Stochastic Σ-convergence and applications

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ABSTRACT. Motivated by the fact that in nature almost all phenomena behave randomly in some scales and deterministically in some other scales, we build up a framework suitable to tackle both deterministic and stochastic homogenization problems simultaneously, and also separately. Our approach, the *stochastic Σ-convergence*, can be seen either as a multiscale stochastic approach since deterministic homogenization theory can be seen as a special case of stochastic homogenization theory (see Theorem 3), or as a conjunction of the stochastic and deterministic approaches, both taken globally, but also each separately. One of the main applications of our results is the homogenization of a model of rotating fluids.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction

A wide range of scientific and engineering problems involve multiscale phenomena. Roughly speaking, each matter is characterized by its own geometric dimensions which are very often several order of magnitude larger. The study and the understanding of these issues demand the development of new mathematical

tools and methods. Homogenization theory is such a tool which now occupies a central place in contemporary mathematical research.

Deterministic problems in the periodic setting prominently featured in the first decade of the development of the theory till the pioneering works of Kozlov [**24, 25**], Papanicolaou and Varadhan [**37**] in stochastic homogenization in the late 1970s. Since then intense research activities have been undertaken with a great wealth of results as shown by the vast existing literature to date, see e.g., [**4, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 33, 34, 40, 41, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56**]. It is worth noting the interesting work on stochastic homogenization in the framework of viscosity solutions by several prominent mathematicians [**11, 12, 23, 29, 30**].

In order to deal with deterministic homogenization theory beyond the periodic setting, Nguetseng [**31**], following Zhikov and Krivenko [**55**], introduced the concept of homogenization algebras. This theory relies heavily on ergodic theory (but not the ergodicity!) because in applications, the assumption of ergodicity of the homogenization algebra considered is fundamental. It is important to note that there was a gap between the periodic homogenization theory and the stochastic homogenization theory, gap which was filled by Nguetseng's deterministic homogenization theory. However as we will see in the present work, this recent deterministic theory can be viewed as a special case of a generalized version of the stochastic homogenization theory of Bourgeat et al. [**10**] which we construct. Indeed, Theorem 3 (see Section 2) allows to build on the spectrum of an algebra with mean value, a dynamical system whose invariant measure is precisely the measure related to the mean value defined on the algebra. As a result of the above-mentioned theorem, we get a generalization of all the results presented in [**31, 32**], those in [**31, 32**] being the special case corresponding to ergodic algebras; see Section 4.

The two theories mentioned above have the specificity to be used to solve either stochastic homogenization problems only (for the first one) or deterministic homogenization problems only (for the second one). Unfortunately, as we know, in nature, very few phenomena behave, either just randomly or deterministically; most of these phenomena behave randomly in some scales, and deterministically in other scales.

Motivated by this vision of the physical nature, we rely on these two theories and hence on their associated convergence methods (the stochastic two scale convergence in the mean [**10**] and the Σ-convergence [**31, 47**]) to propose a general method of solving coupled - deterministic and stochastic - homogenization problems. Our method, the *stochastic Σ-convergence*, combines the macroscopic and microscopic [random and deterministic] scales, and has therefore the advantage of taking both the simplicity and the efficiency of the macroscopic models, as well as the accuracy of the coupled random-deterministic microscopic models. Moreover our multiscale approach is motivated by the fact that the usual monoscale approach has proven to be inadequate because of prohibitively large number of variables involved in each physical problem. One can also give at least two reasons quite natural. Firstly, a scale can not be at the same time deterministic and random. Secondly, the application of our results to natural phenomena; see Sections 5 and 6. To be more precise, our method permits henceforth to treat deterministic homogenization problems without resorting to the ergodicity assumption on one hand, and on the other hand allow viewing the stochastic two-scale convergence in the mean [**10**] in a more general angle as generalizing the Σ-convergence [**31, 32**].

We hope that the theory developed in the present paper will find applications in the emerging field of homogenization of stochastic partial differential equations undertaken in the papers [**2**], [**43**] in the periodic case and in [**38**] in the case of non periodically perforated domains.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we give some preliminary results related to the theory of dynamical systems on abstract probability spaces. We also define and give some fundamental properties of generalized Besicovitch spaces. Section 3 is devoted to the study of the concept of stochastic Σ-convergence. We prove therein some compactness results. In Sections 4, 5 and 6, we give several applications of the earlier results. We begin in Section 4 by showing how the results of Section 3 apply and how they generalize the existing results; this is illustrated by the study of a rather simple linear operator in divergence form. We then compare our results with the already existing ones. In Section 5 we study the homogenization problem for the well-known nonlinear Reynolds equation. One important achievement of our results is obtained in Section 6 where we solve the coupled stochastic-deterministic homogenization problem related to the following Stokes equation:

$$-\sum_{i,j=1}^{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(a_{ij}(x,T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega,x/\varepsilon_2)\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_\varepsilon}{\partial x_j}\right) + \mathbf{h}^\varepsilon \times \mathbf{u}_\varepsilon + \mathrm{grad}p_\varepsilon = \mathbf{f} \text{ in } Q$$
$$\mathrm{div}\mathbf{u}_\varepsilon = 0 \text{ in } Q$$
$$\mathbf{u}_\varepsilon = 0 \text{ on } \partial Q.$$

We get the following homogenization result which is, to our knowledge, new.

THEOREM 1. *Assume*

(1) $a_{ij}(x,\omega,\cdot) \in A$ for all $(x,\omega) \in Q \times \Omega$, $1 \le i,j \le N$, and $\mathbf{h} \in L^\infty(\Omega;A)^N$.

For each $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ and for a.e. $\omega \in \Omega$ let $\mathbf{u}_\varepsilon(\cdot,\omega) = (u_\varepsilon^k(\cdot,\omega)) \in \mathbb{H}_0^1(Q)$ be the (unique) solution of the above Stokes equation. Then as $\varepsilon \to 0$,

$$\mathbf{u}_\varepsilon \to \mathbf{u}_0 \text{ stoch. in } L^2(Q \times \Omega)^N\text{-weak}$$

and

$$\frac{\partial u_\varepsilon^k}{\partial x_j} \to \frac{\partial u_0^k}{\partial x_j} + \overline{D}_{j,\omega}u_1^k + \frac{\overline{\partial u_2^k}}{\partial y_j} \text{ stoch. in } L^2(Q \times \Omega)\text{-weak } \Sigma \ (1 \le j,k \le N)$$

where $\mathbf{u} = (\mathbf{u}_0,\mathbf{u}_1,\mathbf{u}_2)$ is the unique solution to the following variational problem:

$$a(\mathbf{u},\mathbf{v}) + \iint_{Q\times\Omega}(\widetilde{\mathbf{h}} \times \mathbf{u}_0)\cdot\mathbf{v}_0 dxd\mu = \langle\mathbf{f},\mathbf{v}_0\rangle \text{ for all } \mathbf{v} = (\mathbf{v}_0,\mathbf{v}_1,\mathbf{v}_2) \in \mathbb{F}_0^1$$

with:

$$a(\mathbf{u},\mathbf{v}) = \sum_{i,j,k=1}^{N} \iint_{Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A)} \widehat{a}_{ij}(x,\omega,s)\left(\frac{\partial u_0^k}{\partial x_j} + \overline{D}_{j,\omega}u_1^k + \partial_j\widehat{u_2^k}\right)$$
$$\times \left(\frac{\partial v_0^k}{\partial x_i} + \overline{D}_{i,\omega}v_1^k + \partial_i\widehat{v_2^k}\right)dxd\mu d\beta;$$

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{h}}(\omega) = \int_{\Delta(A)} \widehat{\mathbf{h}}(\omega,s)d\beta;$$

$$\langle\mathbf{f},\mathbf{v}_0\rangle = \int_{\Omega}(\mathbf{f}(\cdot,\omega),\mathbf{v}_0(\cdot,\omega))_{H^{-1}(Q)^N,H_0^1(Q)^N}\,d\mu$$

and

$$\partial_j \widehat{u_2^k} = \mathcal{G}_1(\overline{\partial} u_2^k / \partial y_j) \text{ (and a same definition for } \partial_i \widehat{v_2^k}).$$

Unless otherwise specified, vector spaces throughout are assumed to be complex vector spaces, and scalar functions are assumed to be complex valued. We shall always assume that the numerical spaces $\mathbb{R}^m$ and their open sets are each equipped with the Lebesgue measure.

2. Preliminaries on dynamical systems and generalized Besicovitch spaces

2.1. Stochastic vector calculus. We begin by recalling the definition of the notion of a dynamical system. Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$ denote a probability space. An N-dimensional dynamical system on Ω is a family of invertible mappings $T(x) : \Omega \to \Omega$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, such that the following conditions hold:

 (i) (*Group property*) $T(0) = id_\Omega$ and $T(x+y) = T(x) \circ T(y)$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^N$;
 (ii) (*Invariance*) The mappings $T(x) : \Omega \to \Omega$ are measurable and μ-measure preserving, i.e., $\mu(T(x)F) = \mu(F)$ for each $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and every $F \in \mathcal{M}$;
 (iii) (*Measurability*) For each $F \in \mathcal{M}$, the set $\{(x, \omega) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \Omega : T(x)\omega \in F\}$ is measurable with respect to the product σ-algebra $\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{M}$, where $\mathcal{L}$ is the σ-algebra of Lebesgue measurable sets.

We recall that in (i) above, the symbol $\circ$ denotes the usual composition of mappings, and in (iii), $\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{M}$ is the σ-algebra generated by the family $\{L \times M : L \in \mathcal{L} \text{ and } M \in \mathcal{M}\}$, $L \times M$ being the Cartesian product of the sets L and M.

If Ω is a compact topological space, by a continuous N-dimensional dynamical system on Ω is meant any family of mappings $T(x) : \Omega \to \Omega$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, satisfying the above group property (i) and the following condition: The mapping $(x, \omega) \mapsto T(x)\omega$ is continuous from $\mathbb{R}^N \times \Omega$ to Ω.

Let $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. An N-dimensional dynamical system $T(x) : \Omega \to \Omega$ induces a N-parameter group of isometries $U(x) : L^p(\Omega) \to L^p(\Omega)$ defined by

$$(U(x)f)(\omega) = f(T(x)\omega), \ \ f \in L^p(\Omega)$$

which is strongly continuous, i.e., $U(x)f \to f$ in $L^p(\Omega)$ as $x \to 0$; see [**22**, p. 223] or [**33**, p. 131]. We denote by $D_{i,p}$ $(1 \leq i \leq N)$ the generator of $U(x)$ along the ith coordinate direction, and by $\mathcal{D}_{i,p}$ its domain. Thus, for $f \in L^p(\Omega)$, f is in $\mathcal{D}_{i,p}$ if and only if the limit $D_{i,p}f$ defined by

$$D_{i,p}f(\omega) = \lim_{\tau \to 0} \frac{f(T(\tau e_i)\omega) - f(\omega)}{\tau}$$

exists strongly in $L^p(\Omega)$, where e_i denotes the vector $(\delta_{ij})_{1 \leq j \leq N}$, δ_{ij} being the Kronecker δ. One can naturally define higher order derivatives by setting $D_p^\alpha = D_{1,p}^{\alpha_1} \cdots D_{N,p}^{\alpha_N}$ for $\alpha = (\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_N) \in \mathbb{N}^N$, where $D_{i,p}^{\alpha_i} = D_{i,p} \circ \cdots \circ D_{i,p}$, α_i-times.

Now we need to define the stochastic analog of the smooth functions on $\mathbb{R}^N$. To this end, we set $\mathcal{D}_p(\Omega) = \cap_{i=1}^N \mathcal{D}_{i,p}$ and define

$$\mathcal{D}_p^\infty(\Omega) = \left\{ f \in L^p(\Omega) : D_p^\alpha f \in \mathcal{D}_p(\Omega) \text{ for all } \alpha \in \mathbb{N}^N \right\}.$$

It is a fact that each element of $\mathcal{D}_\infty^\infty(\Omega)$ possesses stochastic derivatives of any order that are bounded. So as in [**1**] we denote it by the suggestive symbol $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$, and also as in [**1**] it can be shown that $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ is dense in $L^p(\Omega)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$.

At this level, one can naturally define the concept of *stochastic distribution*: by a stochastic distribution on Ω is meant any continuous linear mapping from $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ to the complex field $\mathbb{C}$. We recall that $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ is endowed with its natural topology defined by the family of seminorms $N_n(f) = \sup_{|\alpha| \leq n} \sup_{\omega \in \Omega} |D_\infty^\alpha f(\omega)|$ (where $|\alpha| = \alpha_1 + ... + \alpha_N$ for $\alpha = (\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_N) \in \mathbb{N}^N$). We denote the space of stochastic distributions by $(\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega))'$. One can also define the stochastic weak derivative of $f \in (\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega))'$ as follows: For any $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^N$, $D^\alpha f$ stands for the stochastic distribution defined by

$$(D^\alpha f)(\phi) = (-1)^{|\alpha|} f(D_\infty^\alpha \phi) \quad \forall \phi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega).$$

As $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ is dense in $L^p(\Omega)$ ($1 \leq p < \infty$), it is immediate that $L^p(\Omega) \subset (\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega))'$ so that one may define the stochastic weak derivative of any $f \in L^p(\Omega)$, and it verifies the following functional equation:

$$(D^\alpha f)(\phi) = (-1)^{|\alpha|} \int_\Omega f D_\infty^\alpha \phi \, d\mu \text{ for all } \phi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega).$$

In particular, for $f \in \mathcal{D}_{i,p}$ we have $-\int_\Omega f D_{i,\infty} \phi \, d\mu = \int_\Omega \phi D_{i,p} f \, d\mu$ for all $\phi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ so that we may identify $D_{i,p} f$ with $D^{\alpha_i} f$, where $\alpha_i = (\delta_{ij})_{1 \leq j \leq N}$. Conversely, if $f \in L^p(\Omega)$ is such that there exists $f_i \in L^p(\Omega)$ with $(D^{\alpha_i} f)(\phi) = -\int_\Omega f_i \phi \, d\mu$ for all $\phi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$, then $f \in \mathcal{D}_{i,p}$ and $D_{i,p} f = f_i$. Therefore, endowing $\mathcal{D}_p(\Omega)$ with the natural graph norm

$$\|f\|^p_{\mathcal{D}_p(\Omega)} = \|f\|^p_{L^p(\Omega)} + \sum_{i=1}^N \|D_{i,p} f\|^p_{L^p(\Omega)} \quad (f \in \mathcal{D}_p(\Omega))$$

we obtain a Banach space representing the stochastic generalization of the Sobolev spaces $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, and so, we denote it by $W^{1,p}(\Omega)$.

