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# ON THE CAUCHY PROBLEM FOR THE WAVE EQUATION ON TIME-DEPENDENT DOMAINS

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ABSTRACT. We introduce a notion of solution to the wave equation on a suitable class of time-dependent domains and compare it with a previous definition. We prove an existence result for the solution of the Cauchy problem and present some additional conditions which imply uniqueness.

Keywords: wave equation, time-dependent domains, existence and uniqueness

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The mathematical formulation of dynamic problems in fracture mechanics leads to the study of the wave equation in time-dependent domains (see [9, 12, 7]). The main feature of these problems is that at every time  $t$  the solution belongs to a different space  $V_t$ . In the case of fracture a typical situation is  $V_t = H^1(\Omega \setminus \Gamma_t)$ , where  $\Omega$  is a domain in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and  $\Gamma_t$  is a closed  $(n - 1)$ -dimensional subset of  $\Omega$ , which represents the crack at time  $t$  (see [6, 8, 3, 14]). The most important example of equation we consider is formally written as

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{u} - \Delta u = f & \text{in } \Omega \setminus \Gamma_t, \\ \partial_\nu u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \cup \Gamma_t, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

where  $\ddot{u}$  denotes the second order time derivative of  $u$ ,  $\Delta u$  is the Laplacian of  $u$  with respect to the spatial variables, and  $\partial_\nu u$  is the normal derivative of  $u$ .

In this paper we introduce and study a notion of solution to the wave equation on time-dependent domains in a sufficiently general abstract framework for the spaces  $V_t$ .

We compare this definition with the one introduced in [6], which was given under slightly stronger assumptions on the data, and we prove that they are equivalent when these assumptions are satisfied (see Theorems 2.16 and 2.17). Our definition is based on integration by parts in time and does not require a precise definition of the value at time  $t$  of the second derivative  $\ddot{u}(t)$ , which is a critical issue in the case of time-dependent domains (see Proposition 2.13). Actually, the boundedness assumptions of [6], which we remove in our paper, are used to simplify the definition of  $\ddot{u}(t)$ .

Under natural assumptions on the initial data, we prove an existence result for the solution to the Cauchy problem, which simplifies the proof of [6] because we can avoid some estimates regarding  $\ddot{u}(t)$  (see Theorem 3.1). We also prove that the solution obtained in this way satisfies the energy inequality (see Corollary 3.2).

In the last part of the paper we consider some general conditions on  $V_t$  which imply the uniqueness of the solution to the Cauchy problem (see Theorem 4.3). These are given in terms of properties of some linear isomorphisms  $Q_t: V_t \rightarrow V_0$  and  $R_t: V_0 \rightarrow V_t$ , as well as of their derivatives with respect to time.

To illustrate this uniqueness result let us consider the model situation of a rectilinear crack in the plane with subsonic speed. In this case we have to solve (1.1) with  $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^2$  and  $\Gamma_t = \{(x_1, 0) : x_1 \leq \ell(t)\}$ , where  $\ell: [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a prescribed  $C^{1,1}$  function such that

$$0 \leq \dot{\ell}(t) < 1 \quad \text{for every } t \in [0, T]. \quad (1.2)$$

Using the Lipschitz continuity of  $\dot{\ell}$  and (1.2) it is easy to see that all conditions for uniqueness are satisfied (see Example 4.1).

More general assumptions on the sets  $\Gamma_t$  under which the Cauchy problem for (1.1) has a unique solution can be expressed in terms of the regularity properties, with respect to space and time, of suitable diffeomorphisms of  $\Omega$  into itself, mapping  $\Gamma_t$  into  $\Gamma_0$  (see Example 4.2). These assumptions are weaker than those considered in [8] and [3].

## 2. FORMULATION OF THE EVOLUTION PROBLEM, NOTIONS OF SOLUTION

Let  $H$  be a separable Hilbert space, let  $T > 0$ , and let  $(V_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$  be a family of separable Hilbert spaces with the following properties:

- (H1) for every  $t \in [0, T]$  the space  $V_t$  is contained and dense in  $H$  with continuous embedding;
- (H2) for every  $s, t \in [0, T]$ , with  $s < t$ ,  $V_s \subset V_t$  and the Hilbert space structure on  $V_s$  is the one induced by  $V_t$ .

The scalar product in  $H$  is denoted by  $(\cdot, \cdot)$  and the corresponding norm by  $\|\cdot\|$ . The norm in  $V_t$  is denoted by  $\|\cdot\|_t$ . Note that for every  $t \in [0, T]$ , by (H2) we have  $\|v\|_t = \|v\|_T$  for every  $v \in V_t$ .

The dual of  $H$  is identified with  $H$ , while for every  $t \in [0, T]$  the dual of  $V_t$  is denoted by  $V_t^*$ . Note that the adjoint of the continuous embedding of  $V_t$  into  $H$  provides a continuous embedding of  $H$  into  $V_t^*$  and that  $H$  is dense in  $V_t^*$ . Let  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_t$  be the duality product between  $V_t^*$  and  $V_t$  and let  $\|\cdot\|_t^*$  be the corresponding dual norm. Note that  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_t$  is the unique continuous bilinear map on  $V_t^* \times V_t$  satisfying

$$\langle h, v \rangle_t = (h, v) \quad \text{for every } h \in H \text{ and } v \in V_t. \quad (2.1)$$

For  $0 \leq s < t \leq T$  we have  $V_s \subset V_t$ , but since  $V_s$  is not dense in  $V_t$  the dual space  $V_t^*$  is not embedded into  $V_s^*$ . However, it is useful to introduce the natural projection operators from  $V_t^*$  to  $V_s^*$ .

**Definition 2.1.** Let  $s, t \in [0, T]$  with  $s < t$ . The projection map  $\Pi_{st} : V_t^* \rightarrow V_s^*$  is defined by

$$\langle \Pi_{st}\zeta, v \rangle_s := \langle \zeta, v \rangle_t \quad \text{for every } \zeta \in V_t^* \text{ and } v \in V_s.$$

It is easy to see that  $\Pi_{st}$  is continuous, with  $\|\Pi_{st}\zeta\|_s^* \leq \|\zeta\|_t^*$  for every  $\zeta \in V_t^*$ . In general it is not injective. Note that by (2.1) we have

$$\Pi_{st}h = h \quad \text{for every } h \in H. \quad (2.2)$$

Moreover, we have

$$\Pi_{rs}\Pi_{st} = \Pi_{rt} \quad \text{for every } r < s < t. \quad (2.3)$$

**Example 2.2.** Let  $\Omega$  be an open subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and  $(\Gamma_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$  be a family of relatively closed subsets of  $\Omega$ , with  $\Gamma_s \subset \Gamma_t$  for every  $0 \leq s < t \leq T$  and  $\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\Gamma_T) < +\infty$ , where  $\mathcal{H}^{n-1}$  is the  $(n-1)$ -dimensional Hausdorff measure. Then the spaces  $V_t := H^1(\Omega \setminus \Gamma_t)$  and  $H := L^2(\Omega)$  satisfy (H1) and (H2).

**Example 2.3.** Let  $\Omega$  be an open subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and  $(\Gamma_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$  be a family of relatively closed subsets of  $\Omega$ , with  $\Gamma_t \subset \Gamma_s$  for every  $0 \leq s < t \leq T$  and  $\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\Gamma_0) < +\infty$ . Then the spaces  $V_t := H_0^1(\Omega \setminus \Gamma_t)$  and  $H := L^2(\Omega)$  satisfy (H1) and (H2).

**Example 2.4.** Let  $\Omega$  be an open subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and  $(\Gamma_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$  be a family of subsets of  $\Omega$ , with  $\Gamma_s \subset \Gamma_t$  for every  $0 \leq s < t \leq T$  and  $\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\Gamma_T) < +\infty$ . Then the spaces  $V_t := GSBV_2^2(\Omega, \Gamma_t)$  introduced in [6, formula (2.1)], together with  $H := L^2(\Omega)$ , satisfy (H1) and (H2).

Let  $a : V_T \times V_T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a bilinear symmetric form satisfying the following conditions:

(H3) continuity: there exists  $M_0 > 0$  such that

$$|a(u, v)| \leq M_0 \|u\|_T \|v\|_T \quad \text{for every } u, v \in V_T; \quad (2.4)$$

(H4) coercivity: there exist  $\lambda_0 \geq 0$  and  $\nu_0 > 0$  such that

$$a(u, u) + \lambda_0 \|u\|^2 \geq \nu_0 \|u\|_T^2 \quad \text{for every } u \in V_T. \quad (2.5)$$

For every  $\tau, t \in [0, T]$  let  $A_\tau^t : V_t \rightarrow V_\tau^*$  be the continuous linear operator defined by

$$\langle A_\tau^t u, v \rangle_\tau := a(u, v) \quad \text{for every } u \in V_t \text{ and } v \in V_\tau. \quad (2.6)$$

Note that

$$\|A_\tau^t u\|_\tau^* \leq M_0 \|u\|_t \quad \text{for every } u \in V_t. \quad (2.7)$$

**Example 2.5.** Under the hypotheses of Example 2.2, let  $(a_{ij})$  be a symmetric  $n \times n$  matrix of functions in  $L^\infty(\Omega)$  satisfying the ellipticity condition with a constant  $c_0 > 0$ :

$$\sum_{ij} a_{ij}(x) \xi_j \xi_i \geq c_0 |\xi|^2 \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in \Omega \text{ and every } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Then the bilinear form

$$a(u, v) := \int_{\Omega \setminus \Gamma_T} \left( \sum_{ij} a_{ij} D_j u D_i v \right) dx \quad \text{for } u, v \in H^1(\Omega \setminus \Gamma_T) \quad (2.8)$$

satisfies (H3) and (H4). Therefore, under suitable regularity assumptions, for every given  $f \in H$  the equation  $A_t^t u = f$  provides a weak formulation of the boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} - \sum_{ij} D_i (a_{ij} D_j u) = f & \text{in } \Omega \setminus \Gamma_t \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu^a} = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \cup \Gamma_t, \end{cases} \quad (2.9)$$

where  $\nu^a$  is the conormal corresponding to  $(a_{ij})$ , whose components are given by  $\nu_j^a = \sum_i a_{ij} \nu_i$ .

Given  $f \in L^2((0, T); H)$ , we now study the evolution equation formally written as

$$\begin{cases} \dot{u}(t) + A_t^t u(t) = f(t) \\ u(t) \in V_t \end{cases}$$

on the time interval  $[0, T]$ . In order to give a precise notion of solution we introduce a space of  $t$ -dependent functions.

**Definition 2.6.**  $\mathcal{V}$  is the space of functions  $u \in L^2((0, T); V_T) \cap H^1((0, T); H)$  such that  $u(t) \in V_t$  for a.e.  $t \in (0, T)$ . It is a Hilbert space with the scalar product given by

$$(u, v)_\mathcal{V} = (u, v)_{L^2((0, T); V_T)} + (\dot{u}, \dot{v})_{L^2((0, T); H)},$$

where  $\dot{u}$  and  $\dot{v}$  denote the distributional derivatives with respect to  $t$ .

It is well known that every function  $u \in H^1((0, T); H)$  admits a representative, still denoted by  $u$ , which belongs to the space  $C([0, T]; H)$ . With this convention we have  $\mathcal{V} \subset C([0, T]; H)$ .

**Definition 2.7.** We say that  $u$  is a weak solution of the equation

$$\begin{cases} \dot{u}(t) + A_t^t u(t) = f(t) \\ u(t) \in V_t \end{cases} \quad (2.10)$$

on the time interval  $[0, T]$  if  $u \in \mathcal{V}$  and

$$- \int_0^T (\dot{u}(t), \dot{\varphi}(t)) dt + \int_0^T a(u(t), \varphi(t)) dt = \int_0^T (f(t), \varphi(t)) dt \quad (2.11)$$

for every  $\varphi \in \mathcal{V}$  with  $\varphi(T) = \varphi(0) = 0$ .

**Lemma 2.8.** *Given  $\varphi \in \mathcal{V}$  with  $\varphi(T) = \varphi(0) = 0$ , there exists a sequence of functions  $\varphi_j \in C_c^\infty((0, T); V_T)$ , with  $\varphi_j(t) \in V_t$  for every  $t \in (0, T)$ , such that*

$$\varphi_j \rightarrow \varphi \quad \text{strongly in } \mathcal{V}. \quad (2.12)$$

*Proof.* It is enough to consider  $\varphi \in \mathcal{V}$  with compact support in  $(0, T)$ . Indeed, every  $\varphi \in \mathcal{V}$  with  $\varphi(T) = \varphi(0) = 0$  can be approximated by a sequence of functions  $\varphi_k \in \mathcal{V}$  with compact support. For instance, we can take  $\varphi_k(t) = \omega_k(t)\varphi(t)$  where  $\omega_k$  is the piecewise affine function such that  $\omega_k = 0$  on  $[0, \frac{1}{k}] \cup [T - \frac{1}{k}, T]$ ,  $\omega_k = 1$  on  $[\frac{2}{k}, T - \frac{2}{k}]$ , and  $\omega_k$  is affine on  $[\frac{1}{k}, \frac{2}{k}]$  and  $[T - \frac{2}{k}, T - \frac{1}{k}]$ . Using the fundamental theorem of calculus for  $H$ -valued functions and the Hölder inequality it can be easily seen that  $\varphi_k \rightarrow \varphi$  strongly in  $\mathcal{V}$ .

Assume now that  $\varphi \in \mathcal{V}$  has compact support in  $(0, T)$ . For every  $\varepsilon > 0$  let  $\rho_\varepsilon$  be a  $C^\infty$  function on  $\mathbb{R}$  with  $\rho_\varepsilon \geq 0$ ,  $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_\varepsilon = 1$  and  $\text{supp} \rho_\varepsilon \subset (0, \varepsilon)$ . For  $\varepsilon$  small enough the function

$$\varphi^\varepsilon := \varphi * \rho_\varepsilon : (0, T) \rightarrow V_T \quad (2.13)$$

is of class  $C^\infty$  and has compact support in  $(0, T)$ . By (H2) the asymmetry of the convolution kernel  $\rho_\varepsilon$  guarantees that  $\varphi^\varepsilon(t) \in V_t$  for every  $t \in (0, T)$ , hence  $\varphi^\varepsilon$  belongs to  $\mathcal{V}$ . Moreover  $\varphi^\varepsilon \rightarrow \varphi$  strongly in  $\mathcal{V}$ .  $\square$

**Remark 2.9.** Let  $u \in \mathcal{V}$  be a function such that (2.11) holds for every  $\varphi \in C_c^\infty((0, T); V_T)$  with  $\varphi(t) \in V_t$  for every  $t \in (0, T)$ . Using Lemma 2.8 it is easy to see that  $u$  is a weak solution of (2.10) according to Definition 2.7.

