



The Łojasiewicz–Simon gradient inequality for open elastic curves

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Abstract

In this paper we consider the elastic energy for open curves in Euclidean space subject to clamped boundary conditions and obtain the Łojasiewicz–Simon gradient inequality for this energy functional. Thanks to this inequality we can prove that a (suitably reparametrized) solution to the associated L^2 -gradient flow converges for large time to an elastica, that is to a critical point of the functional.

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1. Introduction

In the past years a considerable number of papers dealing with the long-time existence of motion of curves by the L^2 -gradient flow for the elastic energy have appeared in the literature. Closed curves subject to a length/area constraint of some sort and with or without an inextensibility condition have been studied for instance in [8,27,32,14,18,25,26]; open curves subject to

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different types of boundary conditions and a constraint on the length have been treated in [11,17,9,10], curves of infinite length in [24].

However, in several of the above frameworks the question of asymptotical convergence to an equilibrium point of the gradient system has not been satisfactorily answered. Indeed, in many of the works just mentioned (see for instance [8,11,17,9,10]), the method of proof chosen to show long-time existence allows only to infer that for a sequence of time converging to infinity there exists a subsequence of suitably reparametrized curves that converge to a critical point of the energy functional. Thus, in principle different sequences could converge to different critical points. Motivation for this work is to show that this does not happen and that given an initial smooth curve the whole flow converges (after an appropriate reparametrization) to a stationary solution.

We give here a detailed proof for the setting presented in [17], that is for the elastic flow of open curves subject to a constraint on the growth of the length (obtained by adding a suitable penalty term in the energy functional) and clamped boundary conditions (i.e. the two boundary points of the curve and its tangents are kept fixed along the evolution).

More precisely, let us recall that the elastic energy for a regular and sufficiently smooth curve $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, $f = f(x)$, is given by

$$\mathcal{E} : f \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \int_I |\vec{\kappa}|^2 ds_f = \frac{1}{2} \int_I |\vec{\kappa}|^2 |f_x| dx, \tag{1.1}$$

with $\vec{\kappa}$ the curvature vector, that is $\vec{\kappa} = \partial_{s_f} \partial_{s_f} f$ where $\partial_{s_f} = \frac{1}{|f_x|} \partial_x$. Here and in the following, $d \in \mathbb{N}$, $d \geq 2$, and $I := [0, 1] \subset \mathbb{R}$. It is well known that the energy \mathcal{E} is a geometric functional, i.e. it is invariant under reparametrizations of the curve f , and that the L^2 -gradient of the elastic energy is given by

$$\nabla_{L^2} \mathcal{E}(f) = \nabla_{s_f}^2 \vec{\kappa} + \frac{1}{2} |\vec{\kappa}|^2 \vec{\kappa}, \tag{1.2}$$

where $\nabla_{s_f} \phi := \partial_{s_f} \phi - \langle \partial_{s_f} \phi, \partial_{s_f} f \rangle \partial_{s_f} f$, see for instance [11, Lemma A.1].

Since the energy \mathcal{E} might be decreased by letting the curve grow towards infinity (just think of a (portion of a) circle whose radius is expanding), it is typical to penalize the growth of the length of the curve by considering the functional

$$\mathcal{E}_\lambda(f) := \mathcal{E}(f) + \lambda \mathcal{L}(f) \tag{1.3}$$

for a given positive constant λ . The L^2 -gradient is then given by

$$\nabla_{L^2} \mathcal{E}_\lambda(f) = \nabla_{s_f}^2 \vec{\kappa} + \frac{1}{2} |\vec{\kappa}|^2 \vec{\kappa} - \lambda \vec{\kappa}, \tag{1.4}$$

and the associated evolution reads

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t f = -\nabla_{s_f}^2 \vec{\kappa} - \frac{1}{2} |\vec{\kappa}|^2 \vec{\kappa} + \lambda \vec{\kappa} & t \in (0, T), \\ f(t, 0) = f_-, \quad f(t, 1) = f_+ & t \in (0, T), \\ \partial_{s_f} f(t, 0) = T_-, \quad \partial_{s_f} f(t, 1) = T_+ & t \in (0, T), \\ f(0, \cdot) = f_0(\cdot) \end{cases} \tag{1.5}$$

for given $f_{\pm} \in \mathbb{R}^d$, unit vectors T_{\pm} , as well as a smooth regular initial curve $f_0 : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$. The evolution problem (1.5) has been studied in [17]. There the following result is shown.

Theorem 1.1 ([17, Theorem 1]). *For any prescribed constant $\lambda \in (0, \infty)$ and smooth initial curve f_0 with finite length $\mathcal{L}(f_0) \in (0, \infty)$ and the clamped boundary conditions*

$$f(t, 0) = f_-, \quad f(t, 1) = f_+, \quad \partial_{s_f} f(t, 0) = T_-, \quad \partial_{s_f} f(t, 1) = T_+$$

there exists a global smooth solution to the L^2 -flow of $\mathcal{E}_{\lambda}(f)$ in (1.3). Moreover, after reparametrization by arc-length, the family of curves $f(t)$ subconverges to f_{∞} , which is an equilibrium of the energy functional \mathcal{E}_{λ} .

In this work we strengthen the above statement by showing

Theorem 1.2. *Let $\lambda > 0$ and $f : [0, \infty) \times I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ be the global smooth solution to the elastic flow (1.5). Then there exists a family of smooth diffeomorphisms $\Phi(t) : I \rightarrow I$, $t \in (0, \infty)$ such that $f(t, \Phi(t, \cdot))$ converges to a critical point \hat{f}_{∞} of \mathcal{E}_{λ} , i.e.*

$$\|f(t, \Phi(t, \cdot)) - \hat{f}_{\infty}\|_{L^2} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty. \quad (1.6)$$

The reason for focusing first on a framework dealing with open curves is that a related statement has been proved in [5] for *closed surfaces* and we can expect to be able to adapt those arguments to the case of closed curves without too much effort. More precisely, in [5] the authors show that if the Willmore flow is started sufficiently close to a critical point, then the flow exists globally in time and it converges after a suitable reparametrization to a Willmore surface.

Our strategy in proving Theorem 1.2 is to exploit Theorem 1.1 in order to identify a critical point of the energy functional and “get sufficiently close” to it and then employ some ideas from [5] to show our claim. In particular, inspired by [5], we also apply the Łojasiewicz–Simon gradient inequality. In this respect a considerable effort in our work is spent in showing that the elastic energy functional satisfies the Łojasiewicz–Simon gradient inequality near a critical point, see Theorem 2.4 below. The particular choice of boundary conditions imposes a particular choice of function spaces and this in turn calls for new ideas and new arguments.

One of the advantages for using the Łojasiewicz–Simon gradient inequality is that, under suitable circumstances, it provides a L^1 -control (in time) for the velocity $\|\partial_t f\|_{L^2(I)}$ (see (5.15) and (5.19) below), as opposed to the sole steepest descent property of the evolution, that yields only a L^2 -control (see (5.1)). For more motivation and further applications of the Łojasiewicz–Simon gradient inequality we refer to [6] and [4].

Last but not least let us mention that in the case of *planar* curves the statement of Theorem 1.2 is obtained in [23] by different methods: there, starting from the long-time and sub-convergence result of Lin [17], the authors show that the set of critical points corresponding to any possible energy level is finite (up to reparametrization of the curve) and that these critical manifolds are isolated in the Hausdorff distance. Then, quite intuitively, the flow has no other choice but to converge to one possible stationary solution.

The paper is organized as follows: after introducing important notation and discussing some preliminaries in Section 2, we devote Section 3 and 4 to the proof of the Łojasiewicz–Simon gradient inequality as given in Theorem 2.4. The proof of Theorem 1.2 is presented in Section 5. To

improve the readability of the paper we have decided to collect lengthy and technical calculations and auxiliary results in the Appendix.

2. Notation

First of all we provide some notation and recall some useful facts. Euclidean scalar product and norm in \mathbb{R}^d are denoted by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\text{euc}}$ and $|\cdot|$ respectively. The specification “euc” will be omitted if clear from the context. For simplicity of notation the dot “ \cdot ” will also refer to the Euclidean scalar product. A scalar product in an arbitrary Hilbert space H will be denoted by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_H$. If no index is specified then $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ stands for the usual dual pairing with respect to a (specified) Banach space and its dual. A constant C can always change from line to line.

In the following let $d \in \mathbb{N}$, $d \geq 2$, and $I = [0, 1] \subset \mathbb{R}$. Moreover, let $f \in H^4(I, \mathbb{R}^d)$, $f = f(x)$, denote a regular curve. Regularity means that $|f_x| \neq 0$ in I and hence that f is an immersion. The curve f induces the volume form $ds_f = |\partial_x f| dx$ on I . For vector fields $\phi, \psi : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, $p \in [1, \infty)$, $\psi = \psi(x)$ and $\phi = \phi(x)$, we write

$$\|\psi\|_{L^p(ds_f)} := \left(\int_I |\psi|^p ds_f \right)^{1/p} \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \phi, \psi \rangle_{L^2(ds_f)} = \int_I \phi \cdot \psi ds_f.$$

From the Sobolev embedding $H^2 \hookrightarrow C^1$ and the regularity of f we know that $|\partial_x f| \in [\varepsilon, \frac{1}{\varepsilon}]$ uniformly on I for some $\varepsilon > 0$. Thus the L^p -spaces with respect to dx and ds_f on I coincide.

For given $\phi : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ we denote by $\nabla_{s_f} \phi$ the normal component of $\partial_{s_f} \phi$, that is

$$\nabla_{s_f} \phi := \partial_{s_f} \phi - \langle \partial_{s_f} \phi, \partial_{s_f} f \rangle \partial_{s_f} f.$$

The (weak) derivative with respect to s_f is simply defined by $\partial_{s_f}(\cdot) = \frac{1}{|f_x|} \partial_x(\cdot)$. Note that the definition is meaningful since for any $\eta : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(I, \mathbb{R}^d)$ we have

$$\int_I \eta \cdot \partial_{s_f} \varphi ds_f = \int_I \eta \cdot \varphi_x dx = - \int_I \eta_x \cdot \varphi dx = - \int_I \partial_{s_f} \eta \cdot \varphi ds_f.$$

We also can define the Sobolev spaces $H^k(I, ds_f; \mathbb{R}^d)$ of mappings from I to \mathbb{R}^d which are squared-integrable, k -times weakly differentiable with weak derivatives in $L^2(I, ds_f; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and equipped with the norm $\|\phi\|_{H^k(ds_f)} := \sum_{i=0}^k \|\partial_{s_f}^i \phi\|_{L^2(ds_f)}$. Note that for the definition of $H^k(I, ds_f; \mathbb{R}^d)$ with $k > 4$ the regularity of f must be increased. Moreover $H^k(I, ds_f; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and $H^k(I, \mathbb{R}^d)$ are the same spaces: the specification of the metric and associated measure will be given only when necessary. We will work with both since when f changes in the course of our arguments it is convenient to stick to a fixed metric, that is to work with $H^k(I, \mathbb{R}^d)$. The use of $H^k(I, ds_f; \mathbb{R}^d)$ will be preferred when we apply purely geometric arguments.

Definition 2.1. The space H_c^4 is defined as

$$H_c^4 := H^4(I, \mathbb{R}^d) \cap H_0^2(I, \mathbb{R}^d). \tag{2.1}$$

Note that because of the above remarks we have that $H_c^4 = H_c^4(ds_f)$, with $H_c^4(ds_f) = H^4(I, ds_f) \cap H_0^2(I, ds_f)$, for any regular curve $f \in H^4(I, \mathbb{R}^d)$.

Eventually we will work on the space of variations normal to a given fixed regular curve \bar{f} . With this in mind we introduce the following spaces that depend on the particular choice of the given immersion \bar{f} .

Definition 2.2. Let $\bar{f} \in H^4(I, \mathbb{R}^d)$ be an immersion. The subspace of H_c^4 given by normal variations is denoted by

$$H_c^{4,\perp} := \{ \phi \in H_c^4 \mid \langle \phi, \partial_x \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}}(x) = 0 \ \forall x \in I \}. \tag{2.2}$$

Moreover

$$L^{2,\perp} := \{ \phi \in L^2(I, \mathbb{R}^d) \mid \langle \phi, \partial_x \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}}(x) = 0 \ \forall x \in I \}. \tag{2.3}$$

In the Łojasiewicz–Simon inequality we will describe the behavior of the elastic functional close to a critical point: first by studying only normal variations and then general ones. For this the following notation is useful.

Definition 2.3. Let $\bar{f} \in H^4(I, \mathbb{R}^d)$ be an immersion. The restriction of the elastic energy (1.1) to normal perturbations is defined as

$$E : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \ \phi \mapsto \mathcal{E}(\bar{f} + \phi) \text{ with } U := B_\rho(0) \subset H_c^{4,\perp}, \tag{2.4}$$

while, for the ease of notation, we also define

$$\mathbf{E} : \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \ \psi \mapsto \mathcal{E}(\bar{f} + \psi) \text{ with } \mathbf{U} := B_\rho(0) \subset H_c^4. \tag{2.5}$$

Here $\rho > 0$ is chosen small enough such that $\bar{f} + \psi$, respectively $\bar{f} + \phi$, is still immersed for all choices of $\psi \in \mathbf{U}$, respectively $\phi \in U$.

The functionals E and \mathbf{E} are Fréchet-differentiable with derivatives $E' : U \rightarrow (H_c^{4,\perp})^*$ and $\mathbf{E}' : \mathbf{U} \rightarrow (H_c^4)^*$. It turns out that these Fréchet-derivatives may be identified with (geometrical) L^2 -gradients in the following way. The operator $\nabla E : U \rightarrow L^{2,\perp}$ is defined by the identity

$$E'(\phi)\eta = \langle \nabla E(\phi), \eta \rangle_{L^2(ds_{(\bar{f}+\phi)})} \ \forall \phi \in U, \ \forall \eta \in H_c^{4,\perp}.$$

Similarly, $\nabla \mathbf{E} : \mathbf{U} \rightarrow L^2$, $\mathbf{U} = B_\rho(0) \subset H_c^4$, is defined by

$$\mathbf{E}'(\psi)\eta = \langle \nabla \mathbf{E}(\psi), \eta \rangle_{L^2(ds_{(\bar{f}+\psi)})} \ \forall \psi \in \mathbf{U}, \ \forall \eta \in H_c^4.$$

Standard computations (see for instance [11, Lemma A.1]) together with the fact that $\partial_x \eta = 0$ at the boundary give that

$$\nabla \mathbf{E}(\psi) = \nabla_s^2 \vec{\kappa} + \frac{1}{2} |\vec{\kappa}|^2 \vec{\kappa}, \tag{2.6}$$

where here $\bar{\kappa}$ is the curvature vector of the curve $\bar{f} + \psi$ and $s = s_{(\bar{f}+\psi)}$. For $\nabla E(\phi)$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla E(\phi) &= \nabla \mathbf{E}(\phi) - \frac{\bar{f}_x}{|\bar{f}_x|} \langle \nabla \mathbf{E}(\phi), \frac{\bar{f}_x}{|\bar{f}_x|} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \\ &= \nabla_s^2 \bar{\kappa} + \frac{1}{2} |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \bar{\kappa} - \frac{\bar{f}_x}{|\bar{f}_x|} \langle \nabla_s^2 \bar{\kappa} + \frac{1}{2} |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \bar{\kappa}, \frac{\bar{f}_x}{|\bar{f}_x|} \rangle_{\text{euc}}, \end{aligned}$$

where here $\bar{\kappa}$ is the curvature vector of the curve $\bar{f} + \phi$ and $s = s_{(\bar{f}+\phi)}$. The difference in the two expression is due to the fact that $\nabla E(\phi) \in L^{2,\perp}$, whereas $\nabla \mathbf{E}(\psi) \in L^2$.

For more clarity in the application of some functional analytic arguments employed below, it is convenient to identify the Fréchet-derivative with the gradient with respect to a fixed L^2 -metric. More precisely we write

$$\mathbf{E}'(\psi)\eta = \langle d\mathbf{E}(\psi), \eta \rangle_{L^2(dx)} \quad \forall \psi \in \mathbf{U}, \forall \eta \in H_c^4.$$

The above observations give that

$$d\mathbf{E}(\psi) = \nabla \mathbf{E}(\psi)|_{\bar{f}_x + \psi_x} = (\nabla_s^2 \bar{\kappa} + \frac{1}{2} |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \bar{\kappa})|_{\bar{f}_x + \psi_x}$$

with $s = s_{(\bar{f}+\psi)}$ and $\bar{\kappa}$ the curvature of $\bar{f} + \psi$. The L^2 -gradient dE for normal variations is defined analogously, precisely

$$dE(\phi) = \nabla E(\phi)|_{\bar{f}_x + \phi_x} = \left(\nabla_s^2 \bar{\kappa} + \frac{1}{2} |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \bar{\kappa} - \frac{\bar{f}_x}{|\bar{f}_x|} \langle \nabla_s^2 \bar{\kappa} + \frac{1}{2} |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \bar{\kappa}, \frac{\bar{f}_x}{|\bar{f}_x|} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \right) |_{\bar{f}_x + \phi_x},$$

where $\bar{\kappa}$ is the curvature vector of the curve $\bar{f} + \phi$ and $s = s_{(\bar{f}+\phi)}$.

We are now ready to state the Łojasiewicz–Simon inequality that we intend to prove.

Theorem 2.4. *Let $\bar{f} \in H^4(I, \mathbb{R}^d)$ be a regular critical point for \mathcal{E} , i.e. $\nabla_{L^2} \mathcal{E}(\bar{f}) = 0$. Then there exists constants $C_1 > 0$, $\theta \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ and $\sigma > 0$ such that all $\psi \in B_\sigma(0) \subset \mathbf{U} \subset H_c^4$ satisfy the inequality*

$$|\mathbf{E}(0) - \mathbf{E}(\psi)|^{1-\theta} \leq C_1 \|\nabla \mathbf{E}(\psi)\|_{L^2(ds_{(\bar{f}+\psi)})}. \tag{2.7}$$

First of all notice that since $\bar{f} \in H^4(I; \mathbb{R}^d)$ is a regular curve and a critical point of the elastic energy, it is smooth, as one can see for instance by a bootstrap argument (recall (1.2) and (B.21)). In particular, $\bar{f} \in H^5(I; \mathbb{R}^d)$, which is the highest regularity assumption that will be employed in the arguments that follow.

