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Solutions to the Eshelby conjectures

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We present solutions to the Eshelby conjectures based on a variational inequality. We first discuss the meanings of Eshelby's original statement. By Fourier analysis, we establish the connection between the homogeneous Eshelby inclusion problem and the classic Newtonian potential problem. We then proceed to the solutions of the Eshelby conjectures. Under some hypothesis on the material properties and restricted to connected inclusions with Lipschitz boundaries, we show that one version of the Eshelby conjectures is valid in all dimensions and the other version is valid in two dimensions. We also show the existence of multiply connected inclusions in all dimensions and the existence of non-ellipsoidal connected inclusions in three and higher dimensions such that, in physical terms and in the context of elasticity, some uniform eigenstress of the inclusion induces uniform strain on the inclusion. We numerically calculate these special inclusions based on the finite-element method.

Keywords: Eshelby conjectures; Newtonian potential; variational inequality; overdetermined problems

1. Introduction

The following remarkable property of ellipsoids was first observed by Poisson (1826): given a uniformly magnetized/polarized ellipsoid, the induced magnetic/electric field is also uniform inside the ellipsoid. Explicit expressions for this field were obtained by Maxwell (1873). A similar result also occurs in linearized elasticity, where the Eshelby solution asserts that a uniform eigenstress on an ellipsoidal inclusion in an infinite elastic medium induces uniform strain inside the ellipsoid (Eshelby 1957, 1961; Mura 1987). In a general setting, this remarkable property of ellipsoids can be summarized as the following theorem.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $\mathbf{L} : \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ be either self-adjoint and positive definite or an elasticity tensor with the usual symmetries, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be an inclusion and χ_Ω be the characteristic function of Ω . Let $\mathbf{v} \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,2}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m)$ be a solution of*

$$\operatorname{div}[\mathbf{L}\nabla\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{P}\chi_\Omega] = 0 \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n \quad (1.1)$$

in the sense that

$$[\nabla\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x})]_{pi} = \frac{-1}{(2\pi)^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} N_{pq}(\mathbf{k})(\mathbf{P})_{qj}(\mathbf{k})_j(\mathbf{k})_i \int_{\Omega} \exp(i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}')) d\mathbf{x}' d\mathbf{k}, \quad (1.2)$$

where $N_{pq}(\mathbf{k})$ is the inverse of the matrix $(\mathbf{L})_{piqj}(\mathbf{k})_i(\mathbf{k})_j$. If $n=2, 3$ and Ω is an ellipsoidal inclusion, then $\nabla\mathbf{v}$ is uniform on Ω for any $\mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$.

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In equation (1.2) and subsequently, the Einstein summation convention is followed. Throughout this paper, we mean by the term *inclusion* an open and bounded domain which may have several separated components. Obviously, the representation formula in (1.2) follows from Fourier analysis, see [Khachatryan \(1983\)](#) and [Mura \(1987\)](#). Below, we sometimes write a solution of (1.1) as $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P})$ to emphasize the (linear) dependence of \mathbf{v} on \mathbf{P} . A proof of theorem 1.1 can be adapted from the calculations in [Mura \(1987, ch. 3\)](#), see also [Asaro & Barnett \(1975\)](#). Note that equation (1.1) covers the physical problems mentioned above. In electrostatics/magnetostatics, $m=1$ and equation (1.1) determines the electric/magnetic field $\nabla\mathbf{v}$ induced by a uniform polarization/magnetization \mathbf{P} on Ω with permittivity/permeability tensor \mathbf{L} . In linearized elasticity, equation (1.1) is referred to as the *homogeneous Eshelby inclusion problem*, where \mathbf{L} , \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{P} represent elasticity tensor, displacement and eigenstress, respectively. Since $\nabla\mathbf{v}$ being constant on Ω leads to great simplification, ellipsoidal inclusions play a central role in the theory of composites ([Christensen 1979](#); [Milton 2002](#)), in micromechanics ([Mura 1987](#)) and in experimental measurements ([Brown 1962](#)). The uniformity of the induced field can also be used to solve the minimization problems that arise in the theories of ferroelectric and magnetostrictive materials ([Bhattacharya & Li 2001](#); [DeSimone & James 2002](#); [Liu et al. 2006](#)). To extend these analyses, a natural question arises: are there any other inclusions having this uniformity property? [Eshelby \(1961\)](#) conjectured: ‘... Among closed surfaces, the ellipsoid alone has this convenient property ...’. One can take this statement to mean the following.

- (i) For an inclusion $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, if the induced field $\nabla\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P})$ defined by (1.2) is uniform on Ω for a *single* non-zero $\mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$, then Ω must be an ellipsoid.
- (ii) For an inclusion $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, if the induced field $\nabla\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P})$ defined by (1.2) is uniform on Ω for *any* $\mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$, then Ω must be an ellipsoid.

In the context of [Eshelby \(1961\)](#), the tensor \mathbf{L} in (1.1) is an isotropic elasticity tensor. Naturally, we generalize these conjectures to other positive semi-definite tensors and other dimensions. For future convenience, we refer to statements (i) and (ii) as *Eshelby conjectures I* and *II*, respectively. Clearly, Eshelby conjecture I implies Eshelby conjecture II. It appears that many authors tacitly choose the second meaning of Eshelby’s statement and quote it as the *Eshelby conjecture* (e.g. [Markenscoff 1998a](#); [Mura 2000](#)). Various authors have tried to prove or disprove the Eshelby conjecture. For instance, [Mura et al. \(1994](#); see also [Mura 2000](#)) claimed that certain pentagonal star-shaped domains share this remarkable property with ellipsoids, which was later pointed out by [Rodin \(1996\)](#) and [Markenscoff \(1998a\)](#) to be false. [Markenscoff \(1998a\)](#) showed that the domains in \mathbb{R}^3 with this uniformity property, considered in a proper space, have to be closed and form a nine-dimensional manifold. She also showed that any shape with a planar piece on its boundary cannot have this property ([Markenscoff 1998b](#)). Meanwhile, all other known solutions for non-ellipsoidal inclusions do not contradict the Eshelby conjectures; see [Lee & Johnson \(1977\)](#) for solutions of cuboidal inclusions, [Wu & Du \(1995\)](#) for solutions of circular cylinders and [Rodin \(1996\)](#) for solutions of polyhedra. The Eshelby conjectures were proved by complex variables method in two dimensions (see [Sendekyj 1970](#); [Ru & Schiavone 1996](#)). All this evidence suggests that the Eshelby conjectures, especially the second version, would probably be true in any

dimension. The main difficulty of a proof arises from the non-local dependence of $\nabla \mathbf{v}$ on Ω , which is governed by the partial differential equation (1.1). Therefore, it is hard to verify if $\nabla \mathbf{v}$ is exactly uniform on Ω for a given inclusion Ω .

In this paper we present solutions to the Eshelby conjecture interpreted in either sense. We overcome the aforementioned difficulty by considering a variational inequality. Roughly speaking, instead of calculating the induced field $\nabla \mathbf{v}$ for a given inclusion Ω , we prescribe the field $\nabla \mathbf{v}$ and then construct the inclusion Ω such that it gives rise to this field. In this way we are able to show the validity of Eshelby conjecture II if restricted to connected inclusions with Lipschitz boundaries. Moreover, we can construct simply connected non-ellipsoidal inclusions in three dimensions and multiply connected inclusions in all dimensions having uniform fields $\nabla \mathbf{v}$ on the inclusions for various matrices \mathbf{P} . The existence of such simply connected non-ellipsoidal inclusions shows that the validity of Eshelby conjecture I in general depends on the tensor \mathbf{L} and the matrix \mathbf{P} in three or more dimensions even if restricted to connected inclusions with Lipschitz boundaries.

To proceed, we shall require that

$$m = n \quad \text{and} \quad (\mathbf{L})_{piqj} = \mu_1 \delta_{ij} \delta_{pq} + \mu_2 \delta_{pj} \delta_{iq} + \lambda \delta_{ip} \delta_{jq}, \quad (1.3)$$

where δ_{ij} ($i, j=1, \dots, n$) are the components of the identity matrix \mathbf{I} . The constants μ_1 , μ_2 and λ are required to satisfy

$$\mu_1 \geq \mu_2, \quad \mu_1 + \mu_2 > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda > -(\mu_1 + \mu_2)/n, \quad (1.4)$$

which ensures \mathbf{L} is either positive definite or an isotropic elasticity tensor. It is worthwhile noticing that tensors of this form cover the most common situations in the physical problems discussed above. In particular,

- (i) $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu > 0$ corresponds to isotropic elasticity tensors and
- (ii) $\mu_2 = \lambda = 0$ corresponds to isotropic permittivity/permeability tensors in electrostatic/magnetostatic problems. In fact, each component in the vector \mathbf{v} is the potential induced by the polarization/magnetization of the corresponding row vector in the matrix \mathbf{P} .

We now state the main results of this paper.

