

Let us now consider the DIRICHLET problem for the POISSON equation as an EXAMPLE:

$$(30)_{CF} \quad -\Delta u = f \text{ in } \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d, \quad u = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma = \partial\Omega \\ \Rightarrow V = H^1(\Omega), \quad \tilde{V}_g = \tilde{V}_0 = \overset{0}{H}^1(\Omega) \text{ (since } g=0)$$

$$(30)_{MP} \quad \text{Find } u \in \tilde{V}_0: E(v) := \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^2 dx - \int_{\Omega} f v dx \rightarrow \min!$$

 \Updownarrow

$$(30)_{VP} \quad \text{Find } u \in \tilde{V}_0: \int_{\Omega} \nabla^T u \nabla v dx = \int_{\Omega} f v dx \quad \forall v \in \tilde{V}_0$$

 \Updownarrow

$$(30)_{DVP} \quad \text{Find } w \in W: G(w) := -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla w|^2 dx \rightarrow \max!$$

$$W := \{w \in H^1(\Omega): \int_{\Omega} \nabla^T w \nabla v dx = \int_{\Omega} f v dx \quad \forall v \in \tilde{V}_0\}$$

$$\sigma = \nabla u$$

$$= \{w \in H^1(\Omega): -\operatorname{div} \nabla w = f \text{ in the weak sense}\} \\ \text{! no BC !}$$

$$(30)_{DP} \quad \text{Find } \tau \in W(f): G(\tau) = \sup_{\tau \in W(f)} G(\tau)$$

$$\text{with } G(\tau) := -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\tau|^2 dx,$$

$$W(f) := \{\tau \in H(\operatorname{div}, \Omega): -\operatorname{div} \tau = f \text{ in } \Omega\}$$

Remarks:

1. $(30)_{MP/VP}$: $\tilde{V}_0 (= \tilde{V}_g) \curvearrowright$ essential BC must be fulfilled!

$(30)_{DVP/DP}$: W or $W(f) \curvearrowright$ PDE must be fulfilled in a weak sense!

2. primal \longrightarrow mixed \longleftarrow dual

$$\text{Lagrange-functional} \\ L(\tau, q) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\tau|^2 dx + \int_{\Omega} q (\operatorname{div} \tau + f) dx$$