**Proposition 2.10.** *Let  $u \in \mathcal{V}$  be a weak solution of (2.10) satisfying the initial conditions  $u(0) = 0$  and  $\dot{u}(0) = 0$ , the latter in the following strong sense:*

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{h} \int_0^h \|\dot{u}(t)\|^2 dt = 0. \quad (2.14)$$

Then

$$- \int_0^T (\dot{u}(t), \dot{\varphi}(t)) dt + \int_0^T a(u(t), \varphi(t)) dt = \int_0^T (f(t), \varphi(t)) dt \quad (2.15)$$

for every  $\varphi \in \mathcal{V}$  with  $\varphi(T) = 0$ , even if the condition  $\varphi(0) = 0$  is not satisfied.

*Proof.* Let us fix  $\varphi \in \mathcal{V}$  with  $\varphi(T) = 0$ . For every  $\varepsilon > 0$  set

$$\varphi_\varepsilon(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{t}{\varepsilon} \varphi(t) & t \in [0, \varepsilon] \\ \varphi(t) & t \in [\varepsilon, T]. \end{cases}$$

Then  $\varphi_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{V}$ ,  $\varphi_\varepsilon(0) = \varphi_\varepsilon(T) = 0$ , and by (2.11)

$$\begin{aligned} & - \int_\varepsilon^T (\dot{u}(t), \dot{\varphi}(t)) dt - \int_0^\varepsilon (\dot{u}(t), \dot{\varphi}_\varepsilon(t)) dt + \int_\varepsilon^T a(u(t), \varphi(t)) dt + \int_0^\varepsilon a(u(t), \varphi_\varepsilon(t)) dt \\ & = \int_\varepsilon^T (f(t), \varphi(t)) dt + \int_0^\varepsilon (f(t), \varphi_\varepsilon(t)) dt. \end{aligned}$$

For a.e.  $t \in (0, \varepsilon)$  we have  $\dot{\varphi}_\varepsilon(t) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \varphi(t) + \frac{t}{\varepsilon} \dot{\varphi}(t)$ . Since  $\varphi \in C([0, T]; H)$ , using the Hölder Inequality and the absolute continuity of the integral by (2.14) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_0^\varepsilon (\dot{u}(t), \dot{\varphi}_\varepsilon(t)) dt \right| & \leq \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^\varepsilon \|\dot{u}(t)\|^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^\varepsilon \|\varphi(t)\|^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \\ & \quad + \left( \int_0^\varepsilon \|\dot{u}(t)\|^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \left( \int_0^\varepsilon \|\dot{\varphi}(t)\|^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \rightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \int_0^\varepsilon a(u(t), \varphi_\varepsilon(t)) dt \right| \leq \int_0^\varepsilon \frac{t}{\varepsilon} |a(u(t), \varphi(t))| dt \leq M_0 \int_0^\varepsilon \|u(t)\|_t \|\varphi(t)\|_t dt \rightarrow 0,$$

and

$$\left| \int_0^\varepsilon (f(t), \varphi_\varepsilon(t)) dt \right| \leq \int_0^\varepsilon \frac{t}{\varepsilon} |(f(t), \varphi(t))| dt \leq \int_0^\varepsilon \|f(t)\| \|\varphi(t)\| dt \rightarrow 0.$$

Therefore, passing to the limit as  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  we conclude that (2.15) holds.  $\square$

We now want to introduce a different notion of solution of (2.10) (see Definition 2.15), similar to the one given in [6, Definition 4.1], which does not use integration by parts with respect to time. It requires instead a precise definition of  $\ddot{u}(t)$  for a.e.  $t \in (0, T)$ , and this is not trivial because of the time-dependent constraint  $u(t) \in V_t$ . We begin by introducing a new function space which will allow us to define the pointwise value of  $\ddot{u}(t)$ .

**Definition 2.11.** Given  $\eta \in L^2(0, T)$ , let  $\mathcal{W}_\eta$  be the space of functions  $u \in \mathcal{V}$  such that for every  $\tau \in [0, T)$ , the restriction  $u_\tau$  of  $u$  to  $(\tau, T)$  satisfies

$$u_\tau \in H^2((\tau, T); V_\tau^*), \quad (2.16)$$

$$\|\ddot{u}_\tau(t)\|_\tau^* \leq \eta(t) \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (\tau, T). \quad (2.17)$$

Note that if  $\sigma, \tau \in (0, T)$  with  $\sigma < \tau$  then

$$\ddot{u}_\sigma(t) = \Pi_{\sigma\tau} \ddot{u}_\tau(t) \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (\tau, T). \quad (2.18)$$

**Remark 2.12.** Let  $u \in \mathcal{W}_\eta$  for some  $\eta \in L^2(0, T)$ . For every  $\tau \in [0, T)$  we consider  $u_\tau$  and  $\ddot{u}_\tau$  as in Definition 2.11, and note that  $\dot{u}_\tau = \dot{u}$  a.e. in  $(\tau, T)$ . By standard properties of distributional derivatives of functions with values in Hilbert spaces (see, e.g., [2, Appendix]) there exists a negligible set  $N_\tau$  in  $(\tau, T)$  such that

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0, t+h \notin N_\tau} \frac{\dot{u}(t+h) - \dot{u}(t)}{h} = \ddot{u}_\tau(t) \quad \text{strongly in } V_\tau^* \text{ for every } t \in (\tau, T) \setminus N_\tau, \quad (2.19)$$

$$\dot{u}(t) - \dot{u}(s) = \int_s^t \ddot{u}_\tau(r) dr \quad \text{for every } s, t \in (\tau, T) \setminus N_\tau \text{ with } s < t, \quad (2.20)$$

where in the right-hand side we have a Bochner integral in the space  $V_\tau^*$ . Hence

$$\|\dot{u}(t_2) - \dot{u}(t_1)\|_\tau^* = \|\ddot{u}_\tau(t_2) - \ddot{u}_\tau(t_1)\|_\tau^* \leq \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \|\ddot{u}_\tau(s)\|_\tau^* ds \leq \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \eta(s) ds \quad (2.21)$$

for a.e.  $t_1, t_2 \in (\tau, T)$  with  $t_1 < t_2$ . In particular, for  $\tau = 0$  we have

$$\|\dot{u}(t_2) - \dot{u}(t_1)\|_0^* \leq \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \eta(s) ds \quad (2.22)$$

for a.e.  $t_1, t_2 \in (0, T)$  with  $t_1 < t_2$ .

The following proposition provides a pointwise definition of  $\ddot{u}(t)$  as an element of  $V_t^*$ . Similar results under slightly different hypotheses have been proved in [6, Lemma 2.2], [8, Lemma 2.2], and [14].

**Proposition 2.13.** Let  $\eta \in L^2(0, T)$  and let  $u \in \mathcal{W}_\eta$ . Then there exist a set  $E$  of full measure in  $[0, T]$  and, for every  $t \in E$ , an element  $\ddot{u}(t)$  of  $V_t^*$  such that

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0+, t+h \in E} \frac{\dot{u}(t+h) - \dot{u}(t)}{h} = \ddot{u}(t) \quad \text{weakly in } V_t^*, \quad (2.23)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0, t+h \in E} \frac{\dot{u}(t+h) - \dot{u}(t)}{h} = \Pi_{\tau t} \ddot{u}(t) \quad \text{strongly in } V_\tau^* \text{ for every } \tau \in (0, t), \quad (2.24)$$

$$\|\ddot{u}(t)\|_{V_t^*} \leq \eta(t). \quad (2.25)$$

Moreover, for every  $\tau \in [0, T]$  we have

$$\ddot{u}_\tau(t) = \Pi_{\tau t} \ddot{u}(t) \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (\tau, T). \quad (2.26)$$

In other words, the second order distributional derivative  $\ddot{u}_\tau$  in the space  $V_\tau^*$  coincides a.e. on  $(\tau, T)$  with the function  $t \mapsto \Pi_{\tau t} \ddot{u}(t)$ .

In the proof of Proposition 2.13 we shall use the following result on increasing sequences of subspaces of separable Hilbert spaces proved in [6, Lemma 2.3].

**Lemma 2.14.** *Let  $(V_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$  be an increasing family of closed linear subspaces of a separable Hilbert space  $V$ . Then, there exists a countable set  $S \subset [0, T]$  such that for all  $t \in [0, T] \setminus S$ , we have*

$$V_t = \overline{\bigcup_{s < t} V_s}. \quad (2.27)$$

*Proof of Proposition 2.13.* Let  $D \subset (0, T)$  be a countable dense set. For every  $\tau \in D$  we consider  $u_\tau$  and  $\ddot{u}_\tau$  as in Definition 2.11. By Remark 2.12 there exists a negligible set  $N_\tau$  in  $(\tau, T)$  such that (2.19) and (2.20) hold for every  $s, t \in (\tau, T) \setminus N_\tau$  with  $s < t$ . Since  $D$  is countable, there exists a negligible set  $N$  in  $(0, T)$  such that (2.19) holds, with  $N_\tau$  replaced by  $N$ , for every  $t \in (0, T) \setminus N$  and every  $\tau \in D$ , with  $0 \leq \tau < t$ .

By (2.17) and (2.18), there exists a set  $E$  of full measure in  $(0, T)$  such that

$$E \cap N = \emptyset \quad (2.28)$$

$$\text{every } t \in E \text{ is a Lebesgue point of } \eta, \quad (2.29)$$

$$\text{every } t \in E \text{ satisfies (2.27),} \quad (2.30)$$

$$\|\ddot{u}_\tau(t)\|_\tau^* \leq \eta(t) < +\infty \quad \text{for } \tau \in D \text{ and } t \in E \cap (\tau, T), \quad (2.31)$$

$$\ddot{u}_\sigma(t) = \Pi_{\sigma\tau} \ddot{u}_\tau(t) \quad \text{for } \sigma, \tau \in D \text{ with } \sigma < \tau \text{ and } t \in E \cap (\tau, T). \quad (2.32)$$

Let us fix  $t \in E$ . By (2.27) and by the density of  $D$  we have

$$V_t = \overline{\bigcup_{\tau < t, \tau \in D} V_\tau}. \quad (2.33)$$

Therefore, for every  $v \in V_t$  there exists an increasing sequence  $\tau_k \rightarrow t$ , with  $\tau_k \in D$ , and a sequence  $v_k$  converging to  $v$  strongly in  $V_t$ , with  $v_k \in V_{\tau_k}$  for every  $k$ . We now define  $\ddot{u}(t) \in V_t^*$  as the linear function from  $V_t$  into  $\mathbb{R}$  given by

$$\langle \ddot{u}(t), v \rangle_t := \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \langle \ddot{u}_{\tau_k}(t), v_k \rangle_{\tau_k} \quad \text{for every } v \in V_t. \quad (2.34)$$

We have to show that the limit exists, that it does not depend on the approximating sequences  $\tau_k, v_k$ , and that it defines a continuous linear function on  $V_t$ . As for the existence of the limit, we show that  $\langle \ddot{u}_{\tau_k}(t), v_k \rangle_{\tau_k}$  satisfies the Cauchy condition. Indeed, if  $k \geq h$  we have, by (2.31) and (2.32),

$$\begin{aligned} & |\langle \ddot{u}_{\tau_k}(t), v_k \rangle_{\tau_k} - \langle \ddot{u}_{\tau_h}(t), v_h \rangle_{\tau_h}| = |\langle \ddot{u}_{\tau_k}(t), v_k \rangle_{\tau_k} - \langle \Pi_{\tau_h \tau_k} \ddot{u}_{\tau_k}(t), v_h \rangle_{\tau_h}| \\ & = |\langle \ddot{u}_{\tau_k}(t), v_k - v_h \rangle_{\tau_k}| \leq \eta(t) \|v_k - v_h\|_t. \end{aligned}$$

A similar argument proves that the limit does not depend on the approximating sequences  $\tau_k, v_k$ . This implies the linearity of the limit with respect to  $v$ . By (2.31) it follows that

$$|\langle \ddot{u}(t), v \rangle_t| \leq \eta(t) \|v\|_t, \quad (2.35)$$

which gives  $\ddot{u}(t) \in V_t^*$  and proves the inequality (2.25).

If  $v \in V_\tau$  for some  $\tau \in D$  with  $\tau < t$  we can take  $v_k = v$  in (2.34) for every  $k$  such that  $\tau \leq \tau_k$ . By (2.32) this implies that

$$\langle \ddot{u}_{\tau_k}(t), v \rangle_{\tau_k} = \langle \Pi_{\tau \tau_k} \ddot{u}_{\tau_k}(t), v \rangle_\tau = \langle \ddot{u}_\tau(t), v \rangle_\tau,$$

hence (2.34) yields

$$\langle \ddot{u}(t), v \rangle_t = \langle \ddot{u}_\tau(t), v \rangle_\tau \quad \text{for } \tau \in D, \tau < t, \text{ and } v \in V_\tau, \quad (2.36)$$

which gives

$$\Pi_{\tau t} \ddot{u}(t) = \ddot{u}_\tau(t) \quad \text{for } \tau \in D, \tau < t. \quad (2.37)$$

Together with (2.19) this implies that

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0, t+h \in E} \frac{\dot{u}(t+h) - \dot{u}(t)}{h} = \Pi_{\tau t} \ddot{u}(t) \quad \text{strongly in } V_{\tau}^* \text{ for every } \tau \in D, \tau < t. \quad (2.38)$$

By the density of  $D$ , for  $\sigma \in (0, t)$  there exists  $\tau \in D$  with  $\sigma < \tau < t$ . By applying  $\Pi_{\sigma\tau}$  to both sides of (2.38) we obtain (2.24) (written with  $\tau$  replaced by  $\sigma$ ), thanks to (2.2) and (2.3).

