

MINIMIZING ACCELERATION ON THE GROUP OF DIFFEOMORPHISMS AND ITS RELAXATION

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Abstract. We study a second-order variational problem on the group of diffeomorphisms of the interval $[0, 1]$ endowed with a right-invariant Sobolev metric of order 2, which consists in the minimization of the acceleration. We compute the relaxation of the problem which involves the so-called Fisher–Rao functional, a convex functional on the space of measures. This relaxation enables the derivation of several optimality conditions and, in particular, a sufficient condition which guarantees that a given path of the initial problem is also a minimizer of the relaxed one. Based on these sufficient conditions, the main result is that, when the value of the (minimized) functional is small enough, the minimizers are classical, that is the defect measure vanishes.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This paper is concerned with a variational problem on the group of diffeomorphisms of the segment $[0, 1]$, which consists in finding a curve on the group of minimal acceleration with prescribed or relaxed boundary conditions. The motivation for studying this problem is to give a theoretical ground to formal calculations made in [22, 23] and the numerical implementation presented in [42] together with applications to medical imaging.

1.1. Motivation and previous works

Riemannian cubics (also called Riemannian splines) and probably more famous, its constrained alternative called *Elastica* belong to a class of problems that have been studied since the work of Euler (see the discussion in [34]). Let us present the variational problem in a Riemannian setting. Riemannian splines are minimizers of

$$\mathcal{J}(x) = \int_0^1 g \left(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{x}, \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{x} \right) dt, \quad (1.1)$$

where (M, g) is a Riemannian manifold, $\frac{D}{Dt}$ is its associated covariant derivative and x is a sufficiently smooth curve from $[0, 1]$ in M satisfying first order boundary conditions, *i.e.* $x(0), \dot{x}(0)$ and $x(1), \dot{x}(1)$ are fixed. The case

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of *Elastica* consists in restricting the previous optimization problem to the set of curves that are parametrized by unit speed (when the problem is feasible), namely $g(\dot{x}, \dot{x}) = 1$ for all time.

This type of variational problems has been several times introduced and studied in applied mathematics [6, 14, 19, 24, 25, 28, 35] as well as in pure mathematics [7, 13, 27] and it was then extensively used and numerically developed in image processing and computer vision [11, 15, 16, 34, 40, 43]. In the past few years, higher-order models have been introduced in biomedical imaging for interpolation of a time sequence of shapes. They have been introduced in [44] for a diffeomorphic group action on a finite-dimensional manifold and further developed for general invariant higher-order lagrangians in [22, 23] on a group. A numerical implementation together with a generalized model have been proposed in [42] in the context of medical imaging applications. What is still unsolved in the case of a group of diffeomorphisms is the question of existence and regularity where the main obstacle is caused by the infinite-dimensional setting.

In infinite dimensions, to the best of our knowledge, only the linear case has been addressed [32]. Actually, in the non-linear case, the case of Riemannian metrics in infinite dimensions, existence of minimizing geodesics is already non-trivial as shown by Atkin in [2], where an example of a geodesically complete Riemannian manifold is given such that the exponential map is not surjective. Therefore, *Elastica* or Riemannian splines will preferably be studied on Riemannian manifolds where all the properties of the Hopf–Rinow theorem fully holds.

Only recently it has been proven in [12] that the group of diffeomorphisms endowed with a right-invariant Sobolev metric of high enough order is complete in the sense of the Hopf–Rinow theorem. Namely, the group is a complete metric space which implies that it is geodesically complete, *i.e.* geodesics can be extended for all time. Moreover, between any two elements in the group in the connected component of the identity, there exists a length minimizing geodesic. Motivated by this positive result, we explore in this paper the minimization of the acceleration in the one-dimensional case, which is the first step towards its generalizations to higher dimensions.

1.2. Contributions

In Section 2, we summarize the formal derivation of [22, 23] and show important issues making this formulation of difficult use in addressing the problem of existence of Riemannian splines. More precisely, curves of zero acceleration on the group of diffeomorphisms endowed with a right-invariant metric are geodesics. These geodesic equations are easily written in Eulerian coordinates where, as in the incompressible Euler equation, there is a loss of smoothness. Therefore in Section 4, we take advantage of the point of view introduced by Ebin and Marsden in [20] in which the authors showed the smoothness of the metric in Lagrangian coordinates. We then detail the Hamiltonian formulation of the geodesic equations on $\text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$ with a right-invariant Sobolev metric of order 2 written in Lagrangian coordinates. Passing by, we give a simple proof of the regularity of geodesics in terms of the smoothness of the endpoints.

In Section 6, we compute the relaxation of the acceleration functional in Theorem 6.16. For more details about relaxation, which is a thoroughly studied subject, we refer the reader to the introductory text [9]. We obtain the relaxation of the formulation we studied and, after one more optimization step, we relate it with the Fisher–Rao convex functional introduced in Definition 5.4, which appears to play a key role. As is usual in relaxation, weak convergence leads to defect measures and in our situation, these defect measures appear in this Fisher–Rao functional. Existence of minimizers is guaranteed on the product space of paths and defect measures. The final formulation of the (optimized version of) relaxation appears in formula (6.19) and Theorem 6.19.

In Section 7, we derive standard optimality conditions by means of convex analysis in Proposition 7.3 as well as an explicit sufficient condition for optimality in Proposition 7.5. We also obtain a *weak* strict convexity result in Proposition 7.2 for the minimization in the defect measure variable. Under this sufficient optimality condition, we prove that there exist solutions to the initial problem. The second main result of our article is Theorem 7.14 which uses this sufficient condition to prove that if the value of the minimization is small enough then the defect measure is null. Last, we also show the existence of curves (p, q) for which the minimization of the relaxed functional over Δ only gives a non-zero defect measure.

1.3. Notations

- For a manifold M , we denote by TM its tangent bundle.
- If $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a differentiable function, f' denotes its derivative.
- If $f : M \mapsto N$ is a C^1 map between manifolds, we denote by df its differential.
- If $f(t, x)$ is a real valued function from time and space, $\partial_x f$ denotes its derivative with respect to x and $\partial_t f$ denotes its derivative with respect to t . Often, we will denote \dot{f} the derivative of f with respect to the time variable; it will be used to stress the fact that we will often work in time dependent quantities with values in a Hilbert manifold of functions.
- $\mathbb{R}_+^* = \mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{0\}$.
- The square $D = [0, 1]^2$ represents time and space variables (t, x) .
- $(C^0(D), \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ is the space of continuous functions on D endowed with the sup norm.
- $\text{Lip}(f)$ stands for the Lipschitz constant of the function f .
- The space of positive and finite Radon measures on D will be denoted by $\mathcal{M}(D)$.
- The subspace of measures $\mathcal{M}_0(D) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \{\mu; \mu_{t=0} = 0\}$ where $\mu_{t=0}$ denotes the disintegration of μ at time 0.
- The space of smooth test functions on D is \mathfrak{D} .
- The space of continuous (on the domain D) real functions which are C^1 with respect to the first (time) variable is denoted $C_{1,0}(D)$.
- The bracket between test functions and distribution will be denoted by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$.
- We will use the weak topology on \mathcal{M} and it is metrizable and separable since D is separable.
- The symbol \star denotes the convolution.
- The space of bounded linear operators between normed vector spaces E, F is denoted by $\mathcal{L}(E, F)$.
- The identity diffeomorphism will be denoted by Id .

2. FIRST AND HIGHER-ORDER EULER–POINCARÉ REDUCTION

2.1. Euler–Lagrange equation for reduced lagrangians

A prototypical example of the situation we are interested in is the case of the incompressible Euler equation. As shown by Arnold in [1], the incompressible Euler equation is the Euler–Lagrange equation of geodesics on the group of volume preserving diffeomorphisms for the L^2 right-invariant metric. By analogy with the Lie group point of view, the incompressible Euler equation in terms of the vector field is written on the tangent space at identity, $T_{\text{Id}}G$ for a Lie group G . The Lagrangian introduced in [1] was already written on the space of vector fields, however, it is a particular case of Lagrangians that can be written by a change of variable only at the tangent space of identity $\mathfrak{g} \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} T_{\text{Id}}G$, the Lie algebra in finite dimension.¹ This class of Lagrangians leads to the so-called Euler–Poincaré or Euler–Arnold equation when the Euler–Lagrange equation is written on $T_{\text{Id}}G$. A short proof of the derivation of this equation is given in Theorem 3.2 of [33], in the case of a kinetic energy but let us underline that the same equation holds true for general Lagrangian that are right-invariant. We will need the definition of the adjoint and co-adjoint operators.

Definition 2.1. Let G be a Lie group, R_h (respectively L_h) denotes the right translation (respectively left translation) by $h \in G$, namely $R_h(g) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} gh$ (respectively $L_h(g) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} hg$). Let $h \in G$, the adjoint operator $\text{Ad}_h : G \times \mathfrak{g} \mapsto \mathfrak{g}$ is defined by

$$\text{Ad}_h(v) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} dL_h \cdot dR_{h^{-1}}(v). \quad (2.1)$$

Then, Ad_h^* is the adjoint of Ad_h defined by duality on \mathfrak{g} .

Their corresponding differential map at Id are respectively denoted by ad and ad^* .

¹Note that in general in infinite dimensions, G is generally not a Lie group, see [36] for more details.

Consider $\mathcal{L} : TG \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ a Lagrangian which satisfies the following invariance property,

$$\mathcal{L}(g, \dot{g}) = \mathcal{L}(\text{Id}, dR_{g^{-1}}(\dot{g})). \quad (2.2)$$

The reduced Lagrangian is $\ell : \mathfrak{g} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ defined by $\ell(v) = \mathcal{L}(\text{Id}, v)$ for $v \in \mathfrak{g}$ and the variational problem can be rewritten as

$$\inf \int_0^1 \ell(v) dt \quad \text{subject to} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{g} = dR_g(v) \\ g(0) = g_0 \in G \text{ and } g(1) = g_1 \in G. \end{cases} \quad (2.3)$$

In order to compute the Euler–Lagrange equation for (2.3), one needs to compute the variation of v in terms of the variation of g . It is given by $\dot{w} - \text{ad}_v^* w$ for any path $w(t) \in T_{\text{Id}}G$. Therefore, the Euler–Lagrange equation reads

$$(\partial_t + \text{ad}_v^*) \frac{\delta \ell}{\delta v} = 0. \quad (2.4)$$

When the Lagrangian is a kinetic energy, one has $\ell(v) = \frac{1}{2} \langle v, Lv \rangle$, which will also be denoted by $\frac{1}{2} \|v\|_{\mathfrak{g}}^2$, where $L : \mathfrak{g} \mapsto \mathfrak{g}^*$ is a quadratic form and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the dual pairing, one has $\frac{\delta \ell}{\delta v} = Lv$ and Lv is the so-called momentum. Then, the critical curves are determined by their initial condition $(g(0), \dot{g}(0))$ and the Euler–Poincaré equation (2.4), together with the flow equation $\dot{g} = dR_g(v)$.

Note that our situation differs with the incompressible Euler equation since we work with metrics that are strong as explained in the next paragraph.

2.2. Geodesics for strong right-invariant metrics

In general, the Lie group structure is no longer present in infinite dimensions in situations of interest, as shown in [36] and the notion of Lie algebra usually does not make sense. The group of diffeomorphisms is often only a topological group and a smooth Riemannian manifold and thus \mathfrak{g} has to be understood as $T_{\text{Id}}G$. In the case of the group of diffeomorphisms, the key point is the loss of regularity of left composition,² even if the underlying topology is that of H^s for s big enough. This loss of derivatives generally appears in equation (2.4) due to the ad operator. Therefore, to make sense of the above Euler–Poincaré equation, one often needs to work with two different topologies, so that right composition is a sufficiently regular map [17, 20].

An important contribution of [20] among others is that the loss of smoothness can be circumvented by switching from Eulerian to Lagrangian coordinates. Namely, the incompressible Euler equation is interpreted as an ordinary differential equation on a Hilbert space, which enables to conclude to local well posedness. Thus, the analytical study of these systems is sometimes better suited in Lagrangian coordinates. Moreover, for the Euler equation, two topologies are required since the Lagrangian is the L^2 norm of the vector field and one wants to work on a group of diffeomorphisms whose underlying topology is stronger. This strategy works because the Euler–Poincaré equation (2.4) preserves the smoothness of the initial data as shown in [20].

Also remarked in [20, 33], in the case of the kinetic energy for an H^s norm where $s > d/2 + 1$, a unique topology is enough to work with. Such a norm defines a strong Riemannian metric, in the sense of [20] and also ([33], Thm. 4.1), on the group of diffeomorphisms. Let us underline that the right-invariant metric H^s for $s > d/2 + 1$ is indeed a smooth metric and one can apply standard results such as the Gauss lemma valid in infinite dimensions, as shown in [26]. This smoothness result is also valid for fractional order Sobolev metrics [4]. Moreover, using standard methods of calculus of variations, completeness results have been recently established in [12]: the group is metrically complete which implies that geodesics can be extended for all time. Last, any two diffeomorphisms in the connected component of identity can be joined by a minimizing geodesic.

²Left multiplication is not smooth on H^s but right composition is smooth because it is linear.

2.3. The higher-order case

In [22], higher-order models that are also invariant are proposed on groups of diffeomorphisms but for the standard Riemannian cubics functional, no analytical study was provided. However, the formulation of the Euler–Lagrange equation in reduced coordinates is simple enough to summarize some of the results in [22]. Namely, let $\mathcal{L} : T^k G \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ be a Lagrangian defined on the k^{th} order tangent bundle, then a curve $g : [t_0, t_1] \rightarrow G$ is a critical curve of the action

$$\mathcal{J}[g] = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \mathcal{L} \left(g(t), \dot{g}(t), \dots, g^{(k)}(t) \right) dt \quad (2.5)$$

among all curves $g(t) \in G$ whose first $(k-1)$ derivatives are fixed at the endpoints: $g^{(j)}(t_i)$, $i = 0, 1$, $j = 0, \dots, k-1$, if and only if $g(t)$ is a solution of the k^{th} -order Euler–Lagrange equations

$$\sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^j \frac{d^j}{dt^j} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g^{(j)}} = 0. \quad (2.6)$$

Now, an invariant higher-order Lagrangian is completely defined by its restriction on the higher-order tangent space at identity. As a consequence, the Lagrangian (2.5) can be rewritten as

$$\mathcal{L} \left([g]_{g(t_0)}^{(k)} \right) = \ell \left(v(t_0), \dot{v}(t_0), \dots, v^{(k-1)}(t_0) \right),$$

where $v \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} dR_{g^{-1}}(\dot{g})$ as detailed in [22]. The corresponding higher-order Euler–Poincaré equation is

$$(\partial_t + \text{ad}_v^*) \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^j \partial_t^j \frac{\delta \ell}{\delta v^{(j)}} = 0. \quad (2.7)$$

Let us instantiate it in the case of the Lagrangian (1.1) for which the previous setting applies. Indeed, in the case of a Lie group G with a right-invariant metric, the covariant derivative can be written as follows: let $V(t) \in T_{g(t)}G$ be a vector field along a curve $g(t) \in G$, $\nu(t) = dR_{g^{-1}}(V(t))$ and $\xi(t) = dR_{g^{-1}}(\dot{g})$,

$$\frac{D}{Dt} V = \left(\dot{\nu} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_\xi^\dagger \nu + \frac{1}{2} \text{ad}_\nu^\dagger \xi - \frac{1}{2} [\xi, \nu] \right)_G (g), \quad (2.8)$$

where ad^\dagger is the metric adjoint defined by

$$\text{ad}_\nu^\dagger \kappa := (\text{ad}_\nu^*(\kappa^\flat))^\sharp$$

for any $\nu, \kappa \in \mathfrak{g}$ where \flat is the isomorphism associated with the metric from \mathfrak{g} to \mathfrak{g}^* and \sharp is its inverse. They correspond to raising and lowering indices in tensor notation.

Therefore, the reduced lagrangian for (1.1) is

$$\mathcal{J}(g) = \int_0^1 \|\dot{\xi} + \text{ad}_\xi^\dagger \xi\|_{\mathfrak{g}}^2 dt. \quad (2.9)$$

For this Lagrangian, the Euler–Lagrange equation (2.7) reads

$$\left(\partial_t + \text{ad}_\xi^\dagger \right) \left(\partial_t \eta + \text{ad}_\eta^\dagger \xi + \text{ad}_\eta \xi \right) = 0 \quad \text{where} \quad \eta := \dot{\xi} + \text{ad}_\xi^\dagger \xi. \quad (2.10)$$

While this formula is compact, it is a formal calculation in the case of the group of diffeomorphisms since there is a loss of smoothness which is already present in the acceleration formula (2.10). This formula also resembles closely to the Jacobi field equations for such metrics which was used in [33] and for which an integral formulation is available ([33], Prop. 5.5). This is of course expected due to formula (2.11) below.

As mentioned in Section 2.2, there is a clear obstacle to use reduction since the operator ad^\dagger is unbounded on the tangent space at identity due to the loss of derivative. Following [20], one can use the smooth Riemannian structure on \mathcal{D}^s to check that the functional (1.1) is well defined. The following proposition of [24] is valid in infinite dimensions:

Proposition 2.2. *Let (M, g) be an infinite-dimensional strong Riemannian manifold and*

$$\Omega_{0,1}(M) := \{x \in H^2([0, 1], M) \mid x(i) = x_i, \dot{x}(i) = v_i \text{ for } i = 0, 1\}$$

be the space of paths with first order boundary constraints for given $(x_0, v_0) \in TM$ and $(x_1, v_1) \in TM$. The functional (1.1) is smooth on $\Omega_{0,1}(M)$ and

$$\mathcal{J}'(x)(v) = \int_0^1 g \left(\frac{D^2}{Dt^2} \dot{x}, \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{x} \right) - g \left(R \left(\dot{x}, \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{x} \right), v \right) dt.$$

A smooth curve x is a critical point of \mathcal{J} if and only if it satisfies the Riemannian cubic equation

$$\frac{D^3}{Dt^3} \dot{x} - R \left(\dot{x}, \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{x} \right) \dot{x} = 0. \quad (2.11)$$

The critical points of \mathcal{J} are called Riemannian cubics or cubic polynomials. In Euclidean space, the curvature tensor vanishes and one recovers standard cubic polynomials. In this paper, we will be interested in existence of minimizers for the functional (1.1) in the case of the group of diffeomorphisms endowed with a strong right-invariant metric. The existence of minimizers (and the fact that \mathcal{J} satisfies the Palais–Smale condition) does not follow from the corresponding proof in [24] since it strongly relies on the finite dimension hypothesis and compactness of balls. Moreover, as shown above, it is not possible to follow the proof of [12] since the reduced functional (2.9) is not well defined on the tangent space at identity. Therefore, we will write in Section 4 the variational problem in Lagrangian coordinates, thus taking advantage of the smoothness of the metric.