Now, returning to the general setting of dynamical systems, we recall that a function $f \in L^p(\Omega)$ is said to be *invariant for T* (relative to μ) if for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $f \circ T(x) = f$ μ-a.e. on Ω. We denote by $I_{nv}^p(\Omega)$ the set of functions in $L^p(\Omega)$ that are invariant for T. The set $I_{nv}^p(\Omega)$ is a closed vector subspace of $L^p(\Omega)$. The dynamical system T is said to be ergodic if every T-invariant function $f \in I_{nv}^p(\Omega)$ is constant. We have the following very useful properties for functions in $L^1(\Omega)$.

(P1) For $f \in \mathcal{D}_1^\infty(\Omega)$, and for μ-a.e. $\omega \in \Omega$, the function $x \mapsto f(T(x)\omega)$ is in $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and further $D_x^\alpha f(T(x)\omega) = (D_1^\alpha f)(T(x)\omega)$ for any $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^N$.

(P2) For $f \in L^1(\Omega)$, we have $f \in I_{nv}^1(\Omega)$ if and only if $D_{i,1} f = 0$ for each $1 \leq i \leq N$.

Let $1 < p < \infty$. Thanks to (P2) above, one can easily check that, for $f \in L^p(\Omega)$, f is in $I_{nv}^p(\Omega)$ if and only if $D_{i,p} f = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq N$, since $D_{i,p}$ is the restriction to $L^p(\Omega)$ of $D_{i,1}$. So if we endow $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ with the seminorm

$$(2.1) \qquad \|u\|^p_{\#,p} = \sum_{i=1}^N \|D_{i,p} u\|^p_{L^p(\Omega)} \qquad (u \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega))$$

we obtain a locally convex space which is generally non separated and non complete. We denote by $\mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega)$ the separated completion of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ with respect to the seminorm $\|\cdot\|_{\#,p}$, and we denote by I_p the canonical mapping of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ into its separated completion $\mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega)$. It is to be noted that $\mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega)$ is also the separated completion of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)/(I_{nv}^p(\Omega) \cap \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega))$ with respect to the same seminorm since for $u \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ we have $\|u\|_{\#,p} = 0$ if and only if $u \in I_{nv}^p(\Omega)$, that is $u \in I_{nv}^p(\Omega) \cap \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$.

The following property is obtained through the theory of completion of uniform spaces; see, e.g., [**7**, Chap. II, Sect. 3, no 7].

The gradient operator $D_{\omega,p} = (D_{1,p}, ..., D_{N,p}) : \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \to L^p(\Omega)^N$ extends by continuity to a unique mapping $\overline{D}_{\omega,p} = (\overline{D}_{1,p}, ..., \overline{D}_{N,p}) : \mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega) \to L^p(\Omega)^N$ with the properties

$$D_{i,p} = \overline{D}_{i,p} \circ I_p$$

and

$$\|u\|_{\mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega)} \equiv \|u\|_{\#,p} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \|\overline{D}_{i,p}u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p\right)^{1/p} \quad \text{for } u \in \mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega).$$

Moreover, the mapping $\overline{D}_{\omega,p}$ is an isometric embedding of $\mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega)$ into a closed subspace of $L^p(\Omega)^N$, so that the Banach space $\mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega)$ is reflexive. By duality we define the operator $\text{div}_{\omega,p'} : L^{p'}(\Omega)^N \to (\mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega))'$ $(p' = p/(p-1))$ by

$$\langle \text{div}_{\omega,p'}u, w \rangle = - \langle u, \overline{D}_{\omega,p}w \rangle \text{ for all } w \in \mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega) \text{ and } u = (u_i) \in L^{p'}(\Omega)^N,$$

where $\langle u, \overline{D}_{\omega,p}w \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^N \int_\Omega u_i \overline{D}_{i,p}w d\mu$. The operator $\text{div}_{\omega,p'}$ just defined extends the natural divergence operator defined in $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ since for all $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ we have $D_{i,p}f = \overline{D}_{i,p}(I_p(f))$.

The following result will be of great interest in the next sections.

PROPOSITION 1. *Let* $\mathbf{v} \in L^p(\Omega)^N$ *satisfying*

$$\int_\Omega \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{g} d\mu = 0 \text{ for all } \mathbf{g} \in \mathcal{V}_{div} = \{\mathbf{f} \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)^N : \text{div}_{\omega,p'}\mathbf{f} = 0\}.$$

Then there exists $u \in \mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega)$ *such that* $\mathbf{v} = \overline{D}_{\omega,p}u$.

PROOF. We need to check the following: (1) $\text{div}_{\omega,p'}$ is closed; (2) $(\text{div}_{\omega,p'})^* = -\overline{D}_{\omega,p}$ where $(\text{div}_{\omega,p'})^*$ is the adjoint operator of $\text{div}_{\omega,p'}$; (3) $\text{Ran}(\overline{D}_{\omega,p})$ is closed in $L^p(\Omega)^N$ and finally, (4) $\mathbf{v}$ is orthogonal to the kernel of $\text{div}_{\omega,p'}$. Indeed (1)-(3) will yield $\text{Ran}(\overline{D}_{\omega,p}) = (\text{ker}(\text{div}_{\omega,p'}))^\perp$ by a well-known result (see, e.g., [**36**, Chap. 13, p. 352, Thm 13.8]) where $(\text{ker}(\text{div}_{\omega,p'}))^\perp$ denote the orthogonal complement of $\text{ker}(\text{div}_{\omega,p'})$, and finally the proposition will follow at once from (4). So let us check them.

(1) is trivial, (2) is a mere consequence of the definition of $\text{div}_{\omega,p'}$. As for (3), if $\mathbf{v}_n = \overline{D}_{\omega,p}u_n \in \text{Ran}(\overline{D}_{\omega,p})$ is such that $\mathbf{v}_n \to \mathbf{v}$ in $L^p(\Omega)^N$, then $(u_n)_n$ is a Cauchy sequence in $\mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and so, converges in $\mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega)$ towards some $u \in \mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega)$, that is, $\overline{D}_{\omega,p}u_n \to \overline{D}_{\omega,p}u$ in $L^p(\Omega)^N$, hence $\mathbf{v} = \overline{D}_{\omega,p}u$. Finally for (4) it suffices to show that $\mathcal{V}_{\text{div}}$ is dense in $\text{ker}(\text{div}_{\omega,p'})$. To see this, let $\mathbf{g} \in \text{ker}(\text{div}_{\omega,p'})$; arguing as in the proof of [**10**, Lemma 2.3 (b)] there exists a sequence $(\mathbf{g}_n)_n \subset \mathcal{V}_{\text{div}}$ such that $\mathbf{g}_n \to \mathbf{g}$ in $L^p(\Omega)^N$. The proof is complete.   □

We end this subsection with some definitions. Let f be a measurable function in Ω; for a fixed $\omega \in \Omega$ the function $x \mapsto f(T(x)\omega)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, is called a realization of f and the mapping $(x, \omega) \mapsto f(T(x)\omega)$ is called a stationary process. The process is said to be stationary ergodic if the dynamical system T is ergodic. We will also use the notation div_ω instead of $\text{div}_{\omega,p'}$, accordingly.

In the forthcoming sections we will adopt the following notation: $\overline{D}_\omega$ will stand for $\overline{D}_{\omega,p}$, and, $\overline{D}_{i,p}$ (resp. $D_{i,p}$) will be denoted by $\overline{D}_{i,\omega}$ (resp. $D_{i,\omega}$) if there is no danger of confusion.

2.2. Homogenization supralgebras. We use a new concept of homogenization algebras. This concept has just been defined in a more recent paper [**32**]. It is more general than those defined in the papers [**31, 55**] because we do not need the algebra to be separable (as in [**31**]), or to consist of functions that are uniformly continuous (as in [**55**]). Before we go any further, we need to give some preliminaries. Let $\mathcal{H} = (H_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0}$ be the action of $\mathbb{R}_+^*$ (the multiplicative group of positive real numbers) on the numerical space $\mathbb{R}^N$ defined as follows:

$$(2.2) \qquad H_\varepsilon(x) = \frac{x}{\varepsilon_1} \;\; (x \in \mathbb{R}^N)$$

where ε_1 is a positive function of ε tending to zero with ε. For given $\varepsilon > 0$, let

$$u^\varepsilon(x) = u(H_\varepsilon(x)) \;\; (x \in \mathbb{R}^N).$$

For $u \in L^1_{\mathrm{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N_y)$ (as usual, $\mathbb{R}^N_y$ denotes the numerical space $\mathbb{R}^N$ of variables $y = (y_1, ..., y_N)$), u^ε lies in $L^1_{\mathrm{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N_x)$. More generally, if u lies in $L^p_{\mathrm{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ (resp. $L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)$), $1 \le p < +\infty$, then so also does u^ε.

A function $u \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^N_y)$ (the $\mathcal{C}$*-algebra of bounded continuous complex functions on $\mathbb{R}^N_y$) is said to have a mean value for $\mathcal{H}$, if there exists a complex number $M(u)$ such that $u^\varepsilon \to M(u)$ in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N_x)$-weak $*$ as $\varepsilon \to 0$. The complex number $M(u)$ is called the mean value of u (for $\mathcal{H}$). It is evident that this defines a mapping M which is a positive linear form (on the space of functions $u \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^N_y)$ with mean value) attaining the value 1 on the constant function 1 and verifying the inequality $|M(u)| \le \|u\|_\infty \equiv \sup_{y \in \mathbb{R}^N} |u(y)|$ for all such u. The mapping M is called the *mean value on $\mathbb{R}^N$ for $\mathcal{H}$*. It is also a fact, as the characteristic function of all relatively compact set in $\mathbb{R}^N$ lies in $L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$, that

$$(2.3) \qquad M(u) = \lim_{r \to +\infty} \frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r} u(y)dy$$

where B_r stands for the bounded open ball in $\mathbb{R}^N$ with radius r, and $|B_r|$ denotes its Lebesgue measure. Expression (2.3) also works for $u \in L^1_{\mathrm{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ provided that the above limit makes sense. In connection with the dynamical systems, we have the following Birkhoff ergodic theorem (see [**18**]).

THEOREM 2 (*Birkhoff ergodic theorem*). *Let T be a dynamical system acting on the probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$. Let $f \in L^p(\Omega)$, $p \ge 1$. Then for almost all $\omega \in \Omega$ the realization $x \mapsto f(T(x)\omega)$ possesses a mean value in the sense of (2.3). Furthermore, the mean value $M(f(T(\cdot)\omega))$ is invariant and*

$$\int_\Omega f(\omega)d\mu = \int_\Omega M(f(T(\cdot)\omega))d\mu.$$

Moreover if the dynamical system T is ergodic, then

$$M(f(T(\cdot)\omega)) = \int_\Omega f d\mu \;\; \text{for } \mu\text{-a.e. } \omega \in \Omega.$$

DEFINITION 1. By a *homogenization supralgebra* (or H-supralgebra, in short) on $\mathbb{R}^N$ for $\mathcal{H}$ we mean any closed subalgebra of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ which contains the constants, is closed under complex conjugation and whose elements possess a mean value for $\mathcal{H}$.

REMARK 1. From the above definition we see that the concept of H-supralgebra is more general than those of H-algebra [**35**] and of algebra with mean value [**55**]. In fact any separable H-supralgebra is an H-algebra while any algebra with mean value is an H-supralgebra as any uniformly continuous function is continuous.

Let A be an H-supralgebra on $\mathbb{R}^N$ (for $\mathcal{H}$). It is known that A (endowed with the sup norm topology) is a commutative $\mathcal{C}$*-algebra with identity. We denote by $\Delta(A)$ the spectrum of A and by $\mathcal{G}$ the Gelfand transformation on A. We recall that $\Delta(A)$ (a subset of the topological dual A' of A) is the set of all nonzero multiplicative linear functionals on A, and $\mathcal{G}$ is the mapping from A to $\mathcal{C}(\Delta(A))$ such that $\mathcal{G}(u)(s) = \langle s, u \rangle$ ($s \in \Delta(A)$), where $\langle, \rangle$ denotes the duality pairing between A' and A. We endow $\Delta(A)$ with the relative weak* topology on A'. Then using the well-known theorem of Stone (see e.g., either [**26**] or more precisely [**18**, Theorem IV.6.18, p. 274]) one can easily show that the spectrum $\Delta(A)$ is a compact topological space, and the Gelfand transformation $\mathcal{G}$ is an isometric isomorphism identifying A with $\mathcal{C}(\Delta(A))$ (the continuous functions on $\Delta(A)$) as $\mathcal{C}$*-algebras. Next, since each element of A possesses a mean value, this yields a map $u \mapsto M(u)$ (denoted by M and called the mean value) which is a nonnegative continuous linear functional on A with $M(1) = 1$, and so provides us with a linear nonnegative functional $\psi \mapsto M_1(\psi) = M(\mathcal{G}^{-1}(\psi))$ defined on $\mathcal{C}(\Delta(A)) = \mathcal{G}(A)$, which is clearly bounded. Therefore, by the Riesz-Markov theorem, $M_1(\psi)$ is representable by integration with respect to some Radon measure β (of total mass 1) in $\Delta(A)$, called the *M-measure* for A [**31**]. It is evident that we have

$$(2.4) \qquad M(u) = \int_{\Delta(A)} \mathcal{G}(u) d\beta \text{ for } u \in A.$$

The spectrum of a Banach algebra is a very abstract concept. We give in the following result a characterization of the spectrum of some particular Banach algebras.

PROPOSITION 2. *Let A be an H-supralgebra. Assume A separates the points of $\mathbb{R}^N$. Then $\Delta(A)$ is the Stone-Čech compactification of $\mathbb{R}^N$.*

PROOF. For each $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ define an element $\phi_y \in \Delta(A)$ by $\phi_y(u) = u(y)$, $u \in A$. Then the mapping $\phi : y \mapsto \phi_y$ from $\mathbb{R}^N$ into $\Delta(A)$ is continuous and has dense range. In fact since the topology in $\Delta(A)$ is the weak* one and further the mappings $y \mapsto \phi_y(u) = u(y)$, $u \in A$, are continuous on $\mathbb{R}^N$, it follows that ϕ is continuous. Now supposing that $\phi(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is not dense in $\Delta(A)$ we derive the existence of a nonempty open subset U of $\Delta(A)$ such that $U \cap \phi(\mathbb{R}^N) = \emptyset$. Then by Urysohn's lemma there exists $v \in \mathcal{C}(\Delta(A))$ with $v \neq 0$ and $v|_{\Delta(A) \setminus U} = 0$. By the Gelfand representation theorem, $v = \mathcal{G}(u)$ for some $u \in A$. But then

$$u(y) = \phi_y(u) = \mathcal{G}(u)(\phi_y) = v(\phi_y) = 0$$

for all $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$, contradicting $u \neq 0$. Thus $\phi(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is dense in $\Delta(A)$.

