

EXISTENCE OF SOLUTIONS TO A PHASE-FIELD MODEL OF DYNAMIC FRACTURE WITH A CRACK-DEPENDENT DISSIPATION

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ABSTRACT. We propose a phase-field model of dynamic fracture based on the Ambrosio–Tortorelli’s approximation, which takes into account dissipative effects due to the speed of the crack tips. By adapting the time discretization scheme contained in [5, 15], we show the existence of a dynamic crack evolution satisfying an energy–dissipation balance, according to Griffith’s criterion.

Keywords: dynamic fracture mechanics, phase-field approximation, elastodynamics, Griffith’s criterion, energy balance, crack path.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we present a phase-field model of dynamic brittle fracture based on a suitable adaptation of Griffith’s dynamic criterion [18], and different from the one proposed in [5, 14, 15]. Following these papers, we rely on the Ambrosio–Tortorelli’s functional [3], which provides a good approximation of the corresponding stationary problem.

In the quasi-static setting, namely when the external data vary slowly compared to the elastic wave speed of the material, Griffith’s criterion [12] states that during the crack growth there is an exact balance between the decrease in stored elastic energy and the energy used to increase the crack. This principle is turned into a precise definition for sharp-interface models in [10], where, in the antiplane case, the following energy functional is considered:

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega \setminus \Gamma} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(\Gamma). \quad (1.1)$$

Here, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is an open bounded set, which represents the cross-section of the elastic material, the closed set $\Gamma \subset \overline{\Omega}$ describes the crack, and $u \in H^1(\Omega \setminus \Gamma)$ is the antiplane displacement. The first term in (1.1) is the stored elastic energy, while the second one, called surface energy, models the energy used to produce a crack. In this setting, for a given time-dependent Dirichlet datum $t \mapsto w(t)$, a quasi-static evolution is a time-dependent pair $t \mapsto (u(t), \Gamma_t)$ which satisfies the minimality condition

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega \setminus \Gamma_t} |\nabla u(t)|^2 dx + \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(\Gamma_t) \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega \setminus \Gamma^*} |\nabla u^*|^2 dx + \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(\Gamma^*) \quad (1.2)$$

among every closed set $\Gamma^* \supseteq \Gamma_t$ and every function $u^* \in H^1(\Omega \setminus \Gamma^*)$ with $u^* = w(t)$ on $\partial\Omega \setminus \Gamma^*$. The minimum problem (1.2) is coupled with the irreversibility condition $\Gamma_s \subseteq \Gamma_t$ for every $s \leq t$ (meaning the crack can only increase in time), and with the Griffith’s energy balance for every t

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega \setminus \Gamma_t} |\nabla u(t)|^2 dx + \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(\Gamma_t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega \setminus \Gamma_0} |\nabla u(0)|^2 dx + \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(\Gamma_0) + \text{work of external data.}$$

The study of this functional is very challenging (for a detailed analysis of (1.1) we refer to [4] and the reference therein). For this reason, in [3] the authors introduce a regularized version of (1.1): the set Γ is replaced by a function $v \in [0, 1]$ which takes a value near 0 in a small neighborhood of Γ , and a value near 1 far from it. More precisely, for every $\varepsilon > 0$ they consider

$$\mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u, v) := \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} ((v^+)^2 + \eta_\varepsilon) |\nabla u|^2 dx, \quad \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(v) := \frac{1}{4\varepsilon} \int_{\Omega} |1 - v|^2 dx + \varepsilon \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^2 dx,$$

for $u, v \in H^1(\Omega)$, with $0 < \eta_\varepsilon \ll \varepsilon$. A minimum point $(u_\varepsilon, v_\varepsilon)$ of $\mathcal{E}_\varepsilon + \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon$ provides a good approximation of a minimizer (u, Γ) of (1.1) as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, in the sense that u_ε is close to u , v_ε is close to 0 near Γ , and $\mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon, v_\varepsilon) + \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon)$ approximates the energy (1.1). The minimality condition (1.2) is replaced by

$$\mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon(t), v_\varepsilon(t)) + \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon(t)) \leq \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u^*, v^*) + \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(v^*) \quad (1.3)$$

among every function v^* such that $v^* \leq v_\varepsilon(t)$, and $u^* \in H^1(\Omega)$ with $u^* = w(t)$ on $\partial\Omega$. Notice that the inequality $v^* \leq v_\varepsilon(t)$ reflects the inclusion $\Gamma^* \supseteq \Gamma_t$. As before, the minimum problem (1.3) is complemented by the irreversibility condition $0 \leq v_\varepsilon(t) \leq v_\varepsilon(s) \leq 1$ for every $s \leq t$, and by the Griffith's energy balance for every time; we refer to [11] for the convergence of this evolution, as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, toward a sharp-interface one.

In particular, a quasi-static phase-field evolution $t \mapsto (u_\varepsilon(t), v_\varepsilon(t))$ satisfies:

(Q₁) for every $t \in [0, T]$ the function $u_\varepsilon(t)$ solves $\operatorname{div}([(v_\varepsilon^+(t))^2 + \eta_\varepsilon]\nabla u_\varepsilon(t)) = 0$ in Ω with suitable boundary conditions;

(Q₂) the map $t \mapsto v_\varepsilon(t)$ is non increasing ($v_\varepsilon(t) \leq v_\varepsilon(s)$ for $0 \leq s \leq t \leq T$) and for every $t \in [0, T]$ the function $0 \leq v_\varepsilon(t) \leq 1$ solves

$$\mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon(t), v_\varepsilon(t)) + \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon(t)) \leq \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon(t), v^*) + \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(v^*) \quad \text{for every } v^* \leq v_\varepsilon(t);$$

(Q₃) for every $t \in [0, T]$ the pair $(u_\varepsilon(t), v_\varepsilon(t))$ satisfies the Griffith's energy balance

$$\mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon(t), v_\varepsilon(t)) + \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon(t)) = \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon(0), v_\varepsilon(0)) + \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon(0)) + \text{work of external data.}$$

In the dynamic case, the first condition is replaced by the wave equation, while in the energy balance we need to take into account the kinetic energy term. Developing these principles, in [5] the authors propose the following phase-field model of dynamic crack propagation:

(D₁) u_ε solves $\ddot{u}_\varepsilon - \operatorname{div}([(v_\varepsilon^+)^2 + \eta_\varepsilon]\nabla u_\varepsilon) = 0$ in $(0, T) \times \Omega$ with suitable boundary and initial conditions;

(D₂) the map $t \mapsto v_\varepsilon(t)$ is non increasing and for every $t \in [0, T]$ the function $0 \leq v_\varepsilon(t) \leq 1$ solves

$$\mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon(t), v_\varepsilon(t)) + \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon(t)) \leq \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon(t), v^*) + \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(v^*) \quad \text{for every } v^* \leq v_\varepsilon(t);$$

(D₃) for every $t \in [0, T]$ the pair $(u_\varepsilon(t), v_\varepsilon(t))$ satisfies the Griffith's dynamic energy balance

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \int_\Omega |\dot{u}_\varepsilon(t)|^2 dx + \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon(t), v_\varepsilon(t)) + \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon(t)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_\Omega |\dot{u}_\varepsilon(0)|^2 dx + \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon(0), v_\varepsilon(0)) + \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon(0)) + \text{work of external data.} \end{aligned}$$

A solution to this model is approximated by mean of a time discretization with an alternating scheme: to pass from the previous time to the next one, one first solves the wave equation for u keeping v fixed, and then a minimum problem for v keeping u fixed. This method is used [15] to prove the existence of a pair (u, v) satisfying (D₁)–(D₃) in the more general linear elastic case, that is when the displacement u is vector-valued and $|\nabla u|^2$ is replaced by $\mathbb{C}Eu \cdot Eu$, where \mathbb{C} is the elastic tensor and $Eu := \frac{1}{2}(\nabla u + \nabla u^T)$ is the symmetrized gradient. For technical reasons, a viscoelastic dissipation term is added to (D₁), which means they consider

$$\ddot{u}_\varepsilon - \operatorname{div}([(v_\varepsilon^+)^2 + \eta_\varepsilon]\mathbb{C}(Eu_\varepsilon + E\dot{u}_\varepsilon)) = 0 \quad \text{in } (0, T) \times \Omega.$$

The disadvantage of this term appears when we consider the behavior of the solution as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, a problem which is out of the scope of this paper. If we were able to prove the convergence of the solution toward a dynamic sharp-interface evolution, then the energy-dissipation balance for the damped wave equation in cracked domains [7, 23] would imply that the limit crack does not depend on time.

To avert this problem, we propose here a different model which avoids viscoelastic terms on the displacement and consider dissipative effects due to the speed of the crack tips. More precisely, given a natural number $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, we consider a dynamic phase-field evolution $t \mapsto (u_\varepsilon(t), v_\varepsilon(t))$ satisfying:

(\tilde{D}_1) u_ε solves $\ddot{u}_\varepsilon - \operatorname{div}([(v_\varepsilon^+)^2 + \eta_\varepsilon]\mathbb{C}Eu_\varepsilon) = 0$ in $(0, T) \times \Omega$ with suitable boundary and initial conditions;

(\tilde{D}_2) the map $t \mapsto v_\varepsilon(t)$ is non increasing and for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ the function $v_\varepsilon(t) \leq 1$ solves the variational inequality

$$\mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon(t), v^*) - \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon(t), v_\varepsilon(t)) + \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(v^*) - \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon(t)) + (\dot{v}_\varepsilon(t), v^* - v_\varepsilon(t))_{H^k(\Omega)} \geq 0 \quad \text{for every } v^* \leq v_\varepsilon(t);$$

(\tilde{D}_3) for every $t \in [0, T]$ the pair $(u_\varepsilon(t), v_\varepsilon(t))$ satisfies the Griffith's dynamic energy–dissipation balance

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\dot{u}_\varepsilon(t)|^2 dx + \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon(t), v_\varepsilon(t)) + \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon(t)) + \int_0^t \|\dot{v}_\varepsilon(s)\|_{H^k(\Omega)}^2 ds \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\dot{u}_\varepsilon(0)|^2 dx + \mathcal{E}_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon(0), v_\varepsilon(0)) + \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon(0)) + \text{work of external data,} \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

with the convention $H^0(\Omega) := L^2(\Omega)$. Notice that, in order to obtain the Griffith's energy balance, we need to consider the dissipative term $\int_0^t \|\dot{v}_\varepsilon\|_{H^k(\Omega)}^2 ds$. This one guarantees more regularity in time for the phase–field function, more precisely that $v_\varepsilon \in H^1(0, T; H^k(\Omega))$, and, as explained in Remark 2.1, is related to a dissipation depending on the crack tips velocities.

In the quasi–static setting, a condition similar to (\tilde{D}_2) can be found in [19, 2], where it defines a unilateral gradient flow evolution for the phase–field function v_ε . In sharp–interface models, this crack–dependent term arises in the study of the so-called vanishing viscosity evolutions, which are linked to the analysis of local minimizers of the Griffith's functional (1.1), see for example [21, 17]. We point out that a similar dissipation also appears in [16] for a one-dimensional debonding model.

By adapting the time discretization scheme of [5, 15], we show the existence of a dynamic phase–field evolution $(u_\varepsilon, v_\varepsilon)$ which satisfies (\tilde{D}_1)–(\tilde{D}_3), provided that $k > d/2$, where d is the dimension of the ambient space. This condition is crucial to obtain the validity of the Griffith's dynamic energy–dissipation balance (1.4), since in our case the viscoelastic dissipation used in [15] is not present.

We conclude this paper by analyzing the dynamic phase–field model (D_1)–(D_3) with no viscous terms. We show the existence of an evolution $t \mapsto (u_\varepsilon(t), v_\varepsilon(t))$ which satisfies (D_1) and (D_2), but only an energy inequality (see (5.7)), instead of (D_3).

The paper is organized as follows: in Section 2 we list the main assumptions of our model and in Theorem 2.4 we state our existence result. Section 3 is devoted to the study of the time discretization scheme. We construct an approximation of our evolution by solving, with an alternate minimization procedure, the problems (\tilde{D}_1) and (\tilde{D}_2). Next, we show that this discrete evolution satisfies the estimate (3.17), which allow us to pass to the limit as the time step tends to zero. For every $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ we obtain the existence of a dynamic evolution $t \mapsto (u_\varepsilon(t), v_\varepsilon(t))$ which satisfies (\tilde{D}_1) and (\tilde{D}_2), and the energy–dissipation inequality (3.32). We complete the proof of Theorem 2.4 in Section 4, where we prove that for $k > d/2$ our evolution is more regular in time, and it satisfies the Griffith's dynamic energy–dissipation balance (1.4). Finally, in Section 5 we study the dynamic phase–field model without dissipation terms.

2. NOTATION AND PRELIMINARY RESULTS

The space of $m \times d$ matrices with real entries is denoted by $\mathbb{R}^{m \times d}$; in case $m = d$, the subspace of symmetric matrices is denoted by $\mathbb{R}_{sym}^{d \times d}$. We denote by A^T the transpose of $A \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$, and by A^{sym} its symmetric part, namely $A^{sym} := \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T)$. Given two vectors $a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}^d$, their scalar product is denoted by $a_1 \cdot a_2$; the same notation is also used to denote the scalar product between two matrices in $\mathbb{R}^{m \times d}$.

The partial derivatives with respect to the variable x_i are denoted by ∂_i . Given a function $f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, we denote its Jacobian matrix by ∇f , whose components are $(\nabla f)_{ij} := \partial_j f_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$ and $j = 1, \dots, d$. When $f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we use Δf to denote its the Laplacian, which is defined as $\Delta f := \sum_{i=1}^d \partial_{ii}^2 f$. We set $\nabla^2 f := \nabla(\nabla f)$ and $\Delta^2 f := \Delta(\Delta f)$, and inductively we define $\nabla^k f$ and $\Delta^k f$ for every $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, with the convention $\nabla^0 f = \Delta^0 f := f$. For a tensor field $F: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}$, by $\text{div } F$ we mean its divergence with respect to lines, namely $(\text{div } F)_i := \sum_{j=1}^d \partial_j F_{ij}$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$.

We adopted standard notation for Lebesgue and Sobolev spaces on open subsets Ω of \mathbb{R}^d . According to the context, for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$ we use $(\cdot, \cdot)_{L^2(\Omega)}$ to denote the scalar product in $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^m)$, and $\|\cdot\|_{L^p(\Omega)}$ to denote the norm in $L^p(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^m)$ for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. A similar convention is also used to denote the scalar products and the norms in Sobolev spaces. The boundary values of a Sobolev function are always intended in the sense of traces; the $(d-1)$ –dimensional Hausdorff measure is denoted by \mathcal{H}^{d-1} . Given a bounded open set Ω with Lipschitz boundary, we denote by ν the outer unit normal vector to $\partial\Omega$, which is defined \mathcal{H}^{d-1} –a.e. on the boundary.

The norm of a generic Banach space X is denoted by $\|\cdot\|_X$; when X is an Hilbert space, we use $(\cdot, \cdot)_X$ to denote its scalar product. We denote by X' the dual of X , and by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{X'}$ the duality product between X' and X . Given two Banach spaces X_1 and X_2 , the space of linear and continuous maps from X_1 to X_2

is denoted by $\mathcal{L}(X_1; X_2)$; given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathcal{L}(X_1; X_2)$ and $u \in X_1$, we write $\mathbb{A}u \in X_2$ to denote the image of u under \mathbb{A} .

Given an open interval $(a, b) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, $L^p(a, b; X)$ is the space of L^p -functions from (a, b) to X . Given $u \in L^p(a, b; X)$, we denote by $\dot{u} \in \mathcal{D}'(a, b; X)$ its distributional derivative. The set of continuous functions from $[a, b]$ to X is denoted by $C^0([a, b]; X)$; we also use $C_w^0([a, b]; X)$ to denote the set of weakly continuous functions from $[a, b]$ to X , namely

$$C_w^0([a, b]; X) := \{u: [a, b] \rightarrow X : t \mapsto \langle x', u(t) \rangle_{X'} \text{ is continuous from } [a, b] \text{ into } \mathbb{R} \text{ for every } x' \in X'\}.$$

When dealing with an element $u \in H^1(a, b; X)$ we always assume u to be the *continuous* representative of its class. In particular, it makes sense to consider the pointwise value $u(t)$ for every $t \in [a, b]$.

Let T be a positive number and let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a bounded open set with Lipschitz boundary. We fix two (possibly empty) Borel subsets $\partial_{D_1}\Omega$, $\partial_{D_2}\Omega$ of $\partial\Omega$, and we denote by $\partial_{N_1}\Omega$, $\partial_{N_2}\Omega$ their complements. We introduce the spaces

$$H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d) := \{u \in H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d) : u = 0 \text{ on } \partial_{D_1}\Omega\}, \quad H_{D_2}^1(\Omega) := \{v \in H^1(\Omega) : v = 0 \text{ on } \partial_{D_2}\Omega\},$$

and we denote by $H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ the dual space of $H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$. The transpose of the natural embedding $H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \hookrightarrow L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ induces the embedding of $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ into $H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, which is defined by

$$\langle g, \phi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} := (g, \phi)_{L^2(\Omega)} \quad \text{for } g \in L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \text{ and } \phi \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d).$$

Let $\mathbb{C}: \Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}_{sym}^{d \times d}, \mathbb{R}_{sym}^{d \times d})$ be a fourth-order tensor field satisfying the following natural assumptions in linear elasticity:

$$\mathbb{C} \in L^\infty(\Omega; \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}_{sym}^{d \times d}, \mathbb{R}_{sym}^{d \times d})), \quad (2.1)$$

$$(\mathbb{C}(x)\xi_1) \cdot \xi_2 = \xi_1 \cdot (\mathbb{C}(x)\xi_2) \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in \Omega \text{ and for every } \xi_1, \xi_2 \in \mathbb{R}_{sym}^{d \times d}, \quad (2.2)$$

$$\mathbb{C}(x)\xi \cdot \xi \geq \lambda_0 |\xi|^2 \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in \Omega \text{ and for every } \xi \in \mathbb{R}_{sym}^{d \times d}, \quad (2.3)$$

for a constant $\lambda_0 > 0$. Thanks to the second Korn's inequality (see, e.g., [20]) there exists a constant $C_K > 0$, depending on Ω , such that

$$\|u\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq C_K (\|u\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|Eu\|_{L^2(\Omega)}) \quad \text{for every } u \in H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d),$$

where Eu is the symmetrized gradient of u , namely $Eu := \frac{1}{2}(\nabla u + \nabla u^T)$. By combining the Korn's inequality with (2.3), we obtain that \mathbb{C} satisfies the following ellipticity condition of integral type:

$$(\mathbb{C}Eu, Eu)_{L^2(\Omega)} \geq c_0 \|u\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 - c_1 \|u\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \quad \text{for every } u \in H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d), \quad (2.4)$$

for two positive constants c_0 and c_1 .