Let us now prove (2.23). By (2.33) for every  $\varepsilon > 0$  and for every  $v \in V_t$  there exist  $\tau \in D$ , with  $\tau < t$ , and  $w \in V_{\tau}$ , with  $\|v - w\|_t < \varepsilon$ . Let us fix  $h > 0$ , with  $t+h \in E$ . By (2.1) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \left\langle \frac{\dot{u}(t+h) - \dot{u}(t)}{h} - \ddot{u}(t), v \right\rangle_t \right| &\leq \left| \left\langle \frac{\dot{u}(t+h) - \dot{u}(t)}{h} - \ddot{u}(t), w \right\rangle_t \right| \\ &+ \left| \left\langle \frac{\dot{u}(t+h) - \dot{u}(t)}{h}, v - w \right\rangle_t \right| + \left| \left\langle \ddot{u}(t), v - w \right\rangle_t \right|. \end{aligned} \quad (2.39)$$

By (2.1), (2.19), and (2.36) we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{h \rightarrow 0, t+h \in E} \left\langle \frac{\dot{u}(t+h) - \dot{u}(t)}{h} - \ddot{u}(t), w \right\rangle_t \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0, t+h \in E} \left\langle \frac{\dot{u}(t+h) - \dot{u}(t)}{h} - \ddot{u}_{\tau}(t), w \right\rangle_{\tau} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.40)$$

Since  $t \in E$  and  $t+h \in E$ , for every  $\tau \in D$ , with  $\tau < t$ , by (2.20) and (2.28) we have

$$\dot{u}(t+h) - \dot{u}(t) = \int_t^{t+h} \ddot{u}_{\tau}(s) ds.$$

By (2.17) this gives

$$\|\dot{u}(t+h) - \dot{u}(t)\|_{\tau}^* \leq \int_t^{t+h} \eta(s) ds,$$

hence

$$(\dot{u}(t+h) - \dot{u}(t), z) \leq \|z\|_{\tau} \int_t^{t+h} \eta(s) ds \quad \text{for every } z \in V_{\tau}.$$

Using (2.30) we obtain

$$(\dot{u}(t+h) - \dot{u}(t), z) \leq \|z\|_t \int_t^{t+h} \eta(s) ds \quad \text{for every } z \in V_t.$$

Since  $\|v - w\|_t < \varepsilon$ , we obtain

$$\left| \left\langle \frac{\dot{u}(t+h) - \dot{u}(t)}{h}, v - w \right\rangle_t \right| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{h} \int_t^{t+h} \eta(s) ds \quad (2.41)$$

and, by (2.35),

$$|\langle \ddot{u}(t), v - w \rangle_t| \leq \varepsilon \eta(t). \quad (2.42)$$

By (2.29), (2.39), (2.40), (2.41), and (2.42) we have

$$\limsup_{h \rightarrow 0, t+h \in E} \left| \left\langle \frac{\dot{u}(t+h) - \dot{u}(t)}{h} - \ddot{u}(t), v \right\rangle_t \right| \leq 2\varepsilon \eta(t)$$

By (2.31), taking the limit as  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+$  we obtain

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0, t+h \in E} \left| \left\langle \frac{\dot{u}(t+h) - \dot{u}(t)}{h} - \ddot{u}(t), v \right\rangle_t \right| = 0,$$

which proves (2.23).

Let  $\sigma \in [0, T]$ . By (2.37), for every  $\tau \in D$  with  $\sigma < \tau < T$  we have

$$\Pi_{\tau t} \ddot{u}(t) = \ddot{u}_{\tau}(t) \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (\tau, T).$$



Applying  $\Pi_{\sigma\tau}$  to both sides of this equality, by (2.3) and (2.18) we obtain

$$\Pi_{\sigma t}\ddot{u}(t) = \ddot{u}_\sigma(t) \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (\tau, T),$$

which, by the density of  $D$ , gives

$$\Pi_{\sigma t}\ddot{u}(t) = \ddot{u}_\sigma(t) \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (\sigma, T),$$

thus proving (2.26).  $\square$

Having defined  $\ddot{u}(t)$  as an element of  $V_t^*$  for a.e.  $t \in (0, T)$ , we can interpret (2.10) as an equality in  $V_t^*$  to be satisfied for a.e.  $t \in (0, T)$ . This leads to the following definition which extends to  $\mathcal{W}_\eta$  the notion introduced in [6].

**Definition 2.15.** A function  $u$  is a strong-weak solution of the wave equation (2.10) on the time interval  $[0, T]$  if  $u \in \mathcal{W}_\eta$  for some  $\eta \in L^2(0, T)$  and for a.e.  $t \in [0, T]$

$$\langle \ddot{u}(t), v \rangle_t + a(u(t), v) = (f(t), v) \quad \text{for every } v \in V_t, \quad (2.43)$$

where for a.e.  $t \in (0, T)$  the pointwise value of  $\ddot{u}(t)$  is defined in Proposition 2.13.

In [6, Definition 4.1] the same notion of solution is considered assuming that the a priori bounds on  $\|u(t)\|_t$ ,  $\|\dot{u}(t)\|$ , and  $\|\ddot{u}(t)\|_t^*$  are uniform with respect to  $t$ . Weaker a priori bounds were considered in [14].

In the rest of this section we shall prove that the notions of weak solution and strong-weak solution coincide.

**Theorem 2.16.** *Every strong-weak solution according to Definition 2.15 is a weak solution according to Definition 2.7.*

*Proof.* Let  $u$  be a strong-weak solution of the wave equation (2.10). Since  $u \in \mathcal{V}$ , we only have to check that (2.11) is satisfied. Let us fix  $\varphi \in \mathcal{V}$  with  $\varphi(0) = \varphi(T) = 0$ . We extend  $\varphi$  by setting  $\varphi(t) = 0$  for  $t < 0$ . Let  $\varepsilon > 0$  and let  $\varphi_\varepsilon : [0, T] \rightarrow V_T$  be defined by  $\varphi_\varepsilon(t) = \varphi(t - \varepsilon)$ . Then  $\varphi_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{V}$  by (H2),

$$\varphi_\varepsilon(t) \in V_{t-\varepsilon} \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in [\varepsilon, T], \quad (2.44)$$

and  $\varphi_\varepsilon(t) = 0$  for  $t \in [0, \varepsilon]$ .

Let us prove that

$$t \mapsto (\dot{u}(t), \varphi_\varepsilon(t)) \quad \text{is absolutely continuous on } [0, T], \quad (2.45)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\dot{u}(t), \varphi_\varepsilon(t)) = (\dot{u}(t), \dot{\varphi}_\varepsilon(t)) + \langle \ddot{u}(t), \varphi_\varepsilon(t) \rangle_t \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in [0, T], \quad (2.46)$$

where the pointwise value of  $\ddot{u}(t)$  is defined in Proposition 2.13.

First of all note that it is enough to prove that for every  $s \in [0, T - \varepsilon]$  properties (2.45) and (2.46) hold with  $[0, T]$  replaced by  $[s, s + \varepsilon]$ . By (2.44) we have  $\varphi_\varepsilon(t) \in V_{t-\varepsilon} \subset V_s$  for a.e.  $t \in [s, s + \varepsilon]$  and, by the definition of  $\Pi_{st}$ , we have also  $\langle \ddot{u}(t), \varphi_\varepsilon(t) \rangle_t = \langle \Pi_{st}\ddot{u}(t), \varphi_\varepsilon(t) \rangle_s$  for a.e.  $t \in [s, s + \varepsilon]$ . Therefore the restriction  $\varphi_\varepsilon|_{(s, s+\varepsilon)}$  belongs to  $L^2((s, s + \varepsilon); V_s)$  and its distributional derivative belongs to  $L^2((s, s + \varepsilon); H)$ .

Let  $v := u|_{(s, s+\varepsilon)}$ . Then its distributional derivative  $\dot{v}$  belongs to  $L^2((s, s + \varepsilon); H)$ , by (2.16) in Definition 2.11 its second order distributional derivative  $\ddot{v}$  belongs to  $L^2((s, s + \varepsilon); V_s^*)$ , and by (2.26) in Proposition 2.13 it satisfies  $\ddot{v}(t) = \Pi_{st}\ddot{u}(t)$  for a.e.  $t \in (s, s + \varepsilon)$ , hence  $\langle \ddot{v}(t), \varphi_\varepsilon(t) \rangle_s = \langle \ddot{u}(t), \varphi_\varepsilon(t) \rangle_t$  for a.e.  $t \in (s, s + \varepsilon)$ . By Lemma 5.1, with  $\psi = \dot{v}$  and  $\varphi = \varphi_\varepsilon$ , we have that

$$t \mapsto (\dot{v}(t), \varphi_\varepsilon(t)) \quad \text{is absolutely continuous on } [s, s + \varepsilon],$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\dot{v}(t), \varphi_\varepsilon(t)) = (\dot{v}(t), \dot{\varphi}_\varepsilon(t)) + \langle \ddot{v}(t), \varphi_\varepsilon(t) \rangle_s \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in [s, s + \varepsilon].$$

Since  $s \in [0, T - \varepsilon]$  is arbitrary, we obtain (2.45) and (2.46).

By the continuity of translations in  $L^2$  we have  $\varphi_\varepsilon \rightarrow \varphi$  in  $L^2((0, T); V_T)$  and  $\dot{\varphi}_\varepsilon \rightarrow \dot{\varphi}$  in  $L^2((0, T); H)$ . Therefore, since  $\dot{u} \in L^2((0, T); H)$ , we obtain

$$(\dot{u}(\cdot), \varphi_\varepsilon(\cdot)) \rightarrow (\dot{u}(\cdot), \varphi(\cdot)) \quad \text{in } L^1((0, T)), \quad (2.47)$$

$$(\dot{u}(\cdot), \dot{\varphi}_\varepsilon(\cdot)) \rightarrow (\dot{u}(\cdot), \dot{\varphi}(\cdot)) \quad \text{in } L^1((0, T)). \quad (2.48)$$

Let us prove that

$$t \mapsto \langle \ddot{u}(t), \varphi_\varepsilon(t) \rangle_t \quad \text{converges to} \quad t \mapsto \langle \ddot{u}(t), \varphi(t) \rangle_t \quad \text{in } L^1((0, T)). \quad (2.49)$$

Since  $\varphi_\varepsilon \rightarrow \varphi$  in  $L^2((0, T); V_T)$ , for every sequence converging to zero there exists a subsequence  $\varepsilon_j \rightarrow 0$  such that

$$\varphi_{\varepsilon_j}(t) \rightarrow \varphi(t) \quad \text{strongly in } V_T \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (0, T).$$

Since  $\varphi_{\varepsilon_j}(t), \varphi(t) \in V_t$  for a.e.  $t \in (0, T)$  and  $V_t$  is a subspace of  $V_T$ , we have that

$$\varphi_{\varepsilon_j}(t) \rightarrow \varphi(t) \quad \text{strongly in } V_t \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (0, T).$$

This implies that

$$\langle \ddot{u}(t), \varphi_{\varepsilon_j}(t) \rangle_t \rightarrow \langle \ddot{u}(t), \varphi(t) \rangle_t \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (0, T).$$

On the other hand, since  $u \in \mathcal{W}_\eta$ , by (2.25) in Proposition 2.13 we have

$$|\langle \ddot{u}(t), \varphi_{\varepsilon_j}(t) \rangle_t| \leq \eta(t) \|\varphi_{\varepsilon_j}(t)\|_T \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (0, T).$$

Since  $\varphi_\varepsilon \rightarrow \varphi$  in  $L^2((0, T); V_T)$ , our claim (2.49) follows from the Generalized Dominated Convergence Theorem and from the arbitrariness of the sequence converging to zero.

By (2.45)-(2.49) we obtain that the function  $t \mapsto (\dot{u}(t), \varphi(t))$  belongs to  $W^{1,1}(0, T)$  and satisfies

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\dot{u}(t), \varphi(t)) = (\dot{u}(t), \dot{\varphi}(t)) + \langle \ddot{u}(t), \varphi(t) \rangle_t \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in [0, T].$$

Since  $t \mapsto \frac{d}{dt}(\dot{u}(t), \varphi(t))$  and  $t \mapsto (\dot{u}(t), \dot{\varphi}(t))$  belong to  $L^1((0, T))$  we deduce also that  $t \mapsto \langle \ddot{u}(t), \varphi(t) \rangle_t$  belongs to  $L^1((0, T))$ . As  $\varphi(0) = \varphi(T) = 0$  we obtain

$$\int_0^T \langle \ddot{u}(t), \varphi(t) \rangle_t dt = - \int_0^T (\dot{u}(t), \dot{\varphi}(t)) dt. \quad (2.50)$$

Since by (2.43) we have  $\langle \ddot{u}(t), \varphi(t) \rangle_t + a(u(t), \varphi(t)) = (f(t), \varphi(t))$  for a.e.  $t \in [0, T]$ , integrating from 0 to  $T$  and using (2.50) we obtain (2.11).  $\square$

We now complete the proof of the equivalence of the two definitions.

**Theorem 2.17.** *Every weak solution according to Definition 2.7 is a strong-weak solution according to Definition 2.15.*

*Proof.* Let  $u$  be a weak solution of the wave equation (2.10). We have to show that  $u \in \mathcal{W}_\eta$  for some  $\eta \in L^2((0, T))$  and that (2.43) holds. To this end, let us fix  $\tau \in [0, T)$ ,  $v \in V_\tau$ , and  $\psi \in C_c^1((\tau, T))$ . Then the function  $t \mapsto \varphi(t) := \psi(t)v$  belongs to  $\mathcal{V}$  and  $\varphi(0) = \varphi(T) = 0$ . Using this function in (2.11) we obtain

$$- \int_\tau^T (\dot{u}(t), v) \dot{\psi}(t) dt + \int_\tau^T a(u(t), v) \psi(t) dt = \int_\tau^T (f(t), v) \psi(t) dt. \quad (2.51)$$

For every  $t \in [\tau, T)$  let  $A_\tau^t : V_t \rightarrow V_\tau^*$  be the continuous linear operator defined by (2.6). Since  $u \in L^2((0, T); V_T)$ , it follows that  $t \mapsto A_\tau^t u(t)$  from  $(0, T)$  into  $V_\tau^*$  is weakly measurable. Since  $V_\tau^*$  is separable, by (2.7) we have that  $t \mapsto A_\tau^t u(t)$  belongs to  $L^2((0, T); V_\tau^*)$ . Hence, by (2.51) we have

$$\left( \int_\tau^T \dot{u}(t) \dot{\psi}(t) dt, v \right) = \left\langle \int_\tau^T A_\tau^t u(t) \psi(t) dt, v \right\rangle_\tau - \left( \int_\tau^T f(t) \psi(t) dt, v \right),$$

where the first and the third integrals are Bochner integrals in  $H$ , while the second one is a Bochner integral in  $V_\tau^*$ . Since this equality holds for every  $v \in V_\tau$  we deduce that

$$\int_\tau^T \dot{u}(t)\dot{\psi}(t)dt = \int_\tau^T A_\tau^t u(t)\psi(t)dt - \int_\tau^T f(t)\psi(t)dt.$$

Let  $u_\tau$  be the restriction of  $u$  to  $(\tau, T)$  as in Definition 2.11. The previous equality shows that  $u_\tau \in H^2((\tau, T); V_\tau^*)$  and  $\ddot{u}_\tau(t) = -A_\tau^t u(t) + f(t)$  for a.e.  $t \in (\tau, T)$ , which gives

$$\langle \ddot{u}_\tau(t), v \rangle_\tau + a(u(t), v) = (f(t), v) \quad \text{for every } v \in V_\tau. \quad (2.52)$$

Moreover, (2.7) gives

$$\|\ddot{u}_\tau(t)\|_\tau^* \leq M_0 \|u(t)\|_T + C \|f(t)\|, \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (\tau, T), \quad (2.53)$$

where  $C$  is the norm of the continuous immersion of  $H$  into  $V_T^*$ . This shows that  $u \in \mathcal{W}_\eta$  with  $\eta(t) := M_0 \|u(t)\|_T + C \|f(t)\|$ .