Next, every f in A (viewed as element of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^N)$) extends continuously to $\Delta(A)$ in the sense that there exists $\widehat{f} \in \mathcal{C}(\Delta(A))$ such that $\widehat{f}(\phi(y)) = f(y)$ for all $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ (just take $\widehat{f} = \mathcal{G}(f)$). Finally assume that A separates the points of $\mathbb{R}^N$. Then the mapping $\phi : \mathbb{R}^N \to \phi(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is a homeomorphism. In fact, we only need to prove that ϕ is injective. For that, let $y, z \in \mathbb{R}^N$ with $y \neq z$; since A separates the points of $\mathbb{R}^N$, there exists a function $u \in A$ such that $u(y) \neq u(z)$, hence $\phi_y \neq \phi_z$,

and our claim is justified. We therefore conclude that the couple $(\Delta(A), \phi)$ is the Stone-Čech compactification of $\mathbb{R}^N$. $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\square$

The following result is classically known.

PROPOSITION 3. (1) *Assume* $A = \mathcal{C}_{\text{per}}(Y)$ *is the algebra of Y-periodic continuous functions on* $\mathbb{R}_y^N$ *($Y = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})^N$). Then its spectrum is the N-dimensional torus* $\mathbb{T}^N = \mathbb{R}^N / \mathbb{Z}^N$. *(2) Assume* $A = AP(\mathbb{R}_y^N)$ *is the algebra of all almost periodic continuous functions on* $\mathbb{R}_y^N$ *defined as the vector space consisting of all functions defined on* $\mathbb{R}_y^N$ *that are uniformly approximated by finite linear combinations of the functions in the set* $\{\exp(2i\pi k \cdot y) : k \in \mathbb{R}^N\}$. *Then its spectrum* $\Delta(AP(\mathbb{R}_y^N))$ *is a compact topological group homeomorphic to the Bohr compactification of* $\mathbb{R}^N$.

Next, the partial derivative of index i ($1 \leq i \leq N$) on $\Delta(A)$ is defined to be the mapping $\partial_i = \mathcal{G} \circ \partial/\partial y_i \circ \mathcal{G}^{-1}$ (usual composition) of $\mathcal{D}^1(\Delta(A)) = \{\varphi \in \mathcal{C}(\Delta(A)) : \mathcal{G}^{-1}(\varphi) \in A^1\}$ into $\mathcal{C}(\Delta(A))$, where $A^1 = \{\psi \in \mathcal{C}^1(\mathbb{R}^N) : \psi, \partial\psi/\partial y_i \in A$ ($1 \leq i \leq N$)$\}$. Higher order derivatives are defined analogously, and one also defines the space A^m (integers $m \geq 1$) to be the space of all $\psi \in \mathcal{C}^m(\mathbb{R}_y^N)$ such that $D_y^\alpha \psi = \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|}\psi}{\partial y_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots \partial y_N^{\alpha_N}} \in A$ for every $\alpha = (\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_N) \in \mathbb{N}^N$ with $|\alpha| \leq m$, and we set $A^\infty = \cap_{m \geq 1} A^m$. At the present time, let $\mathcal{D}(\Delta(A)) = \{\varphi \in \mathcal{C}(\Delta(A)) : \mathcal{G}^{-1}(\varphi) \in A^\infty\}$. Endowed with a suitable locally convex topology, A^∞ (resp. $\mathcal{D}(\Delta(A))$) is a Fréchet space and further, $\mathcal{G}$ viewed as defined on A^∞ is a topological isomorphism of A^∞ onto $\mathcal{D}(\Delta(A))$. It is worth recalling that A^∞ is the deterministic analog of the space $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ defined in Subsection 2.1.

Analogously to the space $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^N)$, we now define the space of distributions on $\Delta(A)$ to be the space of all continuous linear form on $\mathcal{D}(\Delta(A))$. We denote it by $\mathcal{D}'(\Delta(A))$ and we endow it with the strong dual topology. It is an easy exercise to see that if A^∞ is dense in A (this is the case when, e.g., A is translation invariant and moreover each element of A is uniformly continuous; see [**45**, Proposition 2.3] for the justification. We will also see at the end of this subsection that this density result is a fact when dealing with such kind of H-supralgebras since one may connect their spectrums to a dynamical system, and then recover the said density result by just using the results of Subsection 2.1) then $L^p(\Delta(A))$ ($1 \leq p \leq \infty$) is a subspace of $\mathcal{D}'(\Delta(A))$ (with continuous embedding), so that one may define the Sobolev spaces on $\Delta(A)$ as follows.

$$W^{1,p}(\Delta(A)) = \{u \in L^p(\Delta(A)) : \partial_i u \in L^p(\Delta(A)) \ (1 \leq i \leq N)\} \ (1 \leq p < \infty)$$

where the derivative $\partial_i u$ is taken in the distribution sense on $\Delta(A)$. We equip $W^{1,p}(\Delta(A))$ with the norm

$$||u||_{W^{1,p}(\Delta(A))} = \left[||u||_{L^p(\Delta(A))}^p + \sum_{i=1}^{N} ||\partial_i u||_{L^p(\Delta(A))}^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad (u \in W^{1,p}(\Delta(A))),$$
$$1 \leq p < \infty,$$

which makes it a Banach space. To that space are attached some other spaces such as $W^{1,p}(\Delta(A))/\mathbb{C} = \{u \in W^{1,p}(\Delta(A)) : \int_{\Delta(A)} u \, d\beta = 0\}$ and its separated completion $W_\#^{1,p}(\Delta(A))$; we refer to [**31**] for a documented presentation of these spaces.

As we have said a while ago, we end this subsection with an important result connecting the dynamical systems to the spectrum of some H-supralgebras.

THEOREM 3. *Let A be an H-supralgebra on $\mathbb{R}^N$. Suppose A is translation invariant and that each of its elements is uniformly continuous (thus A is an algebra with mean value). Then the translations $T(y) : \mathbb{R}^N \to \mathbb{R}^N$, $T(y)x = x + y$, extend to a group of homeomorphisms $T(y) : \Delta(A) \to \Delta(A)$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$, which forms a continuous N-dimensional dynamical system on $\Delta(A)$ whose invariant probability measure is precisely the M-measure β for A.*

PROOF. As A is translation invariant, each translation $T(y)$ induces an isometric isomorphism still denoted by $T(y)$, from A onto A, defined by $T(y)u = u(\cdot + y)$ for $u \in A$. So define $\widetilde{T}(y) : \mathcal{C}(\Delta(A)) \to \mathcal{C}(\Delta(A))$ by

$$\widetilde{T}(y)\mathcal{G}(u) = \mathcal{G}(T(y)u) \ \ (u \in A)$$

where $\mathcal{G}$ denotes the Gelfand transformation on A. Then $\widetilde{T}(y)$ is an isometric isomorphism of $\mathcal{C}(\Delta(A))$ onto itself; this is easily seen by the fact that $\mathcal{G}$ is an isometric isomorphism of A onto $\mathcal{C}(\Delta(A))$. Therefore, by the classical Banach-Stone theorem there exists a unique homeomorphism $\overline{T}(y)$ of $\Delta(A)$ onto itself. The family thus constructed is in fact a continuous N-dimensional dynamical system. Indeed the group property easily comes from the equality $\mathcal{G}(T(y)u)(s) = \mathcal{G}(u)(\overline{T}(y)s)$ $(y \in \mathbb{R}^N, s \in \Delta(A), u \in A)$. As far as the continuity property is concerned, let $(y_n)_n$ be a sequence in $\mathbb{R}^N$ and $(s_d)_d$ be a net in $\Delta(A)$ such that $y_n \to y$ in $\mathbb{R}^N$ and $s_d \to s$ in $\Delta(A)$. Then the uniform continuity of $u \in A$ leads to $T(y_n)u \to T(y)u$ in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, and the continuity of $\mathcal{G}$ gives $\mathcal{G}(T(y_n)u) \to \mathcal{G}(T(y)u)$, the last convergence result being uniform in $\mathcal{C}(\Delta(A))$. Hence $\mathcal{G}(T(y_n)u)(s_d) \to \mathcal{G}(T(y)u)(s)$, which is equivalent to $\mathcal{G}(u)(\overline{T}(y_n)s_d) \to \mathcal{G}(u)(\overline{T}(y)s)$. As $\mathcal{C}(\Delta(A))$ separates the points of $\Delta(A)$, this yields $\overline{T}(y_n)s_d \to \overline{T}(y)s$ in $\Delta(A)$, which implies that the mapping $(y, s) \mapsto \overline{T}(y)s$, from $\mathbb{R}^N \times \Delta(A)$ to $\Delta(A)$, is continuous. It remains to check that β is the invariant measure for $\overline{T}$. But this easily comes from the invariance under translations' property of the mean value and of the integral representation (2.4). We keep using the notation $T(y)$ for $\overline{T}(y)$, and the proof is complete. $\square$

With the above result, one may directly consider deterministic homogenization theory in algebras with mean value as a particular case of stochastic homogenization theory. That is why in the sequel, our results in these particular H-supralgebras could be viewed as particular ones of reiterated stochastic homogenization theory. However they are no less important because so far, although widely used, the results stated in Section 3 have never been proven before.

2.3. The generalized Besicovitch spaces. We can define the generalized Besicovitch spaces associated to a H-supralgebra. The notations are those of the preceding subsection. Let A be a H-supralgebra on $\mathbb{R}^N$. Let $1 \le p < \infty$. If $u \in A$, then $|u|^p \in A$ with $\mathcal{G}(|u|^p) = |\mathcal{G}(u)|^p$. Hence the limit $\lim_{r \to +\infty} \frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r} |u(y)|^p \, dy$ exists and we have

$$\lim_{r \to +\infty} \frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r} |u(y)|^p \, dy = M(|u|^p) = \int_{\Delta(A)} |\mathcal{G}(u)|^p \, d\beta.$$

Hence, for $u \in A$, put

$$\|u\|_p = \left(M(|u|^p)\right)^{1/p}.$$

This defines a seminorm on A with which A is in general not separated and not complete. First we denote by B_A^p the closure of A with respect to $\|\cdot\|_p$. Then It

is known that B_A^p is a complete seminormed vector space verifying $B_A^q \subset B_A^p$ for $1 \leq p \leq q < \infty$. From this last property one may naturally define the space B_A^∞ as follows:

$$B_A^\infty = \{f \in \cap_{1 \leq p < \infty} B_A^p : \sup_{1 \leq p < \infty} \|f\|_p < \infty\}.$$

We endow B_A^∞ with the seminorm $[f]_\infty = \sup_{1 \leq p < \infty} \|f\|_p$, which makes it a complete seminormed space. We recall that the spaces B_A^p $(1 \leq p \leq \infty)$ are not in general Fréchet spaces since they are not separated in general. The following properties are worth noticing [**32, 39**]:

(**1**) The Gelfand transformation $\mathcal{G} : A \to \mathcal{C}(\Delta(A))$ extends by continuity to a unique continuous linear mapping, still denoted by $\mathcal{G}$, of B_A^p into $L^p(\Delta(A))$. Furthermore if $u \in B_A^p \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_y^N)$ then $\mathcal{G}(u) \in L^\infty(\Delta(A))$ and $\|\mathcal{G}(u)\|_{L^\infty(\Delta(A))} \leq \|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_y^N)}$.

(**2**) The mean value M viewed as defined on A, extends by continuity to a positive continuous linear form (still denoted by M) on B_A^p satisfying $M(u) = \int_{\Delta(A)} \mathcal{G}(u) d\beta$ $(u \in B_A^p)$. Furthermore, $M(\tau_a u) = M(u)$ for each $u \in B_A^p$ and all $a \in \mathbb{R}^N$, where $\tau_a u(y) = u(y-a)$ for almost all $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$.

(**3**) Let $1 \leq p, q, r < \infty$ be such that $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{r} \leq 1$. The usual multiplication $A \times A \to A$; $(u, v) \mapsto uv$, extends by continuity to a bilinear form $B_A^p \times B_A^q \to B_A^r$ with

$$\|uv\|_r \leq \|u\|_p \|v\|_q \text{ for } (u, v) \in B_A^p \times B_A^q.$$

The following result will be of great interest in the work.

PROPOSITION 4. *Let A be a H-supralgebra on $\mathbb{R}^N$. Assume each element of A is uniformly continuous and moreover A is translation invariant (i.e. $\tau_a u = u(\cdot + a) \in A$ for all $u \in A$ and all $a \in \mathbb{R}^N$). Then A^∞ is dense in B_A^p.*

PROOF. Since A is an algebra with mean value, the result follows from [**39**, Proposition 2.4]. $\square$

Now, let $u \in B_A^p$ $(1 \leq p < \infty)$; then $|u|^p \in B_A^1$ (this is easily seen) and so, by part (**2**) above one has $M(|u|^p) = \int_{\Delta(A)} |\mathcal{G}(u)|^p d\beta = \|\mathcal{G}(u)\|_{L^p(\Delta(A))}^p$. Thus for $u \in B_A^p$ we have $\|u\|_p = (M(|u|^p))^{1/p}$, and $\|u\|_p = 0$ if and only if $\mathcal{G}(u) = 0$. Unfortunately, the mapping $\mathcal{G}$ (defined on B_A^p) is not in general injective. So let $\mathcal{N} = Ker\mathcal{G}$ (the kernel of $\mathcal{G}$) and let

$$\mathcal{B}_A^p = B_A^p/\mathcal{N}.$$

Endowed with the norm

$$\|u + \mathcal{N}\|_{\mathcal{B}_A^p} = \|u\|_p \quad (u \in B_A^p),$$

$\mathcal{B}_A^p$ is a Banach space with the following property.

THEOREM 4 ([**32**]). *The mapping $\mathcal{G} : B_A^p \to L^p(\Delta(A))$ induces an isometric isomorphism $\mathcal{G}_1$ of $\mathcal{B}_A^p$ onto $L^p(\Delta(A))$.*

As a first consequence of the preceding theorem one can define the mean value of $u + \mathcal{N}$ (for each $u \in B_A^p$) as follows:

$$(2.5) \qquad M_1(u + \mathcal{N}) = M(u), \text{ so that } M_1(u + \mathcal{N}) = \lim_{r \to +\infty} \frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r} u(y) dy.$$

One crucial result that can be derived from the preceding theorem is the following

COROLLARY 1. *The following hold true:*

(i) *The spaces $\mathcal{B}_A^p$ are reflexive for $1 < p < \infty$;*

(ii) *The topological dual of the space $\mathcal{B}_A^p$ ($1 \leq p < \infty$) is the space $\mathcal{B}_A^{p'}$ ($p' = p/(p-1)$), the duality being given by*

$$\langle u + \mathcal{N}, v + \mathcal{N}\rangle_{\mathcal{B}_A^{p'}, \mathcal{B}_A^p} = M(uv) = \int_{\Delta(A)} \mathcal{G}_1(u + \mathcal{N})\mathcal{G}_1(v + \mathcal{N})d\beta$$

for $u \in B_A^{p'}$ and $v \in B_A^p$.