3. THE MAIN RESULT AND THE STRATEGY OF PROOF

The smoothness of the metric is not enough to deal with the problem of existence of minimizing geodesics and the well-known example is the work of Brenier on generalized solutions of Euler equation [10]. As explained above, a technical important difference is that the L^2 metric on the space of diffeomorphisms is a weak metric in the sense of Ebin and Marsden [20], whereas we work with a strong metric. The group of diffeomorphisms (actually H^s diffeomorphisms) endowed with a right-invariant Sobolev metric of order $s > d/2 + 1$ is complete for all the meanings of the Hopf–Rinow theorem as proven in [12]. Passing to second-order derivatives has been less treated from a variational point of view, and to the best of our knowledge it has never been addressed in the case of right-invariant metrics on the group of diffeomorphisms.

We present hereafter the three main steps developed in the paper. In Section 4, the first step is to choose a convenient formulation of the acceleration which is done. The first technical choice follows Ebin and Marsden [20] and it consists in writing the acceleration in Lagrangian coordinates instead of Eulerian coordinates. The point is to avoid the loss of smoothness of the Eulerian formulation. The second choice which appears the most important from an analytical point of view consists in using the second derivative of the diffeomorphism as the main variable to compute the geodesic equation. We therefore work on $H_0^2([0, 1])$ in order to avoid boundary terms. At this step, we strongly use the one-dimensional setting. This simple change of variable leads to geodesic equation that has a Hamiltonian formulation enjoying important analytical properties. Let us give an overview

of the new set of equations. Now the variable q represents a function in $L^2([0, 1])$ and thus the dual space can be identified with $L^2([0, 1])$, we have the following formulation, with \mathcal{H} being the Hamiltonian

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q} = \partial_p \mathcal{H}(p, q) = K(q)(p) \\ \dot{p} = -\partial_q \mathcal{H}(p, q) = -B(q)(p, p), \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

where $K(q)$ is a bounded linear operator on $L^2([0, 1])$ which is continuous w.r.t. q for the weak topology. As is well-known, $K(q)$ is the inverse of the metric tensor. The operator $B(q)$ is bounded as a bilinear operator on L^2 and is continuous w.r.t. q for the weak topology. However, it is not continuous w.r.t. to p for the weak topology due to the bilinear structure.

Importantly, the operator B is non-local and therefore, the acceleration functional (3.2) written below is not the integral of a Caratheodory type integrand. This non-local term is more precisely $\mathcal{U}(p^2, q)$, up to projection, where \mathcal{U} is defined in formula (6.8). Then, the second step consists in studying the relaxation of the acceleration functional, which is the lower semi-continuous envelop of it. Due to the presence of these non-local terms, there does not exist a general theory to obtain the relaxation in an explicit form.

The functional can be written as follows

$$\mathcal{J}(p, q) = \int_0^1 \|K(q)^{1/2}(\dot{p} + B(q)(p, p))\|_{L^2}^2 dt + P(p(1), q(1)) \quad (3.2)$$

where P is a relaxation of the endpoint constraint at time 1 which is lower continuous for the weak topology. Our strategy consists in formulating the functional viewing it as a function of more variables with constraints. Namely, we will write $\mathcal{J}(p, q) = \mathcal{J}_0(p, q, p^2, \dot{p}^2)$ and we will study the relaxation of \mathcal{J}_0 under appropriate constraints. Then, the functions p^2, \dot{p}^2 will be in L^1 and can degenerate to nonnegative Radon measures, respectively, μ, ν . More precisely, expanding the quadratic term, we have to deal with the weak limit of $\langle \dot{p}, K(q)\dot{p} \rangle$ denoted by ν and the weak limit of $B(q)(p, p)$ which only involves the weak limit of p^2 denoted by μ . These two weak limits are related to each other. The relation is given by the following inequality

$$(\partial_t \sqrt{\mu})^2 \leq \nu, \quad (3.3)$$

for which a careful analysis is developed in Section 5. In fact, equation (3.3) can be made rigorous using the Fisher–Rao functional which is a convex functional on measures on the time space domain $D = [0, 1]^2$ defined by

$$\text{FR}_f(\mu, \nu) = \int_D \frac{1}{4} \frac{\rho_\nu^2}{\rho_\mu} f d\lambda$$

where f is a positive and continuous weight function on D and ρ_ν and ρ_μ are respectively the densities of ν and μ with respect to a dominating measure λ . Now, formula (3.3) can be rewritten as

$$\text{FR}(\mu, \partial_t \mu) \leq \nu. \quad (3.4)$$

as linear operators on continuous positive functions f on the domain D . Therefore, the minimization of \mathcal{J} will make appear the Fisher–Rao term $\text{FR}(\mu, \partial_t \mu)$. Let us underline that informally, this is the cost associated with the oscillations that are generated on p . However, in order to prove that the relaxation of the functional exactly involves this quantity we have to construct explicitly the oscillations that generate the measure μ at the given cost $\text{FR}(\mu, \partial_t \mu)$. This is a technical step that relies on the construction of solutions to the first equation of the Hamiltonian system and also on an explicit construction of the oscillations. In summary, the main results are formulated in Theorems 6.19 and 7.14.

Main results. *The minimization of the acceleration functional,*

$$\mathcal{J}(p, q) = \int_0^1 \left\| \left(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} \right)^{\flat} \right\|_q^2 dt + P(p(1), q(1)), \quad (3.5)$$

with boundary conditions $p(0), q(0)$ and P a continuous (w.r.t. weak convergence) penalization term can be formulated as the minimization of

$$\mathcal{F}(\Delta, p, q) = \text{FR}_\eta(\Delta, \partial_t \Delta) + \int_0^1 \left\| \left(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} \right)^{\flat} + \pi_q^*(\mathcal{U}(\Delta, q)) \right\|_q^2 dt + P(p(1), q(1)), \quad (3.6)$$

where Δ is a time dependent nonnegative Radon measure and $\partial_t \Delta$ is a Radon measure. In addition, $\|\cdot\|_q$ is the norm of the scalar product on the cotangent space, $\left(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} \right)^{\flat}$ is the acceleration on the cotangent space, π_q^* is a projection defined in formula (4.20). The map \mathcal{U} defined in (6.8) is linear with respect to Δ .

Moreover, there exists a positive constant ε_0 s.t. if $\inf_{p,q} \mathcal{J}(p, q) \leq \varepsilon_0$, then every minimizer (p, q, Δ) satisfies $\Delta = 0$.

The second part of the main result is developed in Section 7 and consists in standard analysis of optimality conditions of the above functional by means of convex analysis. These optimality conditions are related to existence of solutions for some Riccati equations and we use standard comparison theorems and regularity of the minimizers of the relaxed functional in (p, q) to prove Theorem 7.14.

4. GEODESIC EQUATIONS IN HAMILTONIAN COORDINATES

4.1. The group of diffeomorphisms and its right-invariant metric

We consider the space of $H_0^2([0, 1])$ of Sobolev functions of order 2 on the real interval $[0, 1]$ with vanishing Dirichlet boundary condition on the function and its first derivative. We also define the group $\text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$ of Sobolev diffeomorphisms, as follows:

Definition 4.1. The group of Sobolev diffeomorphisms $\text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$ on the real interval $[0, 1]$ is

$$\text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1]) = \{\text{Id} + f \mid f \in H_0^2([0, 1]) \text{ and } 1 + f'(x) > 0\}. \quad (4.1)$$

Note that this group is actually the connected component of identity which justifies the subscript. On this group, we define the right-invariant metric by defining it on the tangent space at the identity Id . Note that elements of the tangent space at identity will sometimes be called vector fields by analogy with fluid mechanic.

Definition 4.2. Let u, v be two tangent vectors at $\text{Id} \in \text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$, define

$$G_{\text{Id}}(u, v) = \langle u, v \rangle_{H_0^2} \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \int_0^1 \partial_{xx} u \partial_{xx} v dx. \quad (4.2)$$

The scalar product on $T_{\text{Id}} \text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$ completely defines the right-invariant metric on $\text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$: let X_φ, Y_φ be two tangent vectors at $\varphi \in \text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$, then

$$G_\varphi(X_\varphi, Y_\varphi) = \langle X_\varphi \circ \varphi^{-1}, Y_\varphi \circ \varphi^{-1} \rangle_{H_0^2}. \quad (4.3)$$

Remark that due to boundary conditions in $H_0^2([0, 1])$, the metric is non-degenerate.

4.2. Existence of minimizing geodesics and their formulation in Eulerian coordinates

We first begin with a few results that will be used in some other sections. In the case of a compact manifold without boundary, the proof is given in ([12], Sect. 4), ([12], Lem. 7.1) and ([12], Lem. 7.1). These proofs can be adapted to the situation where the compact manifold has a boundary and in this particular case, $\text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$ can be seen as a Riemannian submanifold of $\text{Diff}_0^2(S_1)$ which could even avoid dealing with the boundary.

Lemma 4.3. *Let $v \in L^2([0, 1], H_0^2([0, 1]))$ be a time dependent vector field, then there exists a unique solution to the flow equation:*

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \varphi(t, x) = v(t, \varphi(t, x)) \\ \varphi(0) = \text{Id} . \end{cases} \quad (4.4)$$

and $\varphi \in C^0([0, 1], H^2([0, 1]))$.

Lemma 4.4. *Let $v_n \in L^2([0, 1], H_0^2([0, 1]))$ a weakly converging sequence, then φ_n converges uniformly on $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$.*

Theorem 4.5. *Let $\varphi_0, \varphi_1 \in \text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$, there exists a minimizing geodesic between φ_0 and φ_1 in $H^1([0, 1], \text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1]))$.*

The Euler–Poincaré equation has a strong sense when the initial condition is sufficiently smooth due to the propagation of regularity ([20], Thm. 12.1): If $m(t) = Lv(t)$, one has

$$\partial_t m + \text{ad}_{K^* m}^* m = 0, \quad (4.5)$$

where $K \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} L^{-1}$ is the inverse of the differential operator L associated with the H_0^1 norm. The operator K is defined by the reproducing kernel k of the Hilbert space $H_0^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ for which the following formula holds

$$k(s, t) = k_0(s, t) + \left(-1 + \frac{1}{2}(s+t) - \frac{1}{3}ts \right) (ts)^2, \quad (4.6)$$

where k_0 is defined by

$$k_0(s, t) = \begin{cases} 1 + st + \frac{1}{2}ts^2 - \frac{1}{6}s^3 & \text{if } s < t \\ 1 + st + \frac{1}{2}st^2 - \frac{1}{6}t^3 & \text{otherwise} . \end{cases} \quad (4.7)$$

This kernel is not a usual one in the literature and therefore we prove this formula in Appendix C.

Then, $K : L^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R}) \mapsto L^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ is defined by $K(f)(s) = \int_0^1 k(s, t)f(t) dt$; it can be actually extended as an operator $K : H_0^{-2}([0, 1]) \mapsto H_0^2([0, 1])$ (see [45]).

An important case which has been used a lot in applications is when the initial momentum is a sum of Dirac masses. We detail it now since we will need an explicit example of such geodesics in Section 7. In imaging applications, this case is known as the landmark manifold [31], which is parametrized by, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$,

$$\mathcal{M}_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(q_1, \dots, q_n) \in [0, 1]^n ; q_i \neq q_j \text{ for } i \neq j\} .$$

Consider $m(0) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i(0)\delta_{q_i(0)}$, then equation (4.5) can be rewritten only in terms of $p_i(t) \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q_i(t) \in [0, 1]$ (see [31], Prop. 6 for a detailed account). It is actually the Hamiltonian formulation of the geodesic

equations of the so-called manifold of landmarks. Namely, one has

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q}_i = \sum_{j=1}^n k(q_i, q_j) p_j \\ \dot{p}_i = - \sum_{j=1}^n p_i \partial_1 k(q_i, q_j) p_j \end{cases} \quad (4.8)$$

where ∂_1 denotes the partial derivative with respect to the first variable. The corresponding Hamiltonian is

$$\mathcal{H}(p, q) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n p_i k(q_i, q_j) p_j. \quad (4.9)$$

Endowed with the co-metric (4.9), the manifold of landmarks \mathcal{M}_n is a complete metric space for our kernel of interest (4.6). Geodesic completeness [12] implies that solutions of the Hamiltonian equations (4.8) are defined for all time. We prove in Appendix B the following proposition.

Proposition 4.6. *There exists a geodesic on the group of diffeomorphisms $\text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$ which satisfies the following properties: $\varphi(t, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$, $\partial_t \varphi_x(t, 1/2)$ is decreasing and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_x(t, 1/2) = 0$.*

4.3. Hamiltonian formulation of geodesic equations in Lagrangian coordinates

Definition 4.2 is the usual definition of a right-invariant metric on a group. However, in such a form, the smoothness of the metric is not obvious. As proven in [20], the way to prove it consists in switching from Eulerian to Lagrangian coordinates. We recall hereafter a result needed to prove Theorem 4.5 in order to motivate the change of variable introduced in Proposition 4.9.

Proposition 4.7. *The metric G is a smooth Riemannian metric on $\text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$.*

Proof. We will use the following identities,

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_x (\varphi^{-1}) &= \frac{1}{\partial_x \varphi \circ \varphi^{-1}} \\ \partial_{xx} (\varphi^{-1}) &= - \frac{\partial_{xx} \varphi \circ \varphi^{-1}}{(\partial_x \varphi \circ \varphi^{-1})^3}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that, for a given function $X \in H_0^2(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_x (X \circ \varphi^{-1}) &= \left(\frac{\partial_x X}{\partial_x \varphi} \right) \circ \varphi^{-1} \\ \partial_{xx} (X \circ \varphi^{-1}) &= \left(\frac{\partial_x \left(\frac{\partial_x X}{\partial_x \varphi} \right)}{\partial_x \varphi} \right) \circ \varphi^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

And now the metric itself,

$$\begin{aligned} G_\varphi(X, Y) &= \langle X \circ \varphi^{-1}, Y \circ \varphi^{-1} \rangle_{H_0^2} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\partial_x \varphi} \partial_x \left(\frac{\partial_x X}{\partial_x \varphi} \right) \partial_x \left(\frac{\partial_x Y}{\partial_x \varphi} \right) dx, \end{aligned}$$

We consider the metric G as a mapping (with a little abuse of notations)

$$G : \text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1]) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(H_0^2([0, 1]), H_0^{-2}([0, 1])),$$

defined by the following relation, for all $X, Y \in H_0^2([0, 1])$

$$G_\varphi(X, Y) = \langle G(\varphi) \cdot X, Y \rangle_{H_0^{-2} \times H_0^2}.$$

Since $H_0^2([0, 1])$ and $H_0^1([0, 1])$ are Hilbert algebras, polynomial functions on these domains are smooth and therefore the metric itself is smooth. \square

We detailed the proof for two reasons: (1) these formulas will be used later on and (2) for ease of understanding. However, this proof is a particular case of [20], where it is proved that the standard right-invariant H^s Sobolev metric on $\text{Diff}^s(M)$ for $s > \dim(M)/2 + 1$ is smooth.

Corollary 4.8. *The following formula for the metric G holds: for every $X \in H_0^2([0, 1])$ and $\varphi \in \text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$ one has*

$$G_\varphi(X, X) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\partial_x \varphi} \left[\partial_x \left(\frac{\partial_x X}{\partial_x \varphi} \right) \right]^2 dx. \quad (4.10)$$

In order to simplify the next computations, we will use the following change of variable which will appear as a key point in the treatment of the variational problem of Riemannian cubics.

Proposition 4.9. *Under the change of variable $q \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \partial_x(\log(\partial_x \varphi))$, one has $\varphi \in \text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$ is equivalent to $q \in L^2([0, 1])$ satisfying the constraints*

$$\int_0^1 q(x) dx = 0, \quad (4.11)$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{\int_0^x q(u) du} dx = 1. \quad (4.12)$$

Remark 4.10. Note that the second equality (4.12) is equivalent to $q = \partial_x(\log(\partial_x \varphi))$, also stated in the second equation in (4.13).

Proof. Using the formula (4.1), these are direct computations but note that the boundary constraint $\varphi'(1) = 1$ implies that $\int_0^1 q(x) dx = 0$ and the constraint $\varphi(1) = 1$ can be written as

$$\int_0^1 e^{\int_0^x q(u) du} dx = 1.$$

\square

Note that the second constraint (4.12) is nonlinear in q . We now introduce the following notations:

Notation 4.11. *For a given $q \in L^2([0, 1])$, we will use the following maps*

$$\eta : L^2([0, 1]) \rightarrow H^1([0, 1]) \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi : L^2([0, 1]) \rightarrow H^2([0, 1])$$

defined by

$$\eta(q)(x) = \exp \left(\int_0^x q(u) du \right), \quad (4.13)$$

$$\varphi(q)(x) = \int_0^x \eta(q)(y) dy. \quad (4.14)$$

In order to alleviate notations, we will omit the argument q in $\eta(q)$ and $\varphi(q)$ when no confusion is possible.

Proposition 4.12. *Under this change of variable, the group $\text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$ is the Hilbert submanifold Q of $L^2([0, 1])$ defined by the constraints (4.11) and (4.12).*

The tangent space at $q \in Q$ is

$$T_q Q = \left\{ X \in L^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R}) : \int_0^1 X(x) dx = 0 \text{ and } \int_0^1 X(x)\varphi(x) dx = 0 \right\}. \quad (4.15)$$

The metric reads, for $X \in T_q Q$

$$G(q)(X, X) = \int_0^1 \frac{X^2}{\eta(q)} dx. \quad (4.16)$$

We denote the scalar product G by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{1/\eta}$.

Remark 4.13. Note that this metric can be seen as the restriction of the L^2 metric with respect to the weight $1/\eta(q)$ which is well defined even if the constraints (4.11) and (4.12) are not satisfied.

Proof of Proposition 4.12. We need to determine explicitly the tangent space. The first constraint (4.11) is linear and this obviously leads to the constraint on a vector of the tangent space X , $\int_0^1 X(x) dx = 0$. The second constraint (4.12) can be differentiated as follows

$$\int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x X(u) du \right) \eta(q)(x) dx = 0, \quad (4.17)$$

and it gives, by integration by parts, $\int_0^1 X(x)\varphi(x) dx = 0$ since $\int_0^1 X(x) dx = 0$.

To obtain the expression of the metric (4.16), it suffices to remark that

$$\delta q = \delta \partial_x (\log(\partial_x \varphi)) = \partial_x (\delta \log(\partial_x \varphi)) = \partial_x \left(\frac{\partial_x (\delta \varphi)}{\partial_x \varphi} \right) \quad (4.18)$$

where we denoted by δq and $\delta \varphi$ variations of, respectively, q and φ .

Consider the linear map $S : L^2([0, 1]) \mapsto \mathbb{R}^2$ defined by $S(X) = (\int_0^1 X(x) dx, \int_0^1 X(x)\varphi(x) dx)$. It is easy to prove that S is surjective since the constant function 1 and φ are not collinear. Therefore, Q is a submanifold of $L^2([0, 1])$. \square

We aim at computing the geodesics for the Riemannian metric above on the submanifold Q for the metric G . We need the variations of $\eta(q)$ with respect to q in the ambient space L^2 . For $f \in L^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$, one has

$$D\eta(q)(f)(x) = \eta(q)(x) \int_0^x f(y) dy,$$

and its adjoint reads:

$$D\eta(q)^*(f)(x) = \int_x^1 \eta(q)(y) f(y) dy.$$

Since the geodesic equations are the geodesic equations on L^2 projected on the constrained submanifold Q , we need the formula of the orthogonal projection on the tangent space to the submanifold.