We fix $\varepsilon > 0$, and we define the elastic energy functional $\mathcal{E}: H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \times H^1(\Omega) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ and the surface energy functional $\mathcal{H}: H^1(\Omega) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ in the following way:

$$\mathcal{E}(u, v) := \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} b(v(x)) \mathbb{C}(x) Eu(x) \cdot Eu(x) dx, \quad \mathcal{H}(v) := \frac{1}{4\varepsilon} \int_{\Omega} |1 - v(x)|^2 dx + \varepsilon \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v(x)|^2 dx,$$

for $u \in H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and $v \in H^1(\Omega)$, where $b: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ is a map satisfying

$$b \in C^1(\mathbb{R}) \text{ is convex, non decreasing, and there exists } \eta > 0 \text{ such that } b(s) \geq \eta \text{ for every } s \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (2.5)$$

A simple prototype for b is given by $b(s) := (\max\{s, 0\})^2 + \eta$ for $s \in \mathbb{R}$. We also define the kinetic energy functional $\mathcal{K}: L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ and the dissipation energy functional $\mathcal{G}: H^k(\Omega) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ as

$$\mathcal{K}(w) := \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |w(x)|^2 dx, \quad \mathcal{G}(\sigma) := \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i \int_{\Omega} |\nabla^i \sigma(x)|^2 dx,$$

for $w \in L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and $\sigma \in H^k(\Omega)$, where α_i , $i = 0, \dots, k$, are non negative numbers with $\alpha_0, \alpha_k > 0$. Notice that, by [1, Corollary 4.16], the functional \mathcal{G} induces a norm on $H^k(\Omega)$ which is equivalent to the standard one. In particular, there exist two constants $\beta_0, \beta_1 > 0$ such that

$$\beta_0 \|\sigma\|_{H^k(\Omega)}^2 \leq \mathcal{G}(\sigma) \leq \beta_1 \|\sigma\|_{H^k(\Omega)}^2 \quad \text{for every } \sigma \in H^k(\Omega).$$

Finally, we define the total energy $\mathcal{F}: H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \times L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \times H^1(\Omega) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ as

$$\mathcal{F}(u, w, v) := \mathcal{K}(w) + \mathcal{E}(u, v) + \mathcal{H}(v) \quad \text{for } u \in H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d), w \in L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d), \text{ and } v \in H^1(\Omega).$$

Throughout the paper we always assume that \mathbb{C} and b satisfy (2.1)–(2.3) and (2.5), and that ε is a fixed positive number. Given

$$w_1 \in H^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap H^1(0, T; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \quad w_2 \in H^1(\Omega) \cap H^k(\Omega) \text{ with } w_2 \leq 1 \text{ on } \partial_{D_2}\Omega, \quad (2.6)$$

$$f \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \quad g \in H^1(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \quad (2.7)$$

$$u^0 - w_1(0) \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d), \quad u^1 \in L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d), \quad v^0 - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega) \cap H^k(\Omega) \text{ with } v^0 \leq 1 \text{ in } \Omega, \quad (2.8)$$

we search a pair (u, v) which solves the *elastodynamics system*

$$\ddot{u}(t) - \operatorname{div}[b(v(t))\mathbb{C}Eu(t)] = f(t) + g(t) \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad t \in [0, T], \quad (2.9)$$

with boundary conditions formally written as

$$u(t) = w_1(t) \quad \text{on } \partial_{D_1}\Omega, \quad t \in [0, T], \quad (2.10)$$

$$v(t) = w_2 \quad \text{on } \partial_{D_2}\Omega, \quad t \in [0, T], \quad (2.11)$$

$$(b(v(t))\mathbb{C}Eu(t))\nu = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial_{N_1}\Omega, \quad t \in [0, T], \quad (2.12)$$

and initial conditions

$$u(0) = u^0, \quad \dot{u}(0) = u^1, \quad v(0) = v^0 \quad \text{in } \Omega. \quad (2.13)$$

In addition, we require the *irreversibility condition*:

$$v(t) \leq v(s) \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad \text{for } 0 \leq s \leq t \leq T, \quad (2.14)$$

and for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ the following *crack stability condition*:

$$\mathcal{E}(u(t), v^*) - \mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t)) + \mathcal{H}(v^*) - \mathcal{H}(v(t)) + \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i (\nabla^i \dot{v}(t), \nabla^i v^* - \nabla^i v(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} \geq 0 \quad (2.15)$$

among all $v^* - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega) \cap H^k(\Omega)$ with $v^* \leq v(t)$. Notice that the space $H^1(\Omega) \cap H^k(\Omega)$ coincides with either $H^1(\Omega)$ (when $k = 0$) or $H^k(\Omega)$ (for $k \geq 1$). Finally, for every $t \in [0, T]$ we ask the Griffith's dynamic energy–dissipation balance:

$$\mathcal{F}(u(t), \dot{u}(t), v(t)) + \int_0^t \mathcal{G}(\dot{v}(s)) ds = \mathcal{F}(u^0, u^1, v^0) + \mathcal{W}_{tot}(u, v; 0, t), \quad (2.16)$$

where $\mathcal{W}_{tot}(u, v; t_1, t_2)$ is the *total work* over the time interval $[t_1, t_2] \subseteq [0, T]$, defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}_{tot}(u, v; t_1, t_2) &:= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [(f(s), \dot{u}(s) - \dot{w}_1(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} + (b(v(s))\mathbb{C}Eu(s), E\dot{w}_1(s))_{L^2(\Omega)}] ds \\ &\quad - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [\langle \ddot{w}_1(s), \dot{u}(s) \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)} + \langle \dot{g}(s), u(s) - w_1(s) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)}] ds + (\dot{u}(t_2), \dot{w}_1(t_2))_{L^2(\Omega)} \\ &\quad + \langle g(t_2), u(t_2) - w_1(t_2) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} - (\dot{u}(t_1), \dot{w}_1(t_1))_{L^2(\Omega)} - \langle g(t_1), u(t_1) - w_1(t_1) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)}. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 2.1. We give an idea of the meaning of the term $\mathcal{G}(\dot{v})$ in the phase–field setting, by comparing it with a dissipation, in the sharp–interface case, which depends on the velocity of the crack tips. We consider just an example in the particular case $d = 2$ and $k = 0$ of a rectilinear crack $\Gamma_t := \{(\sigma, 0) : \sigma \leq s(t)\}$ moving along the x_1 –axis, with $s \in C^1([0, T])$, $s(0) = 0$, and $\dot{s}(t) \geq 0$ for every $t \in [0, T]$. In view of the analysis done in [3], the sequence $v_\varepsilon(t)$ which best approximate Γ_t takes the following form:

$$v_\varepsilon(t, x) := \Psi \left(\frac{\operatorname{dist}(x, \Gamma_t)}{\varepsilon} \right) \quad \text{for } (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^2.$$

Here, $\Psi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is a C^1 function satisfying $\Psi(s) = 0$ for $|s| \leq \delta$, with $0 < \delta < 1$, and $\Psi(s) = 1$ for $|s| \geq 1$. The function $v_\varepsilon \in C^1([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^2)$ is constantly 0 in a $\varepsilon\delta$ –neighborhood of Γ_t , and takes the value 1 outside a ε –neighborhood of Γ_t . Moreover, its time derivative satisfies

$$\dot{v}_\varepsilon(t, x) = -\frac{\dot{s}(t)}{\varepsilon} \partial_1 \Phi \left(\frac{x - (s(t), 0)}{\varepsilon} \right) \quad \text{for } (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^2,$$

where $\Phi(y) := \Psi(\text{dist}(y, \Gamma_0))$ for $y \in \mathbb{R}^2$. In particular for every $t \in [0, T]$ we deduce

$$\|\dot{v}_\varepsilon(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 = \frac{\dot{s}(t)^2}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left| \partial_1 \Phi \left(\frac{x - (s(t), 0)}{\varepsilon} \right) \right|^2 dx = \dot{s}(t)^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\partial_1 \Phi(y)|^2 dy = C_\Phi \dot{s}(t)^2.$$

Therefore, this term can be used to detect the dissipative effects due to the velocity of the moving crack. With similar computations, if the crack has m tips with different velocities $\dot{s}_i(t)$, $i = 1, \dots, m$, then the term $\|\dot{v}_\varepsilon(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2$ corresponds to a dissipation of the form $\sum_{i=1}^m C_i \dot{s}_i^2(t)$, with C_i positive constants.

To precise the notion of solution to the problem (2.9)–(2.16), we consider a pair of functions (u, v) satisfying the following regularity assumptions:

$$u \in C^0([0, T]; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap C^1([0, T]; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap H^2(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \quad (2.17)$$

$$u(t) - w_1(t) \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \text{ for every } t \in [0, T], \quad (2.18)$$

$$v \in C^0([0, T]; H^1(\Omega)) \cap H^1(0, T; H^k(\Omega)), \quad (2.19)$$

$$v(t) - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega) \text{ and } v(t) \leq 1 \text{ in } \Omega \text{ for every } t \in [0, T]. \quad (2.20)$$

Definition 2.2. Let w_1, w_2, f , and g be as in (2.6) and (2.7). We say that (u, v) is a *weak solution* to the elastodynamics system (2.9) with boundary conditions (2.10)–(2.12), if (u, v) satisfies (2.17)–(2.20), and for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ we have

$$\langle \ddot{u}(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} + (b(v(t))\mathbb{C}Eu(t), E\psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} = (f(t), \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} + \langle g(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} \quad (2.21)$$

for every $\psi \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$.

Remark 2.3. Since b satisfies (2.5) and $v(t) \leq 1$ for every $t \in [0, T]$, the function $b(v(t))$ belongs to $L^\infty(\Omega)$ for every $t \in [0, T]$. Hence, the equation (2.21) makes sense for every $\psi \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$. Moreover, if (u, v) satisfies (2.17)–(2.20), then the function $(t_1, t_2) \mapsto \mathcal{W}_{\text{tot}}(u, v; t_1, t_2)$ is well defined and continuous, thanks to the previous assumptions on \mathbb{C}, b, w_1, f , and g .

We state now our main result, whose proof will be given at the end of Section 4.

Theorem 2.4. Let $k > d/2$ and let w_1, w_2, f, g, u^0, u^1 , and v^0 be as in (2.6)–(2.8). Then there exists a weak solution (u, v) to the problem (2.9)–(2.12) with initial conditions (2.13). Moreover, the pair (u, v) satisfies the irreversibility condition (2.14), the crack stability condition (2.15), and the Griffith's dynamic energy–dissipation balance (2.16).

Remark 2.5. According to Griffith's dynamic criterion (see [18]), we expect the sum of kinetic and elastic energy to be dissipated during the evolution, while it is balanced when we take into account the surface energy associated to the phase–field function v . This happens in our case if we also consider $\int_0^t \mathcal{G}(\dot{v}) ds$. The presence of this term takes into account the rate at which the function v is decreasing and it is a consequence of the crack stability condition (2.15).

We need $k > d/2$ in order to obtain the energy equality (2.16). Indeed, in this case the embedding $H^k(\Omega) \hookrightarrow C^0(\bar{\Omega})$ is continuous and compact (see, e.g., [1, Theorem 6.2]), which implies that $\dot{v}(t) \in C^0(\bar{\Omega})$ for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$. This regularity is crucial, since we obtain (2.16) throughout another energy balance (see (4.20)), which is well defined only when $\dot{v}(t) \in L^\infty(\Omega)$.

Remark 2.6. In Theorem 2.4 we consider only the case of zero Neumann boundary data. Anyway, the previous result can be easily adapted to Neumann boundary conditions of the form

$$(b(v(t))\mathbb{C}Eu(t))\nu = F(t) \quad \text{on } \partial_{N_1}\Omega, \quad t \in [0, T], \quad (2.22)$$

provided that $F \in H^1(0, T; L^2(\partial_{N_1}\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$. In this case a *weak solution* to the problem (2.9) with Dirichlet boundary conditions (2.10) and (2.11), and Neumann boundary condition (2.22) is a pair (u, v) satisfying (2.17)–(2.20) and for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ the equation

$$\langle \ddot{u}(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} + (b(v(t))\mathbb{C}Eu(t), E\psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} = (f(t), \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} + \langle \tilde{g}(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)}$$

for every $\psi \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, where the term $\tilde{g}(t) \in H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ is defined for $t \in [0, T]$ as

$$\langle \tilde{g}(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} := \langle g(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} + \int_{\partial_{N_1}\Omega} F(t, x) \cdot \psi(x) d\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(x) \quad \text{for } \psi \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d).$$

Since $\tilde{g} \in H^1(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$, we can apply Theorem 2.4 with \tilde{g} instead of g , and we derive the existence of a weak solution (u, v) to (2.9)–(2.11) with Neumann boundary condition (2.22).

In the next lemma we show that for $k > d/2$ the Griffith's dynamic energy–dissipation balance can be rephrased in the following identity:

$$\partial_v \mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t))[\dot{v}(t)] + \partial \mathcal{H}(v(t))[\dot{v}(t)] + \mathcal{G}(\dot{v}(t)) = 0 \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (0, T), \quad (2.23)$$

where the derivatives $\partial_v \mathcal{E}$ and $\partial \mathcal{H}$ take the form

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_v \mathcal{E}(u, v)[\chi] &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \dot{b}(v(x)) \chi(x) \mathbb{C}(x) E u(x) \cdot E u(x) dx \quad \text{for } u \in H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \text{ and } v, \chi \in H^1(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega), \\ \partial \mathcal{H}(v)[\chi] &= \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \int_{\Omega} (v(x) - 1) \chi(x) dx + 2\varepsilon \int_{\Omega} \nabla v(x) \cdot \nabla \chi(x) dx \quad \text{for } v, \chi \in H^1(\Omega). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2.7. *Let $k > d/2$ and let w_1, w_2, f, g, u^0, u^1 , and v^0 be as in (2.6)–(2.8). Assume that (u, v) is a weak solution to the problem (2.9)–(2.12) with initial conditions (2.13). Then the Griffith's dynamic energy–dissipation balance (2.16) is equivalent to the identity (2.23).*

Proof. We follow the same techniques of [8, Lemma 2.6]. Let us fix $0 < h < T$ and let us define the function

$$\psi_h(t) := \frac{u(t+h) - u(t)}{h} - \frac{w_1(t+h) - w_1(t)}{h} \quad \text{for } t \in [0, T-h].$$

We use $\psi_h(t)$ as test function in (2.21) first at time t , and then at time $t+h$. By summing the two expressions and integrating in a fixed time interval $[t_1, t_2] \subseteq [0, T-h]$, we obtain the identity

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle \ddot{u}(t+h) + \ddot{u}(t), \psi_h(t) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (b(v(t+h)) \mathbb{C} E u(t+h) + b(v(t)) \mathbb{C} E u(t), E \psi_h(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt \\ &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (f(t+h) + f(t), \psi_h(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle g(t+h) + g(t), \psi_h(t) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt. \end{aligned} \quad (2.24)$$

We study these four terms separately. By performing an integration by parts, the first one becomes

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle \ddot{u}(t+h) + \ddot{u}(t), \psi_h(t) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt \\ &= - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\dot{u}(t+h) + \dot{u}(t), \dot{\psi}_h(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt + (\dot{u}(t_2+h) + \dot{u}(t_2), \psi_h(t_2))_{L^2(\Omega)} - (\dot{u}(t_1+h) + \dot{u}(t_1), \psi_h(t_1))_{L^2(\Omega)} \\ &= - \frac{1}{h} \int_{t_2}^{t_2+h} \|\dot{u}(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 dt + \frac{1}{h} \int_{t_1}^{t_1+h} \|\dot{u}(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 dt + \frac{1}{h} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\dot{u}(t+h) + \dot{u}(t), \dot{w}_1(t+h) - \dot{w}_1(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt \\ & \quad + (\dot{u}(t_2+h) + \dot{u}(t_2), \psi_h(t_2))_{L^2(\Omega)} - (\dot{u}(t_1+h) + \dot{u}(t_1), \psi_h(t_1))_{L^2(\Omega)}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $u, w_1 \in C^1([0, T]; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$, by sending $h \rightarrow 0^+$ we deduce

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \left[- \frac{1}{h} \int_{t_2}^{t_2+h} \|\dot{u}(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 dt + \frac{1}{h} \int_{t_1}^{t_1+h} \|\dot{u}(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 dt \right] = - \|\dot{u}(t_2)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \|\dot{u}(t_1)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2, \quad (2.25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} [(\dot{u}(t_2+h) + \dot{u}(t_2), \psi_h(t_2))_{L^2(\Omega)} - (\dot{u}(t_1+h) + \dot{u}(t_1), \psi_h(t_1))_{L^2(\Omega)}] \\ &= 2 \|\dot{u}(t_2)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 - 2(\dot{u}(t_2), \dot{w}_1(t_2))_{L^2(\Omega)} - 2 \|\dot{u}(t_1)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + 2(\dot{u}(t_1), \dot{w}_1(t_1))_{L^2(\Omega)}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.26)$$

Notice that the sequence $\frac{1}{h} [\dot{w}_1(\cdot+h) - \dot{w}_1]$ converges strongly to \ddot{w}_1 in $L^2(t_1, t_2; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$ as $h \rightarrow 0^+$, since \dot{w}_1 belongs to $H^1(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$. Therefore, there exist a sequence $h_m \rightarrow 0^+$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$, and a function $\kappa \in L^2(t_1, t_2)$ such that for a.e. $t \in (t_1, t_2)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{h_m} (\dot{u}(t+h_m) + \dot{u}(t), \dot{w}_1(t+h_m) - \dot{w}_1(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} \rightarrow 2(\dot{u}(t), \ddot{w}_1(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} \quad \text{as } m \rightarrow \infty, \\ & \left| \frac{1}{h_m} (\dot{u}(t+h_m) + \dot{u}(t), \dot{w}_1(t+h_m) - \dot{w}_1(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} \right| \leq 2 \|\dot{u}\|_{L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\Omega))} \kappa(t) \quad \text{for every } m \in \mathbb{N}. \end{aligned}$$

By the dominated convergence theorem we derive

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{h} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\dot{u}(t+h) + \dot{u}(t), \dot{w}_1(t+h) - \dot{w}_1(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt = 2 \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\dot{u}(t), \ddot{w}_1(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt, \quad (2.27)$$

since the limit does not depend on the subsequence $\{h_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$. For the term involving f , we observe that $f(\cdot + h) \rightarrow f$ and $\psi_h \rightarrow \dot{u} - \dot{w}_1$ in $L^2(t_1, t_2; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$ as $h \rightarrow 0^+$. Hence, we have