Let us fix a countable dense set  $D$  in  $(0, T)$ . By (2.26) and (2.52) for every  $\tau \in D$  and for a.e.  $t \in (\tau, T)$  we obtain

$$\langle \Pi_{\tau t} \ddot{u}(t), v \rangle_\tau + a(u(t), v) = (f(t), v) \quad \text{for every } v \in V_\tau.$$

By the definition of  $\Pi_{\tau t}$  this implies that for a.e.  $t \in (\tau, T)$  we have

$$\langle \ddot{u}(t), v \rangle_t + a(u(t), v) = (f(t), v) \quad \text{for every } v \in V_\tau. \quad (2.54)$$

By the countability of  $D$ , there exists a set  $E$  of full measure in  $(0, T)$  such that (2.54) holds for every  $t \in E$  and for every  $\tau \in D$  with  $0 < \tau < t$ .

By the density of  $D$  and Lemma 2.14 we may assume that for every  $t \in E$  we have

$$V_t = \overline{\bigcup_{\tau < t, \tau \in D} V_\tau}. \quad (2.55)$$

Let us fix  $t \in E$  and  $v \in V_t$ . By (2.55) there exists an increasing sequence  $\tau_k$  in  $D$  converging to  $t$  and a sequence  $v_k$  converging to  $v$  strongly in  $V_t$  such that  $v_k \in V_{\tau_k}$  for every  $k$ . By (2.54) we have

$$\langle \ddot{u}(t), v_k \rangle_t + a(u(t), v_k) = (f(t), v_k) \quad \text{for every } k. \quad (2.56)$$

Passing to the limit in  $k$  we obtain (2.43).  $\square$

We conclude this section with a result that will be used to prove the existence of a weak solution to (2.10) satisfying some continuity conditions. For every Banach space  $X$  let  $C_w([0, T]; X)$  be the space of all functions  $u: [0, T] \rightarrow X$  that are continuous for the weak topology of  $X$ . By the Banach-Steinhaus Theorem we have  $C_w([0, T]; X) \subset L^\infty([0, T]; X)$ .

**Proposition 2.18.** *Let  $u \in \mathcal{W}_\eta$  for some  $\eta \in L^2((0, T))$ . Assume that  $u \in L^\infty((0, T); V_T)$  and  $\dot{u} \in L^\infty((0, T); H)$ . Then, after a modification on a set of measure zero, we have  $u \in C_w([0, T]; V_T) \cap C([0, T]; H)$  and  $\dot{u} \in C_w([0, T]; H) \cap C([0, T]; V_0^*)$ .*

*Proof.* We prove only that  $\dot{u} \in C_w([0, T]; H) \cap C([0, T]; V_0^*)$ . By Remark 2.12 and by the assumption  $\dot{u} \in L^\infty((0, T); H)$  there exist a set  $N \subset [0, T]$  of measure zero and a constant  $C > 0$  such that for every  $s, t \in [0, T] \setminus N$  with  $s < t$  we have

$$\|\dot{u}(t) - \dot{u}(s)\|_0^* \leq \int_s^t \eta(r)dr \quad \text{and} \quad \|\dot{u}(t)\| \leq C. \quad (2.57)$$

Clearly the restriction of  $\dot{u}$  to  $[0, T] \setminus N$  is strongly continuous in  $V_0^*$ . Let us prove that it is also weakly continuous in  $H$ . Let  $t_n$  be a sequence in  $[0, T] \setminus N$  converging to  $t \in [0, T] \setminus N$ . By (2.57) the sequence  $\dot{u}(t_n)$  is bounded in  $H$ , so a subsequence converges weakly in  $H$ . Since, by (2.57),  $\dot{u}(t_n)$  converges to  $\dot{u}(t)$  strongly in  $V_0^*$ , we deduce that  $\dot{u}(t_n)$  converges to  $\dot{u}(t)$  weakly in  $H$ .

We now redefine  $\dot{u}$  on  $N$  in such a way that  $\dot{u}$  is weakly continuous in  $H$  and strongly continuous in  $V_0^*$ . Let us fix  $s \in N$  and a sequence  $s_n \in [0, T] \setminus N$  converging to  $s$ .

By the first inequality in (2.57)  $\dot{u}(s_n)$  is a Cauchy sequence in  $V_0^*$ , hence it converges to some  $v^*$  strongly in  $V_0^*$ . By the second inequality in (2.57) the sequence  $\dot{u}(s_n)$  is bounded in  $H$ , so a subsequence converges weakly in  $H$ . Therefore  $v^* \in H$  and the whole sequence  $\dot{u}(s_n)$  converges to  $v^*$  weakly in  $H$ . We define  $\dot{u}(s) = v^*$ . A similar argument shows that  $\dot{u}(s)$  does not depend on the sequence  $s_n$  and that the function  $\dot{u}$  belongs to  $C_w([0, T]; H) \cap C([0, T]; V_0^*)$ .  $\square$

### 3. EXISTENCE

In this section we prove the existence of a weak solution to (2.10) according to Definition 2.7. The solution we construct also satisfies additional regularity properties and the energy inequality.

**Theorem 3.1.** *Given  $u^{(0)} \in V_0$  and  $u^{(1)} \in H$ , there exists a weak solution  $u$  to (2.10) on  $[0, T]$  satisfying the initial conditions  $u(0) = u^{(0)}$  and  $\dot{u}(0) = u^{(1)}$ , in the sense that*

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{h} \int_0^h (\|u(t) - u^{(0)}\|_t^2 + \|\dot{u}(t) - u^{(1)}\|^2) dt = 0, \quad (3.1)$$

and such that

$$u \in C_w([0, T]; V_T) \cap C([0, T]; H) \quad \text{and} \quad \dot{u} \in C_w([0, T]; H) \cap C([0, T]; V_0^*). \quad (3.2)$$

*Proof.* The proof is based on a time-discretization procedure and follows closely the proof of [6, Lemma 3.3], with some simplifications due to the fact that we do not need any estimate on  $\dot{u}$ .

*Step 1. Construction of the discrete-time approximants.* Given  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , we set  $\tau_n := T/n$  and  $t_n^i := i\tau_n$ , with  $i = -1, \dots, n$ . For  $i = 1, \dots, n$  we set

$$f_n^i := \frac{1}{\tau_n} \int_{t_n^{i-1}}^{t_n^i} f(t) dt. \quad (3.3)$$

We define  $u_n^i$  for  $i = -1, \dots, n$  inductively. First,

$$u_n^{-1} := u^{(0)} - \tau_n u^{(1)} \quad \text{and} \quad u_n^0 := u^{(0)}; \quad (3.4)$$

then, for  $i = 1, \dots, n$ ,  $u_n^i$  is a minimizer in  $V_{t_n^i}$  of the functional

$$u \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \left\| \frac{u - u_n^{i-1}}{\tau_n} - \frac{u_n^{i-1} - u_n^{i-2}}{\tau_n} \right\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} a(u, u) - (f_n^i, u). \quad (3.5)$$

Using the coerciveness of  $a$  (see (2.5)), it is easy to see that, if  $\tau_n < \lambda_0^{-1/2}$ , then the functional in (3.5) is convex and bounded from below by  $\frac{\nu_0}{2} \|u\|_T^2 - C_n^i$ , for a suitable constant  $C_n^i \geq 0$ . The existence of a minimizer then follows from the lower semicontinuity of the functional with respect to the strong (and hence to the weak) convergence in  $V_{t_n^i}$ .

To simplify the exposition, for  $i = 0, \dots, n$  we define

$$v_n^i := \frac{u_n^i - u_n^{i-1}}{\tau_n}. \quad (3.6)$$

*Step 2. Discrete energy estimates.* The Euler equation for (3.5) gives

$$\left( \frac{v_n^i - v_n^{i-1}}{\tau_n}, \zeta \right) + a(u_n^i, \zeta) = (f_n^i, \zeta) \quad \text{for every } \zeta \in V_{t_n^i}. \quad (3.7)$$

Taking  $\zeta = u_n^i - u_n^{i-1}$  in (3.7) we obtain

$$\|v_n^i\|^2 - (v_n^i, v_n^{i-1}) + a(u_n^i, u_n^i) - a(u_n^i, u_n^{i-1}) = (f_n^i, u_n^i - u_n^{i-1}).$$

Since  $a(u, u) - a(u, v) = \frac{1}{2}a(u, u) + \frac{1}{2}a(u - v, u - v) - \frac{1}{2}a(v, v)$ , and a similar equality holds for  $(\cdot, \cdot)$ , we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} & \|v_n^i\|^2 + \|v_n^i - v_n^{i-1}\|^2 + a(u_n^i, u_n^i) + a(u_n^i - u_n^{i-1}, u_n^i - u_n^{i-1}) \\ &= \|v_n^{i-1}\|^2 + a(u_n^{i-1}, u_n^{i-1}) + 2(f_n^i, u_n^i - u_n^{i-1}). \end{aligned}$$

Summing from  $i = 1$  to some  $j$  and using (3.4), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \|v_n^j\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^j \|v_n^i - v_n^{i-1}\|^2 + a(u_n^j, u_n^j) + \sum_{i=1}^j a(u_n^i - u_n^{i-1}, u_n^i - u_n^{i-1}) \\ &= \|u^{(1)}\|^2 + a(u^{(0)}, u^{(0)}) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^j (f_n^i, u_n^i - u_n^{i-1}). \end{aligned}$$

Hence (2.5) implies that

$$\|v_n^j\|^2 + a(u_n^j, u_n^j) - \lambda_0 \tau_n^2 \sum_{i=1}^j \|v_n^i\|^2 \leq \|u^{(1)}\|^2 + a(u^{(0)}, u^{(0)}) + 2\tau_n \sum_{i=1}^j (f_n^i, v_n^i). \quad (3.8)$$

*Step 3. Interpolating functions.* We now define  $u_n$  as the piecewise affine function which satisfies  $u_n(t_n^i) = u_n^i$  for  $i = -1, \dots, n$  and is affine on each interval  $[t_n^{i-1}, t_n^i]$  for  $i = 0, \dots, n$ . Therefore

$$u_n(t) = u_n^{i-1} + (t - t_n^{i-1})v_n^i \quad \text{for } t \in [t_n^{i-1}, t_n^i], \quad (3.9)$$

$$\dot{u}_n(t) = v_n^i \quad \text{for } t \in (t_n^{i-1}, t_n^i). \quad (3.10)$$

Note that for every  $t \in [t_n^{i-1}, t_n^i]$ , with  $i = 1, \dots, n$ , we have  $u_n(t - \tau_n) \in V_{t_n^{i-1}} \subset V_t$ . This implies that

$$u_n(\cdot - \tau_n) \in \mathcal{V}. \quad (3.11)$$

Moreover we consider the piecewise constant function  $\tilde{u}_n$  defined for  $t \in (t_n^{i-1}, t_n^i]$  and  $i = 0, \dots, n$  by

$$\tilde{u}_n(t) := u_n^i = u_n(t_n^i). \quad (3.12)$$

Rewriting (3.8) using these definitions and the Cauchy Inequality, for every  $t \in (t_n^{j-1}, t_n^j)$  we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\dot{u}_n(t)\|^2 + a(\tilde{u}_n(t), \tilde{u}_n(t)) - \lambda_0 \tau_n \int_0^{t_n^j} \|\dot{u}_n(s)\|^2 ds \\ & \leq \|u^{(1)}\|^2 + a(u^{(0)}, u^{(0)}) + \int_0^{t_n^j} \|f(s)\|^2 ds + \int_0^{t_n^j} \|\dot{u}_n(s)\|^2 ds. \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

Since for  $t \in (t_n^{j-1}, t_n^j)$  we have  $\tilde{u}_n(t) = u_n^j = u^{(0)} + \int_0^{t_n^j} \dot{u}_n(s) ds$  we obtain that for every  $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\|\tilde{u}_n(t)\|^2 \leq (1 + \varepsilon)\|u^{(0)}\|^2 + \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} t_n^j \int_0^{t_n^j} \|\dot{u}_n(s)\|^2 ds,$$

which together with (3.13) gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\dot{u}_n(t)\|^2 + a(\tilde{u}_n(t), \tilde{u}_n(t)) + \lambda_0 \|\tilde{u}_n(t)\|^2 \\ & \leq \|u^{(1)}\|^2 + a(u^{(0)}, u^{(0)}) + \lambda_0(1 + \varepsilon)\|u^{(0)}\|^2 + \int_0^{t_n^j} \|f(s)\|^2 ds + C_\varepsilon \int_0^{t_n^j} \|\dot{u}_n(s)\|^2 ds, \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

where  $C_\varepsilon = \lambda_0 T \frac{1+2\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} + 1$ , and by (2.5) we have

$$\|\dot{u}_n(t)\|^2 + \nu_0 \|\tilde{u}_n(t)\|_T^2 \leq B_\varepsilon + C_\varepsilon \int_0^{t_n^j} \|\dot{u}_n(s)\|^2 ds, \quad (3.15)$$

where  $B_\varepsilon = \|u^{(1)}\|^2 + a(u^{(0)}, u^{(0)}) + \lambda_0(1 + \varepsilon)\|u^{(0)}\|^2 + \int_0^T \|f(s)\|^2 ds$ . Since  $t \mapsto \dot{u}_n(t)$  is constant on  $(t_n^{j-1}, t_n^j)$ , we obtain

$$\|\dot{u}_n(t)\|^2 + \nu_0 \|\tilde{u}_n(t)\|_T^2 \leq B_\varepsilon + C_\varepsilon \int_0^t \|\dot{u}_n(s)\|^2 ds + C_\varepsilon \tau_n \|\dot{u}_n(t)\|^2. \quad (3.16)$$

If  $C_\varepsilon \tau_n < 1/2$  we obtain

$$\frac{1}{2} \|\dot{u}_n(t)\|^2 + \nu_0 \|\tilde{u}_n(t)\|_T^2 \leq B_\varepsilon + C_\varepsilon \int_0^t \|\dot{u}_n(s)\|^2 ds. \quad (3.17)$$

By the Gronwall Inequality it follows that

$$\dot{u}_n(t) \text{ is bounded in } H \text{ uniformly in } t \text{ and } n, \quad (3.18)$$

which, together with the fact that  $u_n(0) = u^{(0)}$ , implies that

$$u_n(t) \text{ and } \tilde{u}_n(t) \text{ are bounded in } H \text{ uniformly in } t \text{ and } n. \quad (3.19)$$

By (3.17) we also have that

$$u_n(t) \text{ and } \tilde{u}_n(t) \text{ are bounded in } V_T \text{ uniformly in } t \text{ and } n. \quad (3.20)$$