Theorem 1.2. *If $n \geq 2$, \mathbf{L} is given by (1.3) and (1.4), and, if restricted to connected inclusions with Lipschitz boundaries, Eshelby conjecture II holds. More precisely, if an inclusion Ω is connected and $\partial\Omega$ is Lipschitz continuous, and if equation (1.1) with \mathbf{L} specified by (1.3) and (1.4) has a solution $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P})$ satisfying*

$$\nabla \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P}) = \text{const.} \quad \text{on } \Omega \quad \forall \mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \quad (1.5)$$

then Ω must be an ellipsoidal inclusion.

Theorem 1.3. *If $n=2$, \mathbf{L} is given by (1.3) and (1.4), and, if restricted to connected inclusions with Lipschitz boundaries, Eshelby conjecture I holds. More precisely, if an inclusion Ω is connected and $\partial\Omega$ is Lipschitz continuous, and if equation (1.1) with \mathbf{L} specified by (1.3) and (1.4) has a solution $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P})$ satisfying*

$$\nabla \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P}) = \text{const.} \quad \text{on } \Omega \quad \text{for a single non-zero } \mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \quad (1.6)$$

then Ω must be an elliptic inclusion.

Theorem 1.3 has been proved by Sendekyj (1970), see also Ru & Schiavone (1996). We recently learned of works of Kang & Milton (in press) who proved theorem 1.2 for $n=3$, see also Dive (1931) and Nikliborc (1932). They also observed

that the Pólya & Szegő conjecture (1951) is equivalent to Eshelby conjecture II for \mathbf{L} specified as in (1.3). Also, they found a class of two-component two-dimensional inclusions with the special property described in theorem 1.4 (Kang *et al.* submitted; see also Cherepanov 1974). We remark that our work is simultaneous and independent from theirs. In particular we are able to construct the following examples, which show that the requirement of Ω being connected in theorem 1.2 and the condition $n=2$ in theorem 1.3 are indispensable.

Theorem 1.4. Consider equation (1.1) with \mathbf{L} specified by (1.3) and (1.4). There exist multiply connected inclusions $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($n \geq 2$) such that:

- (i) the induced field $\nabla \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P})$ is uniform on Ω for any $\mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ if $\mu_2 + \lambda = 0$ and
- (ii) the induced field $\nabla \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{I})$ is uniform on Ω for the identity matrix $\mathbf{I} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ if $\mu_2 + \lambda \neq 0$.

Theorem 1.5. If $n \geq 3$, Eshelby conjecture I may or may not be valid, depending on the tensor \mathbf{L} and the matrix $\mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. More specifically, if an inclusion Ω is connected and $\partial\Omega$ is Lipschitz continuous, and if equation (1.1) with \mathbf{L} specified by (1.3) and (1.4) with $\mu_2 + \lambda = 0$ has a solution $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P})$ satisfying

$$\nabla \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P}) = \text{const.} \quad \text{on } \Omega \text{ for a single non-zero } \mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \quad (1.7)$$

- (i) if $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{I}$, Ω must be an ellipsoidal inclusion and
- (ii) if $\mathbf{P} = \text{diag}(1, 0, \dots, 0)$, Ω need not be an ellipsoidal inclusion, see the counterexample in §3d.

The paper is organized as follows. In §2 we introduce a variational inequality and explain how it is related with the Eshelby conjectures. From the established theory of variational inequalities, we obtain the key existence and uniqueness theorem 2.3. Based on theorem 2.3, we prove Eshelby conjectures I and II (theorems 1.2 and 1.3) in §3a,b, respectively. We prove theorems 1.4 and 1.5 in §3c,d, respectively. A numerical scheme is described in §3c and is used to calculate various special inclusions in §3c,d. A similar scheme has been verified and applied to calculate *periodic E-inclusions* in Liu *et al.* (submitted). Finally, in §4 we summarize our results and propose a few applications.

2. A related variational inequality

In this section we first explain the relation between equation (1.1) and the classic Newtonian potential problem. Let $\Gamma(\mathbf{x}) = \Gamma(|\mathbf{x}|)$ be the fundamental solution of the Laplace operator on \mathbb{R}^n

$$\Gamma(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} \log(|\mathbf{x}|) & \text{if } n = 2, \\ \frac{1}{n(2-n)\omega_n} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}|^{n-2}} & \text{if } n \geq 3, \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

where ω_n denotes the volume of a unit ball in \mathbb{R}^n . Following eqn (4.2) of Gilbarg & Trudinger (1983), we call $u(\mathbf{x}) = -\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Gamma(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \chi_\Omega(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}$ the Newtonian potential induced by the source $-\chi_\Omega$. Clearly, the Newtonian potential satisfies the Poisson equation

$$\Delta u(\mathbf{x}) = -\chi_\Omega(\mathbf{x}) \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n. \quad (2.2)$$

By Fourier analysis, the second gradient of the Newtonian potential $u(\mathbf{x})$ can be represented as

$$[\nabla\nabla u(\mathbf{x})]_{ij} = \frac{-1}{(2\pi)^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{(\mathbf{k})_j (\mathbf{k})_i}{|\mathbf{k}|^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_\Omega(\mathbf{x}') \exp(i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}')) d\mathbf{x}' d\mathbf{k}. \quad (2.3)$$

Owing to the special form of \mathbf{L} (cf. (1.3)), $\nabla\nabla u$ in (2.3) are closely related with $\nabla\mathbf{v}$ in (1.2). To see this, we calculate the inverse of $(\mathbf{L})_{piqj}(\mathbf{k})_i(\mathbf{k})_j$ as

$$N_{pq}(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{\mu_1 |\mathbf{k}|^2} \delta_{pq} - \frac{\mu_2 + \lambda}{\mu_1 (\lambda + \mu_1 + \mu_2)} \frac{(\mathbf{k})_p (\mathbf{k})_q}{|\mathbf{k}|^4}, \quad (2.4)$$

whence $(\mathbf{L})_{piqj}(\mathbf{k})_i(\mathbf{k})_j = \mu_1 |\mathbf{k}|^2 \delta_{pq} + (\mu_2 + \lambda) (\mathbf{k})_p (\mathbf{k})_q$. Comparing equation (1.2) with (2.3), we immediately have

Lemma 2.1. *Consider equation (1.1) with \mathbf{L} specified by (1.3) and (1.4) and the Newtonian potential problem (2.2). Let $\nabla\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P})$ and $\nabla\nabla u(\mathbf{x})$ be given by (1.2) and (2.3), respectively.*

(i) *For any inclusion Ω and $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{I}$, we have*

$$\nabla\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{I}) = \nabla\nabla u(\mathbf{x}) / (\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda). \quad (2.5)$$

(ii) *If in particular $\mu_2 + \lambda = 0$, then, for any $\mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, we have*

$$\nabla\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P}) = \mathbf{P} \nabla\nabla u(\mathbf{x}) / \mu_1. \quad (2.6)$$

From lemma 2.1, we see that the uniformity of $\nabla\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{I})$ on Ω is equivalent to the uniformity of $\nabla\nabla u$ on Ω . Of course, for the Newtonian potential problem (2.2), $\nabla\nabla u$ being uniform on Ω is an overdetermined condition and cannot be true unless Ω is very special. From theorem 1.1, we know that ellipsoids enjoy such property.

To construct special inclusions such that a certain overdetermined problem admits a solution, we consider the following variational inequality:

$$G_r(u_r) = \inf_{v \in K_r} \left\{ G_r(v) \equiv \int_{B_r} \frac{1}{2} |\nabla v|^2 d\mathbf{x} \right\}, \quad (2.7)$$

where $B_r \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($n \geq 2$) is the open ball centred at the origin of radius r and for a given function $\phi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ called *the obstacle*, the admissible set

$$K_r := \{v - g_n(r) \in W_0^{1,2}(B_r) : v \geq \phi \quad \text{on } B_r\}. \quad (2.8)$$

Here $g_n : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined as ($Q > 0$ is fixed)

$$g_n(r) = \begin{cases} -Q \log r, & \text{if } n = 2, \\ 0 & \text{if } n \geq 3. \end{cases} \quad (2.9)$$

Note that $g_n(r)$ is a constant for fixed r . In the following discussions we restrict ourselves to obstacles $\phi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with the following properties:

- (i) $\phi \in C^{0,1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, there exists $R_0 > 0$ such that for some $0 < R'_0 < R_0$, $\phi(\mathbf{x}) < g_n(|\mathbf{x}|) - \alpha(R'_0)$ for all $|\mathbf{x}| \geq R_0$, where

$$\alpha(R'_0) = \begin{cases} \max\{|\phi(\mathbf{x})| : |\mathbf{x}| = R'_0\} + |g_n(R'_0)| & \text{if } n = 2, \\ 0 & \text{if } n \geq 3, \end{cases}$$

- (ii) $|\Delta\phi|$ is essentially bounded on $B_{R_0} \setminus U^*$, where U^* is the set of singular points on which $|\nabla\nabla\phi|$ is unbounded in distributional sense, and
 (iii) for all unit vector $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\partial^2\phi/\partial\xi^2 > -C$ on \mathbb{R}^n in the sense of distributions, where $\partial/\partial\xi$ denotes the directional derivative. In other words,

$$\int \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial\xi^2} \left(\phi + \frac{1}{2} C|\mathbf{x}|^2 \right) d\mathbf{x} \geq 0,$$

for any $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{\text{smooth functions with compact support}\}$ (see Friedman 1982, p. 27).