We prove (2.7) in two steps. First, we show the inequality only for normal variations, that is for the functional E (see Theorem 3.1 below. The main ideas for the proof are explained in Remark 3.3). Then, we deduce from this the inequality in its general form.

3. Proof of the Łojasiewicz–Simon inequality for normal variations

The main result of this section is the following.

Theorem 3.1. *Let \bar{f} be a smooth regular critical point for \mathcal{E} , i.e. $\nabla_{L^2}\mathcal{E}(\bar{f}) = 0$. Then there exists constants $C_2 > 0$, $\theta \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ and $\tilde{\sigma} > 0$ such that all $\phi \in B_{\tilde{\sigma}}(0) \subset U \subset H_c^{4,\perp}$ satisfy the inequality*

$$|E(0) - E(\phi)|^{1-\theta} \leq C_2 \|dE(\phi)\|_{L^2(dx)}. \tag{3.1}$$

Remark 3.2. Notice that in (2.7) only geometric quantities appear, whereas in Theorem 3.1 we work with a fixed parametrization obtaining an estimate with $dE(\phi)$. This reflects the fact that the proof of the Łojasiewicz–Simon inequality for normal variations is mainly based on functional analytic arguments, whereas Theorem 2.4 will be applied in a geometric context. However, observe that by Theorem 3.1, using that $\|\bar{f}_x + \phi_x\|_{L^\infty} \leq C(\bar{f}, \tilde{\sigma})$ and the explicit expressions for $dE(\phi)$ and $\nabla E(\phi)$ given below Definition 2.3, we can find a constant $C_3 > 0$ such that with the same $\tilde{\sigma}$ and $\theta \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ we have

$$|E(0) - E(\phi)|^{1-\theta} \leq C_2 \|dE(\phi)\|_{L^2(dx)} \leq C_3 \|\nabla E(\phi)\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}+\phi})}$$

for all $\phi \in B_{\tilde{\sigma}}(0) \subset U \subset H_c^{4,\perp}$.

Remark 3.3. The Łojasiewicz–Simon inequality for normal variations follows once we have proven that for some $\rho > 0$ small enough on $U = B_\rho(0) \subset H_c^{4,\perp}$:

1. $E : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\phi \mapsto \mathcal{E}(\bar{f} + \phi)$ is analytic,
2. its gradient $dE : U \rightarrow L^{2,\perp}$ is analytic and
3. the Fréchet derivative of the gradient $\mathcal{L} := (dE)'(0) : H_c^{4,\perp} \rightarrow L^{2,\perp}$ evaluated at 0 is a Fredholm operator.

This follows from [6, Corollary 3.11]. (See also [5, page 355].) For completeness in Appendix A we give the statement of [6, Corollary 3.11] and show that 1., 2., 3. above are sufficient for the assumptions in [6, Corollary 3.11] to be satisfied. Note that the argument of Chill is more general since it relies merely on the structure of a Banach space not necessarily endowed with an inner product.

Proof of Theorem 3.1. By Remark 3.3, the claim in Theorem 3.1 follows from Theorem 3.5 and Corollary 3.13 below. \square

3.1. Analyticity

The aim of this section is to show the analyticity of E and its gradient dE (cf. Remark 3.3). For convenience we recall the definition and fundamental properties of analytic maps between Banach spaces, see [35, Definition 8.8] or [33]. Let $(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$, $(Y, \|\cdot\|_Y)$, $(Y_1, \|\cdot\|_{Y_1})$, $(Y_2, \|\cdot\|_{Y_2})$,

$(Z, \|\cdot\|_Z)$ be arbitrary Banach spaces. A map $f : D \rightarrow Y$, D open in X , is *analytic at* $x_0 \in D$ if in a neighborhood of x_0

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \|a_k\| \|x - x_0\|^k \text{ converges and } f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k(x - x_0)^k.$$

Here each a_k is a k -linear, symmetric and continuous map from $X^k = X \times \dots \times X$ (k -times) into Y and writing $a_k(x - x_0)^k$ we actually mean $a_k(x - x_0, \dots, x - x_0)$. The map f is *analytic in* D if it is analytic at each point of D .

A linear and bounded map $F \in \mathcal{B}(X, Y)$ is analytic and so is its affine counterpart $F(x_1 + \cdot)$ for a given $x_1 \in X$. This follows immediately, since we may write $F(x) = F(x_0) + F(x - x_0) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k(x - x_0)^k$, where $a_k = 0$ for $k > 2$, $a_1 = F \in \mathcal{B}(X, Y)$ and $a_0 = F(x_0)$. With similar arguments one immediately sees that a map $F : X \rightarrow Y$, $x \rightarrow a_2(x, x)$ with $a_2 : X \times X \rightarrow Y$ a bilinear, symmetric, continuous map, is analytic. Compositions of analytic functions is again analytic, that is if $G : D \rightarrow E$ and $F : E \rightarrow Z$ are analytic, where D open in X , E open in Y , then $F \circ G : D \rightarrow Z$ is analytic (see for instance [33, page 1079]). If the Banach space Y is continuously embedded into a Banach space Z , then any analytic function from D , open set in X , to Y is also analytic as a map from D to Z . Moreover, the sum of analytic functions is clearly analytic.

In the following, it will be convenient to characterize the analyticity of a mapping seeing it as a product of two mappings. Since we work in Banach spaces we need some additional structure. If $F : D \rightarrow Y_1$, $G : D \rightarrow Y_2$, D open in X , are analytic and there exists a Banach space Z as well as a bilinear continuous mapping $* : Y_1 \times Y_2 \rightarrow Z$ then the product $F * G : D \rightarrow Z$, $x \mapsto F(x) * G(x)$, is analytic. This can be proved using similar ideas as for the Cauchy product of series. Consequently the same holds for products with a finite number of factors. A particular case is when $Y_1 = Y_2 = Y$ and Y is a Banach algebra. In this case, the product of two analytic functions $G, F : D \rightarrow Y$ is again analytic as a mapping from D to Y . In the proof below we will use that $H^m(I, \mathbb{R})$, $m \geq 1$, is a Banach algebra (see [3, Cor. 8.10] for $m = 1$).

Lemma 3.4. *Let $\bar{f} \in H^4(I; \mathbb{R}^d)$ be a regular curve and $U = B_\rho(0) \subset H_c^{4,\perp}$ be as in Definition 2.3. The following functions are well defined and (real-)analytic:*

1. $F_1 : U \rightarrow H^3(I, \mathbb{R})$, $\phi \mapsto |\partial_x(\bar{f} + \phi)|$,
2. $F_2 : U \rightarrow H^3(I, \mathbb{R}^d)$, $\phi \mapsto \frac{\partial_x(\bar{f} + \phi)}{|\partial_x(\bar{f} + \phi)|} = \partial_s(\bar{f} + \phi)$ where $s = s_{(\bar{f} + \phi)}$,
3. $F_3 : U \rightarrow H^2(I, \mathbb{R}^d)$, $\phi \mapsto \bar{\kappa}_{\bar{f} + \phi} = \partial_s^2(\bar{f} + \phi)$ where $s = s_{(\bar{f} + \phi)}$,
4. $F_4 : U \rightarrow L^1(I, \mathbb{R})$, $\phi \mapsto |\bar{\kappa}_{\bar{f} + \phi}|^2 |\partial_x(\bar{f} + \phi)|$,
5. $F_5 : U \rightarrow L^2$, $\phi \mapsto \left(\nabla_s^2 \bar{\kappa} + \frac{1}{2} |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \bar{\kappa} \right) |\bar{f}_x + \phi_x|$, where $\bar{\kappa} = \bar{\kappa}_{\bar{f} + \phi}$, $s = s_{(\bar{f} + \phi)}$.

For sake of readability the proof of Lemma 3.4 is given in Appendix B.1.

Theorem 3.5. *Let $\bar{f} \in H^4(I; \mathbb{R}^d)$ be a regular curve and $U = B_\rho(0) \subset H_c^{4,\perp}$ be as in Definition 2.3. Then the functions*

$$E : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \phi \mapsto \mathcal{E}(\bar{f} + \phi) = \frac{1}{2} \int_I |\bar{\kappa}_{\bar{f} + \phi}|^2 ds_{\bar{f} + \phi}$$

and

$$dE : U \rightarrow L^{2,\perp}, \phi \mapsto \left(\nabla_s^2 \vec{k} + \frac{1}{2} |\vec{k}|^2 \vec{k} - \frac{\vec{f}_x}{|\vec{f}_x|} \langle \nabla_s^2 \vec{k} + \frac{1}{2} |\vec{k}|^2 \vec{k}, \frac{\vec{f}_x}{|\vec{f}_x|} \rangle_{euc} \right) |\vec{f}_x + \phi_x|,$$

(where $\vec{k} = \vec{k}_{\bar{f}+\phi}$, $s = s_{(\bar{f}+\phi)}$) are (real-)analytic.

Proof. The analyticity of the function E follows directly from the analyticity of the function F_4 defined in Lemma 3.4 since integration over $[0, 1]$ is a well-defined continuous and linear operator on $L^1(I, \mathbb{R})$. Since the projection

$$F : L^2(I, \mathbb{R}^d) \rightarrow L^{2,\perp}(I, \mathbb{R}^d), \quad \phi \mapsto \phi - \frac{\vec{f}_x}{|\vec{f}_x|} \langle \phi, \frac{\vec{f}_x}{|\vec{f}_x|} \rangle_{euc},$$

is a linear and continuous operator, the analyticity of dE is a direct consequence of the analyticity of the function F_5 defined in Lemma 3.4. \square

3.2. The second variation of E

Proposition 3.6. Let $\bar{f} \in H^4(I; \mathbb{R}^d)$ be a regular curve and $\phi, \psi \in U \subset H_c^{4,\perp}$. Then the second variation of E (defined in (2.4)) at 0 in the direction of ϕ and ψ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} E''(0)(\psi, \phi) = & \int_I \left(\langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \nabla_s^2 \psi \rangle + \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \vec{k} \rangle \langle \psi, \vec{k} \rangle + \langle \nabla_s^2 \psi, \vec{k} \rangle \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle \right. \\ & - \frac{3}{2} |\vec{k}|^2 \langle \nabla_s \psi, \nabla_s \phi \rangle + \langle \nabla_s \psi, \vec{k} \rangle \langle \nabla_s \phi, \vec{k} \rangle \\ & - \langle \nabla_s \psi, \nabla_s \vec{k} \rangle \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle - \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s \vec{k} \rangle \langle \psi, \vec{k} \rangle \\ & \left. + |\vec{k}|^2 \langle \vec{k}, \psi \rangle \langle \vec{k}, \phi \rangle \right) ds_{\bar{f}}, \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle = \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{euc}$, $s = s_{\bar{f}}$ and $\vec{k} = \vec{k}_{\bar{f}}$.

The lengthy calculation of the second variation is given in B.2 in the appendix.

We also immediately find the second variation of the elastic energy with penalized length $E_\lambda : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\phi \mapsto E(\phi) + \lambda \mathcal{L}(\bar{f} + \phi)$ for $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda \geq 0$.

Corollary 3.7. Under the same assumptions as in Proposition 3.6, the second variation of E_λ at 0 in the direction of ϕ and ψ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} E''_\lambda(0)[\psi, \phi] = & \int_I \left(\langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \nabla_s^2 \psi \rangle + \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \vec{k} \rangle \langle \psi, \vec{k} \rangle + \langle \nabla_s^2 \psi, \vec{k} \rangle \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle \right. \\ & + \left(\lambda - \frac{3}{2} |\vec{k}|^2 \right) \langle \nabla_s \psi, \nabla_s \phi \rangle + \langle \nabla_s \psi, \vec{k} \rangle \langle \nabla_s \phi, \vec{k} \rangle \\ & - \langle \nabla_s \psi, \nabla_s \vec{k} \rangle \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle - \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s \vec{k} \rangle \langle \psi, \vec{k} \rangle \\ & \left. + |\vec{k}|^2 \langle \vec{k}, \psi \rangle \langle \vec{k}, \phi \rangle \right) ds_{\bar{f}}, \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle = \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{euc}$, $s = s_{\bar{f}}$ and $\vec{k} = \vec{k}_{\bar{f}}$.

This calculation is given in B.3 in the appendix.

3.3. The Fredholm property

In this section we show that the operator \mathcal{L} associated to the second variation of E (defined in (2.4)) in 0 is Fredholm of index 0 (cf. Remark 3.3). To do so, we derive the Fredholm property for the leading term (which is associated to the bilinear form defined in Definition 3.9 below) and then use compact embedding theorems for the perturbation. More precisely, we first show the following result:

Proposition 3.8. *Let $\bar{f} \in H^5(I; \mathbb{R}^d)$ be a regular curve. Then the operator*

$$\nabla_s^4 : H_c^{4,\perp}(\mathrm{d}s_{\bar{f}}) \rightarrow L^{2,\perp}(\mathrm{d}s_{\bar{f}}) \tag{3.4}$$

is Fredholm of index 0.

We start by considering the following bilinear form.

Definition 3.9. Let \bar{f} be as in Definition 2.2 and denote the subspace of normal vector fields by

$$H_0^{2,\perp}(\mathrm{d}s_{\bar{f}}) = H_0^2((I, \mathrm{d}s_{\bar{f}}), \mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^{2,\perp}(\mathrm{d}s_{\bar{f}}).$$

We let $a_{\bar{f}}$ be the form given by

$$a_{\bar{f}} : H_0^{2,\perp}(\mathrm{d}s_{\bar{f}}) \times H_0^{2,\perp}(\mathrm{d}s_{\bar{f}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad (\phi, \psi) \mapsto \int_I \nabla_s^2 \phi \cdot \nabla_s^2 \psi \, \mathrm{d}s_{\bar{f}}.$$

Here $s = s_{\bar{f}}$.

Lemma 3.10. *The bilinear form $a_{\bar{f}}$ defined above is bounded, symmetric and $H_0^{2,\perp}$ -elliptic, i.e. there exist constants $\omega, \mu > 0$ such that*

$$a_{\bar{f}}(\phi, \phi) + \omega \|\phi\|_{L^2(\mathrm{d}s_{\bar{f}})}^2 \geq \mu \|\phi\|_{H^2(\mathrm{d}s_{\bar{f}})}^2 \text{ for all } \phi \in H_0^{2,\perp}(\mathrm{d}s_{\bar{f}}). \tag{3.5}$$

Proof. Symmetry and boundedness are straight forward. Moreover notice that, due to

$$\int_I |\partial_s \phi|^2 \, \mathrm{d}s_{\bar{f}} = - \int_I \langle \phi, \partial_s^2 \phi \rangle_{\text{euc}} \, \mathrm{d}s_{\bar{f}} \tag{3.6}$$

and the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality, the norm $\|\phi\|_{H^2(\mathrm{d}s_{\bar{f}})}$ is equivalent to the norm $\|\phi\| := \|\phi\|_{L^2(\mathrm{d}s_{\bar{f}})} + \|\partial_s^2 \phi\|_{L^2(\mathrm{d}s_{\bar{f}})}$. Here and in the following $s = s_{\bar{f}}$ and $\vec{\kappa} = \vec{\kappa}_{\bar{f}}$ (and we omit the index \bar{f} for the sake of simplicity of notation). Using that $\|\vec{\kappa}\|_{L^\infty}, \|\partial_s \vec{\kappa}\|_{L^\infty} \leq C(\bar{f})$, (B.21), (3.6) and Young’s inequality it follows that for any $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{\bar{f}}(\phi, \phi) &= \int_I |\nabla_s^2 \phi|^2 ds_{\bar{f}} \geq \int_I \left(\frac{1}{2} |\partial_s^2 \phi|^2 - C |\partial_s \phi|^2 - C |\phi|^2 \right) ds_{\bar{f}} \\
 &\geq \int_I \frac{1}{2} |\partial_s^2 \phi|^2 ds_{\bar{f}} - \varepsilon C \int_I |\partial_s^2 \phi|^2 ds_{\bar{f}} - C_\varepsilon \int_I |\phi|^2 ds_{\bar{f}},
 \end{aligned}$$

with a constant C_ε depending only on \bar{f} and ε . Hence, for any $\omega > 0$

$$a_{\bar{f}}(\phi, \phi) + \omega \|\phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}^2 \geq \int_I \left(\frac{1}{2} - C\varepsilon \right) |\partial_s^2 \phi|^2 + (\omega - C_\varepsilon) |\phi|^2 ds_{\bar{f}}.$$

Choosing ε small enough and subsequently ω large we find that the last term is larger than $\frac{1}{4}(\|\phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}^2 + \|\partial_s^2 \phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}^2)$, which proves the claimed ellipticity. \square

Lemma 3.11. *Let $a_{\bar{f}}$ be the bilinear form defined in Definition 3.9 and ω as in Lemma 3.10. Then there exists a unique operator $A : D(A) \rightarrow L^{2,\perp}(ds_{\bar{f}})$ such that*

$$D(A) = \{ \phi \in H_0^{2,\perp}(ds_{\bar{f}}) \mid \exists \xi \in L^{2,\perp} \text{ s.t.} \tag{3.7}$$

$$a_{\bar{f}}(\phi, \psi) = \langle \xi, \psi \rangle_{L^{2,\perp}(ds_{\bar{f}})} \text{ for all } \psi \in H_0^{2,\perp}(ds_{\bar{f}}) \}$$

$$A\phi = \xi. \tag{3.8}$$

The domain $D(A)$ with norm $\|\phi\|_{D(A)} := \|\phi\|_{H^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} + \|A\phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}$ is a Banach space and the operator $A + \omega I$ is an isomorphism from $D(A)$ to $L^{2,\perp}(ds_{\bar{f}})$.