*Step 4. Convergence of the interpolating functions.* From (3.11) and from the uniform bounds (3.18)-(3.20) it follows that the sequence  $u_n(\cdot - \tau_n)$  is bounded in  $\mathcal{V}$ , hence, there exist a subsequence, not relabelled, and a function

$$u \in \mathcal{V} \quad (3.21)$$

such that

$$u_n(\cdot - \tau_n) \rightharpoonup u \quad \text{weakly in } \mathcal{V}. \quad (3.22)$$

Let us prove that

$$\tilde{u}_n \rightharpoonup u \quad \text{weakly in } L^2((0, T); H). \quad (3.23)$$

We begin by observing that for every  $t \in [t_n^{i-1}, t_n^i]$  we have

$$\tilde{u}_n(t) - u_n(t - \tau_n) = u_n(t_n^i) - u_n(t - \tau_n) = \int_{t - \tau_n}^{t_n^i} \dot{u}_n(s) ds, \quad (3.24)$$

hence by the Hölder Inequality we have

$$\|\tilde{u}_n(t) - u_n(t - \tau_n)\| \leq (2\tau_n)^{1/2} \|\dot{u}_n\|_{L^2((0, T); H)}. \quad (3.25)$$

Therefore by (3.18) we obtain that

$$\tilde{u}_n - u_n(\cdot - \tau_n) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{strongly in } L^\infty((0, T); H), \quad (3.26)$$

which together with (3.22) implies (3.23). Similarly we can prove that

$$u_n \rightharpoonup u \quad \text{weakly in } L^2((0, T); H). \quad (3.27)$$

By (3.20) a subsequence of  $\tilde{u}_n$  converges to some  $\tilde{u}$  weakly in  $L^2((0, T); V_T)$ . Since the embedding of  $V_T$  in  $H$  is continuous, from (3.23) it follows that  $\tilde{u} = u$ , hence

$$\tilde{u}_n \rightharpoonup u \text{ weakly in } L^2((0, T); V_T). \quad (3.28)$$

By (3.18) it follows that a subsequence of  $\dot{u}_n$  converges to some  $u^*$  weakly in  $L^2((0, T); H)$ . Using (3.27) it is easy to see that  $u^* = \dot{u}$ , hence

$$\dot{u}_n \rightharpoonup \dot{u} \quad \text{weakly in } L^2((0, T); H). \quad (3.29)$$

Moreover, from (3.18), (3.20), (3.28), and (3.29) it follows that

$$u \in L^\infty((0, T); V_T) \quad \text{and} \quad \dot{u} \in L^\infty((0, T); H). \quad (3.30)$$

*Step 5. The limit function  $u$  satisfies the equation.* To prove that  $u$  satisfies (2.11) it is enough to consider  $\varphi \in C_c^\infty((0, T); V_T)$  with  $\varphi(t) \in V_t$  for every  $t \in (0, T)$ , see Remark 2.9.

For  $i = 1, \dots, n$  we take  $\varphi(t_n^i)$  as test-function in (3.7) and sum the corresponding equalities obtaining that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{v_n^i - v_n^{i-1}}{\tau_n}, \varphi(t_n^i) \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n a(u_n^i, \varphi(t_n^i)) = \sum_{i=1}^n (f_n^i, \varphi(t_n^i)). \quad (3.31)$$

Since  $\varphi$  has compact support we can use the discrete version of the integration by parts in the first sum to obtain

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left( v_n^i, \frac{\varphi(t_n^i) - \varphi(t_n^{i+1})}{\tau_n} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n a(u_n^i, \varphi(t_n^i)) = \sum_{i=1}^n (f_n^i, \varphi(t_n^i)) \quad (3.32)$$

for  $n$  large enough.

Let now  $\varphi_n$  and  $\tilde{\varphi}_n$  be the functions defined for  $t \in (t_n^{i-1}, t_n^i]$  and  $i = 1, \dots, n$  by

$$\varphi_n(t) := \varphi(t_n^{i-1}) + (t - t_n^{i-1}) \frac{\varphi(t_n^i) - \varphi(t_n^{i-1})}{\tau_n} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\varphi}_n(t) := \varphi(t_n^i).$$

Then  $a(u_n^i, \varphi(t_n^i)) = a(\tilde{u}_n(t), \tilde{\varphi}_n(t))$  for every  $t \in (t_n^{i-1}, t_n^i]$ . Hence

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a(u_n^i, \varphi(t_n^i)) = \frac{1}{\tau_n} \int_0^T a(\tilde{u}_n(t), \tilde{\varphi}_n(t)) dt$$

and

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (f_n^i, \varphi(t_n^i)) = \frac{1}{\tau_n} \int_0^T (f(t), \tilde{\varphi}_n(t)) dt.$$

As  $\dot{u}_n(t) = v_n^i$  and  $\dot{\varphi}_n(t) = \frac{1}{\tau_n}(\varphi(t_n^i) - \varphi(t_n^{i-1}))$  for every  $t \in (t_n^{i-1}, t_n^i)$ , we have

$$\left( v_n^i, \frac{\varphi(t_n^i) - \varphi(t_n^{i+1})}{\tau_n} \right) = -(\dot{u}_n(t), \dot{\varphi}_n(t + \tau_n))$$

for every  $t \in (t_n^{i-1}, t_n^i)$ , so that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left( v_n^i, \frac{\varphi(t_n^i) - \varphi(t_n^{i+1})}{\tau_n} \right) = -\frac{1}{\tau_n} \int_0^{T-\tau_n} (\dot{u}_n(t), \dot{\varphi}_n(t + \tau_n)) dt.$$

Therefore, by (3.32) we obtain that

$$-\int_0^{T-\tau_n} (\dot{u}_n(t), \dot{\varphi}_n(t + \tau_n)) dt + \int_0^T a(\tilde{u}_n(t), \tilde{\varphi}_n(t)) dt = \int_0^T (f(t), \tilde{\varphi}_n(t)) dt. \quad (3.33)$$

Since  $\varphi_n \rightarrow \varphi$  strongly in  $H^1((0, T); V_T)$  and  $\tilde{\varphi}_n \rightarrow \varphi$  strongly in  $L^2((0, T); V_T)$  we obtain (2.11).

By Theorem 2.17 we have  $u \in \mathcal{W}_\eta$  for some  $\eta \in L^2((0, T))$ . Hence Proposition 2.18 and (3.30) imply (3.2).

*Step 6. Initial conditions.* It remains to prove (3.1). To this aim it is enough to show that there exists a set  $N$  of measure zero in  $[0, T]$  such that

$$\dot{u}(t_k) \rightarrow u^{(1)} \quad \text{strongly in } H, \quad (3.34)$$

$$u(t_k) \rightarrow u^{(0)} \quad \text{strongly in } V_T \quad (3.35)$$

for every sequence  $t_k \in (0, T) \setminus N$  converging to 0.

To prove these properties we first claim that there exist a set  $N_1$  of measure zero in  $[0, T]$  and a positive constant  $M_1$  such that

$$\|\dot{u}(t) - u^{(1)}\|_0^* \leq M_1 t^{1/2} \quad (3.36)$$

for every  $t \in [0, T] \setminus N_1$  (we recall that  $\|\cdot\|_0^*$  is the norm in  $V_0^*$  dual to the norm of  $V_0$ ). To prove this estimate we use (3.7) and the fact that, by (3.20),  $\|u_n^i\|_T$  is bounded uniformly

with respect to  $n$  and  $i$ . This implies that there exists a positive constant  $C$  such that for every  $n$  and  $i$

$$(v_n^i - v_n^{i-1}, \zeta) \leq C\tau_n \|\zeta\|_0 + C\tau_n \|f_n^i\| \|\zeta\|_0 \quad \text{for every } \zeta \in V_0. \quad (3.37)$$

Hence for every  $i$  we have

$$\|v_n^i - v_n^{i-1}\|_0^* \leq C\tau_n + C \int_{t_n^{i-1}}^{t_n^i} \|f(s)\| ds. \quad (3.38)$$

Iterating we obtain

$$\|v_n^i - v_n^0\|_0^* \leq Ct_n^i + C \int_0^{t_n^i} \|f(s)\| ds. \quad (3.39)$$

Taking into account (3.10) and the fact that  $v_n^0 = u^{(1)}$ , for a.e.  $t \in (0, T)$  we get

$$\|\dot{u}_n(t) - u^{(1)}\|_0^* \leq C(t + \tau_n) + C \int_0^{t+\tau_n} \|f(s)\| ds, \quad (3.40)$$

where we set  $f(s) = 0$  for  $s > T$ . Integrating with respect to  $t$  on  $(\alpha, \beta) \subset [0, T]$  we obtain

$$\int_\alpha^\beta \|\dot{u}_n(t) - u^{(1)}\|_0^* dt \leq \int_\alpha^\beta \left( C(t + \tau_n) + C \int_0^{t+\tau_n} \|f(s)\| ds \right) dt. \quad (3.41)$$

Since  $\dot{u}_n \rightharpoonup \dot{u}$  weakly in  $L^2((0, T); H)$  we have also  $\dot{u}_n \rightharpoonup \dot{u}$  weakly in  $L^2((0, T); V_0^*)$ . Therefore, by lower semicontinuity, from (3.41) we obtain

$$\int_\alpha^\beta \|\dot{u}(t) - u^{(1)}\|_0^* dt \leq \int_\alpha^\beta \left( Ct + C \int_0^t \|f(s)\| ds \right) dt. \quad (3.42)$$

By the arbitrariness of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  it follows that there exists a set  $N_1$  of measure zero in  $[0, T]$  such that for every  $t \in [0, T] \setminus N_1$

$$\|\dot{u}(t) - u^{(1)}\|_0^* \leq Ct + C \int_0^t \|f(s)\| ds \leq Ct + Ct^{1/2} \|f\|_{L^2((0, T); H)}, \quad (3.43)$$

which gives (3.36).

By (3.18) we get that there exists a constant  $M_2$  such that  $\|\dot{u}_n(t)\| \leq M_2$  for a.e.  $t \in (0, T)$  and every  $n$ , hence

$$\|u_n(t) - u^{(0)}\| \leq M_2 t \quad \text{for every } t \in [0, T].$$

Arguing as in the proof of (3.43), from (3.27) we obtain that there exists a set  $N_2$  of measure zero in  $[0, T]$  such that

$$\|u(t) - u^{(0)}\| \leq M_2 t \quad \text{for every } t \in [0, T] \setminus N_2. \quad (3.44)$$

Starting from (3.14), we now prove that there exists a set  $N_3$  of measure zero in  $[0, T]$  such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\dot{u}(t)\|^2 + a(u(t), u(t)) + \lambda_0 \|u(t)\|^2 \\ & \leq \|u^{(1)}\|^2 + a(u^{(0)}, u^{(0)}) + \lambda_0 (1 + \varepsilon) \|u^{(0)}\|^2 + \int_0^t \|f(s)\|^2 ds + C_\varepsilon M_2^2 t, \end{aligned} \quad (3.45)$$

for every  $t \in [0, T] \setminus N_3$ . We first observe that for every  $(\alpha, \beta) \subset (0, T)$  the functional

$$\zeta \mapsto \int_\alpha^\beta (a(\zeta(t), \zeta(t)) + \lambda_0 \|\zeta(t)\|^2) dt$$

is continuous on  $L^2((0, T); V_T)$  thanks to (2.4). Since it is convex by (2.5), it is also lower semicontinuous in the weak topology of  $L^2((0, T); V_T)$ . Since  $\dot{u}_n \rightharpoonup \dot{u}$  weakly in  $L^2((0, T); H)$  and  $\tilde{u}_n \rightharpoonup u$  weakly in  $L^2((0, T); V_T)$ , we can apply to (3.14) the arguments used in the proof of (3.43) and we obtain (3.45).



Let now  $N = N_1 \cup N_2 \cup N_3$ . Given a sequence  $t_k \rightarrow 0$  with  $t_k \in [0, T] \setminus N$ , by (3.45) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\dot{u}(t_k)\|^2 + a(u(t_k), u(t_k)) + \lambda_0 \|u(t_k)\|^2 \\ & \leq \|u^{(1)}\|^2 + a(u^{(0)}, u^{(0)}) + \lambda_0(1 + \varepsilon) \|u^{(0)}\|^2 + \int_0^{t_k} \|f(s)\|^2 ds + C_\varepsilon M_2^2 t_k. \end{aligned} \quad (3.46)$$

By (3.18) a subsequence of  $\dot{u}(t_k)$  converges weakly in  $H$ . By (3.36) it follows that  $\dot{u}(t_k)$  converges to  $u^{(1)}$  strongly in  $V_0^*$  and weakly in  $H$ . By (3.30) we have that a subsequence of  $u(t_k)$  converges weakly in  $V_T$ . By (3.44) it follows that  $u(t_k)$  converges to  $u^{(0)}$  strongly in  $H$  and weakly in  $V_T$ .

On the space  $H \times V_T$  we consider the norm defined by

$$(h, v) \mapsto (\|h\|^2 + a(v, v) + \lambda_0 \|v\|^2)^{1/2} \quad \text{for every } (h, v) \in H \times V_T,$$

which is equivalent to the product norm by the properties of  $a$  (see (2.4) and (2.5)). Using the lower semicontinuity of the norm and (3.46), by the arbitrariness of  $\varepsilon$  we obtain

$$\|\dot{u}(t_k)\|^2 + a(u(t_k), u(t_k)) + \lambda_0 \|u(t_k)\|^2 \rightarrow \|u^{(1)}\|^2 + a(u^{(0)}, u^{(0)}) + \lambda_0 \|u^{(0)}\|^2,$$

which implies (3.34) and (3.35) and concludes the proof.  $\square$

**Corollary 3.2.** *Assume that one of the following conditions is satisfied:*

- (a)  $a(u, u) \geq 0$  for every  $u \in V_T$ ;
- (b) the embedding of  $V_T$  into  $H$  is compact.

Then for every  $u^{(0)} \in V_0$  and  $u^{(1)} \in H$  there exists a weak solution  $u$  to (2.10) on  $[0, T]$  which satisfies

- (1) the initial conditions:  $u(0) = u^{(0)}$  and  $\dot{u}(0) = u^{(1)}$  in the sense of (3.1);
- (2) the continuity conditions:  $u \in C_w([0, T]; V_T) \cap C([0, T]; H)$  and  $\dot{u} \in C_w([0, T]; H) \cap C([0, T]; V_0^*)$
- (3) the energy inequality:

$$\frac{1}{2} \|\dot{u}(t)\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} a(u(t), u(t)) \leq \frac{1}{2} \|u^{(1)}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} a(u^{(0)}, u^{(0)}) + \int_0^t (f(s), \dot{u}(s)) ds \quad (3.47)$$

for every  $t \in [0, T]$ .