We use the variational inequality (2.7) to find the minimizer u_r and the coincident set $\{\mathbf{x} \in B_r : u_r(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(\mathbf{x})\}$, and then we pass to the limit $r \rightarrow \infty$ to establish the existence of special inclusions such that a certain overdetermined problem admits a solution. Similar arguments of this type can be found in Liu *et al.* (submitted). For the convenience of the reader, we present the details of the arguments below which treat general obstacles and include the case $n=2$.

First, let us recall from the established theory (Kinderlehrer & Stampacchia 1980, p. 129; Friedman 1982, p. 31) the following existence and regularity theorem:

Theorem 2.2. *For the obstacle ϕ specified above, the variational inequality (2.7) has a unique minimizer $u_r \in W^{2,\infty}(B_r) \cap K_r$ for each $r \geq R_0$. Further, the unique minimizer satisfies*

- (i) $\phi \leq u_r \leq \sup\{\phi(\mathbf{x}) : \mathbf{x} \in B_r\}$ on B_r ,
 (ii) the boundary of the coincident set $\Omega_r := \{\mathbf{x} \in B_r : u_r(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(\mathbf{x})\}$ has measure zero in \mathbb{R}^n , and
 (iii) there exists a constant $C > 0$, independent of r , such that

$$\|\nabla\nabla u_r\|_{L^\infty(B_r)} < C. \quad (2.10)$$

By choosing appropriate test functions (Friedman 1982, p. 6), it can be shown that the minimizer u_r satisfies

$$-\Delta u_r \geq 0, \quad u_r \geq \phi \quad \text{and} \quad -\Delta u_r(u_r - \phi) = 0 \quad \text{a.e. on } B_r. \quad (2.11)$$

Thus, the minimizer u_r in fact solves the following overdetermined problem:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u_r = \chi_{\Omega_r} \Delta\phi & \text{a.e. on } B_r, \\ \nabla\nabla u_r = \nabla\nabla\phi & \text{on } \Omega_r \setminus \partial\Omega_r, \\ u_r = g_n(r) & \text{on } \partial B_r. \end{cases} \quad (2.12)$$

A limiting minimizer of problem (2.7) can be defined as follows. Let $r_j \rightarrow +\infty$ be an increasing sequence. From the properties (i) and (iii) of u_r in theorem 2.2, it follows that, for any $r > R > R_0$, there is a constant M , independent of r , such that

$$\|u_r\|_{W^{2,\infty}(B_R)} \leq M. \quad (2.13)$$

Since u_{r_j} is uniformly bounded in $W^{2,\infty}(B_R)$ for fixed $R > R_0$, there exists $u_\infty \in W^{2,\infty}(B_R)$ such that, up to a subsequence and without relabelling,

$$u_{r_j} \rightharpoonup u_\infty \quad \text{weakly}^* \text{ in } W^{2,\infty}(B_R). \quad (2.14)$$

From (2.11) and (2.14), we can verify that

$$-\Delta u_\infty \geq 0, \quad u_\infty \geq \phi \quad \text{and} \quad -\Delta u_\infty(u_\infty - \phi) = 0 \quad \text{a.e. on } B_R. \quad (2.15)$$

In particular, the first two of (2.15) follow from linearity, while the third of (2.15) is justified by the uniform convergence of $u_{r_j} \rightarrow u_\infty$. In fact, we can repeat this argument for a sequence of larger and larger values of R , each time taking further subsequences of u_{r_j} , and thereby obtain a function $u_\infty \in W_{\text{loc}}^{2,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ satisfying (2.14) and (2.15) for any $R > R_0$. Note that equation (2.15) implies that the coincident set $\Omega_\infty := \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : u_\infty(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(\mathbf{x})\} \subset B_{R_0}$ has the property that $|\partial\Omega_\infty| = 0$ (see Friedman 1982, p. 154).

We claim that u_∞ solves the following overdetermined problem:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u_\infty = \chi_{\Omega_\infty} \Delta \phi & \text{a.e. on } \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \nabla \nabla u_\infty = \nabla \nabla \phi & \text{on } \Omega_\infty \setminus \partial\Omega_\infty, \\ |u_\infty(\mathbf{x}) - g_n(|\mathbf{x}|)| \leq \frac{C_0}{|\mathbf{x}|^{n-2}} & \text{for } |\mathbf{x}| \geq R_0, \end{cases} \quad (2.16)$$

for some $C_0 > 0$ that is independent of \mathbf{x} . The first two equations in (2.16) are consequences of the last equation in (2.15) and the definition of the coincident set Ω_∞ with $|\partial\Omega_\infty| = 0$.

To justify the last equation in (2.16), we note that, by the maximum principle applied to the first of (2.11), the minimum of $u_r(\mathbf{x})$ must be attained at ∂B_r which implies $u_r(\mathbf{x}) \geq g_n(r)$ on B_r . From equation (2.9) and property (i) of the obstacle, it immediately follows that, if $n \geq 3$, the coincident set Ω_r is contained in the open ball B_{R_0} for all $r > R_0$. We now show that this is also true for $n = 2$. If $n = 2$, we note that $\Delta[u_r(\mathbf{x}) - g_n(|\mathbf{x}|)] = \Delta u_r(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0$ on $B_r \setminus B_{R'_0}$ for any $0 < R'_0 < R_0$. Also, $u_r(\mathbf{x}) - g_n(|\mathbf{x}|) = 0$ on ∂B_r and $|u_r(\mathbf{x}) - g_n(|\mathbf{x}|)| \leq \sup\{|\phi(\mathbf{x})| : \mathbf{x} \in \partial B_{R'_0}\} + |g_n(R'_0)| = \alpha(R'_0)$ on $\partial B_{R'_0}$. From the maximum principle applied to $u_r(\mathbf{x}) - g_n(|\mathbf{x}|)$ restricted to $B_r \setminus B_{R'_0}$, we conclude that $u_r(\mathbf{x}) \geq g_n(|\mathbf{x}|) - \alpha(R'_0)$ on $B_r \setminus B_{R'_0}$. By property (i) of the obstacle, we have that the coincident set $\Omega_r \subset B_{R_0}$ for $n = 2$ and all $r > R_0$.

Further, we recall the Dirichlet Green's function for B_r (Gilbarg & Trudinger 1983, p. 19)

$$G_r(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\log(|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}|) - \log \left(\sqrt{(|\mathbf{x}||\mathbf{y}|/r)^2 + r^2 - 2\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}} \right) \right] & \text{if } n = 2, \\ \frac{1}{n(2-n)\omega_n} \left[\frac{1}{|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}|^{n-2}} - \left(\sqrt{(|\mathbf{x}||\mathbf{y}|/r)^2 + r^2 - 2\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}} \right)^{2-n} \right] & \text{if } n \geq 3. \end{cases} \quad (2.17)$$

From the first and third equations in (2.12), we can express u_r as

$$u_r(\mathbf{x}) = g_n(r) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} G_r(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \Delta \phi(\mathbf{y}) \chi_{\Omega_r}(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}. \quad (2.18)$$

From equation (2.10), we have $\Omega_r \subset (B_{R_0} \setminus U^*)$ for all $r > R_0$ and hence $|\Delta \phi|$ is essentially bounded on Ω_r by property (ii) on p. 6. From equations (2.9), (2.17) and (2.18) it immediately follows that, for $n \geq 3$,

$$|u_r(\mathbf{x}) - g_n(|\mathbf{x}|)| = |u_r(\mathbf{x})| \leq \frac{C_0}{|\mathbf{x}|^{n-2}} \quad \forall R_0 \leq |\mathbf{x}| < r, \quad (2.19)$$

where $C_0 > 0$ is a constant independent of r . For $n=2$, since $\Omega_r \subset B_{R_0}$, $\Delta[u_r(\mathbf{x}) - g_n(|\mathbf{x}|)] = 0$ on $B_r \setminus B_{R_0}$ by the first equation in (2.12). Again, note that $u_r(\mathbf{x}) - g_n(|\mathbf{x}|) = 0$ on ∂B_r and $|u_r(\mathbf{x}) - g_n(|\mathbf{x}|)| \leq \alpha(R_0)$ on ∂B_{R_0} . From the maximum principle applied to $u_r(\mathbf{x}) - g_n(|\mathbf{x}|)$ restricted to $B_r \setminus B_{R_0}$, we conclude that equation (2.19) also holds for $n=2$ and the constant $C_0 = \alpha(R_0)$. Therefore, by the triangle inequality and (2.19) we have

$$\begin{aligned} |u_\infty(\mathbf{x}) - g_n(|\mathbf{x}|)| &\leq |u_\infty(\mathbf{x}) - u_{r_j}(\mathbf{x})| + |u_{r_j}(\mathbf{x}) - g_n(|\mathbf{x}|)| \\ &\leq |u_{r_j}(\mathbf{x}) - u_\infty(\mathbf{x})| + C_0/|\mathbf{x}|^{n-2} \quad \text{on } B_R. \end{aligned}$$

Fixing R and sending $r_j \rightarrow \infty$, we get the third equation in (2.16) for all $n \geq 2$.

