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Convergence rates and interior estimates in homogenization of higher order elliptic systems

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ABSTRACT

This paper is concerned with the quantitative homogenization of 2m-order elliptic systems with bounded measurable, rapidly oscillating periodic coefficients. We establish the sharp $O(\varepsilon)$ convergence rate in W^{m-1,p_0} with $p_0 = \frac{2d}{d-1}$ in a bounded Lipschitz domain in \mathbb{R}^d as well as the uniform largescale interior $C^{m-1,1}$ estimate. With additional smoothness assumptions, the uniform interior $C^{m-1,1}$, $W^{m,p}$ and $C^{m-1,\alpha}$ estimates are also obtained. As applications of the regularity estimates, we establish asymptotic expansions for fundamental solutions.

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1. Introduction

Let Ω be a bounded Lipschitz domain in \mathbb{R}^d . Consider the Dirichlet problem for a family of 2m-order elliptic systems

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon} = f & \text{in } \Omega, \\ Tr(D^{\gamma} u_{\varepsilon}) = g_{\gamma} & \text{on } \partial\Omega & \text{for } 0 \le |\gamma| \le m - 1, \end{cases}$$
(1.1)

where

$$(\mathcal{L}_{\varepsilon}u_{\varepsilon})_{i} = (-1)^{m} \sum_{|\alpha| = |\beta| = m} D^{\alpha} \Big(A_{ij}^{\alpha\beta} \Big(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}\Big) D^{\beta}u_{\varepsilon j} \Big), \quad 1 \le i, j \le n,$$

 $u_{\varepsilon j}$ denotes the *j*-th component of the \mathbb{R}^n -valued function u_{ε} , α , β , γ are multi-indices with nonnegative integer components α_k , β_k , γ_k , $k = 1, 2, \ldots, d$, and

$$|\alpha| = \sum_{k=1}^{d} \alpha_k, \ D^{\alpha} = D_{x_1}^{\alpha_1} D_{x_2}^{\alpha_2} \cdots D_{x_d}^{\alpha_d}.$$

We assume that the coefficients matrix $A(y) = (A_{ij}^{\alpha\beta}(y))$ is real, bounded measurable with

$$\|A_{ij}^{\alpha\beta}\|_{L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^d)} \le \frac{1}{\mu},\tag{1.2}$$

and satisfies the coercivity condition

$$\sum_{|\alpha|=|\beta|=m_{\mathbb{R}^d}} \int D^{\alpha} \phi_i A_{ij}^{\alpha\beta} D^{\beta} \phi_j \ge \mu \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^{\alpha} \phi\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)}^2 \quad \text{for any } \phi \in C_c^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R}^n), \quad (1.3)$$

where $\mu > 0$. We also assume that

$$A_{ij}^{\alpha\beta}(y+z) = A_{ij}^{\alpha\beta}(y) \quad \text{for any } y \in \mathbb{R}^d \text{ and } z \in \mathbb{Z}^d.$$
(1.4)

Functions satisfying condition (1.4) will be called 1-periodic. By a linear translation, \mathbb{Z}^d in (1.4) may be replaced by any lattice in \mathbb{R}^d .

Let $WA^{m,p}(\partial\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n)$ denote the Whitney–Sobolev space of $\dot{g} = \{g_{\gamma}\}_{|\gamma| \leq m-1}$, which is the completion of the set of arrays of \mathbb{R}^n -valued functions

$$\left\{ \{ D^{\alpha} \mathcal{G} \mid_{\partial \Omega} \}_{|\alpha| \le m-1} : \mathcal{G} \in C_{c}^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{d}; \mathbb{R}^{n}) \right\},\$$

with respect to the norm

$$\|\dot{g}\|_{W\!A^{m,p}(\partial\Omega)} = \sum_{|\alpha| \le m-1} \|g_\alpha\|_{L^p(\partial\Omega)} + \sum_{|\alpha|=m-1} \|\nabla_{tan}g_\alpha\|_{L^p(\partial\Omega)}.$$

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