Proof. By Lemma 3.10 the bilinear form $a_{\bar{f}}(\cdot, \cdot) + \omega \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}$ on $H_0^{2,\perp}(ds_{\bar{f}})$ is bounded, symmetric and $H_0^{2,\perp}$ -elliptic. Hence, for any $h \in L^{2,\perp}(ds_{\bar{f}})$ by Lax–Milgram Theorem there exists a unique $\phi \in H_0^{2,\perp}(ds_{\bar{f}})$ such that

$$a_{\bar{f}}(\phi, \psi) + \omega \langle \phi, \psi \rangle_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} = \langle h, \psi \rangle_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} \text{ for all } \psi \in H_0^{2,\perp}(ds_{\bar{f}}). \tag{3.9}$$

This defines an injective and linear operator

$$\tilde{A}_\omega : L^{2,\perp} \rightarrow H_0^{2,\perp}, \quad \tilde{A}_\omega(h) = \phi \text{ with } \phi \text{ solving (3.9)}.$$

The continuity of the operator follows from its coercivity and (3.9) since

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|\tilde{A}_\omega(h)\|_{H^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}^2 &= \|\phi\|_{H^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}^2 \leq \frac{1}{\mu} (a_{\bar{f}}(\phi, \phi) + \omega \langle \phi, \phi \rangle_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\mu} \langle h, \phi \rangle_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} \leq \frac{1}{\mu} \|h\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} \|\phi\|_{H^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\mu} \|h\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} \|\tilde{A}_\omega(h)\|_{H^2(ds_{\bar{f}})},
 \end{aligned}$$

with μ as in Lemma 3.10.

Then \tilde{A}_ω is a linear and continuous bijection on its range $R(\tilde{A}_\omega) \subset H_0^{2,\perp}(ds_{\tilde{f}})$, where

$$R(\tilde{A}_\omega) = \{\phi \in H_0^{2,\perp} \mid \exists \xi \in L^{2,\perp} \text{ s.t.} \\ a_{\tilde{f}}(\phi, \psi) + \omega \langle \phi, \psi \rangle_{L^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})} = \langle \xi, \psi \rangle_{L^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})} \forall \psi \in H_0^{2,\perp}(ds_{\tilde{f}})\}.$$

Let

$$A_\omega := (\tilde{A}_\omega \Big|_{R(\tilde{A}_\omega)})^{-1} : D(A_\omega) \rightarrow L^{2,\perp}(ds_{\tilde{f}})$$

with $D(A_\omega) = R(\tilde{A}_\omega) \subset H_0^{2,\perp}$ and such that for $\phi \in D(A_\omega)$

$$\langle A_\omega(\phi), \psi \rangle_{L^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})} = a_{\tilde{f}}(\phi, \psi) + \omega \langle \phi, \psi \rangle_{L^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})} \text{ for all } \psi \in H_0^{2,\perp}(ds_{\tilde{f}}).$$

One immediately sees that A_ω is a closed operator. Indeed, let $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence in $D(A_\omega)$ with $x_n \rightarrow x$ in $H_0^{2,\perp}$ and $A_\omega x_n \rightarrow y$ in $L^{2,\perp}$. Let $y_n := A_\omega x_n \in L^{2,\perp}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. By definition of A_ω , $\tilde{A}_\omega y_n = x_n$. Since $y_n \rightarrow y$ in L^2 and \tilde{A}_ω is continuous, it follows that $\tilde{A}_\omega y_n \rightarrow \tilde{A}_\omega y =: \tilde{x}$ in $H_0^{2,\perp}$. The closedness of A_ω follows directly once we have shown that $x = \tilde{x}$ in $H_0^{2,\perp}$. This follows since for any $\varepsilon > 0$ we have

$$\|x - \tilde{x}\|_{H^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})} \leq \|x - x_n\|_{H^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})} + \|x_n - \tilde{x}\|_{H^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})} < \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon + \|\tilde{A}_\omega y_n - \tilde{A}_\omega y\|_{H^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})} < \varepsilon,$$

for n sufficiently big.

Since A_ω is a closed operator, $D(A_\omega)$ with norm $\|\phi\|_{H^2} + \|A_\omega \phi\|_{L^2}$ is a Banach space and the operator A_ω is an isomorphism from $D(A_\omega)$ to $L^{2,\perp}$, by the open mapping theorem. We observe that

$$D(A_\omega) = R(\tilde{A}_\omega) = D(A) \text{ as defined in (3.7).}$$

The claim follows considering the operator $A : D(A) \rightarrow L^{2,\perp}$ acting as follows $A\phi = A_\omega \phi - \omega \phi$ for all $\phi \in D(A)$ and observing that on $D(A)$ the two norms

$$\phi \mapsto \|\phi\|_{H^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})} + \|A_\omega \phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})} \text{ and } \phi \mapsto \|\phi\|_{H^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})} + \|A\phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})}$$

are equivalent. \square

We now characterize the domain of the operator A defined in the [Lemma 3.11](#). Precisely, we show that $D(A) = H_c^{4,\perp}(ds_{\tilde{f}})$ (see [\(2.2\)](#)).

Lemma 3.12. *Let A be the operator defined in the [Lemma 3.11](#) and assume that $\tilde{f} \in H^5(I; \mathbb{R}^d)$ is a regular curve. Then, $D(A) = H_c^{4,\perp}(ds_{\tilde{f}})$, $\|\cdot\|_{D(A)}$ and $\|\cdot\|_{H^4(ds_{\tilde{f}})}$ are equivalent norms and (with $s = s_{\tilde{f}}$) $A\phi = \nabla_s^4 \phi$ for all $\phi \in D(A)$.*

Proof. Observe that if $\phi \in H_c^{4,\perp}$, then $\phi \in H_0^{2,\perp}$ and

$$a_{\bar{f}}(\phi, \psi) = \int_I \nabla_s^4 \phi \cdot \psi \, ds_{\bar{f}} = \langle \nabla_s^4 \phi, \psi \rangle_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} \text{ for all } \psi \in H_0^{2,\perp}(ds_{\bar{f}}),$$

with $\nabla_s^4 \phi \in L^{2,\perp}$. Then $\phi \in D(A)$ and

$$A\phi = \nabla_s^4 \phi \text{ for all } \phi \in H_c^{4,\perp}(ds_{\bar{f}}). \tag{3.10}$$

We prove now the other inclusion, namely $D(A) \subset H_c^{4,\perp}$. Since $D(A) \subset H_0^{2,\perp}$, we only need to show that any $\phi \in D(A)$ admits weak derivatives of order three and four and that these are in L^2 . It is convenient here for a vector field $\psi : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ to write $\psi = \psi^\top + \psi^\perp$ with $\psi^\top := \langle \psi, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s \bar{f}$. We show first that for $\phi \in D(A)$

$$\left| \int_I \partial_s^2 \phi \cdot \partial_s \psi \, ds_{\bar{f}} \right| \leq C \|\psi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} \text{ for all } \psi \in H_0^1(ds_{\bar{f}}). \tag{3.11}$$

Then by [3, Prop. 8.3] it follows that the weak derivative $\partial_s^3 \phi$ exists and belongs to L^2 . By (B.21) since $\|\bar{\kappa}\|_\infty, \|\partial_s \bar{\kappa}\|_\infty, \|\partial_s^2 \bar{\kappa}\|_{L^2} \leq C$ and $\|\phi\|_{H^2} \leq C$ we find for all $\psi \in H_0^1$ integrating by parts

$$\left| \int_I \partial_s^2 \phi \cdot \partial_s \psi \, ds_{\bar{f}} \right| \leq \left| \int_I \nabla_s^2 \phi \cdot \partial_s \psi \, ds_{\bar{f}} \right| + C \|\psi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}. \tag{3.12}$$

It remains to estimate the integral on the right-hand side.

Let $\chi : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be smooth, $0 \leq \chi \leq 1$ and such that $\chi \equiv 0$ on $[0, \frac{1}{4}]$, $\chi \equiv 1$ on $[\frac{3}{4}, 1]$, $0 \leq \chi \leq 1, |\chi'|, |\chi''| \leq C$. Consider

$$\tilde{\psi}(x) := \int_0^x \psi(y) |\partial_x \bar{f}(y)| \, dy + \alpha \chi(x), \quad x \in [0, 1],$$

with

$$\alpha := - \int_0^1 \psi(y) |\partial_x \bar{f}(y)| \, dy.$$

Then, using that $|\partial_x \bar{f}| \geq \delta > 0$ in I for some $\delta > 0$,

$$\partial_s \tilde{\psi}(x) = \psi(x) + \alpha \partial_s \chi(x), \quad |\alpha| \leq C \|\psi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}, \tag{3.13}$$

$$\|\tilde{\psi}\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} \leq C \|\psi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}, \quad \|\partial_s \tilde{\psi}\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} \leq C \|\psi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})},$$

and since $\psi \in H_0^1$, then $\tilde{\psi} \in H_0^2$. Then we can write the integral on the right hand side of (3.12) as

$$\begin{aligned} \int_I \nabla_s^2 \phi \cdot \partial_s \psi \, ds_{\bar{f}} &= \int_I \nabla_s^2 \phi \cdot \partial_s (\partial_s \tilde{\psi} - \alpha \partial_s \chi) \, ds_{\bar{f}} \\ &= \int_I \nabla_s^2 \phi \cdot \nabla_s (\nabla_s \tilde{\psi}^\perp - \langle \tilde{\psi}^\perp, \vec{k} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s \bar{f} + \partial_s \tilde{\psi}^\top - \alpha \partial_s \chi) \, ds_{\bar{f}}. \end{aligned} \tag{3.14}$$

Since $\tilde{\psi}^\perp \in H_0^{2,\perp}$ and $\phi \in D(A)$ we find

$$\int_I \nabla_s^2 \phi \cdot \nabla_s \tilde{\psi}^\perp \, ds_{\bar{f}} = a_{\bar{f}}(\phi, \tilde{\psi}^\perp) = \langle A\phi, \tilde{\psi}^\perp \rangle_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}. \tag{3.15}$$

Writing $\psi = \psi^\perp + \langle \psi, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s \bar{f}$ and since $\nabla_s(\eta \partial_s \bar{f}) = \eta \vec{k}$ for any $\eta : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the other terms in (3.14) may be written as

$$\begin{aligned} &\nabla_s (-\langle \tilde{\psi}^\perp, \vec{k} \rangle \partial_s \bar{f} + \partial_s \tilde{\psi}^\top - \alpha \partial_s \chi) \\ &= 2\langle \psi, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{k} + 2\partial_s \chi \langle \alpha, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{k} + \langle \tilde{\psi}, \vec{k} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{k} \\ &\quad + \langle \tilde{\psi}, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \nabla_s \vec{k} - \alpha^\perp \partial_s^2 \chi. \end{aligned}$$

From (3.14), since $\|\vec{k}\|_\infty, \|\partial_s \vec{k}\|_\infty \leq C$ with (3.13) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_I \nabla_s^2 \phi \cdot \partial_s \psi \, ds_{\bar{f}} \right| &\leq \|A\phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} \|\psi\|_{L^2} + C \|\nabla_s^2 \phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} \|\psi\|_{L^2} \\ &\leq C \|\psi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}. \end{aligned} \tag{3.16}$$

Combining (3.12) and (3.16), (3.11) follows. Hence $D(A) \subset H^3 \cap H_0^{2,\perp}$.

To show the inclusion $D(A) \subset H_c^{4,\perp}$ it remains to show that for $\phi \in D(A)$,

$$\left| \int_I \partial_s^3 \phi \cdot \partial_s \psi \, ds_{\bar{f}} \right| \leq C \|\psi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} \text{ for all } \psi \in H_0^1(ds_{\bar{f}}). \tag{3.17}$$

At this point we use that $\bar{f} \in W^{5,2}(I; \mathbb{R}^d)$. By (B.22) since $\|\vec{k}\|_\infty, \|\partial_s \vec{k}\|_\infty, \|\partial_s^2 \vec{k}\|_\infty \leq C$ and also $\|\partial_s^3 \vec{k}\|_{L^2} \leq C, \|\phi\|_{H^3} \leq C$ integrating by parts we find for all $\psi \in H_0^1$

$$\left| \int_I \partial_s^3 \phi \cdot \partial_s \psi \, ds_{\bar{f}} \right| \leq \left| \int_I \nabla_s^3 \phi \cdot \partial_s \psi \, ds_{\bar{f}} \right| + C \|\psi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}. \tag{3.18}$$

It remains to estimate the integral on the right hand side. By a density argument we can restrict to consider test-functions ψ in H_0^2 . Then

$$\int_I \nabla_s^3 \phi \cdot \partial_s \psi \, ds_{\bar{f}} = \int_I \nabla_s^3 \phi \cdot \nabla_s \psi \, ds_{\bar{f}} = - \int_I \nabla_s^2 \phi \cdot \nabla_s^2 \psi \, ds_{\bar{f}}.$$

Writing as before $\psi = \psi^\top + \psi^\perp$ we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_s^2 \psi &= \nabla_s^2 \psi^\perp + \nabla_s^2 (\langle \psi, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s \bar{f}) \\ &= \nabla_s^2 \psi^\perp + \nabla_s (\langle \psi, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \bar{\kappa}) \end{aligned}$$

obtaining

$$\int_I \nabla_s^3 \phi \cdot \partial_s \psi \, ds_{\bar{f}} = - \int_I \nabla_s^2 \phi \cdot \nabla_s (\langle \psi, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \bar{\kappa}) \, ds_{\bar{f}} - a_{\bar{f}}(\phi, \psi^\perp),$$

since $\psi^\perp \in H_0^{2,\perp}$. Due to the bounds on the curvature, since $\phi \in H^3$, integrating by parts and using (3.8), it follows

$$\left| \int_I \nabla_s^3 \phi \cdot \partial_s \psi \, ds_{\bar{f}} \right| \leq C \|\psi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} + \|A\phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} \|\psi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} \leq C \|\psi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}.$$

Hence $D(A) = H_c^{4,\perp}$ and (3.10) holds for all $\phi \in D(A)$.

It remains to show that the norms $\|\cdot\|_{D(A)}$ and $\|\cdot\|_{H^4}$ are equivalent on $D(A)$. From its definition it is clear that $\|\phi\|_{D(A)} \leq \|\phi\|_{H^4}$ for all $\phi \in D(A)$. For the other inequality it is sufficient to show that there exists some constant C such that

$$\|\partial_s^3 \phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} + \|\partial_s^4 \phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} \leq C(\|\phi\|_{H^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} + \|\nabla_s^4 \phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}) \text{ for all } \phi \in D(A).$$

Since ϕ is normal using (B.22) and (B.23) and the bounds on the curvature and its derivatives we find

$$\|\partial_s^3 \phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} + \|\partial_s^4 \phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} \leq C(\|\phi\|_{H^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} + \|\nabla_s^3 \phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} + \|\nabla_s^4 \phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}),$$

and hence we only need that the L^2 -norm of $\nabla_s^3 \phi$ can be controlled by $\|\phi\|_{H^2}$ and $\|\nabla_s^4 \phi\|_{L^2}$. This follows from [11, Lemma C.4]. Indeed that result gives the existence of a constant (depending only on the length of the curve \bar{f}) such that for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\|\nabla_s^3 \phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} \\ &\leq C[\varepsilon(\|\nabla_s^2 \phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} + \|\nabla_s^3 \phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})} + \|\nabla_s^4 \phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \|\nabla_s^2 \phi\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}})}]. \end{aligned}$$

Choosing ε small enough the claim follows. \square

Proof of Proposition 3.8. By Lemmas 3.11 and 3.12, the operator $\nabla_s^4 + \omega : H_c^{4,\perp}(\text{ds}_{\bar{f}}) \rightarrow L^{2,\perp}(\text{ds}_{\bar{f}})$ is an isomorphism and hence a Fredholm operator of index zero. Since the embedding $H_c^{4,\perp}(\text{ds}_{\bar{f}}) \hookrightarrow L^{2,\perp}(\text{ds}_{\bar{f}})$ is compact we find that

$$\nabla_s^4 : H_c^{4,\perp}(\text{ds}_{\bar{f}}) \rightarrow L^{2,\perp}(\text{ds}_{\bar{f}})$$

is also Fredholm of index 0 (see [35, Example 8.16 (ii)]). This yields the claim. \square

Corollary 3.13. Let $\bar{f} \in H^5$ be a regular curve. The Fréchet derivative

$$\mathcal{L} := (dE)'(0) : H_c^{4,\perp} \rightarrow L^{2,\perp} \tag{3.19}$$

of dE at zero is a Fredholm operator of index 0.

Proof. The operator \mathcal{L} is associated to the second variation $E''(0)$ (recall (A.2)) which is given in Proposition 3.6. For $\phi \in H_c^{4,\perp}$ we find using partial integration and the boundary value

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\phi &= \left(\nabla_s^4 \phi + (\nabla_s^2 \phi \cdot \vec{\kappa})\vec{\kappa} + \frac{3}{2}|\vec{\kappa}|^2 \nabla_s^2 \phi + 3(\vec{\kappa} \cdot \nabla_s \vec{\kappa})\nabla_s \phi \right. \\ &\quad + 2(\nabla_s \phi \cdot \vec{\kappa})\nabla_s \vec{\kappa} + 2(\phi \cdot \vec{\kappa})\nabla_s^2 \vec{\kappa} + 3(\phi \cdot \nabla_s \vec{\kappa})\nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \\ &\quad \left. + (\phi \cdot \nabla_s^2 \vec{\kappa})\vec{\kappa} + |\vec{\kappa}|^2(\vec{\kappa} \cdot \phi)\vec{\kappa} \right) |\partial_x \bar{f}| \\ &= |\partial_x \bar{f}| \nabla_s^4 \phi + B(\phi) \in L^{2,\perp}, \end{aligned} \tag{3.20}$$

for a linear operator $B : H_c^{4,\perp} \rightarrow L^{2,\perp}$ which is compact since the embeddings $H^4 \hookrightarrow L^2, H^1, H^2$ are all compact and the coefficients are uniformly bounded since $\bar{f} \in H^5$. By Proposition 3.8 and since $|\partial_x \bar{f}|$ is uniformly bounded from above and below, it follows that $H_c^{4,\perp} \ni \phi \mapsto |\partial_x \bar{f}| \nabla_s^4 \phi \in L^{2,\perp}$ is a Fredholm operator of index 0. Since B is compact, the claim follows using that the sum of a Fredholm operator of index zero and a compact operator is again a Fredholm operator of index 0. \square

4. Proof of the Łojasiewicz–Simon inequality for all directions

In the previous section we have shown the Łojasiewicz–Simon inequality for the functional E (see (2.4), Theorem 3.1 and Remark 3.2), i.e. we have considered only variations in the normal direction. This is needed to get the desired Fredholm property of the second variation. In this section we want to show the existence of constants $C_1 \geq 0, \theta \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ and $\sigma > 0$ such that the Łojasiewicz–Simon inequality

$$|\mathbf{E}(0) - \mathbf{E}(\psi)|^{1-\theta} \leq C_1 \|\nabla \mathbf{E}(\psi)\|_{L^2(\text{ds}_{\bar{f}+\psi})}, \tag{2.7}$$

is actually satisfied on a σ -ball around zero of the whole space of variations $\psi \in H_c^4$. This can be achieved starting from Theorem 3.1 and Remark 3.2 and by noticing that variation vector fields that are tangent to a fixed immersion \bar{f} correspond to reparametrizations of \bar{f} .