*Proof.* Let  $u_n$ ,  $\tilde{u}_n$ , and  $u$  be as in the proof of Theorem 3.1. Then  $u$  satisfies conditions (1) and (2). To prove the energy inequality (3.47) we use (3.8) and we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\dot{u}_n(t)\|^2 + a(\tilde{u}_n(t), \tilde{u}_n(t)) - \lambda_0 \tau_n \int_0^{t_n(t)} \|\dot{u}_n(s)\|^2 ds \\ & \leq \|u^{(1)}\|^2 + a(u^{(0)}, u^{(0)}) + 2 \int_0^{t_n(t)} (f(s), \dot{u}_n(s)) ds, \end{aligned} \quad (3.48)$$

where  $t_n(t) = t_n^j$  for  $t \in (t_n^{j-1}, t_n^j)$ .

If (a) holds, then for every  $(\alpha, \beta) \subset (0, T)$  the functional

$$\zeta \mapsto \int_\alpha^\beta a(\zeta(t), \zeta(t)) dt$$

is lower semicontinuous in the weak topology of  $L^2((0, T); V_T)$ . Therefore we can apply to (3.48) the arguments used in the proof of (3.43) and thanks to (3.18), (3.28), and (3.29) we obtain (3.47) for a.e.  $t \in (0, T)$ . This inequality can be extended to every  $t \in [0, T]$  by using (2) and the lower semicontinuity with respect to weak convergence of the terms in the left-hand side of (3.47).

If (b) holds, then by the Aubin-Lions Theorem (see [1, Theorem 5.1] and [11, Theorem 12.1], revisited in [13, Section 8, Corollary 4])  $\tilde{u}_n \rightarrow u$  strongly in  $L^2((0, T); H)$ . Adding  $\lambda_0 \|\tilde{u}_n(t)\|^2$  to both sides of (3.48) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\dot{u}_n(t)\|^2 + a(\tilde{u}_n(t), \tilde{u}_n(t)) + \lambda_0 \|\tilde{u}_n(t)\|^2 - \lambda_0 \tau_n \int_0^{t_n(t)} \|\dot{u}_n(s)\|^2 ds \\ & \leq \|u^{(1)}\|^2 + a(u^{(0)}, u^{(0)}) + \lambda_0 \|\tilde{u}_n(t)\|^2 + 2 \int_0^{t_n(t)} (f(s), \dot{u}_n(s)) ds. \end{aligned}$$

We now argue as in the proof of (3.45) and we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\dot{u}(t)\|^2 + a(u(t), u(t)) + \lambda_0 \|u(t)\|^2 \\ & \leq \|u^{(1)}\|^2 + a(u^{(0)}, u^{(0)}) + \lambda_0 \|u(t)\|^2 + 2 \int_0^t (f(s), \dot{u}(s)) ds. \end{aligned}$$

for a.e.  $t \in (0, T)$ . This inequality can be extended to every  $t \in [0, T]$  as in case (a) and this concludes the proof of (3.47).  $\square$

#### 4. UNIQUENESS

In this section we give some conditions on the family of spaces  $(V_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$  which ensure the uniqueness of a weak solution to the Cauchy problem for the wave equation (2.10). These conditions describe the regular dependence of the spaces  $V_t$  on the parameter  $t$  and are expressed through the properties of some isomorphisms between  $V_t$  and  $V_0$  and of their time derivatives. More precisely, we assume that:

- (U1) for every  $t \in [0, T]$  there exists a continuous linear bijective operator  $Q_t: V_t \rightarrow V_0$  with continuous inverse  $R_t: V_0 \rightarrow V_t$ ;
- (U2)  $Q_0$  and  $R_0$  are the identity map on  $V_0$ ;
- (U3) there exists a constant  $M_1$  independent of  $t$  such that

$$\|Q_t u\| \leq M_1 \|u\| \text{ for every } u \in V_t \quad \text{and} \quad \|R_t v\| \leq M_1 \|v\| \text{ for every } v \in V_0, \quad (4.1)$$

$$\|Q_t u\|_0 \leq M_1 \|u\|_t \text{ for every } u \in V_t \quad \text{and} \quad \|R_t v\|_t \leq M_1 \|v\|_0 \text{ for every } v \in V_0. \quad (4.2)$$

Since  $V_t$  is dense in  $H$  for every  $t$ , (4.1) implies that  $Q_t$  and  $R_t$  can be extended to continuous linear operators from  $H$  into itself, still denoted by  $Q_t$  and  $R_t$ .

The idea of the proof of uniqueness is to transfer a solution  $u(t)$  of the wave equation (2.10) into the space  $V_0$  by considering the function  $u_0(t) := Q_t u(t)$ . To study the equation satisfied by  $u_0$  we need to control the behaviour of the operators  $Q_t$  and  $R_t$  with respect to  $t$ .

We begin with the properties of  $R_t$ , which are simpler to state because the operators  $R_t$  are defined in a space independent of  $t$ . We assume that:

- (U4) for every  $v \in V_0$  the function  $t \mapsto R_t v$  from  $[0, T]$  into  $H$  has a derivative, denoted by  $\dot{R}_t v$ ;
- (U5) there exists  $\eta \in (0, 1)$  such that

$$\|\dot{R}_t v\|^2 \leq \nu_0 (1 - \eta) \|v\|_0^2, \quad \text{for every } v \in V_0 \text{ and } t \in [0, T], \quad (4.3)$$

where  $\nu_0$  is the constant given in (2.5).

By (U4) the function  $t \mapsto R_t v$  is continuous from  $[0, T]$  into  $H$ . This property, together with (4.2), implies that  $t \mapsto R_t v$  is weakly continuous from  $[0, T]$  into  $V_0$ . By (U4) and (U5)  $\dot{R}_t$  is a continuous linear operator from  $V_0$  into  $H$  and by the Mean Value Theorem for every  $0 \leq s < t \leq T$  and every  $v \in V_0$  we have the estimate

$$\|R_t v - R_s v\| \leq \nu_0^{1/2} (1 - \eta)^{1/2} \|v\|_0 (t - s). \quad (4.4)$$

As for  $Q_t$ , a technical difficulty is due to the fact that its domain of definition depends on  $t$ . We assume that:

(U6) there exists a constant  $M_2$  such that

$$\|Q_tv - Q_sv\| \leq M_2\|v\|_s(t-s) \quad \text{for every } 0 \leq s < t \leq T \text{ and every } v \in V_s; \quad (4.5)$$

(U7) for every  $t \in [0, T)$  and for every  $v \in V_t$  there exists an element of  $H$ , denoted by  $\dot{Q}_tv$ , such that

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{Q_{t+h}v - Q_tv}{h} = \dot{Q}_tv \quad \text{strongly in } H. \quad (4.6)$$

By (4.5) for every  $s \in [0, T)$  and for every  $v \in V_s$  the function  $t \mapsto Q_tv$  is continuous from  $[s, T]$  into  $H$ . This property, together with (4.2), implies that

$$t \mapsto Q_tv \quad \text{is weakly continuous from } [s, T] \text{ into } V_s. \quad (4.7)$$

By (4.5) we obviously have

$$\|\dot{Q}_tv\| \leq M_2\|v\|_t \quad (4.8)$$

for every  $t \in [0, T)$  and for every  $v \in V_t$ . Hence  $\dot{Q}_t$  is a continuous linear operator from  $V_t$  into  $H$ . We shall see in Lemma 4.5 below that properties (U6) and (U7) can be used to obtain the differentiability of  $u_0(t) = Q_tu(t)$  with respect to  $t$ .

To formulate in an easier way the estimates leading to uniqueness it is convenient to introduce for every  $t \in [0, T]$  the bilinear maps

$$\alpha(t): V_0 \times V_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{defined by } \alpha(t)(u, v) := a(R_tu, R_tv), \quad (4.9)$$

$$\beta(t): V_0 \times V_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{defined by } \beta(t)(u, v) := (\dot{R}_tu, \dot{R}_tv), \quad (4.10)$$

$$\gamma(t): V_0 \times H \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{defined by } \gamma(t)(u, v) := (\dot{R}_tu, R_tv). \quad (4.11)$$

$$\delta(t): H \times H \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{defined by } \delta(t)(u, v) := (R_tu, R_tv) - (u, v). \quad (4.12)$$

By (2.4), (4.1), (4.2), and (4.3) there exists a constant  $M_3 > 0$  such that for every  $t \in [0, T]$  we have

$$|\alpha(t)(u, v)| \leq M_3\|u\|_0\|v\|_0 \quad \text{for every } u, v \in V_0, \quad (4.13)$$

$$|\beta(t)(u, v)| \leq M_3\|u\|_0\|v\|_0 \quad \text{for every } u, v \in V_0, \quad (4.14)$$

$$|\gamma(t)(u, v)| \leq M_3\|u\|_0\|v\| \quad \text{for every } u \in V_0, v \in H, \quad (4.15)$$

$$|\delta(t)(u, v)| \leq M_3\|u\|\|v\| \quad \text{for every } u, v \in H. \quad (4.16)$$

We assume that there exists a constant  $M_4$  such that

(U8) the functions  $t \mapsto \alpha(t)(u, v)$ ,  $t \mapsto \beta(t)(u, v)$ ,  $t \mapsto \gamma(t)(u, v)$ , and  $t \mapsto \delta(t)(u, v)$  are Lipschitz continuous and for a.e.  $t \in (0, T)$  their derivatives satisfy

$$|\dot{\alpha}(t)(u, v)| \leq M_4\|u\|_0\|v\|_0 \quad \text{for every } u, v \in V_0, \quad (4.17)$$

$$|\dot{\beta}(t)(u, v)| \leq M_4\|u\|_0\|v\|_0 \quad \text{for every } u, v \in V_0, \quad (4.18)$$

$$|\dot{\gamma}(t)(u, v)| \leq M_4\|u\|_0\|v\| \quad \text{for every } u \in V_0 \text{ and } v \in H, \quad (4.19)$$

$$|\dot{\delta}(t)(u, v)| \leq M_4\|u\|\|v\| \quad \text{for every } u, v \in H. \quad (4.20)$$

We now consider the simplest example where conditions (U1)-(U8) are satisfied.

**Example 4.1.** Let  $\ell: [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a  $C^{1,1}$  function such that

$$0 \leq \dot{\ell}(t) < 1 \quad \text{for every } t \in [0, T]. \quad (4.21)$$

We set

$$\Gamma_t = \{(x_1, 0) : x_1 \leq \ell(t)\}, \quad V_t = H^1(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Gamma_t), \quad H = L^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \quad (4.22)$$

for every  $t \in [0, T]$ . Then conditions (H1) and (H2) of Section 2 are satisfied.

Let  $a : H^1(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Gamma_T) \times H^1(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Gamma_T) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by

$$a(u, v) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Gamma_T} \nabla u(x) \cdot \nabla v(x) dx.$$

Then conditions (H3) and (H4) of Section 2 are satisfied with  $\lambda_0 = \nu_0 = 1$ . For every  $t \in [0, T]$  let  $Q_t : H^1(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Gamma_t) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Gamma_0)$  and  $R_t : H^1(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Gamma_0) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Gamma_t)$  be defined by

$$(Q_t u)(y) = u(y - \ell(t)e_1) \quad \text{and} \quad (R_t u)(x) = u(x + \ell(t)e_1).$$

It is easy to see that conditions (U1)-(U7) are satisfied and that for every  $t \in [0, T]$  we have

$$(\dot{R}_t u)(x) = \dot{\ell}(t) D_1 u(x + \ell(t)e_1) \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

This allows to write explicit formulas for the bilinear functions (4.9)-(4.12), which imply that (U8) is a consequence of the Lipschitz continuity of  $\dot{\ell}$ .

A more general situation is considered in the following example.

**Example 4.2.** Let  $\Omega$  be a bounded open set in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , let  $M$  be a  $C^2$  manifold of dimension  $n-1$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  with  $\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(M) < \infty$ , and let  $(\Gamma_t)_{t \in [0, T]}$  be a family of closed subsets of  $\Omega \cap M$  such that  $\Gamma_s \subset \Gamma_t$  for  $0 \leq s < t \leq T$ . To impose a regular dependence on time, we assume that there exist two functions  $\Phi, \Psi : [0, T] \times \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow \bar{\Omega}$  of class  $C^{1,1}$  such that the following properties hold for every  $t \in [0, T]$ :

- (a)  $\Phi(t, \cdot)$  and  $\Psi(t, \cdot)$  are diffeomorphisms from  $\bar{\Omega}$  into  $\bar{\Omega}$ ;
- (b)  $\Phi(0, x) = \Psi(0, x) = x$  for every  $x \in \bar{\Omega}$ ;
- (c)  $\Psi(t, \cdot)$  is the inverse of  $\Phi(t, \cdot)$  on  $\bar{\Omega}$ ;
- (d)  $\Phi(t, \Gamma_0) = \Gamma_t$  and  $\Psi(t, \Gamma_t) = \Gamma_0$ ;
- (e)  $\det \nabla \Phi(t, x) > 0$  for every  $x \in \bar{\Omega}$ , where  $\nabla$  denotes the spatial gradient;
- (f)  $|\dot{\Psi}(t, \Phi(t, x))|^2 \det \nabla \Phi(t, x) < 1$  for every  $x \in \bar{\Omega}$ , where  $\dot{\Psi}$  denotes the partial derivative of  $\Psi$  with respect to  $t$ .

While conditions (a)-(e) are of qualitative nature, the quantitative condition (f) is related with the speed of the relative boundary of  $\Gamma_t$  in  $M$  (see the previous example and [8], [3], [4]).

For every  $t \in [0, T]$  let  $V_t = H^1(\Omega \setminus \Gamma_t)$  and  $H = L^2(\Omega)$  as in Example 2.2. Let  $a : H^1(\Omega \setminus \Gamma_T) \times H^1(\Omega \setminus \Gamma_T) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by

$$a(u, v) = \int_{\Omega \setminus \Gamma_T} \nabla u(x) \cdot \nabla v(x) dx.$$

Then conditions (H3) and (H4) of Section 2 are satisfied with  $\lambda_0 = \nu_0 = 1$ . For every  $t \in [0, T]$  let  $Q_t : H^1(\Omega \setminus \Gamma_t) \rightarrow H^1(\Omega \setminus \Gamma_0)$  and  $R_t : H^1(\Omega \setminus \Gamma_0) \rightarrow H^1(\Omega \setminus \Gamma_t)$  be defined by

$$(Q_t u)(x) = u(\Phi(t, x)) \quad \text{and} \quad (R_t u)(x) = u(\Psi(t, x)). \quad (4.23)$$

It is easy to see that conditions (U1)-(U4), (U6), and (U7) are satisfied and that for every  $t \in [0, T]$  and  $u \in H^1(\Omega \setminus \Gamma_0)$  we have

$$(\dot{R}_t u)(x) = \nabla u(\Psi(t, x)) \cdot \dot{\Psi}(t, x) \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in \Omega, \quad (4.24)$$

hence, after a change of variables, we obtain

$$\|\dot{R}_t u\|^2 \leq \int_{\Omega \setminus \Gamma_0} |\nabla u(x)|^2 |\dot{\Psi}(t, \Phi(t, x))|^2 \det \nabla \Phi(t, x) dx, \quad (4.25)$$

so that (U5) follows from assumption (e). To show that (U8) holds we observe that, after a change of variables, we can write the bilinear forms  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ , and  $\delta$  as

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha(t)(u, v) &= \int_{\Omega \setminus \Gamma_0} \sum_{ij} a_{ij}(t, x) D_i u(x) D_j v(x) dx && \text{for } u, v \in H^1(\Omega \setminus \Gamma_0) \\ \beta(t)(u, v) &= \int_{\Omega \setminus \Gamma_0} \sum_{ij} b_{ij}(t, x) D_i u(x) D_j v(x) dx && \text{for } u, v \in H^1(\Omega \setminus \Gamma_0) \\ \gamma(t)(u, v) &= \int_{\Omega \setminus \Gamma_0} \sum_i c_i(t, x) D_i u(x) v(x) dx && \text{for } u \in H^1(\Omega \setminus \Gamma_0), v \in L^2(\Omega) \\ \delta(t)(u, v) &= \int_{\Omega \setminus \Gamma_0} d(t, x) u(x) v(x) dx && \text{for } u, v \in L^2(\Omega),\end{aligned}$$

for suitable functions  $a_{ij}$ ,  $b_{ij}$ ,  $c_i$ , and  $d$  which are continuous on  $[0, T] \times \bar{\Omega}$  and Lipschitz continuous in  $t$  uniformly with respect to  $x$ . By taking the derivatives with respect to  $t$  we obtain that (4.17)-(4.20) are satisfied.

