text{for every } u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N),$$

where $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^{N \times m} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ satisfies the following conditions:

- $s \mapsto \varphi(s, A)$ is lower semicontinuous for all $A \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$,
- $A \mapsto \varphi(s, A)$ is convex and 2-homogeneous for all $s \in \mathbb{R}^N$,
- $c_1 |A|^2 \leq \varphi(s, A) \leq c_2 |A|^2$ for all $(s, A) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$.

Furthermore, define $\mathcal{E}(\Omega) := \bigcup_{c_1, c_2 \geq 0} \mathcal{E}_{c_1 c_2}(\Omega)$.

Definition 3.2. We define $\mathcal{R}(\Omega)$ as the set of all energy functionals of Riemannian metrics in $\mathcal{E}(\Omega)$, i.e. $L \in \mathcal{R}(\Omega)$ if and only if $L \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ and the integrand φ can be expressed as $\varphi(s, A) = b_{ij}(s) A_{\alpha}^i A_{\alpha}^j$ for a coefficient matrix $(b_{ij})_{i,j \in \{1, \dots, N\}}$. The energy functional is called *isotropic* if the integrand φ satisfies $\varphi(s, A) = b(s) |A|^2$, i.e. $b_{ij}(s) = b(s) \delta_{ij}$, and we denote the set of all isotropic energy functionals in $\mathcal{R}(\Omega)$ by $\mathcal{R}_I(\Omega)$.

Definition 3.3. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$. We define $\mathcal{C}(\Omega)$ as the set of all Cartan functionals $L(u) = \int_{\Omega} \Phi(u(x), Du_1(x) \wedge Du_2(x)) dx$ for all $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^3)$, where the parametric integrand $\Phi: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ satisfies the following conditions:

- $\Phi(s, tz) = t \Phi(s, z)$ for all $(s, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0$,
- $m_1 |z| \leq \Phi(s, z) \leq m_2 |z|$ for some $0 < m_1 \leq m_2$ and for all $(s, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$,
- $z \mapsto \Phi(s, z)$ is convex for all $s \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

Definition 3.4. Let $L(u) = \int_{\Omega} \Phi(u(x), Du_1(x) \wedge Du_2(x)) dx \in \mathcal{C}(\Omega)$. We call $f(s, A) := \Phi(s, A_1 \wedge A_2)$ for $A = (A_1, A_2) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$ the *associated Lagrangian* of the parametric integrand Φ .

We now recall the definition of dominance functions (see e.g. [12]).

Definition 3.5. Let $\Phi(s, z)$ be the parametric integrand of a functional $L \in \mathcal{C}(\Omega)$ with the associated Lagrangian $f(s, A)$. Then a function $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to be a *dominance function* for Φ if it is continuous and satisfies the following conditions:

- $f(s, A) \leq g(s, A)$ for any $(s, A) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}$,
- $f(s, A) = g(s, A)$ if and only if $|A_1|^2 = |A_2|^2$ and $A_1 \cdot A_2 = 0$.

A dominance function $g \in C^0(\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}) \cap C^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \times (\mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2} \setminus \{0\}))$ is called *perfect* if it satisfies the following conditions:

- $g(s, tA) = t^2 g(s, A)$ for all $t > 0, (s, A) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}$,
- $\exists \mu_1, \mu_2 \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < \mu_1 \leq \mu_2$ so that $\mu_1 |A|^2 \leq g(s, A) \leq \mu_2 |A|^2$ for all $(s, A) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}$,
- for any $R_0 > 0$ there is a constant $\lambda_g(R_0)$ such that $\xi^T g_{AA}(s, A) \xi \geq \lambda_g(R_0) |\xi|^2$ for all $|s| \leq R_0$ and $A, \xi \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}, A \neq 0$.

Definition 3.6. Let $L(u) = \int_{\Omega} \Phi(u(x), Du_1(x) \wedge Du_2(x)) dx \in \mathcal{C}(\Omega)$ and let g be a dominance function for Φ . We call $G(u) := \int_{\Omega} g(u(x), Du(x)) dx$ a *dominance functional* for L . If g is a perfect dominance function for Φ , we call G a *perfect dominance functional* of L .

Theorem 3.7. *Not every functional $L \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ can be approximated by elements of $\mathcal{R}_I(\Omega)$.*

Proof. From now on e_i will denote the i th unit vector. Let $m = 2, N = 3, \Omega = (0, 1)^2$ and L be the energy functional of a function φ satisfying $\varphi(s, (e_1|e_2)) > \varphi(s, (e_2|e_1))$ for all $s \in \mathbb{R}^3$. Suppose there exists a sequence of Riemannian coefficients b_n such that $\int_{(0,1)^2} b_n(u(x)) |Du(x)|^2 dx \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to L . Define $u_1(x) := (x_1, x_2, 0)$ and $u_2(x) := (x_2, x_1, 0)$. Let u_2^n be the recovery sequence for u_2 and $u_1^n(x) := u_2^n(x_2, x_1)$. Then by substituting (x_2, x_1) by x and later resubstituting we achieve

$$\begin{aligned} & \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(0,1)^2} b_n(u_2^n(x)) |Du_2^n(x)|^2 dx \leq \int_{(0,1)^2} \varphi(u_2(x), Du_2(x)) dx \\ & < \int_{(0,1)^2} \varphi(u_1(x), Du_1(x)) dx \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(0,1)^2} b_n(u_1^n(x)) |Du_1^n(x)|^2 dx \\ & = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(0,1)^2} b_n(u_2^n(x)) \left| Du_2^n(x) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right|^2 dx = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(0,1)^2} b_n(u_2^n(x)) |Du_2^n(x)|^2 dx, \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction. Hence there exists no such sequence. $\square$

Such a function φ can clearly be a perfect dominance function for a parametric integrand Φ of a Cartan functional in $\mathcal{C}(\Omega)$, at least if $\Phi(s, z) = \Phi(s, -z)$ is not true for every $(s, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$. This motivates the following definition.

Definition 3.8. A Cartan functional is called *even* if for the parametric integrand Φ the equation $\Phi(s, z) = \Phi(s, -z)$ holds for every $(s, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$.

As a consequence of Theorem 3.7 not every dominance functional of a non-even Cartan functional in $\mathcal{C}(\Omega)$ can be approximated by elements of $\mathcal{R}_I(\Omega)$. We will see that the same is true for even Cartan functionals. For this purpose we need the following lemma.

Lemma 3.9. *Let g be a perfect dominance function of an even Cartan functional in $\mathcal{C}(\Omega)$. Then there is a perfect dominance function $\tilde{g}$ which satisfies*

$$\int_{(0,1)^2} \tilde{g}(A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2, A) \, dx < \int_{(0,1)^2} \tilde{g}(A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2, (A_2|A_1)) \, dx$$

for a matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$.

Proof. Let again $m = 2$, $N = 3$, let Φ be the parametric integrand of an even Cartan functional in $\mathcal{C}(\Omega)$ and let g be a perfect dominance function of Φ . Then either there is a matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}$ such that

$$\int_{(0,1)^2} g(A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2, A) \, dx < \int_{(0,1)^2} g(A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2, (A_2|A_1)) \, dx$$

or for every $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}$

$$\int_{(0,1)^2} g(A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2, A) \, dx = \int_{(0,1)^2} g(A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2, (A_2|A_1)) \, dx$$

holds, since if the reverse strict inequality were true for a $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}$, then for $\tilde{A} = (A_2|A_1)$ we obtain by the same substitutions as in the proof of Theorem 3.7 that

$$\int_{(0,1)^2} g(\tilde{A}_1 x_1 + \tilde{A}_2 x_2, \tilde{A}) \, dx < \int_{(0,1)^2} g(\tilde{A}_1 x_1 + \tilde{A}_2 x_2, (\tilde{A}_2|\tilde{A}_1)) \, dx$$

which is a contradiction to the assumption that there is no A satisfying this inequality. In the second case, we can modify g in the following way: Define

$$B := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} ; r \geq 0, \varphi \in \left[-\frac{3\pi}{16}, \frac{3\pi}{16} \right], \theta \in \left[\frac{\pi}{32}, \frac{7\pi}{32} \right] \right\}$$

and $D := [0, \infty) \times [\frac{\pi}{32}, \frac{7\pi}{32}] \times [-\frac{3\pi}{16}, \frac{3\pi}{16}]$. Further, define $F: D \rightarrow B$ by

$$F(r, \theta, \varphi) := (r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, r \cos \theta)^T$$

and $g_1, g_2 : [0, \infty) \times [\frac{\pi}{16}, \frac{3\pi}{16}] \times [-\frac{\pi}{5}, \frac{\pi}{5}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$g_1(r, \theta, \varphi) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } (\theta, \varphi) \in \partial[\frac{\pi}{16}, \frac{3\pi}{16}] \times \partial[-\frac{\pi}{5}, \frac{\pi}{5}] \text{ or } r = 0 \\ r & \text{if } r > 0 \text{ and } (\theta, \varphi) = (\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}) \\ \text{linearly extended} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$g_2(r, \theta, \varphi) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } (\theta, \varphi) \in \partial[\frac{\pi}{16}, \frac{3\pi}{16}] \times \partial[-\frac{\pi}{5}, \frac{\pi}{5}] \text{ or } r = 0 \\ r & \text{if } r > 0 \text{ and } (\theta, \varphi) = (\frac{\pi}{6}, 0) \\ \text{linearly extended} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Note that F is a C^2 -diffeomorphism for $r > 0$. Then mollify g_1, g_2 with a mollifier η_ε . Choose ε small enough, so that $\text{supp}(\eta_\varepsilon * g_1) \subset\subset D$, $\text{supp}(\eta_\varepsilon * g_2) \subset\subset D$ and

$$\begin{aligned} (\eta_\varepsilon * g_1) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6} \right) &> \eta_\varepsilon * g_2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6} \right), \\ (\eta_\varepsilon * g_2) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\pi}{6}, 0 \right) &> \eta_\varepsilon * g_1 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\pi}{6}, 0 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Note that $F(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^T$ and $F(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\pi}{6}, 0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^T$. Define $h_1, h_2 : B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $h_1(p) := |p|^k(\eta_\varepsilon * g_1) \circ F^{-1}(p)$ and $h_2(p) := |p|^k(\eta_\varepsilon * g_2) \circ F^{-1}(p)$.

