

## Notes on Stable and Normal Problems

Assume that  $\Phi : V \times Y \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$  is convex and l.s.c. such that  $\Phi$  does not take the value  $-\infty$  and is not identically  $+\infty$ .

We define  $h : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $h(p) = \inf(\mathcal{P}_p) = \inf_{v \in V} \Phi(v, p)$ .

**Def. 1.** Problem  $\mathcal{P}$  is said to be *normal* if  $h(0)$  is finite and  $h$  is l.s.c.

**Def. 2.** Problem  $\mathcal{P}$  is said to be *stable* if  $h(0)$  is finite and  $h$  is subdifferentiable at 0.

**Proposition 1.** The following three conditions are equivalent:

- (i)  $\mathcal{P}$  is normal
- (ii)  $\mathcal{P}^*$  is normal
- (iii)  $\inf \mathcal{P} = \sup \mathcal{P}^*$  and this number is finite

**Proposition 2.** The following two conditions are equivalent:

- (i)  $\mathcal{P}$  is stable
- (ii)  $\mathcal{P}$  is normal and  $\mathcal{P}^*$  has at least one solution.

**Corollary 1.** The following three conditions are equivalent:

- (i)  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $\mathcal{P}^*$  are normal and have some solutions
- (ii)  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $\mathcal{P}^*$  are stable
- (iii)  $\mathcal{P}$  is stable and has some solutions.

**Proposition 3.** A stability criterion.

Assume that  $\Phi$  is convex, that  $\inf \mathcal{P}$  is finite and that

- (1)  $\left[ \text{There is } u_0 \in V \text{ s.t. } p \mapsto \Phi(u_0, p) \text{ is finite and continuous at } 0 \text{ (} \in Y \text{).} \right]$
- Then problem  $\mathcal{P}$  is stable.

**Theorem** Assume that  $V$  is a reflexive Banach space, (1) satisfied,  $\Phi$  as above, and  $\lim \Phi(u, 0) = +\infty$  if  $\|u\|_V \rightarrow \infty$ . Then  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $\mathcal{P}^*$  each have at least one solution,

$$\inf \mathcal{P} = \sup \mathcal{P}^*$$

and the extremality relation is satisfied:

$$\Phi(\bar{u}, 0) + \Phi^*(0, \bar{p}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (0, \bar{p}^*) \in \partial\Phi(\bar{u}, 0).$$

**Proof.** By the assumptions, from the general existence theorem, we have existence of a solution of problem  $\mathcal{P}$ . Proposition 3 implies that  $\mathcal{P}$  is stable. By the above results, this implies that  $\mathcal{P}^*$  also has solutions, and that  $\inf = \sup = \text{finite}$ . The extremality relation follows from the Thm. done in class.