Proposition 4.14. *Let π_q be the orthogonal projection onto the tangent space T_qQ at point q for the metric G . One has*

$$\pi_q(f) = f - \begin{bmatrix} \eta & \varphi\eta \end{bmatrix} H_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \langle f, \eta \rangle_{1/\eta} \\ \langle f, \varphi\eta \rangle_{1/\eta} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4.19)$$

where H_2 is the Hilbert matrix given by $H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Denote by $\pi_q^* : T^*Q \rightarrow T^*Q$ the adjoint of π_q w.r.t. the L^2 scalar product. One has

$$\pi_q^*(p) = p - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \varphi \end{bmatrix} H_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \langle p, 1 \rangle_\eta \\ \langle p, \varphi \rangle_\eta \end{bmatrix}. \quad (4.20)$$

Proof. The two constraints can be written as $\langle f, \eta \rangle_{1/\eta} = 0$ and $\langle f, \eta\varphi \rangle_{1/\eta} = 0$ and formula (4.19) follows. The Gram matrix of the vectors 1 and φ associated with the scalar product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\eta$ is H_2 . Indeed, we have $\int_0^1 \eta \, dx = 1$ and

$$\int_0^1 \eta \varphi \, dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} \varphi^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_0^1 \eta \varphi^2 \, dx = \left[\frac{1}{3} \varphi^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3},$$

since $\partial_x \varphi = \eta$. □

Theorem 4.15. *The geodesic equation on Q for the metric G is, in its Hamiltonian formulation, the first-order system on T^*Q defined by*

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q} = \eta(q)p \\ \dot{p} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_x^1 \eta(q) p^2 \, dy + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \varphi \end{bmatrix} H_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b + c \end{bmatrix} \end{cases} \quad (4.21)$$

where the coefficients a, b, c depend on p, q and are given by:

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x p^2 \circ \varphi^{-1} \, dx, \quad (4.22a)$$

$$b = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x p \circ \varphi^{-1} \right)^2 \, dx, \quad (4.22b)$$

$$c = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 x^2 p^2 \circ \varphi^{-1} \, dx. \quad (4.22c)$$

We postpone the proof of the theorem in Appendix A since it is based on lengthy but rather straightforward computations. Moreover, let us underline that the variable p belongs to L^2 , thus $p^2 \in L^1$ and the system (4.21) are well defined.

Note that in the first equation of the geodesic equations as stated in (4.21), the constraints are implicit. For an initial $(p, q) \in T^*Q$, the local solution to the geodesic equation stays in T^*Q . Moreover, this Hamiltonian formulation enables to retrieve easily in our context a similar result presented in [18] about regularity of geodesics on the group of diffeomorphisms of the circle as explained below.

Corollary 4.16. *Let $\varphi_0 = \text{Id}$ and $\varphi_1 \in H^n$ with $n \geq 3$ be two diffeomorphisms in $\text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$. Then, for every geodesic joining φ_0 and φ_1 , the initial tangent vector lies in $H^n([0, 1])$.*

Proof. In this proof, the spatial notation will be omitted and $p, q, \eta(q), \dots$ will denote time dependent mappings with values in spaces of functions that depend on x , the spatial variable. Let us recall the geodesic equations

$$\dot{q} = \eta(q)p, \quad (4.23a)$$

$$\dot{p} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_x^1 \eta(q)p^2 dy + [1 \quad \varphi] H_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b + c \end{bmatrix}. \quad (4.23b)$$

The key observation is that the momentum equation (4.23b) has more regularity on its right-hand side due to the integral operator. The hypothesis implies $q(0), q(1) \in H^{n-2}$. We prove the result by induction on n and we first assume that $n = 3$. Since $(p, q) \in L^2([0, 1]^2)$ is a solution of the geodesic equations above, $p \in C^0([0, 1], L^2([0, 1]))$ and therefore $p^2 \in C^0([0, 1], L^1([0, 1]))$ and since $\eta(q) \in C^0([0, 1])$, we have that $\dot{p} \in C^0([0, 1], W^{1,1}([0, 1]))$. Now, observe that $p(t) = p(0) + \int_0^t \dot{p}(s) ds$ and thus

$$q(t) = q(0) + \left(\int_0^t \eta(q)(s) ds \right) p(0) + \int_0^t \eta(q) \int_0^s \dot{p}(u) du ds.$$

This formula gives $p(0)$ in terms of $q(1)$ and $q(0)$.

$$p(0) = \frac{1}{\int_0^1 \eta(q)(s) ds} \left(q(1) - q(0) - \int_0^1 \eta(q) \left(\int_0^s \dot{p}(u) du \right) ds \right). \quad (4.24)$$

The function $x \mapsto \int_0^1 \eta(q)(s, x) ds$ belongs to H^1 and is strictly positive. Thus, $\frac{1}{\int_0^1 \eta(q)(s) ds}$ belongs to H^1 . As a consequence, we have that $p(0) \in W^{1,1}$ since $q(1) - q(0) \in H^1$ and the remaining term lies in $W^{1,1}$. Now, as p is in $W^{1,1}$, the term $\int_x^1 \eta(q)p^2 dy$ is in C^1 and thus in H^1 . Therefore, going back to formula (4.24), we have that $p(0) \in H^1$, which implies that $\dot{\varphi}(0) \in H^3$.

Let us assume that the result is proven for $n \geq 3$, and we prove it for $n + 1$. We thus have $\eta(q) \in H^{n-1}$ and $p^2 \in H^{n-2}$ since H^{n-2} is a Hilbert algebra. It implies that $\dot{p} \in H^{n-1}$ by formula (4.23b). Therefore, formula (4.24) gives $p(0) \in H^{n-1}$ since $\int_0^t \eta(q)(s) ds$ in H^{n-1} and proceeding as in the first step of the induction, we obtain $\dot{\varphi}(0) \in H^{n+1}$. \square

Although the proof could be extended to other types of regularity such as fractional Sobolev index, our motivation consisted in showing potential applications of these Hamiltonian equations, which take advantage of the change of variable introduced in Proposition 4.9.

Since we will be interested in weak convergence, note that we can decompose the projection into two terms, one associated with \dot{p} and one associated with $\frac{1}{2} \int_x^1 \eta(q)p^2 dy$. The former is continuous with respect to the weak topology on $Q \subset L^2([0, 1])$ whereas the latter is not.

We will need to work on a more explicit representation of the solutions to the first equation. Indeed, in the first equation of system (4.21) the constraint is implicit and we will make it explicit by introducing the projection π_q^* . Thus, we will be able to define solutions that will be useful to characterize the relaxation of the functional. Hereafter, we work again implicitly on time dependent variable with values in functional spaces.

Theorem 4.17. *For a given path $p \in L^2([0, 1], L^\infty([0, 1]))$ and $q(0) \in L^\infty([0, 1])$, there exists a unique solution $q \in H^1([0, 1], L^\infty([0, 1]))$ to*

$$\dot{q} = \eta(q)\pi_q^*(p). \quad (4.25)$$

The proof is given in Appendix B.

Remark 4.18. It might be surprising for the reader that we work with the space $L^2([0, 1], L^\infty([0, 1]))$. Actually, we are not able to extend the previous result for the space $L^2([0, 1], L^2([0, 1]))$, which is even probably wrong. What makes the proofs work with the sup norm is its invariance with respect to reparametrizations. In Eulerian coordinates, the system would be well posed, however in Lagrangian coordinates, it is not true anymore since the behavior of the right-invariant norm is not the same between Lagrangian and Eulerian coordinates.

Since the weak topology will be studied, we present the key properties of the metric under weak convergence. Again, the proof of the following lemma is given in Appendix B.

Lemma 4.19. *If q_n weakly converges to q in $H^1([0, 1], L^2([0, 1]))$, then*

- (1) $\eta(q_n)$ converges to $\eta(q)$ strongly in $(C^0(D), \|\cdot\|_\infty)$;
- (2) $\varphi(q_n)$ converges to $\varphi(q)$ strongly in $(C^0([0, 1], C^1([0, 1])), \|\cdot\|_{\infty,1})$ (the norm being the sup norm in time of the sup norm on C^1);
- (3) π_{q_n} and $\pi_{q_n}^*$ strongly converge to, respectively, π_q and π_q^* as linear operators for the operator norm on L^2 in $C^0([0, 1], \mathcal{L}(L^2([0, 1])))$;
- (4) If, in addition, p_n weakly converges to p in $H^1([0, 1], L^2([0, 1]))$, then $\frac{d}{dt}\pi_{q_n}$ and $\frac{d}{dt}\pi_{q_n}^*$ strongly converge as operators on L^2 in $C^0([0, 1], \mathcal{L}(L^2([0, 1])))$ (the norm being the sup norm in time of the operator norm);
- (5) Let $z_n \in H^1([0, 1], L^2([0, 1]))$ be a weakly convergent sequence to 0, then, under the above assumptions, we have $\pi_{q_n}(z_n) - z_n$ and $\pi_{q_n}^*(z_n) - z_n$ strongly converge to 0. Moreover, $(\frac{d}{dt}\pi_{q_n})(z_n)$ strongly converges to 0.

We will need the following result which will be proved in Appendix B.

Proposition 4.20. *Let $p_n \in L^\infty(D)$ be a bounded sequence and let $p_\infty \in L^\infty(D)$. Consider the solutions q_n, q_∞ given by Proposition 4.17 associated respectively with p_n and p_∞ for an initial condition $q(0) \in L^\infty([0, 1])$.*

Then, if p_n weakly converges in $L^2(D)$ to p_∞ then q_n weakly converges to q_∞ in $H^1([0, 1], L^2([0, 1]))$.

To summarize this section, we have derived a convenient formulation of the geodesic equation which highlights the nonlinear term which is sensitive to weak convergence. In particular, the contribution of this term could be made lower at a certain cost when passing to the limit on highly oscillatory sequences. More precisely, this cost is measured by a convex functional on the space of Radon measures which is described in details in the next section.

5. THE FISHER–RAO FUNCTIONAL AND ITS MAIN PROPERTIES

In order to study the minimization problem, we now present the one homogeneous convex functional that appears in the relaxation of the initial problem, see Theorem 6.19 in Section 6.

This functional is well-known in areas such as information geometry and it is a particular example of a positively one-homogeneous convex functional on the space of measures. We collect below the properties needed for our study.

Notation 5.1. *Let $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{M}(D)$ be two measures that satisfy the following inequality*

$$\langle \mu, \partial_t f \rangle^2 \leq 4 \langle \nu, f \rangle \langle \mu, f \rangle, \quad (5.1)$$

for every $f \in \mathcal{D}$ being a positive test function. This condition will be denoted by

$$|\partial_t \mu| \leq 2\sqrt{\nu}\sqrt{\mu}. \quad (5.2)$$

Remark 5.2. This notation $|\partial_t \mu| \leq 2\sqrt{\nu}\sqrt{\mu}$ is coherent with the inequality obtained if μ and ν were $L^1(D)$ functions. This notation is also coherent with the following formula, under sufficient smoothness assumptions

on μ and ν ,

$$(\partial_t \sqrt{\mu})^2 \leq \nu.$$

In the following, we rigorously define the meaning of this inequality.

We now show that this inequality is stable under regularization by convolution.

Lemma 5.3. *Let $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{M}(D)$ be two measures that satisfy the inequality (5.1), then one has*

$$|\partial_t(\rho \star \mu)| \leq 2\sqrt{\rho \star \nu} \sqrt{\rho \star \mu}, \quad (5.3)$$

with ρ a smooth positive kernel defined on the whole domain D .

Proof. We will denote $\check{\rho}$ the adjoint of the convolution with ρ for the L^2 scalar product. Then, inequality (5.1) evaluated at $f = \check{\rho} \star g$ for $g \in \mathcal{D}$ gives

$$\langle \rho \star \partial_t \mu, g \rangle^2 \leq 4 \langle \rho \star \nu, g \rangle \langle \rho \star \mu, g \rangle.$$

Since $\partial_t(\rho \star \mu) = \rho \star \partial_t \mu$ and all the other terms $\rho \star \nu$ and $\rho \star \mu$ are smooth, inequality (5.3) is valid. \square

Definition 5.4. Let $r : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{R}_+ \cup \{+\infty\}$ be the one-homogeneous convex function defined by

$$r(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} \frac{y^2}{x} & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (5.4)$$

The Fisher–Rao functional is defined on the product space of measures $\mathcal{M}(D)^2$ by

$$\text{FR}_f(\mu, \nu) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \int_D r \left(\frac{d\mu}{d\lambda}, \frac{d\nu}{d\lambda} \right) f \, d\lambda \quad (5.5)$$

where $f \in C^0(D, \mathbb{R}_+^*)$ and $\lambda \in \mathcal{M}(D)$ that dominates μ and ν .

Comments about the name Fisher–Rao: In the statistical literature, the Fisher–Rao functional has a slightly different meaning. Indeed, let us consider $\Theta : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \text{Prob}(M)$ be a map from a space of parameters to the space of smooth probability densities on a manifold M . On the space of smooth probability densities, one can use the metric $G(\rho)(\delta\rho, \delta\rho) = \int_M \frac{(\delta\rho)^2}{\rho} \, d\mu$ where ρ is the current density w.r.t. the chosen volume form μ and $\delta\rho$ is a tangent vector at ρ . The pull-back of this metric by Θ is called the Fisher–Rao metric. Thus, it is a metric on a space of parameters. Sometimes, the metric G directly defined on the tangent space of probability densities is also called the Fisher–Rao metric, see [30] for instance. In our case, we consider the same tensor on the space of all densities, that is *without the constraint* $\int \delta\rho \, d\mu = 0$. Since the metric tensor has exactly the same formulation, we chose to keep the name Fisher–Rao metric.

We recall in the proof below the arguments to show that the Fisher–Rao functional does not depend on the choice of the dominating measure λ . First, it is easy to check that r is the Fenchel–Legendre conjugate (see [39] for the definition) of the indicator function ι_K of the convex set

$$K \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \{(\xi_1, \xi_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \xi_1 + \xi_2^2 \leq 0\}.$$

We will write $\iota_K^*(x, y) = r(x, y)$ where ι_K^* is the Legendre conjugate of ι_K . We now consider the functional defined on $C_0(D)^2$ by

$$H_f(u, v) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \int_D \iota_K(u/f, v/f) f \, dt \, dx \quad (5.6)$$

with values in $\mathbb{R}_+ \cup \{+\infty\}$. This functional is convex since ι_K is convex, lower semicontinuous and bounded below. Now, the Fisher–Rao functional $\text{FR}_f(\mu)$ can be defined as the convex conjugate of H on $\mathcal{M}^2(D)$. We have

$$H_f^*(\mu, \nu) = \sup_{u, v \in C^0(D)} \left[\int_D u \, d\mu + \int_D v \, d\nu - \int_D \iota_K(u/f, v/f) f \, dt \, dx \right].$$

Using ([38], Thm. 5, p. 457), the following formula holds

$$H_f^*(\mu, \nu) = \int_D r \left(\frac{d\mu}{d\lambda_0}, \frac{d\nu}{d\lambda_0} \right) f \, d\lambda_0 + \int_D r^\infty \left(\frac{d\mu^\perp}{d\lambda_0}, \frac{d\nu^\perp}{d\lambda_0} \right) f \, d\sigma,$$

where $\lambda_0 \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} dx \, dt$ is the Lebesgue measure on D and σ is any measure that dominates the singular parts of μ, ν w.r.t. λ_0 , which are denoted by μ^\perp and ν^\perp . Here, r^∞ denotes the recession function of r and since r is one homogeneous, one has $r^\infty = r$.

Now, by one homogeneity, one can simply use a measure λ that dominates μ and ν and use the formula

$$\text{FR}_f(\mu, \nu) = \int_D r \left(\frac{d\mu}{d\lambda}, \frac{d\nu}{d\lambda} \right) f \, d\lambda.$$

Proposition 5.5. *The subdifferential of the Fisher–Rao functional FR_f at a point (μ, ν) in its domain satisfies*

$$\{(u, v) \in C^0(D)^2 : H_f(u, v) = 0 \text{ and } \langle u, \mu \rangle + \langle v, \nu \rangle = \text{FR}_f(\mu, \nu)\} \subset \partial \text{FR}_f(\mu, \nu).$$

Proof. The condition $(u, v) \in \partial \text{FR}_f(\mu, \nu)$ is known to be equivalent to

$$\text{FR}_f^*(u, v) + \text{FR}_f(\mu, \nu) = \langle \mu, u \rangle + \langle \nu, v \rangle.$$

Since $(\mu, \nu) \in \text{Dom}(\text{FR}_f)$, $\text{FR}_f^*(u, v)$ has to be finite. By one-homogeneity of FR_f , its Fenchel–Legendre conjugate takes its values in $\{0, +\infty\}$ and thus $\text{FR}_f^*(u, v) = 0$. Therefore, Young’s inequality is equivalent to $\text{FR}_f^*(u, v) = 0$ and $\text{FR}_f(\mu, \nu) = \langle \mu, u \rangle + \langle \nu, v \rangle$. Moreover, we know that $\text{FR}_f^* = H_f$ since H_f is a convex and l.s.c. function bounded below by 0. Therefore, we obtain $H_f(u, v) = 0$ and the desired condition. \square

Notation 5.6. *Let μ, ν, σ be measures in $\mathcal{M}(D)$. We denote*

$$\text{FR}(\mu, \nu) \preceq \sigma \quad (5.7)$$

if for all $f \in C^0(D, \mathbb{R}_+^)$ one has,*

$$\text{FR}_f(\mu, \nu) \leq \langle \sigma, f \rangle.$$

Proposition 5.7. *Let $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{M}(D)$ be two Radon measures. Inequalities (5.1) and (5.7) are equivalent. More precisely, we have*

$$\partial_t \mu \text{ is a measure and } \text{FR}(\mu, \partial_t \mu) \preceq \nu \Leftrightarrow \langle \mu, \partial_t f \rangle^2 \leq 4 \langle \nu, f \rangle \langle \mu, f \rangle \text{ for all } f \in C^0(D, \mathbb{R}_+^*).$$

Proof. First remark that the equivalence is true if μ, ν are smooth functions. We present a proof based on regularization arguments. Assume first that the inequality (5.1) is satisfied, note first that, by integration by part, $\partial_t \mu$ is obviously a measure and using Lemma 5.3, one has

$$|\partial_t(\rho \star \mu)| \leq 2\sqrt{\rho \star \nu} \sqrt{\rho \star \mu},$$

for a kernel on the domain D . It implies

$$|\partial_t \sqrt{\rho \star \mu}|^2 \leq \rho \star \nu,$$

and therefore, for every $f \in C^0(D, \mathbb{R}_+^*)$,

$$\text{FR}_f(\rho \star \mu, \partial_t(\rho \star \mu)) \leq \int_D \rho \star \nu f \, dx \, dt.$$

Let us introduce a sequence ρ_n converging to the Dirac measure. The weak lower semicontinuity of the Fisher–Rao functional leads to

$$\text{FR}_f(\mu, \partial_t \mu) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{FR}_f(\rho_n \star \mu, \partial_t(\rho_n \star \mu)) \leq \int_D \nu f \, dx \, dt,$$

which is the Fisher–Rao inequality (5.7).