This result is easily proven by using the properties of the L^p-spaces and the above isometric isomorphism.

REMARK 2. The space $\mathcal{B}_A^p$ is the separated completion of B_A^p and the canonical mapping of B_A^p into $\mathcal{B}_A^p$ is just the canonical surjection of B_A^p onto $\mathcal{B}_A^p$; see once more [**7**, Chap. II, Sect. 3, no 7] for the theory of completion.

Another definition which will be of great interest in the forthcoming sections is

DEFINITION 2. An H-supralgebra A on $\mathbb{R}^N$ is *ergodic* if for every $u \in B_A^1$ such that $\|u - u(\cdot + a)\|_1 = 0$ for every $a \in \mathbb{R}^N$ we have $\|u - M(u)\|_1 = 0$.

The above definition is equivalent to say that any B_A^1-translation invariant function is B_A^1-constant, that is, the dynamical system T defined on $\mathbb{R}^N$ by $T(y)x = x + y$ is ergodic in the sense of Subsection 2.1.

An equivalent property stated by Casado Diaz and Gayte is given in the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 5 ([**13**]). *An H-supralgebra A on $\mathbb{R}^N$ is ergodic if and only if*

$$(2.6) \qquad \lim_{r \to +\infty} \left\| \frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r} u(\cdot + y)dy - M(u) \right\|_p = 0 \text{ for all } u \in B_A^p, \ 1 \leq p < \infty.$$

The following result provides us with a few examples of ergodic H-supralgebras (see next section for its application).

LEMMA 1 ([**32**]). *Let A be an H-supralgebra on $\mathbb{R}^N$ with the following property: For any $u \in A$,*

$$(2.7) \qquad \lim_{r \to +\infty} \frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r} u(x + y)dx = M(u) \text{ uniformly with respect to } y.$$

Then A is ergodic.

In order to simplify the presentation of the paper we will from now on, use the same letter u (if there is no danger of confusion) to denote the equivalence class of an element $u \in B_A^p$. The symbol ϱ will denote the canonical mapping of B_A^p onto $\mathcal{B}_A^p = B_A^p/\mathcal{N}$.

Our goal here is to define another space attached to $\mathcal{B}_A^p$. Let $u \in \mathcal{D}'(\Delta(A))$, and let $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^N$. We know that $\partial^\alpha u \in \mathcal{D}'(\Delta(A))$ exists and is defined by

$$(2.8) \qquad \langle \partial^\alpha u, \varphi \rangle = (-1)^{|\alpha|} \langle u, \partial^\alpha \varphi \rangle \text{ for any } \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Delta(A)).$$

This leads to the following definition.

DEFINITION 3. The *formal derivative of order* $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^N$ is defined to be the formal operator on $\mathcal{B}_A^p$ given by

$$(2.9) \qquad \overline{D}_y^\alpha = \mathcal{G}_1^{-1} \circ \partial^\alpha \circ \mathcal{G}_1$$

where ∂^α is defined above. In particular, for $\alpha = (\delta_{ij})_{1 \leq j \leq N}$ with $1 \leq i \leq N$, $\overline{D}_y^\alpha$ is denoted by $\overline{\partial}/\partial y_i$ and is called the *formal derivative of index i*.

REMARK 3. For $u \in B_A^{1,p}$ (that is the space of $u \in B_A^p$ such that $D_y u \in (B_A^p)^N$) we have

$$\mathcal{G}_1 \left(\varrho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_i} \right) \right) = \mathcal{G} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_i} \right) = \partial_i \mathcal{G}(u) = \partial_i \mathcal{G}_1(\varrho(u))$$

$$= (\text{by definition}) \, \mathcal{G}_1 \left(\frac{\overline{\partial}}{\partial y_i}(\varrho(u)) \right),$$

hence

$$\varrho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_i} \right) = \frac{\overline{\partial}}{\partial y_i}(\varrho(u)),$$

or equivalently,

$$(2.10) \qquad \varrho \circ \frac{\partial}{\partial y_i} = \frac{\overline{\partial}}{\partial y_i} \circ \varrho \text{ on } B_A^{1,p}.$$

We return for a while to the framework of the preceding subsection and assume that the hypotheses of Theorem 3 are satisfied. Let $\{T(y) : y \in \mathbb{R}^N\}$ be the dynamical system constructed in Theorem 3. We know by the results of Subsection 2.1 that $T(y)$ induces a N-parameter group of isometries $U(y) :$ $L^p(\Delta(A)) \to L^p(\Delta(A))$. By the properties of $\mathcal{G}_1$, this also yields a N-parameter group of isometries $\mathcal{G}_1^{-1} \circ U(y) \circ \mathcal{G}_1 : \mathcal{B}_A^p \to \mathcal{B}_A^p$. We denote by $D_{i,p}$ the generators of $\mathcal{G}_1^{-1} \circ U(y) \circ \mathcal{G}_1$. Now, let $u \in A^1$; we have $\partial_i \mathcal{G}(u) = \mathcal{G}(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_i}) = \mathcal{G}_1(\varrho(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_i}))$, so that $\varrho(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_i}) = \frac{\overline{\partial}}{\partial y_i}(\varrho(u))$ by the preceding remark. But since $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_i}$ is the derivative along the direction $e_i = (\delta_{ij})_{1 \leq i \leq N}$ of the dynamical system induced by the translations in $\mathbb{R}^N$, it is immediate that

$$D_{i,p}(\varrho(u)) = \frac{\overline{\partial}}{\partial y_i}(\varrho(u)),$$

so that

$$(2.11) \qquad D_{i,p} = \frac{\overline{\partial}}{\partial y_i}.$$

The above equality is crucial in the process of viewing homogenization in algebras with mean value as a special case of stochastic homogenization. Indeed in the case when $\Omega = \Delta(A)$, it allows to just replace $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ by the space $\mathcal{G}_1(\varrho(A^\infty)) = \mathcal{G}(A^\infty) = \mathcal{D}(\Delta(A))$ which plays exactly the same role since firstly, it is dense in $L^p(\Delta(A))$ for all $1 \leq p < \infty$ and secondly, for all $u \in \mathcal{D}(\Delta(A)) \equiv \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Delta(A))$ we have $u \in L^\infty(\Delta(A))$ and $\partial^\alpha u \in L^\infty(\Delta(A))$ for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^N$. This remark will be particularly used in Section 6 when dealing with the homogenization of some Stokes' type equations.

Now, set (for $1 \leq p < \infty$)

$$\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p} = \left\{ u \in \mathcal{B}_A^p : \frac{\overline{\partial} u}{\partial y_i} \in \mathcal{B}_A^p, \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq N \right\}.$$

We endow $\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}$ with the norm

$$\|u\|_{\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}} = \left[\|u\|_p^p + \sum_{i=1}^N \left\| \frac{\overline{\partial} u}{\partial y_i} \right\|_p^p \right]^{1/p} \quad (u \in \mathcal{B}_A^{1,p})$$

which makes it a Banach space with the property that the restriction of $\mathcal{G}_1$ to $\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}$ is an isometric isomorphism from $\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}$ onto $W^{1,p}(\Delta(A))$. However we will be mostly concerned with the subspace $\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}/\mathbb{C}$ of $\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}$ consisting of functions $u \in \mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}$ with $M_1(u) \equiv M(u) = 0$. Equipped with the seminorm

$$\|u\|_{\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}/\mathbb{C}} = \left\| \overline{D}_y u \right\|_p := \left[\sum_{i=1}^N \left\| \frac{\overline{\partial} u}{\partial y_i} \right\|_p^p \right]^{1/p} \quad (u \in \mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}/\mathbb{C})$$

where $\overline{D}_y = (\overline{\partial}/\partial y_i)_{1 \leq i \leq N}$, $\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}/\mathbb{C}$ is a locally convex topological space which is in general not separated and not complete. We denote by $\mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p}$ the separated completion of $\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}/\mathbb{C}$ with respect to $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}/\mathbb{C}}$, and by J_1 the canonical mapping of $\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}/\mathbb{C}$ into $\mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p}$. By the theory of completion of the uniform spaces [**7**, Chap. II, Sect. 3, no 7] it is a fact that the mapping $\overline{\partial}/\partial y_i : \mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}/\mathbb{C} \to \mathcal{B}_A^p$ extends by continuity to a unique continuous linear mapping still denoted by $\overline{\partial}/\partial y_i : \mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p} \to \mathcal{B}_A^p$ and satisfying

$$(2.12) \qquad \frac{\overline{\partial}}{\partial y_i} \circ J_1 = \frac{\overline{\partial}}{\partial y_i} \text{ and } \|u\|_{\mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p}} = \left\| \overline{D}_y u \right\|_p \quad (u \in \mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p})$$

where $\overline{D}_y = (\overline{\partial}/\partial y_i)_{1 \leq i \leq N}$. Since $\mathcal{G}_1$ is an isometric isomorphism of $\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}$ onto $W^{1,p}(\Delta(A))$ we have by (2.9) that the restriction of $\mathcal{G}_1$ to $\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}/\mathbb{C}$ sends isometrically and isomorphically $\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}/\mathbb{C}$ onto $W^{1,p}(\Delta(A))/\mathbb{C}$. So by [**7**, Chap. II, Sect. 3, no 7] there exists a unique isometric isomorphism $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_1 : \mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p} \to W_\#^{1,p}(\Delta(A))$ such that

$$(2.13) \qquad\qquad \overline{\mathcal{G}}_1 \circ J_1 = J \circ \mathcal{G}_1$$

and

$$(2.14) \qquad\qquad \partial_i \circ \overline{\mathcal{G}}_1 = \mathcal{G}_1 \circ \frac{\overline{\partial}}{\partial y_i} \quad (1 \leq i \leq N).$$

We recall that J is the canonical mapping of $W^{1,p}(\Delta(A))/\mathbb{C}$ into its separated completion $W_\#^{1,p}(\Delta(A))$ while J_1 is the canonical mapping of $\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}/\mathbb{C}$ into $\mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p}$. Furthermore, as $J_1(\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}/\mathbb{C})$ is dense in $\mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p}$ (this is classical), it follows that if A^∞ is dense in A (this is the case when A is an algebra with mean value), then $(J_1 \circ \varrho)(A^\infty/\mathbb{C})$ is dense in $\mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p}$, where $A^\infty/\mathbb{C} = \{u \in A^\infty : M(u) = 0\}$.

3. The stochastic Σ-convergence

In this section we define the concept of stochastic Σ-convergence which is the generalization of both two-scale convergence in the mean (of Bourgeat et al. [**10**]) and Σ-convergence (of Nguetseng [**31**]). In all that follows, Q is an open subset of $\mathbb{R}^N$ and A is an H-supralgebra on $\mathbb{R}_y^N$. We use the letter $\mathcal{G}$ to denote the Gelfand transformation on A. Points in $\Delta(A)$ are denoted by s. We still denote by M the mean value on $\mathbb{R}^N$ for the action $\mathcal{H}$ (see Section 2). The compact space $\Delta(A)$ is equipped with the M-measure β for A. Next, let $(\Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$ denote a probability space and let $\{T(y) : y \in \mathbb{R}^N\}$ denote a N-dimensional dynamical system acting on the probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$. Points in Ω are denoted by ω. Finally, let ε_1 and ε_2 be two well separated functions of ε tending towards zero with ε, that is, $0 < \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2/\varepsilon_1 \to 0$ as $\varepsilon \to 0$, and such that the functions $x \mapsto x/\varepsilon_1$ and $x \mapsto x/\varepsilon_2$ define two actions of $\mathbb{R}_+^*$ on $\mathbb{R}^N$.

DEFINITION 4. A bounded sequence $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0}$ in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$ $(1 \le p < \infty)$ is said to *weakly stochastically Σ-converge* in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$ to some $u_0 \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^p)$ if as $\varepsilon \to 0$, we have

$$\int_{Q \times \Omega} u_\varepsilon(x, \omega) f\left(x, T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega, \frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right) dx d\mu$$

(3.1)
$$\to \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{u}_0(x, \omega, s)\widehat{f}(x, \omega, s) dx d\mu d\beta$$

for every $f \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes A$, where $\widehat{u}_0 = \mathcal{G}_1 \circ u_0$ and $\widehat{f} = \mathcal{G} \circ f = \mathcal{G}_1 \circ (\varrho \circ f)$. We express this by writing $u_\varepsilon \to u_0$ *stoch. in* $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$-*weak* Σ.

We recall that $\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes A$ is the space of functions of the form

$$f(x, \omega, y) = \sum_{\text{finite}} \varphi_i(x)\psi_i(\omega)g_i(y), \ \ (x, \omega, y) \in Q \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^N,$$

with $\varphi_i \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q)$, $\psi_i \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ and $g_i \in A$. Such functions are dense in $\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes L^{p'}(\Omega) \otimes A$ $(p' = p/(p-1)$ for $1 < p < \infty$, since $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ is dense in $L^{p'}(\Omega))$ and hence in $\mathcal{K}(Q; L^{p'}(\Omega)) \otimes A$ $(\mathcal{K}(Q; L^{p'}(\Omega))$ being the space of continuous functions of Q into $L^{p'}(\Omega)$ with compact support containing in Q; see e.g., [**6**, Proposition 5] for the denseness result). As $\mathcal{K}(Q; L^{p'}(\Omega))$ is dense in $L^{p'}(Q; L^{p'}(\Omega)) = L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega)$ and $L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega) \otimes A$ is dense in $L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega; A)$, the uniqueness of the stochastic Σ-limit is ensured.

Before continuing our study, we need to make a comparison between the weak stochastic Σ-convergence and other existing convergence methods closed to it. For that, we must first state these convergence schemes:

(1) A sequence $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0} \subset L^p(Q)$ $(1 \le p < \infty)$ is said to weakly Σ-converge in $L^p(Q)$ to some $v_0 \in L^p(Q; \mathcal{B}_A^p)$ if as $E \ni \varepsilon \to 0$, we have

(3.2)
$$\int_Q u_\varepsilon(x) f\left(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right) dx \to \iint_{Q \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{v}_0(x, s)\widehat{f}(x, s) dx d\beta$$

for every $f \in L^{p'}(Q; A)$ $(1/p' = 1 - 1/p)$, where $\widehat{v}_0 = \mathcal{G}_1 \circ v_0$ and $\widehat{f} = \mathcal{G}_1 \circ (\varrho \circ f) = \mathcal{G} \circ f$.