Lemma 4.1. *Let $\bar{f} \in H^5(I; \mathbb{R}^d)$ be a regular curve. There exists a $\sigma = \sigma(\bar{f}) > 0$ such that for any $\psi \in H_c^4$ with $\|\psi\|_{H^4} \leq \sigma$, there exists a H^4 -diffeomorphism $\Phi : I \rightarrow I$ such that*

$$(\bar{f} + \psi) \circ \Phi = \bar{f} + \phi \tag{4.1}$$

for some $\phi \in H_c^{4,\perp}$.

Moreover, for $\tilde{\sigma} > 0$ given, there exists $\sigma = \sigma(\tilde{\sigma}, \bar{f}) > 0$ such that for any $\psi \in H_c^4$ with $\|\psi\|_{H^4} \leq \sigma$, (4.1) is valid and the normal vector field ϕ satisfies the inequality $\|\phi\|_{H^4} \leq \tilde{\sigma}$.

Remark 4.2. As can be easily seen from the proof (see (4.5) below), one can achieve higher regularity of the diffeomorphism in the previous lemma by assuming more regularity in the data. More precisely, if for some $m \geq 4$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $\bar{f} \in H^{m+1}(I; \mathbb{R}^d)$ then there exists a $\sigma = \sigma(\bar{f})$ such that for any $\psi \in H_c^4 \cap H^m$ with $\|\psi\|_{H^4} \leq \sigma$, there exists a H^m -diffeomorphism Φ and a $\phi \in H_c^{4,\perp} \cap H^m$ so that (4.1) is valid. Similarly (adapting the arguments given in B.5) also the second part of the claim of Lemma 4.1 remains true, that is for given $\tilde{\sigma} > 0$ there exists $\sigma = \sigma(\tilde{\sigma}, \bar{f}) > 0$ such that for any $\psi \in H_c^4 \cap H^m$ with $\|\psi\|_{H^m} \leq \sigma$, (4.1) is valid and the normal vector field ϕ satisfies the inequality $\|\phi\|_{H^m} \leq \tilde{\sigma}$.

To show the existence of Φ , we use the implicit function theorem in the following form.

Theorem 4.3 ([35, Theorem 4.B]). *Let X, Y, Z be real Banach spaces, $(x_0, y_0) \in X \times Y$, $\Lambda \times \Omega$ be an open neighborhood of (x_0, y_0) in $X \times Y$ and $F : \Lambda \times \Omega \rightarrow Z$ such that*

1. $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$;
2. $\partial_y F$ exists as partial Fréchet-derivative on $\Lambda \times \Omega$ and $\partial_y F(x_0, y_0) : Y \rightarrow Z$ is bijective;
3. F and $\partial_y F$ are continuous at (x_0, y_0) .

Then there exist positive numbers r_0 and r such that $B_{r_0}(x_0) \times B_r(y_0) \subset \Lambda \times \Omega$ and for every $x \in X$ satisfying $\|x - x_0\|_X \leq r_0$, there is exactly one $y = y(x) \in Y$ for which $\|y - y_0\|_Y \leq r$ and $F(x, y) = 0$. Moreover, if F is continuous in a neighborhood of (x_0, y_0) , then $y(\cdot)$ is continuous in a neighborhood of x_0 .

Proof of Lemma 4.1. Let $X := H_c^4$, $Y := Z := H^3 \cap H_0^1(I; \mathbb{R})$ and $(x_0, y_0) := (0, 0) \in X \times Y$. Let $\Lambda := B_\rho(0) \subset X$ be small enough such that $\bar{f} + \psi$ is immersed for all $\psi \in \Lambda$ and $\Omega := B_R(0) \subset Y$ be small enough such that $\|\varphi'\|_\infty < \frac{1}{2}$ for all $\varphi \in \Omega$. Note that this is possible since $Y \hookrightarrow C^1(I; \mathbb{R})$. Moreover, notice that this choice of Ω implies that $\text{id}_I + \varphi$ is a C^1 -diffeomorphism of I for all $\varphi \in \Omega$.

Consider the functional

$$F : \Lambda \times \Omega \rightarrow Z, (\psi, \varphi) \mapsto \langle (\bar{f} + \psi) \circ (\text{id}_I + \varphi) - \bar{f}, \partial_x \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}}, \tag{4.2}$$

which is well defined since the composition of a function $H^m(I, \mathbb{R})$ with a function in H^m , that is also a C^1 -diffeomorphism, is an element of $H^m(I, \mathbb{R})$ for $m \geq 2$. Indeed, by [3, Prop. 9.5] we see that since $\bar{f} + \psi \in H^1$, we have $(\bar{f} + \psi) \circ (\text{id}_I + \varphi) \in H^1$ and its weak derivative is (as expected) given by

$$(1 + \varphi')(\bar{f} + \psi)' \circ (\text{id}_I + \varphi).$$

Since $(\bar{f} + \psi)' \in H^1$ we can repeat the same argument and we obtain $(\bar{f} + \psi) \circ (\text{id}_I + \varphi) \in H^2$. The case $m > 2$ can be treated repeating the same arguments. From the definition, one sees also that the function F is continuous.

We now show that with these choices the assumptions of [Theorem 4.3](#) are satisfied. By definition $F(0, 0) = 0$ and writing for h sufficiently small

$$\begin{aligned}
 & F(\psi, \varphi + h) - F(\psi, \varphi) - h \langle (\partial_x(\bar{f} + \psi)) \circ (\text{id}_I + \varphi), \partial_x \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\int_{\text{id}_I + \varphi}^{\text{id}_I + \varphi + h} \partial_x^2((\bar{f} + \psi)^i)(t)(\text{id}_I + \varphi + h - t) dt \right] \partial_x \bar{f}^i
 \end{aligned}$$

we see that the Fréchet derivative of F with respect to the second component exists and is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 \partial_y F(\psi, \varphi) : H^3(I, \mathbb{R}) \cap H_0^1(I, \mathbb{R}) &\rightarrow H^3 \cap H_0^1(I; \mathbb{R}) \\
 h &\mapsto h \langle (\partial_x(\bar{f} + \psi)) \circ (\text{id}_I + \varphi), \partial_x \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}},
 \end{aligned}$$

a linear and continuous operator. In particular, $\partial_y F(0, 0)$ is the scalar multiplication with $|\partial_x \bar{f}|^2$ acting from $H^3 \cap H_0^1$ to $H^3 \cap H_0^1$. This is an invertible and continuous operator since \bar{f} is an immersion.

Since F and F_y are continuous in a neighborhood of $(0, 0)$, it follows from [Theorem 4.3](#) that there exist some $0 < r_0 \leq \rho$ and $0 < r \leq R$ such that for any $\psi \in H_c^4$ with $\|\psi\|_{H^4} \leq r_0$ there exists exactly one $\tilde{\varphi} : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in H^3 \cap H_0^1$, $\|\tilde{\varphi}'\|_\infty < \frac{1}{2}$ and $\|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{H^3} \leq r$, such that

$$\langle (\bar{f} + \psi) \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}) - \bar{f}, \partial_x \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}} = 0 \text{ on } I. \tag{4.3}$$

Moreover, using the continuity of $\partial_y F$ we may choose r, r_0 small enough such that

$$\langle \partial_x(\bar{f} + \psi) \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}), \partial_x \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \geq \frac{1}{2} |\partial_x \bar{f}|^2 \neq 0 \text{ on } I. \tag{4.4}$$

We have already used that $\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}$ is a diffeomorphism on I . Since F is continuous, $\|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{H^3}$ depends continuously on $\|\psi\|_{H^4}$. We show now that $\tilde{\varphi}$ is actually in H^4 and that also the H^4 -norm of $\tilde{\varphi}$ depends continuously on $\|\psi\|_{H^4}$.

Differentiating [\(4.3\)](#) one sees that

$$1 + \tilde{\varphi}' = \frac{|\partial_x \bar{f}|^2 - \langle (\bar{f} + \psi) \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}) - \bar{f}, \partial_x^2 \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}}}{\langle \partial_x(\bar{f} + \psi) \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}), \partial_x \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}}}. \tag{4.5}$$

Since the right-hand side is in $H^3(I, \mathbb{R})$, it follows that $\tilde{\varphi} \in H^4(I, \mathbb{R})$. The first part of the claim follows by letting $\Phi := \text{id} + \tilde{\varphi}$ and $\phi := (\bar{f} + \psi) \circ \Phi - \bar{f}$. Then Φ is a H^4 -diffeomorphism and, by construction (see [\(4.3\)](#)) ϕ is normal to $\partial_x \bar{f}$.

The proof of the second part of the claim is quite technical and it is given in the appendix [B.5](#). \square

By virtue of this lemma we may now derive the Łojasiewicz–Simon inequality for all directions from the one already proven for normal directions.

Proof of Theorem 2.4. As already observed, since $\bar{f} \in H^4(I; \mathbb{R}^d)$ is a regular curve and a critical point of the elastic energy, it is smooth. By Theorem 3.1 there exists a $\tilde{\sigma} > 0$ and constants C_2, θ such that for all $\phi \in B_{\tilde{\sigma}}(0) \subset H_c^{4,\perp}$ inequality (3.1) holds. By choosing σ as in Lemma 4.1 we find that for any $\psi \in B_\sigma(0) \subset H_c^4$ there exists a H^4 -diffeomorphism Φ as well as a normal vector field ϕ with $\|\phi\|_{H^4} \leq \tilde{\sigma}$ such that, by the geometric invariance of the functional \mathcal{E} , we can write

$$\mathbf{E}(\psi) = \mathcal{E}(\bar{f} + \psi) = \mathcal{E}((\bar{f} + \psi) \circ \Phi) = \mathcal{E}(\bar{f} + \phi) = E(\phi).$$

Hence, with the constants C_2, C_3 and θ from Theorem 3.1 and Remark 3.2 we obtain

$$|\mathbf{E}(\psi) - \mathbf{E}(0)|^{1-\theta} = |E(\phi) - E(0)|^{1-\theta} \leq C_2 \|dE(\phi)\|_{L^2(dx)} \leq C_3 \|\nabla E(\phi)\|_{L^2(d_{\bar{f}+\phi})}.$$

Recalling the explicit formulas for the gradients given below Definition 2.3 we see that $\|\nabla E(\phi)\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}+\phi})} \leq \|\nabla \mathbf{E}(\phi)\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}+\phi})}$. Using now the geometric invariance of the gradient of the energy we find that $\|\nabla \mathbf{E}(\phi)\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}+\phi})} = \|\nabla \mathbf{E}(\psi)\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}+\psi})}$ and therefore

$$|\mathbf{E}(\psi) - \mathbf{E}(0)|^{1-\theta} \leq C_3 \|\nabla \mathbf{E}(\psi)\|_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}+\psi})}.$$

The claim follows with these choices of σ and θ and choosing $C_1 = C_3$. \square

5. Main result: convergence to elastica

In this section we turn to the geometric problem under consideration, that is we consider the evolution of smooth regular open curves with fixed endpoints, fixed unit tangents at the boundary, and moving according to the L^2 -gradient for the elastic energy \mathcal{E}_λ . A precise formulation has already been given in (1.5). Note that now the arc-length element $ds_f = |f_x(x, t)| dx$ is time dependent. Moreover note that the claim of Theorem 2.4 holds also for the functional \mathcal{E}_λ since only lower order terms have been added (recall Corollary 3.7).

By Theorem 1.1 one is able to find sequences of curves $f(t_i), t_i \rightarrow \infty$, converging smoothly (after an appropriate reparametrization) to a smooth regular curve f_∞ . As we mentioned in the introduction, in principle for different (sub-)sequences we could find different limits. Here we want to show that this is not the case: that is, for a chosen initial data f_0 the flow evolves (after a suitable reparametrization) to one critical point. This claim can be achieved by application of the Łojasiewicz–Simon inequality as described in the following.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. In the proof of long-time existence of the flow it is shown that the length of the curve remains uniformly bounded from above and below along the evolution (with constants independent of time: see [17, equations (41), (43), (47)]). However, the arc-length element $|f_x|$ might degenerate in the limit and this is the reason why a reparametrization of the curves $f(t_i)$ is necessary for the sub-convergence result. (In fact uniform bounds in time for f

and its derivatives are obtained when the curve is considered reparametrized by arc-length.) With this in mind let us introduce the smooth map $\Psi : [0, \infty) \times [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$,

$$\Psi(t, x) := \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}(f(t))} \int_0^x |f_x(t, \xi)| d\xi.$$

For any fixed t the map Ψ gives a smooth diffeomorphism by which we can reparametrize the curve $f(t)$.

As already pointed out, by [Theorem 1.1](#) we know that the flow exists for all times and it is smooth. By construction of the L^2 -gradient flow we have that

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_\lambda(f(t)) = \langle \nabla_{L^2} \mathcal{E}_\lambda(f(t)), \partial_t f \rangle_{L^2(ds_f)} = - \|\partial_t f\|_{L^2(ds_f)}^2 \leq 0. \tag{5.1}$$

Thus $\mathcal{E}_\lambda(f(t))$ decreases in time. Moreover by the subconvergence result there exists a sequence $t_i \rightarrow \infty$ such that

$$f(t_i, \Psi^{-1}(t_i, \cdot)) \text{ converges to } f_\infty \text{ in } C^k \text{ for all } k \in \mathbb{N}, \tag{5.2}$$

with f_∞ a critical point of the functional \mathcal{E}_λ . (This critical point f_∞ will be kept fixed throughout the following arguments.) It then follows that

$$\mathcal{E}_\lambda(f(t)) = \mathcal{E}_\lambda(f(t, \Psi^{-1}(t, \cdot))) \geq \mathcal{E}_\lambda(f_\infty) \text{ for all } t. \tag{5.3}$$

In particular we observe that possibly different critical points, that are limit to different sequences of times, share the same energy level $\mathcal{E}_\lambda(f_\infty)$. We distinguish now between two cases, namely whether the final energy level is attained in finite time or not.

If there exists $\bar{t} \in (0, \infty)$ such that $\mathcal{E}_\lambda(f(\bar{t})) = \mathcal{E}_\lambda(f_\infty)$, then necessarily $\mathcal{E}_\lambda(f(t)) = \mathcal{E}_\lambda(f_\infty)$ for all $t \in [\bar{t}, \infty)$. Then $f(t, \cdot) = f(\bar{t}, \cdot)$ for all $t \in [\bar{t}, \infty)$ since $\partial_t f \equiv 0$. Due to the subconvergence result we additionally find

$$f(t, \Psi^{-1}(t, \cdot)) = f_\infty \text{ for all } t \geq \bar{t},$$

and the claim follows.

Hence in the following we may assume that $\mathcal{E}_\lambda(f(t)) > \mathcal{E}_\lambda(f_\infty)$ for all t . By [Theorem 2.4](#) (now adapted with the obvious changes to the functional \mathcal{E}_λ) and since f_∞ is a regular critical point for \mathcal{E}_λ we conclude that there exists $\theta \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ and $C_1, \sigma > 0$ such that the Łojasiewicz–Simon gradient inequality

$$|\mathbf{E}_\lambda(0) - \mathbf{E}_\lambda(\psi)|^{1-\theta} \leq C_1 \|\nabla \mathbf{E}_\lambda(\psi)\|_{L^2(ds_{(f_\infty+\psi)})} \tag{5.4}$$

holds for all $\psi \in H_c^4$ such that $\|\psi\|_{H^4} \leq \sigma$. Here $\mathbf{E}_\lambda(\psi) = \mathcal{E}_\lambda(f_\infty + \psi) = \mathcal{E}(f_\infty + \psi) + \lambda \mathcal{L}(f_\infty + \psi)$ and [\(5.4\)](#) can be written as

$$|\mathcal{E}_\lambda(f_\infty) - \mathcal{E}_\lambda(f_\infty + \psi)|^{1-\theta} \leq C_1 \|\nabla_{L^2} \mathcal{E}_\lambda(f_\infty + \psi)\|_{L^2(ds_{(f_\infty+\psi)})}. \tag{5.5}$$

For reasons that will become clearer shortly and in order to highlight the dependence of some important parameters, let us now fix $\delta = \delta(f_\infty) > 0$, such that for any map \tilde{f} with

$$\|\tilde{f} - f_\infty\|_{C^1[0,1]} < \delta$$

we have that $|\partial_x \tilde{f}| \geq M > 0$ with $M := \frac{1}{2} \min_I |\partial_x f_\infty|$ (recall that f_∞ is a regular curve), as well as

$$|v^\perp| \geq \frac{1}{2}|v| \tag{5.6}$$

for any v vector field that is normal to f_∞ . Here v^\perp denotes the normal component of v with respect to \tilde{f} . Note that the above inequality makes sense, since for v orthogonal to $\tau_\infty := \frac{\partial_x f_\infty}{|\partial_x f_\infty|}$, we find

$$v^\perp = v - \langle v, \partial_s \tilde{f} \rangle \partial_s \tilde{f} = v - \langle v, \partial_s \tilde{f} - \tau_\infty \rangle \partial_s \tilde{f},$$

and $|v^\perp| \geq (1 - a)|v|$ for a small when $\|\tilde{f} - f_\infty\|_{C^1}$ is small enough. Next, without loss of generality we may assume that $\sigma < \delta$, with σ as in the Łojasiewicz–Simon gradient inequality (5.5) above.