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (f(t+h) + f(t), \psi_h(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt = 2 \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (f(t), \dot{u}(t) - \dot{w}_1(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt. \quad (2.28)$$

By using the identity

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle g(t+h) + g(t), \psi_h(t) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt \\ &= \frac{2}{h} \int_{t_2}^{t_2+h} \langle g(t), u(t) - w_1(t) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt - \frac{2}{h} \int_{t_1}^{t_1+h} \langle g(t), u(t) - w_1(t) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{h} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle g(t+h) - g(t), u(t+h) + u(t) - w_1(t+h) - w_1(t) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt, \end{aligned}$$

and proceeding as before, we also deduce

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle g(t+h) + g(t), \psi_h(t) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt \quad (2.29) \\ &= 2 \langle g(t_2), u(t_2) - w_1(t_2) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} - 2 \langle g(t_1), u(t_1) - w_1(t_1) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} - 2 \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle \dot{g}(t), u(t) - w_1(t) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt. \end{aligned}$$

It remains to study the last term, that can be rephrased in the following way

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (b(v(t+h))\mathbb{C}Eu(t+h) + b(v(t))\mathbb{C}Eu(t), E\psi_h(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{h} \int_{t_2}^{t_2+h} (b(v(t))\mathbb{C}Eu(t), Eu(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt - \frac{1}{h} \int_{t_1}^{t_1+h} (b(v(t))\mathbb{C}Eu(t), Eu(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{h} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} ([b(v(t+h)) - b(v(t))]\mathbb{C}Eu(t), Eu(t+h))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{h} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (b(v(t+h))\mathbb{C}Eu(t+h) + b(v(t))\mathbb{C}Eu(t), Ew_1(t+h) - Ew_1(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt. \end{aligned}$$

Since $H^k(\Omega) \hookrightarrow C^0(\bar{\Omega})$, we deduce that v belongs to the space $C^0([0, T]; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))$. This property, together with $b \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$ and $u \in C^0([0, T]; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$, implies

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{1}{h} \int_{t_2}^{t_2+h} (b(v(t))\mathbb{C}Eu(t), Eu(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt - \frac{1}{h} \int_{t_1}^{t_1+h} (b(v(t))\mathbb{C}Eu(t), Eu(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt \right] \quad (2.30) \\ &= (b(v(t_2))\mathbb{C}Eu(t_2), Eu(t_2))_{L^2(\Omega)} - (b(v(t_1))\mathbb{C}Eu(t_1), Eu(t_1))_{L^2(\Omega)}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, the sequence $\frac{1}{h}[v(\cdot + h) - v]$ converges strongly to \dot{v} in $L^2(t_1, t_2; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))$ as $h \rightarrow 0^+$. Therefore, there exist a subsequence $h_m \rightarrow 0^+$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$ and a function $\kappa \in L^2(t_1, t_2)$ such that for a.e. $t \in (t_1, t_2)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{v(t+h_m) - v(t)}{h_m} \rightarrow \dot{v}(t) \quad \text{in } C^0(\bar{\Omega}) \quad \text{as } m \rightarrow \infty, \\ & \left\| \frac{v(t+h_m) - v(t)}{h_m} \right\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq \kappa(t) \quad \text{for every } m \in \mathbb{N}. \end{aligned}$$

Thanks to (2.5), we can apply the Lagrange's theorem to derive for a.e. $t \in (t_1, t_2)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{h_m} (b(v(t+h_m)) - b(v(t))\mathbb{C}Eu(t), Eu(t+h_m))_{L^2(\Omega)} \rightarrow (\dot{b}(v(t))\dot{v}(t)\mathbb{C}Eu(t), Eu(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} \quad \text{as } m \rightarrow \infty, \\ & \left| \frac{1}{h_m} ([b(v(t+h_m)) - b(v(t))]\mathbb{C}Eu(t), Eu(t+h_m))_{L^2(\Omega)} \right| \leq \dot{b}(1) \|\mathbb{C}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \|Eu\|_{L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\Omega))}^2 \kappa(t), \end{aligned}$$

since $u \in C^0([0, T]; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$ and $v(t) \leq 1$ for every $t \in [0, T]$. The dominated convergence theorem yields

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{h} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} ([b(v(t+h)) - b(v(t))] \mathbb{C} E u(t), E u(t+h))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\dot{b}(v(t)) \dot{v}(t) \mathbb{C} E u(t), E u(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt, \quad (2.31)$$

being the limit independent on the sequence $\{h_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$. Finally, notice that $\frac{1}{h}[E w_1(\cdot + h) - E w_1]$ converges strongly to $E \dot{w}_1$ in $L^2(t_1, t_2; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}))$ as $h \rightarrow 0^+$. By arguing as in (2.27), this fact gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{h} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (b(v(t+h)) \mathbb{C} E u(t+h) + b(v(t)) \mathbb{C} E u(t), E w_1(t+h) - E w_1(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt \\ &= 2 \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (b(v(t)) \mathbb{C} E u(t), E \dot{w}_1(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt. \end{aligned} \quad (2.32)$$

We combine together (2.24)–(2.32) to derive

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{K}(\dot{u}(t_2)) + \mathcal{E}(u(t_2), v(t_2)) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\dot{b}(v(t)) \dot{v}(t) \mathbb{C} E u(t), E u(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt \\ &= \mathcal{K}(\dot{u}(t_1)) + \mathcal{E}(u(t_1), v(t_1)) + \mathcal{W}_{tot}(u, v; t_1, t_2) \end{aligned}$$

for every $t_1, t_2 \in [0, T)$ with $t_1 < t_2$. Since all terms in the previous equality are continuous with respect to t_2 , we deduce that a weak solution to (2.9)–(2.12) with initial conditions (2.13) satisfies the energy balance

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{K}(\dot{u}(t_2)) + \mathcal{E}(u(t_2), v(t_2)) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\dot{b}(v(t)) \dot{v}(t) \mathbb{C} E u(t), E u(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt \\ &= \mathcal{K}(\dot{u}(t_1)) + \mathcal{E}(u(t_1), v(t_1)) + \mathcal{W}_{tot}(u, v; t_1, t_2) \end{aligned} \quad (2.33)$$

for every $t_1, t_2 \in [0, T]$ with $t_1 < t_2$.

Let us assume now (2.23). Since $v \in H^1(0, T; H^k(\Omega))$, the function $t \mapsto \zeta(t) := \mathcal{H}(v(t))$ is absolutely continuous on $[0, T]$, with $\dot{\zeta}(t) = \partial \mathcal{H}(v(t))[\dot{v}(t)]$ for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$. By integrating (2.23) over $[t_1, t_2] \subseteq [0, T]$, we obtain

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\dot{b}(v(t)) \dot{v}(t) \mathbb{C} E u(t), E u(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt = \mathcal{H}(v(t_2)) - \mathcal{H}(v(t_1)) + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \mathcal{G}(v(t)) dt. \quad (2.34)$$

The above identity, together with (2.33), implies the Griffith's dynamic energy–dissipation balance (2.16). On the other hand, if (2.16) is satisfied, by comparing it with (2.33) we deduce (2.34) for every interval $[t_1, t_2] \subseteq [0, T]$, from which (2.23) follows. \square

Remark 2.8. When $k > \frac{d}{2}$, the crack stability condition (2.15) is equivalent for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ to the following variational inequality

$$\partial_v \mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t))[\chi] + \partial \mathcal{H}(v(t))[\chi] + \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i (\nabla^i \dot{v}(t), \nabla^i \chi)_{L^2(\Omega)} \geq 0 \quad (2.35)$$

among all $\chi \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega) \cap H^k(\Omega)$ with $\chi \leq 0$. Indeed, for every $s \in (0, 1]$ we can take $v(t) + s\chi$ as test function in (2.15). After some computations and by dividing by s , we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t) + s\chi) - \mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t))}{s} + \partial \mathcal{H}(v(t))[\chi] + \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i (\nabla^i \dot{v}(t), \nabla^i \chi)_{L^2(\Omega)} \\ &+ s \left[\frac{1}{4\varepsilon} \|\chi\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \varepsilon \|\nabla \chi\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \right] \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.36)$$

Let us fix $x \in \Omega$. By the Lagrange's theorem there exists $z_s(t, x) \in [v(t, x) + s\chi(x), v(t, x)]$ such that

$$\frac{b(v(t, x) + s\chi(x)) - b(v(x))}{s} = \dot{b}(z_s(t, x)) \chi(x),$$

since $b \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$. In particular, we have

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{b(v(t, x) + s\chi(x)) - b(v(x))}{s} = \dot{b}(v(t, x)) \chi(x),$$

$$\left| \frac{b(v(t, x) + s\chi(x)) - b(v(x))}{s} \right| \leq \dot{b}(1)|\chi(x)|,$$

because $\dot{b} \in C^0(\mathbb{R})$ is non negative, non decreasing, and $z_s(t, x) \leq v(t, x) \leq 1$. Then, the dominated convergence theorem yields

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t) + s\chi) - \mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t))}{s} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \dot{b}(v(t)) \chi \mathbb{C} E u(t) \cdot E u(t) dx = \partial_v \mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t))[\chi].$$

By sending $s \rightarrow 0^+$ in (2.36) we hence deduce (2.35). On the other hand, it is easy to check that (2.35) implies (2.15), by exploiting the convexity of $v^* \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(u(t), v^*) + \mathcal{H}(v^*)$ and taking $\chi := v^* - v(t)$ for every $v^* - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega) \cap H^k(\Omega)$ with $v^* \leq v(t)$.

The inequality (2.35) for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ gives that the distribution

$$-\frac{1}{2} \dot{b}(v(t)) \mathbb{C} E u(t) \cdot E u(t) - \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} (v(t) - 1) + 2\varepsilon \Delta v(t) - \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i (-1)^i \Delta^i \dot{v}(t) \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$$

is positive on Ω . Therefore it coincides with a positive Radon measure $\mu(t)$ on Ω , by the Riesz's representation theorem. In particular, since $H^k(\Omega) \hookrightarrow C^0(\overline{\Omega})$, for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ we deduce

$$\langle \zeta(t), \chi \rangle_{(H^k(\Omega))'} := \partial_v \mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t))[\chi] + \partial \mathcal{H}(v(t))[\chi] + \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i \langle \nabla^i \dot{v}(t), \nabla^i \chi \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)} = - \int_{\Omega} \chi d\mu(t)$$

for every function $\chi \in H^k(\Omega)$ with compact support in Ω . We combine this fact with the identity (2.23) to derive for our model an analogous of the classical activation rule in Griffith's criterion: for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ the positive measure $\mu(t)$ must vanish on the set of points $x \in \Omega$ where $\dot{v}(t, x) > 0$. Indeed, let us consider a sequence $\{\psi_m\}_m \subset C_c^\infty(\Omega)$ such that $0 \leq \psi_m \leq \psi_{m+1} \leq 1$ in Ω for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$, and $\psi_m(x) \rightarrow 1$ for every $x \in \Omega$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$. The function $\dot{v}(t)$ is admissible in (2.35) for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$, since $\frac{1}{h}[v(t+h) - v(t)] \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega)$ converges strongly to $\dot{v}(t)$ in $H^k(\Omega)$ as $h \rightarrow 0^+$, and $t \mapsto v(t)$ is non decreasing in $[0, T]$. Therefore, thanks to (2.23) and (2.35), for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \langle \zeta(t), \dot{v}(t) \rangle_{(H^k(\Omega))'} = \langle \zeta(t), \dot{v}(t) \psi_m \rangle_{(H^k(\Omega))'} + \langle \zeta(t), \dot{v}(t) (1 - \psi_m) \rangle_{(H^k(\Omega))'} \\ &\geq \langle \zeta(t), \dot{v}(t) \psi_m \rangle_{(H^k(\Omega))'} = - \int_{\Omega} \dot{v}(t) \psi_m d\mu(t) \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

because $\dot{v}(t) \psi_m \in H^k(\Omega)$ has compact support. Hence, for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ we have

$$0 = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} \dot{v}(t) \psi_m d\mu(t) = \int_{\Omega} \dot{v}(t) d\mu(t),$$

by the monotone convergence theorem, which implies our activation condition.

3. THE TIME DISCRETIZATION SCHEME

In this section we show some general results that are true for every $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. In particular, we prove that the problem (2.9)–(2.13) admits a solution (u, v) (in a weaker sense) which satisfies the irreversibility condition (2.14) and the crack stability condition (2.15). Throughout this section, we always assume that w_1, w_2, f, g, u^0, u^1 , and v^0 satisfy (2.6)–(2.8).

We start by introducing the following notion of solution, which requires less regularity on the time variable.

Definition 3.1. The pair (u, v) is a *generalized solution* to (2.9)–(2.12) if

$$u \in L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap W^{1, \infty}(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap H^2(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \quad (3.1)$$

$$u(t) - w_1(t) \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \text{ for every } t \in [0, T], \quad (3.2)$$

$$v \in L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega)) \cap H^1(0, T; H^k(\Omega)), \quad (3.3)$$

$$v(t) - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega) \text{ and } v(t) \leq 1 \text{ in } \Omega \text{ for every } t \in [0, T], \quad (3.4)$$

and for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ the equation (2.21) holds.

Remark 3.2. We recall that, given two reflexive Banach spaces X and Y , with continuous embedding $X \hookrightarrow Y$, we have

$$C_w^0([0, T]; Y) \cap L^\infty(0, T; X) = C_w^0([0, T]; X),$$

see, for instance [9, Chapitre XVIII, §5, Lemme 6]. In particular, if $u \in C_w^0([0, T]; X)$, then

$$\|u(t)\|_X \leq \|u\|_{L^\infty(0, T; X)} \quad \text{for every } t \in [0, T].$$

By applying this result to a generalized solution (u, v) to (2.9)–(2.12), we get that $u \in C_w^0([0, T]; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$, $\dot{u} \in C_w^0([0, T]; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$, and $v \in C_w^0([0, T]; H^1(\Omega))$. Therefore, the initial conditions (2.13) makes sense, since the functions $u(t)$, $\dot{u}(t)$, and $v(t)$ are uniquely defined for every $t \in [0, T]$ as elements of $H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, and $H^1(\Omega)$, respectively.

To show the existence of a generalized solution to (2.9)–(2.12), we approximate our problem by mean of a time discretization with an alternating scheme, as done in [5, 15]. We divide the time interval $[0, T]$ by introducing n equispaced nodes, and in each of them we first solve the elastodynamics system (2.4) with v fixed, and then the crack stability condition (2.15) with u fixed. Finally, we consider some interpolants of the discrete solutions and, thanks to an a priori estimate, we pass to the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

We fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and we set

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_n &= \frac{T}{n}, \quad u_n^0 := u^0, \quad u_n^{-1} := u^0 - \tau_n u^1, \quad v_n^0 := v^0, \\ g_n^j &:= g(j\tau_n), \quad w_n^j := w_1(j\tau_n) \quad \text{for } j = 0, \dots, n, \quad f_n^j := \frac{1}{\tau_n} \int_{(j-1)\tau_n}^{j\tau_n} f(s) ds \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, n. \end{aligned}$$

For $j = 1, \dots, n$ we consider the following two minimum problems:

(i) $u_n^j - w_n^j \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ is the minimizer of

$$u^* \mapsto \frac{1}{2\tau_n^2} \|u^* - 2u_n^{j-1} - u_n^{j-2}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \mathcal{E}(u^*, v_n^{j-1}) - (f_n^j, u^*)_{L^2(\Omega)} - \langle g_n^j, u^* - w_n^j \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)}$$

among every $u^* - w_n^j \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$;

(ii) $v_n^j - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega) \cap H^k(\Omega)$ with $v_n^j \leq v_n^{j-1}$ is the minimizer of

$$v^* \mapsto \mathcal{E}(u_n^j, v^*) + \mathcal{H}(v^*) + \frac{1}{2\tau_n} \mathcal{G}(v^* - v_n^{j-1})$$

among every $v^* - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega) \cap H^k(\Omega)$ with $v^* \leq v_n^{j-1}$.

Since \mathbb{C} and b satisfy (2.1)–(2.3) and (2.5), the two discrete problems are well defined. In particular, for every $j = 1, \dots, n$ there exists a unique pair $(u_n^j, v_n^j) \in H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \times (H^1(\Omega) \cap H^k(\Omega))$ solution to (i) and (ii).

Let us define

$$\delta u_n^j := \frac{u_n^j - u_n^{j-1}}{\tau_n} \quad \text{for } j = 0, \dots, n, \quad \delta^2 u_n^j := \frac{\delta u_n^j - \delta u_n^{j-1}}{\tau_n}, \quad \delta v_n^j := \frac{v_n^j - v_n^{j-1}}{\tau_n} \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, n.$$

For $j = 1, \dots, n$ the minimality of u_n^j implies

$$(\delta^2 u_n^j, \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} + (b(v_n^{j-1}) \mathbb{C} E u_n^j, E \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} = (f_n^j, \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} + \langle g_n^j, \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} \quad (3.5)$$

for every $\psi \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, which is the discrete counterpart of (2.21). Moreover, we can characterize the function v_n^j in the following way.

Lemma 3.3. For $j = 1, \dots, n$ the function $v_n^j - w_2 \in H^1(\Omega) \cap H^k(\Omega)$ with $v_n^j \leq v_n^{j-1}$ is the unique solution to the variational inequality

$$\mathcal{E}(u_n^j, v^*) - \mathcal{E}(u_n^j, v_n^j) + \partial \mathcal{H}(v_n^j)[v^* - v_n^{j-1}] + \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i (\nabla^i \delta v_n^j, \nabla^i v^* - \nabla^i v_n^{j-1})_{L^2(\Omega)} \geq 0 \quad (3.6)$$

among all $v^* - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega)$ with $v^* \leq v_n^{j-1}$. In particular, we have $v_n^j \leq 1$ in Ω and

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}(u_n^j, v_n^j) - \mathcal{E}(u_n^j, v_n^{j-1})}{\tau_n} + \partial \mathcal{H}(v_n^j)[\delta v_n^j] + \mathcal{G}(\delta v_n^j) \leq 0. \quad (3.7)$$

Finally, if $k = 0$, $w_2 \geq 0$ on $\partial_{D_2} \Omega$, and $v^0 \geq 0$ in Ω , then $v_n^j \geq 0$ in Ω for every $j = 1, \dots, n$.