We are now in a position to state the main result of this section.

**Theorem 4.3.** *Assume (U1)-(U8). Given  $u^{(0)} \in V_0$ ,  $u^{(1)} \in H$ , and  $f \in L^2((0, T); H)$ , there exists a unique weak solution  $u$  to the wave equation (2.10) on  $[0, T]$  satisfying the initial conditions  $u(0) = u^{(0)}$  and  $\dot{u}(0) = u^{(1)}$  in the sense that*

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{h} \int_0^h (\|u(t) - u^{(0)}\|^2 + \|\dot{u}(t) - u^{(1)}\|^2) dt = 0. \quad (4.26)$$

**Remark 4.4.** By Theorem 3.1 the unique solution satisfies the initial conditions in the stronger sense

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{h} \int_0^h (\|u(t) - u^{(0)}\|_t^2 + \|\dot{u}(t) - u^{(1)}\|^2) dt = 0.$$

To prove the theorem we need the following lemma.

**Lemma 4.5.** *Assume (U1)-(U3), (U6), and (U7). Let  $u \in \mathcal{V}$  and for every  $t \in [0, T]$  let  $u_0(t) := Q_t u(t)$ . Then the following properties hold:*

- (a)  $u_0 \in L^2((0, T); V_0)$ ;
- (b)  $u_0$  is absolutely continuous from  $[0, T]$  into  $H$ ;
- (c)  $\dot{u}_0 \in L^2((0, T); H)$  and  $\dot{u}_0(t) = \dot{Q}_t u(t) + Q_t \dot{u}(t)$  for a.e.  $t \in (0, T)$ .

*Proof.* We begin by proving that  $u_0: [0, T] \rightarrow V_0$  is weakly measurable. Given  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , we set  $\tau_n := T/n$  and  $s_n^i := i\tau_n$ , with  $i = 0, \dots, n$ . For  $i = 1, \dots, n$  we define

$$u_n^i := \frac{1}{\tau_n} \int_{s_n^{i-1}}^{s_n^i} u(t) dt \quad (4.27)$$

and we set  $u_n^0 = 0$ . Let  $u_n: [0, T] \rightarrow V_T$  be the step function defined by  $u_n(t) = u_n^{i-1}$  for  $t \in [s_n^{i-1}, s_n^i)$  and  $i = 1, \dots, n$ . Then  $u_n(t) \in V_t$  for every  $t \in [0, T]$ . Since  $u_n \rightarrow u$  in  $L^2((0, T); V_T)$ , a subsequence of  $u_n$ , not relabelled, satisfies  $u_n(t) \rightarrow u(t)$  in  $V_T$  for a.e.  $t \in [0, T]$ . For every  $n$  the function  $t \mapsto Q_t u_n(t)$  from  $[0, T]$  into  $V_0$  is weakly measurable by (4.7). Since  $Q_t u_n(t) \rightarrow Q_t u(t) = u_0(t)$  for a.e.  $t \in [0, T]$ , we deduce that  $u_0: [0, T] \rightarrow V_0$  is weakly measurable. Since  $V_0$  is separable,  $u_0$  is measurable, so that (4.2) implies (a).

To prove (b) it is enough to show that for every  $0 \leq s < t \leq T$  we have

$$\|u_0(t) - u_0(s)\| \leq M_1 \int_s^t \|\dot{u}(\tau)\| d\tau + M_2 \int_s^t \|u(\tau)\|_T d\tau. \quad (4.28)$$

To this end we fix a sequence of partitions  $(t_k^i)$  with  $s = t_k^0 < t_k^1 < \dots < t_k^k = t$  with  $\max(t_k^i - t_k^{i-1}) \rightarrow 0$  such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \|u(t_k^{i-1})\|_T(t_k^i - t_k^{i-1}) \rightarrow \int_s^t \|u(\tau)\|_T d\tau \quad (4.29)$$

The existence of such a sequence of partitions is a consequence of the approximability of the Lebesgue integral by suitable Riemann sums (see Lemma 5.2 with  $X = \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f = \|u\|_T$ , and  $g = 1$ ). We have

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_0(t) - u_0(s)\| &= \|Q_t u(t) - Q_s u(s)\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \|Q_{t_k^i} u(t_k^i) - Q_{t_k^{i-1}} u(t_k^{i-1})\| \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^k \|Q_{t_k^i} (u(t_k^i) - u(t_k^{i-1}))\| + \sum_{i=1}^k \|Q_{t_k^i} u(t_k^{i-1}) - Q_{t_k^{i-1}} u(t_k^{i-1})\| \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^k M_1 \|u(t_k^i) - u(t_k^{i-1})\| + M_2 \sum_{i=1}^k \|u(t_k^{i-1})\|_T(t_k^i - t_k^{i-1}), \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows from (4.1) and (4.5). Hence

$$\|u_0(t) - u_0(s)\| \leq M_1 \int_s^t \|\dot{u}(\tau)\| d\tau + M_2 \sum_{i=1}^k \|u(t_k^{i-1})\|_T(t_k^i - t_k^{i-1}).$$

Passing to the limit for  $k \rightarrow \infty$  and using (4.29) we obtain (4.28).

To prove (c) we start by the equality

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u_0(t+h) - u_0(t)}{h} &= \frac{Q_{t+h} u(t+h) - Q_t u(t)}{h} \\ &= Q_{t+h} \left( \frac{u(t+h) - u(t)}{h} - \dot{u}(t) \right) + Q_{t+h} \dot{u}(t) + \frac{Q_{t+h} u(t) - Q_t u(t)}{h}. \end{aligned}$$

For a.e.  $t \in (0, T)$  the first term tends to 0 in  $H$  thanks to (4.1), while the last term tends to  $\dot{Q}_t u(t)$  for every  $t \in [0, T)$  as  $h \rightarrow 0+$ . It remains to show that

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0+} \|Q_{t+h} \dot{u}(t) - Q_t \dot{u}(t)\| = 0. \quad (4.30)$$

To this aim, using the density of  $V_t$  in  $H$ , for every  $\varepsilon > 0$  we find  $v_\varepsilon \in V_t$  such that  $\|v_\varepsilon - \dot{u}(t)\| < \varepsilon$ . Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|Q_{t+h} \dot{u}(t) - Q_t \dot{u}(t)\| &= \|Q_{t+h} (\dot{u}(t) - v_\varepsilon)\| + \|Q_{t+h} v_\varepsilon - Q_t v_\varepsilon\| + \|Q_t (v_\varepsilon - \dot{u}(t))\| \\ &\leq \|Q_{t+h} v_\varepsilon - Q_t v_\varepsilon\| + 2M_1 \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

where the inequality follows from the choice of  $v_\varepsilon$  and (4.1). Passing to the limit as  $h \rightarrow 0+$ , by (4.5) we get

$$\limsup_{h \rightarrow 0+} \|Q_{t+h} \dot{u}(t) - Q_t \dot{u}(t)\| \leq 2M_1 \varepsilon.$$

By the arbitrariness of  $\varepsilon$  we obtain (4.30).  $\square$

*Proof of Theorem 4.3.* By linearity it is sufficient to prove the uniqueness in the case  $f = 0$ ,  $u^{(0)} = 0$ , and  $u^{(1)} = 0$ . Let  $u$  be a weak solution of the wave equation (2.10) in this case. It is enough to prove that there exists a constant  $\tau \in (0, T]$ , depending only on the bilinear form  $a$  and on the constants appearing in (U1)-(U8), and not on the interval  $[0, T]$ , such that  $u(t) = 0$  for every  $t \in [0, \tau]$ . Indeed, if  $\tau < T$  we can repeat the same argument for the Cauchy problem in the interval  $[\tau/2, T]$ , and after a finite number of steps we obtain  $u(t) = 0$  for every  $t \in [0, T]$ .

Let  $u_0(t) := Q_t u(t)$ . By Lemma 4.5 we have that  $u_0 \in L^2((0, T); V_0)$  and  $\dot{u}_0 \in L^2((0, T); H)$ . Since  $u(t) = R_t u_0(t)$ , arguing as in Lemma 4.5 we can prove that

$$\dot{u}(t) = \dot{R}_t u_0(t) + R_t \dot{u}_0(t) \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (0, T). \quad (4.31)$$

We fix  $t_0 \in (0, T]$  and choose

$$\varphi_0(t) = \begin{cases} \int_t^{t_0} u_0(s) ds & 0 \leq t \leq t_0, \\ 0 & t_0 \leq t \leq T. \end{cases} \quad (4.32)$$

It is clear that  $\varphi_0 \in C([0, T]; V_0)$ ,  $\dot{\varphi}_0 \in L^2((0, T); V_0)$ , and  $\ddot{\varphi}_0 \in L^2((0, T); H)$ . Moreover, we have

$$\dot{\varphi}_0(t) = \begin{cases} -u_0(t) & 0 \leq t \leq t_0 \\ 0 & t_0 \leq t \leq T \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \ddot{\varphi}_0(t) = \begin{cases} -\dot{u}_0(t) & 0 \leq t \leq t_0 \\ 0 & t_0 \leq t \leq T. \end{cases} \quad (4.33)$$

For every  $t \in [0, T]$  let  $\varphi(t) := R_t \varphi_0(t)$ . Arguing as in Lemma 4.5 we can prove that  $\varphi \in L^2((0, T); V_T)$ , that  $\varphi: [0, T] \rightarrow H$  is absolutely continuous, and that

$$\dot{\varphi}(t) = \dot{R}_t \varphi_0(t) + R_t \dot{\varphi}_0(t) \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (0, T), \quad (4.34)$$

hence  $\dot{\varphi} \in L^2((0, T); H)$ . By the properties of  $R_t$  we also have  $\varphi(t) \in V_t$  for every  $t \in [0, T]$ . Therefore  $\varphi \in \mathcal{V}$ .

Since  $\varphi(T) = 0$ , in view of (4.4) and Remark 2.10 we can use  $\varphi$  as test function in the wave equation (2.10) satisfied by  $u$ . By (4.31) and (4.34) this leads to the equality

$$\int_0^T (\dot{R}_t u_0(t) + R_t \dot{u}_0(t), \dot{R}_t \varphi_0(t) + R_t \dot{\varphi}_0(t)) dt = \int_0^T a(R_t u_0(t), R_t \varphi_0(t)) dt,$$

which by (4.9)-(4.12), (4.32), and (4.33) gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{t_0} \alpha(t)(\dot{\varphi}_0(t), \varphi_0(t)) dt - \int_0^{t_0} \beta(t)(\dot{\varphi}_0(t), \varphi_0(t)) dt - \int_0^{t_0} \gamma(t)(\dot{\varphi}_0(t), \dot{\varphi}_0(t)) dt \\ & - \int_0^{t_0} \gamma(t)(\varphi_0(t), \ddot{\varphi}_0(t)) dt - \int_0^{t_0} (\dot{u}_0(t), u_0(t)) dt - \int_0^{t_0} \delta(t)(\dot{u}_0(t), u_0(t)) dt = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (4.35)$$

From (U8), using (4.13)-(4.16) and the properties of  $u_0$  and  $\varphi_0$ , we obtain that the functions  $t \mapsto \|u_0(t)\|^2$ ,  $t \mapsto \alpha(t)(\varphi_0(t), \varphi_0(t))$ ,  $t \mapsto \beta(t)(\varphi_0(t), \varphi_0(t))$ ,  $t \mapsto \gamma(t)(\varphi_0(t), \dot{\varphi}_0(t))$ , and  $t \mapsto \delta(t)(u_0(t), u_0(t))$  are absolutely continuous on  $[0, t_0]$  and that for a.e.  $t \in (0, t_0)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|u_0(t)\|^2 = (\dot{u}_0(t), u_0(t)) \\ & \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (\alpha(t)(\varphi_0(t), \varphi_0(t))) = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\alpha}(t)(\varphi_0(t), \varphi_0(t)) + \alpha(t)(\dot{\varphi}_0(t), \varphi_0(t)), \\ & \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (\beta(t)(\varphi_0(t), \varphi_0(t))) = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\beta}(t)(\varphi_0(t), \varphi_0(t)) + \beta(t)(\dot{\varphi}_0(t), \varphi_0(t)), \\ & \frac{d}{dt} (\gamma(t)(\varphi_0(t), \dot{\varphi}_0(t))) = \dot{\gamma}(t)(\varphi_0(t), \dot{\varphi}_0(t)) + \gamma(t)(\dot{\varphi}_0(t), \dot{\varphi}_0(t)) + \gamma(t)(\varphi_0(t), \ddot{\varphi}_0(t)), \\ & \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (\delta(t)(u_0(t), u_0(t))) = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\delta}(t)(u_0(t), u_0(t)) + \delta(t)(\dot{u}_0(t), u_0(t)). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, using the equalities  $\varphi_0(t_0) = 0$ ,  $\dot{\varphi}_0(0) = -u_0(0) = 0$ , from (4.35) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \alpha(0)(\varphi_0(0), \varphi_0(0)) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t_0} \dot{\alpha}(t)(\varphi_0(t), \varphi_0(t)) dt - \frac{1}{2} \beta(0)(\varphi_0(0), \varphi_0(0)) \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t_0} \dot{\beta}(t)(\varphi_0(t), \varphi_0(t)) dt - \int_0^{t_0} \dot{\gamma}(t)(\varphi_0(t), \dot{\varphi}_0(t)) dt + \frac{1}{2} \|u_0(t_0)\|^2 \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \delta(t_0)(u_0(t_0), u_0(t_0)) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t_0} \dot{\delta}(t)(u_0(t), u_0(t)) dt = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (4.36)$$