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ to be chosen. From (5.2) it follows that there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\|f(t_k, \Psi^{-1}(t_k, \cdot)) - f_\infty\|_{H^5} < \varepsilon. \tag{5.7}$$

With this fixed choice of $k = k(\varepsilon)$, we define

$$\hat{f}_0(x) := f(t_k, \Psi^{-1}(t_k, x)) \text{ for } x \in [0, 1].$$

Then \hat{f}_0 is a regular smooth curve satisfying the clamped boundary conditions of (1.5). For the next steps, we follow quite closely the method of proof presented in [5]. The idea is to start with \hat{f}_0 as a initial data, and show the existence of an elastic flow that can be written as a graph over f_∞ . This is possible because we start really close to the critical point (closeness in norm and hence, so to say, in parametrization). Subsequently we will show that this flow exists for all time and differs from the original one by a suitable reparametrization. The reason for this somehow cumbersome ansatz lies in the fact that although we already have long-time existence of the flow for f , we have very little control on its parametrization. In particular, once we fix a limit point f_∞ , we automatically pick a parametrization and there is no reason to believe that f should converge to it in suitable norms.

By Lemma 4.1 and Remark 4.2 and choosing $\varepsilon < \sigma(f_\infty)$ (with $\sigma(f_\infty)$ as defined in Remark 4.2 with $m = 5$) there exists a diffeomorphism $\Phi_0 \in H^5(I)$ such that

$$\hat{f}_0 \circ \Phi_0 = f_\infty + N_0$$

with $N_0 \in H^5(I; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and normal along f_∞ . Moreover, the same lemma and remark give the existence of a constant $K(\varepsilon)$ such that $K(\varepsilon) \searrow 0$ for $\varepsilon \searrow 0$ and such that

$$\|N_0\|_{H^5} = \|\hat{f}_0 \circ \Phi_0 - f_\infty\|_{H^5} < K(\varepsilon) < \frac{1}{2}\sigma < \frac{1}{2}\delta \tag{5.8}$$

for ε small enough. Since f_∞ is smooth and also \hat{f}_0 is smooth, proceeding as in the proof of Lemma 4.1 one sees that Φ_0 and N_0 are also smooth.

With (1.5) in mind, we now look for a solution \tilde{f} of

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t^\perp \tilde{f} = -\nabla_{L^2} \mathcal{E}_\lambda(\tilde{f}) & \text{in } (0, T) \times I, \\ \tilde{f}(0, \cdot) = \hat{f}_0 \circ \Phi_0 = f_\infty + N_0 & \text{on } I \\ \tilde{f}(t, 0) = f_-, \tilde{f}(t, 1) = f_+ & \text{for } t \in (0, T) \\ \partial_s \tilde{f}(t, 0) = T_-, \partial_s \tilde{f}(t, 1) = T_+ & \text{for } t \in (0, T) \end{cases} \tag{5.9}$$

of type $\tilde{f} = f_\infty + N$ with N normal to f_∞ . Here $\partial_t^\perp \tilde{f} := \partial_t \tilde{f} - \langle \partial_t \tilde{f}, \partial_s \tilde{f} \rangle \partial_s \tilde{f}$ with $s = s_{\tilde{f}}$. Moreover $T_- = \frac{(f_\infty)_x}{|(f_\infty)_x|}(0)$, $T_+ = \frac{(f_\infty)_x}{|(f_\infty)_x|}(1)$, $f_\infty(0) = f_-$, $f_\infty(1) = f_+$.

Let $\{N_i\}_{i=1}^{d-1}$ be a smooth (time-independent) frame in \mathbb{R}^d orthogonal to f_∞ and orthonormal. Then we may write

$$\tilde{f} = f_\infty + N = f_\infty + \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} \varphi^i N_i \text{ with } \varphi^i : [0, T) \times I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

We find

$$\partial_t \tilde{f} = \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} (\partial_t \varphi^i) N_i, \quad \partial_t^\perp \tilde{f} = \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} (\partial_t \varphi^i) N_i^\perp$$

and there exists some vector-valued function \vec{P} depending smoothly on its arguments as well as f_∞ and the frame $\{N_i\}_{i=1}^{d-1}$ such that

$$\nabla_{L^2} \mathcal{E}_\lambda(\tilde{f}) = \frac{1}{|\partial_x(f_\infty + N)|^4} \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} (\partial_x^4 \varphi^i) N_i^\perp + \vec{P}(\cdot, \varphi, \partial_x \varphi, \dots, \partial_x^3 \varphi),$$

where we abbreviate $\varphi = (\varphi^1, \dots, \varphi^{d-1})$.

We claim that for t sufficiently small, $\{N_i^\perp\}_{i=1}^{d-1}$ is a basis of $\{\partial_s \tilde{f}\}^\perp$. Indeed we have seen that (5.6) holds when $\|\tilde{f} - f_\infty\|_{C^1}$ is small enough. Hence in a short interval of time $\{N_i^\perp\}_{i=1}^{d-1}$ is a basis of the normal bundle of \tilde{f} and (5.9) becomes equivalent to the following PDE-system for $\varphi = (\varphi^1, \dots, \varphi^{d-1})$:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \varphi = -\frac{1}{|\partial_x(f_\infty + N)|^4} \partial_x^4 \varphi - P(\cdot, \varphi, \partial_x \varphi, \dots, \partial_x^3 \varphi) & \text{in } (0, T) \times I, \\ \varphi(0, \cdot) = \varphi_0 & \text{on } \{0\} \times I \\ \varphi(t, 0) = 0 = \varphi(t, 1) & \text{for } t \in (0, T) \\ \partial_x \varphi(t, 0) = 0 = \partial_x \varphi(t, 1) & \text{for } t \in (0, T) \end{cases} \tag{5.10}$$

with some function P with the same dependencies as \vec{P} above and with $N_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} \varphi_0^i N_i$. Since $|\partial_x(f_\infty + N)|$ is bounded away from zero for $\|N\|_{C^1}$ small enough (which is guaranteed at the initial time by (5.8)) and since the initial data belongs to $C^{4, \frac{1}{2}}([0, 1])$ by embedding results, one can show that there exists some maximal time interval $(0, T')$, $0 < T' \leq \infty$, such that the above

system admits a unique solution in the parabolic Hölder space $C^{1+\alpha/4,4+\alpha}([0, T'] \times [0, 1])$ for $\alpha \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ (notation as in [20, § 5.1]). This short-time existence result follows from classical results for strictly parabolic quasi-linear systems [20,19,13]. The main strategy involves obtaining optimal regularity results for the linear parabolic problem and then applying a fixed-point argument in the appropriate Hölder spaces. A detailed proof in the context of Sobolev-spaces will soon appear in the Ph.D. Thesis of Spener.

Let $T \in (0, T']$ be maximal such that

$$\|\tilde{f}(t) - f_\infty\|_{H^4} < \sigma < \delta \text{ for all } t \in [0, T). \tag{5.11}$$

In particular observe that the above inequality implies that $\{N_i^{\perp}\}_{i=1}^{d-1}$ is a basis of $\{\partial_s \tilde{f}\}^\perp$ since $\sigma < \delta$ (recall (5.6)), as well as $|\tilde{f}(t)_x| \geq M > 0$ uniformly in time.

We want to show that $T = T' = \infty$. Assume that this is not the case, hence either $0 < T < T' = \infty$ or $0 < T \leq T' < \infty$. Let $T'' := \min\{T', T + 1\}$. We claim now that

$$\sup_{[0, T)} \|\varphi(t)\|_{C^{4,\gamma}([0,1])} \leq C(\sigma, T''), \tag{5.12}$$

and hence

$$\sup_{[0, T)} \|\tilde{f}(t) - f_\infty\|_{C^{4,\gamma}([0,1])} \leq C(\sigma, T'') \tag{5.13}$$

for some $\gamma \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$. The above upper bounds can be obtained by applying parabolic Schauder estimates. For completeness, we present here a possible method to derive such estimates. First of all note that by (5.11) and embedding theory the map \tilde{f} and hence φ belong to $C^{3, \frac{1}{2}}([0, 1])$ uniformly in time on $[0, T]$. In particular $\sup_{[0, T]} \|P(\cdot, \varphi, \partial_x \varphi, \dots, \partial_x^3 \varphi)\|_{C^{0, \frac{1}{2}}([0,1])} \leq C\sigma$ and $\sup_{[0, T]} \|\frac{1}{|\partial_x(f_\infty + N)|^4}\|_{C^{0, \frac{1}{2}}([0,1])} \leq C\sigma$. By [12, Theorem 2.1 with $g(t, x) = \varphi_0(x)$ for all t] and (5.8) it follows that φ satisfies (in the notation of [12])

$$[\varphi]_{\frac{2+\frac{1}{2}}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, [0, T] \times [0, 1]} + [\varphi_x]_{\frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, [0, T] \times [0, 1]} + [\varphi_{xx}]_{\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, [0, T] \times [0, 1]} \leq C(\sigma, T'').$$

That is, the derivatives with respect to x up to order two of φ are Hölder continuous in time and space. In order to apply standard regularity theory we need the same regularity result also for the third derivative with respect to x of φ . We obtain this as follows. Since $\partial_x \varphi$ is continuous in time and space, by [7, Thm. 2.1] we obtain for all $p \in (1, \infty)$

$$\varphi \in W^{1,p}(0, T; L^p(0, 1)) \cap L^p(0, T; W^{4,p}(0, 1)).$$

By real interpolation (see [21, Prop. 1.1.3], [1, Thm. 3.1] and [30, 2.3.1(7)]) one has for $\theta \in (0, 1)$ such that $4\theta \notin \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned} &W^{1,p}(0, T; L^p(0, 1)) \cap L^p(0, T; W^{4,p}(0, 1)) \\ &\hookrightarrow (W^{1,p}(0, T; L^p(0, 1)), L^p(0, T; W^{4,p}(0, 1)))_{\theta, p} \\ &= W^{1-\theta, p}(0, T; W^{4\theta, p}(0, 1)). \end{aligned}$$

Letting $p > 5$ we find some $\theta \in (0, 1)$ such that the Sobolev Embedding Theorem [1, (3.2), (3.3)] yields

$$W^{1-\theta,p}(0, T; W^{4\theta,p}(0, 1)) \hookrightarrow C^{\gamma_1}([0, T]; C^{3+\gamma_2}[0, 1])$$

for some $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$. We have finally obtained that the third derivatives of φ are Hölder in time and space on $[0, T] \times [0, 1]$. Hence we can now see the PDE-system (5.10) as a linear system with Hölder coefficients. Hence by classical results as [13, Theorem VI.21] or [29, Thm. 4.9] we get (5.12) and hence (5.13).

We may now finally employ the Łojasiewicz–Simon gradient inequality to finish the proof. To do so we let

$$G(t) := \left(\mathcal{E}_\lambda(\tilde{f}(t)) - \mathcal{E}_\lambda(f_\infty) \right)^\theta \text{ for } t \in (0, T)$$

with θ the parameter from the Łojasiewicz–Simon gradient inequality (see (5.4)). Since \tilde{f} is in fact a reparametrization of f as we will see below after (5.17) we may infer from (5.1) and (5.3) that G is monotonically decreasing to zero. Moreover for $t \in (0, T)$ using (5.5), (5.9), and (5.11) we get

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{d}{dt}G(t) &= -\theta G(t)^{\frac{\theta-1}{\theta}} \left\langle \nabla_{L^2} \mathcal{E}_\lambda(\tilde{f}(t)), \partial_t \tilde{f} \right\rangle_{L^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})} \\ &= -\theta G(t)^{\frac{\theta-1}{\theta}} \left\langle \nabla_{L^2} \mathcal{E}_\lambda(\tilde{f}(t)), (\partial_t \tilde{f})^\perp \right\rangle_{L^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})} \\ &= \theta G(t)^{\frac{\theta-1}{\theta}} \left\| \nabla_{L^2} \mathcal{E}_\lambda(\tilde{f}(t)) \right\|_{L^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})} \left\| (\partial_t \tilde{f})^\perp \right\|_{L^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})} \\ &\geq \theta G(t)^{\frac{\theta-1}{\theta}} \frac{1}{C_1} \left(\mathcal{E}_\lambda(\tilde{f}(t)) - \mathcal{E}_\lambda(f_\infty) \right)^{1-\theta} \left\| (\partial_t \tilde{f})^\perp \right\|_{L^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})} \\ &= \frac{\theta}{C_1} \left\| (\partial_t \tilde{f})^\perp \right\|_{L^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})}. \end{aligned} \tag{5.14}$$

Since $\langle N, \tau_\infty \rangle = 0$, then also $\langle \partial_t N, \tau_\infty \rangle = 0$ and hence

$$\begin{aligned} (\partial_t \tilde{f})^\perp &= \partial_t N - \langle \partial_t N, \partial_s \tilde{f} \rangle \partial_s \tilde{f} \\ &= \partial_t N - \langle \partial_t N, \partial_s \tilde{f} - \tau_\infty \rangle \partial_s \tilde{f}. \end{aligned}$$

By (5.6) and (5.11) we get

$$\left\| (\partial_t \tilde{f})^\perp \right\|_{L^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})} \geq \frac{1}{2} \left\| \partial_t N \right\|_{L^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})} = \frac{1}{2} \left\| \partial_t \tilde{f} \right\|_{L^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})}.$$

Hence we find by (5.14) and the boundedness of $|\tilde{f}_x(t)|$ from below

$$-\frac{d}{dt}G(t) \geq \frac{\theta \sqrt{M}}{2C_1} \left\| \partial_t \tilde{f} \right\|_{L^2} \text{ for } t \in (0, T). \tag{5.15}$$

This inequality together with an interpolation argument allows us to prove that $T = \infty$. We first observe that for $t \in (0, T)$ by (5.15) and the definition of G

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{f}(t) - f_\infty\|_{L^2} &\leq \|\tilde{f}(0) - f_\infty\|_{L^2} + \int_0^t \|\partial_t \tilde{f}\|_{L^2} \, d\tau \\ &\leq \|\tilde{f}(0) - f_\infty\|_{L^2} - C(G(t) - G(0)) \\ &\leq \|\tilde{f}(0) - f_\infty\|_{L^2} + C\left(\mathcal{E}_\lambda(\tilde{f}(0)) - \mathcal{E}_\lambda(f_\infty)\right)^\theta \\ &\leq C\|\tilde{f}(0) - f_\infty\|_{C^2}^\theta, \end{aligned} \tag{5.16}$$

since $\theta < 1$ and for ε small enough. Then by real interpolation (see [31, (i) of Thm. at page 29 and (ii) of Thm. at page 5], [2, Thm. 6.4.5(3)] and [30, Thm. 4.6.1(e), page 328]) there exists some $0 < \beta < 1$ such that for all $t \in (0, T)$

$$\|\tilde{f}(t) - f_\infty\|_{H^4} \leq C\|\tilde{f}(t) - f_\infty\|_{C^4((0,1))} \leq C\|\tilde{f} - f_\infty\|_{L^2}^\beta \|\tilde{f} - f_\infty\|_{C^{4,\gamma}((0,1))}^{1-\beta}.$$

By (5.16), (5.13), and (5.8) we find for ε small enough and for all $t \in (0, T)$

$$\|\tilde{f}(t) - f_\infty\|_{H^4} \leq C\|\tilde{f}(0) - f_\infty\|_{C^2}^{\beta\theta} \leq C(\varepsilon) < \frac{1}{2}\sigma,$$

which gives a contradiction to the maximality of T as in (5.11) if $T < T'$. Thus $T = T'$ (with (5.11) holding up to T'). But then if $T' < \infty$, since (5.13) holds up to time T' , we can start the flow again. Hence it must be $T' = \infty$ and (5.11) holds for $t \in (0, \infty)$. Finally notice that the flow is not just eternal but also smooth (see [28, Theorem 8.1]). Using (5.15) we immediately infer that $\|\partial_t \tilde{f}\|_{L^2} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}_+)$. Furthermore from $\|\tilde{f}(t) - \tilde{f}(t')\|_{L^2} \leq \int_{t'}^t \|\partial_t \tilde{f}\|_{L^2}$ it follows that there exists

$$\tilde{f}_\infty := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{f}(t, \cdot) \text{ in } L^2. \tag{5.17}$$

It remains to establish the relation between f and \tilde{f} . We will see that \tilde{f} is a reparametrization of f . From (5.9) it follows that \tilde{f} satisfies the differential equation

$$\partial_t \tilde{f} + \xi \partial_x \tilde{f} = -\nabla_{L^2} \mathcal{E}_\lambda(\tilde{f}) \text{ on } (0, \infty) \times I,$$

for some smooth function ξ . The tangential term can be generated via diffeomorphism. In fact, by [16, Theorem 9.48] for $t > 0$ there exist smooth diffeomorphisms $\Phi(t, \cdot) : I \rightarrow I$ such that

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \Phi = \xi \circ \Phi & \text{in } (0, \infty) \times I, \\ \Phi(0, \cdot) = \text{id}_I. \end{cases} \tag{5.18}$$

Then the function $\tilde{f}(t, \Phi(t, x))$ satisfies the equation

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t[\tilde{f}(t, \Phi(t, x))] &= (\partial_t \tilde{f})(t, \Phi(t, x)) + (\partial_x \tilde{f})(t, \Phi(t, x))\partial_t \Phi(t, x) \\ &= -\nabla_{L^2} \mathcal{E}_\lambda(\tilde{f})(t, \Phi(t, x)) - \xi(t, \Phi(t, x))(\partial_x \tilde{f})(t, \Phi(t, x)) \\ &\quad + (\partial_x \tilde{f})(t, \Phi(t, x))\partial_t \Phi(t, x) \\ &= -\nabla_{L^2} \mathcal{E}_\lambda(\tilde{f})(t, \Phi(t, x)) = -\nabla_{L^2} \mathcal{E}_\lambda(\tilde{f}(t, \Phi(t, x))) \end{aligned}$$

and the initial condition

$$\tilde{f}(0, \Phi(0, x)) = \tilde{f}(0, x) = \hat{f}_0 \circ \Phi_0(x) = f(t_k, \Psi^{-1}(t_k, \Phi_0(x))).$$

Due to the uniqueness of the solution of the elastic flow (recall also [22,15]) we find $f(t_k + t) \equiv \tilde{f}(t, \Phi \circ (\Psi^{-1}(t_k) \circ \Phi_0)^{-1})$, or equivalently

$$\tilde{f}(t, \cdot) = f(t_k + t, \Psi^{-1}(t_k) \circ \Phi_0 \circ \Phi^{-1}(t)(\cdot))$$

and, by (5.17), the claim follows. \square

Remark 5.1. Thanks to the Łojasiewicz–Simon gradient inequality we have also information about the rate of convergence. With the same notation as in the proof of Theorem 1.2 and computing as in (5.14) (recall also (5.5)) we find

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{d}{dt}G(t) &= \theta G(t)^{\frac{\theta-1}{\theta}} \|\nabla_{L^2} \mathcal{E}_\lambda(\tilde{f}(t))\|_{L^2(ds_{\tilde{f}})}^2 \\ &\geq \theta G(t)^{\frac{\theta-1}{\theta}} \frac{1}{C^2} \left(\mathcal{E}_\lambda(\tilde{f}(t)) - \mathcal{E}_\lambda(f_\infty) \right)^{2(1-\theta)} = \frac{\theta}{C^2} G(t)^{\frac{(1-\theta)}{\theta}}, \end{aligned}$$

from which it follows that $G(t)$ is $O(e^{-ct})$ for $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ and $O(t^{-\frac{\theta}{1-2\theta}})$ for the other values of θ . By (5.15) we have

$$\|\tilde{f}(t) - \tilde{f}_\infty\|_{L^2} \leq \int_t^\infty \|\partial_t \tilde{f}\|_{L^2} \, d\tau = \frac{2C}{\theta} G(t), \tag{5.19}$$

from which we derive the following rate of convergence

$$\|\tilde{f}(t) - \tilde{f}_\infty\|_{L^2} \in \begin{cases} O(e^{-ct}) & \theta = \frac{1}{2} \\ O(t^{-\frac{\theta}{1-2\theta}}) & \theta \in (0, \frac{1}{2}) \end{cases} \tag{5.20}$$

as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

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Appendix A. Corollary 3.11 in [6]

Our proof of the Łojasiewicz–Simon Inequality is based on [6, Corollary 3.11]. For completeness we recall the setting in [6] and then show how it is sufficient to prove 1., 2., 3. in Remark 3.3 to apply [6, Corollary 3.11].