Proof. Let v_n^j be the solution to (ii) and let $v^* - w_2 \in H^1(\Omega) \cap H^k(\Omega)$ be such that $v^* \leq v_n^{j-1}$. For every $s \in (0, 1]$ the function $v_n^j + s(v^* - v_n^j)$ is a competitor for (ii). Hence, by exploiting the minimality of v_n^j and dividing by s , we deduce the following inequality

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\mathcal{E}(u_n^j, v_n^j + s(v^* - v_n^j)) - \mathcal{E}(u_n^j, v_n^j)}{s} + \partial\mathcal{H}(v_n^j)[v^* - v_n^j] + \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i (\nabla^i \delta v_n^j, \nabla^i v^* - \nabla^i v_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} \\ & + s \left[\frac{1}{4\varepsilon} \|v^* - v_n^j\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \varepsilon \|\nabla v^* - \nabla v_n^j\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \frac{1}{2\tau_n} \mathcal{G}(v^* - v_n^j) \right] \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

Notice that

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}(u_n^j, v_n^j + s(v^* - v_n^j)) - \mathcal{E}(u_n^j, v_n^j)}{s} \leq \mathcal{E}(u_n^j, v^*) - \mathcal{E}(u_n^j, v_n^j) \quad \text{for every } s \in (0, 1], \quad (3.9)$$

since the difference quotients are non decreasing in $s \in (0, 1]$, being b is convex. By combining (3.8) with (3.9) and passing to the limit as $s \rightarrow 0^+$, we derive (3.6). On the other hand, it is easy to see that every solution to (3.6) satisfies (ii), thanks to the convexity of \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{G} . Finally, for every $j = 1, \dots, n$ we have $v_n^j \leq v^0 \leq 1$ in Ω , and the inequality (3.7) is obtained by taking $v^* = v_n^{j-1}$ in (3.6) and dividing by τ_n .

Let us assume that $k = 0$, $w_2 \geq 0$ on $\partial_{D_2}\Omega$, and $v_0 \geq 0$ in Ω . The function $(v_n^1)^+ := \max\{v_n^1, 0\} \in H^1(\Omega)$ is a competitor for (ii) and satisfies

$$\mathcal{E}(u_n^1, (v_n^1)^+) + \mathcal{H}((v_n^1)^+) + \frac{1}{2\tau_n} \mathcal{G}((v_n^1)^+ - v^0) \leq \mathcal{E}(u_n^1, v_n^1) + \mathcal{H}(v_n^1) + \frac{1}{2\tau_n} \mathcal{G}(v_n^1 - v^0),$$

thanks to the inequality $|(v_n^1)^+ - v_0| \leq |v_n^1 - v_0|$ in Ω , which is a consequence of $v_0 \geq 0$. Hence, the function $(v_n^1)^+$ solves (ii). This fact implies $v_n^1 = (v_n^1)^+ \geq 0$ in Ω , since the minimum point is unique (the L^2 -norm is strictly convex). We now proceed by induction: if $v_n^{j-1} \geq 0$ in Ω , we can argue as before to get

$$\mathcal{E}(u_n^j, (v_n^j)^+) + \mathcal{H}((v_n^j)^+) + \frac{1}{2\tau_n} \mathcal{G}((v_n^j)^+ - v_n^{j-1}) \leq \mathcal{E}(u_n^j, v_n^j) + \mathcal{H}(v_n^j) + \frac{1}{2\tau_n} \mathcal{G}(v_n^j - v_n^{j-1}),$$

which gives $v_n^j = (v_n^j)^+ := \max\{v_n^j, 0\} \geq 0$ in Ω for every $j = 1, \dots, n$. \square

As done in [15], we combine the equation (3.5) with the inequality (3.7) to derive a discrete energy inequality for the family $\{(u_n^j, v_n^j)\}_{j=1}^n$.

Lemma 3.4. *The family $\{(u_n^j, v_n^j)\}_{j=1}^n$, solution to problems (i) and (ii), satisfies for every $j = 1, \dots, n$ the discrete energy inequality*

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{F}(u_n^j, \delta u_n^j, v_n^j) + \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n \mathcal{G}(\delta v_n^l) + \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n^2 D_n^l \\ & \leq \mathcal{F}(u^0, u^1, v^0) + \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n [(f_n^l, \delta u_n^l - \delta w_n^l)_{L^2(\Omega)} + (b(v_n^{l-1}) \mathbb{C} E u_n^l, E \delta w_n^l)_{L^2(\Omega)}] \\ & \quad - \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n [(\delta u_n^{l-1}, \delta^2 w_n^l)_{L^2(\Omega)} - \langle \delta g_n^l, u_n^{l-1} - w_n^{l-1} \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)}] + (\delta u_n^j, \delta w_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} \\ & \quad + \langle g_n^j, u_n^j - w_n^j \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} - (u^1, \dot{w}_1(0))_{L^2(\Omega)} - \langle g(0), u^0 - w_1(0) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

where $\delta w_n^0 := \dot{w}_1(0)$, $\delta w_n^j := \frac{1}{\tau_n} [w_n^j - w_n^{j-1}]$, $\delta^2 w_n^j := \frac{1}{\tau_n} [\delta w_n^j - \delta w_n^{j-1}]$, $\delta g_n^j := \frac{1}{\tau_n} [g_n^j - g_n^{j-1}]$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$, and the dissipation terms D_n^j are defined as

$$D_n^j := \frac{1}{2} \|\delta^2 u_n^j\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (b(v_n^{j-1}) \mathbb{C} E \delta u_n^j, E \delta u_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} + \frac{1}{4\varepsilon} \|\delta v_n^j\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \varepsilon \|\nabla \delta v_n^j\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, n.$$

Proof. By using $\psi = \tau_n [\delta u_n^j - \delta w_n^j] \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ as test function in (3.5), for every $j = 1, \dots, n$ we deduce the following identity

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau_n (\delta^2 u_n^j, \delta u_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} + \tau_n (b(v_n^{j-1}) \mathbb{C} E u_n^j, E \delta u_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} \\ & = \tau_n [(f_n^j, \delta u_n^j - \delta w_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} + \langle g_n^j, \delta u_n^j - \delta w_n^j \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} + (\delta^2 u_n^j, \delta w_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} + (b(v_n^{j-1}) \mathbb{C} E u_n^j, E \delta w_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)}]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

Thanks to the identity $|a|^2 - a \cdot b = \frac{1}{2}|a|^2 - \frac{1}{2}|b|^2 + \frac{1}{2}|a - b|^2$ for $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^d$, we can write the first term as

$$\tau_n(\delta^2 u_n^j, \delta u_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} = \|\delta u_n^j\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 - (\delta u_n^{j-1}, \delta u_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} = \mathcal{K}(\delta u_n^j) - \mathcal{K}(\delta u_n^{j-1}) + \frac{\tau_n^2}{2} \|\delta^2 u_n^j\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2. \quad (3.12)$$

Similarly, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_n(b(v_n^{j-1})CEu_n^j, E\delta u_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} &= \mathcal{E}(u_n^j, v_n^j) - \mathcal{E}(u_n^{j-1}, v_n^{j-1}) + \frac{\tau_n^2}{2}(b(v_n^{j-1})CE\delta u_n^j, E\delta u_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}([b(v_n^{j-1}) - b(v_n^j)]CEu_n^j, Eu_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

We use (3.7) to estimate from below the last term in the previous inequality in the following way

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{2}([b(v_n^{j-1}) - b(v_n^j)]CEu_n^j, Eu_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} \\ &\geq \frac{\tau_n}{2\varepsilon}(v_n^j - 1, \delta v_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} + 2\varepsilon\tau_n(\nabla v_n^j, \nabla \delta v_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} + \tau_n\mathcal{G}(\delta v_n^j) \\ &= \mathcal{H}(v_n^j) - \mathcal{H}(v_n^{j-1}) + \tau_n\mathcal{G}(\delta v_n^j) + \frac{\tau_n^2}{4\varepsilon}\|\delta v_n^j\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \varepsilon\tau_n^2\|\nabla \delta v_n^j\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2. \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

By combining (3.11)–(3.14), for every $j = 1, \dots, n$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathcal{F}(u_n^j, \delta u_n^j, v_n^j) - \mathcal{F}(u_n^{j-1}, \delta u_n^{j-1}, v_n^{j-1}) + \tau_n\mathcal{G}(\delta v_n^j) + \tau_n^2 D_n^j \\ &\leq \tau_n \left[(f_n^j, \delta u_n^j - \delta w_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} + \langle g_n^j, \delta u_n^j - \delta w_n^j \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} + (\delta^2 u_n^j, \delta w_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} + (b(v_n^{j-1})CEu_n^j, E\delta w_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we sum over $l = 1, \dots, j$ for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, and we use the identities

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n \langle g_n^l, \delta u_n^l - \delta w_n^l \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} &= \langle g_n^j, u_n^j - w_n^j \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} - \langle g(0), u^0 - w_1(0) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} \\ &\quad - \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n \langle \delta g_n^l, u_n^{l-1} - w_n^{l-1} \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n (\delta^2 u_n^l, \delta w_n^l)_{L^2(\Omega)} = (\delta u_n^j, \delta w_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} - (u^1, w_1(0))_{L^2(\Omega)} - \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n (\delta u_n^{l-1}, \delta^2 w_n^l)_{L^2(\Omega)}, \quad (3.16)$$

to deduce the discrete energy inequality (3.10). \square

The first consequence of (3.10) is the following a priori estimate.

Lemma 3.5. *There exists a constant $C > 0$, independent of n , such that*

$$\max_{j=1, \dots, n} \{ \|\delta u_n^j\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|u_n^j\|_{H^1(\Omega)} + \|v_n^j\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \} + \sum_{j=1}^n \tau_n \|\delta v_n^j\|_{H^k(\Omega)}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n \tau_n^2 D_n^j \leq C. \quad (3.17)$$

Proof. Thanks to (2.4) and (2.5) we can estimate from below the left-hand side of (3.10) as

$$\mathcal{F}(u_n^j, \delta u_n^j, v_n^j) + \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n \mathcal{G}(\delta v_n^l) + \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n^2 D_n^l \geq \frac{1}{2} \|\delta u_n^j\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \frac{\eta c_0}{2} \|u_n^j\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 - \frac{\eta c_1}{2} \|u_n^j\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \quad (3.18)$$

for every $j = 1, \dots, n$. Let us now bound from above the right-hand side of (3.18). We define

$$L_n := \max_{j=1, \dots, n} \|\delta u_n^j\|_{L^2(\Omega)}, \quad M_n := \max_{j=1, \dots, n} \|u_n^j\|_{H^1(\Omega)},$$

and we use (2.6)–(2.8) to derive for every $j = 1, \dots, n$ the following estimates:

$$\sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n (f_n^l, \delta u_n^l - \delta w_n^l)_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C_1 L_n + C_2, \quad (3.19)$$

$$(\delta u_n^j, \delta w_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} - (u^1, w_1(0))_{L^2(\Omega)} - \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n (\delta u_n^{l-1}, \delta^2 w_n^l)_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C_1 L_n + C_2, \quad (3.20)$$

$$\langle g_n^j, u_n^j - w_n^j \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} - \langle g(0), u^0 - w_1(0) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} - \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n \langle \delta g_n^l, u_n^{l-1} - w_n^{l-1} \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} \leq C_1 M_n + C_2, \quad (3.21)$$

for two positive constants C_1 and C_2 independent of n . Moreover, since $\mathbb{C} \in L^\infty(\Omega; \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^{d \times d}; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}))$, b is non decreasing, and $v_n^{j-1} \leq 1$, we get

$$\sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n (b(v_n^{l-1}) \mathbb{C} E u_n^l, E \delta w_n^l)_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq b(1) \|\mathbb{C}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \sqrt{T} \|E \dot{w}_1\|_{L^2(0,T;L^2(\Omega))} M_n \quad (3.22)$$

for every $j = 1, \dots, n$. By combining (3.10) with (3.18)–(3.22) and the following estimate

$$\|u_n^j\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq \sum_{l=1}^n \tau_n \|\delta u_n^l\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|u^0\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq T L_n + \|u^0\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \quad \text{for every } j = 1, \dots, n,$$

we obtain the existence of two positive constants \tilde{C}_1 and \tilde{C}_2 , independent of n , such that

$$(L_n + M_n)^2 \leq \tilde{C}_1 (L_n + M_n) + \tilde{C}_2 \quad \text{for every } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

This implies that L_n and M_n are uniformly bounded in n . In particular, there exists a constant $C > 0$, independent of n , such that

$$\mathcal{K}(\delta u_n^j) + \mathcal{E}(u_n^j, v_n^j) + \mathcal{H}(v_n^j) + \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n \mathcal{G}(\delta v_n^l) + \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n^2 D_n^l \leq C \quad \text{for every } j = 1, \dots, n.$$

Finally, for $j = 1, \dots, n$ we have

$$\min \left\{ \varepsilon, \frac{1}{4\varepsilon} \right\} \|v_n^j - 1\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 \leq \mathcal{H}(v_n^j) \leq C, \quad \beta_0 \sum_{j=1}^n \tau_n \|\delta v_n^j\|_{H^k(\Omega)}^2 \leq \sum_{j=1}^n \tau_n \mathcal{G}(\delta v_n^j) \leq C,$$

which gives the remaining estimates. \square

Remark 3.6. By combining together (3.5) and (3.17) we also obtain

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \tau_n \|\delta^2 u_n^j\|_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)}^2 + \max_{j=1, \dots, n} \|v_n^j\|_{H^k(\Omega)} \leq C$$

for a positive constant C independent of n . Indeed, by (3.5), for every $j = 1, \dots, n$ we have

$$\|\delta^2 u_n^j\|_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} = \sup_{\substack{\psi \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \\ \|\psi\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq 1}} |(\delta^2 u_n^j, \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)}| \leq b(1) \|\mathbb{C}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \|E u_n^j\|_2 + \|f_n^j\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|g_n^j\|_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)}.$$

Hence, thanks to (2.7) and (3.17), there exists a constant $C > 0$, independent of n , such that

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \tau_n \|\delta^2 u_n^j\|_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)}^2 \leq C(1 + \|f\|_{L^2(0,T;L^2(\Omega))} + \|g\|_{H^1(0,T;H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega))}).$$

Finally, also $\|v_n^j\|_{H^k(\Omega)}$ is uniformly bounded with respect to j and n , since

$$\|v_n^j\|_{H^k(\Omega)} \leq \sqrt{T} \left(\sum_{l=1}^n \tau_n \|\delta v_n^l\|_{H^k(\Omega)}^2 \right)^{1/2} + \|v^0\|_{H^k(\Omega)} \quad \text{for every } j = 1, \dots, n.$$

We now use the family $\{(u_n^j, v_n^j)\}_{j=1}^n$ to construct a generalized solution to the problem (2.9)–(2.15). We denote by $u_n: [0, T] \rightarrow H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ the piecewise affine interpolant of $\{u_n^j\}_{j=1}^n$, which is defined as

$$u_n(t) := u_n^j + (t - j\tau_n) \delta u_n^j \quad \text{for } t \in [(j-1)\tau_n, j\tau_n] \text{ and } j = 1, \dots, n.$$

Moreover, let us define the backward interpolant $\bar{u}_n: [0, T] \rightarrow H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and the forward interpolant $\underline{u}_n: [0, T] \rightarrow H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}_n(0) &= u_n^0, & \bar{u}_n(t) &:= u_n^j \quad \text{for } t \in ((j-1)\tau_n, j\tau_n] \text{ and } j = 1, \dots, n, \\ \underline{u}_n(T) &= u_n^n, & \underline{u}_n(t) &:= u_n^{j-1} \quad \text{for } t \in [(j-1)\tau_n, j\tau_n) \text{ and } j = 1, \dots, n. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we define the piecewise affine interpolant $v_n: [0, T] \rightarrow H^1(\Omega)$ of $\{v_n^j\}_{j=1}^n$, as well as the backward interpolant $\bar{v}_n: [0, T] \rightarrow H^1(\Omega)$, and the forward interpolant $\underline{v}_n: [0, T] \rightarrow H^1(\Omega)$. Finally, we consider the piecewise affine interpolant $u'_n: [0, T] \rightarrow L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ of $\{\delta u_n^j\}_{j=1}^n$, together with the backward interpolant $\bar{u}'_n: [0, T] \rightarrow L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and the forward interpolant $\underline{u}'_n: [0, T] \rightarrow L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$. Notice that $u_n \in H^1(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$, $u'_n \in H^1(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$, and $v_n \in H^1(0, T; H^k(\Omega))$, with $\dot{u}_n(t) = \bar{u}'_n(t) = \delta u_n^j$, $\dot{u}'_n(t) = \delta^2 u_n^j$, and $\dot{v}_n(t) = \delta v_n^j$ for $t \in ((j-1)\tau_n, j\tau_n)$ and $j = 1, \dots, n$.

