

■ PROOF of Lemma 2.19:

- We prove the case $u \in H_0(\text{curl}) \cap H(\text{div})$; the other one is similar.

According to Theorem 2.19, there exists a regular decomposition

$$u = \nabla\varphi + z$$

with $\varphi \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ and $z \in [H_0^1(\Omega)]^3$: $\|z\|_{H^1} \leq c \|\text{curl} u\|_{L_2}$.

- $\varphi \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ obviously satisfies the variational eqn.:

$$(\nabla\varphi, \nabla\psi)_0 = (u - z, \nabla\psi)_0 \quad \forall \psi \in H_0^1(\Omega)$$

i.e. the Dirichlet problem for $-\Delta\varphi = -\text{div}(u - z)$.

- The rhs $-\text{div}(u - z) \in L_2(\Omega)$ since $z \in [H_0^1(\Omega)]^3$ and $u \in H(\text{div})$!
- s -regularity $\Rightarrow \varphi \in H^{1+s}(\Omega)$ and $\|\varphi\|_{H^{1+s}} \leq c \|\text{rhs}\|_{L_2}$
 $\Rightarrow \nabla\varphi \in H^s(\Omega)^3$ and $\|\nabla\varphi\|_{H^s(\Omega)} \leq c \|\text{div}(u - z)\|_{L_2}$
 $\approx \|\text{div} z\|_0 + \|\text{div} u\|_0$
 $\approx \|z\|_1 + \|\text{div} u\|_0$
 $\approx \|\text{curl} u\|_0 + \|\text{div} u\|_0$

- Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|u\|_{H^s} &\leq \|\nabla\varphi\|_{H^s} + \|z\|_{H^s} \approx \\ &\approx \|\text{curl} u\|_0 + \|\text{div} u\|_0 + \|z\|_1 \approx \|\text{curl} u\|_0 \\ &\approx \|\text{curl} u\|_0 + \|\text{div} u\|_0, \end{aligned}$$

where $\|\cdot\|_0 = \|\cdot\|_{L_2(\Omega)}$ and $\|\cdot\|_1 = \|\cdot\|_{H^1(\Omega)}$. q.e.d.