In [6] the following framework is considered. Let V be a Banach space, $U \subset V$ open and $E \in C^2(U, \mathbb{R})$ be the considered energy functional. Then the first order derivative of E (denoted by \mathcal{M}) is in $C^1(U, V^*)$ and the second order derivative of E (denoted by \mathcal{L}) is in $C(U, B(V, V^*))$. As usual V^* denotes the dual of a Banach space V and $B(X, Y)$ denote the Banach space of linear bounded operators from a Banach space X to a Banach space Y .

Let φ be a critical point for E in U , that is $\mathcal{M}(\varphi) = 0$.

Hypothesis A.1. ([6, Hypothesis 3.2]) There exists a projection $P \in B(V, V)$ such that

$$\text{Im } P = \text{Ker } \mathcal{L}(\varphi) =: V_0.$$

In this case we have $V = V_0 \oplus V_1$ (topological sum) with $V_1 = \text{Ker } P$. Let $P^* \in B(V^*, V^*)$ be the adjoint projection. Then

$$V^* = \text{Im } P^* \oplus \text{Ker } P^* =: V_0^* \oplus V_1^*.$$

Notice that this notation makes sense since we may identify V_0^* with $\text{Im } P^*$ and V_1^* with $\text{Ker } P^*$.

Hypothesis A.2. ([6, Hypothesis 3.4]) There exists a Banach space W such that

- (i) $W \hookrightarrow V^*$ with continuous embedding;
- (ii) Let P be the projection from Hypothesis A.1. Then the adjoint $P^* \in B(V^*, V^*)$ leaves W invariant;
- (iii) $\mathcal{M} \in C^1(U, W)$;
- (iv) $\text{Im } \mathcal{L}(\varphi) = \text{Ker } P^* \cap W$.

We may state now Corollary 3.11 in [6].

Corollary A.3. ([6, Corollary 3.11]) Let φ be a critical point for E in U and assume Hypothesis A.1 and A.2. Assume in addition that there exist Banach spaces $X \subset V$ and $Y \subset W$ such that

1. the spaces X and Y are invariant under the projections P and P^* respectively;
2. the restriction of the derivative \mathcal{M} to $U \cap X$ is analytic in a neighborhood of φ with values in Y ;
3. $\text{Ker } \mathcal{L}(\varphi)$ is contained in X and finite dimensional, and
4. $\text{Im } \mathcal{L}(\varphi)|_X = \text{Ker } P^* \cap Y$.

Then the functional E satisfies the Łojasiewicz–Simon Inequality near φ , that is there exist $\sigma > 0$, $\theta \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$, and $C \geq 0$ such that for every $v \in U$ with $\|v - \varphi\|_V \leq \sigma$

$$|E(v) - E(\varphi)|^{1-\theta} \leq C \|\mathcal{M}(v)\|_W.$$

We discuss now how, in our situation, it is sufficient to prove 1., 2., 3. in [Remark 3.3](#) to apply [\[6, Corollary 3.11\]](#).

We take: $X = V := H_c^{4,\perp}$, $Y = W = H := L^{2,\perp}$, E as defined in [Definition 2.3](#) and $\varphi = 0$ as a critical point. That is, we consider the case that \tilde{f} is a critical point for the elastic energy \mathcal{E} . To verify the assumptions of [\[6, Corollary 3.11\]](#) we take advantage of the Hilbert structure of H as follows.

Since $V = H_c^{4,\perp}$ embeds densely into the Hilbert space $L^{2,\perp} = H$, we have the usual Gel'fand triple

$$V \hookrightarrow H \cong H^* \hookrightarrow V^*.$$

As discussed below [Definition 2.3](#) the Fréchet-derivative E' may be identified with the $L^{2,\perp}$ -gradient of E , $dE : U \rightarrow H$ defined by

$$E'(\psi)\phi = \langle dE(\psi), \phi \rangle_{L^2(dx)} \quad \forall \psi \in U, \forall \phi \in V. \tag{A.1}$$

By 2. in [Remark 3.3](#) dE is analytic and we may consider its derivative

$$(dE)' : U \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(V, H).$$

Let $\mathfrak{L} = (dE)'(0) : V \rightarrow H$. For ϕ and $\psi \in V$ we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathfrak{L}\phi, \psi \rangle_{L^2(dx)} &= \langle (dE)'(0)\phi, \psi \rangle_{L^2} = \left\langle \frac{d}{dt}dE(t\phi)|_{t=0}, \psi \right\rangle_{L^2} \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \langle dE(t\phi), \psi \rangle_{L^2} |_{t=0} = \frac{d}{dt} E'(t\phi)\psi |_{t=0} \\ &= E''(0)(\phi, \psi) \end{aligned} \tag{A.2}$$

which is symmetric in ϕ and ψ since E is analytic by 1. in [Remark 3.3](#) and hence in particular $E \in C^2(U, \mathbb{R})$ (an expression for the second variation of E is provided in [Proposition 3.6](#)).

Set

$$V_0 := \text{Ker } \mathfrak{L} \subset V \subset H.$$

First of all consider V_0 as a subset of H , thus endowed with the L^2 -scalar product. If $\phi \in \text{Ker } \mathfrak{L}$ and $\psi \in V$, then from $0 = \langle \mathfrak{L}\phi, \psi \rangle_{L^2} = \langle \phi, \mathfrak{L}\psi \rangle_{L^2}$ we infer that $\text{Ker } \mathfrak{L}$ and $\text{Im } \mathfrak{L}$ are orthogonal subspaces in H , namely

$$\text{Ker } \mathfrak{L} \perp_{L^2} \text{Im } \mathfrak{L}. \tag{A.3}$$

Now we use 3. in [Remark 3.3](#), namely that $\mathfrak{L} : V \rightarrow H$ is Fredholm, that is $\dim \text{Ker } \mathfrak{L} < \infty$, $\text{Im } \mathfrak{L}$ is closed in H and $\text{codim } \text{Im } \mathfrak{L} < \infty$ (see for instance [\[3, page 168\]](#)). Then, V_0 (the kernel of \mathfrak{L}) is finite dimensional and hence closed. There exists then a complementing subspace $V_1 := V_0^\perp$ such that

$$V = V_0 \oplus V_1,$$

and a linear continuous projection $P : V \rightarrow V$ with $\text{Im } P = V_0$ [34, III.1 Thm. 1, Thm. 2]. Thus Hypothesis A.1 (namely [6, Hypothesis 3.2]) is satisfied. Moreover any $v \in V$ can be written as $v = \tilde{v}_0 + w$, with $\tilde{v}_0 \in V_0$, $w \in \text{Ker } P$.

The adjoint operator $P^* \in \mathcal{B}(V^*, V^*)$ is again a linear and continuous projection and hence we can write

$$V^* = \text{Im } P^* \oplus \text{Ker } P^* = V_0^* \oplus V_1^*.$$

We show now that $\text{Im } \mathfrak{L} = H^* \cap V_1^*$: indeed (after the canonical identification of $y^* \in H^*$ with $\langle y, \cdot \rangle_{L^2}$ for $y \in H$) we can write using the density of V in H , the continuity of P , and (A.3)

$$\begin{aligned} H^* \cap V_1^* &= \{y^* \in H^* \cap V^* : P^*y^*(v) = y^*(Pv) = 0 \quad \forall v \in V\} \\ &= \{y \in H : \langle y, Pv \rangle_{L^2} = 0 \quad \forall v \in V\} \\ &= \{y \in H : \langle y, Px \rangle_{L^2} = 0 \quad \forall x \in H\} = (\text{Im } P)^\perp = V_0^\perp = \text{Im } \mathfrak{L}. \end{aligned}$$

This gives Hypothesis A.2 (iv) and 4. in [6, Cor. 3.11]. Next notice that

$$\begin{aligned} H^* \cap V_0^* &= \text{Im } P^* \cap H^* \\ &= \{y^* \in H^* \cap V^* : y^* = P^*v^* \quad \text{for some } v^* \in V^*\} \\ &= \{y^* \in H^* \cap V^* : y^*(x) = v^*(Px) \text{ for some } v^* \in V^* \text{ and } \forall x \in V\}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus we infer that for $y^* \in H^* \cap V_0^*$ and $w \in \text{Ker } P \subset V$ we have $y^*(w) = 0$.

Finally we can show that P^* leaves H^* invariant in the sense that for $y^* \in H^* \cap V_0^*$ (which we canonically identify with $\langle y, \cdot \rangle_{L^2}$ for $y \in H$) we have that $P^*y^* = y^*$. Indeed for $v \in V$, $v = \tilde{v}_0 + w$, with $\tilde{v}_0 \in V_0$, $w \in V_1 = \text{Ker } P$, we can write

$$P^*y^*(v) = y^*(Pv) = \langle y, P\tilde{v}_0 \rangle_{L^2} = \langle y, \tilde{v}_0 \rangle_{L^2} = y^*(\tilde{v}_0) = y^*(\tilde{v}_0) + y^*(w) = y^*(v).$$

We have just verified Hypothesis A.2 (ii). Assumptions Hypothesis A.2 (i), (iii) follow from the choice of the spaces and 2. in Remark 3.3.

The assumptions of [6, Corollary 3.11] are also satisfied. Thus, by virtue of this corollary, E satisfies the Łojasiewicz–Simon inequality near 0, i.e. there exists $\tilde{\sigma} \in (0, \rho)$, $\theta \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ and $C_2 > 0$ such that for all $\phi \in V$, $\|\phi\|_V < \tilde{\sigma}$,

$$|E(0) - E(\phi)|^{1-\theta} \leq C_2 \|dE(\phi)\|_{L^2(dx)}. \tag{A.4}$$

Appendix B. Technical proofs

B.1. Analyticity

Proof of Lemma 3.4.

1. The map $U \rightarrow H^3(I, \mathbb{R}^d)$, $\phi \mapsto \partial_x(\bar{f} + \phi)$ is well-defined, affine and continuous, hence it is analytic. Moreover, by definition of U and since $H^3(I, \mathbb{R}^d)$ embeds into $C^0(I, \mathbb{R}^d)$, its

image is contained in

$$V := \{\psi \in H^3(I, \mathbb{R}^d) : \psi(x) \neq 0 \text{ for all } x \in [0, 1]\},$$

that is an open set of $H^3(I, \mathbb{R}^d)$. Since the Euclidean norm $|\cdot| : V \rightarrow H^3(I, \mathbb{R})$ is analytic, we see that F_1 is given as the composition of two analytic mappings and hence analytic itself.

2. Let consider the following open subset of $H^3(I, \mathbb{R})$

$$W := \{\psi \in H^3(I, \mathbb{R}) : \psi(x) \neq 0 \text{ for all } x \in [0, 1]\}.$$

Since $H^3(I, \mathbb{R})$ embeds in $C^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$, for all $\psi \in W$ there exists $\delta_1 = \delta_1(\psi) > 0$ such that $|\psi(x)| \geq \delta_1 > 0$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$ and hence $1/\psi$ is twice differentiable and its second derivative is given by

$$\left(\frac{1}{\psi}\right)'' = -\frac{\psi''}{\psi^2} + 2\frac{(\psi')^2}{\psi^3}.$$

It follows from the definition of weak derivative that $1/\psi \in H^3(I, \mathbb{R})$ and hence that the map

$$G : W \rightarrow H^3(I, \mathbb{R}), \quad \psi \mapsto \frac{1}{\psi},$$

is well defined. We claim now that G is also analytic. Let $\psi_0 \in W$ and $|\psi_0(x)| \geq \delta_1 > 0$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$. We may assume w.l.o.g. that $\psi_0 > 0$ on I . By continuity, there is a $\delta_2 > 0$ such that $\psi(x) \geq \frac{1}{2}\delta_1 > 0$ and $\|\psi - \psi_0\|_\infty \leq \frac{1}{2}\delta_1$ for all $\psi \in B_{\delta_2}(\psi_0) \subset H^3$. For such ψ we write

$$\frac{1}{\psi(x)} = \frac{1}{\psi_0(x)} \frac{1}{1 - (1 - \frac{\psi(x)}{\psi_0(x)})} = \frac{1}{\psi_0(x)} \sum_{k=0}^\infty \left(1 - \frac{\psi(x)}{\psi_0(x)}\right)^k.$$

Since there is a universal constant c such that $\|g_1 g_2\|_{H^3} \leq c \|g_1\|_{H^3} \|g_2\|_{H^3}$, for all $g_1, g_2 \in H^3$, we can write,

$$G(\psi) = \sum_{k=0}^\infty \frac{1}{(\psi_0)^{k+1}} (\psi_0 - \psi)^k$$

for ψ such that

$$\|\psi - \psi_0\|_{H^3} < c^{-1} \left\| \frac{1}{\psi_0} \right\|_{H^3}^{-1} \text{ and } \|\psi - \psi_0\|_{H^3} < \delta_2.$$

This gives first the analyticity of G in ψ_0 and then the analyticity of G in W since ψ_0 was arbitrary.

Since the map F_1 has values in W , $G \circ F_1 : U \rightarrow H^3(I, \mathbb{R})$ is analytic. Since $H^3(I, \mathbb{R})$ is a Banach algebra and $F_2(\phi) = G(F_1(\phi))(\partial_x(\bar{f} + \phi))$, we see that F_2 is an analytic function as product of analytic functions.

3. The map from U to $H^2(I, \mathbb{R}^d)$ that associates to ϕ the vector field $\partial_x F_2(\phi)$ is analytic as composition of analytic mappings. With the same notation as in the previous part of the proof, since H^3 embeds continuously into H^2 also the function $G \circ F_1 : U \rightarrow H^2(I, \mathbb{R})$ is analytic. Since $H^2(I, \mathbb{R})$ is a Banach algebra, it follows that the mapping

$$F_3(\phi) = G(F_1(\phi))\partial_x F_2(\phi)$$

is well defined and analytic.

4. Due to the continuity of the embedding $H^2 \hookrightarrow L^2$, the mapping $\phi \mapsto F_3(\phi)$, from U to $L^2(I, \mathbb{R}^d)$ is analytic. Since $|\cdot|^2 : L^2(I; \mathbb{R}^d) \rightarrow L^1(I, \mathbb{R})$ is also analytic, then the mapping

$$U \ni \phi \mapsto |F_3(\phi)|^2 \in L^1(I, \mathbb{R}),$$

is analytic as composition of analytic functions. The mapping $U \ni \phi \mapsto F_1(\phi) \in C^0(I, \mathbb{R})$ is also analytic. Using that the product of a continuous function with a L^1 -function, is a L^1 -function and that this product is bilinear and continuous we find that

$$F_4 : U \rightarrow L^1(I, \mathbb{R}), \quad \phi \mapsto |F_3(\phi)|^2 F_1(\phi),$$

is analytic.

5. Since the Euclidean scalar product induces a bilinear continuous product from $H^2(I, \mathbb{R}^d) \times H^2(I, \mathbb{R}^d)$ into $H^2(I, \mathbb{R})$ one sees that the mapping $\phi \mapsto |F_3(\phi)|^2$, from U to $H^2(I, \mathbb{R})$ is analytic. Reasoning similarly and since $H^3 \hookrightarrow H^2$, one gets the analyticity of the map $\phi \mapsto |F_3(\phi)|^2 F_3(\phi) F_1(\phi)$ from U to $H^2(I, \mathbb{R}^d)$. Due to the embedding $H^2 \hookrightarrow L^2$, it follows that $\frac{1}{2}|\bar{k}|^2 \bar{k} |\bar{f}_x + \phi_x|$ is analytic from U to L^2 .