Lemma 3.7. *There exist a subsequence of n , not relabeled, and two functions*

$$\begin{aligned} u &\in L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap W^{1, \infty}(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap H^2(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \\ v &\in L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega) \cap H^1(0, T; H^k(\Omega))), \end{aligned}$$

such that the following convergences hold as $n \rightarrow \infty$:

$$\begin{aligned} u_n &\rightharpoonup u \quad \text{in } H^1(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), & u'_n &\rightharpoonup \dot{u} \quad \text{in } H^1(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \\ u_n &\rightarrow u \quad \text{in } C^0([0, T]; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), & u'_n &\rightarrow \dot{u} \quad \text{in } C^0([0, T]; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \\ \bar{u}_n, \underline{u}_n &\rightharpoonup u \quad \text{in } L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), & \bar{u}'_n, \underline{u}'_n &\rightharpoonup \dot{u} \quad \text{in } L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \\ v_n &\rightharpoonup v \quad \text{in } H^1(0, T; H^k(\Omega)), & v_n &\rightarrow v \quad \text{in } C^0([0, T]; L^2(\Omega)), \\ v_n &\rightharpoonup v \quad \text{in } L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega)), & \bar{v}_n, \underline{v}_n &\rightharpoonup v \quad \text{in } L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega)). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Thanks to the estimate (3.17), the sequence $\{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap W^{1, \infty}(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$ is uniformly bounded. Hence, by the Aubin–Lions’s lemma (see [22, Corollary 4]), there exist a subsequence of n , not relabeled, and a function

$$u \in L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap W^{1, \infty}(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)),$$

such that

$$u_n \rightharpoonup u \quad \text{in } H^1(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \quad u_n \rightarrow u \quad \text{in } C^0([0, T]; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Moreover, the sequence $\{\bar{u}_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$ is uniformly bounded, and satisfies

$$\|u_n(t) - \bar{u}_n(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq \tau_n \| \dot{u}_n \|_{L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\Omega))} \leq C \tau_n \quad \text{for every } t \in [0, T] \text{ and } n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad (3.23)$$

where C is a positive constant independent of n and t . Therefore, there exists a further subsequence, not relabeled, such that

$$\bar{u}_n \rightharpoonup u \quad \text{in } L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \quad \bar{u}_n \rightarrow u \quad \text{in } L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Similarly, we have

$$\underline{u}_n \rightharpoonup u \quad \text{in } L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \quad \underline{u}_n \rightarrow u \quad \text{in } L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Let us now consider the sequence $\{u'_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap H^1(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$. Since it is uniformly bounded with respect to n , we can apply again the Aubin–Lions’s lemma and we deduce the existence of

$$z \in L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap H^1(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$$

such that, up to a further (not relabeled) subsequence

$$u'_n \rightharpoonup z \quad \text{in } H^1(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \quad u'_n \rightarrow z \quad \text{in } C^0([0, T]; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Furthermore, we have

$$\|u'_n(t) - \dot{u}_n(t)\|_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} = \|u'_n(t) - \bar{u}'_n(t)\|_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} \leq \sqrt{\tau_n} \| \dot{u}'_n \|_{L^2(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega))} \leq C \sqrt{\tau_n} \quad (3.24)$$

for every $t \in [0, T]$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, with $C > 0$ independent of n and t . This fact implies that $z = \dot{u}$, and

$$\bar{u}'_n \rightharpoonup \dot{u} \quad \text{in } L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \quad \bar{u}'_n \rightarrow \dot{u} \quad \text{in } L^2(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

In a similar way, we get

$$\underline{u}'_n \rightharpoonup \dot{u} \quad \text{in } L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \quad \underline{u}'_n \rightarrow \dot{u} \quad \text{in } L^2(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Finally, the thesis for the sequences $\{v_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, $\{\bar{v}_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, and $\{\underline{v}_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is obtained as before, by using (3.17) and the compactness of the embedding $H^1(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^2(\Omega)$. \square

Remark 3.8. As pointed out in Remark 3.2, we have $u \in C_w^0([0, T]; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$, $u \in C_w^0([0, T]; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$, and $v \in C_w([0, T]; H^1(\Omega))$. By using the estimate (3.17), we get

$$\|u_n(t)\|_{H^1(\Omega)} + \|u'_n(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C \quad \text{for every } t \in [0, T] \text{ and } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

for a constant $C > 0$ independent of n and t . Hence, for every $t \in [0, T]$ we derive

$$u_n(t) \rightharpoonup u(t) \quad \text{in } H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d), \quad u'_n(t) \rightharpoonup \dot{u}(t) \quad \text{in } L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

thanks to the previous convergences. In particular, for every $t \in [0, T]$ we can use (3.23) and (3.24) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}_n(t) &\rightharpoonup u(t) \quad \text{in } H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d), & \bar{u}'_n(t) &\rightharpoonup \dot{u}(t) \quad \text{in } L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty, \\ \underline{u}_n(t) &\rightharpoonup u(t) \quad \text{in } H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d), & \underline{u}'_n(t) &\rightharpoonup \dot{u}(t) \quad \text{in } L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned}$$

With a similar argument, for every $t \in [0, T]$ we have

$$v_n(t) \rightharpoonup v(t), \quad \bar{v}_n(t) \rightharpoonup v(t), \quad \underline{v}_n(t) \rightharpoonup v(t) \quad \text{in } H^1(\Omega) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

We are now in position to pass to the limit in the discrete problem (3.5).

Lemma 3.9. *The pair (u, v) of Lemma 3.7 is a generalized solution to the problem (2.9)–(2.12). Moreover, (u, v) satisfies the initial conditions (2.13) and the irreversibility condition (2.14). Finally, if $k = 0$, $w_2 \geq 0$ on $\partial_{D_2}\Omega$, and $v^0 \geq 0$ in Ω , then $v(t) \geq 0$ in Ω for every $t \in [0, T]$.*

Proof. The pair (u, v) given by Lemma 3.7 satisfies (3.1), (3.3), and the initial conditions (2.13), since $u^0 = u_n(0) \rightharpoonup u(0)$ in $H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, $u^1 = u'_n(0) \rightharpoonup \dot{u}(0)$ in $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, and $v^0 = v_n(0) \rightharpoonup v(0)$ in $H^1(\Omega)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. If we consider the piecewise affine interpolant w_n of $\{w_n^j\}_{j=1}^n$, for every $t \in [0, T]$ we have $u_n(t) - w_n(t) \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $w_n(t) \rightarrow w_1(t)$ in $H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Therefore, the function u satisfies (3.2). Similarly, $v_n(t) - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega)$ and $v_n(t) \leq v_n(s) \leq 1$ in Ω for every $0 \leq s \leq t \leq T$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, which give (3.4) and (2.14). Finally, if $k = 0$, $w_2 \geq 0$ on $\partial_{D_2}\Omega$, and $v^0 \geq 0$ in Ω , then for every $t \in [0, T]$ we deduce $v_n(t) \geq 0$ in Ω , by Lemma 3.3, which implies $v(t) \geq 0$ in Ω .

It remains to prove the equation (2.21) for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$. For every $j = 1, \dots, n$ we know that (u_n^j, v_n^j) satisfies (3.5). In particular, by integrating it in $[t_1, t_2] \subseteq [0, T]$ and using the previous notation, we derive

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle \dot{u}'_n(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (b(\underline{v}_n(t)) \mathbb{C} E \bar{u}_n(t), E \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt \\ &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\bar{f}_n(t), \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle \bar{g}_n(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt \end{aligned} \quad (3.25)$$

for every $\psi \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, where \bar{f}_n and \bar{g}_n are the backward interpolants of $\{f_n^j\}_{j=1}^n$ and $\{g_n^j\}_{j=1}^n$, respectively. We now pass to the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ in (3.25). For the first term we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle \dot{u}'_n(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle \ddot{u}(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt,$$

since $\dot{u}'_n \rightharpoonup \ddot{u}$ in $L^2(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover, it is easy to check that \bar{f}_n converges strongly to f in $L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$, and \bar{g}_n converges strongly to g in $L^2(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, which implies

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\bar{f}_n(t), \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle \bar{g}_n(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt \right] = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (f(t), \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle g(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt.$$

It remains to analyze the second term of (3.25). By the previous remark and using the compactness of the embedding $H^1(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^2(\Omega)$, we get that $\underline{v}_n(t) \rightarrow v(t)$ in $L^2(\Omega)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ for every $t \in [0, T]$. Thanks to the estimate

$$|b(\underline{v}_n(t, x)) \mathbb{C}(x) E \psi(x)| \leq b(1) \|\mathbb{C}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} |E \psi(x)| \quad \text{for every } t \in [0, T] \text{ and a.e. } x \in \Omega$$

and the dominated convergence theorem, we conclude that $b(\underline{v}_n) \mathbb{C} E \psi \rightarrow b(v) \mathbb{C} E \psi$ in $L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}))$. Hence, we obtain

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (b(\underline{v}_n(t)) \mathbb{C} E \bar{u}_n(t), E \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (b(v(t)) \mathbb{C} E u(t), E \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt,$$

since $E\bar{u}_n \rightharpoonup Eu$ in $L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}))$. Therefore, the pair (u, v) solves

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle \ddot{u}(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (b(v(t))\mathbb{C}Eu(t), E\psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (f(t), \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle g(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt$$

for every $\psi \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and $[t_1, t_2] \subseteq [0, T]$. Let us choose a countable dense set $\mathcal{D} \subset H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$. By the Lebesgue's differentiation theorem, we obtain that the pair (u, v) solves (2.21) for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ and for every $\psi \in \mathcal{D}$. Finally, we use the density of \mathcal{D} in $H_{D_2}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ to conclude that the equation (2.21) is satisfied for every $\psi \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$. \square

In the next lemma we exploit the inequality (3.6) to prove (2.15).

Lemma 3.10. *The pair (u, v) of Lemma 3.7 satisfies for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ the crack stability condition (2.15).*

Proof. For every $j = 1, \dots, n$ the pair (u_n^j, v_n^j) satisfies the inequality (3.6), that can be rephrased in

$$\mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), v^*) - \mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), \bar{v}_n(t)) + \partial\mathcal{H}(\bar{v}_n(t))[v^* - \bar{v}_n(t)] + \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i (\dot{v}_n(t), v^* - \bar{v}_n(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} \geq 0 \quad (3.26)$$

for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ and for every $v^* - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega) \cap H^k(\Omega)$ with $v^* \leq \underline{v}_n(t)$. Given $\chi \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega) \cap H^k(\Omega)$ with $\chi \leq 0$, the function $\chi + \bar{v}_n(t)$ is admissible for (3.26). After an integration in $[t_1, t_2] \subseteq [0, T]$, we deduce the following inequality

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [\mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), \chi + \bar{v}_n(t)) - \mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), \bar{v}_n(t))] dt \\ & + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \partial\mathcal{H}(\bar{v}_n(t))[\chi] dt + \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\nabla^i \dot{v}_n(t), \nabla^i \chi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.27)$$

Let us send $n \rightarrow \infty$. We have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\nabla^i \dot{v}_n(t), \nabla^i \chi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt = \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\nabla^i \dot{v}(t), \nabla^i \chi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt, \quad (3.28)$$

since $\dot{v}_n \rightharpoonup \dot{v}$ in $L^2(0, T; H^k(\Omega))$. Moreover $\bar{v}_n \rightharpoonup v$ in $L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega))$, which implies

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \partial\mathcal{H}(\bar{v}_n(t))[\chi] dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \partial\mathcal{H}(v(t))[\chi] dt. \quad (3.29)$$

The function $\phi(x, y, \xi) := \frac{1}{2}[b(y) - b(\chi(x) + y)]\mathbb{C}(x)\xi^{sym} \cdot \xi^{sym}$, $(x, y, \xi) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$, satisfies the assumptions of the Ioffe–Olech's theorem (see, e.g., [6, Theorem 3.4]). Thus, for every $t \in [0, T]$ we derive

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t)) - \mathcal{E}(u(t), \chi + v(t)) &= \int_{\Omega} \phi(x, v(t, x), Eu(t, x)) dx \\ &\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} \phi(x, \bar{v}_n(t, x), E\bar{u}_n(t, x)) dx \\ &= \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), \chi + \bar{v}_n(t)) - \mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), \bar{v}_n(t))], \end{aligned}$$

since $\bar{v}_n(t) \rightarrow v(t)$ in $L^2(\Omega)$ and $E\bar{u}_n(t) \rightharpoonup Eu(t)$ in $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d})$ for every $t \in [0, T]$. By the Fatou's lemma, we conclude

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [\mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t)) - \mathcal{E}(u(t), \chi + v(t))] dt &\leq \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), \bar{v}_n(t)) - \mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), \chi + \bar{v}_n(t))] dt \\ &\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [\mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), \bar{v}_n(t)) - \mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), \chi + \bar{v}_n(t))] dt, \end{aligned}$$

which gives

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} [\mathcal{E}(u(t), \chi + v(t)) - \mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t))] dt \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [\mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), \chi + \bar{v}_n(t)) - \mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), \bar{v}_n(t))] dt. \quad (3.30)$$

By combining (3.27)–(3.30) we obtain the following inequality

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} [\mathcal{E}(u(t), \chi + v(t)) - \mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t))] dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \partial \mathcal{H}(v(t))[\chi] dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i(\dot{v}(t))[\chi] dt \geq 0.$$

We choose now a countable dense set $\mathcal{D} \subset \{\chi \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega) \cap H^k(\Omega) : \chi \leq 0\}$. Thanks to the Lebesgue's differentiation theorem for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ we derive

$$\mathcal{E}(u(t), \chi + v(t)) - \mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t)) + \partial \mathcal{H}(v(t))[\chi] + \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i(\dot{v}(t))[\chi] \geq 0 \quad \text{for every } \chi \in \mathcal{D}. \quad (3.31)$$

Finally, we use a density argument and the dominated convergence theorem to deduce that (3.31) is satisfied for every $\chi \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega) \cap H^k(\Omega)$ with $\chi \leq 0$. In particular, for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ we get

$$\mathcal{E}(u(t), v^*) - \mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t)) + \partial \mathcal{H}(v(t))[v^* - v(t)] + \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i(\nabla^i \dot{v}(t), \nabla^i v^* - \nabla^i v(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} \geq 0,$$

for every $v^* - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega) \cap H^k(\Omega)$ with $v^* \leq v(t)$, by taking $\chi := v^* - v(t)$. This implies the minimality condition (2.15), since the map $v^* \mapsto \mathcal{H}(v^*)$ is convex. \square

We conclude this section by showing that the pair (u, v) of Lemma 3.7 satisfies an energy–dissipation inequality. Notice that the total work $\mathcal{W}_{tot}(u, v; t_1, t_2)$ is well defined also for a generalized solution. Indeed, we have $u \in C_w^0([0, T]; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$ and $\dot{u} \in C_w^0([0, T]; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$, which gives that $u(t) - w_1(t)$ and $\dot{u}(t)$ are uniquely defined for every $t \in [0, T]$ as elements of $H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, respectively. Moreover, by combining the weak continuity of u and \dot{u} , with the strong continuity of g , w_1 , and \dot{w}_1 , it is easy to see that the function $(t_1, t_2) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_{tot}(t_1, t_2, u, v)$ is continuous.

Lemma 3.11. *The pair (u, v) of Lemma 3.7 satisfies for every $t \in [0, T]$ the energy–dissipation inequality*

$$\mathcal{F}(u(t), \dot{u}(t), v(t)) + \int_0^t \mathcal{G}(\dot{v}(s)) ds \leq \mathcal{F}(u^0, u^1, v^0) + \mathcal{W}_{tot}(u, v; 0, t). \quad (3.32)$$

Proof. Let g_n , w_n , and w'_n be the piecewise affine interpolants of $\{g_n^j\}_{j=1}^n$, $\{w_n^j\}_{j=1}^n$, and $\{\delta w_n^j\}_{j=1}^n$, respectively, and let \bar{w}_n, \bar{w}'_n and $\underline{w}_n, \underline{w}'_n$ be the backward and the forward interpolants of $\{w_n^j\}_{j=1}^n$ and $\{\delta w_n^j\}_{j=1}^n$, respectively.

For $t = 0$ the inequality (3.32) trivially holds thanks to our initial conditions (2.13). We fix $t \in (0, T]$ and for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we consider the unique $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $t \in ((j-1)\tau_n, j\tau_n]$. As done before, we use the previous interpolants and (3.10) to write

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{F}(\bar{u}_n(t), \bar{u}'_n(t), \bar{v}_n(t)) + \int_0^{t_n} \mathcal{G}(\dot{v}_n(s)) ds \\ & \leq \mathcal{F}(u^0, u^1, v^0) + \int_0^{t_n} (\bar{f}_n(s), \bar{u}'_n(s) - \bar{w}'_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds + \int_0^{t_n} (b(\underline{v}_n(s)) \mathbb{C} E \bar{u}_n(s), E \bar{w}'_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds \\ & \quad + \langle \bar{g}_n(t), \bar{u}_n(t) - \bar{w}_n(t) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} - \langle g(0), u^0 - w_1(0) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} - \int_0^{t_n} \langle \dot{g}_n(s), \underline{u}_n(s) - \underline{w}_n(s) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} ds \\ & \quad + (\bar{u}'_n(t), \bar{w}'_n(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} - (u^1, w_1(0))_{L^2(\Omega)} - \int_0^{t_n} (\underline{u}'_n(s), \dot{w}'_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds, \end{aligned} \quad (3.33)$$

where we have set $t_n := j\tau_n$, and we have neglected the terms D_n^j , which are non negative. It is easy to see that the following convergences hold as $n \rightarrow \infty$:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{f}_n & \rightarrow f & \text{in } L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), & \quad \dot{g}_n & \rightarrow \dot{g} & \text{in } L^2(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \\ \underline{w}_n & \rightarrow w_1 & \text{in } L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), & \quad \bar{w}'_n & \rightarrow \dot{w}_1 & \text{in } L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \\ \bar{w}'_n & \rightarrow \dot{w}_1 & \text{in } H^1(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)). \end{aligned}$$

By using also the ones of Lemma 3.7 and observing that $t_n \rightarrow t$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we deduce

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{t_n} (\bar{f}_n(s), \bar{u}'_n(s) - \bar{w}'_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds = \int_0^t (f(s), \dot{u}(s) - \dot{w}_1(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds, \quad (3.34)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{t_n} \langle \dot{g}_n(s), \underline{u}_n(s) - \underline{w}_n(s) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} ds = \int_0^t \langle \dot{g}(s), u(s) - w_1(s) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} ds, \quad (3.35)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{t_n} (\underline{u}'_n(s), \dot{w}'_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds = \int_0^t (\dot{u}(s), \dot{w}_1(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds. \quad (3.36)$$

Moreover, the strong continuity of g , w_1 , and \dot{w}_1 in $H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, $H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, and $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, respectively, and the convergences of Remark 3.8, imply

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle \bar{g}_n(t), \bar{u}_n(t) - \bar{w}_n(t) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} = \langle g(t), u(t) - w_1(t) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)}, \quad (3.37)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\bar{u}'_n(t), \bar{w}'_n(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} = (\dot{u}(t), \dot{w}_1(t))_{L^2(\Omega)}. \quad (3.38)$$

It is easy to check that $b(\underline{v}_n) \mathbb{C} E \bar{w}'_n \rightarrow b(v) \mathbb{C} E \dot{w}_1$ in $L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}))$, thanks to the dominated convergence theorem. By combining it with $E \bar{u}_n \rightarrow Eu$ in $L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}))$, we conclude

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{t_n} (b(\underline{v}_n(s)) \mathbb{C} E \bar{u}_n(s), E \bar{w}'_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds = \int_0^t (b(v(s)) \mathbb{C} E u(s), E \dot{w}_1(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds. \quad (3.39)$$

If we now consider the left-hand side of (3.33), we get

$$\mathcal{K}(\dot{u}(t)) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{K}(\bar{u}'_n(t)), \quad \mathcal{H}(v(t)) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{H}(\bar{v}_n(t)), \quad (3.40)$$

since $\bar{u}'_n(t) \rightharpoonup \dot{u}(t)$ in $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and $\bar{v}_n(t) \rightharpoonup v(t)$ in $H^1(\Omega)$. Furthermore, we have $\dot{v}_n \rightharpoonup \dot{v}$ in $L^2(0, T; H^k(\Omega))$ and $t \leq t_n$, which gives

$$\int_0^t \mathcal{G}(\dot{v}(s)) ds \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t \mathcal{G}(\dot{v}_n(s)) ds \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{t_n} \mathcal{G}(\dot{v}_n(s)) ds. \quad (3.41)$$

Finally, let us consider the function $\phi(x, y, \xi) := \frac{1}{2} b(y) \mathbb{C}(x) \xi^{sym} \cdot \xi^{sym}$, $(x, y, \xi) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$. As in the previous lemma, the function ϕ satisfies the assumption of the Ioffe–Olech's theorem, while $\bar{v}_n(t) \rightarrow v(t)$ in $L^2(\Omega)$, and $E \bar{u}_n(t) \rightarrow Eu(t)$ in $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d})$. Thus, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t)) &= \int_{\Omega} \phi(x, v(t, x), Eu(t, x)) dx \\ &\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} \phi(x, \bar{v}_n(t, x), E \bar{u}_n(t, x)) dx = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), \bar{v}_n(t)). \end{aligned} \quad (3.42)$$

By combining (3.33) with (3.34)–(3.42) we deduce the inequality (3.32) for every $t \in (0, T]$. \square

4. PROOF OF THE MAIN RESULT

In this section we show that for $k > d/2$ the generalized solution (u, v) of Lemma 3.7 is a weak solution and satisfies the identity (2.23). To this aim we need several lemmas: we start by proving that, given a function $v \in H^1(0, T; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))$ satisfying (2.14), there exists a unique solution u to the equation (2.21). As a consequence, we deduce the energy–dissipation balance (4.20) for every $t \in [0, T]$, which guarantees that the function u is more regular in time, namely $u \in C^0([0, T]; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap C^1([0, T]; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$. Finally, we use the crack stability condition (2.15) and the energy–dissipation inequality (3.32) to obtain (2.16) from (4.20).