Here choose $k > 2$, so that $h_1, h_2 \in C_0^2(B)$. Then define $H : B \times B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$H(A) := |A|^2(h_1(\frac{A_1}{|A|})h_2(\frac{A_2}{|A|})).$$

In consequence $H \in C_0^2((B \times B) \setminus \{0\})$ and for

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

and $\tilde{D}$ being the matrix D with interchanged columns we achieve

$$\begin{aligned} H(\tilde{D}) &= (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^k(\eta_\varepsilon * g_1)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6})(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^k(\eta_\varepsilon * g_2)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\pi}{6}, 0) \\ &\stackrel{(11)}{>} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^k(\eta_\varepsilon * g_2)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6})(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^k(\eta_\varepsilon * g_1)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\pi}{6}, 0) = H(D). \end{aligned}$$

Obviously, H is quadratic and $0|A|^2 \leq H(A) \leq |A|^2$. Since $H \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ there exists a constant λ_H such that

$$\xi H_{AA}(A)\xi \geq \lambda_H |\xi|^2 \text{ for } A, \xi \in \mathbb{R}^6, A \neq 0.$$

Thus, since there are no perpendicular vectors in B and obviously $H \geq 0$ everywhere, $\tilde{g} := g + aH$ is still a perfect dominance function of F , if we choose $a > 0$ small enough, so that $\lambda_g + a\lambda_H > 0$, but for D and $\tilde{D}$ as above, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{(0,1)^2} \tilde{g}(D_1x_1 + D_2x_2, (D_2|D_1)) dx &= \int_{(0,1)^2} g(D_1x_1 + D_2x_2, (D_2|D_1)) + aH(\tilde{D}) dx \\ &> \int_{(0,1)^2} g(D_1x_1 + D_2x_2, D) + aH(D) dx = \int_{(0,1)^2} \tilde{g}(D_1x_1 + D_2x_2, D) dx. \end{aligned}$$

So if there is a perfect dominance function for an even Φ , there always is a perfect dominance function $\tilde{g}$ with

$$\int_{(0,1)^2} \tilde{g}(A_1x_1 + A_2x_2, A) dx < \int_{(0,1)^2} \tilde{g}(A_1x_1 + A_2x_2, (A_2|A_1)) dx$$

for some $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}$. □

Theorem 3.10. *Not every perfect dominance functional of an even Cartan functional in $\mathcal{C}(\Omega)$ can be approximated by elements of $\mathcal{R}_I(\Omega)$.*

Proof. Let g be a perfect dominance function of an even Cartan functional in $\mathcal{C}(\Omega)$. By Lemma 3.9 we get a perfect dominance function $\tilde{g}$ which satisfies

$$\int_{(0,1)^2} \tilde{g}(A_1x_1 + A_2x_2, A) dx < \int_{(0,1)^2} \tilde{g}(A_1x_1 + A_2x_2, (A_2|A_1)) dx$$

for some $A \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$. Now suppose $\tilde{g}$ could be approximated by elements of $\mathcal{R}_I(\Omega)$ with coefficients b_n . Then let $u_1(x) := A_2x_1 + A_1x_2$ and $u_2(x) := A_1x_1 + A_2x_2$. Let u_2^n be the recovery sequence for u_2 and let $u_1^n(x) := u_2^n(x_2, x_1)$. Then again by substituting (x_2, x_1) by x and later resubstituting we achieve

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(0,1)^2} b_n(u_2^n(x)) |Du_2^n(x)|^2 dx &\leq \int_{(0,1)^2} \tilde{g}(A_1x_1 + A_2x_2, A) dx \\ &< \int_{(0,1)^2} \tilde{g}(A_1x_1 + A_2x_2, (A_2|A_1)) dx = \int_{(0,1)^2} \tilde{g}(u_1(x), Du_1(x)) dx \\ &\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(0,1)^2} b_n(u_2^n(x_2, x_1)) \left| Du_2^n(x_2, x_1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right|^2 dx \\ &= \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(0,1)^2} b_n(u_2^n(x)) |Du_2^n(x)|^2 dx, \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction, so not every perfect dominance functional of an even Cartan functional in $\mathcal{C}(\Omega)$ can be approximated by elements of $\mathcal{R}_I(\Omega)$. □

Theorem 3.11. *Let $L: W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N) \rightarrow [0, \infty) \in \mathcal{C}(\Omega)$ with parametric integrand $\Phi: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$. If L can be approximated by a sequence of elements of $\mathcal{R}_I(\Omega)$ with coefficients $b_n: \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, then there exists no $c_1 > 0$ so that*

$$c_1 |z|^2 \leq b_n(s) |z|^2 \quad (12)$$

for all $(s, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$ and all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof. Define $u(x) := (x_1 + x_2, x_1 + x_2, x_1 + x_2)$ and let u^n be the recovery sequence for u . Suppose there is $c_1 > 0$ satisfying (12). Then

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int_{\Omega} \Phi(u(x), Du_1(x) \wedge Du_2(x)) dx \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} b_n(u^n(x)) |Du^n(x)|^2 dx \\ &\geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_1 \int_{\Omega} |Du^n(x)|^2 dx. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Thus, Du^n is a bounded sequence in $L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^{N \times m})$, so because of the weak compactness of reflexive Banach spaces there exists a $L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^{N \times m})$ -weakly converging subsequence u^{n_k} . Let $h \in L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^{N \times m})$ be the limit of this subsequence. Thus, h is the weak derivative of u . Since every weakly convergent subsequence of (Du^n) converges weakly to Du , and since every subsequence has a weakly converging subsequence, the whole sequence converges weakly to Du and so we have by the weak lower semicontinuity of norms

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_1 \int_{\Omega} |Du^n(x)|^2 dx \geq c_1 \int_{\Omega} |Du(x)|^2 dx = 6c_1 > 0.$$

Together with (13), this is a contradiction, so there exists no such $c_1 > 0$. $\square$

In Theorem 3.7, we have seen that not every functional $L \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ can be approximated by elements of $\mathcal{R}_I(\Omega)$. The next theorem shows that not every functional $L \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ can be approximated by elements of $\mathcal{R}(\Omega)$, i.e. that the isotropy is not the reason for which the approximation does not always work.

Theorem 3.12. *Not every functional $L \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ can be approximated by elements of $\mathcal{R}(\Omega)$.*

Proof. Let $m = 2$, $N = 3$, $\Omega = (0, 1)^2$ and let $L \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ with an integrand φ satisfying $\varphi(s, (e_1|e_2)) > \varphi(s, (e_2|e_1))$ for all $s \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Suppose that there exists a sequence of coefficients b^n such that $\int_{(0,1)^2} b^n_{ij}(u(x)) u^i_{\alpha}(x) u^j_{\alpha}(x) dx$ is $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -convergent to L . Define $u_1(x) := (x_1, x_2, 0)$ and $u_2(x) := (x_2, x_1, 0)$. Let u^n_2 be the recovery sequence for u_2 and $u^n_1(x) := u^n_2(x_2, x_1)$. Then

$$Du^n_1(x) = ((u^n_2)_2, (u^n_2)_1)(x_2, x_1).$$

Thus, by the same computations as in the proof of Theorem 3.7

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(0,1)^2} b_{ij}^n(u_2^n(x))(u_2^n)_\alpha^i(x)(u_2^n)_\alpha^j(x) dx \\
 & < \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(0,1)^2} b_{ij}^n(u_1^n(x))(u_1^n)_\alpha^i(x)(u_1^n)_\alpha^j(x) dx \\
 & = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(0,1)^2} b_{ij}^n(u_2^n(x_2, x_1))(u_2^n)_\alpha^i(x_2, x_1)(u_2^n)_\alpha^j(x_2, x_1) dx \\
 & = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(0,1)^2} b_{ij}^n(u_2^n(x))(u_2^n)_\alpha^i(x)(u_2^n)_\alpha^j(x) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

holds, which is a contradiction. Hence, no such sequence exists. $\square$

In addition to the Riemannian metrics which are covered by $\mathcal{R}(\Omega)$, we might be interested in the behavior of sequences of energy functionals of maps $u: R_1 \rightarrow R_2$, where both R_1, R_2 are Riemannian manifolds, not only R_2 . The energy functional of such a map u will then, up to a constant factor, be defined by $L(u) := \int_\Omega a^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}(u(x)) u_\alpha^i(x) u_\beta^j(x) dx$, where $a^{\alpha\beta}$ is the inverse of the metric tensor $a_{\alpha\beta}$ of R_1 and b_{ij} is the metric tensor of R_2 (c.f. [14, Chapter 8]). At first, assume that R_2 is the Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^N$.

Definition 3.13. We define $\mathcal{I}(\Omega)$ as the set of all energy functionals of a map u mapping from a Riemannian manifold to $\mathbb{R}^N$, i.e. $L \in \mathcal{I}(\Omega)$ if and only if $L(u) = \int_\Omega a^{\alpha\beta}(x) u_\alpha^i(x) u_\beta^i(x) dx$ for a metric tensor $a_{\alpha\beta}$ of a Riemannian manifold.

Theorem 3.14. Not every functional $L \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ can be approximated by elements of $\mathcal{I}(\Omega)$.

Proof. Let $m = 2$, $N = 3$, $\Omega = (0, 1)^2$ and let $L \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ with an integrand φ satisfying $\varphi(s, (e_1|e_2)) > \varphi(s, (e_2|e_1))$ for all $s \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Suppose there exists a sequence of coefficients a_n such that $\int_{(0,1)^2} a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) u_\alpha^i(x) u_\beta^i(x) dx$ is $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -convergent to L . Define $u_1(x) := (x_1, x_2, 0)$ and $u_2(x) := (x_2, x_1, 0)$. Let u_2^n be the recovery sequence for u_2 and $u_1^n(x) := (e_2|e_1|e_3)u_2^n(x)$. Then

$$Du_1^n(x) = ((u_2^n)^2, (u_2^n)^1, (u_2^n)^3)^T(x).$$

Thus, by computations analogous to those in the proof of Theorem 3.7 and then simply changing the order of summation

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(0,1)^2} a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) (u_2^n)_\alpha^i(x) (u_2^n)_\beta^i(x) dx \leq \int_{(0,1)^2} \varphi(u_2(x), Du_2(x)) dx \\
 & < \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(0,1)^2} a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) (u_1^n)_\alpha^i(x) (u_1^n)_\beta^i(x) dx = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(0,1)^2} a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) (u_2^n)_\alpha^i(x) (u_2^n)_\beta^i(x) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

holds, which is a contradiction. Hence, no such sequence exists. $\square$

We have now seen that an approximation of all functionals in $\mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ with Riemannian energy functionals is not possible if either R_1 or R_2 is a Euclidean domain. Therefore, in Chapter 5 we will discuss the behavior of sequences of energy functionals of a map u mapping from a Riemannian manifold R_1 to another Riemannian manifold R_2 . In the next theorem we will see that the $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -limit of a sequence of elements of $\mathcal{R}(\Omega)$ with an oscillation in the coefficients b_{ij} must be given by a function $F(u) = \int_{\Omega} \varphi(Du(x)) dx$, where the function φ is even with respect to permuting columns. This is a structural restriction for classes which could be approximated by such elements of $\mathcal{R}(\Omega)$.