(2) A sequence $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0} \subset L^p(Q \times \Omega)$ $(1 \le p < \infty)$ is said to stochastically two-scale converge in the mean to some $v_0 \in L^p(Q \times \Omega)$ if as $\varepsilon \to 0$, we

have

$$(3.3) \qquad \int_{Q \times \Omega} u_\varepsilon(x,\omega) f\left(x, T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega\right) dxd\mu \to \iint_{Q \times \Omega} v_0(x,\omega) f(x,\omega) dxd\mu$$

for all admissible functions (in the sense of [**10**, Section 3]) $f \in L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega)$. We denote it by $u_\varepsilon \to u_0$ *stoch. in* $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$-*weak.*

REMARK 4. The weak stochastic Σ-convergence method generalizes the above two convergence methods. Indeed, it is very important to note that both the above definitions (3.2) and (3.3) imply the boundedness of the sequence u_ε either in $L^p(Q)$ or in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$, accordingly. With this in mind, we see that if in (3.1) we take $f \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$, that is f is constant with respect to $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$, and next using the density of the latter space in $L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega)$, then (3.1) reads as (3.3) with $v_0(x,\omega) = \int_{\Delta(A)} \widehat{u}_0(x,\omega,s) d\beta$ by choosing in $L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega)$ admissible functions. If besides we take in (3.1) $f \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes A$, that is f not depending upon the random variable ω and further if we choose u_ε not depending on ω, then using the density of $\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes A$ in $L^{p'}(Q;A)$ we readily get (3.2) with $\widehat{v}_0(x,s) = \int_\Omega \widehat{u}_0(x,\omega,s) d\mu$.

The following result is easily verified; its proof is left to the reader.

PROPOSITION 6. *Let* $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0}$ *be a sequence in* $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$. *If* $u_\varepsilon \to u_0$ *stoch. in* $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$-*weak* Σ, *then* $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0}$ *stochastically two-scale converges in the mean towards* $v_0(x,\omega) = \int_{\Delta(A)} \widehat{u}_0(x,\omega,s) d\beta$ *and*

$$\int_\Omega u_\varepsilon(\cdot,\omega) \psi(\omega) d\mu \to \iint_{\Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{u}_0(\cdot,\omega,s) \psi(\omega) d\mu d\beta \ in \ L^1(Q)\text{-}weak \ \forall \psi \in I_{nv}^{p'}(\Omega).$$

The next results provide us with a few examples of sequences that weakly stochastically Σ-converge.

PROPOSITION 7. *Let* $f \in \mathcal{K}(Q; \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega; A))$. *Then, as* $\varepsilon \to 0$,

$$(3.4) \qquad \int_{Q \times \Omega} f\left(x, T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega, \frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right) dxd\mu \to \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{f}(x,\omega,s) \, dxd\mu d\beta.$$

PROOF. Since $\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes A$ is dense in $\mathcal{K}(Q; \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega; A))$ we first check (3.4) for f in $\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes A$. However, it is sufficient to do it for f under the form $f(x,\omega,y) = \varphi(x)\psi(\omega)g(y)$ with $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q)$, $\psi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ and $g \in A$. But for such a f we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int_{Q \times \Omega} f\left(x, T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega, \frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right) dxd\mu &= \int_Q \left(\int_\Omega \psi\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega\right) d\mu\right) \varphi(x) g\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right) dx \\
&= \int_Q \left(\int_\Omega \psi(\omega) d\mu\right) \varphi(x) g\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right) dx \\
&= \left(\int_\Omega \psi(\omega) d\mu\right) \int_Q \varphi(x) g\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right) dx
\end{aligned}
$$

where the second equality above is due to the Fubini's theorem and to the fact that the measure μ is invariant under the maps $T(y)$. But, as $\varepsilon \to 0$, we have the following well-known convergence result:

$$\int_Q \varphi(x) g\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right) dx \to \iint_{Q \times \Delta(A)} \varphi(x) \widehat{g}(s) dxd\beta \text{ as } \varepsilon \to 0.$$

Hence the sequence

$$\int_{Q\times\Omega} f\left(x, T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega, \frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right) dx d\mu \to \iint_{Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A)} \widehat{f}(x,\omega,s) dx d\mu d\beta.$$

Now, let $f \in \mathcal{K}(Q; \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega; A))$ and let $\eta > 0$ be arbitrarily fixed. Let $K \subset Q$ be a compact set such that $\mathrm{supp} f \subset K$. By a density argument we choose ϕ in $\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes A$ with $\mathrm{supp}\phi \subset K$, such that $\|f - \phi\|_\infty \leq \eta/(3|K|)$, $|K|$ denoting the Lebesgue volume of K. By the decomposition

$$\int_{Q\times\Omega} f^\varepsilon dx d\mu - \iint_{Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A)} \widehat{f} dx d\mu d\beta = \int_{Q\times\Omega}(f^\varepsilon - \phi^\varepsilon) dx d\mu$$
$$+ \int_{Q\times\Omega} \phi^\varepsilon dx d\mu - \iint_{Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A)} \widehat{\phi} dx d\mu d\beta + \iint_{Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A)}(\widehat{\phi} - \widehat{f}) dx d\mu d\beta,$$

it follows readily that there exists $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that

$$\left| \int_{Q\times\Omega} f^\varepsilon dx d\mu - \iint_{Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A)} \widehat{f} dx d\mu d\beta \right| \leq \eta \text{ for } 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0.$$

This completes the proof. □

As a result, we have the following corollaries.

COROLLARY 2. *Let $u \in \mathcal{K}(Q; \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega; A))$ and let $1 \leq p < \infty$. Then, as $\varepsilon \to 0$,*
  (i) *$u^\varepsilon \to \varrho(u)$ stoch. in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$-weak Σ, where ϱ denote the canonical mapping of B_A^p into $\mathcal{B}_A^p$, and the function $\varrho(u)$ is defined by $\varrho(u)(x,\omega) = \varrho(u(x,\omega))$ for a.e. $(x,\omega) \in Q \times \Omega$;*
  (ii) *$\|u^\varepsilon\|_{L^p(Q\times\Omega)} \to \|\widehat{u}\|_{L^p(Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A))}$.*

PROOF. (i) For each $f \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes A$ we have $uf \in \mathcal{K}(Q; \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega; A))$, hence part (i) follows readily by Proposition 7. For (ii), since $\mathcal{K}(Q; \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega; A))$ is a Banach algebra, it is easily shown that, for $1 \leq p < \infty$ we have $|u|^p \in \mathcal{K}(Q; \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega; A))$ whenever $u \in \mathcal{K}(Q; \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega; A))$, so that once again by Proposition 7 we have, as $\varepsilon \to 0$,

$$\int_{Q\times\Omega} |u^\varepsilon|^p \, dx d\mu \to \iint_{Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A)} |\widehat{u}|^p \, dx d\mu d\beta.$$

The proof is complete. □

COROLLARY 3 (*Lower-semicontinuity property*). *Let $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0}$ be a sequence in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$ $(1 \leq p < \infty)$ such that $u_\varepsilon \to u_0$ stoch. in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$-weak Σ as $\varepsilon \to 0$, where $u_0 \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^p)$. Then*

$$\tag{3.5} \|u_0\|_{L^p(Q\times\Omega;\mathcal{B}_A^p)} \leq \liminf_{\varepsilon\to0} \|u_\varepsilon\|_{L^p(Q\times\Omega)}.$$

PROOF. Let $f \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes A$. We have

$$\tag{3.6} \left| \int_{Q\times\Omega} u_\varepsilon f^\varepsilon dx d\mu \right| \leq \|u_\varepsilon\|_{L^p(Q\times\Omega)} \|f^\varepsilon\|_{L^{p'}(Q\times\Omega)}.$$

Then taking $\liminf_{\varepsilon\to0}$ of both sides of (3.6) and using the equality

$$\lim_{\varepsilon\to0} \|f^\varepsilon\|_{L^{p'}(Q\times\Omega)} = \left\|\widehat{f}\right\|_{L^{p'}(Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A))} \quad \text{(see part (ii) of Corollary 2 above)}$$

one arrives at

$$\tag{3.7} \left| \iint_{Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A)} \widehat{u}_0 \widehat{f} dx d\mu d\beta \right| \leq \left\|\widehat{f}\right\|_{L^{p'}(Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A))} \liminf_{\varepsilon\to0} \|u_\varepsilon\|_{L^p(Q\times\Omega)}.$$

The space $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes A) = \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes \mathcal{C}(\Delta(A))$ being dense in $L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A))$, (3.7) still holds with $v \in L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A))$ instead of $\widehat{f}$. Consequently

$$
\begin{aligned}
\|\widehat{u}_0\|_{L^p(Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A))} &= \sup_{\|v\|_{L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A))} \leq 1} \left| \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{u}_0 v \, dx d\mu d\beta \right| \\
&\leq \liminf_{\varepsilon \to 0} \|u_\varepsilon\|_{L^p(Q \times \Omega)}.
\end{aligned}
$$

The lemma follows. $\square$

Throughout the paper the letter E will denote any ordinary sequence $E = (\varepsilon_n)$ (integers $n \geq 0$) with $0 < \varepsilon_n \leq 1$ and $\varepsilon_n \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$. Such a sequence will be termed a *fundamental sequence*.

The usefulness of the next result will be brought to light in the sequel. Prior to that we need one further definition.

DEFINITION 5. A function $u \in L^1(Q \times \Omega; B_A^1)$ is said to be *admissible* if the trace function $(x, \omega) \mapsto u(x, T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega, x/\varepsilon_2)$ (denoted by u^ε), from $Q \times \Omega$ to $\mathbb{C}$, is well-defined as an element of $L^1(Q \times \Omega)$ and satisfies the following convergence result:

$$(3.8) \qquad \int_{Q \times \Omega} |u^\varepsilon| \, dx d\mu \to \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} |\widehat{u}| \, dx d\mu d\beta \text{ as } \varepsilon \to 0.$$

One can verify that any function in each of the following spaces is admissible: $\mathcal{K}(Q; L^p(\Omega; A))$ (the space of continuous functions $f : \mathbb{R}^N \to L^p(\Omega; A)$ with compact support contained in Q, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$), $\mathcal{C}(\overline{Q}; L^\infty(\Omega; A))$ (for any bounded domain Q in $\mathbb{R}^N$).

PROPOSITION 8. *Let $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in E} \subset L^p(Q \times \Omega)$ $(1 < p < \infty)$ be a sequence which is weakly stochastically Σ-convergent in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$ to some $u_0 \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^p)$. Then as $E \ni \varepsilon \to 0$ we have (3.1) (in Definition 4) for any admissible function $f \in \mathcal{K}(Q; L^{p'}(\Omega; B_A^{p',\infty}))$ where $B_A^{p',\infty} = B_A^{p'} \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$.*

PROOF. The space $\mathcal{K}(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes B_A^{p',\infty}$ is dense in $\mathcal{K}(Q; L^{p'}(\Omega; B_A^{p',\infty}))$. Indeed $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes B_A^{p',\infty}$ is dense in $L^{p'}(\Omega; B_A^{p',\infty})$, so that by [6, p. 46], our claim is justified. With this in mind, we firstly check (3.1) for $f \in \mathcal{K}(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes B_A^{p',\infty}$. It suffices to verify this for f under the form

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x, \omega, y) &= \varphi(x)\psi(\omega)v(y) \quad (x \in Q, \omega \in \Omega, y \in \mathbb{R}^N) \text{ with} \\
\varphi &\in \mathcal{K}(Q), \psi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \text{ and } v \in B_A^{p',\infty}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Let f be as above. Let $\delta > 0$ be freely fixed, and let $w \in A$ be such that $\|v - w\|_{p'} \leq \delta$ (where we have used here the density of A in $B_A^{p'}$). Set

$$g(x, \omega, y) = \varphi(x)\psi(\omega)w(y) \quad (x \in Q, \omega \in \Omega, y \in \mathbb{R}^N),$$

which gives a function $g \in \mathcal{K}(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^{\infty}(\Omega) \otimes A$. We have

$$
\int_{Q\times\Omega} u_\varepsilon f^\varepsilon \, dx d\mu - \iint_{Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A)} \widehat{u}_0 \widehat{f} \, dx d\mu d\beta
$$

$$
= \int_{Q\times\Omega} u_\varepsilon \varphi(x)\psi(T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega)[v^\varepsilon(x/\varepsilon_2) - w(x/\varepsilon_2)] \, dx d\mu
$$

$$
+ \int_{Q\times\Omega} u_\varepsilon g^\varepsilon \, dx d\mu - \iint_{Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A)} \widehat{u}_0 \widehat{g} \, dx d\mu d\beta
$$

$$
+ \iint_{Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A)} \widehat{u}_0 \varphi\psi(\widehat{w} - \widehat{v}) \, dx d\mu d\beta
$$

$$
= (I) + (II) + (III).
$$

As far as (I) is concerned, we have

$$
|(I)| \le \|\varphi\|_\infty \|\psi\|_\infty \|u_\varepsilon\|_{L^p(Q\times\Omega)} \left(\int_K |v^\varepsilon - w^\varepsilon|^{p'} \, dx \right)^{1/p'}
$$

where K is a compact subset of $\mathbb{R}^N$ containing the support of φ. But v and w possess mean value, so that, as $\varepsilon \to 0$,

$$
\int_K |v^\varepsilon - w^\varepsilon|^{p'} \, dx \to M(|v - w|^{p'}) |K| \text{ since } |v - w|^{p'} \in B_A^1,
$$

$|K|$ denoting the Lebesgue measure of K. In view of the equality $\|v - w\|_{p'} = [M(|v - w|^{p'})]^{1/p'}$, we have $\lim_{E \ni \varepsilon \to 0} |(I)| \le c\delta$ where c is a positive constant independent of δ. For (III), we have

$$
\left| \iint_{Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A)} \widehat{u}_0 \varphi\psi(\widehat{w} - \widehat{v}) \, dx d\mu d\beta \right|
$$

$$
\le \|\widehat{u}_0\|_{L^p(Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A))} \|\varphi\|_\infty \|\psi\|_\infty \|\widehat{w} - \widehat{v}\|_{L^{p'}(\Delta(A))}
$$

$$
= c \|v - w\|_{p'} \le c\delta
$$

where $c = \|\widehat{u}_0\|_{L^p(Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A))} \|\varphi\|_\infty \|\psi\|_\infty$. Next, since

$$
\int_{Q\times\Omega} u_\varepsilon g^\varepsilon \, dx d\mu \to \iint_{Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A)} \widehat{u}_0 \widehat{g} \, dx d\mu d\beta
$$

it follows that

$$
\lim_{E \ni \varepsilon \to 0} \left| \int_{Q\times\Omega} u_\varepsilon \varphi(x)\psi(T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega)w(x/\varepsilon_2) \, dx d\mu - \iint_{Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A)} \widehat{u}_0 \varphi\psi\widehat{w} \, dx d\mu d\beta \right| \le c\delta
$$

where $c > 0$ is independent of δ, hence (3.1) follows with the above taken f, since δ is arbitrary. In view of the density of $\mathcal{K}(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^{\infty}(\Omega) \otimes B_A^{p',\infty}$ in $\mathcal{K}(Q; L^{p'}(\Omega; B_A^{p',\infty}))$ the result follows by repeating the same way of proceeding as done above. $\qquad\square$

The next result is a mere consequence of the preceding result. Its easy proof is left to the reader.