Finally, we show that the limiting minimizer u_∞ must be unique. Assume that equations (2.15) and (2.16) are satisfied by a second function $u'_\infty \in W_{\text{loc}}^{2,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Let $\Omega'_\infty := \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : u'_\infty(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(\mathbf{x})\}$ be the new coincident set. By the divergence theorem, we have for any $R > R_0$ and any $v \in K_\infty := \{w \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,2}(\mathbb{R}^n) : w \geq \phi\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B_R} \nabla u_\infty \cdot \nabla(v - u_\infty) d\mathbf{x} - \int_{\partial B_R} (v - u_\infty) \mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla u_\infty dS &= \int_{B_R} (-\Delta u_\infty)(v - u_\infty) d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \int_{\{\mathbf{x} \in B_R : u_\infty > \phi\}} (-\Delta u_\infty)(v - u_\infty) d\mathbf{x} + \int_{\{\mathbf{x} \in B_R : u_\infty = \phi\}} (-\Delta u_\infty)(v - \phi) d\mathbf{x} \geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.20)$$

where dS denotes the surface measure on ∂B_R , \mathbf{n} is the outward normal of dS , and the inequality follows from (2.15). Clearly, equation (2.20) holds with u_∞ replaced by u'_∞ as well:

$$\int_{B_R} \nabla u'_\infty \cdot \nabla(v - u'_\infty) d\mathbf{x} - \int_{\partial B_R} (v - u'_\infty) \mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla u'_\infty dS \geq 0 \quad \forall v \in K_\infty. \quad (2.21)$$

Since $u'_\infty, u_\infty \in K_\infty$, adding equation (2.20) with $v = u'_\infty$ to equation (2.21) with $v = u_\infty$, we obtain

$$-\int_{B_R} |\nabla(u'_\infty - u_\infty)|^2 d\mathbf{x} + \int_{\partial B_R} (u_\infty - u'_\infty) \mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla(u_\infty - u'_\infty) dS \geq 0. \quad (2.22)$$

Further, by equations (2.16) and (2.1), we can express u_∞ (u'_∞) as

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_\infty(\mathbf{x}) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_{\Omega_\infty}(\mathbf{y}) \Delta \phi(\mathbf{y}) \Gamma(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} + C_1, \\ u'_\infty(\mathbf{x}) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_{\Omega'_\infty}(\mathbf{y}) \Delta \phi(\mathbf{y}) \Gamma(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} + C'_1, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.23)$$

where C_1, C'_1 are constants that are equal to zero if $n \geq 3$. Sending $R \rightarrow \infty$ in (2.22), by equations (2.23) and (2.1), we have $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\partial B_R} (u_\infty - u'_\infty) \mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla(u_\infty - u'_\infty) dS = 0$ for $n \geq 3$. Thus, by (2.22) we obtain

$$-\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B_R} |\nabla(u'_\infty - u_\infty)|^2 d\mathbf{x} \geq 0, \quad (2.24)$$

which clearly implies that u_∞ can be different from u'_∞ at most by a constant. From the last equation in (2.16), it follows that $u'_\infty = u_\infty$ if $n \geq 3$. Below, we show that the same conclusion holds for $n = 2$.

If $n = 2$, by the last equation in (2.16), (2.23) and (2.1), we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_{\Omega_\infty}(\mathbf{y}) \Delta \phi(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \chi_{\Omega'_\infty}(\mathbf{y}) \Delta \phi(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} = -2\pi Q \quad (2.25)$$

and

$$|u_\infty(\mathbf{x}) - u'_\infty(\mathbf{x})| \leq |u_\infty(\mathbf{x}) - g_n(|\mathbf{x}|)| + |u'_\infty(\mathbf{x}) - g_n(|\mathbf{x}|)| \leq 2C_0 \quad \forall |\mathbf{x}| > R_0. \quad (2.26)$$

Therefore, again by equations (2.23) and (2.1) we have

$$|\nabla[u_\infty(\mathbf{x}) - u'_\infty(\mathbf{x})]| \leq \frac{C}{|\mathbf{x}|^2} \quad \forall |\mathbf{x}| > R_0, \quad (2.27)$$

where $C > 0$ is some constant independent of \mathbf{x} . From equations (2.26) and (2.27), it is clear that, for $n = 2$,

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\partial B_R} (u_\infty - u'_\infty) \mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla(u_\infty - u'_\infty) dS = 0.$$

By sending $R \rightarrow \infty$ in equation (2.22), we again obtain equation (2.24), which implies that u_∞ can be different from u'_∞ at most by a constant. If this constant is non-zero, one of the coincident sets Ω_∞ and Ω'_∞ must be empty, which contradicts equation (2.25) since $Q > 0$.

We remark that the uniqueness of the weak limit implies that the convergence in equation (2.14) is in fact strong (see [Rudin 1991](#)). We summarize below.

Theorem 2.3. *Consider the variational inequality problem (2.7) with an obstacle ϕ specified as above. Define the limiting minimizer u_∞ and coincident set Ω_∞ as above. Then the interior of the coincident set $\Omega_\infty \subset B_{R_0}$ is an inclusion such*

that the overdetermined problem

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = \chi_{\Omega_\infty} \Delta \phi & \text{a.e. on } \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \nabla \nabla u = \nabla \nabla \phi & \text{on } \Omega_\infty \setminus \partial \Omega_\infty, \\ |u(\mathbf{x}) - g_n(|\mathbf{x}|)| \leq \frac{C_0}{|\mathbf{x}|^{n-2}} & \text{for } |\mathbf{x}| \geq R_0, \end{cases} \quad (2.28)$$

is solved by $u = u_\infty \in W_{\text{loc}}^{2,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, which also satisfies

$$-\Delta u \geq 0, \quad u \geq \phi \quad \text{and} \quad -\Delta u(u - \phi) = 0 \quad \text{a.e. on } B_R \quad \forall R > R_0. \quad (2.29)$$

Further, if there is a second $u' \in W_{\text{loc}}^{2,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ that satisfies equation (2.29) and (2.28), then $u' = u$.

We remark that the last equation in (2.28) assures that a solution of (2.28) is the Newtonian potential (within an additive constant if $n=2$) induced by the source $\chi_{\Omega_\infty} \Delta \phi$.

3. Solutions to Eshelby conjectures

In this section we present the details of the proofs of theorems 1.2 and 1.3 and examples of special inclusions in various senses. Both the proofs and examples are derived from theorem 2.3.

(a) Proof of Eshelby conjecture II (theorem 1.2)

To prove theorem 1.2, by lemma 2.1, equation (2.5), we see that it is sufficient to show that, if a connected inclusion Ω with Lipschitz boundary is such that the overdetermined problem

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = -\chi_\Omega & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \nabla \nabla u = \mathbf{Q} & \text{on } \Omega, \\ |u(\mathbf{x}) - g_n(|\mathbf{x}|)| \leq \frac{C_0}{|\mathbf{x}|^{n-2}} & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_{R_0}, \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

admits a solution $u \in W_{\text{loc}}^{2,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for some $\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbb{R}_{\text{sym}}^{n \times n}$ with $\text{Tr}(\mathbf{Q}) = -1$, then Ω must be an ellipsoid.

From equations (2.1) and (3.1), we have

$$u(\mathbf{x}) = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_\Omega(\mathbf{y}) \Gamma(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} + C, \quad (3.2)$$

where C is a constant that vanishes if $n \geq 3$. By the divergence theorem, we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (\nabla \nabla u)^2 d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \nabla \nabla u \Delta u d\mathbf{x}. \quad (3.3)$$

Since Ω is bounded and $\text{Tr}(\mathbf{Q}) = -1$, the l.h.s. of (3.3) is always a positive definite matrix, which by the first two equations in (3.1) and (3.3) implies that the matrix \mathbf{Q} is negative definite. Further, since Ω is a connected inclusion, there exists a quadratic function

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{d}) \cdot \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{d}) + h \quad \text{such that} \quad u(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(\mathbf{x}) \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in \Omega, \quad (3.4)$$

where $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $h \in \mathbb{R}$.