Theorem 3.15. *Let L be the $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -limit of a sequence of elements of $\mathcal{R}(\Omega)$ with integrands φ^n defined by $\varphi^n(s, z) := b_{ij}(ns)z_{\alpha}^i z_{\alpha}^j$ with $[0, 1]^N$ -periodic, measurable and bounded coefficients b_{ij} . Then $L(u) = \int_{\Omega} \varphi(Du(x)) dx$, where the function φ is even with respect to permuting columns.*

Proof. By Theorem 2.5 we have $L(u) = \int_{\Omega} \varphi(Du(x)) dx$ for a function φ , where $\varphi(A)$ is given by

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{t^m} \int_{(0,t)^m} b_{ij}(u(x) + Ax) (Du(x) + A)_{\alpha}^i (Du(x) + A)_{\alpha}^j dx \right\}$$

taken over all $u \in W_0^{1,p}((0,t)^m, \mathbb{R}^N)$. For every $t \in \mathbb{R}$, let u_k^t be a minimizing sequence in $W_0^{1,p}((0,t)^m, \mathbb{R}^N)$ such that

$$\varphi(A) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t^m} \int_{(0,t)^m} b_{ij}(u_k^t(x) + Ax) (Du_k^t(x) + A)_{\alpha}^i (Du_k^t(x) + A)_{\alpha}^j dx.$$

Let $\tilde{A}$ be the matrix A with permuted columns l_1, l_2 , let $\tilde{I}$ be the identity matrix with permuted columns l_1, l_2 , let $\tilde{x}$ be the vector x with permuted elements l_1, l_2 and let $\tilde{u}_k^t$ be defined by $\tilde{u}_k^t(x) = u_k^t(\tilde{x})$. Then obviously, $\tilde{A}\tilde{x} = Ax$. Furthermore, $D\tilde{u}_k^t(x) = D[u_k^t(\tilde{x})] = Du_k^t(\tilde{x})\tilde{I}$. This yields

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\tilde{A}) &\leq \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t^m} \int_{(0,t)^m} b_{ij}(\tilde{u}_k^t(x) + \tilde{A}x) (D\tilde{u}_k^t(x) + \tilde{A})_{\alpha}^i (D\tilde{u}_k^t(x) + \tilde{A})_{\alpha}^j dx \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t^m} \int_{(0,t)^m} b_{ij}(u_k^t(\tilde{x}) + \tilde{A}x) (Du_k^t(\tilde{x})\tilde{I} + \tilde{A})_{\alpha}^i (Du_k^t(\tilde{x})\tilde{I} + \tilde{A})_{\alpha}^j dx \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t^m} \int_{(0,t)^m} b_{ij}(u_k^t(x) + \tilde{A}\tilde{x}) (Du_k^t(x) + A)_{\alpha}^i (Du_k^t(x) + A)_{\alpha}^j dx \\ &= \varphi(A). \end{aligned}$$

By symmetry arguments, we get $\varphi(A) \leq \varphi(\tilde{A})$, so there must be equality and thus, φ is even with respect to permuting columns. $\square$

4. Properties of approximating sequences

In Chapter 5, we will see that not all energy functionals of Finsler metrics, Cartan functionals or perfect dominance functionals can be approximated by sequences of energy functionals of maps mapping from one Riemannian manifold R_1 to another Riemannian manifold R_2 defined by $L^n(u, B) = \int_B a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^n(x, u(x)) u_\alpha^i(x) u_\beta^j(x) dx$ satisfying the following conditions:

$$\exists M \in \mathbb{R} : \sup_{n,x,\alpha,\beta} |a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x)| \leq M, \quad \sup_{n,x,s,i,j} |b_{ij}^n(x, s)| \leq M; \quad (14)$$

$$\exists c_1 > 0 : a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^n(x, s) A_\alpha^i A_\beta^j \geq c_1 |A|^2 \text{ for all } (x, s, A) \in \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}; \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exists x_0 : \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : |a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) - a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x_0)| < \varepsilon \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \alpha, \beta \in \{1, \dots, m\}, \\ \text{and for almost every } x \in B(x_0, \delta); \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

there is a bounded continuous function $\omega : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ such that $\omega(0) = 0$

and $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^m, s_1, s_2 \in \mathbb{R}^N, A \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$:

$$|a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^n(x, s_1) A_\alpha^i A_\beta^j - a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^n(x, s_2) A_\alpha^i A_\beta^j| \leq \omega(|s_1 - s_2|)(1 + |A|^2); \quad (17)$$

for every $\varepsilon > 0$, every Borel set $E \subset \Omega$ and every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ there exists an open set $U \supset E$ and a sequence u^n in $W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ converging to u in $L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$, satisfying $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(u^n, E) = \min \left\{ \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(v^n, E) \right\}$ taken over all v^n with $v^n \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ and $v^n \rightarrow u$ in $L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ so that $L^n(u^n, E) \geq L^n(u^n, U) - \varepsilon \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$. (18)

In this section, we discuss some properties of L^n which will be crucial for the proofs of the theorems in Chapter 5.

Remark 4.1. By [4, Proposition 7.6] there exists a sequence u^n in $W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ converging to u in $L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ and satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} & \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(u^n, E) \\ &= \min \left\{ \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(v^n, E); \quad v^n \text{ in } W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N) \text{ and } v^n \rightarrow u \text{ in } L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

which is needed in (18).

Remark 4.2. From (14) we can deduce $L^n(u, B) \leq M^2 m^2 N^2 \|Du\|_{L^2(B)}^2$ for every $B \subset \Omega$ since

$$\begin{aligned} L^n(u, B) &= \int_B a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^n(x, u(x)) u_\alpha^i(x) u_\beta^j(x) dx \leq \int_B M^2 \sum_{\alpha,\beta=1}^m \sum_{i,j=1}^N |u_\alpha^i(x)| \cdot |u_\beta^j(x)| dx \\ &\leq M^2 \int_B m^2 N^2 \sup_{\substack{i \in \{1, \dots, N\} \\ \alpha \in \{1, \dots, m\}}} |u_\alpha^i(x)|^2 dx \leq M^2 m^2 N^2 \|Du\|_{L^2(B)}^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 4.3. The conditions (14) and (15) are in some way coherent because the limit functional satisfies those conditions. The conditions (16), (17) and (18) are needed for technical reasons.

Remark 4.4. There are sequences of functionals satisfying the condition (18) as we will see in Corollary 4.6.

Lemma 4.5. *Let L^n be a sequence of functionals defined by*

$$L^n(u) := \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n u_{\alpha}^i(x) u_{\beta}^j(x) dx$$

for some coefficients $a_n^{\alpha\beta}$ and b_{ij}^n satisfying the conditions (14) and (15). Then if $L^n \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to some functional L which satisfies the growth condition $L(u) \leq c_2 \|Du\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2$ for some $c_2 > 0$, the constant sequence u is a recovery sequence for every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$.

Proof. Let $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ and let u^n be the recovery sequence for L^n . Then we have $\infty > c_2 \|Du\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \geq L(u) \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(u^n) \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_1 \|Du^n\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2$, so that

Du^n is bounded in $L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^{N \times m})$. Due to the weak compactness of reflexive Banach spaces, there exists a subsequence Du^{n_k} weakly converging in $L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^{N \times m})$ to some $h \in L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^{N \times m})$ and h is the weak derivative of u . Since every weakly convergent subsequence of Du^n converges weakly to Du and since every subsequence has a weakly convergent subsequence, the whole sequence converges weakly to Du . We have

$$\begin{aligned} L^n(u^n) &= L^n(u) + \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n(u)_{\alpha}^i(x) (u^n - u)_{\beta}^j(x) dx \\ &\quad + \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n(u^n - u)_{\alpha}^i(x) (u)_{\beta}^j(x) dx + L^n(u^n - u) \\ &\geq L^n(u) + \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n(u)_{\alpha}^i(x) (u^n - u)_{\beta}^j(x) dx + \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n(u^n - u)_{\alpha}^i(x) (u)_{\beta}^j(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

and thus we can deduce

$$\begin{aligned} L(u) &\geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(u) + \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n(u)_{\alpha}^i(x) (u^n - u)_{\beta}^j(x) dx \\ &\quad + \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n(u^n - u)_{\alpha}^i(x) (u)_{\beta}^j(x) dx = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(u) \end{aligned}$$

since
$$|\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n(u)_{\alpha}^i(x) (u^n - u)_{\beta}^j(x) dx| = 0$$

and
$$|\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n(u^n - u)_{\alpha}^i(x) (u)_{\beta}^j(x) dx| = 0.$$

To see that, let u^{n_k} be a subsequence of u^n so that

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n(u)_\alpha^i(x) (u^n - u)_\beta^j(x) dx = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_{n_k}^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^{n_k}(u)_\alpha^i(x) (u^{n_k} - u)_\beta^j(x) dx.$$

Then the sequence $a_{n_k}^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^{n_k}$ is bounded by M^2 so there exists another subsequence $a_{n_{k_l}}^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^{n_{k_l}}$ converging to some $c_{ij}^{\alpha\beta}$ for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ and $\alpha, \beta \in \{1, \dots, m\}$. This implies

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n(u)_\alpha^i(x) (u^n - u)_\beta^j(x) dx \right| \leq \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} |a_{n_{k_l}}^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^{n_{k_l}} - c_{ij}^{\alpha\beta}| \\ & \cdot \int_{\Omega} |(u)_\alpha^i(x) (u^{n_{k_l}} - u)_\beta^j(x)| dx + \left| \int_{\Omega} c_{ij}^{\alpha\beta} (u)_\alpha^i(x) (u^{n_{k_l}} - u)_\beta^j(x) dx \right| = 0. \end{aligned}$$

The equality $|\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n(u)_\alpha^i(x) (u^n - u)_\beta^j(x) dx| = 0$ can be proven in the same way, so the constant sequence $u^n = u$ is a recovery sequence for u . $\square$

Corollary 4.6. *Let L^n be a sequence of functionals defined by*

$$L^n(u) := \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n u_\alpha^i(x) u_\beta^j(x) dx$$

for some coefficients $a_n^{\alpha\beta}$ and b_{ij}^n satisfying the conditions (14) and (15). Then L^n satisfies the condition (18) as well.

Proof. Let $E \subset \Omega$ be a Borel set. By Lemma 4.5 for every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ the constant sequence u is a recovery sequence, i.e.