COROLLARY 4. *Let $u \in \mathcal{K}(Q; L^\infty(\Omega; B_A^{p,\infty}))$ $(1 < p < \infty)$ be an admissible function in the sense of Definition 5. Then the sequence $(u^\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0}$ is weakly stochastically Σ-convergent in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$ to $\varrho(u)$.*

The following result is the point of departure of all the compactness results involved in this paper.

THEOREM 5. *Any bounded sequence $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon\in E}$ in $L^p(Q\times\Omega)$ (where E is a fundamental sequence and $1<p<\infty$) admits a subsequence which is weakly stochastically Σ-convergent in $L^p(Q\times\Omega)$.*

Its proof relies on the following result whose proof can be found in [**32**].

PROPOSITION 9. *Let X be a subspace (not necessarily closed) of a reflexive Banach space Y and let $f_n : X \to \mathbb{C}$ be a sequence of linear functionals (not necessarily continuous). Assume there exists a constant $c>0$ such that*

$$(3.9) \qquad \limsup_n |f_n(x)| \le c\,\|x\| \quad \text{for all } x\in X.$$

where $\|\cdot\|$ denotes the norm in Y. Then there exist a subsequence $(f_{n_k})_k$ of (f_n) and a functional $f\in Y'$ such that $\lim_k f_{n_k}(x) = f(x)$ for all $x\in X$.

Proof of Theorem 5. Let $Y = L^{p'}(Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A))$, $X = \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q)\otimes\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)\otimes\mathcal{C}(\Delta(A))$. Let us define the mapping L_ε by

$$L_\varepsilon(\widehat{f}) = \int_{Q\times\Omega} u_\varepsilon f^\varepsilon\,dxd\mu \quad (\widehat{f}\in\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q)\otimes\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)\otimes\mathcal{C}(\Delta(A)) = \mathcal{G}(\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q)\otimes\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)\otimes A)).$$

where $f^\varepsilon(x,\omega) = f(x,T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega, x/\varepsilon_2)$ for $(x,\omega)\in Q\times\Omega$. Then

$$\limsup_\varepsilon \left|L_\varepsilon(\widehat{f})\right| \le c\left\|\widehat{f}\right\|_{L^{p'}(Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A))} \quad \text{for all } \widehat{f}\in X.$$

Indeed one has the inequality $|L_\varepsilon(f)| \le c\,\|f^\varepsilon\|_{L^{p'}(Q\times\Omega)}$ and thus, as $\varepsilon \to 0$, $\|f^\varepsilon\|_{L^{p'}(Q\times\Omega)} \to \left\|\widehat{f}\right\|_{L^{p'}(Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A))}$ (see Corollary 2). We therefore apply Proposition 9 with the above notation to get the existence of a subsequence E' of E and of a unique $v_0 \in L^p(Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A))$ such that

$$\int_{Q\times\Omega} u_\varepsilon f^\varepsilon\,dxd\mu \to \iint_{Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A)} v_0(x,\omega,s)\widehat{f}(x,\omega,s)\,dxd\mu d\beta$$

for all $\widehat{f}\in X$. But $v_0 = \mathcal{G}_1 \circ u_0$ where $u_0 \in L^p(Q\times\Omega;\mathcal{B}_A^p)$, and so the result follows. $\qquad\square$

In order to deal with the convergence of a product of sequences we need to define the concept of strong stochastic Σ-convergence.

DEFINITION 6. A sequence $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0} \subset L^p(Q\times\Omega)$ $(1\le p<\infty)$ is said to *strongly stochastically Σ-converge* in $L^p(Q\times\Omega)$ to some $u_0\in L^p(Q\times\Omega;\mathcal{B}_A^p)$ if it is weakly stochastically Σ-convergent and further satisfies the following condition:

$$(3.10) \qquad \|u_\varepsilon\|_{L^p(Q\times\Omega)} \to \|\widehat{u}_0\|_{L^p(Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A))}.$$

We denote this by $u_\varepsilon \to u_0$ stoch. in $L^p(Q\times\Omega)$-strong Σ.

REMARK 5. (1) By the above definition, the uniqueness of the limit of such a sequence is ensured. (2) By the Corollary 2 it is immediate that for any $u\in\mathcal{K}(Q;\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega;A))$, the sequence $(u^\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0}$ is strongly stochastically Σ-convergent to $\varrho(u)$.

The next result will be of capital interest in the homogenization process.

THEOREM 6. *Let $1 < p, q < \infty$ and $r \geq 1$ be such that $1/r = 1/p + 1/q \leq 1$. Assume $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in E} \subset L^q(Q \times \Omega)$ is weakly stochastically Σ-convergent in $L^q(Q \times \Omega)$ to some $u_0 \in L^q(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^q)$, and $(v_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in E} \subset L^p(Q \times \Omega)$ is strongly stochastically Σ-convergent in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$ to some $v_0 \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^p)$. Then the sequence $(u_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in E}$ is weakly stochastically Σ-convergent in $L^r(Q \times \Omega)$ to $u_0 v_0$.*

PROOF. We assume without lost of generality that our sequences are real values. This assumption is fully motivated by the fact that in general, almost only linear problems are of complex coefficients, and so in that case, the linearity permits to work with real coefficients. This being so, we will deeply make use of the following simple inequalities proved in [**52**]:

$$(3.11) \quad \begin{aligned} &0 \leq |a + tb|^p - |a|^p - pt\,|a|^{p-2}\,ab \leq c\,|t|^{1+s}\,(|a|^p + |b|^p) \\ &\text{for each } |t| \leq 1 \text{ and for every } a, b \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ where} \\ &s = \min(p-1, 1) > 0 \text{ and } c > 0 \text{ is independent of } a, b. \end{aligned}$$

We proceed in two steps.

Step 1. Set $p' = p/(p-1)$, and let us first show that the sequence $z_\varepsilon = |v_\varepsilon|^{p-2}\,v_\varepsilon$ is weakly stochastically Σ-convergent to $|v_0|^{p-2}\,v_0$ in $L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega)$. To this end, let $z \in L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^{p'})$ denote the weak stochastic Σ-limit of $(z_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in E}$ in $L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega)$ (up to a subsequence if necessary; in fact it is easily seen that this sequence is bounded in $L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega)$). Let $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes A$ with $\|\varphi\|_{L^p(Q \times \Omega; A)} \leq 1$. We have by the second inequality in (3.11) that

$$\int_{Q \times \Omega} |v_\varepsilon + t\varphi^\varepsilon|^p\,dxd\mu \quad \leq \quad \int_{Q \times \Omega} |v_\varepsilon|^p\,dxd\mu + pt \int_{Q \times \Omega} z_\varepsilon \varphi^\varepsilon dxd\mu$$
$$+ c_1\,|t|^{1+s}$$

for $|t| \leq 1$, c_1 being a positive constant independent of ε (since the sequence $(v_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in E}$ is bounded in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$). Taking the $\liminf_{E \ni \varepsilon \to 0}$ in the above inequality we get, by virtue of (3.10) (in Definition 6) and the lower semicontinuity property (3.5) (in Corollary 3) that

$$\iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} |\widehat{v}_0 + t\widehat{\varphi}|^p\,dxd\mu d\beta \quad \leq \quad \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} |\widehat{v}_0|^p\,dxd\mu d\beta$$
$$+ pt \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{z}\widehat{\varphi}dxd\mu d\beta + c_1\,|t|^{1+s}.$$

On the other hand, the first inequality in (3.11) yields

$$\iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} |\widehat{v}_0 + t\widehat{\varphi}|^p\,dxd\mu d\beta \quad \geq \quad \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} |\widehat{v}_0|^p\,dxd\mu d\beta$$
$$+ pt \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} |\widehat{v}_0|^{p-2}\,\widehat{v}_0\widehat{\varphi}dxd\mu d\beta,$$

hence

$$pt \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} |\widehat{v}_0|^{p-2}\,\widehat{v}_0\widehat{\varphi}dxd\mu d\beta \leq pt \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{z}\widehat{\varphi}dxd\mu d\beta + c_1\,|t|^{1+s}.$$

Now, taking in the above inequality $\varphi = \psi/\|\psi\|_{L^p(Q \times \Omega; A)}$ for any arbitrary $\psi \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes A$ the same inequality holds for any arbitrary ψ in place of

φ, which, together with the arbitrariness of the real number t in $|t| \leq 1$, gives $z = |v_0|^{p-2} v_0$.

Step 2. Now, let us establish the convergence result $u_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon \to u_0 v_0$ stoch. in $L^r(Q \times \Omega)$-weak Σ. First of all the sequence $(u_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in E}$ is bounded in $L^r(Q \times \Omega)$. Next, let $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes A$ and set

$$\ell = \lim_{E \ni \varepsilon \to 0} \int_{Q \times \Omega} u_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon \varphi^\varepsilon \, dx d\mu \text{ (possibly up to a subsequence)}.$$

We need to show that $\ell = \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{u}_0 \widehat{v}_0 \widehat{\varphi} \, dx d\mu d\beta$. First and foremost we have $\varphi^\varepsilon \in L^{r'}(Q \times \Omega)$ and so, $u_\varepsilon \varphi^\varepsilon \in L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega)$ since $1/r' + 1/q = 1/p'$ and $u_\varepsilon \in L^q(Q \times \Omega)$. Thus, once again by the second inequality in (3.11) and keeping in mind the definition of z_ε in Step 1, one has

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int_{Q \times \Omega} |z_\varepsilon + t u_\varepsilon \varphi^\varepsilon|^{p'} \, dx d\mu &\leq \int_{Q \times \Omega} |z_\varepsilon|^{p'} \, dx d\mu + p't \int_{Q \times \Omega} |z_\varepsilon|^{p-2} z_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon \varphi^\varepsilon \, dx d\mu \\
&\quad + c_1 |t|^{1+s} \\
&= \int_{Q \times \Omega} |v_\varepsilon|^p \, dx d\mu + p't \int_{Q \times \Omega} v_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon \varphi^\varepsilon \, dx d\mu + c_1 |t|^{1+s}
\end{aligned}
$$

since $v_\varepsilon = |z_\varepsilon|^{p'-2} z_\varepsilon$ and $|z_\varepsilon|^{p'} = |v_\varepsilon|^p$. On the other hand, one easily sees that the sequence $(u_\varepsilon \varphi^\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in E}$ is weakly stochastically Σ-convergent to $u_0 \varrho(\varphi)$ in $L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega)$, so that, passing to the limit in the above inequality, using the lower semicontinuity property (3.5), we get

$$
\begin{aligned}
\iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} |\widehat{z} + t \widehat{u}_0 \widehat{\varphi}|^{p'} \, dx d\mu d\beta &\leq \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} |\widehat{v}_0|^p \, dx d\mu d\beta + p't\ell + c_1 |t|^{1+s} \\
&= \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} |\widehat{z}|^{p'} \, dx d\mu d\beta + p't\ell + c_1 |t|^{1+s},
\end{aligned}
$$

since $z = |v_0|^{p-2} v_0$ (as shown in Step 1), and therefore, $|v_0|^p = |z|^{p'}$. Besides, we have by the first inequality in (3.11) that

$$
\begin{aligned}
\iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} |\widehat{z} + t \widehat{u}_0 \widehat{\varphi}|^{p'} \, dx d\mu d\beta &\geq \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} |\widehat{z}|^{p'} \, dx d\mu d\beta \\
&\quad + p't \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} |\widehat{z}|^{p'-2} \widetilde{z} \widehat{u}_0 \widehat{\varphi} \, dx d\mu d\beta \\
&= \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} |\widehat{z}|^{p'} \, dx d\mu d\beta \\
&\quad + p't \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{v}_0 \widehat{u}_0 \widehat{\varphi} \, dx d\mu d\beta
\end{aligned}
$$

since $v_0 = |z|^{p'-2} z$. We are therefore led to

$$p't \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{v}_0 \widehat{u}_0 \widehat{\varphi} \, dx d\mu d\beta \leq p't\ell + c_1 |t|^{1+s} \ \forall |t| \leq 1,$$

hence $\ell = \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{v}_0 \widehat{u}_0 \widehat{\varphi} \, dx d\mu d\beta$. $\qquad \square$

The following result will be of great interest in practise. It is a mere consequence of the preceding theorem.

COROLLARY 5. *Let $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in E} \subset L^p(Q \times \Omega)$ and $(v_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in E} \subset L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega) \cap L^\infty(Q \times \Omega)$ $(1 < p < \infty$ and $p' = p/(p-1))$ be two sequences such that:*

(i) *$u_\varepsilon \to u_0$ stoch. in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$-weak Σ;*
(ii) *$v_\varepsilon \to v_0$ stoch. in $L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega)$-strong Σ;*
(iii) *$(v_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in E}$ is bounded in $L^\infty(Q \times \Omega)$.*

Then $u_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon \to u_0 v_0$ stoch. in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$-weak Σ.

PROOF. By Theorem 6, the sequence $(u_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in E}$ weakly stochastically Σ-converges towards $u_0 v_0$ in $L^1(Q \times \Omega)$. Besides the same sequence is bounded in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$ so that by the Theorem 5, it weakly stochastically Σ-converges in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$ towards some $w_0 \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^p)$. This gives as a result $w_0 = u_0 v_0$. □

The strong stochastic Σ-convergence is a generalization of the strong convergence as one can easily see in the following result whose easy proof is left to the reader.

PROPOSITION 10. *Let $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in E} \subset L^p(Q \times \Omega)$ $(1 \leq p < \infty)$ be a strongly convergent sequence in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$ to some $u_0 \in L^p(Q \times \Omega)$. Then $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in E}$ strongly stochastically Σ-converges in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$ towards u_0.*

In the first step of the proof of Theorem 6 we have proven the following assertion: If $v_\varepsilon \to v_0$ stoch. in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$-strong Σ then $|v_\varepsilon|^{p-2} v_\varepsilon \to |v_0|^{p-2} v_0$ stoch. in $L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega)$-weak Σ. One can weaken the above strong convergence condition and obtain, under an additional weak convergence assumption, the following result: If $u_\varepsilon \to u_0$ stoch. in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$-weak Σ and $|u_\varepsilon|^{p-2} u_\varepsilon \to v_0$ stoch. in $L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega)$-weak Σ, then

$$\iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{u}_0 \widehat{v}_0 dx d\mu d\beta \leq \liminf_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_{Q \times \Omega} |u_\varepsilon|^p dx d\mu.$$

Moreover if the above inequality holds as an equality, then $v_0 = |u_0|^{p-2} u_0$.