To show that $|\bar{f}_x + \phi_x| \nabla_s^2 \bar{k} : U \rightarrow L^{2,\perp}$ is analytic, we write it explicitly in order to see it as product of analytic functions. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_s \bar{k} &= \frac{1}{|\partial_x(\bar{f} + \phi)|} \partial_x \bar{k}, \\ \nabla_s \bar{k} &= \frac{1}{|\partial_x(\bar{f} + \phi)|} \partial_x \bar{k} + |\bar{k}|^2 \partial_s(\bar{f} + \phi), \\ \partial_s \nabla_s \bar{k} &= \frac{1}{|\partial_x(\bar{f} + \phi)|^2} \partial_x^2 \bar{k} - \frac{1}{|\partial_x(\bar{f} + \phi)|^4} \langle \partial_x(\bar{f} + \phi), \partial_x^2(\bar{f} + \phi) \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_x \bar{k} \\ &\quad + |\bar{k}|^2 \bar{k} + 2 \langle \bar{k}, \partial_s \bar{k} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s(\bar{f} + \phi) \end{aligned}$$

from which it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} &|\bar{f}_x + \phi_x| \nabla_s^2 \bar{k} \\ &= \frac{1}{|\partial_x(\bar{f} + \phi)|} \partial_x^2 \bar{k} - \frac{1}{|\partial_x(\bar{f} + \phi)|} \langle \partial_x^2 \bar{k}, \partial_s(\bar{f} + \phi) \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s(\bar{f} + \phi) \\ &\quad + |\bar{k}|^2 \bar{k} |\bar{f}_x + \phi_x| - \frac{1}{|\partial_x(\bar{f} + \phi)|^3} \langle \partial_x(\bar{f} + \phi), \partial_x^2(\bar{f} + \phi) \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_x \bar{k} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{|\partial_x(\bar{f} + \phi)|^2} \langle \partial_x(\bar{f} + \phi), \partial_x^2(\bar{f} + \phi) \rangle_{\text{euc}} |\bar{k}|^2 \partial_s(\bar{f} + \phi). \end{aligned}$$

The analyticity of this mapping from U to L^2 is established with the arguments used in the previous claims. Hence F_5 is analytic as sum of analytic functions. \square

B.2. Calculation of the second variation

Proof of Proposition 3.6. For simplicity of notation in this proof we denote the Euclidean scalar-product simply by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and we write $s = s_{\bar{f}}$ and $\vec{k} = \vec{k}_{\bar{f}}$. For $\phi, \psi \in U \subset H_c^{4,1}$ we find using (2.6)

$$\begin{aligned} E''(0)[\phi, \psi] &= \left. \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \right|_{\varepsilon=0} \left. \frac{d}{d\sigma} \right|_{\sigma=0} \mathcal{E}(\bar{f} + \varepsilon\phi + \sigma\psi) \\ &= \left. \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \right|_{\varepsilon=0} \left. \frac{d}{d\sigma} \right|_{\sigma=0} \mathbf{E}(\varepsilon\phi + \sigma\psi) = \left. \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \right|_{\varepsilon=0} \mathbf{E}'(\varepsilon\phi)(\psi) \\ &= \left. \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \right|_{\varepsilon=0} \langle \nabla_{s_{\bar{f}+\varepsilon\phi}}^2 \vec{k}_{\bar{f}+\varepsilon\phi} + \frac{1}{2} |\vec{k}_{\bar{f}+\varepsilon\phi}|^2 \vec{k}_{\bar{f}+\varepsilon\phi}, \psi \rangle_{L^2(ds_{\bar{f}+\varepsilon\phi})}. \end{aligned} \tag{B.1}$$

We write $s_\varepsilon := s_{\bar{f}+\varepsilon\phi}$ and $\vec{k}_\varepsilon := \vec{k}_{\bar{f}+\varepsilon\phi}$. Since $\partial_s = |\partial_x \bar{f}|^{-1} \partial_x$, one finds that

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\varepsilon |\partial_x(\bar{f} + \varepsilon\phi)| \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} &= \partial_\varepsilon \langle \partial_x(\bar{f} + \varepsilon\phi), \partial_x(\bar{f} + \varepsilon\phi) \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} \\ &= \frac{1}{2|\partial_x \bar{f}|} 2 \langle \partial_x \phi, \partial_x \bar{f} \rangle = \langle \partial_x \phi, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle = -|\partial_x \bar{f}| \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle. \end{aligned} \tag{B.2}$$

From this and the fact that $\langle \phi, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle = 0$ is constant we see that the variation of the volume form ds is given by

$$\partial_\varepsilon ds_\varepsilon \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} = -\langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle ds. \tag{B.3}$$

Using (B.2) again one also finds that the variation of the derivative with respect to arc length is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\varepsilon (\partial_{s_\varepsilon} \eta) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} &= \frac{\partial_x(\partial_\varepsilon \eta)}{|\partial_x \bar{f}|} \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} + (\partial_x \eta) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{|\partial_x \bar{f}|^2} |\partial_x \bar{f}| \langle -\phi, \vec{k} \rangle \right) \\ &= (\partial_s \partial_\varepsilon \eta) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} + \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle (\partial_s \eta) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0}, \end{aligned} \tag{B.4}$$

where η is any sufficiently smooth function on $I \times (-\delta, \delta)$. This allows us to calculate

$$\partial_\varepsilon \partial_{s_\varepsilon}(\bar{f} + \varepsilon\phi) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} = \partial_s \phi + \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle \partial_s \bar{f} = \nabla_s \phi \tag{B.5}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\varepsilon \vec{k}_\varepsilon \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} &= \partial_\varepsilon \left(\partial_{s_\varepsilon}^2(\bar{f} + \varepsilon\phi) \right) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} \\ &\stackrel{(B.4)}{=} \partial_s [(\partial_{s_\varepsilon}(\bar{f} + \varepsilon\phi))] \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} + \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle \partial_s (\partial_s \bar{f}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\stackrel{\text{(B.5)}}{=} \partial_s \nabla_s \phi - \langle \partial_s \nabla_s \phi, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle \partial_s \bar{f} + \langle \partial_s \nabla_s \phi, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle \partial_s \bar{f} + \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \bar{\kappa} \\
 &= \nabla_s^2 \phi - \langle \nabla_s \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \partial_s \bar{f} + \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \bar{\kappa}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{B.6}$$

where we used the definition of ∇_s and the orthogonality in the last line. Hence for $\psi \in U$ we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_I |\bar{\kappa}_\varepsilon|^2 \langle \bar{\kappa}_\varepsilon, \psi \rangle \, ds_\varepsilon \right) \\
 &\stackrel{\text{(B.3)}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_I 2 \langle \partial_s \bar{\kappa}_\varepsilon, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} \langle \bar{\kappa}, \psi \rangle + |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \langle \partial_s \bar{\kappa}_\varepsilon, \psi \rangle \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} - |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \langle \bar{\kappa}, \psi \rangle \langle \bar{\kappa}, \phi \rangle \, ds \\
 &\stackrel{\text{(B.6)}}{=} \int_I \left(\langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle + \langle \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \bar{\kappa}, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \right) \langle \bar{\kappa}, \psi \rangle \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \left(\langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \psi \rangle + \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \langle \bar{\kappa}, \psi \rangle \right) - \frac{1}{2} |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \langle \bar{\kappa}, \psi \rangle \langle \bar{\kappa}, \phi \rangle \, ds \\
 &= \int_I \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \langle \bar{\kappa}, \psi \rangle + |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \langle \bar{\kappa}, \psi \rangle \langle \bar{\kappa}, \phi \rangle + \frac{1}{2} |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \psi \rangle \, ds \\
 &= \int_I \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \langle \bar{\kappa}, \psi \rangle + |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \langle \bar{\kappa}, \psi \rangle \langle \bar{\kappa}, \phi \rangle \\
 &\quad - \langle \nabla_s \bar{\kappa}, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \langle \nabla_s \phi, \psi \rangle - \frac{|\bar{\kappa}|^2}{2} \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s \psi \rangle \, ds
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{B.7}$$

where the last equality stems from the following calculation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_I \frac{1}{2} |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \psi \rangle \, ds \\
 &= \int_I \frac{1}{2} |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \langle \partial_s \nabla_s \phi, \psi \rangle \, ds \\
 &= \int_I \frac{1}{2} |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \left[(\partial_s \langle \nabla_s \phi, \psi \rangle) - \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s \psi \rangle \right] \, ds \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \psi \rangle \Big|_{\partial I} - \int_I \langle \partial_s \bar{\kappa}, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \langle \nabla_s \phi, \psi \rangle + \frac{1}{2} |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s \psi \rangle \, ds \\
 &= - \int_I \langle \nabla_s \bar{\kappa}, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \langle \nabla_s \phi, \psi \rangle + \frac{1}{2} |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s \psi \rangle \, ds,
 \end{aligned}$$

since the boundary term vanishes in the last line as ψ was assumed to be in H_0^1 . Furthermore by definition of ∇_s and application of equations (B.4) and (B.5) in the second line one finds

$$\begin{aligned}
 \partial_\varepsilon (\nabla_{s_\varepsilon} \eta_\varepsilon) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} &= \partial_\varepsilon \partial_{s_\varepsilon} \eta_\varepsilon \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} - \partial_\varepsilon \langle \partial_{s_\varepsilon} \eta_\varepsilon, \partial_{s_\varepsilon} (\bar{f} + \eta_\varepsilon \phi) \rangle \partial_{s_\varepsilon} (\bar{f} + \varepsilon \phi) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} \\
 &= \nabla_s \partial_s \eta_\varepsilon \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} + \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \partial_s \eta_\varepsilon \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} - \langle \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \partial_s \eta_\varepsilon, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle \partial_s \bar{f} \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} \\
 &\quad - \langle \partial_s \eta_\varepsilon, \nabla_s \phi \rangle \partial_s \bar{f} \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} - \langle \partial_s \eta_\varepsilon, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle \nabla_s \phi \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} \\
 &= (\nabla_s (\partial_s \eta_\varepsilon) + \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \nabla_s \eta_\varepsilon - \langle \nabla_s \eta_\varepsilon, \nabla_s \phi \rangle \partial_s \bar{f} + \langle \eta_\varepsilon, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \nabla_s \phi) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} \tag{B.8}
 \end{aligned}$$

for η_ε which is normal to \bar{f} at $\varepsilon = 0$. Hence one finds that for ψ which is not depending on ε and orthogonal to $\partial_s \bar{f}$, putting $\eta_\varepsilon := \nabla_{s_\varepsilon} \psi$ in the first step and $\eta = \psi$ in the second:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \partial_\varepsilon \nabla_{s_\varepsilon}^2 \psi \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} &= \partial_\varepsilon \nabla_{s_\varepsilon} (\nabla_{s_\varepsilon} \psi) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} \\
 &\stackrel{\text{(B.8)}}{=} \nabla_s [\partial_s \nabla_{s_\varepsilon} \psi] \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} + \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \nabla_s (\nabla_s \psi) \\
 &\quad - \langle \nabla_s \nabla_s \psi, \nabla_s \phi \rangle \partial_s \bar{f} + \langle \nabla_s \psi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \nabla_s \phi \\
 &\stackrel{\text{(B.8)}}{=} \nabla_s [\langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \nabla_s \psi - \langle \nabla_s \psi, \nabla_s \phi \rangle \partial_s \bar{f} + \langle \psi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \nabla_s \phi] \\
 &\quad + \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \nabla_s^2 \psi - \langle \nabla_s^2 \psi, \nabla_s \phi \rangle \partial_s \bar{f} + \langle \nabla_s \psi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \nabla_s \phi. \tag{B.9}
 \end{aligned}$$

To apply these formulas in the calculation of the second derivation, we need the following formulas of partial integration with respect to ∇ for arbitrary (not necessarily orthogonal) functions η and ξ which are differentiable once or twice, respectively:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_I \langle \nabla_s \eta, \xi \rangle ds &= \int_I \langle \partial_s \eta, \xi \rangle - \langle \partial_s \bar{f}, \xi \rangle \langle \partial_s \eta, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle ds \\
 &= \int_I (\partial_s \langle \eta, \xi \rangle) - \langle \eta, \partial_s \xi \rangle - \langle \partial_s \bar{f}, \xi \rangle \langle \partial_s \eta, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle ds \\
 &= \langle \eta, \xi \rangle \Big|_{\partial I} + \int_I - \langle \eta, \nabla_s \xi + \langle \partial_s \xi, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle - \langle \partial_s \bar{f}, \xi \rangle \langle \partial_s \eta, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle ds \\
 &= \langle \eta, \xi \rangle \Big|_{\partial I} - \int_I \langle \eta, \nabla_s \xi \rangle + \langle \partial_s \xi, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle \langle \eta, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle + \langle \partial_s \bar{f}, \xi \rangle \langle \partial_s \eta, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle ds. \tag{B.10}
 \end{aligned}$$

And thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_I \langle \nabla_s^2 \eta, \xi \rangle ds &= \int_I \langle \nabla_s (\nabla_s \eta), \xi \rangle ds \\
 &\stackrel{\text{(B.10)}}{=} \langle \nabla_s \eta, \xi \rangle \Big|_{\partial I} \\
 &\quad + \int_I - \langle \nabla_s \eta, \nabla_s \xi \rangle - \langle \partial_s \xi, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle \cdot 0 - \langle \partial_s \bar{f}, \xi \rangle \langle \partial_s \nabla_s \eta, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle ds
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \stackrel{\text{(B.10)}}{=} \langle \nabla_s \eta, \xi \rangle - \langle \eta, \nabla_s \xi \rangle \Big|_{\partial I} \\
 & \quad + \int_I \left(- \langle \eta, \nabla_s^2 \xi \rangle - \langle \partial_s \nabla_s \xi, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle \langle \eta, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle - \langle \partial_s \bar{f}, \nabla_s \xi \rangle \langle \partial_s \eta, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle \right) \\
 & \quad \quad - \langle \partial_s \bar{f}, \xi \rangle \langle \partial_s \nabla_s \eta, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle \, ds \\
 & = \langle \nabla_s \eta, \xi \rangle - \langle \eta, \nabla_s \xi \rangle \Big|_{\partial I} \\
 & \quad + \int_I \left\langle \eta, \nabla_s^2 \xi \right\rangle + \langle \partial_s \nabla_s \xi, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle \langle \eta, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle - \langle \partial_s \bar{f}, \xi \rangle \langle \partial_s \nabla_s \eta, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle \, ds
 \end{aligned} \tag{B.11}$$

Furthermore it holds for the normal vector fields ψ, ϕ by (B.5), (B.6) and orthogonality:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \partial_\varepsilon \langle \partial_{s_\varepsilon} (\bar{f} + \varepsilon \phi), \bar{\kappa}_\varepsilon \rangle \langle \partial_{s_\varepsilon} \nabla_{s_\varepsilon} \psi, \partial_{s_\varepsilon} (\bar{f} + \varepsilon \phi) \rangle \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} \\
 & = \langle \nabla_s \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \langle \partial_s \nabla_s \psi, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle - \langle \partial_s \bar{f}, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle \langle \nabla_s \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \langle \partial_s \nabla_s \psi, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle = 0,
 \end{aligned} \tag{B.12}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \partial_\varepsilon \langle \partial_{s_\varepsilon} (\bar{f} + \varepsilon \phi), \psi \rangle \langle \partial_{s_\varepsilon} \nabla_{s_\varepsilon} \bar{\kappa}_\varepsilon, \partial_{s_\varepsilon} (\bar{f} + \varepsilon \phi) \rangle \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} \\
 & \stackrel{\text{(B.5)}}{=} \langle \nabla_s \phi, \psi \rangle \langle \partial_s \nabla_s \bar{\kappa}, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle = - \langle \nabla_s \phi, \psi \rangle \langle \nabla_s \bar{\kappa}, \bar{\kappa} \rangle
 \end{aligned} \tag{B.13}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \partial_\varepsilon \langle \bar{\kappa}_\varepsilon, \nabla_{s_\varepsilon}^2 \psi \rangle \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} = \langle \partial_\varepsilon \bar{\kappa}_\varepsilon, \nabla_s^2 \psi \rangle \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} + \langle \bar{\kappa}, \partial_\varepsilon \nabla_{s_\varepsilon}^2 \psi \rangle \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} \\
 & \stackrel{\text{(B.6)}}{=} \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \nabla_s^2 \psi \rangle + \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \langle \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s^2 \psi \rangle \\
 & \quad + \stackrel{\text{(B.9)}}{\langle \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s [\langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \nabla_s \psi - \langle \nabla_s \psi, \nabla_s \phi \rangle \partial_s \bar{f} + \langle \psi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \nabla_s \phi] \rangle} \\
 & \quad + \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \langle \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s^2 \psi \rangle + \langle \nabla_s \psi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \langle \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s \phi \rangle.
 \end{aligned} \tag{B.14}$$

Using (B.10) we note putting $\xi = \bar{\kappa}$ and $\eta = \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \nabla_s \psi + \langle \psi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \nabla_s \phi$ since η vanishes on the boundary of I that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_I \langle \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s [\langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \nabla_s \psi - \langle \nabla_s \psi, \nabla_s \phi \rangle \partial_s \bar{f} + \langle \psi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \nabla_s \phi] \rangle \, ds = \\
 & = \int_I \langle \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s [\langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \nabla_s \psi + \langle \psi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \nabla_s \phi] \rangle \, ds + \int_I \langle \bar{\kappa}, \partial_s [- \langle \nabla_s \psi, \nabla_s \phi \rangle \partial_s \bar{f}] \rangle \, ds \\
 & \stackrel{\text{(B.10)}}{=} - \int_I \langle \nabla_s \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s \psi \rangle \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle + \langle \nabla_s \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s \phi \rangle \langle \psi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle + \underbrace{(- \langle \partial_s \bar{\kappa}, \partial_s \bar{f} \rangle)}_{=-|\bar{\kappa}|^2} \langle \nabla_s \psi, \nabla_s \phi \rangle \, ds
 \end{aligned}$$

and hence by (B.14)

$$\int_I \partial_\varepsilon \langle \vec{k}_\varepsilon, \nabla_{s_\varepsilon}^2 \psi \rangle \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} ds = \int_I \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \nabla_s^2 \psi \rangle + \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle \langle \vec{k}, \nabla_s^2 \psi \rangle - \langle \nabla_s \vec{k}, \nabla_s \psi \rangle \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle - \langle \nabla_s \vec{k}, \nabla_s \phi \rangle \langle \psi, \vec{k} \rangle - |\vec{k}|^2 \langle \nabla_s \psi, \nabla_s \phi \rangle + \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle \langle \vec{k}, \nabla_s^2 \psi \rangle + \langle \nabla_s \psi, \vec{k} \rangle \langle \vec{k}, \nabla_s \phi \rangle ds. \tag{B.15}$$

Now we use (B.11) with $\eta := \vec{k}_\varepsilon, \xi := \psi, \bar{f} = \bar{f} + \varepsilon\phi$. Due to the choice of the space the boundary terms disappear. Indeed, $\langle \nabla_{s_\varepsilon} \vec{k}_\varepsilon, \psi \rangle \Big|_{\partial I}$ vanishes since $\psi \in H_0^1$ and for the derivative of the other boundary term we find