Now, let us assume that the Fisher–Rao inequality (5.7) is satisfied. Note first that it is sufficient to prove the inequality in Lemma (5.3) for test functions that satisfy $\int_D f \, dx \, dt = 1$ since the inequality is one homogeneous with respect to f . Using the Jensen inequality on the Fisher–Rao functional, we obtain

$$\text{FR}_f(\rho \star \mu, \partial_t(\rho \star \mu)) = \text{FR}_f(\rho \star \mu, \rho \star \partial_t \mu) \leq \text{FR}_{\tilde{\rho} \star f}(\mu, \partial_t \mu) \leq \langle \rho \star \nu, f \rangle. \quad (5.8)$$

Then, using the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality, one has

$$|\langle f, \partial_t(\rho \star \mu) \rangle| = 2|\langle f, \partial_t(\sqrt{\rho \star \mu}) \sqrt{\rho \star \mu} \rangle| \leq 2[\text{FR}_f(\rho \star \mu, \partial_t(\rho \star \mu))]^{1/2} \langle f, \rho \star \mu \rangle^{1/2},$$

which implies, together with (5.8),

$$|\langle f, \partial_t(\rho \star \mu) \rangle| \leq 2\langle \rho \star \nu, f \rangle^{1/2} \langle f, \rho \star \mu \rangle^{1/2}.$$

Applying this inequality with $\rho = \rho_n$ and taking the limit, one gets inequality (5.1). \square

Notation 5.8. Due to Proposition 5.7, we now write $\text{FR}(\mu, \partial_t \mu) \preceq \nu$ in replacement of the condition $\langle \mu, \partial_t f \rangle^2 \leq 4\langle \nu, f \rangle \langle \mu, f \rangle$, therefore omitting to mention the needed additional assumption that $\partial_t \mu$ is in $\mathcal{M}(D)$.

We close this section with an important regularity result that will be necessary for the formulation of the first-order optimality condition.

Definition 5.9. Let $\alpha \in (0, 1)$. The space $C^{0,\alpha}([0, 1], \mathcal{M})$ is the space of Hölder continuous paths of measures endowed with the bounded Lipschitz distance. It is defined by

$$C^{0,\alpha}([0, 1], \mathcal{M}) = \{ \mu \in L^1([0, 1], \mathcal{M}) : \exists M > 0 \text{ s.t. } \|\mu(t) - \mu(s)\|_{BL} \leq M|t - s|^\alpha \}, \quad (5.9)$$

where $\|\mu(t) - \mu(s)\|_{BL} \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \sup \{ \langle f, \mu(t) \rangle - \langle f, \mu(s) \rangle ; \|f\|_\infty \leq 1 \text{ and } \text{Lip}(f) \leq 1 \}$.

The bounded Lipschitz distance metrizes the weak convergence on bounded sets of the space of Radon measures. The result hereafter proves that we will deal with paths of measures on the space $[0, 1]$ instead than measures on D . This distance is weaker than the dual norm.

Proposition 5.10. *Let $\mu, \partial_t \mu$ be Radon measures on D such that $\text{FR}_f(\mu, \partial_t \mu) < \infty$ for some function $f \in C^0(D, \mathbb{R}_+^*)$. Then, $\mu \in C^{0,1/2}([0, 1], \mathcal{M}_+([0, 1]))$.*

Proof. Since $f \in C^0(D, \mathbb{R}_+^*)$ is bounded below by a positive constant, it is sufficient to prove the result in the case where $f \equiv 1$. We present a proof by regularization.

First step: Let us first study the case where $\mu \in C^1(D)$ and in addition $\mu(t, x) > 0$ for all $(t, x) \in D$. We first note that, since

$$\sqrt{\mu}(t) = \sqrt{\mu}(s) + \int_s^t \partial_t \sqrt{\mu} \, d\tau, \quad (5.10)$$

therefore,

$$\|\sqrt{\mu}(t)\|_{L_x^2} \leq \|\sqrt{\mu}(s)\|_{L_x^2} + \int_s^t \|\partial_t \sqrt{\mu}\|_{L_x^2} \, d\tau, \quad (5.11)$$

then, we integrate in x to obtain

$$\sqrt{\mu(t)([0, 1])} \leq \sqrt{\mu(s)([0, 1])} + \sqrt{|t-s|} \sqrt{\text{FR}_f(\mu, \partial_t \mu)} \quad (5.12)$$

by application of the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality. It also implies, by time integration of the previous inequality and using again the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality,

$$\sqrt{\mu(t)([0, 1])} \leq \sqrt{\mu(D)} + \sqrt{\text{FR}_f(\mu, \partial_t \mu)}. \quad (5.13)$$

We have, by standard estimations, recalling that $\mu \geq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle \mu(t) - \mu(s), \psi \rangle| &\leq \|\mu(t) - \mu(s)\|_{L^1} \|\psi\|_\infty \\ &\leq \langle |\sqrt{\mu(t)} - \sqrt{\mu(s)}|, |\sqrt{\mu(t)} + \sqrt{\mu(s)}| \rangle \|\psi\|_\infty \\ &\leq \|\sqrt{\mu(t)} + \sqrt{\mu(s)}\|_{L^2} \left\| \int_s^t \partial_t \sqrt{\mu}(\tau) \, d\tau \right\|_{L^2} \|\psi\|_\infty \\ &\leq 2 \left(\sup_{\tau \in [0, 1]} \|\sqrt{\mu}(\tau)\|_{L^2} \right) \int_s^t \|\partial_t \sqrt{\mu}(\tau)\|_{L^2} \, d\tau \|\psi\|_\infty \\ &\leq 2 \left(\sup_{\tau \in [0, 1]} \|\sqrt{\mu}(\tau)\|_{L^2} \right) \sqrt{|t-s|} \sqrt{\text{FR}_f(\mu, \partial_t \mu)} \|\psi\|_\infty, \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality again comes from the application of the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality.

Second step: We now prove the result by density with ρ_n a convolution kernel on the domain D converging to the Dirac measure. The sequence $\rho_n \star \mu$ belongs to $C^{0,1/2}([0, 1], \mathcal{M}([0, 1]))$ with a Hölder constant bounded by $\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{FR}_f(\rho_n \star \mu, \partial_t(\rho_n \star \mu))$. Since, for $f \equiv 1$ we have $\check{\rho}_n \star f = f$, we have

$$\text{FR}_f(\rho_n \star \mu, \partial_t(\rho_n \star \mu)) \leq \text{FR}_{\check{\rho}_n \star f}(\mu, \partial_t \mu) = \text{FR}_f(\mu, \partial_t \mu),$$

which implies that the Hölder constant is bounded uniformly. Therefore, by the Arzela–Ascoli theorem which can be applied here since bounded sets for the dual norm are compact in $(\mathcal{M}_+([0, 1]), \|\cdot\|_{BL})$, the limit is also in $C^{0,1/2}([0, 1], \mathcal{M}_+([0, 1]))$.

We now give an explicit estimation of the Hölder constant. We have

$$|\langle \mu(t) - \mu(s), \psi \rangle| \leq \|\rho_n \star \mu(t) - \rho_n \star \mu(s)\|_{L^1} \|\psi\|_\infty + |\langle \rho_n \star \mu(s) - \mu(s), \psi \rangle| + |\langle \rho_n \star \mu(t) - \mu(t), \psi \rangle|.$$

The two last terms can be made arbitrarily small with $n \rightarrow \infty$ and the first term can be bounded using the previous case since $\rho_n \star \mu \in C^0([0, 1], L^1([0, 1]))$. We thus apply the previous inequalities to get

$$|\langle \mu(t) - \mu(s), \psi \rangle| \leq 2 \left(\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\tau \in [0, 1]} \|\sqrt{\rho_n \star \mu(\tau)}\|_{L^2} \right) \sqrt{|t-s|} \sqrt{\text{FR}_f(\mu, \partial_t \mu)} \|\psi\|_\infty.$$

Last, we have using inequality (5.12), a bound on the first term of the r.h.s.

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\tau \in [0, 1]} \|\sqrt{\rho_n \star \mu(\tau)}\|_{L^2} \leq \sqrt{\mu(D)} + \sqrt{\text{FR}_f(\mu, \partial_t \mu)}.$$

Indeed, we have that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_n \star \mu(D) = \mu(D)$. □

Remark 5.11. We have actually proved that the path $\mu(t)$ is Hölder with respect to the dual norm on the space of measures with a constant which is explicit in terms of $\mu(0)([0, 1])$ and $\text{FR}_f(\mu, \partial_t \mu)$.

6. MINIMIZATION OF THE ACCELERATION

In this section, we are interested in the minimization of the acceleration on (Q, G) which represents the group of diffeomorphisms $\text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$. We first need that the acceleration functional is coercive which is the consequence of a general result on Hilbert manifolds and of the right-invariance of the metric. Then, we study this variational problem in the particular case of (Q, G) .

6.1. A general lemma and its corollaries on the group of diffeomorphisms

Notation 6.1. Let (M, g) be a Hilbert manifold and $x(t) \in M$ a smooth curve. We will denote by $\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{x}$ the covariant derivative of \dot{x} along $x(t)$.

Lemma 6.2. Let (M, g) be a Hilbert manifold and $x(t) \in M$ a smooth curve and $\dot{x}(0) = 0$. Then, one has

$$\int_0^T g(\dot{x}, \dot{x}) \, ds \leq 4T^2 \int_0^T g\left(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{x}, \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{x}\right) \, ds. \quad (6.1)$$

Proof. We start with $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} g(\dot{x}, \dot{x}) = g\left(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{x}, \dot{x}\right)$ by definition of the covariant derivative. By applications of the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality on the previous formula and time integration, we have

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} g(\dot{x}, \dot{x}) \leq \sqrt{g(\dot{x}, \dot{x})} \sqrt{g\left(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{x}, \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{x}\right)},$$

which implies that for all $s \leq t$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}g(\dot{x}, \dot{x})(s) &\leq \int_0^t \sqrt{g(\dot{x}, \dot{x})} \sqrt{g\left(\frac{D}{Dt}\dot{x}, \frac{D}{Dt}\dot{x}\right)} ds, \\ \frac{1}{2}g(\dot{x}, \dot{x})(s) &\leq \sqrt{\int_0^t g(\dot{x}, \dot{x}) ds} \sqrt{\int_0^t g\left(\frac{D}{Dt}\dot{x}, \frac{D}{Dt}\dot{x}\right) ds}. \end{aligned}$$

By integration, we get

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^T g(\dot{x}, \dot{x}) ds \leq T \sqrt{\int_0^T g(\dot{x}, \dot{x}) ds} \sqrt{\int_0^T g\left(\frac{D}{Dt}\dot{x}, \frac{D}{Dt}\dot{x}\right) ds} \quad (6.2)$$

which gives the result. \square

Definition 6.3. Let (M, g) be a Hilbert submanifold of a Hilbert space V and $\mathcal{C}^{0,1}$ be the set of paths defined by

$$\mathcal{C}^{0,1} = \{x \in H^2([0, T], V) : x(t) \in M \text{ and } (x(0), \dot{x}(0)) = (x_0, v_0) \in TM \text{ and } (x(1), \dot{x}(1)) = (x_1, v_1)\}.$$

The acceleration functional \mathcal{J} is defined by

$$\mathcal{J}(x) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \int_0^T g\left(\frac{D}{Dt}\dot{x}, \frac{D}{Dt}\dot{x}\right) ds, \quad (6.3)$$

subject to the boundary constraints $(x(0), \dot{x}(0)) = (x_0, v_0) \in TM$ and $(x(1), \dot{x}(1)) = (x_1, v_1) \in TM$.

Note that, at this level, we do not need to assume that the topology induced by V on M and the topology of M coincide. We now use the result above on the group of diffeomorphisms $\text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$.

Theorem 6.4. *On $\text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$, any minimizing sequence for the acceleration functional (6.3) is*

- (1) *bounded in $H^2([0, T], H_0^2([0, 1]))$,*
- (2) *bounded in $C^1([0, T], \text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1]))$.*

We postpone the proof in Appendix B.

In order to study the relaxation problem, we will need a controllability lemma which is valid on an infinite-dimensional Riemannian manifold. This lemma essentially contains the interpolation on TM with a cubic defined on the tangent space through the exponential map.

Lemma 6.5. *Let (M, g) be a Riemannian manifold possibly of infinite dimensions and a C^1 curve $c(t) \in M$ such that $c(0) = x \in M$. Let $V \subset T_x M$ be an open neighborhood of 0 on which the exponential map is a diffeomorphism and we denote by \log_x the inverse of this map. Consider the map, for any $t > 0$ small enough,*

$$R_c(t) : (T_x M)^2 \rightarrow TM \quad (6.4)$$

$$(u_1, u_2) \mapsto (\exp_x(z(t, u_1, u_2)), \text{dexp}_x(z(t, u_1, u_2))(\partial_t z(t, u_1, u_2))), \quad (6.5)$$

where $z(t, u_1, u_2) = \log_x(c(t)) + \frac{1}{2}t^2 u_1 + \frac{1}{6}t^3 u_2$ and $\partial_t z(t, u_1, u_2) = \frac{d}{dt} \log_x(c(t)) + t u_1 + \frac{1}{2}t^2 u_2$. For $t > 0$ and small enough, the map R_c is a local diffeomorphism at $(0, 0) \in (T_x M)^2$.

The proof is given in appendix. This lemma will be used to extend the relaxation result to general initial conditions.

Remark 6.6. Let V be a neighborhood and c a curve satisfying the assumptions of the Lemma above. A direct estimation leads to

$$\|\exp_x^{-1}(R_c(\cdot, u_1, u_2)) - \exp_x^{-1}(c)\|_{H^2([0,1], T_x M)} \leq k \max(\|u_1\|, \|u_2\|) \quad (6.6)$$

where $R_c(\cdot, u_1, u_2)$ denotes the path defined in Lemma 6.5. The constant k is local and depends on the metric in the neighborhood V and $H^2([0,1], T_x M)$ stands for the standard Hilbert space.

6.2. Relaxation of the acceleration on $\text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$

We now introduce a decomposition of the projection computed in the geodesic equation. This decomposition into two parts for the projection is used for clarity in the next proof. Indeed, as defined below, π_1 is continuous w.r.t. the weak topology whereas π_2 is not.

Notation 6.7. Recall the geodesic equation, where H_2 is introduced in Proposition 4.14,

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q} = \eta(q)p \\ \dot{p} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_x^1 \eta(q)p^2 dy + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \varphi \end{bmatrix} H_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b+c \end{bmatrix} \end{cases} \quad (6.7)$$

with a, b, c the coefficients defined in (4.22a), (4.22b) and (4.22c) and define for $f \in L^1([0, 1])$

$$\mathcal{U}(f, q)(x) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_x^1 \eta(q)f dy. \quad (6.8)$$

The projection $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \varphi \end{bmatrix} H_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b+c \end{bmatrix}$ will be decomposed into two terms:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1(p, q) &\stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \varphi \end{bmatrix} H_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{bmatrix} \\ \pi_2(p, q) &\stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} (\text{id} - \pi_q^*)(\mathcal{U}(p^2, q)). \end{aligned}$$

We will often omit arguments in π_1, π_2 and \mathcal{U} when there is no possible confusion.

As an immediate application of Lemma 4.19, we have

Corollary 6.8. The term $\pi_1(p, q)$ is continuous for the weak topology on q in $H^1([0, 1], L^2([0, 1]))$.

However, the second term π_2 is *not* continuous for the weak topology, as well as the term $\mathcal{U}(p^2)$, due to the square term on p . This fact motivated us to introduce this decomposition in π_1 and π_2 .

Remark 6.9. In the sequel, we shall be interested in the minimization of the acceleration under soft boundary constraints at time 1. The case of strong boundary constraints will be pursued in future works. In particular and anticipating on the notations introduced in the next definition, minimizers of \mathcal{J} are also minimizers of \mathcal{J}_0 once the optimal $p(1)$ and $q(1)$ are known.

Definition 6.10 (Minimization of the acceleration with soft boundary constraints). On the Hilbert manifold Q , the minimization of the acceleration under soft boundary constraints at time 1 is the minimization of the following functional

$$\mathcal{J}(p, q) = \mathcal{J}_0(p, q) + P(p(1), q(1)), \quad (6.9)$$

where P (nonnegative) is a lower semi-continuous functional on $L^2([0, 1]) \times L^2([0, 1])$ and

$$\mathcal{J}_0(p, q) = \int_D \eta(q) (\dot{p} + \mathcal{U}(p^2, q) - \pi_1 - \pi_2)^2 dx dt, \quad (6.10)$$

on the set of admissible curves

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C} \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \left\{ (p(t), q(t), p^2(t), \dot{p}(t)^2) \in T^*Q \times L_x^1 \times L_x^1 : q \in H^2([0, 1], L^2([0, 1])) \text{ such that } \dot{q} = \eta(q)p \right. \\ \left. \text{and under the boundary constraints } q(0) = q_0, \text{ and } p(0) = p_0 \in T_{q_0}^*Q \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (6.11)$$

where the topology is induced from that of $H^2([0, 1], L^2([0, 1]))$.

For example, the penalization term P can be chosen as $\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} \|p(1) - p_1\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} \|q(1) - q_1\|_{L^2}^2$ where σ_1, σ_2 are two positive constants.

Due to the square on p in \mathcal{U} , the functional \mathcal{J} is expected to fail being lower semi continuous with respect to the weak topology on \mathcal{C} . However, viewing it as a functional (p, q, p^2, \dot{p}^2) , it will be lower semi continuous but the weak closure of the constraint set \mathcal{C} has now to be computed. We now introduce this set of relaxed curves on which the relaxed functional is defined, which takes into account the weak limit of quadratic terms in the acceleration functional.

Definition 6.11 (Set of relaxed curves). The set of relaxed curves is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}_R \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \left\{ (p, q, \mu, \nu) \in \mathcal{C}^0 \times \mathcal{M}^2 : \mu \geq p^2, \nu \geq \dot{p}^2 \text{ and } \text{FR}(\mu - p^2, \partial_t(\mu - p^2)) \preceq \nu - \dot{p}^2 \right. \\ \left. \text{under the boundary constraints } q(0) = q_0, p(0) = p_0 \in T_{q_0}^*Q \text{ and } \mu(0) = p(0)^2 \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.12)$$

The weak topology on \mathcal{C}_R is the product of the weak topology on \mathcal{C} and the weak convergence in \mathcal{M} .

Proposition 6.12. *The set \mathcal{C}_R is closed in the weak topology on $\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{M}(D)^2$.*

Proof. Let $(p_n, q_n, \mu_n, \nu_n) \in \mathcal{C}_R$ be a weakly convergent sequence in $\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{M}^2$ to $(p, q, \mu, \nu) \in \mathcal{C}_R$. Up to extracting subsequences, we can assume in addition that $p_n^2 \rightharpoonup \pi$, $\dot{p}_n^2 \rightharpoonup \delta$ in \mathcal{M} . By passing to the limit and using Fatou's lemma on $\mu_n \geq p_n^2$ and $\nu_n \geq \dot{p}_n^2$, we first obtain $\mu \geq \pi \geq p^2$ and $\nu \geq \delta \geq \dot{p}^2$ which are the two first conditions on the measures μ, ν .