We claim $u \geq \phi$ on \mathbb{R}^n . To show this, we note that $\partial\Omega$ being Lipschitz continuous implies that, for any unit vector $\mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\mathbf{m} \cdot \nabla u(\mathbf{x}) = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_{\Omega}(\mathbf{y}) \mathbf{m} \cdot \nabla \Gamma(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} = \int_{\partial\Omega} \Gamma(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{y}) dS(\mathbf{y}),$$

where, in the last equality, we have used the fact $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \Gamma(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) = -\nabla_{\mathbf{y}} \Gamma(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})$ and the divergence theorem. Note that, above and subsequently, the gradient ∇ is taken with respect to \mathbf{x} unless it is stated otherwise. Thus, $\mathbf{m} \cdot \nabla u(\mathbf{x})$ is a single-layer potential induced by a layer of charge with surface density $\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{n}$ on $\partial\Omega$. By potential theory (see Kellogg (1929, p. 160) for a classic treatment or Kenig (1994, p. 54) and references therein for a modern viewpoint), it can be shown that

$$\nabla[\mathbf{m} \cdot \nabla u(\mathbf{x})]|_{\partial\Omega^+} - \nabla[\mathbf{m} \cdot \nabla u(\mathbf{x})]|_{\partial\Omega^-} = [\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x})] \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x}) \quad \text{for a.e. } \mathbf{x} \in \partial\Omega,$$

where $\partial\Omega^+$ ($\partial\Omega^-$) means the limiting values approached from outside (inside) Ω . Let $v_m = \mathbf{m} \cdot [\nabla \nabla(u - \phi)] \mathbf{m}$. By the second equation in (3.1) and (3.4), we have

$$v_m(\mathbf{x})|_{\partial\Omega^+} = \mathbf{m} \cdot [\nabla \nabla u(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{Q}] \mathbf{m}|_{\partial\Omega^+} = [\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x})]^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{for a.e. } \mathbf{x} \in \partial\Omega. \quad (3.5)$$

Also, from the representation formula (3.2), it is clear that

$$v_m(\mathbf{x}) \rightarrow -\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{m} > 0 \quad \text{as } |\mathbf{x}| \rightarrow \infty.$$

Direct calculations reveal that $\Delta v_m = 0$ on $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \bar{\Omega}$. By the maximum principle applied to v_m restricted to $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \bar{\Omega}$, we conclude $v_m \geq 0$ on $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \bar{\Omega}$. Additionally, we note that, for any $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \bar{\Omega}$, there exist a point $\mathbf{x}_0 \in \partial\Omega$ and a unit vector \mathbf{m} such that \mathbf{y} is an endpoint of the segment $\{\mathbf{x}_0 + t\mathbf{m} : 0 \leq t \leq t_0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \bar{\Omega}$. Therefore, for $w(t) = u(\mathbf{x}_0 + t\mathbf{m}) - \phi(\mathbf{x}_0 + t\mathbf{m})$ we have

$$w(0) = 0, \quad \left. \frac{dw(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \frac{d^2 w(t)}{dt^2} = v_m(\mathbf{x}_0 + t\mathbf{m}) \geq 0 \quad \forall 0 < t \leq t_0, \quad (3.6)$$

where we have used the fact that $u(\mathbf{x}) \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (see Gilbarg & Trudinger 1983, p. 54). By equation (3.6), we conclude $w(t_0) = u(\mathbf{y}) - \phi(\mathbf{y}) \geq 0$. Thus, $u \in W_{\text{loc}}^{2,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ satisfies the overdetermined problem (3.1) and equation (2.29) for the quadratic function ϕ in (3.4).

Finally, from the explicit Newtonian potential $u_E \in W_{\text{loc}}^{2,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ induced by the source $-\chi_{\Omega_E}$ on an ellipsoidal inclusion Ω_E (see the textbook of Kellogg (1929) for $n=3$ and a paper of Shahgholian (1991) for $n \geq 2$), it is known that, for the quadratic function $\phi(\mathbf{x}) = 1/2(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{d}) \cdot \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{d}) + h$, there exists an ellipsoid, appropriately positioned in the space, such that the Newtonian potential u_E induced by $-\chi_{\Omega_E}$ satisfies (within an additive constant if $n=2$) the

overdetermined problem (3.1) and equation (2.29) for the same obstacle as in (3.4). By theorem 2.3, we conclude that $u_E = u$ and $\Omega = \Omega_E$, which completes our proof of theorem 1.2.

(b) *Proof of Eshelby conjecture I in two dimensions (theorem 1.3)*

In two-dimensional space ($n=2$), Eshelby conjecture I is also true since it also implies the overdetermined problem (3.1) admits a solution. To see this, let us recall equations (1.2), (2.4) and (2.5). We will show equation (1.6) implies that the Newtonian potential u of $-\chi_\Omega$ satisfies $\nabla\nabla u = \text{const.}$ on Ω if $n=2$, and, so, theorem 1.3 will follow by the same arguments as theorem 1.2, see §3a.

For any non-zero $\mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$, by choosing an appropriate coordinate system we can write it as

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ -c & b \end{bmatrix},$$

where $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \neq 0$. There are two possibilities that need separate attention.

(i) If $a \neq b$, contracting p and i in (1.2), by equations (2.4) and (1.6), we have

$$[\nabla v(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P})]_{pp} = \frac{-1}{(2\pi)^n(\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{a(\mathbf{k})_1^2 + b(\mathbf{k})_2^2}{|\mathbf{k}|^2} g_\Omega(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{k} \quad (3.7)$$

is constant for all $\mathbf{x} \in \Omega$, where $g_\Omega(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{x}) = \int_\Omega \exp(i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}')) d\mathbf{x}'$. By the inversion theorem, we also have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{(\mathbf{k})_1^2 + (\mathbf{k})_2^2}{|\mathbf{k}|^2} g_\Omega(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{k} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g_\Omega(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{k} = (2\pi)^2 \chi_\Omega(\mathbf{x}). \quad (3.8)$$

Since $a \neq b$, $(\mathbf{k})_i^2$ for each $i=1, 2$ can be written as a linear combination of $a(\mathbf{k})_1^2 + b(\mathbf{k})_2^2$ and $(\mathbf{k})_1^2 + (\mathbf{k})_2^2$. Thus,

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{(\mathbf{k})_i^2}{|\mathbf{k}|^2} g_\Omega(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{k} = \text{const.} \quad \text{on } \Omega \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \quad (3.9)$$

which, by equation (2.3), implies the Newtonian potential u induced by $-\chi_\Omega$ satisfies the Poisson equation (2.2) and

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_1^2} = A & \forall (x_1, x_2) \in \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_2^2} = B & \forall (x_1, x_2) \in \Omega, \end{cases} \quad (3.10)$$

where $A, B \in \mathbb{R}$ are constants. Since $u(x_1, x_2)$ is an analytic function on the inclusion Ω , by direct integration we see equation (3.10) implies all components of $\nabla\nabla u(x_1, x_2)$ are uniform on Ω . Thus, theorem 1.3 follows from theorem 1.2 and lemma 2.1 if $n=2$ and $a \neq b$.

(ii) If $a=b$, from equation (2.4), equations (1.2) and (1.6) imply

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \begin{bmatrix} a(\mathbf{k}_1^2 + rc(\mathbf{k}_1)(\mathbf{k}_2) & a(\mathbf{k}_1)(\mathbf{k}_2) + rc(\mathbf{k}_2^2) \\ a(\mathbf{k}_1)(\mathbf{k}_2) - rc(\mathbf{k}_1^2) & a\mathbf{k}_2^2 - rc(\mathbf{k}_1)(\mathbf{k}_2) \end{bmatrix} \frac{g_{\Omega}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{x})}{|\mathbf{k}|^2} d\mathbf{k} = \text{const. on } \Omega,$$

where $r = (\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda)/\mu_1$. Combined with equation (3.8), one can write them as

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \begin{bmatrix} a & rc & 0 \\ -rc & a & 0 \\ 0 & a & rc \\ 0 & -rc & a \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{k}_1^2) \\ (\mathbf{k}_1)(\mathbf{k}_2) \\ (\mathbf{k}_2^2) \end{bmatrix} \frac{g_{\Omega}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{x})}{|\mathbf{k}|^2} d\mathbf{k} = \text{const. on } \Omega. \quad (3.11)$$

Since $r \neq 0$ and $a^2 + c^2 \neq 0$, the rank of the 5×3 matrix inside the integral (3.11) is 3, which again implies equation (3.10). This fact and the arguments for the previous case complete our proof for theorem 1.3.

(c) Existence of multiply connected E-inclusions

To prove theorem 1.4, it is sufficient to show the existence of a multiply connected inclusion Ω such that the induced field $\nabla \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{I})$ in (1.2) is uniform on Ω . From lemma 2.1, this is equivalent to the existence of a multiply connected E-inclusion Ω such that the overdetermined problem (3.1) admits a solution in $W_{\text{loc}}^{2,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for some $\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbb{R}_{\text{sym}}^{n \times n}$ with $\text{Tr}(\mathbf{Q}) = -1$. We claim there are many other non-ellipsoidal inclusions having this property. For reasons explained in Liu *et al.* (submitted), we call such special inclusions *E-inclusions*. We remark that E-inclusions include but are not limited to inclusions Ω such that $\nabla \nabla u$ in (2.3) are uniform on Ω (Liu *et al.* submitted).