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(u, E) = \min \left\{ \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(v^n, E); \begin{array}{l} v^n \text{ in } W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N) \text{ and} \\ v^n \rightarrow u \text{ in } L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N) \end{array} \right\}.$$

Then by Remark 4.2, for every $U \in \mathcal{A}(\Omega)$ with $E \subset U$ we achieve that

$$L^n(u, U) \leq L^n(u, E) + \int_{U \setminus E} M^2 N^2 m^2 |Du(x)|^2 dx.$$

By the outer regularity of the Lebesgue measure, we have $\mathcal{L}(E) = \inf \{ \mathcal{L}(U); U \in \mathcal{A}(\Omega), E \subset U \}$. Let U_l be a sequence in $\mathcal{A}(\Omega)$ such that $E \subset U_l$ for every $l \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{L}(U_l) = \mathcal{L}(E)$. Then we have

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \int_{U_l \setminus E} M^2 N^2 m^2 |Du(x)|^2 dx = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} M^2 N^2 m^2 |Du(x)|^2 \cdot \mathbb{1}_{U_l \setminus E}(x) dx = 0$$

by Lebesgue's Dominated Convergence Theorem ([15, Theorem 1.8]). Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and choose $L \in \mathbb{N}$ so that $\int_{U_L \setminus E} M^2 N^2 m^2 |Du(x)|^2 dx < \varepsilon$. Then for this set U_L we achieve $L^n(u, U_L) \leq L^n(u, E) + \varepsilon$ so the condition (18) is satisfied. $\square$

Lemma 4.7. *Let $L^n(u, \Omega)$ be a sequence of energy functionals $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converging to the energy functional $L(u, \Omega) = \int_{\Omega} \varphi(u(x), Du(x)) dx$ for a non-negative function φ satisfying the growth condition $\varphi(s, A) \leq c_2 |A|^2$ for some $c_2 > 0$ and for all $s \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$, and let L^n satisfy the conditions (14), (15) and (17). Then $L^n(u, U) \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $L(u, U)$ for every $U \in \mathcal{A}(\Omega)$ and $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$.*

Proof. By [9, Theorem 2.4] every subsequence L^{n_k} of $L^n(u, U)$ has another subsequence $L^{n_{k_q}}$ which $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to a function

$$F(u, U) = \int_U g(x, u(x), Du(x)) dx$$

for every $U \in \mathcal{A}(\Omega)$. Now choose arbitrary $x \in \Omega$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $B(x, \varepsilon) \subset \Omega$ and let $u \in W_0^{1,2}(B(x, \varepsilon))$. Then we have

$$L(u, \Omega) = \int_{\Omega} \varphi(u(x), Du(x)) dx = \int_{B(x, \varepsilon)} \varphi(u(x), Du(x)) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{With } \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_q}}(u, \Omega) &\leq \liminf_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_q}}(u^{n_{k_q}}, \Omega) \\ &= \liminf_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_q}}(u^{n_{k_q}}, \Omega \setminus \partial B(x, \varepsilon)) \end{aligned}$$

for an arbitrary $u^n \rightarrow u$ in $L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_q}}(u, \Omega) &\geq \limsup_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_q}}(v^{n_{k_q}}, \Omega) \\ &= \limsup_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_q}}(v^{n_{k_q}}, \Omega \setminus \partial B(x, \varepsilon)) \end{aligned}$$

for the recovery sequence v^n and the uniqueness of the Γ -limit, we get

$$\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_q}}(u, \Omega \setminus \partial B(x, \varepsilon)) = \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_q}}(u, \Omega).$$

On the other hand, we then get

$$\begin{aligned} L(u, \Omega) &= \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_q}}(u, \Omega \setminus \partial B(x, \varepsilon)) \\ &= F(0, \Omega \setminus \overline{B(x, \varepsilon)}) + \int_{B(x, \varepsilon)} g(y, u(y), Du(y)) dy = \int_{B(x, \varepsilon)} g(y, u(y), Du(y)) dy, \end{aligned}$$

since with Remark 4.2

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq F(0, \Omega \setminus \overline{B(x, \varepsilon)}) &\leq \liminf_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_q}}(0, \Omega \setminus \overline{B(x, \varepsilon)}) \\ &\leq M^2 m^2 N^2 \|0\|_{L^2(\Omega \setminus \overline{B(x, \varepsilon)}, \mathbb{R}^N)}^2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Altogether, this yields $\int_{B(x,\varepsilon)} \varphi(u(y), Du(y)) dy = \int_{B(x,\varepsilon)} g(y, u(y), Du(y)) dy$ and, by letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, we get $\varphi(u(x), Du(x)) = g(x, u(x), Du(x))$ almost everywhere in Ω . Thus, for every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ and $U \in \mathcal{A}(\Omega)$, every subsequence of $L^n(u, U)$ has another subsequence $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converging to $L(u, U)$ and by Urysohn's property of Γ -convergence ([2, Theorem 1.44]), the whole sequence also $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $L(u, U)$. $\square$

The main reason why we cannot approximate all of the desired metrics with such sequences is that metrics independent of x and $u(x)$ can be approximated by Riemannian metrics independent of x and $u(x)$ if they can be approximated at all, as we can see in the following lemma and Lemma 4.14.

Lemma 4.8. *Let $L^n: W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N) \times \mathcal{A}(\Omega) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a sequence of functionals defined by $L^n(u, B) := \int_B a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^n(u(x)) u_\alpha^i(x) u_\beta^j(x) dx$ satisfying the conditions (14), (15), (16) and (17) so that $L^n(u, \Omega) \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $L(u, \Omega)$ for every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$, where the functional $L: W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N) \times \mathcal{A}(\Omega) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is defined by $L(u, B) := \int_B \varphi(u(x), Du(x)) dx$ for a non-negative function φ satisfying the growth condition $\varphi(s, A) \leq c_2 |A|^2$ for some $c_2 > 0$ and for all $s \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$. Then the sequence K^n defined by $K^n(u) := \int_\Omega a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x_0) b_{ij}^n(u(x)) u_\alpha^i(x) u_\beta^j(x) dx$ $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $L(u, \Omega)$ as well for all $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$. Note that in particular, the coefficients $a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x_0)$ are chosen independent of x .*

Proof. Let $k > 0$ and define $M_k = x_0 + \frac{1}{k} \mathbb{Z}^m$. Then define $\tilde{L}_k^n$ by

$$\tilde{L}_k^n(u, B) := \sum_{z \in M_k} \int_{z + (-\frac{1}{2k}, \frac{1}{2k})^m \cap B} \tilde{a}_{n,k}^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^n(u(x)) u_\alpha^i(x) u_\beta^j(x) dx,$$

where $\tilde{a}_{n,k}^{\alpha\beta}(x) = a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x - z + x_0)$ for $x \in z + (-\frac{1}{2k}, \frac{1}{2k})^m$, $z \in M_k$. By Remark 4.2 and [4, Proposition 12.3], for every subsequence $\tilde{L}_k^{n_l}$ we obtain the existence of a subsequence $\tilde{L}_k^{n_{l_q}}$ so that $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{L}_k^{n_{l_q}}(u, U)$ exists for every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ and every $U \in \mathcal{A}(\Omega)$, and that

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{L}_k^{n_{l_q}}(u, \Omega) &= \\ &= \sum_{z \in M_k} \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{L}_k^{n_{l_q}} \left(u, \left(z + \left(-\frac{1}{2k}, \frac{1}{2k} \right)^m \right) \cap \Omega \right). \end{aligned}$$

By defining $v_z(x) := u(x + z - x_0)$ and using Lemma 4.7 we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{L}_k^{n_{l_q}}(u, \Omega) \\ &= \sum_{z \in M_k} \Gamma(L^2(\Omega - z + x_0, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(x_0 + (-\frac{1}{2k}, \frac{1}{2k})^m) \cap (\Omega - z + x_0)} a_{n_{l_q}}^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^{n_{l_q}}(v_z(x)) (v_z)_\alpha^i(x) (v_z)_\beta^j(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{z \in M_k} \int_{(x_0 + (-\frac{1}{2k}, \frac{1}{2k})^m) \cap (\Omega - z + x_0)} \varphi(v_z(x), Dv_z(x)) dx = \sum_{z \in M_k} \int_{(z + (-\frac{1}{2k}, \frac{1}{2k})^m) \cap \Omega} \varphi(u(x), Du(x)) dx = L(u, \Omega),$$

so for every subsequence $\tilde{L}_k^{n_l}$ of $\tilde{L}_k^n$ there exists a further subsequence $\tilde{L}_k^{n_{l_q}}$ so that $\tilde{L}_k^{n_{l_q}}(\cdot, \Omega) \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $L(\cdot, \Omega)$. By Urysohn's property of Γ -convergence ([2, Theorem 1.44]), the whole sequence $\tilde{L}_k^n(\cdot, \Omega)$ also $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $L(\cdot, \Omega)$ for all $k > 0$. Then choose an arbitrary $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ and a sequence u^n in $W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ converging in $L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ to u . Let u^{n_l} be the subsequence of u^n satisfying $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} K^n(u^n) = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} K^{n_l}(u^{n_l})$. Then if u^{n_l} is not bounded in $W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$, we have

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} K^n(u^n) = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} K^{n_l}(u^{n_l}) \geq \limsup_{l \rightarrow \infty} c_1 \|Du^{n_l}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 = \infty,$$

since $\|u^{n_l}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}$ is clearly bounded. So the lim inf-inequality is satisfied for K^n . Otherwise, choose an arbitrary $\tilde{\varepsilon} > 0$ and define

$$\varepsilon := \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{MN^2m^2(\sup_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \|u^{n_l}\|_{W^{1,2}(\Omega)}^2 + 1)}.$$

Choose k large enough so that $|a_{n_l}^{\alpha\beta}(x) - a_{n_l}^{\alpha\beta}(x_0)| < \varepsilon$ for almost every $x \in x_0 + (-\frac{1}{2k}, \frac{1}{2k})^m$ for all $l \in \mathbb{N}$, $\alpha, \beta \in \{1, \dots, m\}$. Then, $|\tilde{L}_k^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega) - K^{n_l}(u^{n_l})|$ is less than or equal to

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{z \in M_k \\ z + (-\frac{1}{2k}, \frac{1}{2k})^m \cap \Omega}} \int |a_{n_l}^{\alpha\beta}(x - z + x_0) - a_{n_l}^{\alpha\beta}(x_0)| \cdot |b_{ij}^{n_l}(u^{n_l}(x))| \cdot |(u^{n_l})_\alpha^i(x)| \cdot |(u^{n_l})_\beta^j(x)| dx \\ \leq M\varepsilon N^2m^2 \|Du^{n_l}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq \tilde{\varepsilon}. \end{aligned}$$