On one hand, we first write $p_n = p + \alpha_n$ with $\alpha_n \rightharpoonup 0$, $\alpha_n^2 \rightharpoonup \pi - p^2$ and $\dot{\alpha}_n^2 \rightharpoonup \delta - \dot{p}^2$. By Cauchy–Schwarz inequality, we have for every $f \in C^\infty([0, 1], \mathbb{R}_+^*)$,

$$\text{FR}_f(\alpha_n^2, \partial_t(\alpha_n^2)) \leq \langle \dot{\alpha}_n^2, f \rangle.$$

The right-hand side is converging to $\langle \delta - \dot{p}^2, f \rangle$. Since the Fisher–Rao functional is lower semi-continuous, passing to the limit gives

$$\text{FR}_f(\pi - p^2, \partial_t(\pi - p^2)) \leq \langle \delta - \dot{p}^2, f \rangle. \quad (6.13)$$

Moreover, by assumption, we have the inequality

$$\text{FR}_f(\mu_n - p_n^2, \partial_t(\mu_n - p_n^2)) \leq \langle \nu_n - \dot{p}_n^2, f \rangle,$$

on which, the same previous arguments give

$$\text{FR}_f(\mu - \pi, \partial_t(\mu - \pi)) \leq \langle \nu - \delta, f \rangle. \quad (6.14)$$

On the other hand, the Fisher–Rao functional is subadditive (one-homogeneous and convex) which implies

$$\text{FR}_f(\mu - p^2, \partial_t(\mu - p^2)) \leq \text{FR}_f(\mu - \pi, \partial_t(\mu - \pi)) + \text{FR}_f(\pi - p^2, \partial_t(\pi - p^2)),$$

which, using inequality (6.14), gives

$$\text{FR}_f(\mu - p^2, \partial_t(\mu - p^2)) \leq \langle \nu - \delta, f \rangle + \text{FR}_f(\pi - p^2, \partial_t(\pi - p^2)).$$

Introducing \dot{p}^2 in the dual pairing, this last inequality can be rewritten as

$$\text{FR}_f(\mu - p^2, \partial_t(\mu - p^2)) \leq \langle \nu - \dot{p}^2, f \rangle + \langle \dot{p}^2 - \delta, f \rangle + \text{FR}_f(\pi - p^2, \partial_t(\pi - p^2)).$$

By inequality (6.13), we have $\langle \dot{p}^2 - \delta, f \rangle + \text{FR}_f(\pi - p^2, \partial_t(\pi - p^2)) \leq 0$. We thus get the result

$$\text{FR}_f(\mu - p^2, \partial_t(\mu - p^2)) \leq \langle \nu - \dot{p}^2, f \rangle.$$

The last condition to be checked is that $(p, q) \in T^*Q$, which is also true since the constraints defining Q are weakly continuous: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 q_n dx = \int_0^1 q dx$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \eta(q_n) dx = \int_0^1 \eta(q) dx$ and Lemma 4.19 results (3) and (5) give that $\pi_{q_n}(p_n) = p_n$ weakly converges to $\pi_q(p)$ and therefore $\pi_q(p) = p$.

Last, the boundary constraints are trivially satisfied under weak convergence. \square

Definition 6.13 (Relaxed acceleration functional). The relaxed acceleration functional defined on \mathcal{C}_R is

$$\mathcal{J}_R(p, q, \mu, \nu) = \int_D \eta d\nu + \int_D \eta \left([\dot{p} + \mathcal{U}(\mu, q) - \pi_1(p, q) - \pi_2(\mu, q)]^2 - \dot{p}^2 \right) dx dt + P(p(1), q(1)), \quad (6.15)$$

where P is the penalization term defined in 6.10.

Proposition 6.14. *The functional \mathcal{J}_R is lower semi-continuous with respect to the weak topology.*

Proof. Let $(p_n, q_n, \mu_n, \nu_n) \in \mathcal{C}_R$ be a weakly convergent sequence in $\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{M}^2$. The first term in (6.15) is the dual pairing between a weakly convergent sequence of measures and a strongly convergent sequence in $C^0(D)$, which gives the continuity of the first term.

In order to prove the continuity of the second term, we expand it into

$$\int_D 2\eta(q) \dot{p} (\mathcal{U}(\mu, q) - \pi_1(p, q) - \pi_2(\mu, q)) + \eta(q) \left(\mathcal{U}(\mu, q) - \pi_1(p, q) - \pi_2(\mu, q) \right)^2 dx dt. \quad (6.16)$$

Using Lemma 4.19 results (1) and (3), we have that $\mathcal{U}(\mu_n, q_n) - \pi_1(p_n, q_n) - \pi_2(\mu_n, q_n)$ strongly converges in $C^0(D)$. Therefore, the second term in (6.16) is strongly convergent in $C^0(D)$. The first term is the L^2 pairing between a weakly convergent sequence \dot{p}_n and a strongly convergent sequence $\eta(q_n) (\mathcal{U}(\mu_n, q_n) - \pi_1(p_n, q_n) - \pi_2(\mu_n, q_n))$. \square

Remark 6.15. The penalization terms $\|p(1) - p_1\|_{L^2}^2$ and $\|q(1) - q_1\|_{L^2}^2$ are lower semi-continuous and the previous proposition applies to the functional (6.9). However, the theorem below does not apply to this one but to weaker penalizations. For instance, the theorem below can be applied to $\|\varphi(1) - \varphi_1\|_{L^2}^2$ and other similar L^2 penalizations on $\dot{\varphi}(1)$.

Theorem 6.16. *If P is assumed continuous w.r.t. the weak topology then the continuous functional (6.15) defined on \mathcal{C}_R is the relaxation of the acceleration functional. Namely, for every $(p, q, \mu, \nu) \in \mathcal{C}_R$, there exists a*

sequence $(p_n, q_n) \in \mathcal{C}$ such that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{J}(p_n, q_n) \leq \mathcal{J}_R(p, q, \mu, \nu). \quad (6.17)$$

Proof. First step: Since the functional \mathcal{J}_R is continuous for the weak topology (P is continuous) as a consequence of Proposition 6.14, it is sufficient to prove that the space

$$\mathcal{C}_0 \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \{(p, q, p^2, \tilde{p}^2) : (p, q) \in \mathcal{C}\} \subset \mathcal{C}_R$$

is dense in \mathcal{C}_R for the weak topology. Since ν is a Radon measure, it is inner regular and therefore, it can be approximated by a measure $\tilde{\nu}_t$, which is 0 on $[0, t[\times [0, 1]$ and which weakly converges to ν when t goes to 0; for instance, it is sufficient to use $\tilde{\nu}_t(s) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \nu(\alpha_t(s))$ for $\alpha : [t, 1] \mapsto [0, 1]$ an increasing diffeomorphism and for $s < t$, set $\tilde{\nu}_t(s) = 0$.

By time integration, $\int_0^s \tilde{\nu}_t(s') ds'$ weakly converges to μ due to time reparametrization. In particular, it implies that the desired property can be shown only on the space of measures μ, ν that vanish on $[0, t]$. Let us choose a time $t \in]0, 1[$ and a couple of measures (μ, ν) whose support is contained in $]t, 1] \times [0, 1]$. Let $(p, q, \mu, \nu) \in \mathcal{C}_R$ and $\varphi(t)$ be the path of diffeomorphisms associated with (p, q) given by Proposition 4.9.

Second step: We first show that we can transform the problem to a similar condition to $p(0), q(0) \in L^\infty([0, 1])$.

Since the path $\varphi(t)$ lies in $H^2([0, 1], \text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1]))$, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a smooth kernel in space denoted ρ_ε , such that the curve $\varphi_\varepsilon \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \rho_\varepsilon \star \varphi$ satisfies

$$\|\varphi_\varepsilon - \varphi\|_{H^2([0,1], \text{Diff}_0^2([0,1]))} \leq \varepsilon$$

and $\varphi_\varepsilon, \dot{\varphi}_\varepsilon \in C^\infty([0, 1])$. The corresponding estimates on T^*Q are, for a positive constant c_1

$$\begin{aligned} \|p - p_\varepsilon\|_{H^1([0,1], L^2([0,1]))} &\leq c_1 \varepsilon, \\ \|q - q_\varepsilon\|_{H^2([0,1], L^2([0,1]))} &\leq c_1 \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Now, since $H^1([0, 1], H_0^2([0, 1]))$ is embedded in $C^0([0, 1], H_0^2([0, 1]))$, the evaluation at time t is continuous and therefore, for any $t \in [0, 1]$, we have, for a positive constant c_2

$$\begin{aligned} \|p(t) - p_\varepsilon(t)\|_{L^2([0,1])} &\leq c_2 \varepsilon, \\ \|q(t) - q_\varepsilon(t)\|_{L^2([0,1])} &\leq c_2 \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

We now use Lemma 6.5 to define a curve close to φ in the strong topology in $H^2([0, 1], H_0^2([0, 1]))$ and which has the same initial conditions $(q(0), \dot{q}(0))$.

For any $\delta, t > 0$ sufficiently small, there exists a choice of ε such that, for the given initial condition $(q_\varepsilon(t), \dot{q}_\varepsilon(t))$, Lemma 6.5 gives existence and uniqueness of $u_1, u_2 \in T_{q(0)}Q$ satisfying $\|u_1\| \leq \delta$ and $\|u_2\| \leq \delta$ and $R_q(t, u_1, u_2) = (q_\varepsilon(t), \dot{q}_\varepsilon(t) = \eta(q_\varepsilon)p_\varepsilon(t))$. Then, we define the path $\tilde{q}_\varepsilon(s)$ by gluing $R_q(s, u_1, u_2)$ for $s \in [0, t]$ and $q_\varepsilon(s)$ on $s \in [t, 1]$. Since the curves and their first derivatives coincide at time t , the curve $\tilde{q}_\varepsilon(s)$ lies in $H^2([0, 1], H_0^2([0, 1]))$. In addition, this path is $O(\varepsilon, \delta)$ close to the initial curve $q(t)$ since by construction it is the case on $[t, 1]$ and on $[0, t]$ by the remark 6.6. In conclusion, the constructed curve $\tilde{q}_\varepsilon(s)$ satisfies the same initial conditions than $q(t)$ at time 0 and $\tilde{p}_\varepsilon(t), \tilde{q}_\varepsilon(t) \in C^\infty([0, 1])$, which gives in particular the desired result $\tilde{p}_\varepsilon(t), \tilde{q}_\varepsilon(t) \in L^\infty([0, 1])$.

Third step: Since D is compact, every bounded ball of $\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{M}(D)^2$ is metrizable. We will use such a distance denoted by dist on a ball that will be defined afterwards. Let us denote by ρ_ε a smoothing kernel in space, we

have, for every $f \in \mathcal{D}$

$$\text{FR}_f(\rho_\varepsilon \star (\mu - p^2), \partial_t(\rho_\varepsilon \star (\mu - p^2))) \leq \langle \rho_\varepsilon \star (\nu - \dot{p}^2), f \rangle.$$

Define

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_\varepsilon &\stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \rho_\varepsilon \star (\mu - p^2) + p_\varepsilon^2, \\ \nu_\varepsilon &\stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \rho_\varepsilon \star (\nu - \dot{p}^2) + \dot{p}_\varepsilon^2. \end{aligned}$$

By choosing adequately the smoothing kernel, we shall impose $\text{dist}(\rho_\varepsilon \star (\mu - p^2), \mu - p^2) \leq \varepsilon$ and similarly, $\text{dist}(\rho_\varepsilon \star (\nu - \dot{p}^2), \nu - \dot{p}^2) \leq \varepsilon$. Moreover, by the control we have on $p_\varepsilon, q_\varepsilon$, there exists a positive constant c' such that

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle p_\varepsilon^2 - p^2, f \rangle| &\leq c' \varepsilon |f|_\infty, \\ |\langle \dot{p}_\varepsilon^2 - \dot{p}^2, f \rangle| &\leq c' \varepsilon |f|_\infty. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, for another positive constant c'' , it holds

$$\text{dist}((p, q, \mu, \nu), (p_\varepsilon, q_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon, \nu_\varepsilon)) \leq c'' \varepsilon.$$

Now, Lemma (6.18) hereafter proves that there exists an element $(\tilde{p}, \tilde{q}, \tilde{p}^2, (\dot{\tilde{p}})^2)$ which is ε close to $(p_\varepsilon, q_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon, \nu_\varepsilon)$ in \mathcal{C}_R . By the triangle inequality, we have

$$\text{dist}((p, q, \mu, \nu), (\tilde{p}, \tilde{q}, \tilde{p}^2, (\dot{\tilde{p}})^2)) \leq (1 + c'') \varepsilon,$$

which ends proving the result. Note that all the terms are bounded in the weak-* topology so that one can fix a ball on which the previous computations can be made and on which the distance dist can be defined. \square

Lemma 6.17. *Let $\nu \in L^1(D)$ and $\mu \in W^{1,1}(D)$ that satisfy the constraint (5.2) and such that $\mu(t=0, x) = 0$ a.e. in x . Then there exists $p_n \in H^1([0, 1], L^2(D))$ such that $p_n \rightarrow 0$, $p_n^2 \rightarrow \mu$ and $\dot{p}_n^2 \rightarrow \nu$ and $p_n(0) = 0$.*

If, in addition, $\mu \in L^\infty(D)$, then we also have that $p_n \in L^\infty(D)$ and is uniformly bounded (w.r.t. n) in $L^\infty(D)$.

Lemma 6.18. *Let $p(0), q(0) \in L^\infty([0, 1])$ and $(p(t), q(t))$ be a solution to $\dot{q} = \eta(q)\pi_q^*(p) = \eta(q)p$ such that $(p, q) \in H^1([0, 1], L^\infty([0, 1])) \times H^2([0, 1], L^\infty([0, 1]))$. For $(p, q, \mu, \nu) \in \mathcal{C}_R \cap (\mathcal{C} \times L^\infty(D) \times L^1(D))$, there exists $(p_n, q_n) \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $(p_n, q_n, p_n^2, \dot{p}_n^2) \rightarrow (p, q, \mu, \nu)$.*

The proof of the two previous lemmas are given in Appendix B. We now state the main result. Note that it is essentially the application of the previous proposition and theorem and we “reduce” the functional by optimizing on Δ which is the defect measure defined by $\mu - p^2$.

Theorem 6.19. *Minimizing of the acceleration functional,*

$$\mathcal{J}(p, q) = \int_0^1 \left\| \left(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} \right)_q^b \right\|_q^2 dt + P(p(1), q(1)), \quad (6.18)$$

with boundary conditions $p(0), q(0)$ reduces to the minimization of

$$\mathcal{F}(\Delta, p, q) = \text{FR}_\eta(\Delta, \partial_t \Delta) + \int_0^1 \left\| \left(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} \right)_q^b + \pi_q^*(\mathcal{U}(\Delta, q)) \right\|_q^2 dt + P(p(1), q(1)), \quad (6.19)$$

where Δ is a time dependent nonnegative Radon measure and $\partial_t \Delta$ is a measure.

Proof. The functional \mathcal{J}_R is lower semicontinuous on the space \mathcal{C}_R by Proposition 6.14 and Theorem 6.16 implies that it is the relaxation of \mathcal{J} on the space \mathcal{C}_R . Since we aim at minimizing the relaxed functional \mathcal{J}_R , we give a first simple reduction by minimizing over ν . The constraint $\text{FR}(\mu - p^2, \partial_t(\mu - p^2)) \preceq \nu - \dot{p}^2$ gives that the first term $\int_D \eta d\nu$ is lower bounded by $\text{FR}_\eta(\mu - p^2, \partial_t(\mu - p^2)) + \eta \dot{p}^2$ and the formula (6.19) follows. Minimizing \mathcal{J}_R over ν when (p, q, μ) are fixed gives

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\nu} \mathcal{J}_R &= \text{FR}_\eta(\mu - p^2, \partial_t(\mu - p^2)) \\ &+ \int_D \eta(q) \left(\dot{p} + \mathcal{U}(\mu, q) - \pi_1(p, q) - \pi_2(\mu, q) \right)^2 dx dt + P(p(1), q(1)). \end{aligned} \quad (6.20)$$

Using the defect measure $\Delta \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \mu - p^2$ and recognizing the acceleration of the original curve (p, q) , the functional can be written as $\mathcal{F}(\Delta, p, q) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \min_{\nu} \mathcal{J}_R(\mu, \nu, p, q)$ with

$$\mathcal{F}(\Delta, p, q) = \text{FR}_\eta(\Delta, \partial_t \Delta) + \int_0^1 \left\| \left(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} \right)^b + \pi_q^*(\mathcal{U}(\Delta, q)) \right\|_q^2 dt + P(p(1), q(1)). \quad (6.21)$$

Note that the boundary constraint on μ transfers to Δ as $\Delta_{t=0} = 0$ (the disintegration of Δ at time $t = 0$), which will be written $\Delta \in \mathcal{M}_0(D)$. \square

7. VARIATIONAL STUDY OF THE RELAXED ACCELERATION

Therefore, we are interested in the minimization of the functional \mathcal{F} with respect to Δ taking values in $\mathcal{M}_0(D)$ space of measures. The previous functional can be understood as follows: the original acceleration functional can be possibly made lower using the term μ which is paid at the price $\text{FR}_\eta(\mu - p^2, \partial_t(\mu - p^2))$. In particular, when the path $(p(t), q(t)) \in T^*Q$ is fixed, one can look at the minimization over Δ of the previous functional. With respect to Δ the previous functional is convex and thus any critical point w.r.t. Δ is a global minimizer. *A priori*, the functional \mathcal{F} is not strictly convex which is due to the fact the Fisher–Rao functional is one homogeneous. Moreover, the projection operator π_q^* has a non-trivial kernel and therefore the strict convexity of the norm squared does not help. However, we do not need strict convexity to conclude to the following interesting property. The result will be given by the following simple lemma whose proof is postponed in Appendix B.

Lemma 7.1. *Let X be a Banach space, $f : X \mapsto \mathbb{R}_+$ be a convex function and $x_0 \in X$ such that $f^{-1}(\{f(x_0)\}) = \{x_0\}$. Let $g : X \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ be a strictly convex function and A be an affine operator on X , then if x_0 is a minimum for the function $f + g \circ A$, it is the unique minimum.*

Proposition 7.2. *Let $(p, q) \in \mathcal{C}$ be a path in T^*Q . The minimization of \mathcal{F} over Δ on $\mathcal{M}_0(D)$ is a convex minimization problem and if the functional \mathcal{F} has a minimum at $\Delta = 0$ then it is the unique minimum.*

Proof. This is the direct application of the previous lemma with $f = \text{FR}$, the L^2 norm being the strictly convex function and $A(\Delta) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \left(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} \right)^b + \pi_q^*(\mathcal{U}(\Delta, q))$. We thus need to show that the equality $\text{FR}_\eta(\Delta, \partial_t \Delta) = 0$ implies that $\Delta \equiv 0$ since $\Delta(0) = 0$. Suppose on the contrary that $\Delta \neq 0$, then, for a regularizing kernel ρ we have that $\rho \star \Delta \neq 0$ and by convexity,

$$\text{FR}_\eta(\rho \star \Delta, \partial_t(\rho \star \Delta)) \leq \text{FR}_{\rho \star \eta}(\Delta, \partial_t \Delta),$$

moreover, by continuity of η , there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that $\rho \star \eta \leq C\eta$ and therefore $\text{FR}_{\rho \star \eta}(\Delta, \partial_t \Delta) \leq C \text{FR}_\eta(\Delta, \partial_t \Delta) = 0$. Thus, $\text{FR}_\eta(\rho \star \Delta, \partial_t(\rho \star \Delta)) = 0$ which directly implies that $\rho \star \Delta = 0$ which is a contradiction. \square

In the next theorem, we make explicit the first-order optimality condition.

