

## SHAPE OPTIMIZATION FOR DIRICHLET PROBLEMS: RELAXED SOLUTIONS AND OPTIMALITY CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT. We study a problem of shape optimal design for an elliptic equation with Dirichlet boundary condition. We introduce a relaxed formulation of the problem which always admits a solution, and we find necessary conditions for optimality both for the relaxed and the original problem.

Let  $\Omega$  be a bounded open subset of  $\mathbf{R}^n$  ( $n \geq 2$ ), let  $f \in L^2(\Omega)$ , and let  $g: \Omega \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  be a Carathéodory function (i.e.  $g(x, s)$  measurable in  $x$  and continuous in  $s$ ) such that

$$|g(x, s)| \leq a_0(x) + b_0|s|^2 \quad \forall (x, s) \in \Omega \times \mathbf{R},$$

for suitable  $a_0 \in L^1(\Omega)$  and  $b_0 \in \mathbf{R}$ . We consider the following optimal design problem:

$$(1) \quad \min_{A \in \mathcal{A}(\Omega)} \int_{\Omega} g(x, u_A(x)) dx,$$

where  $\mathcal{A}(\Omega)$  is the family of all open subsets of  $\Omega$ , and  $u_A$  is the solution of the Dirichlet problem

$$(2) \quad -\Delta u_A = f \text{ in } A, \quad u_A \in H_0^1(A),$$

extended by 0 in  $\Omega \setminus A$ .

It is well known that, in general, the minimum problem (1) has no solution (see for instance Example 2). The reason is that, although the solutions  $u_{A_h}$  of (2) corresponding to a minimizing sequence  $(A_h)$  of (1) always admit a limit point  $u$  in the weak (not necessarily in the strong) topology of  $H_0^1(\Omega)$ , we can not find, in general, an open subset  $A$  of  $\Omega$  such that  $u = u_A$ . On the contrary, it can be proved (see [4]) that the limit function  $u$  is the solution of a relaxed Dirichlet problem of the form

$$(3) \quad -\Delta u + \mu u = f \text{ in } \Omega, \quad u \in H_0^1(\Omega) \cap L^2(\Omega; \mu),$$

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