Now suppose there is $\bar{N} \in \mathbb{N}$ so that $L(u, \Omega) - 2\tilde{\varepsilon} > K^{n_l}(u^{n_l})$ for all $l > \bar{N}$. Then with the same k as above, we have $K^{n_l}(u^{n_l}) \geq \tilde{L}_k^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega) - \tilde{\varepsilon}$. This implies $\tilde{L}_k^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega) < L(u, \Omega) - \tilde{\varepsilon}$ for all $l > \bar{N}$ which is a contradiction to the lim inf-inequality $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{L}_k^n(u^n, \Omega) \geq L(u, \Omega)$. Thus, for every $\tilde{\varepsilon} > 0$ and $\bar{N} \in \mathbb{N}$, we find $l > \bar{N}$ so that $K^{n_l}(u^{n_l}) \geq L(u, \Omega) - 2\tilde{\varepsilon}$. This implies $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} K^n(u^n) = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} K^{n_l}(u^{n_l}) \geq L(u, \Omega)$ which is the lim inf-inequality. For the lim sup-inequality let u^n be the recovery sequence for $\tilde{L}_k^n$. If u^n is not bounded in $W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ we have $L(u, \Omega) \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{L}_k^n(u^n, \Omega) \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_1 \|Du^n\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 = \infty$. Thus, the lim sup-inequality clearly holds for K^n . Otherwise, let u^{n_l} be the subsequence of u^n satisfying $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} K^n(u^n) = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} K^{n_l}(u^{n_l})$ and suppose there is $\bar{N} \in \mathbb{N}$ so that $L(u, \Omega) + 2\tilde{\varepsilon} < K^{n_l}(u^{n_l})$ for all $l > \bar{N}$. With the same computation as above, we get $K^{n_l}(u^{n_l}) \leq \tilde{L}_k^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega) + \tilde{\varepsilon}$ for k large enough. This implies

$\tilde{L}_k^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega) > L(u, \Omega) + \tilde{\varepsilon}$ for all $l > \bar{N}$ which is a contradiction to the lim sup-inequality $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{L}_k^n(u^n, \Omega) \leq L(u, \Omega)$. Thus, for every $\tilde{\varepsilon} > 0$ and $\bar{N} \in \mathbb{N}$, we find $l > \bar{N}$ so that $\tilde{K}^{n_l}(u^{n_l}) \leq L(u, \Omega) + 2\tilde{\varepsilon}$. This implies $\liminf_{l \rightarrow \infty} K^{n_l}(u^{n_l}) \leq L(u, \Omega)$ and so we get $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} K^n(u^n) = \liminf_{l \rightarrow \infty} K^{n_l}(u^{n_l}) \leq L(u, \Omega)$ which is the lim sup-inequality for the recovery sequence u^n . Altogether, we have now proven that K^n $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $L(\cdot, \Omega)$. $\square$

Proposition 4.9. *Let L^n be a sequence satisfying (14), (15) and let every subsequence of L^n satisfy (18). Then there exists a subsequence L^{n_k} so that*

$$F(u, E) := \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_k}(u, E)$$

exists for all $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ and every Borel set $E \subset \Omega$ and $F(u, \cdot)$ is a Borel measure for every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$.

Proof. By [4, Proposition 12.3], there exists a subsequence L^{n_k} of L^n so that $F(u, U) = \Gamma - \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_k}(u, U)$ exists for all $U \in \mathcal{A}(\Omega)$ and $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ and $F(u, \cdot)$ is the restriction of a Borel measure ν_u to $\mathcal{A}(\Omega)$ for every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$. Let $E \subset \Omega$ be a Borel set. Let $L^{n_{k_l}}$ be an arbitrary subsequence of L^{n_k} . Then by [4, Proposition 7.9] there exists a further subsequence $L^{n_{k_{l_q}}}$ so that $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_{l_q}}}(u, E)$ exists for all $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$. Let $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$. Choose $\varepsilon > 0$ and $U \in \mathcal{A}(\Omega)$ and $u^{n_{k_{l_q}}} \rightarrow u$ in $L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ so that $E \subset U$,

$$\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \limsup_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_{l_q}}}(u, E) = \limsup_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_{l_q}}}(u^{n_{k_{l_q}}}, E)$$

and that $L^{n_{k_{l_q}}}(u^{n_{k_{l_q}}}, E) \geq L^{n_{k_{l_q}}}(u^{n_{k_{l_q}}}, U) - \varepsilon$ for all $q \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus, we achieve

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_{l_q}}}(u, E) &\geq \limsup_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_{l_q}}}(u^{n_{k_{l_q}}}, E) \\ &\geq \limsup_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_{l_q}}}(u^{n_{k_{l_q}}}, U) - \varepsilon \geq \liminf_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_{l_q}}}(u^{n_{k_{l_q}}}, U) - \varepsilon \\ &\geq \nu_u(U) - \varepsilon \geq \nu_u(E) - \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

and by the arbitrariness of ε we deduce $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_{l_q}}}(u, E) \geq \nu_u(E)$.

Now choose $\varepsilon > 0$ and $U \in \mathcal{A}(\Omega)$ so that $E \subset U$ and $\nu_u(U) \leq \nu_u(E) + \varepsilon$, which is possible by the regularity of Borel measures on Polish spaces [7, Theorem 1.16, p. 320]. Then for the recovery sequence $u^{n_{k_{l_q}}}$ in U , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_{l_q}}}(u, E) &\leq \liminf_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_{l_q}}}(u^{n_{k_{l_q}}}, E) \\ &\leq \limsup_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_{l_q}}}(u^{n_{k_{l_q}}}, U) \leq \nu_u(U) \leq \nu_u(E) + \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

and by the arbitrariness of ε we deduce $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_l q}}(u, E) \leq \nu_u(E)$, which implies $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_l q}}(u, E) = \nu_u(E)$. Thus, for every subsequence $L^{n_{k_l}}$ of L^{n_k} there exists a further subsequence $L^{n_{k_l q}}$ so that

$$\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_l q}}(u, E) = \nu_u(E).$$

By Urysohn's property of Γ -convergence ([2, Theorem 1.44]), the whole sequence $L^{n_k}(u, E)$ also $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $\nu_u(E)$, which concludes the proof. $\square$

Lemma 4.10. *Let $L^n(u, \Omega)$ be a sequence of energy functionals $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converging to the energy functional $L(u, \Omega) = \int_{\Omega} \varphi(u(x), Du(x)) dx$ for a non-negative function φ satisfying the growth condition $\varphi(s, A) \leq c_2 |A|^2$ for some $c_2 > 0$ and for all $s \in \mathbb{R}^N, A \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$. Let L^n satisfy the conditions (14), (15), (17), and let every subsequence of L^n satisfy (18). Then $L^n(u, E) \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $L(u, E)$ for every Borel set $E \subset \Omega$ and every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$.*

Proof. By Lemma 4.7, $L^n(u, U) \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $L(u, U)$ for every $U \in \mathcal{A}(\Omega)$. Let $E \subset \Omega$ be a Borel set. Let L^{n_k} be an arbitrary subsequence of L^n . Then by [4, Proposition 7.9], there exists a further subsequence $L^{n_{k_l}}$ so that $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_l}}(u, E)$ exists for all $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$. Let $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$. Choose $\varepsilon > 0$, $U \in \mathcal{A}(\Omega)$ and $u^{n_{k_l}} \rightarrow u$ in $L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ so that

$$E \subset U, \text{ and } \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \limsup_{l \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_l}}(u, E) = \limsup_{l \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_l}}(u^{n_{k_l}}, E)$$

and that $L^{n_{k_l}}(u^{n_{k_l}}, E) \geq L^{n_{k_l}}(u^{n_{k_l}}, U) - \varepsilon$ for all $l \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus, in the same way as in the proof of Proposition 4.9 we achieve

$$\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_l}}(u, E) \geq L(u, E) - \varepsilon$$

and by the arbitrariness of ε we deduce $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_l}}(\cdot, E) \geq L(\cdot, E)$.

Now choose $\varepsilon > 0$ and $U \in \mathcal{A}(\Omega)$ so that $E \subset U$ and $L(u, U) \leq L(u, E) + \varepsilon$. Such a set U exists because by the regularity of the Lebesgue measure we have $\mathcal{L}(E) = \inf\{\mathcal{L}(U); U \in \mathcal{A}(\Omega), E \subset U\}$. Now let U_l be a sequence in $\mathcal{A}(\Omega)$ so that $E \subset U_l$ for every $l \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{L}(U_l) = \mathcal{L}(E)$. Then we have

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} L(u, U_l \setminus E) = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} \varphi(u(x), Du(x)) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{U_l \setminus E}(x) dx = 0$$

by Lebesgue's Dominated Convergence Theorem ([15, Theorem 1.8]). Now choose $L \in \mathbb{N}$ so that $L(u, U_L \setminus E) < \varepsilon$. Then with $U = U_L$ we achieve $L(u, U) = L(u, E) + L(u, U \setminus E) < L(u, E) + \varepsilon$. Then for the recovery sequence $u^{n_{k_l}}$ in U , we achieve $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_l}}(u, E) \leq L(u, E) + \varepsilon$ as in the proof of Proposition 4.9

and by the arbitrariness of ε we deduce $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_l}}(\cdot, E) \leq L(\cdot, E)$,

which implies $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_l}}(\cdot, E) = L(\cdot, E)$. Thus, for every subsequence L^{n_k} of L^n there exists a further subsequence $L^{n_{k_l}}$ so that $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_{k_l}}(\cdot, E) = L(\cdot, E)$. By Urysohn's property of Γ -convergence ([2, Theorem 1.44]), the whole sequence $L^n(\cdot, E)$ also $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $L(\cdot, E)$, which concludes the proof. $\square$

Corollary 4.11. *Let $L^n(u, \Omega)$ be a sequence of energy functionals $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converging to the energy functional $L(u, \Omega) = \int_{\Omega} \varphi(u(x), Du(x)) dx$ for a non-negative function φ satisfying the growth condition $\varphi(s, A) \leq c_2 |A|^2$ for some $c_2 > 0$ and for all $s \in \mathbb{R}^N, A \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$. Let L^n satisfy the conditions (14), (15), (17), let every subsequence of L^n satisfy (18), and let u^n be a recovery sequence for u in Ω . Then u^n is a recovery sequence for u in E for every Borel set $E \subset \Omega$.*

Proof. By Lemma 4.10, we get $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(u, E) = L(u, E)$ for every Borel set $E \subset \Omega$. Let $E \subset \Omega$ be a Borel set and assume

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(u^n, E) > \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(u, E) = L(u, E).$$

This implies

$$\begin{aligned} & \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(u, \Omega \setminus E) = L(u, \Omega) - L(u, E) \geq \\ & \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(u^n, E) + \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(u^n, \Omega \setminus E) - L(u, E) > \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(u^n, \Omega \setminus E) \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction to the $\liminf$ -inequality in $\Omega \setminus E$. $\square$

Remark 4.12. In Corollary 4.11, the main requirement is the $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -convergence to $L(\cdot, E)$ for every Borel set E , as can be seen in the proof. So instead of requiring the conditions (14), (15), (17) and (18) for every subsequence, it is enough to prescribe the $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -convergence for every Borel set E .