Theorem 7.3. *Let $(p, q) \in \mathcal{C}$ be a path in T^*Q and consider the minimization of \mathcal{F} over Δ on the relaxed set \mathcal{C}_R . A necessary and sufficient condition for optimality at Δ is that both following conditions are satisfied: for any $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_0(D)$ such that $\partial_t \mu \in \mathcal{M}(D)$,*

$$\text{FR}_\eta(\mu, \partial_t \mu) \geq \langle \mu, -w \rangle, \quad (7.1)$$

and the equality

$$\text{FR}_\eta(\Delta, \partial_t \Delta) + \langle \Delta, w \rangle = 0,$$

where

$$w = \eta \int_0^x \left(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} + \pi^*(\mathcal{U}(\Delta, q)) \right) dy.$$

The proof of this theorem relies on a well-known lemma for one-homogeneous functionals, whose proof is given in Appendix B.

Lemma 7.4. *Let X be a Banach space, X^* be its topological dual and $f : X \mapsto \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ be a convex function which is positively one-homogeneous. That is $f(\lambda x) = \lambda f(x)$ for every $\lambda \geq 0$. Then, $v \in \partial f(x) \subset X^*$ if and only if the following two conditions hold*

- (1) $f(y) \geq \langle y, v \rangle$ for every $y \in X$,
- (2) $f(x) = \langle x, v \rangle$.

Proof of Theorem (7.3). The first-order optimality condition is $0 \in \partial \mathcal{F}(\Delta)$. Note that the functional \mathcal{F} can be written as $\mathcal{F}(\Delta, p, q) = \mathcal{F}_1(\Delta) + \mathcal{G}(\Delta)$ (omitting the dependency in (p, q)) where

$$\mathcal{G}(\Delta) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \int_0^1 \left\| \left(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} \right)^b + \pi^*(\mathcal{U}(\Delta, q)) \right\|_q^2 dt + P(p(1), q(1))$$

is a smooth function on the space of measures \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{F}_1 is a one-homogeneous function on $\mathcal{M}_0(D)$. Namely we have

$$\mathcal{F}_1(\Delta) = \begin{cases} \text{FR}(\Delta, \partial_t \Delta) & \text{if } \partial_t \Delta \in \mathcal{M} \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Therefore, the first-order condition for optimality reads $0 \in \partial \mathcal{F}_1(\Delta) + D\mathcal{G}(\Delta)$, by smoothness of \mathcal{G} , see Proposition 5.6 of [21]. Then, Lemma 7.4 gives the result using

$$D\mathcal{G}(\Delta) = \eta \int_0^x \left(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} + \pi^*(\mathcal{U}(\Delta, q)) \right) dy,$$

and the first-order condition $0 \in \partial \mathcal{F}$ then reads

$$-D\mathcal{G}(\Delta) \in \partial \mathcal{F}_1(\Delta). \quad (7.2)$$

□

This characterization will be used to show the existence of standard paths $(p, q) \in \mathcal{C}$ such that the minimization of \mathcal{F} with respect to Δ is not $\Delta = 0$. However, this characterization is still relatively general and it only uses the one-homogeneity of the Fisher–Rao functional. In the next proposition, we give a more explicit but only sufficient condition for optimality. Recall that we denoted by $C_{1,0}(D)$ the space of continuous (on D) real functions which are C^1 with respect to the first (time) variable.

Proposition 7.5. *Let $(p, q) \in \mathcal{C}$ be a path in T^*Q . A sufficient condition for optimality at Δ for the minimization of \mathcal{F} over $\Delta \in \mathcal{M}_0(D)$ is that*

(1) *there exists a function $g \in C_{1,0}(D)$ such that $g(1, x) = 0$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$,*

$$\partial_t g + \frac{1}{\eta} g^2 \leq \eta \int_0^x \left(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} + \pi^*(\mathcal{U}(\Delta, q)) \right) dy, \quad (7.3)$$

(2) *the following equality is satisfied*

$$\langle -D\mathcal{G}(\Delta), \Delta \rangle = \text{FR}_\eta(\Delta, \partial_t \Delta). \quad (7.4)$$

Proof. Instead of considering the functional defined on the space of measures \mathcal{M} , we consider its extension to $\mathcal{M}^2(D)$ defined as follows (which we still denote by \mathcal{F})

$$\mathcal{F}(\Delta, \delta) = \text{FR}_\eta(\Delta, \delta) + \mathcal{G}_1(\Delta, \delta) + \iota_V(\Delta, \delta),$$

where $\mathcal{G}_1(\Delta, \delta) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \mathcal{G}(\Delta)$ and

$$V \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \{(\Delta, \delta) \in \mathcal{M}^2 : \langle \partial_t f, \Delta \rangle + \langle f, \delta \rangle = 0 \ \forall f \in C_{1,0}(D) \text{ and } f(1, x) = 0 \ \forall x \in [0, 1]\}. \quad (7.5)$$

The definition of V corresponds to the weak definition of the space of measures (Δ, δ) such that $\Delta(0) = 0$ and $\partial_t \Delta = \delta$. Then, the first-order condition reads

$$0 \in \partial(\text{FR}_\eta(\Delta, \delta) + \mathcal{G}_1(\Delta, \delta) + \iota_V(\Delta, \delta)). \quad (7.6)$$

Since \mathcal{G}_1 is a smooth function, $\partial \mathcal{G}_1(\Delta, \delta) = (D\mathcal{G}(\Delta), 0)$ and condition (7.6) becomes

$$(-D\mathcal{G}(\Delta), 0) \in \partial(\text{FR}_\eta(\Delta, \delta) + \iota_V(\Delta, \delta)). \quad (7.7)$$

However, standard conditions in [21] or finer conditions in Theorem 7.15 of [8] cannot be applied to guarantee that the subdifferential of the sum is the sum of the subdifferentials for the sum $\text{FR}_\eta(\Delta, \delta) + \iota_V(\Delta, \delta)$. We only have

$$\partial \text{FR}_\eta(\Delta, \delta) + \partial \iota_V(\Delta, \delta) \subset \partial(\text{FR}_\eta(\Delta, \delta) + \iota_V(\Delta, \delta)).$$

Using the definition of V in equation (7.5), it is clear that

$$\{(\partial_t f, f) : f \in C_{1,0}(D) \text{ and } f(1, x) = 0 \ \forall x \in [0, 1]\} \subset \partial \iota_V(\Delta, \delta).$$

Using Proposition 5.5, we have that

$$\{(u, v) \in C^0(D) : H_\eta(u, v) = 0 \text{ and } \langle u, \Delta \rangle + \langle v, \delta \rangle = \text{FR}_\eta(\Delta, \delta)\} \subset \partial \text{FR}_\eta(\Delta, \delta).$$

Therefore, a sufficient condition for optimality is the existence of $(u, v) \in C(D)^2$ and $f \in C_{1,0}(D)$ such that $f(1, x) = 0$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$

$$(-D\mathcal{G}(\Delta), 0) = (u, v) + (\partial_t f, f), \quad (7.8)$$

satisfying also

$$\langle \partial_t f - D\mathcal{G}(\Delta), \Delta \rangle + \langle f, \partial_t \Delta \rangle = \text{FR}_\eta(\Delta, \partial_t \Delta)$$

which is condition (2) when simplifying the formula by integration by part on f and Δ . Equation (7.8) can be rewritten $H_\eta(-\partial_t f - D\mathcal{G}(\Delta), -f) = 0$ or equivalently, with $g = -f$,

$$\exists g \in C_{1,0}(D) \text{ s.t. } \partial_t g + \frac{1}{\eta} g^2 \leq \eta \int_0^x \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} + \pi^*(\mathcal{U}(\Delta, q)) \, dy,$$

which is condition (1). □

Remark 7.6. Note that equality (7.8) implies that $-D\mathcal{G}(\Delta)$ is a continuous function on D . Since we have that

$$D\mathcal{G}(\Delta) = \eta \int_0^x \left(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} + \pi^*(\mathcal{U}(\Delta, q)) \right) \, dy,$$

$\int_0^x \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} \, dy$ is only $L^2([0, 1], H^1)$ and therefore it is not continuous on D . However, the second term $\int_0^x \pi^*(\mathcal{U}(\Delta, q)) \, dy$ is more regular. Since Δ is a minimizer, Proposition 5.10 applies and therefore $\int_0^x \pi^*(\mathcal{U}(\Delta, q)) \, dy$ is Hölder continuous in time with values in C^1 w.r.t. x so that it is actually jointly continuous on D .

Now, assuming that (p, q, Δ) is a minimizer of the relaxed acceleration functional, it would be probably possible to prove time regularity as is usual for (p, q) using the Euler–Lagrange equation and therefore $D\mathcal{G}(\Delta)$ would be continuous.

Since we will be particularly interested in the case where $\Delta = 0$, we emphasize it hereafter.

Corollary 7.7. *Let $(p, q) \in \mathcal{C}$ be a path in T^*Q such that $\eta \int_0^x \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} \, dy \in C^0(D)$. The minimization of \mathcal{F} over Δ for fixed $(p, q) \in \mathcal{C}$ is attained at $\Delta = 0$ if there exists a function $g \in C_{1,0}(D)$ vanishing at time 1 such that*

$$\partial_t g + \frac{1}{\eta} g^2 \leq \eta \int_0^x \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} \, dy. \quad (7.9)$$

We are thus interested in global solutions of the Riccati inequality

$$\partial_t g + \frac{1}{\eta} g^2 \leq \eta \int_0^x \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} \, dy$$

on the time interval $[0, 1]$. Riccati equations have been intensively studied and we summarize some useful results hereafter.

Lemma 7.8 (Sturm comparison lemma). *Let m, M be two functions in $L^1(D)$ such that $m \leq M$ and $\eta_1, \eta_2 \in C^0(D)$ be positive functions such that $\eta_1 \leq \eta_2$. Consider the two Riccati equations*

$$\partial_t g + \frac{1}{\eta_1} g^2 = m \quad (7.10)$$

and

$$\partial_t f + \frac{1}{\eta_2} f^2 = M. \quad (7.11)$$

Then, if $g(t=0, \cdot) \leq f(t=0, \cdot)$, the solution f to (7.11) exists at least as long as the solution g to (7.10) exists.

Proof. Subtract equations (7.11) and (7.10) to get, for $y \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} f - g$

$$\partial_t y + \frac{1}{\eta_2} y(f + g) = M - m + \left(\frac{1}{\eta_1} - \frac{1}{\eta_2} \right) g^2,$$

which implies that

$$y(t)E(t) = y(0) + \int_0^t E(s) \left(M(s) - m(s) + \left(\frac{1}{\eta_1(s)} - \frac{1}{\eta_2(s)} \right) g(s)^2 \right) ds,$$

where $E(t) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \exp \left(\int_0^t \frac{1}{\eta} (f + g) ds \right)$. Since $y(0) \geq 0$ and $M(s) - m(s) \geq 0$ and $\frac{1}{\eta_1(s)} - \frac{1}{\eta_2(s)} \geq 0$, we have that $f(t, \cdot) \geq g(t, \cdot)$. Moreover, we also have that $\partial_t f \leq M$ which implies that f is bounded on every time interval of existence of g . Therefore, f exists as long as g exists. \square

Corollary 7.9. *Assuming $\eta \int_0^x \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} dy \in C^0(D)$, then, a solution to the inequality (7.9) satisfying also boundary conditions exists if and only if there exists a solution $g \in C_{1,0}(D)$ to*

$$\partial_t g + \frac{1}{\eta} g^2 = \eta \int_0^x \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} dy, \quad (7.12)$$

and satisfying the constraint $g(1, x) = 0$ for $x \in [0, 1]$.

Proof. The comparison lemma implies that if the solution to the Riccati inequality exists then the solution to the Riccati equation also exists. \square

Let us stress the fact that there exist coefficients of the Riccati for which there does not exist any solution defined on the whole interval $[0, 1]$ as detailed in the following remark.

Remark 7.10. Let a, b be two non-negative real numbers, then there exists a solution to the Riccati equation

$$\dot{x} + a^2 x^2 = -b^2$$

defined on the time interval $[0, 1]$ if and only if $ab < \pi$. By direct integration, we have, for a solution defined on the time interval $[0, 1]$, assuming $b \neq 0$ and $t \leq 1$

$$\int_{x(0)}^{x(t)} \frac{dy}{b^2 + a^2 y^2} = \frac{1}{ab} (\tan^{-1}(x(0)) - \tan^{-1}(x(t))) = \int_0^t ds \leq 1. \quad (7.13)$$

This gives the result. For $b = 0$, $x \equiv 0$ is a solution. In this particular case, existence of solutions implies existence of solutions satisfying the boundary condition $x(1) = 0$.

Corollary 7.11. *The Riccati equation (7.12) has a solution defined on D vanishing at time $t = 1$ if*

$$\frac{\sup_D [\eta \int_0^x \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} dy]_-}{\inf_D \eta} < \pi^2, \quad (7.14)$$

where $[f]_-$ denotes the negative part of f .

The Riccati equation (7.12) has no solution defined on D if there exists $x \in [0, 1]$ such that $\eta \int_0^x \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} dy \leq -m$ for a positive constant m and if

$$\frac{m}{\sup_{t \in [0, 1]} \eta} \geq \pi^2.$$

Proof. This is a direct consequence of the remark 7.10 and the Comparison lemma. \square

As a direct but important application, we have.

Corollary 7.12. *The set of paths $(p, q) \in \mathcal{C}$ such that \mathcal{F} has an optimum w.r.t. Δ at $\Delta = 0$ contains an open neighborhood of every geodesics $q(t)$ in the $C^2([0, 1], L^2([0, 1]))$ topology.*

Proof. For geodesics, equation (7.14) is trivially satisfied since $\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} = 0$ and this condition is stable under perturbations in $C^0([0, 1], L^2([0, 1]))$. \square

A related result, more important, is the fact that minimizers of the relaxed functional \mathcal{F} are in fact classical when the minimum value of the functional is small enough, in other words, $\Delta = 0$. The first step consists in showing that the right-hand side in (7.9) is continuous for minimizers as needed in (7.7). Then, a simple argument for showing existence of solutions to the Riccati equation for small right-hand side can be applied. Thus, we start with this result, stated as a lemma.

Lemma 7.13. *Consider the Riccati equation, for $M > 0$,*

$$\begin{cases} \dot{u} - Mu^2(t) + s(t) = 0 \\ u(0) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (7.15)$$

where s is an integrable function $s : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\sup_{t \in [0, 1]} |\int_0^t s(\tau) d\tau| < \frac{1}{4M}$, then, its solution is defined on the whole interval $[0, 1]$.

Proof. The solution is locally defined in time and it is continuous. To conclude to its existence on $[0, 1]$, it is sufficient to bound it on $[0, 1]$.

First, we show a lower bound on u . It is based on $\dot{u} \geq Mu(t)^2 - s(t) \geq -s(t)$ which implies that $u(t) \geq -|\int_0^t s(\tau) d\tau| > -1/(4M)$.

Consider now $A = \{t \in [0, 1]; u(t) = 1/(2M)\}$. We show that $A = \emptyset$. Otherwise, consider $t_0 = \inf A$, then by the remark above, $|u(t)| \leq 1/(2M)$ for $t \leq t_0$. By direct integration of the ODE, we get, for $t \leq t_0$,

$$u(t) \leq \int_0^t Mu(\tau)^2 d\tau - \int_0^t s(\tau) d\tau \leq \int_0^t Mu(t)^2 d\tau + |\int_0^t s(\tau) d\tau| < 1/(2M).$$

In particular, the last inequality contradicts the fact that $u(t_0) = 1/(2M)$. Therefore, the solution is bounded on $[0, 1]$ by $1/(2M)$ and thus it is defined on $[0, 1]$. \square

Note that the formulation of equation (7.15) considers $u(t) = g(1 - t)$ in order to have the initial condition at time 0.

Theorem 7.14. *Given initial conditions $(p(0), q(0))$, there exists $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that if $\inf_{p, q} \mathcal{J}(p, q) < \varepsilon_0$, then every (local) minimizer (Δ, p, q) of the relaxed functional $\mathcal{F}(\Delta, p, q)$ satisfies $\Delta = 0$.*

Proof. Since the functional (6.15) is lower semicontinuous, existence of minimizers (p, q, Δ) to the functional (6.19) is guaranteed. In order to apply Corollary 7.7, we need $\lambda(t, x) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \eta(t, x) \int_0^x \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} dy$ to be continuous in t, x , which is proved in appendix with Proposition B.2. Indeed, by taking variations in (p, q) , using standard

bootstrap arguments, every local minimizer (p, q) gains enough regularity to prove that $\lambda(t, x)$ is continuous in (t, x) . Although this argument is rather standard, the situation here is complicated by the presence of Δ on which the bootstrap argument cannot be applied *a priori*. Therefore, the proof is written in appendix with Lemma B.2.

We now show that Lemma 7.13 can be applied to each $x \in [0, 1]$. First, by Theorem 6.4, η is a continuous function on the domain D such that there exists M which only depends on the $\mathcal{J}(p, q)$ and on the initial conditions such that $1/M \leq \eta(t, x) \leq M$. Importantly, this inequality is stable w.r.t. to weak convergence which implies the result for the considered minimizer (p, q, Δ) .

We now show that for a minimizer of the relaxed functional $\frac{D}{Dt}\dot{q}$ is also bounded in L^2 , which comes from simple inequalities on the relaxed functional. Next, we have (assuming P nonnegative),

$$\text{FR}_\eta(\Delta, \partial_t \Delta) + \int_0^1 \left\| \left(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} \right)^b + \pi_q^*(\mathcal{U}(\Delta, q)) \right\|_q^2 dt \leq \mathcal{F}(\Delta, p, q) \leq \varepsilon_0 \quad (7.16)$$

and thus, $\text{FR}_\eta(\Delta, \partial_t \Delta) \leq \varepsilon_0$ and, using Proposition 5.10, $|\pi_q^*(\mathcal{U}(\Delta, q))|_{L^2} \leq M' \varepsilon_0$ where the constant M' is a bound on the projection operator and \mathcal{U} . Then, by the triangle inequality $|\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q}|_{L^2}^2 \leq O(\varepsilon_0)$, where the O constant only depends on *a priori* bounds given by the boundedness of the functional. Then, by the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality, we have $|\int_0^x \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} dy| \leq \sqrt{\int_0^1 |\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q}|^2 dy}$ and in particular $t \mapsto \lambda(t, x)$ is L^2 in time and satisfies $\int_0^1 |\lambda(t, x)| dx < M |\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q}(t, \cdot)|_{L^2}$.