To construct such a multiply connected E-inclusion, we consider piecewise quadratic obstacles

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}) = \sup \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{d}_i) \cdot \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{d}_i) + h_i : i = 1, \dots, N \right\}, \quad (3.12)$$

where $h_1, \dots, h_N \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbf{d}_1, \dots, \mathbf{d}_N \in \mathbb{R}^n$ are to be specified below. If the symmetric matrices \mathbf{Q} is negative definite, it is easy to verify that the obstacle $\phi(\mathbf{x})$ defined in (3.12) satisfies all the conditions required by theorem 2.3 (see Friedman 1982, p. 44, ex. 2). We then consider the variational inequality (2.7) with the obstacle (3.12). From the discussions in §2, a limiting minimizer u_{∞} is well defined and we denote by Ω the interior of the coincident set $\{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : u_{\infty}(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(\mathbf{x})\}$. Theorem 2.3 implies that Ω is an E-inclusion such that the overdetermined problem (3.1) admits a solution in $W_{\text{loc}}^{2,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. We now show that Ω can be multiply connected if the parameters $h_1, \dots, h_N \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbf{d}_1, \dots, \mathbf{d}_N \in \mathbb{R}^n$ in (3.12) are chosen appropriately. For instance, let $N=2$, $h_1 = h_2 = 1$ and $\mathbf{d}_1 = -\mathbf{d}_2$. From $\phi(\mathbf{d}_1) = \phi(\mathbf{d}_2) = 1$ and the last equation in (2.28) we see Ω cannot be empty if $n \geq 3$. If $n=2$, the constant $Q > 0$ in (2.9) and equation (2.25) assure Ω is non-empty. Note that $\nabla \nabla \phi$ is unbounded on the plane

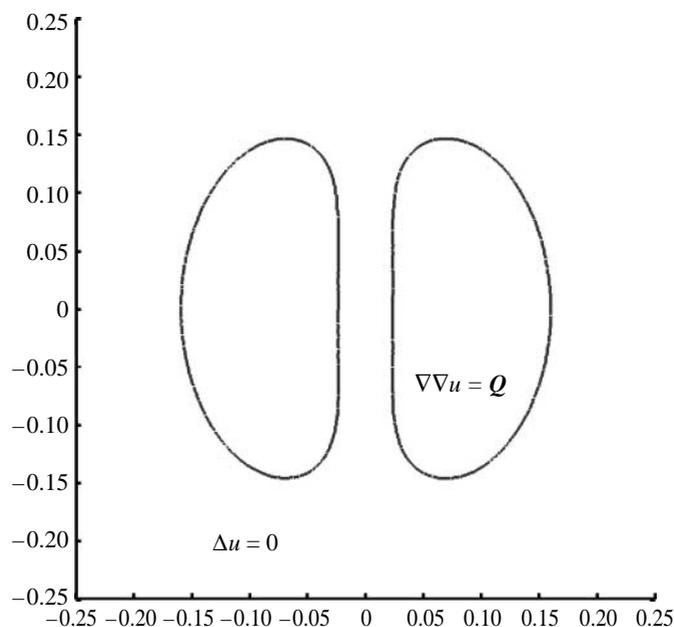


Figure 1. A two-component E-inclusion such that the overdetermined problem (3.1) admits a solution for $Q = -\text{diag}(1.5, 1)/2.5$.

passing the origin and with normal \mathbf{d}_1 . Thus, equation (2.10) implies Ω cannot intersect with this plane. From the symmetry of ϕ , it can be seen that Ω has two components separated by this plane, and hence Ω is multiply connected (figure 1). We have thus completed the proof of theorem 1.4.

It is interesting to see what these E-inclusions look like and how much they resemble separate ellipsoids. So we consider the following numerical scheme to solve the variational inequality (2.7). If the constraint $u_r \geq \phi$ is neglected, the Euler–Lagrange equation of the variational problem (2.7) is the familiar boundary-value problem:

$$\Delta u_r = 0 \quad \text{on } B_r \quad \text{and} \quad u_r = g_n(r) \quad \text{on } \partial B_r.$$

According to the finite-element method (e.g. Kwon & Bang 2000), this boundary-value problem can be discretized as

$$\hat{K} \hat{\mathbf{u}} = \hat{\mathbf{f}}, \quad (3.13)$$

where $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$, a column vector, denotes the values of the potential u_r at the nodal points in the finite-element model; and \hat{K} and $\hat{\mathbf{f}}$ are usually called the *stiffness matrix* and *loads*, respectively. Now let us take into account the discretized constraint $\hat{\mathbf{u}} \geq \hat{\phi}$, where $\hat{\phi}$ are the values of the obstacle ϕ at the nodal points. Then the discrete version of the variational inequality (2.7) becomes the following quadratic programming problem:

$$\min \left\{ \hat{G}(\hat{\mathbf{u}}) = -\frac{1}{2} \hat{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \hat{K} \hat{\mathbf{u}} + \hat{\mathbf{f}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{u}} : \hat{\mathbf{u}} \geq \hat{\phi} \right\}, \quad (3.14)$$

which can be easily solved using standard solvers. The following computations use a mesh in a unit circle or sphere ($r=1$) which is denser around the coincident set and has a total of approximately 10^5 nodal points. The iterations are terminated when the relative difference between the values $\hat{G}(\hat{\mathbf{u}})$ of two consecutive iterations is less than 10^{-10} . With these parameters, the iterations converge within a few minutes on a personal computer. The resulting coincident set Ω_r includes all nodal points on which $|\hat{\mathbf{u}} - \hat{\phi}|$ is less than $a \times 10^{-4}$, where a is of the order of 1. Since the convergence in (2.14) is in fact strong, presumably Ω_r would be a good approximation of the limiting coincident set $\{\mathbf{x} : u_\infty(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(\mathbf{x})\}$ if the boundary of Ω_r is relatively far away from that of the unit ball B_1 . Such properties of Ω_r can be realized by choosing small h_i and $|\mathbf{d}_i|$ in (3.12) for the obstacle ϕ .

If $N=1$ and \mathbf{Q} is a negative definite matrix in (3.12), by theorem 1.2 it is clear that the coincident set should be ellipses/ellipsoids in two/three dimensions. The numerical scheme is then verified by comparing the numerical results with the corresponding ellipses/ellipsoids in two/three dimensions. Below we show three examples of multiply connected E-inclusions such that the overdetermined problem (3.1) admits a solution. The first two examples are calculated for the obstacle ϕ in (3.12) in two dimensions. Figure 1 shows a two-component E-inclusion such that the overdetermined problem (3.1) admits a solution for $\mathbf{Q} = -\text{diag}(1.5, 1)/2.5$. The parameters in (3.12) are chosen to be $N=2$, $\mathbf{d}_1 = [0, 0.05]$, $\mathbf{d}_2 = -\mathbf{d}_1$ and $h_1 = h_2 = 0.02$. If the parameters in (3.12) are chosen to be $N=5$, $\mathbf{Q} = -\text{diag}(1, 1)/2$, $\mathbf{d}_i = 0.05 \times [\cos(2i\pi/5), \sin(2i\pi/5)]$ and $h_i = 0.025$ for $i = 1, \dots, 5$, we obtain an E-inclusion with fivefold symmetry, as shown in figure 2. This E-inclusion has five pedal-like components on which the second gradient of the induced potential is equal to $\mathbf{Q} = -\text{diag}(1, 1)/2$, whereas the potential is harmonic outside.

The third example is a three-dimensional E-inclusion such that the overdetermined problem (3.1) admits a solution for $\mathbf{Q} = -\text{diag}(1, 1, 1)/3$ (figure 3). Note that the mesh in this and following figures is not the actual mesh used in the computation but is merely used for visualization. Other parameters in (3.12) are $N=2$, $\mathbf{d}_1 = [0, 0, 0.1]$, $\mathbf{d}_2 = -\mathbf{d}_1$ and $h_1 = h_2 = 0.025$. The E-inclusion has two components which are symmetric about the plane $\{\mathbf{x} : x_3 = 0\}$. As shown in the two-dimensional example in figure 2, the boundaries of the two components become flatter as they come closer to each other. The front view of the lower component is plotted separately in figure 4, which shows a pedal-like area. According to symmetry, by rotating this area around the axis $\mathbf{e}_3 = [0, 0, 1]$, we will obtain the lower component in figure 3.

We remark that, by changing the parameters in (3.12), we can construct a very large class of E-inclusions. The shapes, topology, the number of components and the distances between various components of an E-inclusion can all be adjusted (see Liu *et al.* (submitted) for more examples in a periodic setting).