For the independence of values in the image of u of the approximating functionals, we will need the following notations: for $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ we define the sets

$$N_k^{z,u} := \{x; u(x) \in \frac{1}{k}z + [-\frac{1}{2k}, \frac{1}{2k})^N\} \quad \text{for } k > 0, z \in \mathbb{Z}^N$$

and, for a given sequence $L^n(u, B) = \int_B a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^n(u(x)) u_{\alpha}^i(x) u_{\beta}^j(x) dx$, we define

$$L_{k,u}^n(v, B) := \sum_{z \in \mathbb{Z}^N} \int_{N_k^{z,u} \cap B} a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^n(v(x) - \frac{1}{k}z) v_{\alpha}^i(x) v_{\beta}^j(x) dx.$$

Remark 4.13. If the sequence L^n is defined by $L^n(v) := \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n v_{\alpha}^i(x) v_{\beta}^j(x) dx$, we have $L^n(v, B) = L_{k,u}^n(v, B)$. Hence, by Corollary 4.6, L^n and $L_{k,u}^n$ satisfy the condition (18). Furthermore, the conditions (14), (15) and (16) clearly are inherited by $L_{k,u}^n$ if L^n satisfies these conditions.

Lemma 4.14. Let $L^n : W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N) \times \mathcal{A}(\Omega) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a sequence of functionals defined by $L^n(u, B) := \int_B a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^n(u(x)) u_\alpha^i(x) u_\beta^j(x) dx$ satisfying the conditions (14), (15), (16) and (17), so that every subsequence of L^n and every subsequence of $L_{k,u}^n$ satisfies (18) for every $k > 0$, $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ and so that $L^n(u, \Omega) \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $L(u, \Omega)$ for every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$, where the functional $L : W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N) \times \mathcal{A}(\Omega) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is defined by $L(u, B) := \int_B \varphi(Du(x)) dx$ for a non-negative function φ satisfying the growth condition $\varphi(s, A) \leq c_2 |A|^2$ for some $c_2 > 0$ and for all $s \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$. Then for the sequence K^n defined by

$$K^n(u, B) := \int_B a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^n(0) u_\alpha^i(x) u_\beta^j(x) dx$$

$\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} K^n(u, \Omega)$ exists for every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ and

$$\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} K^n(u, \Omega) = L(u, \Omega)$$

for every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$. Note that in particular, the coefficients $b_{ij}^n(0)$ are chosen independent of $u(x)$.

Proof. Choose an arbitrary function $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$. As in [1], we can choose a representative of u so that u_i is a Borel function for every $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$. Thus, $N_k^{z,u}$ is a Borel set for all $k > 0$, $z \in \mathbb{Z}^N$, since it is the intersection of Borel sets. By Remark 4.13 and Proposition 4.9, for every subsequence $L_{k,u}^{n_l}$ we obtain the existence of a subsequence $L_{k,u}^{n_{l_q}}$ so that $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} L_{k,u}^{n_{l_q}}(v, E)$ exists for every Borel set $E \subset \Omega$ and that

$$\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} L_{k,u}^{n_{l_q}}(v, E) = \sum_{z \in \mathbb{Z}^N} \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} L_{k,u}^{n_{l_q}}(v, N_k^{z,u} \cap E)$$

for every Borel set $E \subset \Omega$. With v fixed and $w_z(x) := v(x) - \frac{1}{k}z$, we observe with Lemma 4.10 that $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} L_{k,u}^{n_{l_q}}(v, E)$ equals

$$\sum_{z \in \mathbb{Z}^N} \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)) - \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} L_{k,u}^{n_{l_q}}(w_z, N_k^{z,u} \cap E) = \sum_{\substack{z \in \mathbb{Z}^N \\ N_k^{z,u} \cap E}} \int \varphi(Dw_z(x)) dx = L(v, E),$$

so for every subsequence $L_{k,u}^{n_l}$ of $L_{k,u}^n$ there exists a further subsequence $L_{k,u}^{n_{l_q}}$ so that $L_{k,u}^{n_{l_q}}(\cdot, E) \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $L(\cdot, E)$ for every Borel set $E \subset \Omega$. By Urysohn's property of Γ -convergence ([2, Theorem 1.44]), the whole sequence $L_{k,u}^n(\cdot, E)$ also $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $L(\cdot, E)$ for all $k > 0$. Let u^n be an arbitrary sequence in $W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ converging to u in $L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$. Then let u^{n_l} be a subsequence satisfying $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} K^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega) = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} K^n(u^n, \Omega)$ and $u^{n_l}(x) \rightarrow u(x)$ for almost every $x \in \Omega$. Then by Egorov's Theorem ([7, Theorem 5.3, p 252]) and

the regularity of the Lebesgue measure, for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is an open set A_ε satisfying $|\Omega \setminus A_\varepsilon| > |\Omega| - \varepsilon$ so that u^{n_l} uniformly converges to u in $\Omega \setminus A_\varepsilon$. Then if u^{n_l} is not bounded in $W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} K^n(u^n, \Omega) &= \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_{n_l}^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^{n_l}(0) (u^{n_l})_\alpha^i(x) (u^{n_l})_\beta^j(x) dx \\ &\geq \limsup_{l \rightarrow \infty} c_1 \|Du^{n_l}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 = \infty, \end{aligned}$$

since $\|u^{n_l}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}$ is clearly bounded. Thus, we can assume that u^{n_l} is bounded in $W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$. Then choose an arbitrary $\tilde{\varepsilon} > 0$ and

$$\varepsilon < \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{\sup_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \|Du^{n_l}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \mathcal{L}(\Omega)}$$

so that $\int_{A_\varepsilon} c_2 |Du(x)|^2 dx < \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{2}$. This is possible since $|A_\varepsilon| \rightarrow 0$ for $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ and thus, by Lebesgue's Dominated Convergence Theorem ([15, Theorem 1.8]), we have $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{A_\varepsilon} c_2 |Du(x)|^2 dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Omega} c_2 |Du(x)|^2 \mathbb{1}_{A_\varepsilon}(x) dx = 0$. Then choose k large enough so that $\omega(|y|) < \varepsilon$ for every $y \in [-\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{k}]^N$ and $\tilde{N}$ large enough so that for all $l > \tilde{N}$ we have $|u^{n_l}(x) - u(x)| < \frac{1}{2k}$ for all $x \in \Omega \setminus A_\varepsilon$. We observe for $l > \tilde{N}$ that $|L_{k,u}^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega \setminus A_\varepsilon) - K^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega \setminus A_\varepsilon)|$ is less than or equal to

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{z \in \mathbb{Z}^N} \int_{N_k^{z,u} \cap (\Omega \setminus A_\varepsilon)} \omega(|u^{n_l}(x) - \frac{1}{k}z|) \cdot (1 + |Du^{n_l}(x)|^2) dx \\ &\leq \varepsilon \cdot (\mathcal{L}(\Omega) + \|Du^{n_l}(x)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2) \leq \tilde{\varepsilon}. \end{aligned}$$

Now suppose there is $\bar{N} \in \mathbb{N}$ so that $L(u, \Omega) - 2\tilde{\varepsilon} > K^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega)$ for all $l > \bar{N}$. We know that for $l > \tilde{N}$ and the same k as above $K^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega \setminus A_\varepsilon) \geq L_{k,u}^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega \setminus A_\varepsilon) - \tilde{\varepsilon}$ holds. This implies for all $l > \max\{\bar{N}, \tilde{N}\}$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{k,u}^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega \setminus A_\varepsilon) &< L(u, \Omega) - \tilde{\varepsilon} \leq \int_{\Omega \setminus A_\varepsilon} \varphi(Du(x)) dx + c_2 \int_{A_\varepsilon} |Du(x)|^2 dx - \tilde{\varepsilon} \\ &\leq L(u, \Omega \setminus A_\varepsilon) - \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

in contradiction to the lim inf-inequality $L(u, \Omega \setminus A_\varepsilon) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} L_{k,u}^n(u^n, \Omega \setminus A_\varepsilon)$.

Thus, for every $\tilde{\varepsilon} > 0$ and $\bar{N} \in \mathbb{N}$, we find $l > \bar{N}$ so that $K^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega) \geq L(u, \Omega) - 2\tilde{\varepsilon}$. This implies $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} K^n(u^n, \Omega) = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} K^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega) \geq L(u, \Omega)$, which is the lim inf-inequality. For the lim sup-inequality let u^n be a recovery sequence for $L_{k,u}^n(u, \Omega)$. If u^n is not bounded in $W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$, we have

$$L(u, \Omega) \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} L_{k,u}^n(u^n, \Omega) \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_1 \|Du^n\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 = \infty.$$

Thus, the lim sup-inequality clearly holds for K^n . Otherwise, with the same computation as above, we get the existence of $\tilde{N} \in \mathbb{N}$ so that for $l > \tilde{N}$ and k large enough $|L_{k,u}^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega \setminus A_\varepsilon) - K^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega \setminus A_\varepsilon)| < \tilde{\varepsilon}$ for the subsequence u^{n_l} , which satisfies $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} K^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} K^n(u^n, \Omega)$ and $u^{n_l}(x) \rightarrow u(x)$ for almost every $x \in \Omega$ and which is still a recovery sequence for $L_{k,u}^{n_l}(\cdot, \Omega)$. Furthermore,

$$\frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{2} > c_2 \int_{A_\varepsilon} |Du(x)|^2 dx \geq L(u, A_\varepsilon) \geq \limsup_{l \rightarrow \infty} L^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, A_\varepsilon) \geq c_1 \limsup_{l \rightarrow \infty} \int_{A_\varepsilon} |Du^{n_l}(x)|^2 dx$$

since, by Corollary 4.11 and Remark 4.12, u^{n_l} is a recovery sequence for u in every Borel set $E \subset \Omega$ so that

$$\limsup_{l \rightarrow \infty} \int_{A_\varepsilon} |Du^{n_l}(x)|^2 dx < \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{2c_1}. \quad (19)$$

By Corollary 4.11 and Remark 4.12, u^{n_l} is a recovery sequence for $L_{k,u}^{n_l}(u, \Omega \setminus A_\varepsilon)$ as well. Summarizing, by this and the non-negativity of φ and by using Remark 4.2 and (19) in A_ε we achieve

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} K^n(u^n, \Omega) &= \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} K^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega) \\ &\leq \limsup_{l \rightarrow \infty} K^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega \setminus A_\varepsilon) + \limsup_{l \rightarrow \infty} K^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, A_\varepsilon) \\ &\leq \limsup_{l \rightarrow \infty} L_{k,u}^{n_l}(u^{n_l}, \Omega \setminus A_\varepsilon) + \tilde{\varepsilon} + M^2 m^2 N^2 \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{2c_1} \\ &\leq L(u, \Omega) + \tilde{\varepsilon} \left(1 + \frac{M^2 m^2 N^2}{2c_1}\right). \end{aligned}$$

By $\tilde{\varepsilon} \rightarrow 0$, this implies the lim sup-inequality $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} K^n(u^n, \Omega) \leq L(u, \Omega)$ and thus, $K^n(u, \Omega) \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $L(u, \Omega)$. $\square$

Remark 4.15. Clearly, in Lemma 4.8 and Lemma 4.14, the sequence K^n inherits the conditions (14), (15) and (16) from the sequence L^n .