By Lemma 7.13 and the Sturm comparison lemma, for each x , there exists a solution g to equation (7.12) s.t. $g(1, x) = 0$. The map $g(t, x)$ is clearly C^1 in time by construction and it is continuous on the domain D by standard fixed point arguments since the right-hand side $\lambda(t, x)$ is continuous on the domain D . Therefore, Corollary 7.7 is satisfied and $\Delta = 0$ if $M^2 |\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q}|_{L^2(D)} \leq 1/4$. Thus, for ε_0 sufficiently small, we have the result. \square

We now want to show that there exist paths for which \mathcal{F} does not achieve its minimum at $\Delta = 0$. A simple situation where the acceleration term is easily computable is a reparametrized geodesic. Thus, we are now interested in paths that are reparametrizations of a geodesic which are the simplest critical points $(p, q) \in T^*Q$ for the acceleration functional. Recall that for a geodesic $q(t)$ and α a time reparametrization, the acceleration of $y \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} q \circ \alpha$ satisfies the following equality $\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{y} = \ddot{\alpha} \dot{q}(\alpha)$.

Proposition 7.15. *There exist α a time reparametrization and a geodesic denoted in Hamiltonian coordinates by (p_0, q_0) such that $(p(t), q(t)) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} (\dot{\alpha} p_0(\alpha), q_0(\alpha(t)))$ is a curve in \mathcal{C} for which $\Delta = 0$ is not a minimum of the functional $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$.*

Proof. We first define the geodesic for which we will then construct a suitable reparametrization α . Consider a momentum m_0 which is symmetric with respect to $1/2$. For instance, $m_0 = \delta_{1/4} - \delta_{3/4}$ and we consider the geodesic generated at identity by m_0 . From Proposition 4.6, we have that $\eta(t, 1/2)$ is decreasing and that $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \eta(t, 1/2) = 0$. Actually, any geodesic that has a fixed point $z \in]0, 1[$ and a jacobian $\eta(t, z)$ whose limit is 0 for $t \rightarrow +\infty$, will allow for the following construction.

Let us now prove the existence of a suitable reparametrization. Using Theorem 7.3, it is sufficient to prove that there exists $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(D)$ such that the following inequality is satisfied:

$$\text{FR}_\eta(\mu, \partial_t \mu) < - \left\langle \mu, \eta \int_0^x \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} dy \right\rangle, \quad (7.17)$$

which corresponds to the inequality (7.1) where $\Delta = 0$. We consider $\mu(t, x) = f(t)^2 \delta_{1/2}(x)$ where $\delta_{1/2}(x)$ is the Dirac distribution at point $1/2$ and the previous inequality can be written as

$$\int_0^1 \dot{f}^2(s) \eta(s, 1/2) ds < - \int_0^1 f^2(s) \eta(s, 1/2) \int_0^{1/2} \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q}(s, y) dy ds. \quad (7.18)$$

We now observe that we have the following formula

$$\eta(s, 1/2) \int_0^{1/2} \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q}(s, y) dy = \eta(s, 1/2) \int_0^{1/2} \ddot{\alpha}(s) \dot{q}_0(\alpha(s), y) dy = \frac{\ddot{\alpha}}{\dot{\alpha}} \frac{d}{dt} [\eta_0 \circ \alpha],$$

where the second equality comes from $\frac{d}{dt} [\eta(q)(t, x)] = \eta(t, x) \int_0^x \dot{q}(s, y) dy$. Inequality (7.18) can be reformulated as

$$\int_0^1 \dot{f}^2(s) \eta(s) ds < - \int_0^1 f^2(s) \frac{\ddot{\alpha}}{\dot{\alpha}} \dot{\eta}(s, 1/2) ds, \quad (7.19)$$

where we have used $\eta(s, 1/2) = \eta_0(\alpha(s), 1/2)$. Since $\eta(s, 1/2) \leq 1$, we have

$$\int_0^1 \dot{f}^2(s) \eta(s) ds \leq \int_0^1 \dot{f}^2(s) ds.$$

Let us consider for instance $f(t) = \sin(\pi t)$, one has $\int_0^1 \dot{f}^2(s) ds = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$. On the interval $[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]$, one has $\sin^2(\pi t) \geq \frac{1}{2}$ and therefore, since $\dot{\eta}(s, 1/2) \leq 0$

$$- \int_0^1 f^2(s) \frac{\ddot{\alpha}}{\dot{\alpha}} \dot{\eta}(s, 1/2) ds \geq - \frac{1}{2} \int_{1/4}^{3/4} \frac{\ddot{\alpha}}{\dot{\alpha}} \dot{\eta}(s, 1/2) ds$$

under the additional assumption $\frac{\ddot{\alpha}}{\dot{\alpha}} \geq 0$ which will be satisfied in our subsequent choice. By (7.19), it is sufficient to prove that there exists a reparametrization α such that

$$\int_0^1 \dot{f}^2 dt < - \frac{1}{2} \int_{1/4}^{3/4} \frac{\ddot{\alpha}}{\dot{\alpha}} \dot{\eta}(s, 1/2) ds. \quad (7.20)$$

Let $A > 0$ and $\alpha(t) = 1/4 + e^{At} - e^{A/4}$ for $t > 1/4$, then $\frac{\ddot{\alpha}}{\dot{\alpha}} = A > 0$ for $t > 1/4$ which implies

$$- \int_0^1 f^2(s) \frac{\ddot{\alpha}}{\dot{\alpha}} \dot{\eta}(s, 1/2) ds \geq \frac{1}{2} A (\eta_0 \circ \alpha(1/4) - \eta_0 \circ \alpha(3/4)) ds.$$

To conclude, we note that $\eta_0 \circ \alpha(3/4) - \eta_0 \circ \alpha(1/4) \geq \eta_0(3/4) - \eta_0(1/4)$ as long as A is sufficiently big enough so that $\alpha(3/4) \geq 3/4$. Therefore, there exists A big enough such that

$$\frac{\pi^2}{2} = \int_0^1 \dot{f}^2(s) ds < \frac{1}{2} A (\eta_0(3/4) - \eta_0(1/4)),$$

which implies inequality (7.18). \square

In the previous proof, we did not look for the simplest parametrization for which the inequality (7.18) holds. However, since cubic reparametrizations of geodesics are critical points for the initial functional of the

acceleration, it is natural to ask if there exists a cubic reparametrization of the previous geodesic for which the same estimations hold. However, the analytical computations are rather difficult since there is no closed form solutions of the geodesic equation but numerical simulations lead us to show that it would be the case.

8. CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES

In this paper, we have studied the relaxation of the acceleration in the case of a right-invariant Sobolev metric on the group of diffeomorphisms in one dimension. We have shown, that for the relaxed endpoint constraint, the relaxation of the functional involves the Fisher–Rao functional. Being a convex and one-homogeneous functional on measures, we have derived several optimality conditions by means of convex analysis. Optimality is linked to the existence of a solution to a Riccati equation that involves the acceleration of the curve. The main result consists in proving existence of classical minimizers in the case of small data. More precisely, if the value of the minimization problem is small enough, then the default measure vanishes.

Several interesting questions are now open:

- (1) *Structure of minimizers*: prove/disprove that there exist minimizers such that $\Delta \neq 0$.
- (2) *Boundary constraints*: an important point is to add a boundary hard constraint at time 1 on the couple (p, q) . It is probable that it will involve a different form of the Fisher–Rao metric.
- (3) *Extension in higher dimensions*: our proof relied at different steps on the one dimensional case, in particular for the change of variable. Therefore, the relaxation of the functional in higher dimension will probably differ from the Fisher–Rao functional.

APPENDIX A. COMPUTATION OF THE GEODESIC EQUATIONS

We give hereafter the proof of theorem 4.15 which is based on rather straightforward computations.

Proof. As is well known, the geodesic equation on Q is the projection of the geodesic equation on L^2 for the same Riemannian metric, whose Levi-Civita connection is denoted by ∇ . We denote by ∇^0 the induced Levi-Civita connection on Q . It is given by

$$\nabla_X^0 Y = \nabla_X Y - \mathbf{II}(X, Y),$$

with X, Y two vector fields tangent to Q and arbitrarily extended to L^2 . In the previous formula, the second fundamental form \mathbf{II} is a tensor defined by

$$\mathbf{II}(X, Y) = (\nabla_X Y)^\perp,$$

where $(\nabla_X Y)^\perp$ is the orthogonal projection of $\nabla_X Y$ on $(TQ)^\perp$. Therefore, the geodesic equation on Q can be written as

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} = \mathbf{II}(\dot{q}, \dot{q}) = \left(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} \right)^\perp.$$

The previous formulation can be rewritten as $\pi_q(\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q}) = 0$ where π_q is the orthogonal projection corresponding to the constraints w.r.t. the scalar product (4.16), *i.e.* the scalar product in L^2 with the weight $\frac{1}{\eta}$. If there were no constraints on q , the geodesic equation would be

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q} = \eta(q)p \\ \dot{p} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_x^1 \eta(q)p^2 dy. \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

In order to project these equations on T_q^*Q , we need to compute the scalar product of $\dot{p} + \frac{1}{2} \int_x^1 \eta(q)p^2 dy$ with 1 and φ . Note that for a given path $(q(t), p(t)) \in T^*Q$, one has $\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^1 \eta p dx = 0$ which implies, using formula (A.1) and after few (straightforward) computations

$$\langle \dot{p}, 1 \rangle_\eta = \int_0^1 \dot{p} \eta dx = - \int_0^1 p \eta \left(\int_0^x \eta p dy \right) dx = - \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^x \eta p dy \right)^2 \right]_0^1 = 0,$$

since $\int_0^1 q(t, x) dx = 0$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$.

For the scalar product with 1 of the r.h.s. term in the momentum equation of (A.1), we use a change of variable by φ to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle 1, \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_x^1 \eta(q)p^2 dy \right) \right\rangle_\eta &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_x^1 \eta(q)p^2 dy \right) \eta dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_x^1 p^2 \circ \varphi^{-1} dy dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x p^2 \circ \varphi^{-1} dx = a. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we get the result in the formula (4.22a).

After some computations, we also have $\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^1 \varphi \eta p dx = 0$ which implies

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \dot{p}, \varphi \rangle_\eta &= - \int_0^1 p \varphi \eta \left(\int_0^x \eta p dy \right) dx - \int_0^1 p \varphi \eta \left(\int_0^x \eta \left(\int_0^y p \eta dz \right) dy \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \eta \left(\int_0^x \eta p dy \right)^2 dx + \int_0^1 \eta \left(\int_0^x \eta p dy \right)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x p \circ \varphi^{-1} \right)^2 dx = b, \end{aligned}$$

where the second line is obtained by integration by part and the last one by the change of variable with φ . Last, we compute, by integration by part

$$\left\langle \varphi, \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_x^1 \eta(q)p^2 dy \right) \right\rangle_\eta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \eta \varphi \left(\int_x^1 \eta p^2 dy \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \varphi^2 \eta p^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 x^2 p^2 \circ \varphi^{-1} dx = c.$$

The geodesic equation then reads:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q} = \eta(q)p \\ \dot{p} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_x^1 \eta(q)p^2 dy + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \varphi \end{bmatrix} H_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b+c \end{bmatrix} \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

where the coefficients a, b, c are defined in the theorem. □

APPENDIX B. OTHER PROOFS

Proof of Proposition 4.6. We use the formulation of geodesic in the case of group of points written in (4.8) for instance in the case $n = 2$. Let λ be a positive real and $\alpha \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$, $q_1(0) = 1/2 - \alpha$, $p_1(0) = \lambda$ and $q_2(0) = 1/2 + \alpha$, $p_2(0) = -\lambda$, then the solution has the following properties.

First, by symmetry with respect to $1/2$ between the two points, $v(t, 1/2) = 0$ for all time $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and as a consequence, $1/2$ is a fixed point of the flow, that is $\varphi(t, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$. Second, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} q_i(t) = 1/2$ for $i = 1, 2$ indeed, it is easy to see that the trajectory of q_i is monotonic. Then, since the manifold of landmarks (that is $[0, 1]^2 \setminus \{(x, x) : x \in [0, 1]\}$) is complete, (q_1, q_2) has to escape every compact set which implies the desired property.

The jacobian of the flow satisfies

$$\partial_t \varphi_x(t, 1/2) = \partial_x v(t, 1/2) \varphi_x(t, 1/2). \quad (\text{B.1})$$

Therefore, since $\partial_x v(t, 1/2)$ is always nonpositive (since the point on the right of $1/2$ has negative momentum and the point on the left has positive momentum), it implies that $\varphi_x(t, 1/2)$ is decreasing and remains positive. Then, using the fact that $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} q_i(t) = 1/2$ for $i = 1, 2$, one can conclude that $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_x(t, 1/2) = 0$. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.17. Local existence follows from existence of Caratheodory ordinary differential equations [37]. Simple estimates give that the right-hand side is Lipschitz continuous w.r.t. $q \in L^\infty([0, 1])$ on every bounded ball: indeed, on the ball $B(0, r)$ in $L^\infty([0, 1])$, the map $q \mapsto \exp(\int_0^x q(y) dy)$ is Lipschitz with the Lipschitz constant corresponding to that of \exp on $[-r, r]$ which we denote by K . More precisely, for $q_1, q_2 \in L^\infty([0, 1])$ we have

$$\eta(q_1) \pi_{q_1}^*(p) - \eta(q_2) \pi_{q_2}^*(p) = (\pi_{q_1}^*(p)) (\eta(q_1) - \eta(q_2)) + \eta(q_2) (\pi_{q_1}^*(p) - \pi_{q_2}^*(p)). \quad (\text{B.2})$$

Using inequalities (B.3a), (B.3b) and (B.3c) below, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|\eta(q_1) \pi_{q_1}^*(p) - \eta(q_2) \pi_{q_2}^*(p)\|_\infty &\leq K \|\pi_{q_1}^*(p)\|_\infty \|q_1 - q_2\|_\infty + e^r \|\pi_{q_2}^*(p) - \pi_{q_1}^*(p)\|_\infty \\ &\leq 3K \|p\|_\infty \|q_1 - q_2\|_\infty + 2e^r \|p\|_\infty K \|q_1 - q_2\|_\infty \\ &\leq (3 + 2e^r) K \|p\|_\infty \|q_1 - q_2\|_\infty. \end{aligned}$$

As for the time regularity of $\|p(t)\|_\infty$, the hypothesis L^2 is sufficient as proven in [37].

In order to prove global existence, we provide some *a priori* estimates on the norm of q that bound its growth. For that, we first remark that for any $q \in L^2([0, 1])$, we have

$$\|\varphi\|_\infty \leq 1 \quad (\text{B.3a})$$

$$|\langle p, \eta(q) \rangle| \leq \|p\|_\infty \|\eta(q)\|_{L^1} = \|p\|_\infty, \quad (\text{B.3b})$$

$$|\langle p, \varphi \eta(q) \rangle| \leq \|p\|_\infty \|\eta(q)\|_{L^1} \leq \|p\|_\infty. \quad (\text{B.3c})$$

These inequalities imply first that $\|\pi_q^*(p)\|_\infty$ is bounded and also that \dot{q} is bounded in L^1 . Indeed, one has, using $\|\eta(q)\|_{L^1} = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\pi_q^*(p)\|_\infty &\leq 3\|p\|_\infty \\ \|\eta(q) \pi_q^*(p)\|_{L^1} &\leq \|\eta(q)\|_{L^1} \|\pi_q^*(p)\|_\infty \leq 3\|p\|_\infty. \end{aligned}$$

Now, since q is bounded in L^1 (using initial condition), we get

$$\|\eta(q)\|_\infty \leq e^{\|q(0)\|_\infty + \int_0^t 3\|p(s)\|_\infty ds} \quad (\text{B.4})$$

and therefore

$$\|q(t)\|_{L^\infty} \leq \|q(0)\|_{L^\infty} + K \int_0^t \|p(s)\|_\infty (e^{\|q(0)\|_\infty + \int_0^s 3\|p(u)\|_\infty du}) ds, \quad (\text{B.5})$$

which implies global existence. \square

Proof of Lemma 4.19. Note that the second point is a direct consequence of the first one since $\varphi(x) = \int_0^x \eta \, dy$, therefore the convergence of η implies the convergence of the first spatial derivative of φ . The first point follows by application of the Aubin–Lions–Simon lemma [3, 29, 41] on $\int_0^x q \, dy \in H^1([0, 1], H^1([0, 1]))$ which is compactly embedded in $C^0([0, 1], C^0([0, 1]))$. As a consequence, it is not difficult to prove that it is also compactly embedded in $C^0(D)$.

We now prove the last two points. We refer to formulas (4.19) and (4.20) which involve η, φ . Let us recall for readability the projection π_q :

$$\pi_q(f) = f - \begin{bmatrix} \eta & \varphi\eta \end{bmatrix} H_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \langle f, \eta \rangle_{1/\eta} \\ \langle f, \varphi\eta \rangle_{1/\eta} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (\text{B.6})$$

The two functions η_n and φ_n are strongly convergent in $C^0(D)$ (and therefore in L^2). Thus, it is also the case for polynomial functions of η_n and φ_n since $C^0(D)$ is a Banach algebra. Since the projections π_{q_n} and $\pi_{q_n}^*$ only involve strongly convergent functions and associated scalar product, it gives the result. The last point follows the same line since one has

$$\frac{d}{dt} \pi_q(f) = - \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\eta} & \dot{\varphi}\eta + \varphi\dot{\eta} \end{bmatrix} H_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \langle f, \eta \rangle_{1/\eta} \\ \langle f, \varphi\eta \rangle_{1/\eta} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \eta & \varphi\eta \end{bmatrix} H_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \langle f, \dot{\varphi}\eta \rangle_{1/\eta} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (\text{B.7})$$

We check that each term in the formula (B.7) are strongly convergent using

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\eta} &= \eta \int_0^x \dot{q} \, dy \\ \dot{\varphi} &= \int_0^z \eta \left(\int_0^x \dot{q} \, dy \right) \, dx. \end{aligned}$$

Using the assumption $p \in H^1([0, 1], L^2([0, 1]))$, we have $\dot{q} = \eta(q) \pi_q^*(p)$ and also $\int_0^x \dot{q} \, dy \in H^1([0, 1], H^1([0, 1]))$. Using the compact embedding in $C^0(D)$, it implies the strong convergence of $\int_0^x \dot{q} \, dy$ in $C^0(D)$. Then, the result follows easily for $\frac{d}{dt} \pi_q$ and it is similar for $\frac{d}{dt} \pi_q^*$.