(d) *Eshelby conjecture I for $n \geq 3$ (theorem 1.5)*

We have shown that, with \mathbf{L} specified by (1.3) and (1.4), Eshelby conjecture I is valid if $n=2$ or $n \geq 3$ and $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{I}$, see theorem 1.3, theorem 1.2 and equations (2.6) and (2.5). However, if $n \geq 3$, Eshelby conjecture I may not be valid depending on the tensor \mathbf{L} and matrix \mathbf{P} . Below, we construct a non-ellipsoidal

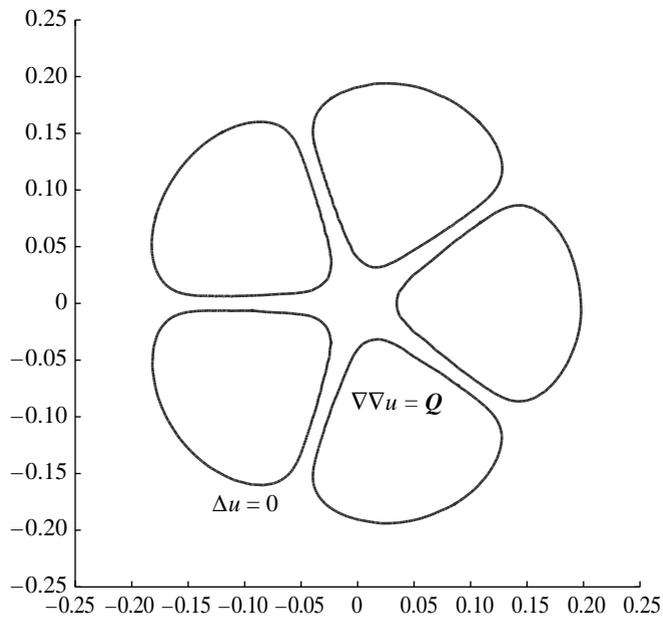


Figure 2. An E-inclusion with fivefold symmetry such that the overdetermined problem (3.1) admits a solution for $Q = -\text{diag}(1, 1)/2$.

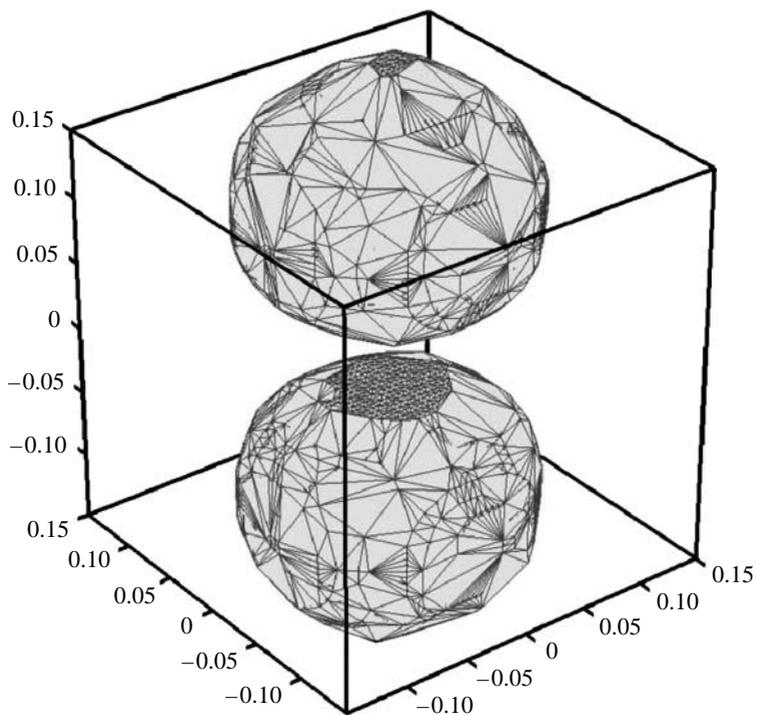


Figure 3. A two-component E-inclusion such that the overdetermined problem (3.1) admits a solution with $Q = -\text{diag}(1, 1, 1)/3$, see figure 4 for front view.

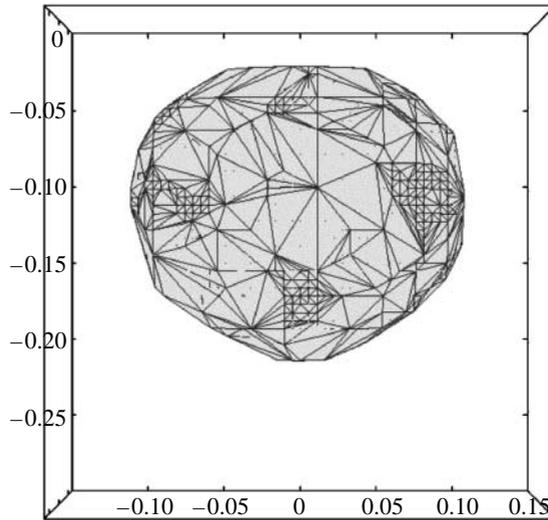


Figure 4. The front view of the lower component of figure 3.

inclusion $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ with smooth boundary having the property that

$$\nabla \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P}) = \text{const. on } \Omega \text{ for } \mathbf{P} = \text{diag}(1, 0, 0),$$

where $\nabla \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P})$ is given by (1.2) and \mathbf{L} is specified by (1.3) and (1.4) with $\mu_2 + \lambda = 0$. By equations (2.4) and (2.3), this is equivalent to the existence of a non-ellipsoidal inclusion Ω with smooth boundary such that the Newtonian potential u induced by $-\chi_\Omega$ satisfying

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1 x_i} = \text{const. on } \Omega \quad \forall i = 1, 2, 3. \quad (3.15)$$

We use theorem 2.3 to construct such a domain in \mathbb{R}^3 . We need to carefully define our obstacle such that the second equation in (2.28) implies (3.15) without the first one being violated. Let $\hat{\phi} : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be

$$\hat{\phi}(x_2, x_3) = \begin{cases} Q \log(x_2^2 + x_3^2)^{1/2} & \text{if } (x_2^2 + x_3^2)^{1/2} > 1, \\ 0 & \text{if } (x_2^2 + x_3^2)^{1/2} \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

and let $\phi : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{6}[x_1^2 + (x_2 - a)^2 + (x_3 - a)^2] + \hat{\phi}(x_2 - b, x_3 - b) + h, \quad (3.16)$$

where the constants $Q > 0$ and $a, b, h \in \mathbb{R}$ are to be determined. Direct calculations reveal that, if $a = -1$, $b = -3Q/2$, h and Q are appropriately chosen, say $h = -2.54$ and $Q = 2$, the obstacle ϕ defined in (3.16) enjoys the following properties:

- (i) ϕ satisfies all properties listed on p. 5,
- (ii) $\phi < 0$ on $U_2 := \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : (x_2 + 3)^2 + (x_3 + 3)^2 \leq 1\}$,

(iii) on $U_1 := \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : (x_2 + 3)^2 + (x_3 + 3)^2 > 1\}$, we have $\Delta\phi = -1$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla\nabla\phi(\mathbf{x}) = & -\mathbf{I}/3 + \frac{1}{\rho^4} [(\rho^2 - 2(x_2 + 3)^2)\mathbf{e}_2 \otimes \mathbf{e}_2 + (\rho^2 - 2(x_3 + 3)^2)\mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3 \\ & + 2(x_2 + 3)(x_3 + 3)(\mathbf{e}_2 \otimes \mathbf{e}_3 + \mathbf{e}_3 \otimes \mathbf{e}_2)], \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

where $\rho = \sqrt{(x_2 + 3)^2 + (x_3 + 3)^2}$ and $\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3$ denote the unit vectors which we use to define our rectangular coordinates $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$, and

(iv) $\phi(0) = -2.54 - 1/3 + 2 \log(3\sqrt{2}) \approx 0.017 > 0$, and on U_1

$$\nabla\phi(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \mathbf{x} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla\nabla\phi(\mathbf{x})|_{\mathbf{x}=0} \text{ is negative definite.}$$

Therefore, the maximum of $\phi(\mathbf{x})$ is attained only at 0.

We now apply theorem 2.3 with an obstacle defined in (3.16) satisfying all conditions listed above. Immediately, we obtain the existence of a non-ellipsoidal inclusion Ω such that the Newtonian potential u induced by $-\chi_\Omega$ satisfying

$$\nabla\nabla u = \nabla\nabla\phi \quad \text{on } \Omega. \quad (3.18)$$

That is, the overdetermined problem (2.28) admits a solution $u \in W_{\text{loc}}^{2,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ for the obstacle ϕ in (3.16). Further, since ϕ is smooth restricted to $\{\mathbf{x} : \phi(\mathbf{x}) > 0\}$, it can be shown that the coincident set has a smooth boundary (Friedman 1982, ch. 2). From equations (3.17) and (3.18), we see $\partial^2 u(\mathbf{x})/\partial x_1 x_i$ satisfy equation (3.15) for $i = 1, 2, 3$. This completes our proof of theorem 1.5.