The above result is a particular case of a general situation stated in the following

THEOREM 7. *Let $(x, \omega, y, \lambda) \mapsto a(x, \omega, y, \lambda)$, from $\overline{Q} \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^m$ to $\mathbb{R}^m$ be a vector-valued function which is of Carathéodory's type, i.e., (i) and (ii) below are satisfied:*

(i) *$a(x, \cdot, y, \lambda)$ is $d\mu$-measurable for any $(x, y, \lambda) \in \overline{Q} \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^m$*
(ii) *$a(\cdot, \omega, \cdot, \cdot)$ is continuous for $d\mu$-almost all $\omega \in \Omega$,*

and further satisfies the following conditions:

(iii) *$|a(x, \omega, y, \lambda)| \leq c(|\lambda|^{p-1} + 1)$*
(iv) *$(a(x, \omega, y, \lambda) - a(x, \omega, y, \lambda')) \cdot (\lambda - \lambda') \geq 0$*
(v) *$a(x, \omega, \cdot, \lambda) \in (A)^m$*

for all $(x, y) \in \overline{Q} \times \mathbb{R}^N$, all $\lambda, \lambda' \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and for $d\mu$-almost all $\omega \in \Omega$, where c is a positive constant independent of (x, ω, y, λ). Finally let $(v_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in E} \subset L^p(Q \times \Omega)^m$ be a sequence which componentwise weakly stochastically Σ-converges towards $v_0 \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; (\mathcal{B}_A^p)^m)$ as $E \ni \varepsilon \to 0$. Then the sequence $(a^\varepsilon(\cdot, v_\varepsilon))_{\varepsilon \in E}$ defined by $a^\varepsilon(\cdot, v_\varepsilon)(x, \omega) = a(x, T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega, x/\varepsilon_2, v_\varepsilon(x, \omega))$ for $(x, \omega) \in Q \times \Omega$, is weakly stochastically Σ-convergent in $L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega)^m$ (up to a subsequence) to some $z_0 \in L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega; (\mathcal{B}_A^{p'})^m)$ such that

$$(3.12) \qquad \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{z}_0 \widehat{v}_0 dx d\mu d\beta \leq \liminf_{E \ni \varepsilon \to 0} \int_{Q \times \Omega} a^\varepsilon(\cdot, v_\varepsilon) \cdot v_\varepsilon dx d\mu.$$

Moreover if (3.12) *holds as an equality, then* $z_0(x, \omega, y) = a(x, \omega, y, v_0(x, \omega, y))$.

We will make use of the following lemma.

LEMMA 2. *Let* F_1 *and* F_2 *be two Banach spaces,* $(Y, \mathfrak{M}, \mu)$ *a measure space,* X *a* μ-*measurable subset of* Y, *and* $g : X \times F_1 \to F_2$ *a Carathéodory mapping. For each measurable function* $u : X \to F_1$, *let* $G(u)$ *be the measurable function* $x \mapsto g(x, u(x))$, *from* X *to* F_2. *If* $G : u \mapsto G(u)$ *maps* $L^p(X; F_1)$ *into* $L^r(X; F_2)$ $(1 \le p, r < \infty)$ *then* G *is continuous in the norm topology.*

PROOF. A look at the proof of [**21**, Chap. IV, Proposition 1.1] shows that one can replace in that proof, the Borel subset Ω of $\mathbb{R}^n$ by the measurable subset X of Y, E by F_1, F by F_2, and get readily our result. □

Proof of Theorem 7. By (iii) the sequence $(a^\varepsilon(\cdot, v_\varepsilon))_{\varepsilon \in E}$ is bounded in $L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega)^m$, thus there exists a subsequence E' from E and a function $z_0 \in L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega; (\mathcal{B}_A^{p'})^m)$ such that $a^\varepsilon(\cdot, v_\varepsilon) \to z_0$ stoch. in $L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega)^m$-weak Σ as $E \ni \varepsilon \to 0$. Let us show (3.12). For that purpose, let $\psi \in [\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes A]^m$ (which is dense in $L^p(Q \times \Omega; A)^m$); then the function $(x, \omega, y) \mapsto a(x, \omega, y, \psi(x, \omega, y))$ lies in $\mathcal{C}(\overline{Q}; L^\infty(\Omega; A))^m$. Indeed, as a result of (ii), the function $a(\cdot, \omega, y, \psi(\cdot, \omega, y))$ is continuous. Moreover for each fixed $x \in \overline{Q}$, $a(x, \cdot, \cdot, \psi(x, \cdot, \cdot)) \in L^\infty(\Omega; A)^m$: in fact for any $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ we have $|a(x, \cdot, y, \psi(x, \cdot, y))| \le c_1$ where $c_1 = c(1 + \|\psi\|_\infty^{p-1})$ and the function $a(x, \cdot, y, \psi(x, \cdot, y))$ is μ-measurable; furthermore, for μ-a.e. $\omega \in \Omega$, the function $a(x, \omega, \cdot, \psi(x, \omega, \cdot))$ belongs to $(A)^m$. In fact $\psi(x, \omega, \cdot) \in (A)^m$, and it suffices to check that $a(x, \omega, \cdot, \phi) \in (A)^m$ for any $\phi \in (A)^m$. But since the function ϕ is bounded, let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ be a compact set such that $\phi(y) \in K$ for all $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Viewing $\lambda \mapsto a(x, \omega, \cdot, \lambda)$ as a function defined on K, we have that this function belongs to $\mathcal{C}(K; (A)^m)$ (use also hypothesis (v)), so that by the classical Stone-Weierstrass theorem one has $a(x, \omega, \cdot, \phi) \in (A)^m$; see either [**46**, Proposition 1] or [**45**, Proposition 3.1] for the justification. As a result, we end up with the fact that the function $(x, \omega, y) \mapsto a(x, \omega, y, \psi(x, \omega, y))$ belongs to $\mathcal{C}(\overline{Q}; L^\infty(\Omega; A))^m$.

We now use (iv) to get

$$\int_{Q \times \Omega} (a^\varepsilon(\cdot, v_\varepsilon) - a^\varepsilon(\cdot, \psi^\varepsilon)) \cdot (v_\varepsilon - \psi^\varepsilon) dx d\mu \ge 0$$

or equivalently,

$$\int_{Q \times \Omega} a^\varepsilon(\cdot, v_\varepsilon) \cdot v_\varepsilon dx d\mu \ge \int_{Q \times \Omega} a^\varepsilon(\cdot, v_\varepsilon) \cdot \psi_\varepsilon dx d\mu + \int_{Q \times \Omega} a^\varepsilon(\cdot, \psi_\varepsilon) \cdot v_\varepsilon dx d\mu$$
$$- \int_{Q \times \Omega} a^\varepsilon(\cdot, \psi_\varepsilon) \cdot \psi_\varepsilon dx d\mu.$$

Taking the $\liminf_{E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0}$ of both sides of the above inequality we get

$$(3.13) \quad \liminf_{E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0} \int_{Q \times \Omega} a^\varepsilon(\cdot, v_\varepsilon) \cdot v_\varepsilon dx d\mu \ge \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{z}_0 \cdot \widehat{\psi} dx d\mu d\beta$$
$$+ \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{a}(\cdot, \widehat{\psi}) \cdot \widehat{v}_0 dx d\mu d\beta$$
$$- \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{a}(\cdot, \widehat{\psi}) \cdot \widehat{\psi} dx d\mu d\beta$$

where: for the first integral on the right-hand side of (3.13), we have used the definition of the weak stochastic Σ-convergence for the sequence $(a^\varepsilon(\cdot, v_\varepsilon))_{\varepsilon \in E}$, for the second integral, we have used the definition of the weak stochastic Σ-convergence of $(v_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ associated with Proposition 8 by taking $a(\cdot, \psi)$ as a test function, and finally for the last integral, we use the same argument as for the preceding integral. Therefore, subtracting $\iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{z}_0 \cdot \widehat{v}_0 dx d\mu d\beta$ from each member of (3.13), we end up with

$$(3.14) \quad \begin{aligned} \liminf_{E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0} \int_{Q \times \Omega} a^\varepsilon(\cdot, v_\varepsilon) \cdot v_\varepsilon dx d\mu - \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{z}_0 \cdot \widehat{v}_0 dx d\mu d\beta \\ \geq - \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \left(\widehat{z}_0 - \widehat{a}(\cdot, \widehat{\psi}) \right) \cdot (\widehat{v}_0 - \widehat{\psi}) dx d\mu d\beta \end{aligned}$$

for any $\psi \in [\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes A]^m$. The right-hand side of (3.14) is of the form $g(x, \omega, s, \widehat{\psi}(x, \omega, s))$ and, due to the fact that $\widehat{z}_0 \in L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A))^m$, one easily deduces from assumption (iii) (in Theorem 7) that $g(x, \omega, s, \widehat{\psi}) \in L^1(Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A))$ for any $\widehat{\psi} \in L^p(Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A))^m$, so that the operator G defined here as in Lemma 2 (by taking there $X = Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)$, $F_1 = L^p(Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A))^m$, $F_2 = L^1(Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A))$) maps $L^p(X; F_1)$ into $L^1(X; F_2)$. In view of Lemma 2, the map G is continuous under the norm topology. As a result, the inequality (3.14) holds for any $\widehat{\psi} \in L^p(Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A))^m$ (that is for any $\psi \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^p)^m$). Hence taking in (3.14) $\psi = v_0$ we get readily (3.12).

For the last part of the theorem, assuming that (3.12) is actually an equality, we return to (3.14) and take there $\psi = v_0 + tw$, $w \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^p)^m$ being arbitrarily fixed and $t > 0$. Then,

$$\iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} (\widehat{z}_0 - \widehat{a}(\cdot, \widehat{v}_0 + t\widehat{w})) \cdot \widehat{w} dx d\mu d\beta \leq 0 \quad \forall w \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^p)^m.$$

Letting $t \to 0$, and next changing w for $-w$, we end up with

$$\iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} (\widehat{z}_0 - \widehat{a}(\cdot, \widehat{v}_0)) \cdot \widehat{w} dx d\mu d\beta = 0 \quad \forall w \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^p)^m,$$

which implies $z_0 = a(\cdot, v_0)$. $\qquad \square$

As was said before the statement of Theorem 7, if we take $a(x, \omega, y, \lambda) = |\lambda|^{p-2} \lambda$ and $m = 1$, then we arrive at the claimed conclusion by the above theorem.

Now we assume in the sequel that the H-supralgebra A is translation invariant and moreover each of its elements is uniformly continuous, that is, A is an algebra with mean value. The next result requires some preliminaries. Let $a \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Since A is translation invariant, the translation operator $\tau_a : A \to A$ extends by continuity to a unique translation operator still denoted by $\tau_a : B_A^p \to B_A^p$ ($1 \leq p < \infty$). Indeed τ_a is bijective and $\|\tau_a u\|_p = \|u\|_p$ since $M(|\tau_a u|^p) = M(\tau_a |u|^p) = M(|u|^p)$ for all $u \in A$. Besides, as each element of A is uniformly continuous, the group of unitary operators $\{\tau_a : a \in \mathbb{R}^N\}$ thus defined is strongly continuous, i.e. $\tau_a u \to u$ in B_A^p as $|a| \to 0$ for all $u \in B_A^p$. Moreover

$$(3.15) \qquad M(\tau_a u) = M(u) \text{ for all } u \in B_A^p \text{ and any } a \in \mathbb{R}^N.$$

Arguing as above we see that the group $\{\tau_a\}_{a \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ yields a family of mappings still denoted by $\{\tau_a\}_{a \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ (each of them sending $L^p(\Omega; B_A^p)$ into itself) verifying

$$\tau_a u(\omega, y) = \tau_a u(\omega, \cdot)(y) = u(\omega, y + a)$$
$$\text{for a.e. } (\omega, y) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^N \text{ and for } u \in L^p(\Omega; B_A^p).$$

With this in mind, we begin with the following preliminary result.

LEMMA 3. *Assume the H-supralgebra A is an algebra with mean value on $\mathbb{R}_y^N$, i.e., it is translation invariant and each of its elements is uniformly continuous. Let $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in E}$ be a sequence in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$ $(1 < p < \infty)$ which weakly stochastically Σ-converges towards $u_0 \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^p)$. Let the sequence $(v_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in E}$ be defined by*

$$v_\varepsilon(x, \omega) = \int_{B_r} u_\varepsilon(x + \varepsilon_2 \rho, \omega) d\rho \quad ((x, \omega) \in Q \times \Omega).$$

Then, as $E \ni \varepsilon \to 0$,

(3.16) $$v_\varepsilon \to v_0 \text{ stoch. in } L^p(Q \times \Omega)\text{-weak } \Sigma$$

where v_0 is defined by $v_0(x, \omega, y) = \int_{B_r} u_0(x, \omega, y + \rho) d\rho$ for $(x, \omega, y) \in Q \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^N$.

REMARK 6. Assume Lemma 3 holds. Then as $E \ni \varepsilon \to 0$,

(3.17) $$\frac{1}{|B_{\varepsilon_2 r}|} \int_{B_{\varepsilon_2 r}} u_\varepsilon(x + y, \omega) dy \to \frac{1}{|B_r|} v_0 \text{ stoch. in } L^p(Q \times \Omega)\text{-weak } \Sigma.$$

The above convergence result will be of particular interest in the next result.