By (4.9) and (U2) we have  $\alpha(0) = a$ , by (4.10) we have  $\beta(0)(v, v) = \|\dot{R}_0 v\|^2$ , and by (4.12) we have  $\|u_0(t_0)\|^2 + \delta(t_0)(u_0(t_0), u_0(t_0)) = \|R_{t_0} u_0(t_0)\|^2 = \|u(t_0)\|^2$ , where in the last equality we have used the definition of  $u_0$  and (U1). Therefore, (4.33) and (4.36) give

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}a(\varphi_0(0), \varphi_0(0)) - \frac{1}{2}\|\dot{R}_0 \varphi_0(0)\|^2 + \frac{1}{2}\|u(t_0)\|^2 \\ & \leq -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t_0} \dot{\alpha}(t)(\varphi_0(t), \varphi_0(t))dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t_0} \dot{\beta}(t)(\varphi_0(t), \varphi_0(t))dt \\ & \quad - \int_0^{t_0} \dot{\gamma}(t)(\varphi_0(t), u_0(t))dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t_0} \dot{\delta}(t)(u_0(t), u_0(t))dt. \end{aligned}$$

By (2.5), (4.1), (4.3), (4.17)-(4.20) from the previous inequality we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\nu_0 \eta}{2} \|\varphi_0(0)\|_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|u(t_0)\|^2 & \leq \frac{\lambda_0}{2} \|\varphi_0(0)\|^2 + M_4 \int_0^{t_0} \|\varphi_0(t)\|_0^2 dt \\ & \quad + M_1 M_4 \int_0^{t_0} \|\varphi_0(t)\|_0 \|u(t)\| dt + M_1^2 M_4 \int_0^{t_0} \|u(t)\|^2 dt. \end{aligned} \quad (4.37)$$

We now want to apply Gronwall's Lemma in order to conclude that  $u_0 = 0$ . To this end it is convenient to introduce the function

$$\psi_0(t) := \int_0^t u_0(s) ds, \quad (4.38)$$

so that

$$\psi_0(t) + \varphi_0(t) = \varphi_0(0) = \psi_0(t_0).$$

By using the Cauchy Inequality from (4.37) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\nu_0 \eta}{2} \|\psi_0(t_0)\|_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|u(t_0)\|^2 & \leq \frac{\lambda_0}{2} \|\psi_0(t_0)\|^2 \\ & \quad + C \int_0^{t_0} \|\psi_0(t) - \psi_0(t_0)\|_0^2 dt + C \int_0^{t_0} \|u(t)\|^2 dt, \end{aligned} \quad (4.39)$$

where  $C$  is a constant depending only on  $M_1$  and  $M_4$ . By (4.1) and (4.38) we have

$$\|\psi_0(t_0)\|^2 \leq t_0 \int_0^{t_0} \|u_0(t)\|^2 dt \leq t_0 M_1^2 \int_0^{t_0} \|u(t)\|^2 dt,$$

therefore (4.39) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\nu_0 \eta}{2} \|\psi_0(t_0)\|_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|u(t_0)\|^2 & \leq 2C \int_0^{t_0} \|\psi_0(t)\|^2 dt + 2C t_0 \|\psi_0(t_0)\|_0^2 \\ & \quad + (C + \frac{\lambda_0 t_0 M_1^2}{2}) \int_0^{t_0} \|u(t)\|^2 dt, \end{aligned} \quad (4.40)$$

so that if  $t_0 \leq t_0^* := \frac{\nu_0 \eta}{4C}$  we obtain

$$\frac{\nu_0 \delta}{4} \|\psi_0(t_0)\|_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|u_0(t_0)\|^2 \leq 2C \int_0^{t_0} \|\psi_0(t)\|_0^2 dt + (C + \frac{\lambda_0 t_0^* M_1^2}{2}) \int_0^{t_0} \|u(t)\|^2 dt.$$

Since  $t_0 \in [0, t_0^*]$  is arbitrary, we can now apply the Gronwall Inequality and deduce that  $\psi_0(t) = 0$  and  $u(t) = 0$  for every  $t \in [0, t_0^*]$ . This concludes the proof.  $\square$



## 5. APPENDIX

In this section we prove two technical results that were used in the paper. Let  $V$  and  $H$  be Hilbert spaces with  $V \subset H$  and  $V$  dense in  $H$ . Let  $V^*$  denote the dual of  $V$  endowed with the dual norm. As  $V \subset H$  and  $V$  is dense in  $H$ , we have also that  $H \subset V^*$  and  $H$  is dense in  $V^*$ . The scalar product in  $H$  is denoted by  $(\cdot, \cdot)$  and the duality product between  $V^*$  and  $V$  is denoted by  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ . It is obvious that

$$(u, v) = \langle u, v \rangle \quad \forall u \in H, v \in V. \quad (5.1)$$

The following lemma was crucial in the proof of Theorem 2.16.

**Lemma 5.1.** *Let  $\psi \in L^2((0, T); H)$  with  $\dot{\psi} \in L^2((0, T); V^*)$  and  $\varphi \in L^2((0, T); V)$  with  $\dot{\varphi} \in L^2((0, T); H)$ . Let  $\omega: (0, T) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be the function defined by*

$$\omega(t) = (\psi(t), \varphi(t)) \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (0, T).$$

Then  $\omega \in W^{1,1}((0, T))$  and

$$\dot{\omega}(t) = \langle \dot{\psi}(t), \varphi(t) \rangle + (\psi(t), \dot{\varphi}(t)) \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (0, T). \quad (5.2)$$

We begin by proving the following lemma on the approximability of the Lebesgue integral by Riemann sums. The oldest result in this direction is contained in [10]. Our statement is similar to [5, Lemma 4.12].

Given a bounded closed interval  $[a, b]$ , for every irrational  $s \in (0, 1)$  we consider the finite set

$$S_k(s) := \{a + (s + \frac{i}{k-1})(b-a) : i \in \mathbb{Z}\} \cap (a, b). \quad (5.3)$$

Since  $s$  is irrational, it is easy to see that  $S_k(s)$  has  $k-1$  elements. Let

$$t_k^1(s) < \dots < t_k^{k-1}(s) \quad (5.4)$$

be an increasing enumeration of  $S_k(s)$ . We set

$$t_k^0(s) := a \quad t_k^k(s) := b. \quad (5.5)$$

**Lemma 5.2.** *Let  $[a, b]$  be a bounded closed interval, let  $(X, \|\cdot\|)$  be a Banach space with dual  $(X^*, \|\cdot\|_*)$ , let  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow X$ ,  $g: [a, b] \rightarrow X^*$  be Bochner measurable functions such that  $\|f\|^2$  and  $\|g\|_*^2$  are integrable, and let  $N \subset (a, b)$  be a set of measure zero. Then for a.e.  $s \in (0, 1)$  the subdivisions given by (5.3)-(5.5) satisfy*

$$t_k^i(s) \notin N \quad \text{for every } i \text{ and } k, \quad (5.6)$$

and

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{t_k^{i-1}(s)}^{t_k^i(s)} |\langle g(t), f(t_k^{i-1}(s)) - f(t) \rangle| dt = 0, \quad (5.7)$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{t_k^{i-1}(s)}^{t_k^i(s)} |\langle g(t), f(t_k^i(s)) - f(t) \rangle| dt = 0, \quad (5.8)$$

where  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  denotes the duality product between  $X^*$  and  $X$ . In particular, for a.e.  $s \in (0, 1)$  we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \left\langle \int_{t_k^{i-1}(s)}^{t_k^i(s)} g(t) dt, f(t_k^{i-1}(s)) \right\rangle \longrightarrow \int_a^b \langle g(t), f(t) \rangle dt, \quad (5.9)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \left\langle \int_{t_k^{i-1}(s)}^{t_k^i(s)} g(t) dt, f(t_k^i(s)) \right\rangle \longrightarrow \int_a^b \langle g(t), f(t) \rangle dt \quad (5.10)$$

as  $k \rightarrow \infty$ .

*Proof.* It is not restrictive to assume  $a = 0$  and  $b = 1$ . We extend all functions to 0 outside  $[0, 1]$ . For every  $k \geq 2$  and for every  $s \in (0, 1)$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{s + \frac{i-1}{k-1}}^{s + \frac{i}{k-1}} \|g(t)\|_* \|f(s + \frac{i-1}{k-1}) - f(t)\| dt \\ &= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{k-1}} \|g(s + \frac{i-1}{k-1} + \tau)\|_* \|f(s + \frac{i-1}{k-1}) - f(s + \frac{i-1}{k-1} + \tau)\| d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

Note that there are at most  $2k$  non-zero elements in the above sums, namely those with  $i \in I_k := \{i \in \mathbb{Z} : -k + 1 \leq i \leq k\}$ . Integrating with respect to  $s$  we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \left[ \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{s + \frac{i-1}{k-1}}^{s + \frac{i}{k-1}} \|g(t)\|_* \|f(s + \frac{i-1}{k-1}) - f(t)\| dt \right] ds \\ & \leq \sum_{i \in I_k} \int_0^{\frac{1}{k-1}} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \|g(s + \frac{i-1}{k-1} + \tau)\|_* \|f(s + \frac{i-1}{k-1}) - f(s + \frac{i-1}{k-1} + \tau)\| ds \right] d\tau \quad (5.11) \\ & = 2k \int_0^{\frac{1}{k-1}} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \|g(s)\|_* \|f(s - \tau) - f(s)\| ds \right] d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

By the continuity of the translations in  $L^2(\mathbb{R}; X)$ , for every  $\varepsilon > 0$  there exists  $\delta > 0$  such that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \|f(s) - f(s - \tau)\|^2 ds < \varepsilon \quad (5.12)$$

for  $0 < \tau < \delta$ . Thus, from (5.11) and (5.12) we obtain

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \left[ \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{s + \frac{i-1}{k-1}}^{s + \frac{i}{k-1}} \|g(t)\|_* \|f(s + \frac{i-1}{k-1}) - f(t)\| dt \right] ds = 0.$$

Similarly we prove that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \left[ \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{s + \frac{i-1}{k-1}}^{s + \frac{i}{k-1}} \|g(t)\|_* \|f(s + \frac{i}{k-1}) - f(t)\| dt \right] ds = 0.$$

Therefore for a.e.  $s \in (0, 1)$  we have

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{s + \frac{i-1}{k-1}}^{s + \frac{i}{k-1}} \|g(t)\|_* \|f(s + \frac{i-1}{k-1}) - f(t)\| dt = 0, \quad (5.13)$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{s + \frac{i-1}{k-1}}^{s + \frac{i}{k-1}} \|g(t)\|_* \|f(s + \frac{i}{k-1}) - f(t)\| dt = 0. \quad (5.14)$$

We fix an irrational  $s \in (0, 1)$  such that (5.13) and (5.14) hold, and  $s + \frac{i}{k-1} \notin N$  for every  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$  and every integer  $k \geq 2$ .

Using (5.3)-(5.5) we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{t_k^{i-1}(s)}^{t_k^i(s)} \|g(t)\|_* \|f(t_k^{i-1}(s)) - f(t)\| dt \\ &= \sum_{i=2}^{k-1} \int_{t_k^{i-1}(s)}^{t_k^i(s)} \|g(t)\|_* \|f(t_k^{i-1}(s)) - f(t)\| dt + \int_0^{t_k^1(s)} \|g(t)\|_* \|f(0) - f(t)\| dt \\ & \quad + \int_{t_k^{k-1}(s)}^1 \|g(t)\|_* \|f(t_k^{k-1}(s)) - f(t)\| dt \quad (5.15) \end{aligned}$$

The first term in the right hand side of (5.15) is bounded from above by the sum in (5.13) and therefore it tends to 0. The second one tends to 0 by the absolute continuity of the integral, while the third term satisfies

$$\int_{t_k^{k-1}(s)}^1 \|g(t)\|_* \|f(t_k^{k-1}(s)) - f(t)\| dt = \int_{t_k^{k-1}(s)}^{t_k^{k-1}(s) + \frac{1}{k-1}} \|g(t)\|_* \|f(t_k^{k-1}(s)) - f(t)\| dt,$$

and therefore it tends to 0 by (5.13). This proves that the left-hand side of (5.15) tends to zero and clearly this implies (5.7).

Similarly from (5.14) we deduce (5.8). Equalities (5.9) and (5.10) are easy consequences of (5.7) and (5.8).  $\square$

*Proof of Lemma 5.1.* To prove that  $\omega \in W^{1,1}((0, T))$  and that (5.2) holds it is enough to show that for a.e.  $a, b \in (0, T)$  with  $a < b$  we have

$$\omega(b) - \omega(a) = \int_a^b \langle \dot{\psi}(t), \varphi(t) \rangle dt + \int_a^b (\psi(t), \dot{\varphi}(t)) dt. \quad (5.16)$$

Under our hypotheses on  $\psi$  and  $\varphi$ , using (5.1) we obtain that there exists a set  $N \subset (0, T)$  of measure zero such that

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(b) - \omega(a) &= (\psi(b), \varphi(b)) - (\psi(a), \varphi(a)) \\ &= \langle \psi(b) - \psi(a), \varphi(b) \rangle + (\psi(a), \varphi(b) - \varphi(a)) \\ &= \left\langle \int_a^b \dot{\psi}(t) dt, \varphi(b) \right\rangle + \left( \psi(a), \int_a^b \dot{\varphi}(t) dt \right) \end{aligned} \quad (5.17)$$

for every  $a, b \in (0, T) \setminus N$  with  $a < b$ .

We fix a pair  $a, b$  with these properties. By Lemma 5.2 there exists an irrational  $s \in (0, 1)$  such that the subdivisions  $(t_k^i(s))_{0 \leq i \leq k}$  of the interval  $[a, b]$  introduced in (5.3)-(5.5) satisfy (5.6)-(5.10) simultaneously for  $X = V$ ,  $f = \varphi$ ,  $g = \dot{\psi}$ , and for  $X = H$ ,  $f = \psi$ ,  $g = \dot{\varphi}$ . By (5.6) and (5.17) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(b) - \omega(a) &= \sum_{i=1}^k \omega(t_k^i(s)) - \omega(t_k^{i-1}(s)) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^k \left\langle \int_{t_k^{i-1}(s)}^{t_k^i(s)} \dot{\psi}(t) dt, \varphi(t_k^i(s)) \right\rangle + \sum_{i=1}^k \left( \psi(t_k^{i-1}(s)), \int_{t_k^{i-1}(s)}^{t_k^i(s)} \dot{\varphi}(t) dt \right) \end{aligned}$$

By (5.9) and (5.10), passing to the limit as  $k \rightarrow \infty$  we obtain (5.16). This concludes the proof.  $\square$

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