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\varepsilon \langle \vec{k}_\varepsilon, \nabla_{s_\varepsilon} \psi \rangle \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} &= \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi - \langle \nabla_s \phi, \vec{k} \rangle \partial_s \bar{f} + \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle \vec{k}, \nabla_s \psi \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle \vec{k}, \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle \nabla_s \psi - \langle \nabla_s \psi, \nabla_s \phi \rangle \partial_s \bar{f} + \langle \psi, \vec{k} \rangle \nabla_s \phi \rangle \\ &= \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi + \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle \vec{k}, \nabla_s \psi \rangle + \langle \vec{k}, \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle \nabla_s \psi + \langle \psi, \vec{k} \rangle \nabla_s \phi \rangle \end{aligned} \tag{B.16}$$

by (B.6), (B.8) and orthogonality. Since $\psi, \phi \in H_0^2$ by definition of $H_C^{4,\perp}$ we find that (B.16) vanishes on the boundary of I . Hence

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} \int_I \langle \nabla_{s_\varepsilon}^2 \vec{k}_\varepsilon, \psi \rangle ds_\varepsilon \\ &\stackrel{(B.11)}{=} \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} \left(\int_I \langle \vec{k}_\varepsilon, \nabla_{s_\varepsilon}^2 \psi \rangle + \langle \partial_{s_\varepsilon}(\bar{f} + \varepsilon\phi), \vec{k}_\varepsilon \rangle \langle \partial_{s_\varepsilon} \nabla_{s_\varepsilon} \psi, \partial_{s_\varepsilon}(\bar{f} + \varepsilon\phi) \rangle - \langle \partial_{s_\varepsilon}(\bar{f} + \varepsilon\phi), \psi \rangle \langle \partial_{s_\varepsilon} \nabla_{s_\varepsilon} \vec{k}_\varepsilon, \partial_{s_\varepsilon}(\bar{f} + \varepsilon\phi) \rangle ds_\varepsilon \right) \\ &\stackrel{(B.3)}{=} \int_I \left(\langle \vec{k}, \nabla_s^2 \psi \rangle \right) (-\langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle) ds + \int_I \partial_\varepsilon \langle \vec{k}_\varepsilon, \nabla_{s_\varepsilon}^2 \psi \rangle \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} ds \\ &\quad + \int_I \partial_\varepsilon \langle \partial_{s_\varepsilon}(\bar{f} + \varepsilon\phi), \vec{k}_\varepsilon \rangle \langle \partial_{s_\varepsilon} \nabla_{s_\varepsilon} \psi, \partial_{s_\varepsilon}(\bar{f} + \varepsilon\phi) \rangle \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} ds \\ &\quad - \int_I \partial_\varepsilon \langle \partial_{s_\varepsilon}(\bar{f} + \varepsilon\phi), \psi \rangle \langle \partial_{s_\varepsilon} \nabla_{s_\varepsilon} \vec{k}_\varepsilon, \partial_{s_\varepsilon}(\bar{f} + \varepsilon\phi) \rangle \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} ds \\ &= \int_I -\langle \vec{k}, \nabla_s^2 \psi \rangle \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle ds \stackrel{(B.15)}{+} \int_I \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \nabla_s^2 \psi \rangle + \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle \langle \vec{k}, \nabla_s^2 \psi \rangle - \langle \nabla_s \vec{k}, \nabla_s \psi \rangle \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle - \langle \nabla_s \vec{k}, \nabla_s \phi \rangle \langle \psi, \vec{k} \rangle - |\vec{k}|^2 \langle \nabla_s \psi, \nabla_s \phi \rangle + \langle \phi, \vec{k} \rangle \langle \vec{k}, \nabla_s^2 \psi \rangle + \langle \nabla_s \psi, \vec{k} \rangle \langle \vec{k}, \nabla_s \phi \rangle ds \stackrel{(B.12)}{+} 0 \\ &\stackrel{(B.13)}{-} \int_I -\langle \nabla_s \phi, \psi \rangle \langle \nabla_s \vec{k}, \vec{k} \rangle ds \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_I \left\langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \nabla_s^2 \psi \right\rangle - \langle \nabla_s \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s \psi \rangle \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle - \langle \nabla_s \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s \phi \rangle \langle \psi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \\
 &\quad - |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \langle \nabla_s \psi, \nabla_s \phi \rangle + \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \left\langle \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s^2 \psi \right\rangle + \langle \nabla_s \psi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \langle \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s \phi \rangle \\
 &\quad + \langle \nabla_s \phi, \psi \rangle \langle \nabla_s \bar{\kappa}, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \, ds.
 \end{aligned} \tag{B.17}$$

From equations (B.1), (B.17) and (B.7) we finally have

$$\begin{aligned}
 E''(0)(\phi, \psi) &= \left. \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \right|_{\varepsilon=0} \left(\int_I \left\langle \nabla_s^2 \bar{\kappa}_\varepsilon, \psi \right\rangle_{\text{euc}} \, ds_\varepsilon + \frac{1}{2} \int_I \langle \bar{\kappa}_\varepsilon, \bar{\kappa}_\varepsilon \rangle \langle \bar{\kappa}_\varepsilon, \psi \rangle \, ds_\varepsilon \right) \\
 &= \int_I \left\langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \nabla_s^2 \psi \right\rangle - \langle \nabla_s \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s \psi \rangle \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle - \langle \nabla_s \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s \phi \rangle \langle \psi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \\
 &\quad - |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \langle \nabla_s \psi, \nabla_s \phi \rangle + \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \left\langle \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s^2 \psi \right\rangle \\
 &\quad + \langle \nabla_s \psi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \langle \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s \phi \rangle + \langle \nabla_s \phi, \psi \rangle \langle \nabla_s \bar{\kappa}, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \, ds \\
 &\quad + \int_I \left\langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \bar{\kappa} \right\rangle \langle \bar{\kappa}, \psi \rangle + |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \langle \bar{\kappa}, \psi \rangle \langle \bar{\kappa}, \phi \rangle \\
 &\quad - \langle \nabla_s \bar{\kappa}, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \langle \nabla_s \phi, \psi \rangle - \frac{|\bar{\kappa}|^2}{2} \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s \psi \rangle \, ds \\
 &= \int_I \left\langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \nabla_s^2 \psi \right\rangle - \langle \nabla_s \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s \psi \rangle \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle - \langle \nabla_s \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s \phi \rangle \langle \psi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \\
 &\quad - \frac{3}{2} |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \langle \nabla_s \psi, \nabla_s \phi \rangle + \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \left\langle \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s^2 \psi \right\rangle + \langle \nabla_s \psi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \langle \bar{\kappa}, \nabla_s \phi \rangle \\
 &\quad + \left\langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \bar{\kappa} \right\rangle \langle \bar{\kappa}, \psi \rangle + |\bar{\kappa}|^2 \langle \bar{\kappa}, \psi \rangle \langle \bar{\kappa}, \phi \rangle \, ds
 \end{aligned}$$

which yields the claim after rearranging the terms. \square

B.3. Calculation of the second variation of the length functional

Proof of Corollary 3.7. For simplicity of notation in this proof we denote the Euclidean scalar-product simply by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and we write $s = s_{\bar{f}}$ and $\bar{\kappa} = \bar{\kappa}_{\bar{f}}$. The length of $\bar{f} + \varepsilon\phi$ is given by

$$\mathcal{L}(\bar{f} + \varepsilon\phi) = \int_I |\partial_x \bar{f} + \varepsilon \partial_x \phi| \, dx$$

and hence by (B.2) $\mathcal{L}'(\bar{f})\phi = - \int_I \langle \bar{\kappa}, \phi \rangle \, ds$. Thus the L^2 -gradient of the length functional is given by $\nabla_{L^2(ds)} \mathcal{L}(\bar{f}) = -\bar{\kappa}$. Furthermore, for the second variation we find by (B.3), (B.6) and orthogonality that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}''(\bar{f})[\psi, \phi] &= - \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} \int_I \langle \bar{\kappa}_{\bar{f}+\varepsilon\phi}, \psi \rangle ds_{\bar{f}+\varepsilon\phi} \\ &= - \int_I (\bar{\kappa} \cdot \psi)(-\phi \cdot \bar{\kappa}) + \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi - (\nabla_s \phi \cdot \bar{\kappa}) \partial_s \bar{f} + (\phi \cdot \bar{\kappa}) \bar{\kappa}, \psi \rangle ds \\ &= - \int \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \psi \rangle ds = \int \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s \psi \rangle ds, \end{aligned}$$

applying (B.10) with $\eta = \nabla_s \phi$ and $\xi = \psi$ and the facts that ψ is in H_0^1 and $\nabla_s \phi, \psi$ are orthogonal to $\partial_s \bar{f}$. Together with (3.2) this shows the claim. \square

B.4. Technical lemmas

Lemma B.1. *Let $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ be a smooth regular curve, $\phi : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ be a smooth vector field, and $s = s_f$. Then*

$$\partial_s \phi = \nabla_s \phi + \langle \partial_s \phi, \partial_s f \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f, \tag{B.18}$$

$$\partial_s^2 \phi = \nabla_s^2 \phi + \langle \partial_s^2 \phi, \partial_s f \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f + \langle \partial_s \phi, \partial_s f \rangle_{\text{euc}} \bar{\kappa}. \tag{B.19}$$

If ϕ is normal to f , i.e. $\langle \phi, \partial_s f \rangle_{\text{euc}} = 0$ on I , then

$$\partial_s \phi = \nabla_s \phi - \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f, \tag{B.20}$$

$$\partial_s^2 \phi = \nabla_s^2 \phi - 2 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - \langle \phi, \nabla_s \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \bar{\kappa}, \tag{B.21}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_s^3 \phi &= \nabla_s^3 \phi - 3 \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - 3 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - \langle \phi, \nabla_s^2 \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f \\ &\quad - 3 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \bar{\kappa} - 2 \langle \phi, \nabla_s \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \bar{\kappa} - \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s \bar{\kappa}, \end{aligned} \tag{B.22}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_s^4 \phi &= \nabla_s^4 \phi - 4 \langle \nabla_s^3 \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - 6 \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \nabla_s \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - 6 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \bar{\kappa} \\ &\quad - 4 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s^2 \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - 8 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \bar{\kappa} - 4 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s \bar{\kappa} \\ &\quad - \langle \phi, \nabla_s^3 \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - 3 \langle \phi, \nabla_s^2 \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \bar{\kappa} - 3 \langle \phi, \nabla_s \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s \bar{\kappa} - \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s^2 \bar{\kappa}. \end{aligned} \tag{B.23}$$

Proof. The first formula is exactly the definition of the operator ∇_s . Differentiating once more we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_s^2 \phi &= \nabla_s^2 \phi + \langle \partial_s \nabla_s \phi, \partial_s f \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f + \langle \partial_s^2 \phi, \partial_s f \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f \\ &\quad + \langle \partial_s \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f + \langle \partial_s \phi, \partial_s f \rangle_{\text{euc}} \bar{\kappa} \\ &= \nabla_s^2 \phi + \langle \partial_s^2 \phi, \partial_s f \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f + \langle \partial_s \phi, \partial_s f \rangle_{\text{euc}} \bar{\kappa}, \end{aligned}$$

since $\partial_s^2 f = \bar{\kappa}$.

If ϕ is normal to f , then $\langle \partial_s \phi, \partial_s f \rangle_{\text{euc}} = - \langle \phi, \bar{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}}$ and hence (B.20) follows directly from (B.18). Differentiating (B.20) once we get

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_s^2 \phi &= \nabla_s^2 \phi + \langle \partial_s \nabla_s \phi, \partial_s f \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - \langle \nabla_s \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f \\ &\quad - \langle \phi, \nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - \langle \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{\kappa} \\ &= \nabla_s^2 \phi - 2 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - \langle \phi, \nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - \langle \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{\kappa}, \end{aligned}$$

that is (B.21). Proceeding similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_s^3 \phi &= \partial_s \nabla_s^2 \phi - 2 \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - 2 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - 2 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{\kappa} \\ &\quad - \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - \langle \phi, \nabla_s^2 \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - \langle \phi, \nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{\kappa} \\ &\quad - \langle \nabla_s \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{\kappa} - \langle \phi, \nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{\kappa} - \langle \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s \vec{\kappa} \\ &= \nabla_s^3 \phi - 3 \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - 3 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f \\ &\quad - 3 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{\kappa} - \langle \phi, \nabla_s^2 \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - 2 \langle \phi, \nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{\kappa} - \langle \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s \vec{\kappa}, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_s^4 \phi &= \partial_s \nabla_s^3 \phi - 3 \langle \nabla_s^3 \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - 3 \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - 3 \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{\kappa} \\ &\quad - 3 \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - 3 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s^2 \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - 3 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{\kappa} \\ &\quad - 3 \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{\kappa} - 3 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{\kappa} - 3 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s \vec{\kappa} \\ &\quad - \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s^2 \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - \langle \phi, \nabla_s^3 \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - \langle \phi, \nabla_s^2 \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{\kappa} \\ &\quad - 2 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{\kappa} - 2 \langle \phi, \nabla_s^2 \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{\kappa} - 2 \langle \phi, \nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s \vec{\kappa} \\ &\quad - \langle \nabla_s \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s \vec{\kappa} - \langle \phi, \nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s \vec{\kappa} - \langle \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s^2 \vec{\kappa} \\ &= \nabla_s^4 \phi - 4 \langle \nabla_s^3 \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - 6 \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - 6 \langle \nabla_s^2 \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{\kappa} \\ &\quad - 4 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s^2 \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - 8 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{\kappa} - 4 \langle \nabla_s \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s \vec{\kappa} \\ &\quad - \langle \phi, \nabla_s^3 \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s f - 3 \langle \phi, \nabla_s^2 \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \vec{\kappa} - 3 \langle \phi, \nabla_s \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s \vec{\kappa} - \langle \phi, \vec{\kappa} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \partial_s^2 \vec{\kappa}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

B.5. Completion of the proof of Lemma 4.1

Second part of the claim of Lemma 4.1. For the second part of the claim we need to prove some estimates. We may rewrite (4.5) as

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\varphi}' &= \frac{|\partial_x \bar{f}|^2 - \langle (\partial_x \bar{f}) \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}), \partial_x \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}} - \langle \psi \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}), \partial_x^2 \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}}}{\langle \partial_x (\bar{f} + \psi) \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}), \partial_x \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}}} \\ &\quad + \frac{- \langle \bar{f} \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}) - \bar{f}, \partial_x^2 \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}} - \langle (\partial_x \psi) \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}), \partial_x \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}}}{\langle \partial_x (\bar{f} + \psi) \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}), \partial_x \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}}}. \end{aligned}$$

In order to proceed we recall that if $g_1, g_2 \in H^3$ then $\|g_1 g_2\|_{H^3} \leq c \|g_1\|_{H^3} \|g_2\|_{H^3}$. If furthermore $g_2 \geq \frac{1}{2} |\partial_x \bar{f}|^2$, then

$$\left\| \frac{1}{g_2} \right\|_{H^3} \leq C(\bar{f}) \left(1 + \|g_2\|_{H^3} + \|g_2\|_{H^3}^2 + \|g_2\|_{H^3}^3 \right) \leq C(\bar{f}) \left(1 + \|g_2\|_{H^3}^3 \right).$$

While considering the composition if $\frac{1}{2} \leq |g'_2| \leq \frac{3}{2}$, then

$$\|g_1 \circ g_2\|_{H^3} \leq C \|g_1\|_{H^3} (1 + \|g_2\|_{H^3}).$$

By using several time these estimates we find writing

$$\partial_x \bar{f} \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}) - \partial_x \bar{f} = \int_{\text{id}_I}^{\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}} \partial_x^2 \bar{f}(y) \, dy$$

that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\partial_x \bar{f} \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}) - \partial_x \bar{f}\|_{H^3} &\leq C(\bar{f})(\|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{H^3} + \|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{L^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}), \\ \|\partial_x \bar{f}\|^2 - \langle \partial_x(\bar{f}) \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}), \partial_x \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}} \|_{H^3} &\leq C(\bar{f})(\|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{H^3} + \|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{L^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}), \\ \|\bar{f} \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}) - \bar{f}\|_{H^3} &\leq C(\bar{f})\|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{H^3}, \\ \left\| \left\langle \bar{f} \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}) - \bar{f}, \partial_x^2 \bar{f} \right\rangle_{\text{euc}} \right\|_{H^3} &\leq C(\bar{f})\|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{H^3}, \\ \left\| \left\langle \psi \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}), \partial_x^2 \bar{f} \right\rangle_{\text{euc}} \right\|_{H^3} &\leq C(\bar{f})\|\psi\|_{H^3} (1 + \|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{H^3}), \\ \|\langle \partial_x \psi \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}), \partial_x \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}}\|_{H^3} &\leq C(\bar{f})\|\psi\|_{H^4} (1 + \|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{H^3}), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\| \frac{1}{\langle \partial_x(\bar{f} + \psi) \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}), \partial_x \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}}} \right\|_{H^3} \\ &\leq C(\bar{f}) (1 + \|\langle \partial_x \bar{f} \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}), \partial_x \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}} + \langle \partial_x \psi \circ (\text{id}_I + \tilde{\varphi}), \partial_x \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{euc}}\|_{H^3}^3) \\ &\leq C(\bar{f}) (1 + \|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{H^3}^3 + \|\psi\|_{H^4}^3 (1 + \|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{H^3})^3). \end{aligned}$$

From these inequalities and the fact that $\|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{H^3}$ depends continuously on $\|\psi\|_{H^4}$ we get

$$\|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{H^4} \leq C(\bar{f}, \|\psi\|_{H^4}),$$

with a constant depending continuously on $\|\psi\|_{H^4}$ and such that when $\|\psi\|_{H^4} \searrow 0$ then also $\|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{H^4} \searrow 0$. Since $\Phi = \text{id} + \tilde{\varphi}$ and $\phi = (\bar{f} + \psi) \circ \Phi - \bar{f}$ with estimates similar to the ones above, we find

$$\|\phi\|_{H^4} \leq C(\bar{f})\|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{H^4} + C(\bar{f})\|\psi\|_{H^4} (1 + \|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{H^4}^2).$$

This gives the claim. \square

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