

Shape derivative in 1D

R d'vne mot

2.1

$$\Omega = [a, b]$$

$$F(\Omega) := \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

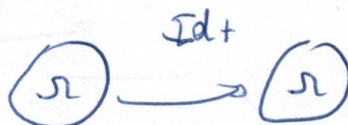
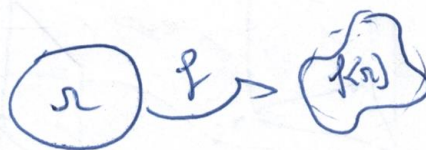
pt of view shape

pt of view map

Modify Ω

$\Rightarrow$

Modify identity



$$\begin{aligned} \hat{F}(0) &= F(\text{Id}(\Omega)) = F(\Omega) \\ \hat{F}(\theta) &= F(\text{Id}(\theta)(\Omega)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{F}: \{\theta\} &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \theta &\mapsto f(b\theta(b)) - f(b\theta(a)) \end{aligned}$$

Shape derivative $\rightarrow$ diff de F en $\theta = 0$

$$\int_{\Omega} f(x) \frac{\partial(x) \cdot n(x)}{\partial n(x)}$$

$f(x)$ Phys densite

$$F(\theta) = F(\text{Id}(\theta)(\Omega)) = \int_{(\text{Id}(\theta)(a))}^{(\text{Id}(\theta)(b))} f(x) dx$$

$$dx = (1 \cup \theta'(y)) dy$$

$$x = (\text{Id}(\theta)(y)) = y + \theta(y)$$

θ petit

$$y = (\text{Id}(\theta))^{-1}(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{F}(\theta) &= \int_a^b f(y + \theta(y)) (1 + \theta'(y)) dy \\ &= \int_a^b f(y) + f'(y)\theta(y) + R(\theta) \end{aligned}$$

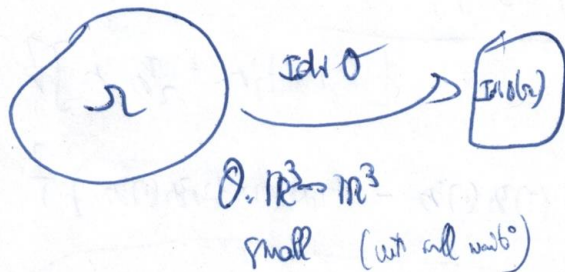
$$= \int_a^b [f(y) + f'(y)\theta(y)] [1 + \theta'(y)] dy$$

$$= \int_a^b f(y) dy + \int_a^b [f'(y)\theta(y) + f(y)\theta'(y)] + R(\theta) = F(\Omega) + f(b)\theta(b) - f(a)\theta(a) + R(\theta)$$

shape derivative of F at θ

Shape derivative in multi-D: the case!

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$$F(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} f(x) dx$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$F(O) = F(J_0(\Omega))$$

$$= F(\Omega) + D_0 F(O) + R(O)$$

$$D_0 F: \{O\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_0 F(O) = \int_{\Omega} f'(\nabla \cdot O) dx$$

On a 1 gradient : on fait faire de l'optimalité

quel est le meilleur O pour augmenter $F(\Omega)$? $F(\Omega) \leq F(J_0(\Omega))$

O petit

$$F(O) \leq F(\Omega)$$

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} f'(\nabla \cdot O) dx \right| \leq \sqrt{\int_{\Omega} f'^2 dx} \sqrt{\int_{\Omega} |\nabla \cdot O|^2 dx}$$

avec $\nabla \cdot O = t f$ si $|O_n| = t f$
(choix de O tel que)

$$F(O) = F(\Omega) + t \int_{\Omega} f'^2 dx + R(t) \geq F(\Omega)$$

avec t assez petit

Pt de vedere level set:

on care să poară $Dn(x) = f(x)$
on dublu but

3.1

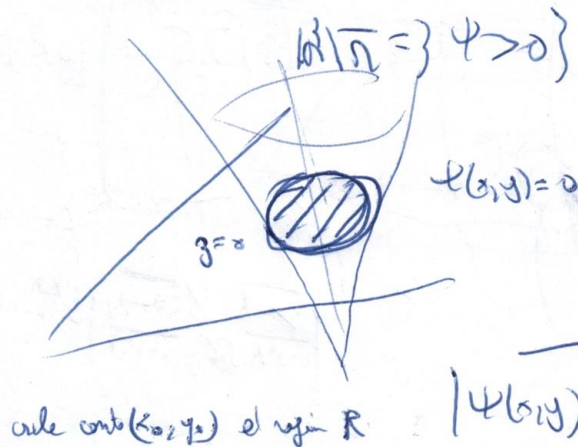
Now Ω definiție implicite care la pînă regim Δu

funcție level set

$$\Omega = \{ \psi = 0 \}$$

$$\Omega = \{ \psi < 0 \}$$

Exo



$$\psi(x, y) = 0$$

$$|\psi(x, y)| = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2} - R$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi = 0 & \text{on the wall} \\ \psi < 0 & \text{in the int} \\ \psi > 0 & \text{in the ext} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{funcție de nivel regim } |\nabla \psi| = 1$$