Lemma 4.1. *Let w_1 , f , g , u^0 , and u^1 be as in (2.6)–(2.8). Let $\sigma \in H^1(0, T; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))$ be a function satisfying (2.14). Then there exists a unique function z which satisfies (3.1), (3.2), the initial conditions $z(0) = u^0$ and $\dot{z}(0) = u^1$, and which solves for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ the following equation:*

$$\langle \ddot{z}(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} + (b(\sigma(t)) \mathbb{C} E z(t), E \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} = (f(t), \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} + \langle g(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} \quad (4.1)$$

for every $\psi \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$.

Proof. To prove the existence of a solution z to (4.1), we proceed as before. We fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and we define

$$\tau_n := \frac{T}{n}, \quad z_n^0 := u^0, \quad z_n^{-1} := u^0 - \tau_n u^1, \quad \sigma_n^j := \sigma(j\tau_n) \quad \text{for } j = 0, \dots, n.$$

For $j = 1, \dots, n$ we consider the unique solution $z_n^j - w_n^j \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ to

$$(\delta^2 z_n^j, \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} + (b(\sigma_n^{j-1}) \mathbb{C} E z_n^j, E \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} = (f_n^j, \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} + \langle g_n^j, \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} \quad (4.2)$$

for every $\psi \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, where $\delta z_n^j := \frac{1}{\tau_n}[z_n^j - z_n^{j-1}]$ for $j = 0, \dots, n$, and $\delta^2 z_n^j := \frac{1}{\tau_n}[\delta z_n^j - \delta z_n^{j-1}]$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$. By using $\psi = \tau_n[\delta z_n^j - \delta w_n^j]$ as test function in (4.2) and proceeding as in Lemma 3.4, we get that the function z_n^j satisfies for $j = 1, \dots, n$

$$\begin{aligned} & [\mathcal{K}(\delta z_n^j) + \mathcal{E}(z_n^j, \sigma_n^j)] - [\mathcal{K}(\delta z_n^{j-1}) + \mathcal{E}(z_n^{j-1}, \sigma_n^{j-1})] - \frac{1}{2}([b(\sigma_n^j) - b(\sigma_n^{j-1})] \mathbb{C}E z_n^j, E z_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} \\ & \leq \tau_n (f_n^j, \delta z_n^j - \delta w_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} + \tau_n (g_n^j, \delta z_n^j - \delta w_n^j)_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} + \tau_n (\delta^2 z_n^j, \delta w_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} + \tau_n (b(v_n^{j-1}) \mathbb{C}E z_n^j, E \delta w_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)}. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, we can sum over $l = 1, \dots, j$ for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and use the identities (3.15) and (3.16) to derive the discrete energy inequality

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{K}(\delta z_n^j) + \mathcal{E}(z_n^j, \sigma_n^j) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=1}^j ([b(\sigma_n^l) - b(\sigma_n^{l-1})] \mathbb{C}E z_n^l, E z_n^l)_{L^2(\Omega)} \\ & \leq \mathcal{K}(u^1) + \mathcal{E}(u^0, \sigma(0)) + \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n (f_n^l, \delta z_n^l - \delta w_n^l)_{L^2(\Omega)} + \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n (b(\sigma_n^{l-1}) \mathbb{C}E z_n^l, E \delta w_n^l)_{L^2(\Omega)} \\ & \quad + \langle g_n^j, z_n^j - w_n^j \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} - \langle g(0), u^0 - w_1(0) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} - \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n \langle \delta g_n^l, z_n^{l-1} - w_n^{l-1} \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} \\ & \quad + (\delta z_n^j, \delta w_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} - (u^1, w_1(0))_{L^2(\Omega)} - \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n (\delta z_n^{l-1}, \delta^2 w_n^l)_{L^2(\Omega)}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.3}$$

Since $\sigma_n^j \leq \sigma_n^{j-1}$ and b is non decreasing, the last term in the left-hand side is non negative. Hence, by arguing as in Lemma 3.5 and in Remark 3.6, we can find a constant $C > 0$, independent of n , such that

$$\max_{j=1, \dots, n} [\|\delta z_n^j\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|z_n^j\|_{H^1(\Omega)}] + \sum_{j=1}^n \tau_n \|\delta^2 z_n^j\|_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)}^2 \leq C.$$

Let $z_n, z'_n, \bar{z}_n, \bar{z}'_n, \underline{z}_n$, and \underline{z}'_n be the piecewise affine, the backward, and the forward interpolants of $\{z_n^j\}_{j=1}^n$ and $\{\delta z_n^j\}_{j=1}^n$, respectively. As in Lemma 3.7, the previous estimate implies the existence of a subsequence of n , not relabeled, and function z satisfying (3.1), (3.2) and the initial conditions $z(0) = u^0$ and $\dot{z}(0) = u^1$, such that the following convergences hold as $n \rightarrow \infty$:

$$\begin{aligned} z_n &\rightharpoonup z && \text{in } H^1(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), & z'_n &\rightharpoonup \dot{z} && \text{in } H^1(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \\ z_n &\rightarrow z && \text{in } C^0([0, T]; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), & z'_n &\rightarrow \dot{z} && \text{in } C^0([0, T]; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \\ \bar{z}_n, \underline{z}_n &\rightharpoonup z && \text{in } L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), & \bar{z}'_n, \underline{z}'_n &\rightharpoonup \dot{z} && \text{in } L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)). \end{aligned}$$

We now define the backward interpolant $\bar{\sigma}_n$ and the forward interpolant $\underline{\sigma}_n$ of $\{\sigma_n^j\}_{j=1}^n$. By integrating the equation (4.2) in the time interval $[t_1, t_2] \subseteq [0, T]$, we obtain

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle \dot{z}'_n(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (b(\underline{\sigma}_n(t)) \mathbb{C}E \bar{z}_n(t), E \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\bar{f}_n(t), \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle \bar{g}_n(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt$$

for every $\psi \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$. Thanks to the previous convergences and the fact that $\sigma \in H^1(0, T; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))$, we can pass to the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ as done in Lemma 3.9, and we deduce

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle \dot{z}(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (b(\sigma(t)) \mathbb{C}E z(t), E \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (f(t), \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle g(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt$$

for every $\psi \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$. By the Lebesgue differentiation's theorem and a density argument we can conclude that the function z solves (4.1) for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ and for every $\psi \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$.

To show the uniqueness result, we adapt a standard technique due to Ladyzenskaya (see [13]). Let z_1 and z_2 be two solutions to (4.1) satisfying (3.1), (3.2), and the initial conditions u^0 and u^1 . The function $z := z_1 - z_2$ belongs to the space $L^\infty(0, T; H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap W^{1, \infty}(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap H^2(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$, and for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ solves

$$\langle \ddot{z}(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} + (b(\sigma(t)) \mathbb{C}E z(t), E \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} = 0 \quad \text{for every } \psi \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d),$$

with initial conditions $z(0) = \dot{z}(0) = 0$. We fix $s \in (0, T]$, and we consider the function

$$\varphi(t) = \begin{cases} -\int_t^s z(r)dr & \text{if } t \in [0, s], \\ 0 & \text{if } t \in [s, T]. \end{cases}$$

Clearly, we have $\varphi \in C^0([0, T]; H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$ and $\varphi(s) = 0$. Moreover

$$\dot{\varphi}(t) = \begin{cases} z(t) & \text{if } t \in [0, s], \\ 0 & \text{if } t \in (s, T], \end{cases}$$

which implies $\dot{\varphi} \in L^\infty(0, T; H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$. We use $\varphi(t)$ as test function in (4.1) and we integrate in $[0, s]$ to deduce

$$\int_0^s \langle \ddot{z}(t), \varphi(t) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt + \int_0^s (b(\sigma(t))\mathbb{C}Ez(t), E\varphi(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt = 0. \quad (4.4)$$

By integration by parts, the first term becomes

$$\int_0^s \langle \ddot{z}(t), \varphi(t) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt = - \int_0^s (\dot{z}(t), z(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \|z(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2,$$

since $\varphi(s) = \dot{z}(0) = z(0) = 0$. Moreover, the function $t \mapsto (b(\sigma(t))\mathbb{C}E\varphi(t), E\varphi(t))_{L^2(\Omega)}$ is absolutely continuous on $[0, T]$, because $\varphi \in H^1(0, T; H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$ and $\sigma \in H^1(0, T; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))$. Hence, we can integrate by parts the second terms of (4.4) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^s (b(\sigma(t))\mathbb{C}E(z(t)), E\varphi(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^s (\dot{b}(\sigma(t))\dot{\sigma}(t)\mathbb{C}E\varphi(t), E\varphi(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt - \frac{1}{2} (b(\sigma(0))\mathbb{C}E\varphi(0), E\varphi(0))_{L^2(\Omega)}, \end{aligned}$$

since $\varphi(s) = 0$. These two identities imply that z and φ satisfy

$$\|z(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + (b(\sigma(0))\mathbb{C}E\varphi(0), E\varphi(0))_{L^2(\Omega)} = - \int_0^s (\dot{b}(\sigma(t))\dot{\sigma}(t)\mathbb{C}E\varphi(t), E\varphi(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt.$$

In particular, we get

$$\|z(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \eta\lambda_0 \|E\varphi(0)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq \dot{b}(\|\sigma\|_{L^\infty(0, T; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))}) \|\mathbb{C}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \int_0^s \|\dot{\sigma}(t)\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \|E\varphi(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 dt,$$

since \dot{b} is non decreasing. Let us define $\zeta(t) := \int_0^t z(r)dr$ for $t \in [0, s]$. Since $\varphi(t) = \zeta(t) - \zeta(s)$ for $t \in [0, s]$, we deduce that $\|E\varphi(0)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} = \|E\zeta(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^s \|\dot{\sigma}(t)\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \|E\varphi(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 dt &\leq 2 \|E\zeta(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \int_0^s \|\dot{\sigma}(t)\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} dt + 2 \int_0^s \|\dot{\sigma}(t)\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \|E\zeta(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 dt \\ &\leq 2\sqrt{s} \|\dot{\sigma}\|_{L^2(0, T; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))} \|E\zeta(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + 2 \int_0^s \|\dot{\sigma}(t)\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \|E\zeta(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 dt. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \|z(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \left[\eta\lambda_0 - 2\dot{b}(\|\sigma\|_{L^\infty(0, T; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))}) \|\mathbb{C}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \|\dot{\sigma}\|_{L^2(0, T; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))} \sqrt{s} \right] \|E\zeta(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \\ &\leq 2\dot{b}(\|\sigma\|_{L^\infty(0, T; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))}) \|\mathbb{C}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \int_0^s \|\dot{\sigma}(t)\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \|E\zeta(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 dt. \end{aligned}$$

Let us set

$$t_0 := \left[\frac{\eta\lambda_0}{4\dot{b}(\|\sigma\|_{L^\infty(0, T; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))}) \|\mathbb{C}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \|\dot{\sigma}\|_{L^2(0, T; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))}} \right]^2.$$

By the previous estimate, for every $s \in [0, t_0]$ we derive

$$\|z(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \frac{\eta\lambda_0}{2} \|E\zeta(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq 2\dot{b}(\|\sigma\|_{L^\infty(0, T; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))}) \|\mathbb{C}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \int_0^s \|\dot{\sigma}(t)\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \|E\zeta(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 dt.$$

Thanks to the Gronwall's lemma (see, e.g., [9, Chapitre XVIII, §5, Lemme 1]), this inequality implies that $z(s) = E\zeta(s) = 0$ for every $s \in [0, t_0]$. Since t_0 depends only on \mathbb{C} , b , and σ , we can repeat this procedure starting from t_0 and, with a finite number of steps, we obtain that $z = 0$ on the whole interval $[0, T]$. \square

Corollary 4.2. *Let w_1, f, g, u^0, u^1 , and σ be as in Lemma 4.1. Then the unique solution z to (4.1) associated to these data satisfies for every $t \in [0, T]$ the following energy-dissipation inequality*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t)) + \mathcal{E}(z(t), \sigma(t)) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t (\dot{b}(\sigma(s)) \dot{\sigma}(s) \mathbb{C} E z(s), E z(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds \\ \leq \mathcal{K}(u^1) + \mathcal{E}(u^0, \sigma(0)) + \mathcal{W}_{tot}(z, \sigma; 0, t). \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

Proof. For $t = 0$ the inequality (4.5) is trivially true, thanks to the initial conditions of z . We fix $t \in (0, T]$ and we write the inequality (4.3) as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}(\bar{z}'_n(t)) + \mathcal{E}(\bar{z}_n(t), \bar{\sigma}_n(t)) - \frac{1}{2\tau_n} \int_0^{t_n} ([b(\bar{\sigma}_n(s)) - b(\underline{\sigma}_n(s))] \mathbb{C} E \bar{z}_n(s), E \bar{z}_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds \\ \leq \mathcal{K}(u^1) + \mathcal{E}(u^0, \sigma(0)) + \int_0^{t_n} [(\bar{f}_n(s), \bar{z}'_n(s) - \bar{w}'_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} + (b(\underline{\sigma}_n(s)) \mathbb{C} E \bar{z}_n(s), E \bar{w}'_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)}] ds \\ + \langle \bar{g}_n(t), \bar{z}_n(t) - \bar{w}_n(t) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} - \langle g(0), u^0 - w_1(0) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} - \int_0^{t_n} \langle \dot{g}_n(s), \bar{z}_n(s) - \underline{w}_n(s) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} ds \\ + (\bar{z}'_n(t), \bar{w}'_n(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} - (u^1, w_1(0))_{L^2(\Omega)} - \int_0^{t_n} (\dot{z}'_n(s), \dot{w}'_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds, \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

where $t_n := j\tau_n$, and j is the unique element in $\{1, \dots, n\}$ for which $t \in ((j-1)\tau_n, j\tau_n]$. To pass to the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ in (4.6), we follow the same procedure adopted in Lemma 3.11. Notice that $\bar{z}_n(t) \rightarrow z(t)$ in $H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and $\bar{z}'_n(t) \rightarrow \dot{z}(t)$ in $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, by arguing as in Remark 3.8, while $\bar{\sigma}_n(t) \rightarrow \sigma(t)$ in $C^0(\bar{\Omega})$. Hence, we derive

$$\mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t)) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{K}(\bar{z}'_n(t)), \quad \mathcal{E}(z(t), \sigma(t)) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}(\bar{z}_n(t), \bar{\sigma}_n(t)). \quad (4.7)$$

Similarly, we combine the convergences given by previous lemma, with $\underline{\sigma}_n(s) \rightarrow \sigma(s)$ in $C^0(\bar{\Omega})$ for every $s \in [0, T]$ and $t_n \rightarrow t$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, to deduce

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{t_n} (\bar{f}_n(s), \bar{z}'_n(s) - \bar{w}'_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds = \int_0^t (f(s), \dot{z}(s) - \dot{w}_1(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds, \quad (4.8)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{t_n} (b(\underline{\sigma}_n(s)) \mathbb{C} E \bar{z}_n(s), E \bar{w}'_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds = \int_0^t (b(\sigma(s)) \mathbb{C} E z(s), E \dot{w}(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds, \quad (4.9)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{t_n} (\dot{z}'_n(s), \dot{w}'_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds = \int_0^t (\dot{z}(s), \dot{w}_1(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds, \quad (4.10)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{t_n} \langle \dot{g}_n(s), \bar{z}_n(s) - \underline{w}_n(s) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} ds = \int_0^t \langle \dot{g}(s), z(s) - w_1(s) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} ds, \quad (4.11)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\bar{z}'_n(t), \bar{w}'_n(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} = (\dot{z}(t), \dot{w}_1(t))_{L^2(\Omega)}, \quad (4.12)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle \bar{g}_n(t), \bar{z}_n(t) - \bar{w}_n(t) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} = \langle g(t), z(t) - w_1(t) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)}. \quad (4.13)$$

Finally, for a.e. $s \in (0, T)$ we have

$$\left\| \frac{\bar{\sigma}_n(s) - \underline{\sigma}_n(s)}{\tau_n} - \dot{\sigma}(s) \right\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq \frac{1}{\tau_n} \int_{s-\tau_n}^{s+\tau_n} \|\dot{\sigma}(r) - \dot{\sigma}(s)\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty, \quad (4.14)$$

since $\dot{\sigma} \in L^2(0, T; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))$. Let us fix $s \in (0, T)$ for which (4.14) holds. By the Lagrange's theorem for every $x \in \Omega$ there exists a point $r_n(s, x) \in [\bar{\sigma}_n(s, x), \underline{\sigma}_n(s, x)]$ such that

$$\frac{b(\bar{\sigma}_n(s, x)) - b(\underline{\sigma}_n(s, x))}{\tau_n} = \dot{b}(r_n(s, x)) \frac{\bar{\sigma}_n(s, x) - \underline{\sigma}_n(s, x)}{\tau_n}.$$

Notice that $r_n(s, x) \rightarrow \sigma(s, x)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ for every $x \in \Omega$. Hence, for a.e. $s \in (0, T)$ we get

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b(\bar{\sigma}_n(s, x)) - b(\underline{\sigma}_n(s, x))}{\tau_n} = \dot{b}(\sigma(s, x)) \dot{\sigma}(s, x) \quad \text{for every } x \in \Omega.$$

Furthermore, thanks to (4.14) there is a constant $C_s > 0$, which may depend on s , but it is independent of n , such that for every $x \in \Omega$

$$\left| \frac{b(\bar{\sigma}_n(s, x)) - b(\underline{\sigma}_n(s, x))}{\tau_n} \right| \leq \dot{b}(\|\sigma\|_{L^\infty(0, T; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))}) \left\| \frac{\bar{\sigma}_n(s) - \underline{\sigma}_n(s)}{\tau_n} \right\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq \dot{b}(\|\sigma\|_{L^\infty(0, T; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))}) C_s.$$

Therefore, for a.e. $s \in (0, T)$ we can apply the dominated convergence theorem to deduce

$$\frac{b(\bar{\sigma}_n(s)) - b(\underline{\sigma}_n(s))}{\tau_n} \rightarrow \dot{b}(\sigma(s))\dot{\sigma}(s) \quad \text{in } L^2(\Omega) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

The function $\phi(x, y, \xi) := \frac{1}{2}|y|\mathbb{C}(x)\xi^{sym} \cdot \xi^{sym}$, $(x, y, \xi) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$, satisfies the assumptions of the Ioffe–Olech’s theorem, while $E\bar{z}_n(s) \rightharpoonup Ez(s)$ in $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d})$ for every $s \in [0, T]$. Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{2}(\dot{b}(\sigma(s))\dot{\sigma}(s)\mathbb{C}Ez(s), Ez(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} &= \int_{\Omega} \phi(x, \dot{b}(\sigma(s))\dot{\sigma}(s, x), Ez(s, x)) dx \\ &\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} \phi\left(x, \frac{b(\bar{\sigma}_n(s, x)) - b(\underline{\sigma}_n(s, x))}{\tau_n}, E\bar{z}_n(s, x)\right) dx \\ &= \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{2\tau_n} ([b(\bar{\sigma}_n(s)) - b(\underline{\sigma}_n(s))]\mathbb{C}E\bar{z}_n(s), E\bar{z}_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} \right] \end{aligned}$$

for a.e. $s \in (0, T)$, being $b(\bar{\sigma}_n(s)) \leq b(\underline{\sigma}_n(s))$ in Ω . In particular, thanks to the Fatou’s lemma we get

$$\begin{aligned} &-\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t (\dot{b}(\sigma(s))\dot{\sigma}(s)\mathbb{C}Ez(s), Ez(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds \\ &\leq \int_0^t \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{2\tau_n} ([b(\bar{\sigma}_n(s)) - b(\underline{\sigma}_n(s))]\mathbb{C}E\bar{z}_n(s), E\bar{z}_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} \right] ds \\ &\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{2\tau_n} \int_0^{t_n} ([b(\bar{\sigma}_n(s)) - b(\underline{\sigma}_n(s))]\mathbb{C}E\bar{z}_n(s), E\bar{z}_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds \right], \end{aligned} \tag{4.15}$$

since $t \leq t_n$. By combining (4.6)–(4.13) with (4.15) we deduce the inequality (4.5) for every $t \in (0, T]$. \square

The other inequality, at least for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$, is a consequence of the equation (4.1).