The numerical scheme described in §3c can be used to calculate these inclusions Ω . Figure 5 shows such an example, which is calculated with the obstacle (3.16). The parameters in (3.16) are chosen to be

$$h = -2.54, \quad a = -1, \quad b = -3 \quad \text{and} \quad Q = 2.$$

The inclusion in figure 5 might appear like an ellipsoid, but in fact it cannot be an ellipsoid since not all components of $\nabla\nabla u$ are uniform on the inclusion, see equations (3.18) and (3.17). The three orthographic views are shown in figures 6–8. The view in figure 6 is from the direction \mathbf{e}_1 or from the left-hand side of figure 5 and shows approximately an ellipse. The views in figures 7 and 8 are from the directions of \mathbf{e}_2 and \mathbf{e}_3 or the r.h.s. and top of figure 5 and show approximately circular areas. We are not aware of any kind of familiar geometry that can give rise to three orthographic views as in figures 6–8. It is more or less like the shape one would obtain by squashing a ball non-uniformly in $\mathbf{e}_2 + \mathbf{e}_3$ direction.

4. Summary and discussions

We have presented the solutions of the Eshelby conjectures interpreted in two different senses. The method in the paper relies on two key observations: (i) for tensors of form specified by (1.3), the vectorial equation (1.1) is solved by the gradient of the Newtonian potential, see lemma 2.1, and (ii) solving the variational inequality (2.7) can produce special inclusions such that a certain overdetermined problem admits a solution. From the established theory about variational inequalities, Eshelby conjecture II, restricted to connected Lipschitz inclusions, follows from the uniqueness of the solution of the variational

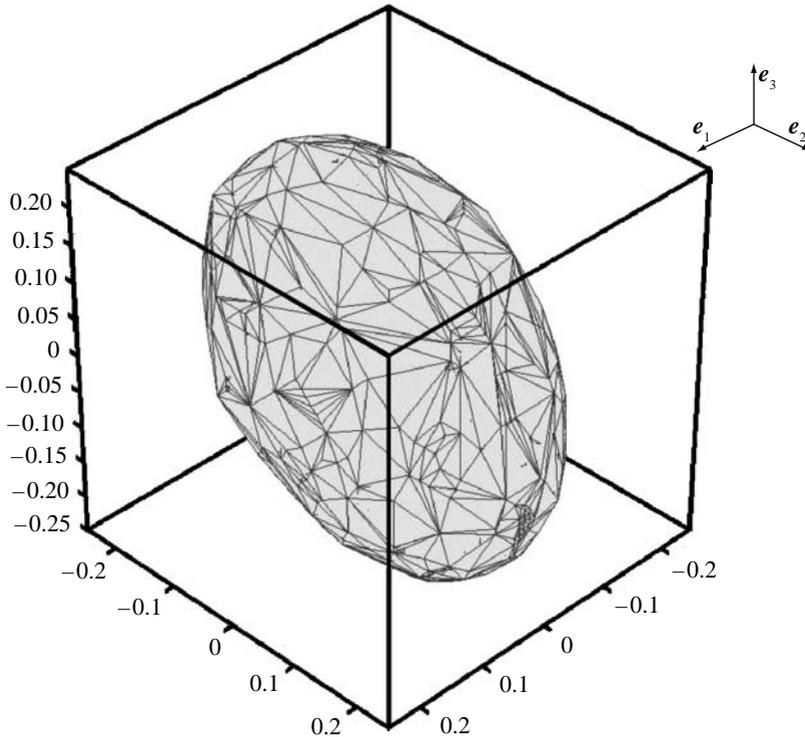


Figure 5. An inclusion whose Newtonian potential satisfies equations (3.18) and (3.17), and hence (3.15). The three orthographic views are shown in figures 6–8.

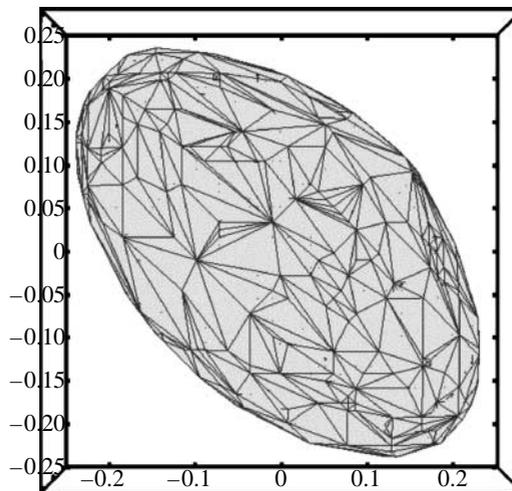
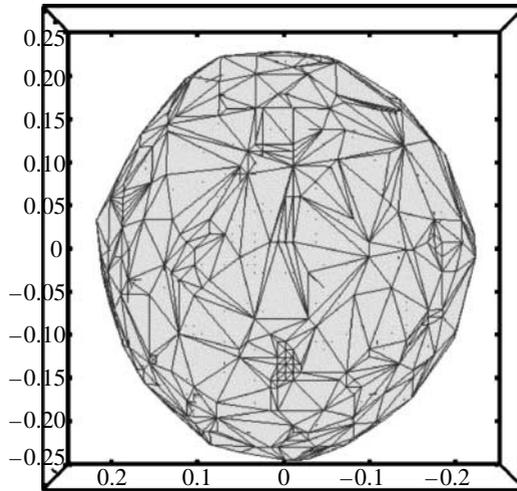
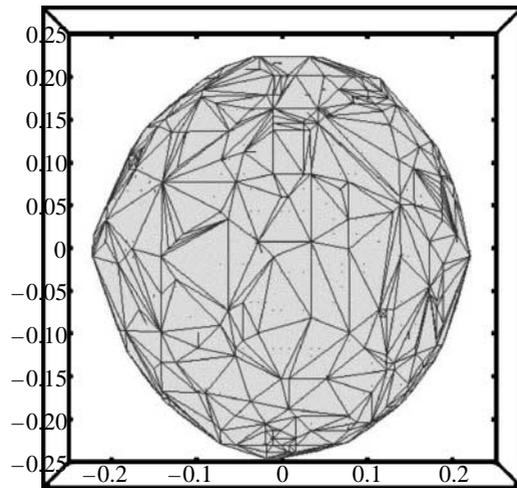


Figure 6. View of figure 5 from the e_1 direction.

inequality (2.7) for a given quadratic obstacle, whereas by choosing other kinds of obstacles we are able to construct various special inclusions for which the desired overdetermined problems admit solutions. A numerical scheme has been implemented to calculate these special inclusions discussed above (figures 1–8).

Figure 7. View of figure 5 from the e_2 direction.Figure 8. View of figure 5 from the e_3 direction.

Note that, in view of equation (1.1), the preceding arguments can be extended to tensors

$$(\mathbf{L}')_{piqj} = (\mathbf{G})_{rp}(\mathbf{G})_{sq}(\mathbf{A})_{ik}(\mathbf{A})_{jl}(\mathbf{L})_{rksl},$$

by a linear transformation

$$\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{x} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{v} \rightarrow \mathbf{v}' = \mathbf{G}^{-1}\mathbf{v}, \quad (4.1)$$

where $\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ are invertible and \mathbf{L} is of form (1.3). Further, through a refined calculation on the inverse of the matrix $(\mathbf{L})_{piqj}(\mathbf{k})_i(\mathbf{k})_j$, we can extend the results to tensors that satisfy ($m=n$)

$$(\mathbf{L})_{piqj}(\mathbf{k})_i(\mathbf{k})_j(\mathbf{k})_q = \kappa|\mathbf{k}|^2(\mathbf{k})_p \quad \forall \mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad (4.2)$$

for some $\kappa > 0$, see details in Liu *et al.* (submitted). The linear transformation (4.1) can be again applied to general \mathbf{L} of form (4.2) and further extend the applicability of the preceding arguments. The reader is invited to formulate the precise statements corresponding to theorems 1.2–1.5 for tensors \mathbf{L} of these forms.

Finally, a few remarks are in order regarding other applications of the variational inequality (2.7). First of all, in view of the applications of the *Eshelby solution* (1957) for an ellipsoid in the theories of micromechanics, composites and fracture mechanics, by theorem 1.4 we immediately extend these applications to multiply connected E-inclusions as shown in figures 2 and 3 if the eigenstress is dilatational and the matrix phase is isotropic. For instance, we can show that a solution of the *homogeneous* Eshelby inclusion problem (1.1) also solves the corresponding *inhomogeneous* Eshelby inclusion problem (Eshelby 1957; Liu *et al.* submitted). By a similar argument as in Roitburd (1986), if the interfacial energy is neglected, we can show that these multiply connected E-inclusions, together with ellipsoids, are equilibrium shapes of inhomogeneous precipitates in alloys under some hypotheses on the mismatch strain and material properties. Moreover, if the problem of reducing the stress concentration around a hole in an elastic body is considered, depending on the external loading, boundary conditions and material properties, the variational inequality (2.7) with appropriate obstacles can be used to determine the optimal shapes of the holes with least stress concentration factors (Lipton 2005). A closely related property of these optimal shapes in the context of composites, as shown in Liu *et al.* (submitted), is that they attain the optimal Hashin–Shtrikman bounds. In conclusion, as illustrated by the solutions to the Eshelby conjectures, the consideration of the variational inequality (2.7) can be useful in solving many physical problems and in particular those problems in which the shapes of the inclusions play an important role.

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