$c(x)$ la baza funcției

$$\text{idee: } \psi \text{ nu } \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\psi(x, y) \sim \pm d(x, y)$$

↑
 direcția de creștere

Comment voir: On va supposer que nos surfaces s'ont level-set

3.2

$$\Omega_+ = \{ \psi_t(x) > 0 \}$$

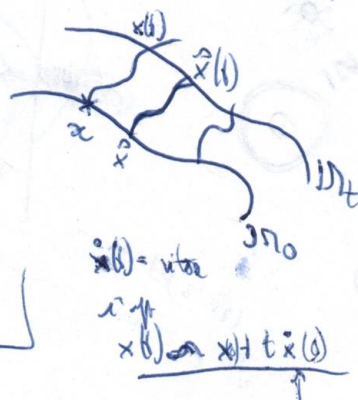
$$\Omega_- = \{ \psi_t < 0 \}$$

On se donne $x(0) = x$ et on cherche $x(t)$

et p

$$\psi_t(x(t)) = 0 \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

On derive $\left(\partial_t \psi_t + \nabla \psi_t \cdot \dot{x}(t) = 0 \right)$



$\dot{x}(0) = v(0)$

$x'(t)$

$$x(t) \approx x(0) + t \dot{x}(0)$$

c'est une tte de la
à l'hor
du up on se $\dot{x}(t) = \dot{x}(0) =$ pte de
la
 $\dot{x}(0) = v(0)$

$$\partial_t \psi_t + \nabla \psi_t \cdot \partial_{\dot{x}} h(x(t), \dot{x}(t)) = 0$$

$$\left(\partial_t \psi_t + \partial_{\dot{x}} h(x(t), \dot{x}(t)) \right) / |\nabla \psi_t| = 0$$

quel° level set à notre
(choix de vitesse constante)

• Ans pte: extérie à pte $\partial_{\dot{x}} h$ défini sur $\mathbb{R}^n$
• l'ext° naturel n'est pas forcément la même
(régulière, ...)

• NB: Inf 4 donne $|\nabla \psi_t| = 1$

Il vient $\partial_t \psi_t + \partial_{\dot{x}} h(x(t), \dot{x}(t)) = 0$ $\psi_t(x) = \psi_0(x) + t \partial_{\dot{x}} h(x(t), \dot{x}(t))$
à 0.12 exacte extrême

$$\max_{x \in \mathbb{R}^3} p_V^N(x)$$

N : nbe total d'e-

V : nbe d'e- restée

x : $\boxed{x}$ demandé de $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$p_V^N(x) = \int \underbrace{dx_1 \dots dx_V}_{V \text{ fois}} \int \underbrace{dx_{V+1} \dots dx_N}_{N-V \text{ fois}} \sum_{x_1, \dots, x_N} |\Psi(x_1, \dots, x_N)|^2$$

* Single electron case: $\Psi(x_1, \dots, x_N) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \det \left[\begin{pmatrix} \Phi_1(x_1) \\ \vdots \\ \Phi_N(x_1) \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_1(x_N) \\ \vdots \\ \Phi_N(x_N) \end{pmatrix} \right]$

$\Phi_i \quad i=1 \dots N$ nbe total base orthonormée sur $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$S_{ij}(\mathbb{R}^3) = \sum_{\sigma} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \Phi_i(\sigma) \Phi_j(\sigma) d\sigma = S_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } i \neq j \\ 1 & \text{si } i = j \end{cases}$$

$$S_{ij}(x) = \sum_{\sigma} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \Phi_i(\sigma) \Phi_j(\sigma) d\sigma$$

S disp de mat $N \times N$

Prop: On a: $p_V(x) = \sum_{\substack{\Phi \in \{\Phi_1, \dots, \Phi_N\} \\ \text{card } \Phi = V}} \det(S_{\Phi})$ où S_{Φ} est une $N \times N$ matrice

et $(S_{\Phi})_{ij} = S_{ij}(x)$ si $i, j \in \Phi$
 $S_{ij}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ si $i, j \notin \Phi$

Corollaire: $\left| \sum_{v=0}^N p_v(x) t^v = \det \left(tS(x) + \underbrace{S(\mathbb{R}^3)}_{I-S(x)} \right) \right| \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{C}$

Avantage de cette formule: $\bullet$ $\S$ système de diagonalisation

$\bullet$ permet de calculer rapide $\S p_v(x)$ mais aussi les dérivées

$\leadsto$ retrouver les probas de l'atome par la dérivée de $\S$!