Lemma 4.3. *Let w_1, f, g, u^0, u^1 , and σ be as in Lemma 4.1. Then the unique solution z to (4.1) associated to these data satisfies for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t)) + \mathcal{E}(z(t), \sigma(t)) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t (\dot{b}(\sigma(s))\dot{\sigma}(s)\mathbb{C}Ez(s), Ez(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds \\ \geq \mathcal{K}(u^1) + \mathcal{E}(u^0, \sigma(0)) + \mathcal{W}_{tot}(z, \sigma; 0, t). \end{aligned} \tag{4.16}$$

Proof. It is enough to proceed as done in Lemma 2.7, by using the Lebesgue’s differentiation theorem and exploiting the regularity properties $z \in C_w^0([0, T]; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$ and $\dot{z} \in C_w^0([0, T]; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$. This ensures that z satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t_2)) + \mathcal{E}(z(t_2), \sigma(t_2)) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\dot{b}(\sigma(s))\dot{\sigma}(s)\mathbb{C}Ez(s), Ez(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds \\ = \mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t_1)) + \mathcal{E}(z(t_1), \sigma(t_1)) + \mathcal{W}_{tot}(z, \sigma; t_1, t_2) \end{aligned}$$

for a.e. $t_1, t_2 \in (0, T)$ with $t_1 < t_2$. Since the right-hand side is lower semicontinuous with respect to t_1 , while the left-hand side is continuous, sending $t_1 \rightarrow 0^+$ we deduce (4.16). \square

By combining the two previous results we obtain that the solution z to (4.1) satisfies an energy–dissipation balance for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$. Actually, this is true for every time, as shown in the following lemma.

Lemma 4.4. *Let w_1, f, g, u^0, u^1 , and σ be as in Lemma 4.1. Then the unique solution z to (4.1) associated to these data satisfies for every $t \in [0, T]$ the energy–dissipation balance*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t)) + \mathcal{E}(z(t), \sigma(t)) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t (\dot{b}(\sigma(s))\dot{\sigma}(s)\mathbb{C}Ez(s), Ez(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds \\ = \mathcal{K}(u^1) + \mathcal{E}(u^0, \sigma(0)) + \mathcal{W}_{tot}(z, \sigma; 0, t). \end{aligned}$$

In particular, the function $t \mapsto \mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t)) + \mathcal{E}(z(t), \sigma(t))$ is continuous from $[0, T]$ to \mathbb{R} and

$$z \in C^0([0, T]; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap C^1([0, T]; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)). \quad (4.17)$$

Proof. We may assume that σ , w_1 , f , and g are defined on $[0, 2T]$ and satisfy the hypotheses of Lemma 4.1 with T replaced by $2T$. As for w_1 and σ , it is enough to set $w_1(t) := 2w_1(T) - w_1(2T - t)$ and $\sigma(t) := \sigma(T)$ for $t \in (T, 2T]$, respectively. By Lemma 4.1, the solution z on $[0, T]$ can be extended to a solution on $[0, 2T]$ still denoted by z . Thanks to Corollary 4.2 and Lemma 4.3, the function z satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t)) + \mathcal{E}(z(t), \sigma(t)) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t (\dot{b}(\sigma(s))\dot{\sigma}(s)\mathbb{C}Ez(s), Ez(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds \\ &= \mathcal{K}(u^1) + \mathcal{E}(u^0, \sigma(0)) + \mathcal{W}_{tot}(z, \sigma; 0, t) \end{aligned} \quad (4.18)$$

for a.e. $t \in (0, 2T)$, and the inequality (4.5) for every $t \in [0, 2T]$. By contradiction assume the existence of a point $t_0 \in [0, T]$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t_0)) + \mathcal{E}(z(t_0), \sigma(t_0)) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t_0} (\dot{b}(\sigma(s))\dot{\sigma}(s)\mathbb{C}Ez(s), Ez(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds \\ &< \mathcal{K}(u^1) + \mathcal{E}(u^0, \sigma(0)) + \mathcal{W}_{tot}(z, \sigma; 0, t_0). \end{aligned}$$

Since $z \in C_w^0([0, T]; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$ and $\dot{z} \in C_w^0([0, T]; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$, we have that $z(t_0) - w(t_0) \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and $\dot{z}(t_0) \in L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$. Then we can consider the solution z_0 to (4.1) in $[t_0, 2T]$ with these initial conditions. The function defined by z in $[0, t_0]$ and z_0 in $[t_0, 2T]$ is still a solution to (4.1) in $[0, 2T]$ and so, by uniqueness, we have $z = z_0$ in $[t_0, 2T]$. Furthermore, in view of (4.5) we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t)) + \mathcal{E}(z(t), \sigma(t)) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^t (\dot{b}(\sigma(s))\dot{\sigma}(s)\mathbb{C}Ez(s), Ez(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds \\ &\leq \mathcal{K}(z(t_0)) + \mathcal{E}(z(t_0), \sigma(t_0)) + \mathcal{W}_{tot}(z, \sigma; t_0, t) \end{aligned}$$

for every $t \in [t_0, 2T]$. By combining the last two inequalities, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t)) + \mathcal{E}(z(t), \sigma(t)) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t (\dot{b}(\sigma(s))\dot{\sigma}(s)\mathbb{C}Ez(s), Ez(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds \\ &\leq \mathcal{K}(z(t_0)) + \mathcal{E}(z(t_0), \sigma(t_0)) + \mathcal{W}_{tot}(z, \sigma; t_0, t) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t_0} (\dot{b}(\sigma(s))\dot{\sigma}(s)\mathbb{C}Ez(s), Ez(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds \\ &< \mathcal{K}(u^1) + \mathcal{E}(u^0, \sigma(0)) + \mathcal{W}_{tot}(z, \sigma; 0, t_0) + \mathcal{W}_{tot}(z, \sigma; t_0, t) \\ &= \mathcal{K}(u^1) + \mathcal{E}(u^0, \sigma(0)) + \mathcal{W}_{tot}(z, \sigma; 0, t) \end{aligned}$$

for every $t \in [t_0, 2T]$, which contradicts (4.18). Therefore, the equality (4.18) holds for every $t \in [0, T]$, which implies the continuity of the map $t \mapsto \mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t)) + \mathcal{E}(z(t), \sigma(t))$ from $[0, T]$ to \mathbb{R} .

Let us now prove (4.17). We fix $t_0 \in [0, T]$ and we consider a sequence of points $\{t_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ converging to t_0 as $m \rightarrow \infty$. Since $z \in C_w^0([0, T]; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$ and $\dot{z} \in C_w^0([0, T]; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$, we have

$$\mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t_0)) \leq \liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t_m)), \quad \mathcal{E}(z(t_0), \sigma(t_0)) \leq \liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}(z(t_m), \sigma(t_0)).$$

Moreover, $\sigma \in C^0([0, T]; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))$ and $b \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$, which implies as $m \rightarrow \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} & |\mathcal{E}(z(t_m), \sigma(t_0)) - \mathcal{E}(z(t_m), \sigma(t_m))| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \dot{b}(\|\sigma\|_{L^\infty(0, T; C^0(\bar{\Omega}))}) \|\mathbb{C}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \|Ez\|_{L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\Omega))}^2 \|\sigma(t_0) - \sigma(t_m)\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, we deduce

$$\mathcal{E}(z(t_0), \sigma(t_0)) \leq \liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}(z(t_m), \sigma(t_m)).$$

The above inequalities and the continuity of $t \mapsto \mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t)) + \mathcal{E}(z(t), \sigma(t))$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t_0)) + \mathcal{E}(z(t_0), \sigma(t_0)) &\leq \liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t_m)) + \liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}(z(t_m), \sigma(t_m)) \\ &\leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} [\mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t_m)) + \mathcal{E}(z(t_m), \sigma(t_m))] = \mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t_0)) + \mathcal{E}(z(t_0), \sigma(t_0)), \end{aligned}$$

which implies the continuity of $t \mapsto \mathcal{K}(\dot{z}(t))$ and $t \mapsto \mathcal{E}(z(t), \sigma(t))$ in $t_0 \in [0, T]$. In particular, we derive that the functions $t \mapsto \|\dot{z}(t)\|_{L^k(\Omega)}$ and $t \mapsto \|z(t)\|_{H^1(\Omega)}$ are continuous from $[0, T]$ to \mathbb{R} . By combining this fact with the weak continuity of \dot{z} and z , we get (4.17). \square

We are now in a position to prove Theorem 2.4.

Proof of Theorem 2.4. By Lemmas 3.9 and 3.10, there exists a generalized solution (u, v) to (2.9)–(2.12) satisfying the initial conditions (2.13), the irreversibility condition (2.14), and the unilateral minimality condition (2.15). Clearly, the function v satisfies (2.19), since $k \geq 1$. Moreover, the function $v = \sigma$ is admissible in Lemmas 4.1 and 4.4, since $H^k(\Omega) \hookrightarrow C^0(\bar{\Omega})$. Therefore, $u = z$ satisfies (2.17), which gives that (u, v) is a weak solution to (2.9)–(2.12).

It remains to prove that (u, v) satisfies the Griffith's dynamic energy–dissipation balance (2.16). As observed in Remark 2.8, for $k > d/2$ the crack stability condition (2.15) is equivalent to the variational inequality (2.35) and the function $\dot{v}(t) \in H^k(\Omega)$ is admissible in (2.35) for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$. Therefore, we have

$$\partial_v \mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t))[\dot{v}(t)] + \partial \mathcal{H}(v(t))[\dot{v}(t)] + \mathcal{G}(\dot{v}(t)) \geq 0 \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in (0, T).$$

By integrating the above inequality in $[0, t_0]$ for every $t_0 \in [0, T]$, we get

$$\int_0^{t_0} \partial_v \mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t))[\dot{v}(t)] dt + \mathcal{H}(v(t_0)) - \mathcal{H}(v^0) + \int_0^{t_0} \mathcal{G}(\dot{v}(t)) dt \geq 0. \quad (4.19)$$

Thanks to Lemma 4.4, for every $t_0 \in [0, T]$ the pair (u, v) satisfies the energy–dissipation balance

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{K}(\dot{u}(t_0)) + \mathcal{E}(u(t_0), v(t_0)) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t_0} (\dot{b}(v(t))\dot{v}(t) \mathbb{C}Eu(t), Eu(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} dt \\ & = \mathcal{K}(u^1) + \mathcal{E}(u^0, v^0) + \mathcal{W}_{tot}(u, v; 0, t_0). \end{aligned} \quad (4.20)$$

Hence, by combining (4.19) and (4.20), we deduce

$$\mathcal{F}(u(t_0), \dot{u}(t_0), v(t_0)) + \int_0^{t_0} \mathcal{G}(\dot{v}(t)) dt \geq \mathcal{F}(u^0, u^1, v^0) + \mathcal{W}_{tot}(u, v; 0, t_0)$$

for every $t_0 \in [0, T]$. This inequality, together with (3.32), implies (2.16) and concludes the proof. \square

5. THE CASE WITHOUT DISSIPATION TERMS

We conclude the paper by analyzing the dynamic phase–field model of crack propagation without dissipation terms. Given w_1, w_2, f, g, u^0, u^1 , and v^0 satisfying (2.6)–(2.8) and

$$v_0 \in \operatorname{argmin}\{\mathcal{E}(u^0, v^*) + \mathcal{H}(v^*) : v^* - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega), v^* \leq v^0 \text{ in } \Omega\}, \quad (5.1)$$

we search a pair (u, v) which solves the elastodynamics system (2.9) with boundary and initial conditions (2.10)–(2.13), the irreversibility condition (2.14), and for every $t \in [0, T]$ the following *crack stability condition*

$$\mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t)) + \mathcal{H}(v(t)) \leq \mathcal{E}(u(t), v^*) + \mathcal{H}(v^*) \quad (5.2)$$

among all $v^* - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega)$ with $v^* \leq v(t)$.

Remark 5.1. We need to require the compatibility conditions (5.1) for the initial data (u^0, v^0) , since we want that (5.2) is satisfied for every time. Notice that, given $u^0 \in H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, an admissible v^0 can be constructed by minimizing $v^* \mapsto \mathcal{E}(u^0, v^*) + \mathcal{H}(v^*)$ among all $v^* - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega)$ with $v^* \leq 1$ in Ω .

In this section we consider the following notion of solution, which is a slightly modification of Definition 3.1.

Definition 5.2. Let w_1, w_2, f , and g be as in (2.6) and (2.7). The pair (u, v) is a *generalized solution* to (2.9)–(2.12) if

$$u \in L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap W^{1,\infty}(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap H^2(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \quad (5.3)$$

$$u(t) - w_1(t) \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \text{ for every } t \in [0, T], \quad (5.4)$$

$$v: [0, T] \rightarrow H^1(\Omega) \text{ with } v \in L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega)), \quad (5.5)$$

$$v(t) - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega) \text{ and } v(t) \leq 1 \text{ in } \Omega \text{ for every } t \in [0, T], \quad (5.6)$$

and for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$ we have (2.21).

Remark 5.3. By exploiting (5.3), we deduce that $u \in C_w^0([0, T]; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$, while $\dot{u} \in C_w^0([0, T]; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$. Therefore, it makes sense to evaluate u and \dot{u} at time 0. On the other hand, the function v is defined pointwise for every $t \in [0, T]$, and in the initial condition (2.13) we consider its precise value at 0.

Without adding a dissipation term to the model, we are not able to show the Griffith's dynamic energy balance. However, we can select a solution (u, v) which satisfies for every $t \in [0, T]$ the energy inequality

$$\mathcal{F}(u(t), \dot{u}(t), v(t)) \leq \mathcal{F}(u^0, u^1, v^0) + \mathcal{W}_{tot}(u, v; 0, t). \quad (5.7)$$

Theorem 5.4. *Assume that w_1, w_2, f, g, u^0, u^1 , and v^0 satisfy (2.6)–(2.8) and (5.1). Then there exists a generalized solution (u, v) to the problem (2.9)–(2.12) which satisfies the initial condition (2.13), the irreversibility condition (2.14), and the crack stability condition (5.2). Moreover, the pair (u, v) satisfies the energy inequality (5.7) for every $t \in [0, T]$. Finally, if $w_2 \geq 0$ on $\partial_{D_2}\Omega$ and $v^0 \geq 0$ in Ω , then we can take $v(t) \geq 0$ in Ω for every $t \in [0, T]$.*

To prove Theorem 5.4 we perform a time discretization, as done in the previous sections. From now on we assume that w_1, w_2, f, g, u^0, u^1 , and v^0 satisfy (2.6)–(2.8) and (5.1). We fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and for every $j = 1, \dots, n$ we define inductively:

(i) $u_n^j - w_n^j \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ is the minimizer of

$$u^* \mapsto \frac{1}{2\tau_n^2} \|u^* - 2u_n^{j-1} - u_n^{j-2}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \mathcal{E}(u^*, v_n^{j-1}) - (f_n^j, u^*)_{L^2(\Omega)} - \langle g_n^j, u^* - w_n^j \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)}$$

among every $u^* - w_n^j \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$;

(ii) $v_n^j - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega)$ with $v_n^j \leq v_n^{j-1}$ is the minimizer of

$$v^* \mapsto \mathcal{E}(u_n^j, v^*) + \mathcal{H}(v^*)$$

among every $v^* - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega)$ with $v^* \leq v_n^{j-1}$.

As observed before, for every $j = 1, \dots, n$ there exists a unique pair $(u_n^j, v_n^j) \in H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \times H^1(\Omega)$ solution to problems (i) and (ii). Moreover, the function u_n^j solves (3.5), while the function v_n^j satisfies

$$\mathcal{E}(u_n^j, v^*) - \mathcal{E}(u_n^j, v_n^j) + \partial\mathcal{H}(v_n^j)[v^* - v_n^j] \geq 0 \quad (5.8)$$

among all $v^* - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega)$ with $v^* \leq v_n^{j-1}$, by arguing as in Lemma 3.3. In particular, if $w_2 \geq 0$ on $\partial_{D_2}\Omega$ and $v^0 \geq 0$ in Ω , then $v_n^j \geq 0$ in Ω for every $j = 1, \dots, n$, thanks to a truncation argument.