5. Counterexamples for the Γ -density of general Dirichlet energies

In Theorem 3.12 and Theorem 3.14, we have seen that not every functional $L \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ can be approximated by energy functionals of functions $u: R_1 \rightarrow R_2$ if one of the Riemannian manifolds R_1 and R_2 is a Euclidean domain. Now we will see that under the assumptions of Chapter 4 an approximation is not possible even if both Riemannian manifolds are not Euclidean domains.

Theorem 5.1. *Not every functional $L \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ can be approximated by energy functionals of the form $L^n(u) = \int_\Omega a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^n(u(x)) u_\alpha^i(x) u_\beta^j(x) dx$ which satisfy the conditions of Lemma 4.14.*

Corollary 5.2. *Not every functional $L \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ can be approximated by energy functionals of the form $L^n(u) = \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^n u_{\alpha}^i(x) u_{\beta}^j(x) dx$ which satisfy the conditions of Lemma 4.8.*

Remark 5.3. Corollary 5.2 restricts the approximating metrics L^n to those metrics whose integrands are independent of $u(x)$. By this effort, we do not need the condition (18) any more. Since this condition is difficult to prove, it is nice to be able to omit it.

Proof of Theorem 5.1. Let L be defined by $L(u) := \int_{\Omega} \varphi(Du(x)) dx$ and

$$\varphi(A) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^N (a_j^i)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(a_1^2)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(a_2^2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(a_1^2 + a_2^2)^2.$$

Note that φ is independent of $u(x)$. Then if there were a sequence $L^n \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converging to L and satisfying the conditions of Lemma 4.14, with Lemma 4.8 and Lemma 4.14 we could find another sequence L^n given by the definition $L^n(u) := \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n u_{\alpha}^i(x) u_{\beta}^j(x) dx$, so that $L^n(u) \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $L(u)$ for every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$. By Lemma 4.5, we can choose the constant sequence u as recovery sequence.

Now choose the functions $u(x) := x^1 \cdot e_1$, $v(x) := x^1 \cdot e_2$, $w(x) := x^2 \cdot e_1$, $z(x) := x^2 \cdot e_2$. With the above choice of φ we obtain evidently $\varphi(Du(s) + Dw(s)) = 2$ and $\varphi(Dv(s) + Dz(s)) = 3$. Then altogether we have that

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \cdot \mathcal{L}(\Omega) &= \int_{\Omega} \varphi(Du(x) + Dw(x)) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(u + w) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{11} b_{11}^n + a_n^{22} b_{11}^n + a_n^{12} b_{11}^n + a_n^{21} b_{11}^n dx \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} \varphi(Du(x)) + \varphi(Dw(x)) + (a_n^{12} + a_n^{21}) b_{11}^n dx \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} 1 + 1 + (a_n^{12} + a_n^{21}) b_{11}^n dx, \end{aligned}$$

so that we can see that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n^{12} + a_n^{21}) b_{11}^n = 0$. On the other hand, in the same way we achieve that

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \cdot \mathcal{L}(\Omega) &= \int_{\Omega} \varphi(Dv(x) + Dz(x)) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L^n(v + z) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} \varphi(Dv(x)) + \varphi(Dz(x)) + (a_n^{12} + a_n^{21}) b_{22}^n dx \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} 1 + 1 + (a_n^{12} + a_n^{21}) b_{22}^n dx, \end{aligned}$$

so that we can see that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n^{12} + a_n^{21}) b_{22}^n = 1$. This means that, for n large enough, we have $|a_n^{12} + a_n^{21}| \cdot |b_{11}^n| < \frac{1}{4}$ and $|a_n^{12} + a_n^{21}| \cdot |b_{22}^n| > \frac{3}{4}$, and thus $3|b_{11}^n| <$

$|b_{22}^n|$, because by Remark 4.13, $|a_n^{12} + a_n^{21}| > 0$ and $|a_n^{12} + a_n^{21}| > 0$. This implies $3|a_n^{11}| \cdot |b_{11}^n| < |a_n^{11}| \cdot |b_{22}^n|$ which is a contradiction to $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n^{11} b_{11}^n = 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n^{11} b_{22}^n$, so that there can be no such sequence L^n . $\square$

Proof of Corollary 5.2. Define L as in the proof of Theorem 5.1. If there were a sequence $L^n \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converging to L and satisfying the conditions of Lemma 4.8, we could find another sequence $L^n(u) := \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n u_{\alpha}^i(x) u_{\beta}^j(x) dx$ so that $L^n(u) \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $L(u)$ for every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$. The rest of the proof is analogous to the proof of Theorem 5.1. $\square$

Remark 5.4. The class in which not every functional can be approximated can even be chosen smaller than $\mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ since the counterexample holds for a functional L with integrand φ completely independent of $u(x)$.

In Theorem 3.11, we have seen that no functional $L \in \mathcal{C}(\Omega)$ can be approximated by a sequence of elements of $\mathcal{R}_I(\Omega)$ which satisfies the condition (15). Now we will see that under the assumptions of Chapter 4 an approximation is not possible even without demanding isotropy and without demanding that one of the Riemannian manifolds is a Euclidean domain.

Theorem 5.5. *No $L \in \mathcal{C}(\Omega)$ with a parametric integrand $\Phi(Du_1(x) \wedge Du_2(x))$ independent of $u(x)$ can be approximated by energy functionals of the form $L^n(u) = \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^n(u(x)) u_{\alpha}^i(x) u_{\beta}^j(x) dx$ which satisfy the conditions of Lemma 4.14.*

Corollary 5.6. *No $L \in \mathcal{C}(\Omega)$ with a parametric integrand $\Phi(Du_1(x) \wedge Du_2(x))$ independent of $u(x)$ can be approximated by energy functionals of the form $L^n(u) = \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^n u_{\alpha}^i(x) u_{\beta}^j(x) dx$ which satisfy the conditions of Lemma 4.8.*

Remark 5.7. As in Corollary 5.2, Corollary 5.6 restricts the approximating metrics L^n to those metrics whose integrands are independent of $u(x)$. Again by this effort, we do not need the condition (18) any more. Since this condition is difficult to prove, it is nice to be able to omit it.

Proof of Theorem 5.5. If there were a sequence $L^n \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converging to L and satisfying the conditions of Lemma 4.14, with Lemma 4.8 and Lemma 4.14 we could find another sequence L^n defined by $L^n(u) := \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n u_{\alpha}^i(x) u_{\beta}^j(x) dx$ so that $L^n(u) \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $L(u)$ for every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$. By Lemma 4.5, we can choose the constant sequence u as recovery sequence. Thus, we can deduce that $0 = \int_{\Omega} \Phi(0) dx$ can be expressed as $L(0, x_1, 0)^T = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{11} b_{22}^n dx$, but also as $L(0, 0, x_1)^T = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{11} b_{33}^n dx$, as $L(0, x_2, 0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{22} b_{22}^n dx$ and as $L(0, 0, x_2)^T = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{22} b_{33}^n dx$. This implies that

$$\begin{aligned} L(0, x_1, x_1)^T &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{11} b_{22}^n + a_n^{11} b_{23}^n + a_n^{11} b_{32}^n + a_n^{11} b_{33}^n dx \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{11} b_{23}^n + a_n^{11} b_{32}^n dx, \quad \text{and} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L(0, x_2, x_2)^T &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{22} b_{22}^n + a_n^{22} b_{23}^n + a_n^{22} b_{32}^n + a_n^{22} b_{33}^n dx \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{22} b_{23}^n + a_n^{22} b_{32}^n dx, \end{aligned}$$

which both as well equals $\int_{\Omega} \Phi(0) dx = 0$. Moreover, we get $\int_{\Omega} \Phi(1, 0, 0)^T = L(0, x_1, x_2)^T$, which equals

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{11} b_{22}^n + a_n^{12} b_{23}^n + a_n^{21} b_{32}^n + a_n^{22} b_{33}^n dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{12} b_{23}^n + a_n^{21} b_{32}^n dx,$$

and $\int_{\Omega} \Phi(-1, 0, 0)^T = L(0, x_2, x_1)^T$, which equals

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{11} b_{33}^n + a_n^{12} b_{32}^n + a_n^{21} b_{23}^n + a_n^{22} b_{22}^n dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} a_n^{12} b_{32}^n + a_n^{21} b_{23}^n dx.$$

Furthermore, for $M \in \mathbb{R}$, $\xi_1 = ((M+2)x_1 + x_2) \cdot e_2$ and $\xi_2 = ((M+1)x_1 + x_2) \cdot e_3$ we achieve the expressions

$$L(\xi_1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} (M+2)^2 a_n^{11} b_{22}^n + (M+2) a_n^{12} b_{22}^n + (M+2) a_n^{21} b_{22}^n + a_n^{22} b_{22}^n dx$$

and

$$L(\xi_2) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} (M+1)^2 a_n^{11} b_{33}^n + (M+1) a_n^{12} b_{33}^n + (M+1) a_n^{21} b_{33}^n + a_n^{22} b_{33}^n dx$$

for $\int_{\Omega} \Phi(0) dx = 0$. Putting all these things together, we achieve

$$\int_{\Omega} \Phi(1, 0, 0)^T = L(\xi_1 + \xi_2) = \int_{\Omega} (M+2) \Phi(1, 0, 0)^T + (M+1) \Phi(-1, 0, 0)^T dx$$

which implies $\Phi(1, 0, 0)^T = -\Phi(-1, 0, 0)^T$. But that is impossible because of $\Phi(1, 0, 0)^T > 0$ and $\Phi(-1, 0, 0)^T > 0$. $\square$

Proof of Corollary 5.6. If there were a sequence $L^n \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converging to L and satisfying the conditions of Lemma 4.8, with Lemma 4.8 we could find another sequence L^n defined by $L^n(u) := \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n u_{\alpha}^i(x) u_{\beta}^j(x) dx$ so that $L^n(u) \Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $L(u)$ for every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$. The rest of the proof is analogous to the proof of Theorem 5.5. $\square$

In Theorem 3.7 and Theorem 3.10, we have seen that not every perfect dominance functional of a Cartan functional in $\mathcal{C}(\Omega)$ can be approximated by elements of $\mathcal{R}_I(\Omega)$, no matter if the Cartan functional is even or not.