The last point follows from the fact that the projection part in (B.6) involves dual pairings between vectors φ_n, η_n that are strongly convergent in $C^0(D)$ (and therefore strong convergence in L^2) z_n which weakly converge. The same argument also applies to $(\frac{d}{dt} \pi_{q_n})(z_n)$. \square

Proof of Proposition 4.20. From the proof of Proposition 4.17, formulas (B.4) and (B.5) give that q_n is bounded in $H^1([0, 1], L^\infty([0, 1]))$ and therefore bounded in $H^1([0, 1], L^2([0, 1]))$. Proving the weak convergence can thus be done on every converging subsequence. We consider now a weakly converging subsequence also denoted by q_n to $\tilde{q} \in H^1([0, 1], L^2([0, 1]))$, then Lemma 4.19 implies the strong convergence of $\pi_{q_n}^*$ and $\eta(q_n)$ to $\pi_{\tilde{q}}^*$ and $\eta(\tilde{q})$. As a consequence, $\eta(q_n) \pi_{q_n}^*(p_n)$ weakly converges in $L^2(D)$ to $\eta(\tilde{q}) \pi_{\tilde{q}}^*(p_\infty)$ we get that \tilde{q} is a solution associated with p_∞ and that this solution is also in $H^1([0, 1], L^\infty([0, 1]))$. Therefore, \tilde{q} is the unique solution given by Proposition 4.17, that is $\tilde{q} = q_\infty$. It implies that all the converging subsequences of $q_n \in H^1([0, 1], L^2([0, 1]))$ converges to q_∞ which gives the result. \square

Proof of proposition 6.4. The geodesic energy $\int_0^T g(\dot{x}, \dot{x}) \, ds$ is bounded above by the functional (6.3). We now use the fact that the topology on $\text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1])$ is stronger than that of $H^2([0, 1])$, this is proven in [12] in the case where the manifold does not have boundary and it can be extended to this case. In coordinates, the acceleration can be written as

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \dot{x} = \ddot{x} + \Gamma(x)(\dot{x}, \dot{x}),$$

where Γ denotes the Christoffel symbols associated with the right-invariant metric. By smoothness of the metric, the Christoffel symbols are thus bounded on a neighborhood of identity. Then, by right invariance of the metric, the Christoffel symbols is a bounded bilinear operator on every metrically bounded ball. As a consequence, the second term on the r.h.s. $\Gamma(x)(\dot{x}, \dot{x})$ is bounded in $L^2([0, T], H^2([0, 1]))$. Therefore, \ddot{x} is also bounded in $L^2([0, T], H^2([0, 1]))$. This proves the first point in the theorem.

Let us prove the second point. Using Lemma 6.2, one can apply ([12], Thm. 3.1) which gives that the path belongs to $C^0([0, T], \text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1]))$. Since the path is also in $H^2([0, T], H_0^2([0, 1]))$, the Sobolev injection gives that the path is in $C^1([0, T], \text{Diff}_0^2([0, 1]))$. \square

Proof of Lemma 6.5. We first treat the case when M is the Euclidean space denoted by E . In this case, the curve z is $z(t, u_1, u_2) = c(t) + \frac{1}{2}t^2u_1 + \frac{1}{6}t^3u_2$. The differential of the map $R_c(t) : E^2 \mapsto E$ is given by

$$dR_c(t)(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} (t^2/2) \text{Id} & (t^3/6) \text{Id} \\ t \text{Id} & (t^2/2) \text{Id} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{B.8})$$

which is invertible for all time $t > 0$. For t, u_1, u_2 small enough, $z(t, u_1, u_2)$ lies in the neighborhood V .

Let us treat the general case of a manifold. Since the exponential map is a local diffeomorphism on V , the map $\text{dexp} : TT_xM \mapsto TM$ is also a local diffeomorphism for any element $(v, w) \in TT_xM \simeq (T_xM)^2$ such that $v \in V$. Therefore, it is sufficient to prove the result on the map $S : (T_xM)^2 \rightarrow TT_xM$ defined by $S(t, u_1, u_2) = (z(t, u_1, u_2), z'(t, u_1, u_2))$ which reduces to the Euclidean case treated above. \square

Proof of Lemma 6.17. We look for $p_n(t, x)$ under the following form

$$p_n(t, x) = (a(t, x) + b(t, x) \cos(2\pi nx)) \sin(2\pi nx).$$

It is clear that the first condition $p_n \rightarrow 0$ is satisfied using the identity

$$2 \cos(2\pi nx) \sin(2\pi nx) = \sin(4\pi nx).$$

Now we expand p_n^2 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} p_n^2(t, x) &= a^2(t, x) \sin^2(2\pi nx) + b(t, x)^2 \cos^2(2\pi nx) \sin^2(2\pi nx) \\ &\quad + 2a(t, x)b(t, x) \sin^2(2\pi nx) \cos(2\pi nx). \end{aligned}$$

We observe that

$$\sin^2(2\pi nx) \cos(2\pi nx) = \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\pi nx) - \frac{1}{4} (\cos(6\pi nx) + \cos(2\pi nx))$$

which weakly converges to 0. Therefore, we get that

$$p_n^2 \rightharpoonup \frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{4}b^2,$$

since $\sin^2(2\pi nx), \cos^2(2\pi nx) \rightharpoonup \frac{1}{2}$. Similarly, we have

$$\dot{p}_n^2(t, x) = \dot{a}^2(t, x) \sin^2(2\pi nx) + \dot{b}(t, x)^2 \cos^2(2\pi nx) \sin^2(2\pi nx) + 2\dot{a}(t, x)\dot{b}(t, x) \sin^2(2\pi nx) \cos(2\pi nx),$$

and

$$\dot{p}_n^2 \rightharpoonup \frac{1}{2}\dot{a}^2 + \frac{1}{4}\dot{b}^2.$$

We want to find a, b such that

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{4}b^2 &= \mu \\ \frac{1}{2}\dot{a}^2 + \frac{1}{4}\dot{b}^2 &= \nu,\end{aligned}$$

with initial conditions $a(0) = 0$ and $b(0) = 0$.

We solve this equation in polar coordinates and set $(a/\sqrt{2}, b/2) = r \exp(i\theta)$ to obtain

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{4}b^2 = r^2 \\ \frac{1}{2}\dot{a}^2 + \frac{1}{4}\dot{b}^2 = \dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2. \end{cases} \quad (\text{B.9})$$

This implies that $r = \sqrt{\mu} \in L^2(D)$ and therefore $\dot{r}^2 = (\partial_t \sqrt{\mu})^2$. A necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of a solution to the system (B.9) is

$$(\partial_t \sqrt{\mu})^2 \leq \nu, \quad (\text{B.10})$$

which is exactly another way to write condition (5.2). Indeed, one has

$$\dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{\nu - (\partial_t \sqrt{\mu})^2}{\mu} \in L^1(D, \mu),$$

for which the following formula is a particular solution

$$\theta(t) = \theta(t=0) + \int_0^t \sqrt{\frac{\nu - (\partial_t \sqrt{\mu})^2}{\mu}} \, ds,$$

and this implies that $\theta \in L^2(D, \mu)$. Now, this in turn implies that $r \sin(\theta)$ and $r \cos(\theta)$ belong to $H^1([0, 1], L^2([0, 1]))$.

The initial condition $p(0) = 0$ is implied by the fact that $|r \sin(\theta)|(0) \leq \sqrt{\mu}(0) = 0$ and $|r \cos(\theta)|(0) \leq \sqrt{\mu}(0) = 0$.

The last assertion of the lemma is obvious. Note that if $\mu(1) = 0$ then $a(1) = b(1) = 0$, this case will also be used in the relaxation with boundary constraints. \square

Proof of Lemma 6.18. We use Lemma 6.17 to obtain $\alpha_n \in L^2(D)$ such that $\alpha_n \rightharpoonup 0$, $\alpha_n^2 \rightharpoonup \mu - p^2$ and $\dot{\alpha}_n^2 \rightharpoonup \nu - \dot{p}^2$. Since $(p, q) \in H^1([0, 1], L^\infty([0, 1])) \times H^2([0, 1], L^\infty([0, 1]))$ and $(p, q, \mu, \nu) \in \mathcal{C}_R \cap \mathcal{C} \times L^\infty(D) \times L^1(D)$ we have that $p_n \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} p + \alpha_n \in L^\infty(D)$ is bounded uniformly in n . Therefore, Lemma 4.17 provides a solution to

$$\dot{q}_n = \eta(q_n) \pi_{q_n}^*(p_n),$$

and this solution q_n weakly converges to q in $L^2(D)$ which is the solution associated with p .

Now, we show that $(\pi_{q_n}^*(p_n), q_n)$ satisfies the requirements. Indeed, $\pi_{q_n}^*(p_n) = \pi_{q_n}^*(p) + \pi_{q_n}^*(\alpha_n)$. The first term strongly converges to $\pi_q^*(p)$. Moreover, the second term satisfies the identity

$$\pi_{q_n}^*(\alpha_n) = \alpha_n + \beta_n$$

with β_n that strongly converges to 0 (β_n is the projection of α_n on a finite-dimensional subspace). We then write $\pi_{q_n}^*(p_n) = \pi_{q_n}^*(p) + \beta_n + \alpha_n$ with $\pi_{q_n}^*(p) + \beta_n$ strongly converging to $\pi_q^*(p)$ and we apply the Remark B.1 below to obtain $\pi_{q_n}^*(p_n)^2 \rightarrow \mu$.

We now prove in the same way the result for $\frac{d}{dt}(\pi_{q_n}^*(p_n))$ using

$$\frac{d}{dt}\pi_{q_n}^*(p_n) = \dot{p}_n + \left(\frac{d}{dt}\pi_{q_n}^*\right)(p_n).$$

Lemma 4.19 applies and the second term strongly converges to 0. Then, Remark B.1 below gives that $\left(\frac{d}{dt}(\pi_{q_n}^*(p_n))\right)^2 \rightarrow \nu$. Redefining p_n by $\pi_{q_n}^*(p_n)$ gives the result. \square

Remark B.1. Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a compact domain and μ be a Borel measure on X . In $L^2(X, \mu)$, we consider $f_n \rightarrow f$ a strongly convergent sequence and $g_n \rightarrow 0$ a weakly convergent sequence. We also assume the weak convergence $g_n^2 \rightarrow z$ in $\mathcal{M}_+(X)$. Then one has

$$(f_n + g_n)^2 \rightarrow f^2 + z \text{ in } \mathcal{M}_+(X).$$

Indeed, one has $(f_n + g_n)^2 = f_n^2 + g_n^2 + 2f_n g_n$. Moreover, for every $\varphi \in C^0(X)$

$$\int f_n g_n \varphi \, d\mu \rightarrow 0$$

since φf_n strongly converges to φf , which proves the result.

Proof of Lemma 7.1. Let x be a minimum of $f + g \circ A$. Note that it is sufficient to prove that $Ax_0 = Ax$ since in this case, $g(Ax_0) = g(Ax)$ and therefore, since the value of the function $f + g \circ A$ is the same at x_0 and x , we have that $f(x) = f(x_0)$. This implies that $x_0 = x$ by the hypothesis on f .

We now prove $Ax_0 = Ax$. If it were not the case, then by strict convexity of g on the segment $[Ax_0, Ax]$ and convexity of f , we have that

$$\begin{aligned} g(1/2(Ax_0 + Ax)) &< 1/2g(Ax_0) + 1/2g(Ax) \\ f(1/2(x_0 + x)) &\leq 1/2f(x_0) + 1/2f(x). \end{aligned}$$

which implies

$$g(1/2(Ax_0 + Ax)) + f(1/2(x_0 + x)) < f(x_0) + g(Ax_0),$$

which gives a contradiction. \square

Proof of Lemma 7.4. If $v \in \partial f(x)$, then for every $z \in X$,

$$f(z) \geq f(x) + \langle z - x, v \rangle. \quad (\text{B.11})$$

For $z = \lambda y$ and $\lambda \rightarrow +\infty$, the previous inequality implies $f(y) \geq \langle y, v \rangle$ which is the first condition. Taking $\lambda = 0$ implies $\langle x, v \rangle \geq f(x)$, which gives, together with the previous inequality, the second condition.

If the two conditions are fulfilled then, subtracting the equality of the second condition to the inequality of the first one gives inequality (B.11). \square

Lemma B.2. Let (p, q, Δ) be a local minimizer of the functional (6.19), then the map $(t, x) \mapsto \eta(t, x) \int_0^x \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} \, dy$ is continuous on the domain D .

Proof. Let us write the functional (6.19) in the following form

$$\int_D (\dot{p} + F(p, q, \Delta))^2 \eta(q) \, dx \, dt, \quad (\text{B.12})$$

where $F(p, q, \Delta) = F_1(p, q, \Delta) + F_2(p, q, \Delta)$ where $F_2(p, q, \Delta)$ contains the projection terms and $F_1(p, q, \Delta) = \mathcal{U}(\Delta + p^2, q)$. By rather long and simple calculations, it can be proven that the functional $F(p, q, \Delta)$ is Fréchet differentiable in (p, q) . Importantly, F is linear in Δ and by Proposition 5.10, $\Delta(t)$ is a measure valued path of 1/2-Hölder regularity with respect to the bounded Lipschitz distance which will be used to obtain estimates on the regularity of \ddot{p} . The Euler–Lagrange equation associated to formulation (B.12) is, denoting $m = (\dot{p} + F(p, q, \Delta))\eta(q)$,

$$-\frac{d}{dt}m + \frac{\delta F^*}{\delta p} m + A^* \left(\frac{\delta F^*}{\delta q} m \right) + A^* \frac{\delta \eta^*}{\delta q} \left(\frac{m^2}{2\eta^2} \right) = 0, \quad (\text{B.13})$$

where A^* is the adjoint of A defined by $\delta q = A(\delta p)$. This operator can be computed *via* the Duhamel formula on the system

$$\dot{\delta q} = \left(\frac{\delta \eta}{\delta q}, \delta q \right) p + \eta(q) \delta p, \quad (\text{B.14})$$

which can be written in the standard form

$$\dot{\delta q} = B(t)(\delta q) + f(t), \quad (\text{B.15})$$

for a bounded linear operator $B(t)$ which is continuous and $f(t) = \eta(q)\delta p$. Indeed, we have $\frac{\delta \eta}{\delta q}(f) = \eta(q)(x) \int_0^x f(u) du$ and $\frac{\delta \eta^*}{\delta q}(f) = \int_x^1 \eta(q)(u) f(u) du$.

Then, Duhamel’s formula gives

$$\delta q(t) = V(t)\delta q(0) + V(t) \int_0^t V(s)^{-1} f(s) ds, \quad (\text{B.16})$$

where $V(s)$ solves the system

$$\dot{V} = B(t)V, \quad (\text{B.17})$$

with initial conditions $V(0) = \text{Id}$. Since $\delta q(0) = 0$, it gives

$$\delta q(t) = V(t) \int_0^t V(s)^{-1} f(s) ds, \quad (\text{B.18})$$

which defines the operator A introduced above.

Time regularity: We now study the time regularity of the terms in the Euler–Lagrange equation and we make two important observations. (1) The operator A contains a time integral, and so does its adjoint A^* . (2) The operator $\frac{\delta \eta^*}{\delta q}$ contains a space integral.

We start by looking at m which is by definition a sum of an $L_t^2(L_x^2)$ term and a term in $\text{Hol}^{1/2}(t, \text{BV}_x)$ multiplied by $\eta(q)$ continuous in (t, x) . Thus, the regularity of m is $L_t^2(L_x^2)$. Because of the remarks above, the regularity of $A^* \frac{\delta \eta^*}{\delta q} \left(\frac{m^2}{2\eta^2} \right)$ is $C_t^0(C_x^0)$.

We turn our attention to the term $A^* \left(\frac{\delta F_1^*}{\delta q} m \right)$ for which we need

$$\frac{\delta F_1^*}{\delta q}(m) = \frac{1}{2} \int_x^1 (\Delta(y) + p^2(y)) \eta(q)(y) \left(\int_0^x m(u) du \right) dy, \quad (\text{B.19})$$

and thus $A^*(\frac{\delta F_1}{\delta q} * m)$ is in $L_t^2(C_x^0)$, the time regularity being determined by the argument m . Due to this time integration, the two terms $A^*(\frac{\delta F_1}{\delta q} * m) + A^*\frac{\delta \eta}{\delta q} * (\frac{m^2}{2\eta^2})$ are continuous in time with values in $L^2([0, 1])$.

One part of the term $\frac{\delta F_1}{\delta p} * m$ can be written as

$$\frac{\delta F_1}{\delta p} * (m) = \eta(q)p \int_x^1 m(u) du. \quad (\text{B.20})$$

As a consequence, this term is in $L_t^2(L_x^2)$ since $\eta(q)$ is continuous on the domain D , $p \in H_t^1(L_x^2)$ and $\int_x^1 m(u) du$ is in $L_t^2(C_x^0)$.

The projections term $F_2(p, q, \Delta)$ can be treated in a similar way, however we omit the details to improve the readability of the article. The important observation, as implicitly mentioned above, is that the projection π_q^* is a Fréchet differentiable operator w.r.t. q .

By time integration on $\dot{m} \in L_t^2(L_x^2)$, it implies that $m = (\dot{p} + F(p, q, \Delta))\eta(q)$ is continuous in time with values in L^2 . Finally, $\eta(q)$ being continuous in (t, x) , we obtain that \dot{p} is only $1/2$ -Hölder continuous w.r.t. the variable t with values in L^2 , which is the regularity of $F(p, q, \Delta)$. Since $\int_0^x \frac{D}{Dt} \dot{q} dy = \int_0^x \dot{p} + F(p, q, \Delta) dy$, due to the spatial integration, the result is obtained. \square

APPENDIX C. REPRODUCING KERNEL HILBERT SPACE OF $H_0^2([0, 1])$

The reproducing kernel for the space $H^2([0, 1])$ endowed with the metric

$$\|f\|^2 = f(0)^2 + f'(0)^2 + \int_0^1 f''(s)^2 ds \quad (\text{C.1})$$

is known to be ([5], Sect. 1.6.2),

$$K(s, t) = 1 + st + \int_0^1 (t - u)_+(s - u)_+ du \quad (\text{C.2})$$

and equivalently,

$$K(s, t) = \begin{cases} 1 + st + \frac{1}{2}ts^2 - \frac{1}{6}s^3 & \text{if } s < t \\ 1 + st + \frac{1}{2}st^2 - \frac{1}{6}t^3 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (\text{C.3})$$

Now, we want to use this formula to give an explicit expression of the kernel of $H_0^2([0, 1])$ endowed with the norm $\int_0^1 f''(s)^2 ds$ which coincides with the norm (C.1). Therefore, this situation is a particular case of computing the kernel associated with a closed subspace G of an initial reproducing Hilbert space H . In such a case, the orthogonal sum $G \oplus G^\perp$ implies that $K_H = K_G + K_{G^\perp}$ (see [5], Sect. 1.3). Let p be the orthogonal projection on G , then the reproducing kernel K_G can be expressed as follows

$$K_G(s, t) = \langle p(K(s, \cdot)), p(K(\cdot, t)) \rangle. \quad (\text{C.4})$$

In our setting, we have $G = H_0^2([0, 1])$. For an explicit expression of the kernel, one has, following for instance ([5], Sect. 1.2).

$$K_G(s, t) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} K(s, t) & K(1, t) & \partial_1 K(1, t) \\ K(s, 1) & K(1, 1) & \partial_1 K(1, 1) \\ \partial_2 K(s, 1) & \partial_2 K(1, 1) & \partial_{1,2} K(1, 1) \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} K(1, 1) & \partial_1 K(1, 1) \\ \partial_2 K(1, 1) & \partial_{1,2} K(1, 1) \end{vmatrix}}. \quad (\text{C.5})$$

More explicitly, this gives

$$K_G(s, t) = K(s, t) + \left(-1 + \frac{1}{2}(s + t) - \frac{1}{3}ts \right) (ts)^2. \quad (\text{C.6})$$

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