

\mathcal{F} smooth manifold, $\mathcal{L} \in C^\infty(\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{R}_0^+)$

$\nabla_{\underline{u}} \mathcal{L}|_M = 0$ weak EL-eqns

$$\mathcal{L}(x) := \int_M \mathcal{L}(x, y) d\mu(y) - \triangleright$$

ingredient: families of solutions of the weak EL eqns.

two parameters $s, t \in (-\delta, \delta)$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{s,t} = (\mathcal{F}_{s,t})_* (f_{s,t} S)$$

where $f_{s,t} \in C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R}^+)$, $\mathcal{F}_{s,t} \in C^\infty(M, \mathcal{F})$

$$f_{0,0} = 1_M, \quad \mathcal{F}_{0,0}(x) = x \quad \forall x \in M.$$

(v1) For all $x \in M$, $p, q \geq 0$ and $r \in \{0, 1\}$,

$$\int_M \partial_{s_1}^r \partial_{s_2}^p \partial_t^q \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F}_{s_1+s_2, t}(x), \mathcal{F}_{s_1, t}(y)) d\mu(y) \Big|_{s_1=s_2=t=0}$$

$$= \partial_{s_1}^r \partial_{s_2}^p \partial_t^q \int_M \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F}_{s_1+s_2, t}(x), \mathcal{F}_{s_1, t}(y)) d\mu(y) \Big|_{s_1=s_2=t=0}$$

Thm let $f_{s,t}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{s,t}$ as above, satisfy (v1).

Assume that $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{s,t}$ all satisfy the weak EL eqn.

Then for every compact $\Omega \subset M$,

$$\int_{\Omega} \int_{M \setminus \Omega} d\mu(x) \int d\mu(y)$$

$$\times (\partial_{s_1, s_2} - \partial_{2, s_2}) (\partial_{s_1, t} + \partial_{2, t})^k$$

$$\times (f_{s,t}(x) \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F}_{s,t}(x), \mathcal{F}_{s,t}(y)) f_{s,t}(y)) \Big|_{s=t=0}$$

$$= \int_{\Omega} \partial_{\rho} \partial_t^k f_{\rho,t}(x) \Big|_{\rho=t=0} dg(x),$$

Proof $L(x_{\rho,t}, y_{\rho,t}) := f_{\rho,t}(x) \mathcal{L}(F_{\rho,t}(x), F_{\rho,t}(y)) f_{\rho,t}(y)$

$$\int_{\tilde{M}_{\rho,t}} \mathcal{L}(\tilde{x}, y) d\tilde{f}_{\rho,t}(y)$$

$$= \int_M \mathcal{L}(\tilde{x}, F_{\rho,t}(y)) f_{\rho,t}(y) dg(y)$$

\parallel
 $F_{\rho,t}(x)$

The weak EL eqns state

$$\nabla_{\tilde{u}} \left(\int_M \mathcal{L}(F_{\rho,t}(x), F_{\rho,t}(y)) f_{\rho,t}(y) dg(y) - \rho \right) = 0$$

Multiply by $f_{\rho,t}(x) \quad \forall \rho, t$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla_{\underline{u}} \left(\int_M L(x_{\rho,t}, y_{\rho,t}) dg(y) - f_{\rho,t}(x) \rho \right) = 0$$

Choose $v = v^{\rho} \partial_{\rho} + v^t \partial_t, \quad v^{\rho}, v^t \in \mathbb{R}$

Choose $\underline{u} = (0, \partial_{\rho})$ and differentiate k times

$$\int_M \partial_{1,\rho} (\partial_{1,v} + \partial_{2,v})^k L(x_{\rho,t}, y_{\rho,t}) \Big|_{\rho=t=0} dg(y)$$

$$= \rho \partial_{\rho} \partial_v^k f_{\rho,t}(x) \Big|_{\rho=t=0} \quad | \times 2$$

Choose $\underline{u} = (1, 0)$ and differentiate $k+1$ times

$$\int_M (\partial_{1,v} + \partial_{2,v})^{k+1} L(x_{\rho,t}, y_{\rho,t}) \Big|_{\rho=t=0} dg(y)$$

$$= \rho \partial_v^{k+1} f_{\rho,t}(x) \Big|_{\rho=t=0},$$

In the last term, differentiate w.r.t. v^a and divide by $k+1$,

$$\Rightarrow \int_M (\partial_{1,0} + \partial_{2,0}) (\partial_{1,v} + \partial_{2,v})^k L(x_{0,t}, y_{0,t}) \Big|_{t=0} dg(y) \\ = \circ \partial_\circ \partial_v^k f_{0,t}(x) \quad | \times (-1)$$

Combining these equations gives

$$\int_M (\partial_{1,0} - \partial_{2,0}) (\partial_{1,v} + \partial_{2,v})^k L(x_{0,t}, y_{0,t}) \Big|_{t=0} dg(y) \\ = S \partial_\circ \partial_v^k f_{0,t}(x),$$

Integrate over Ω .

$$\int_\Omega dg(x) \int_M dg(y) (\partial_{1,0} - \partial_{2,0}) (\partial_{1,v} + \partial_{2,v})^k L \\ = S \int_\Omega \partial_\circ \partial_v^k f_{0,t}(x) dg(x)$$

$$\int_\Omega dg(x) \int_\Omega dg(y) (\partial_{1,0} - \partial_{2,0}) (\partial_{1,v} + \partial_{2,v})^k L = 0 \quad | (6.2)$$

because the integrand is anti-symmetric.

Subtracting these equations gives

$$\int_\Omega dg(x) \int_{M \setminus \Omega} dg(y) (\partial_{1,0} - \partial_{2,0}) (\partial_{1,v} + \partial_{2,v})^k L \\ = S \int_\Omega \partial_\circ \partial_v^k f_{0,t}(x) dg(x). \quad \square$$