Now we will see that under the assumptions of Chapter 4 an approximation is not possible even without demanding isotropy and without demanding that one of the Riemannian manifolds is a Euclidean domain.

Theorem 5.8. *Not every perfect dominance functional of a Cartan functional in $\mathcal{C}(\Omega)$ can be approximated by metrics of the form*

$$L^n(u) = \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^n(u(x)) u_{\alpha}^i(x) u_{\beta}^j(x) dx,$$

which satisfy the conditions of Lemma 4.14.

Corollary 5.9. *Not every perfect dominance functional of a Cartan functional in $\mathcal{C}(\Omega)$ can be approximated by metrics of the form $L^n(u) = \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta}(x) b_{ij}^n(u(x)) u_{\alpha}^i(x) u_{\beta}^j(x) dx$ which satisfy the conditions of Lemma 4.8.*

Remark 5.10. As in Corollary 5.2 and 5.6, Corollary 5.9 restricts the approximating metrics L^n to those metrics whose integrands are independent of $u(x)$. Again by this effort, we do not need the condition (18) any more. Since this condition is difficult to prove, it is nice to be able to omit it.

Proof of Theorem 5.8. Define the Cartan functional L in terms of its parametric integrand $\Phi(s, z) := 3|z| = k \cdot |z| + \Phi^*(s, z)$ with $\Phi^*(s, z) := |z|$, $k = 2$ and let L^* be the Cartan functional with the parametric integrand Φ^* . Then obviously, Φ^* satisfies $m_1^*|z| \leq \Phi^*(s, z) \leq m_2^*|z|$ for $m_1^* = m_2^* = 1$. Furthermore, we have $|z|\xi^T \Phi_{zz}^*(s, z)\xi = |\xi|^2 - \frac{1}{|z|^2}(\xi \cdot z)^2$ and

$$|P_{z^\perp}\xi|^2 = \left| \xi - (\xi \cdot z) z \frac{1}{|z|^2} \right|^2 = |\xi|^2 + (\xi \cdot z)^2 \frac{1}{|z|^2} - 2(\xi \cdot z)^2 \frac{1}{|z|^2} = |\xi|^2 - (\xi \cdot z)^2 \frac{1}{|z|^2}$$

so that we get $|z|\xi^T \Phi_{zz}^*(s, z)\xi \geq \lambda_{L^*}(R_0)|P_{z^\perp}\xi|^2$ for every $\xi, s, z \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $|s| \leq R_0$ with $\lambda_{L^*}(R_0) = 1$ for all $R_0 > 0$. Thus, $\lambda^* := \inf_{R_0 \in (0, \infty]} \lambda_{L^*}(R_0) = 1$. Moreover, we

have $2 = k > k_0 := 2(m_2^* - \min\{\lambda^*, \frac{m_1^*}{2}\}) = 1$. Thus, Φ possesses a perfect dominance function $g(s, A) := |A|^2 + g^{*\frac{1}{4}}(s, A)$ with $g^{*\frac{1}{4}}(s, A) := \frac{1}{2}|A|^2(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\eta^{\frac{1}{4}}(\tau(A)))$ with $\tau(A) = \frac{2|A_1 \wedge A_2|}{|A|^2}$ for $A \neq 0$, $\tau(0) = 1$ (see [12, Proofs of Theorems 1.3, 2.8, 2.14]). Here, $\eta^{\frac{1}{4}}: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a cut-off function with $\eta^{\frac{1}{4}}(0) = 0$, $\eta^{\frac{1}{4}}(1) = 1$ and $0 < \eta^{\frac{1}{4}}(r) < 1$ for $u_0^{\frac{1}{4}} < r < 1$ with $u_0^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{6}$. We will see that every such function $\eta^{\frac{1}{4}}$ will provide a counterexample. Simple computation yields

$$g(e_1|e_2 + e_3) = 3 + \frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\eta^{\frac{1}{4}}(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3})) = \frac{15}{4} + \frac{3}{4}\eta^{\frac{1}{4}}(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}) \quad (20)$$

with $0 < \eta^{\frac{1}{4}}(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}) < 1$ since $\frac{1}{6} < \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} < 1$ and

$$\begin{aligned} & g(e_1|e_2) + g(e_1|e_3) - g(e_1|0) + g(0|e_2 + e_3) - g(0|e_2) - g(0|e_3) \\ &= 2 + 1(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\eta^{\frac{1}{4}}(1)) + 2 + 1(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\eta^{\frac{1}{4}}(1)) - (1 + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\eta^{\frac{1}{4}}(0))) + 2 + \\ &+ 1(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\eta^{\frac{1}{4}}(0)) - (1 + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\eta^{\frac{1}{4}}(0))) - (1 + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\eta^{\frac{1}{4}}(0))) = \frac{19}{4}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Now if there were a sequence L^n being $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -convergent to $G(u) = \int_{\Omega} g(u(x), Du(x)) dx$ and satisfying the conditions of Lemma 4.14, with Lemma 4.8 and Lemma 4.14, we could find another sequence L^n defined by $L^n(u) := \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n u_{\alpha}^i(x) u_{\beta}^j(x) dx$ so that $L^n(u)$ is $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -convergent to $G(u)$ for every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$. By Lemma 4.5, we can choose the constant sequence u as recovery sequence. This implies that

$$\begin{aligned} G(x_1, x_2, x_2)^T &= \int_{\Omega} g(e_1|e_2 + e_3)^T dx \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} (a_n^{11} b_{11}^n + a_n^{12} b_{12}^n + a_n^{13} b_{13}^n + a_n^{21} b_{21}^n + a_n^{22} b_{22}^n + a_n^{23} b_{23}^n + a_n^{31} b_{31}^n + a_n^{32} b_{32}^n + a_n^{33} b_{33}^n) dx. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, we would have

$$\begin{aligned} &G(x_1, x_2, 0)^T + G(x_1, 0, x_2)^T - G(x_1, 0, 0)^T + G(0, x_2, x_2)^T - G(0, x_2, 0)^T - G(0, 0, x_2)^T \\ &= \int_{\Omega} g(e_1|e_2) + g(e_1|e_3) - g(e_1|0) + g(0|e_2 + e_3) - g(0|e_2) - g(0|e_3) dx \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} (a_n^{11} b_{11}^n + a_n^{12} b_{12}^n + a_n^{13} b_{13}^n + a_n^{21} b_{21}^n + a_n^{22} b_{22}^n + a_n^{23} b_{23}^n + a_n^{31} b_{31}^n + a_n^{32} b_{32}^n + a_n^{33} b_{33}^n) dx, \end{aligned}$$

which equals $\int_{\Omega} g(e_1|e_2 + e_3) dx$ as we have seen above. This implies

$$g(e_1|e_2 + e_3) = g(e_1|e_2) + g(e_1|e_3) - g(e_1|0) + g(0|e_2 + e_3) - g(0|e_2) - g(0|e_3)$$

which by (20) and (21) is equivalent to $\frac{15}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \eta^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right) = \frac{19}{4}$. In consequence $\eta^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right) = \frac{4}{3} > 1$ which is a contradiction to $0 < \eta^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right) < 1$. $\square$

Proof of Corollary 5.9. Define g as in the proof of Theorem 5.8. If there were a sequence L^n being $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -convergent to $G(u) = \int_{\Omega} g(u(x), Du(x)) dx$ and satisfying the conditions of Lemma 4.8, with Lemma 4.8 we could find another sequence L^n defined by $L^n(u) := \int_{\Omega} a_n^{\alpha\beta} b_{ij}^n u_{\alpha}^i(x) u_{\beta}^j(x) dx$ so that $L^n(u)$ $\Gamma(L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N))$ -converges to $G(u)$ for every $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$. The rest of the proof is analogous to the proof of Theorem 5.8. $\square$

To see that there are perfect dominance functionals of Cartan functionals which can be approximated by metrics satisfying the conditions (14), (15), (16), (17) and (18), note that the energy functional of $g(A) = \frac{1}{2}|A|^2$ clearly can be approximated by metrics with $a_n^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2}\delta_{\beta}^{\alpha}$, $b_{ij}^n = \delta_i^j$, where δ_i^j is the Kronecker delta with value 1 if $i = j$ and 0 otherwise. By Corollary 4.6 and Remark 4.13, the approximating metrics satisfy (18), the other conditions of Lemma 4.14 are clearly satisfied. Note that $G(u) = \int_{\Omega} g(Du(x)) dx$ is lower semicontinuous with respect to the weak $W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^3)$ -convergence and a perfect dominance functional of the even Cartan

functional L with parametric integrand $\Phi(z) = |z|$ (see [12, p. 301]), and that the metrics of the energy functionals L^n in this example are isotropic. There are non-even Cartan functionals whose perfect dominance functionals define energy functionals which can be approximated by metrics satisfying the above conditions as well. Of course, these metrics cannot be isotropic in this case. An example is the Cartan functional with the parametric integrand $\Phi(z) = |z| + z_3$, which possesses the perfect dominance functional $G(u) = \int_{\Omega} g(Du(x)) dx$ with $g(A) = \frac{1}{2}|A|^2 + (0, 0, \frac{1}{2})^T (A_1 \wedge A_2)$ (see [12, p. 302]). G is lower semicontinuous with respect to the weak $W^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^3)$ -convergence, so the respective energy functional can be approximated by metrics with $a_n^{\alpha\alpha} = b_{ii}^n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $a_n^{12} = -a_n^{21} = b_{12}^n = -b_{21}^n = \frac{1}{2}$ since

$$g(A) = \frac{1}{2}(A_1^1)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(A_1^2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(A_1^3)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(A_2^1)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(A_2^2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(A_2^3)^2 + \frac{1}{2}A_1^1A_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}A_1^2A_2^1$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} L^n(A) &= \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2}(A_1^1)^2 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}A_1^1A_1^2 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}A_1^2A_1^1 + \frac{1}{2}(A_1^2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(A_1^3)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{1}{2}A_1^1A_2^1 + \frac{1}{4}A_1^1A_2^2 - \frac{1}{4}A_1^2A_2^1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}A_1^2A_2^2 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}A_1^3A_2^3 \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{1}{2}A_2^1A_1^1 - \frac{1}{4}A_2^1A_1^2 + \frac{1}{4}A_2^2A_1^1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}A_2^2A_1^2 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}A_2^3A_1^3 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}(A_2^1)^2 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}A_2^1A_2^2 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}A_2^2A_2^1 + \frac{1}{2}(A_2^2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(A_2^3)^2 dx \\ &= \int_{\Omega} g(A) dx. \end{aligned}$$

Again by Corollary 4.6 the approximating metrics satisfy (18) and the other conditions are clearly satisfied.

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