* Multi-determinant case: $\psi(x_1, \dots, x_N) = \sum_{n=1}^R \frac{c_n}{N!} \det \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1^0(x_1) & \dots & \phi_1^{N-1}(x_1) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \phi_N^0(x_1) & \dots & \phi_N^{N-1}(x_1) \end{bmatrix}$

N^L overlap matrix $\left| S_{ij}^{NS}(\Omega) = \int_V \phi_i^0(\mathbf{r}) \phi_j^0(\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r} \right.$

S^{NS} no more symm and $S^{NS}(\Omega^0)$ is arbitrary identity

Rep: On a $p_V(\Omega) = \sum_{n=0}^R c_n S^n p_V^{NS}(\Omega)$

$n, s = 1 \dots R$ $p_V^{NS}(\Omega) = \sum_{\substack{I \subseteq \{1, \dots, N\} \\ \text{card}(I) = N}} \det(S_{I,V}^{NS})$ or $(S_{I,V}^{NS})_{ij} = \begin{cases} S_{ij}^{NS}(\Omega) & i, j \in I \\ S_{ij}^{NS}(\Omega^0) & i, j \notin I \end{cases}$

Goal: $\forall n, s = 1 \dots R$

$\left| \det(t S^n(\Omega) + S^{NS}(\Omega^0, \Omega)) = \sum_{V=0}^N p_V^{NS}(\Omega) t^V \right| \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$

S^{NS} no more symm $\rightarrow$ not diagonalizable a priori

$S^{NS}(\Omega)$ and $S^{NS}(\Omega^0, \Omega) = S^{NS}(\Omega^0) - S^{NS}(\Omega)$ do not commute anymore

$\rightarrow$ even if S^{NS} diagonalizable, best diagonal is the one for $N \times N$ matrix

Have $\rightarrow$ interpret phys in $\text{cost } \boxed{N \times R^2}$ number of orbitals ~~N~~ (number of determinants) $\rightarrow$ N var p
still a lot

but can also have the shape derivative by extrapolation same cost NR^2

$\left| t \left[\text{cost} \left(S^{NS}(\Omega^0) + (t-1) S^{NS}(\Omega) \right) (t-1) \frac{\partial S^{NS}}{\partial \Omega} \right] = \sum_{V=0}^N \frac{\partial p_V^{NS}(\Omega)}{\partial \Omega} t^V \right|$ like above
with multiple terms fit after

Algo: 2 aspects: ~~1~~ / 2

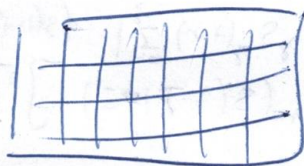
- $\int_{\Omega} \phi \nabla \phi$ — bien choisir le bd 4.1
 $\phi \cdot \nabla \phi$ est $\nabla \cdot (\phi \phi)$
- calculer le pot
 $\cdot$ exact
 $\cdot$ numérique
- les contours
 $\vdots \vdots \vdots$

Algo: On fait d'1 contour intérieur n est spée

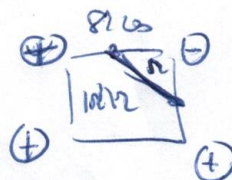
- On calcule 3 intégrales
- On calcule le pot de f (ext à calcul)
- On fait choisir le type
- On renvoie le pot de f

→ difficulté 3D qualité maille

ne se fait pas en 2D
 2D alg ref: qualité maille ψ car aux pts du maille



$$\int_{\Omega} \phi \nabla \phi = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \phi \nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf{n} \approx \int_{\partial \Omega} \phi \nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf{n}$$



↑
 influence à 2D
 n est plus que
 à ϕ de ψ

qualité de f (pas d'ext^o iie)

on fait choisir le pot de f (on choisit de f 1 pot — pot ext)

Contour de la maille

renvoie — maille de pot de pot
 avec 2 voisins min^o de la
 distance pro pro

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- Polo:
 - de l'ad.
 - zădărnici pînă
 - nu pot să învingă la joc ur.
 - mînuiește pușca
 - cel.
 - se joacă fotbal
 - antrenor e b.
 - stă cu el și doborîcește
toată mîncare și spală
cu vînt dintr-o
galeașă

$(d=1, \text{ide})$ delete on a list
($d=5$, create onto ois)

He: $p_1(x) = 2 \int_x \varphi^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Omega} \varphi^2 = 2I(1-I)$ MB ^{spec} adapte
 à 2D

↑ ↓

(x_0, y_0) fälsch de late
 $S > 0$ fälsch a nifh

$$\frac{df}{dh} = \int_{\Omega} 2(1 - \Pi) \varphi(h) dx$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I = \int_{\Omega} \varphi^2 \\ \varphi(x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{2\varphi^2}{\pi}} e^{-\sqrt{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + (y-\frac{1}{2})^2}} \end{array} \right.$$

true ship: $2b \cdot 2x(1-x) \mid$ maxime gold bed
it out $\rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$

Go: to für verifiziert $r_{\text{ver}} = \frac{1}{2}$ ist genau selbst

De plus au niveau de la durée, on a grand total on a retrait total par la fin
pt de W, de initial

Be: $d_{\text{orb}} = 100$

$$b \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}} e^{-\sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}}(x-2.81559)}$$

$$20 \quad \sqrt{\frac{958}{4000}} \left(\frac{4}{3} - i\omega \right) e^{-i\omega} \quad 2$$

$$\psi = \cos \theta - u_1(u) u_2(u)$$

Be 1
4