Lemma 5.5. *The family $\{(u_n^j, v_n^j)\}_{j=1}^n$, solution to problems (i) and (ii), satisfies for $j = 1, \dots, n$ the discrete energy inequality*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(u_n^j, \delta u_n^j, v_n^j) + \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n^2 D_n^l &\leq \mathcal{F}(u^0, u^1, v^0) + \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n [(f_n^l, \delta u_n^l - \delta w_n^l)_{L^2(\Omega)} + (b(v_n^{l-1})CEu_n^l, E\delta w_n^l)_{L^2(\Omega)}] \\ &\quad - \sum_{l=1}^j \tau_n [(\delta u_n^{l-1}, \delta^2 w_n^l)_{L^2(\Omega)} - \langle \delta g_n^l, u_n^{l-1} - w_n^{l-1} \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)}] + (\delta u_n^j, \delta w_n^j)_{L^2(\Omega)} \\ &\quad + \langle g_n^j, u_n^j - w_n^j \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} - (u^1, \dot{w}_1(0))_{L^2(\Omega)} - \langle g(0), u^0 - w_1(0) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)}. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, there exists a constant $C > 0$, independent of n , such that

$$\max_{j=1, \dots, n} [\|\delta u_n^j\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|u_n^j\|_{H^1(\Omega)} + \|v_n^j\|_{H^1(\Omega)}] + \sum_{j=1}^n \tau_n \|\delta^2 u_n^j\|_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n \tau_n^2 D_n^j \leq C. \quad (5.9)$$

Proof. It is enough to proceed as in Lemmas 3.4 and 3.5, and Remark 3.6. \square

As done in Section 3, we use the family $\{(u_n^j, v_n^j)\}_{j=1}^n$ and the estimate (5.9) to construct a generalized solution (u, v) to (2.9)–(2.12). Let $u_n, u'_n, \bar{u}_n, \bar{u}'_n, \underline{u}_n$ and \underline{u}'_n be, respectively, the piecewise affine, the backward, and the forward interpolants of $\{u_n^j\}_{j=1}^n$ and $\{\delta u_n^j\}_{j=1}^n$. Moreover, we consider the backward and the forward interpolants \bar{v}_n and \underline{v}_n of $\{v_n^j\}_{j=1}^n$, respectively.

Before passing to the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we recall the following Helly's type result for vector-valued functions.

Lemma 5.6. *Let $[a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$ and let $\varphi_m : [a, b] \rightarrow L^2(\Omega)$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, be a sequence of functions satisfying*

$$\varphi_m(s) \leq \varphi_m(t) \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad \text{for every } a \leq s \leq t \leq b \text{ and } m \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Assume there exists a constant C , independent of m , such that

$$\|\varphi_m(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C \quad \text{for every } t \in [a, b] \text{ and } m \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Then there is a subsequence of m , not relabeled, and a function $\varphi : [a, b] \rightarrow L^2(\Omega)$ such that for every $t \in [a, b]$

$$\varphi_m(t) \rightharpoonup \varphi(t) \quad \text{in } L^2(\Omega) \quad \text{as } m \rightarrow \infty.$$

Moreover, we have $\|\varphi(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C$ for every $t \in [a, b]$ and

$$\varphi(s) \leq \varphi(t) \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad \text{for every } a \leq s \leq t \leq b. \quad (5.10)$$

Proof. Let us consider a countable dense set $\mathcal{D} \subset \{\chi \in L^2(\Omega) : \chi \geq 0\}$ and let us fix $\chi \in \mathcal{D}$. For every $m \in \mathbb{N}$ the map $t \mapsto \int_{\Omega} \varphi_m(t, x) \chi(x) dx$ is non decreasing and uniformly bounded in $[a, b]$, since

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} \varphi_m(t, x) \chi(x) dx \right| \leq C \|\chi\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \quad \text{for every } t \in [a, b]. \quad (5.11)$$

By applying the Helly's theorem, we can find a subsequence of m , not relabeled, and a function $a_{\chi} : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that for every $t \in [a, b]$

$$\int_{\Omega} \varphi_m(t, x) \chi(x) dx \rightarrow a_{\chi}(t) \quad \text{as } m \rightarrow \infty.$$

Moreover, thanks to a diagonal argument, the subsequence of m can be chosen independent of $\chi \in \mathcal{D}$.

We now fix $\chi \in L^2(\Omega)$ with $\chi \geq 0$ and $t \in [a, b]$. Given $h > 0$, there is $\chi_h \in \mathcal{D}$ such that $\|\chi - \chi_h\|_{L^2(\Omega)} < h$ and, thanks to the previous convergence, we can find $\bar{m} \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for every $m, l > \bar{m}$

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} (\varphi_m(t, x) - \varphi_l(t, x)) \chi_h(x) dx \right| < h.$$

Therefore, we claim that the sequence $\int_{\Omega} \varphi_m(t, x) \chi(x) dx$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, is Cauchy in \mathbb{R} . Indeed, for every $h > 0$ there exists $\bar{m} \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for every $m, l > \bar{m}$

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} \varphi_m(t, x) \chi(x) dx - \int_{\Omega} \varphi_l(t, x) \chi(x) dx \right| \leq 2C \|\chi - \chi_h\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \left| \int_{\Omega} (\varphi_m(t, x) - \varphi_l(t, x)) \chi_h(x) dx \right| < (2C + 1)h.$$

Hence, we can find an element $a_{\chi}(t) \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\int_{\Omega} \varphi_m(t, x) \chi(x) dx \rightarrow a_{\chi}(t) \quad \text{as } m \rightarrow \infty.$$

In particular, for every $t \in [a, b]$ and $\chi \in L^2(\Omega)$ we have

$$\int_{\Omega} \varphi_m(t, x) \chi(x) dx = \int_{\Omega} \varphi_m(t, x) \chi^+(x) dx - \int_{\Omega} \varphi_m(t, x) \chi^-(x) dx \rightarrow a_{\chi^+}(t) - a_{\chi^-}(t) =: a_{\chi}(t) \quad \text{as } m \rightarrow \infty,$$

where we have set $\chi^+ := \max\{\chi, 0\}$ and $\chi^- := \max\{-\chi, 0\}$. For every $t \in [a, b]$ fixed, let us consider the functional $\zeta(t) : L^2(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$\zeta(t)(\chi) := a_{\chi}(t) \quad \text{for } \chi \in L^2(\Omega).$$

We have that $\zeta(t)$ linear and continuous on $L^2(\Omega)$. Indeed, by (5.11) we deduce

$$|\zeta(t)(\chi)| \leq C \|\chi\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \quad \text{for every } \chi \in L^2(\Omega).$$

Hence, the Riesz's representation theorem implies the existence of a function $\varphi(t) \in L^2(\Omega)$ such that

$$a_{\chi}(t) = \int_{\Omega} \varphi(t, x) \chi(x) dx \quad \text{for every } \chi \in L^2(\Omega).$$

In particular, for every $t \in [a, b]$ we have $\varphi_m(t) \rightharpoonup \varphi(t)$ in $L^2(\Omega)$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$ and $\|\varphi(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C$. Finally observe that $\{\chi \in L^2(\Omega) : \chi \geq 0\}$ is a weakly closed subset of $L^2(\Omega)$. Therefore, we derive (5.10), since $\varphi_m(t) - \varphi_m(s) \rightharpoonup \varphi(t) - \varphi(s)$ in $L^2(\Omega)$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$ and $\varphi_m(t) - \varphi_m(s) \in \{\chi \in L^2(\Omega) : \chi \geq 0\}$ for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $a \leq s \leq t \leq b$. \square

Lemma 5.7. *There exist a subsequence of n , not relabeled, and two functions*

$$\begin{aligned} u &\in L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap W^{1, \infty}(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)) \cap H^2(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \\ v &: [0, T] \rightarrow H^1(\Omega) \text{ with } v \in L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega)), \end{aligned}$$

such that as $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} u_n &\rightharpoonup u \quad \text{in } H^1(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), & u'_n &\rightharpoonup \dot{u} \quad \text{in } H^1(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \\ u_n &\rightarrow u \quad \text{in } C^0([0, T]; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), & u'_n &\rightarrow \dot{u} \quad \text{in } C^0([0, T]; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \\ \bar{u}_n, \underline{u}_n &\rightharpoonup u \quad \text{in } L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), & \bar{u}'_n, \underline{u}'_n &\rightharpoonup \dot{u} \quad \text{in } L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)), \\ \bar{v}_n, \underline{v}_n &\rightarrow v \quad \text{in } L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega)), & \bar{v}_n, \underline{v}_n &\rightharpoonup v \quad \text{in } L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega)). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, for every $t \in [0, T]$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ we have

$$\bar{v}_n(t) \rightarrow v(t) \quad \text{in } L^2(\Omega), \quad \bar{v}_n(t) \rightharpoonup v(t) \quad \text{in } H^1(\Omega).$$

Proof. The existence of a limit point u and the related convergences can be obtained by arguing as in Lemma 3.7. Let us now consider the sequence $\{\bar{v}_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$. For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the functions $\bar{v}_n: [0, T] \rightarrow L^2(\Omega)$ are non increasing in $[0, T]$, that is

$$\bar{v}_n(t) \leq \bar{v}_n(s) \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad \text{for every } 0 \leq s \leq t \leq T,$$

and, in view of Lemma 5.5, there exists $C > 0$, independent of n , such that for every $t \in [0, T]$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\|\bar{v}_n(t)\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq C. \quad (5.12)$$

Therefore, we can apply Lemma 5.6. Up to extract a subsequence (not relabeled), we obtain the existence of a non increasing function $v: [0, T] \rightarrow L^2(\Omega)$ such that for every $t \in [0, T]$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\bar{v}_n(t) \rightharpoonup v(t) \quad \text{in } L^2(\Omega).$$

Moreover, by (5.12) for every $t \in [0, T]$ we derive that $v(t) \in H^1(\Omega)$ and as $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\bar{v}_n(t) \rightharpoonup v(t) \quad \text{in } H^1(\Omega), \quad \bar{v}_n(t) \rightarrow v(t) \quad \text{in } L^2(\Omega),$$

thanks to the Rellich's theorem. Notice that the function $v: [0, T] \rightarrow H^1(\Omega)$ is strongly measurable. Indeed, it is weak measurable, since it is non increasing, and with values in a separable Hilbert space. In particular, we have $v \in L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega))$, since $\|v(t)\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq C$ for every $t \in [0, T]$. By the dominated convergence theorem, as $n \rightarrow \infty$ we conclude

$$\bar{v}_n \rightarrow v \quad \text{in } L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega)), \quad \bar{v}_n \rightharpoonup v \quad \text{in } L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega)).$$

Finally, as $n \rightarrow \infty$ we have

$$\underline{v}_n \rightarrow v \quad \text{in } L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega)), \quad \underline{v}_n \rightharpoonup v \quad \text{in } L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega)),$$

since $\underline{v}_n(t) = \bar{v}_n(t - \tau_n)$ for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$. □

Remark 5.8. As pointed out in Remark 3.8, for every $t \in [0, T]$ we have as $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}_n(t) &\rightharpoonup u(t) \quad \text{in } H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d), & \bar{u}'_n(t) &\rightharpoonup \dot{u}(t) \quad \text{in } L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d), \\ \underline{u}_n(t) &\rightharpoonup u(t) \quad \text{in } H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d), & \underline{u}'_n(t) &\rightharpoonup \dot{u}(t) \quad \text{in } L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d). \end{aligned}$$

We are now in position to prove Theorem 5.4.

Proof of Theorem 5.4. Thanks to the previous lemma there exists a pair (u, v) satisfying (5.3)–(5.6), since $u_n(t) - w_n(t) \in H_{D_1}^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and $\bar{v}_n(t) - w_2 \in H_{D_2}^1(\Omega)$ for every $t \in [0, T]$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, (u, v) satisfies the irreversibility condition (2.14) and the initial conditions (2.13), thanks to (5.10) and $u^0 = u_n(0) \rightharpoonup u(0)$ in $H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, $u^1 = u'_n(0) \rightharpoonup \dot{u}(0)$ in $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, and $v^0 = \bar{v}_n(0) \rightharpoonup v(0)$ in $H^1(\Omega)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $j = 1, \dots, n$ the pair (u_n^j, v_n^j) solves the equation (3.5). In particular, by integrating over the time interval $[t_1, t_2] \subseteq [0, T]$, we deduce

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle u'_n(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (b(\underline{v}_n(t)) \mathbb{C} E \bar{u}_n(t), E \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\bar{f}_n(t), \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle \bar{g}_n(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt$$

for every $\psi \in H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$. Let us use the convergences of Lemma 5.7 to pass to the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle \dot{u}'_n(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle \ddot{u}(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\bar{f}_n(t), \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (f(t), \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle \bar{g}_n(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle g(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt, \end{aligned}$$

since $\dot{u}'_n \rightharpoonup \ddot{u}$ and $\bar{g}_n \rightarrow g$ in $L^2(0, T; H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$, and $f_n \rightarrow f$ in $L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d))$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover, the dominated convergence theorem yields $b(\underline{v}_n) \mathbb{C} E \psi \rightarrow b(v) \mathbb{C} E \psi$ in $L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}))$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, being

$$|b(\underline{v}_n(t, x)) \mathbb{C}(x) E \psi(x)| \leq b(1) \|\mathbb{C}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} |E \psi(x)| \quad \text{for every } t \in [0, T] \text{ and a.e. } x \in \Omega,$$

and $\underline{v}_n \rightarrow v$ in $L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega))$. Therefore, we derive

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (b(\underline{v}_n(t)) \mathbb{C} E \bar{u}_n(t), E \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (b(v(t)) \mathbb{C} E u(t), E \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt,$$

because $E \bar{u}_n \rightarrow E u$ in $L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}))$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. These facts imply that the pair (u, v) solves

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle \ddot{u}(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (b(v(t)) \mathbb{C} E u(t), E \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (f(t), \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \langle g(t), \psi \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} dt$$

for every $\psi \in H^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and $[t_1, t_2] \subseteq [0, T]$. By the Lebesgue's differentiation theorem and a density argument we hence obtain (2.21) for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$.

For $t = 0$ the minimality condition (5.2) is trivially true, since (u, v) satisfies the initial conditions (2.13) and the compatibility condition (5.1). We fix $t \in (0, T]$ and, by the variational inequality (5.8), we derive

$$\mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), v^*) - \mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), \bar{v}_n(t)) + \partial \mathcal{H}(\bar{v}_n(t))[v^* - \bar{v}_n(t)] \geq 0 \quad (5.13)$$

among all $v^* \in H^1(\Omega)$ with $v^* \leq \underline{v}_n(t)$. Given $\chi \in H^1(\Omega)$, with $\chi \leq 0$ in Ω , the function $\chi + \bar{v}_n(t)$ is admissible for (5.13). Hence, we have

$$\mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), \chi + \bar{v}_n(t)) - \mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), \bar{v}_n(t)) + \partial \mathcal{H}(\bar{v}_n(t))[\chi] \geq 0.$$

Let us send $n \rightarrow \infty$. Since $\bar{v}_n(t) \rightarrow v(t)$ in $H^1(\Omega)$, we deduce

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \partial \mathcal{H}(\bar{v}_n(t))[\chi] = \partial \mathcal{H}(v(t))[\chi].$$

Moreover, $E \bar{u}_n(t) \rightarrow E u(t)$ in $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d})$ and $\bar{v}_n(t) \rightarrow v(t)$ in $L^2(\Omega)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, which implies

$$\mathcal{E}(u(t), \chi + v(t)) - \mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t)) \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), \chi + \bar{v}_n(t)) - \mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), \bar{v}_n(t))]$$

by the Ioffe–Olech's theorem, as in Lemma 3.10. If we combine these two results, for every $t \in (0, T]$ we get

$$\mathcal{E}(u(t), \chi + v(t)) - \mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t)) + \partial \mathcal{H}(v(t))[\varphi - v(t)] \geq 0$$

for every $\chi \in H^1(\Omega)$ with $\chi \leq 0$ in Ω . This implies (5.2), since the map $v^* \mapsto \mathcal{H}(v^*)$ is convex.

It remains to prove the energy inequality (5.7) for every $t \in [0, T]$. For $t = 0$ we have actually the equality, thanks to the initial conditions (2.13). We fix now $t \in (0, T]$, and we use the inequality (4.3) to write

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathcal{F}(\bar{u}_n(t), \bar{u}'_n(t), \bar{v}_n(t)) \\ &\leq \mathcal{F}(u^0, u^1, v^0) + \int_0^{t_n} (\bar{f}_n(s), \bar{u}'_n(s) - \bar{w}'_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds + \int_0^{t_n} (b(\underline{v}_n(s)) \mathbb{C} E \bar{u}_n(s), E \bar{w}'_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds \\ &\quad + \langle \bar{g}_n(t), \bar{u}_n(t) - \bar{w}_n(t) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} - \langle g(0), u^0 - w_1(0) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} - \int_0^{t_n} \langle \dot{g}_n(s), \underline{u}_n(s) - \underline{w}_n(s) \rangle_{H_{D_1}^{-1}(\Omega)} ds \\ &\quad + (\bar{u}'_n(t), \bar{w}'_n(t))_{L^2(\Omega)} - (u^1, w_1(0))_{L^2(\Omega)} - \int_0^{t_n} (\underline{u}'_n(s), \underline{w}'_n(s))_{L^2(\Omega)} ds \end{aligned}$$

for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, where t_n is the number defined in Lemma 3.11. By $\bar{v}_n(t) \rightarrow v(t)$ in $H^1(\Omega)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we deduce

$$\mathcal{H}(v(t)) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{H}(\bar{v}_n(t)).$$

Similarly, thanks to the Ioffe–Olech’s theorem, we derive

$$\mathcal{E}(u(t), v(t)) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}(\bar{u}_n(t), \bar{v}_n(t)),$$

since $\bar{v}_n(t) \rightarrow v(t)$ in $L^2(\Omega)$ and $E\bar{u}_n(t) \rightharpoonup Eu(t)$ in $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d})$. Finally, we can argue as in Lemma 3.11 to derive that the remaining terms converge to $\mathcal{W}_{tot}(u, v; 0, t)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. By combining the previous results, we deduce (5.7) for every $t \in (0, T]$.

Finally, if $w_2 \geq 0$ on $\partial_{D_2}\Omega$ and $v^0 \geq 0$ in Ω , then for every $t \in [0, T]$ we have $\bar{v}_n(t) \geq 0$ in Ω , which implies $v(t) \geq 0$ in Ω . \square

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