Proof of Lemma 3. Let $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q)$, $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ and $g \in A$. One has

$$\int_{Q \times \Omega} \left(\int_{B_r} u_\varepsilon(x + \varepsilon_2 \rho, \omega) d\rho \right) \varphi(x) f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega\right) g\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right) dx d\mu$$

$$= \int_{B_r} \left(\int_{Q \times \Omega} u_\varepsilon(x + \varepsilon_2 \rho, \omega) \varphi(x) f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega\right) g\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right) dx d\mu \right) d\rho.$$

In view of the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem, (3.16) will be checked as soon as we show that for each fixed $\rho \in \mathbb{R}^N$,

$$\int_{Q \times \Omega} u_\varepsilon(x + \varepsilon_2 \rho, \omega) \varphi(x) f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega\right) g\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right) dx d\mu$$

$$\to \int_{Q \times \Omega} \int_{\Delta(A)} \widehat{\tau_{-\rho} u_0}(x, \omega, s) \varphi(x) f(\omega) \widehat{g}(s) d\beta dx d\mu \text{ when } E \ni \varepsilon \to 0.$$

First of all, let us beginning by noticing that since $\mathcal{G}_1$ is a bounded linear operator of $\mathcal{B}_A^1$ into $L^1(\Delta(A))$, we have

$$\mathcal{G}_1 \left(\int_{B_r} u_0(x, \omega, \cdot + \rho) d\rho \right) = \int_{B_r} \mathcal{G}_1(u_0(x, \omega, \cdot + \rho)) d\rho$$

where u_0 is as above. So let $a \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and let φ, f and g be as above. One has

$$\int_{Q \times \Omega} u_\varepsilon(x - \varepsilon_2 a, \omega) \varphi(x) f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega\right) g\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right) dx d\mu =$$

$$= \int_{(Q - \varepsilon_2 a) \times \Omega} u_\varepsilon(x, \omega) \varphi(x + \varepsilon_2 a) f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1} a\right)\omega\right) g\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_2} + a\right) dx d\mu$$

$$= \int_{Q \times \Omega} u_\varepsilon(x, \omega) \varphi(x + \varepsilon_2 a) f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1} a\right)\omega\right) g\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_2} + a\right) dx d\mu$$

$$- \int_{(Q \setminus (Q - \varepsilon_2 a)) \times \Omega} u_\varepsilon(x, \omega) \varphi(x + \varepsilon_2 a) f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1} a\right)\omega\right) g\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_2} + a\right) dx d\mu$$

$$+ \int_{((Q - \varepsilon_2 a) \setminus Q) \times \Omega} u_\varepsilon(x, \omega) \varphi(x + \varepsilon_2 a) f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1} a\right)\omega\right) g\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_2} + a\right) dx d\mu$$

$$= (I) - (II) + (III).$$

As for (I) we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
(I) &= \int_{Q\times\Omega} u_\varepsilon(x,\omega)\varphi(x)f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}+\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}a\right)\omega\right)(\tau_{-a}g)\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right)dxd\mu \\
&\quad + \int_{Q\times\Omega} u_\varepsilon(x,\omega)[\varphi(x+\varepsilon_2 a)-\varphi(x)] \\
&\qquad f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}+\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}a\right)\omega\right)(\tau_{-a}g)\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right)dxd\mu \\
&= (I_1)+(I_2).
\end{aligned}
$$

But

$$
\begin{aligned}
(I_1) &= \int_{Q\times\Omega} u_\varepsilon(x,\omega)\varphi(x)f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega\right)(\tau_{-a}g)\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right)dxd\mu \\
&\quad + \int_{Q\times\Omega} u_\varepsilon(x,\omega)\varphi(x)(\tau_{-a}g)\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right) \\
&\qquad \left[f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}+\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}a\right)\omega\right)-f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega\right)\right]dxd\mu \\
&= (I_1')+(I_2').
\end{aligned}
$$

The H-supralgebra A being translation invariant, we have $\tau_{-a}g\in A$ and so,

$$
(I_1')\to\int_{Q\times\Omega}\int_{\Delta(A)}\widehat{u}_0(x,\omega,s)\varphi(x)f(\omega)\widehat{\tau_{-a}g}(s)d\beta dxd\mu\ \text{as } E\ni\varepsilon\to0.
$$

But

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int_{\Delta(A)}\widehat{u}_0(x,\omega,s)\widehat{\tau_{-a}g}(s)d\beta &= M(u_0(x,\omega,\cdot)(\tau_{-a}g)) \\
&= M(\tau_{-a}[\tau_a u_0(x,\omega,\cdot)g]) \\
&= M(\tau_a u_0(x,\omega,\cdot)g)\ \text{(see (3.15))} \\
&= \int_{\Delta(A)}\widehat{\tau_a u_0}(x,\omega,s)\widehat{g}(s)d\beta.
\end{aligned}
$$

Note that here we have identified $u_0(x,\omega,\cdot)\in\mathcal{B}_A^p$ with its representative still denoted by $u_0(x,\omega,\cdot)\in B_A^p$ so that $M_1(u_0(x,\omega,\cdot))=M(u_0(x,\omega,\cdot))$, $u_0(x,\omega,\cdot)$ on the left-hand side of the above equality being an equivalence class whereas $u_0(x,\omega,\cdot)$ on the right-hand side is one of its representative. For (I_2'), we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
|(I_2')| &\le \|u_\varepsilon\|_{L^p(Q\times\Omega)}\|\varphi\|_\infty\|g\|_\infty \\
&\qquad \left(\int_{Q\times\Omega}\left|f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}+\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}a\right)\omega\right)-f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega\right)\right|^{p'}dxd\mu\right)^{1/p'}.
\end{aligned}
$$

But

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\int_{Q\times\Omega}\left|f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}+\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}a\right)\omega\right)-f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega\right)\right|^{p'}dxd\mu \\
&= \int_{Q\times\Omega}\left|\left(U\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}+\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}a\right)f\right)(\omega)-\left(U\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)f\right)(\omega)\right|^{p'}dxd\mu.
\end{aligned}
$$

Since the group $U(x)$ is strongly continuous in $L^{p'}(\Omega)$ (see Subsection 2.1) we get immediately (using the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem) that

$$\int_{Q\times\Omega} \left| f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}a\right)\omega\right) - f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega\right) \right|^{p'} dxd\mu \to 0 \text{ as } \varepsilon \to 0.$$

Thus $(I_2') \to 0$ as $E \ni \varepsilon \to 0$. Finally since the sequence $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon\in E}$ is bounded in $L^p(Q\times\Omega)$ and as $p > 1$, this sequence is uniformly integrable in $L^1(Q\times\Omega)$, so that from the inequality

$$\int_{((Q-\varepsilon_2 a)\Delta Q)\times\Omega} |u_\varepsilon(x,\omega)|\, |\varphi(x+\varepsilon_2 a)|$$

$$\left| f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}a\right)\omega\right) \right| \left| g\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_2} + a\right) \right| dxd\mu$$

$$\leq \quad \|\varphi\|_\infty \|f\|_\infty \|g\|_\infty \int_{((Q-\varepsilon_2 a)\Delta Q)\times\Omega} |u_\varepsilon(x,\omega)|\, dxd\mu,$$

we see that (II) and (III) go towards 0 as $E \ni \varepsilon \to 0$; here the symbol Δ between the sets $(Q - \varepsilon_2 a)$ and Q denotes the symmetric difference between these two sets. Hence the lemma.   □

We are now able to state and prove the most important compactness result of the paper. It will be of capital interest in the next sections.

THEOREM 8. *Let $1 < p < \infty$. Let X be a normed closed convex subset of $W^{1,p}(Q)$, Q being an open subset of $\mathbb{R}^N$. Let A be an ergodic supralgebra on $\mathbb{R}^N_y$. Assume $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon\in E}$ is a sequence in $L^p(Q\times\Omega)$ such that:*

(i) *$u_\varepsilon(\cdot,\omega) \in X$ for all $\varepsilon \in E$ and for μ-a.e. $\omega \in \Omega$;*
(ii) *$(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon\in E}$ is bounded in $L^p(\Omega; W^{1,p}(Q))$.*

Then there exist $u_0 \in W^{1,p}(Q; I^p_{nv}(\Omega))$, $u_1 \in L^p(Q; \mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega))$, $u_2 \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}^{1,p}_{\#A})$ and a subsequence E' from E such that

(iii) *$u_0(\cdot,\omega) \in X$ for μ-a.e. $\omega \in \Omega$ and $Du_0(x,\cdot) \in (I^p_{nv}(\Omega))^N$ for a.e. $x \in Q$ and, as $E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0$,*
(iv) *$u_\varepsilon \to u_0$ stoch. in $L^p(Q\times\Omega)$-weak;*
(v) *$Du_\varepsilon \to Du_0 + \overline{D}_\omega u_1 + \overline{D}_y u_2$ stoch. in $L^p(Q\times\Omega)^N$-weak Σ.*

PROOF. By Theorem 5, there exist a subsequence E' from E, a function $u_0 \in L^p(Q\times\Omega; \mathcal{B}^p_A)$ and a vector function $\mathbf{v} = (v_i)_{1\leq i\leq N} \in L^p(Q\times\Omega; \mathcal{B}^p_A)^N$ such that, as $E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0$, we have $u_\varepsilon \to u_0$ stoch. in $L^p(Q\times\Omega)$-weak Σ and $Du_\varepsilon \to \mathbf{v}$ stoch. in $L^p(Q\times\Omega)^N$-weak Σ.
At this level, the proof consists of three parts. We must check that: Part (**I**) (a) u_0 does not depend upon y, that is $\overline{D}_y u_0 = 0$, (b) $u_0(x,\cdot) \in I^p_{nv}(\Omega)$, that is $D_\omega u_0(x,\cdot) = 0$ or equivalently $\int_\Omega u_0(x,\cdot)D_{i,p}\varphi d\mu = 0 \ \forall\varphi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ and (c) $u_0 \in W^{1,p}(Q; I^p_{nv}(\Omega))$; Part (**II**) $u_0(\cdot,\omega) \in X$ for μ-a.e. $\omega \in \Omega$ and $Du_0(x,\cdot) \in I^p_{nv}(\Omega)^N$ for a.e. $x \in Q$; Part (**III**) There exist two functions $u_1 \in L^p(Q; \mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega))$ and $u_2 \in L^p(Q\times\Omega; \mathcal{B}^{1,p}_{\#A})$ such that $\mathbf{v} = Du_0 + \overline{D}_\omega u_1 + \overline{D}_y u_2$.

Let us first prove (**I**). (*a*) Let $\Phi_\varepsilon(x,\omega) = \varepsilon_2\varphi(x)f(T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega)g(x/\varepsilon_2)$ for $(x,\omega) \in Q \times \Omega$, where $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q)$, $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ and $g \in A^\infty$. Then

$$\int_{Q\times\Omega} \frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x_i}\Phi_\varepsilon dxd\mu = -\int_{Q\times\Omega} \varepsilon_2 u_\varepsilon f^\varepsilon g^\varepsilon \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x_i}dxd\mu - \int_{Q\times\Omega} u_\varepsilon \varphi f^\varepsilon (D_{y_i}g)^\varepsilon dxd\mu$$
$$-\int_{Q\times\Omega} \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}u_\varepsilon\varphi g^\varepsilon(D_{i,\omega}f)^\varepsilon dxd\mu$$

where $D_{y_i}g = \partial g/\partial y_i$. Letting $E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0$ we get

$$\iint_{Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A)} \widehat{u_0}\varphi\widehat{D_{y_i}g}fdxd\mu d\beta = 0,$$

hence $\int_{\Delta(A)} \widehat{u_0}(x,\omega,\cdot)\widehat{D_{y_i}g}d\beta = 0$ for all $g \in A^\infty$ and all $1 \le i \le N$, which means that u_0 does not depend on y since the H-supralgebra A is ergodic.

(*b*) Let $\Phi_\varepsilon(x,\omega) = \varepsilon_1\varphi(x)f(T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega)$ for $(x,\omega) \in Q \times \Omega$ where $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q)$ and $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$. Then proceeding as above we get $\int_\Omega u_0(x,\cdot)D_{i,\omega}fd\mu = 0$ for all $1 \le i \le N$ and $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$, which is equivalent to say that $u_0(x,\cdot) \in I_{nv}^p(\Omega)$ for a.e. $x \in Q$ (use property (P2) in Subsection 2.1).

(*c*) Hypothesis (ii) implies that the sequence $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon\in E'}$ is bounded in $W^{1,p}(Q;L^p(\Omega))$, which yields the existence of a subsequence of E' not relabeled and of a function $u \in W^{1,p}(Q;L^p(\Omega))$ such that $u_\varepsilon \to u$ in $W^{1,p}(Q;L^p(\Omega))$-weak as $E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0$. In particular $\int_\Omega u_\varepsilon(\cdot,\omega)\psi(\omega)d\mu \to \int_\Omega u(\cdot,\omega)\psi(\omega)d\mu$ in $L^1(Q)$-weak for all $\psi \in I_{nv}^{p'}(\Omega)$. Therefore using [**10**] (see in particular Lemma 3.6 therein) we get at once $u_0 \in W^{1,p}(Q;L^p(\Omega))$, so that $u_0 \in W^{1,p}(Q;I_{nv}^p(\Omega))$.

As for (**II**), repeating the proof of [parts (iii) and (vi) of] [**10**, Theorem 3.7 (b)] we are immediately led to (**II**). It remains to check (**III**) here above. We begin by deriving the existence of $u_2 \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p})$. For that purpose, let $r > 0$ be freely fixed. Let $B_{\varepsilon_2 r}$ denote the open ball in $\mathbb{R}^N$ centered at the origin and of radius $\varepsilon_2 r$. By the equalities

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon_2}\left(u_\varepsilon(x,\omega) - \frac{1}{|B_{\varepsilon_2 r}|}\int_{B_{\varepsilon_2 r}} u_\varepsilon(x+\rho,\omega)d\rho\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon_2}\frac{1}{|B_{\varepsilon_2 r}|}\int_{B_{\varepsilon_2 r}} (u_\varepsilon(x,\omega) - u_\varepsilon(x+\rho,\omega))\,d\rho$$
$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon_2}\frac{1}{|B_r|}\int_{B_r} (u_\varepsilon(x,\omega) - u_\varepsilon(x+\varepsilon_2\rho,\omega))\,d\rho$$
$$= -\frac{1}{|B_r|}\int_{B_r} d\rho \int_0^1 Du_\varepsilon(x+t\varepsilon_2\rho,\omega)\cdot\rho dt$$

where the dot denotes the usual Euclidean inner product in $\mathbb{R}^N$, we deduce from the boundedness of $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon\in E'}$ in $L^p(\Omega;W^{1,p}(Q))$ that the sequence $(z_\varepsilon^r)_{\varepsilon\in E'}$ defined by

$$z_\varepsilon^r(x,\omega) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_2}\left(u_\varepsilon(x,\omega) - \frac{1}{|B_{\varepsilon_2 r}|}\int_{B_{\varepsilon_2 r}} u_\varepsilon(x+\rho,\omega)d\rho\right) \quad ((x,\omega)\in Q\times\Omega, \varepsilon\in E')$$

is bounded in $L^p(Q\times\Omega)$. It is important to note that in general the function z_ε^r is well defined since u_ε and Du_ε can be naturally extended off Q as elements of $L^p(\Omega;L_{\text{loc}}^p(\mathbb{R}^N))$ and $L^p(\Omega;L_{\text{loc}}^p(\mathbb{R}^N)^N)$, respectively. Once more, by virtue of

Theorem 5 we find that there exist a subsequence from E' (not relabeled) and a function z_r in $L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^p)$ such that, as $E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0$

$$(3.18) \qquad\qquad z_\varepsilon^r \to z_r \text{ stoch. in } L^p(Q \times \Omega)\text{-weak } \Sigma.$$

As $(z_\varepsilon^r)_{\varepsilon \in E'}$ is bounded in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)$ we have (since $\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2/\varepsilon_1 \to 0$ as $E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0$) that

$$(3.19) \qquad \varepsilon_2 z_\varepsilon^r \to 0 \text{ in } L^p(Q \times \Omega) \text{ and } \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1} z_\varepsilon^r \to 0 \text{ in } L^p(Q \times \Omega) \text{ as } E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0.$$

Now, for $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q)$, $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ and $g \in A^\infty$ we have
$$(3.20)$$

$$\int_{Q \times \Omega} \left(\frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x_i}(x, \omega) - \frac{1}{|B_{\varepsilon_2 r}|} \int_{B_{\varepsilon_2 r}} \frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x_i}(x + \rho, \omega) d\rho \right) \varphi(x) f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1} \right) \omega \right) g(\tfrac{x}{\varepsilon_2}) dx d\mu$$

$$= - \int_{Q \times \Omega} \varepsilon_2 z_\varepsilon^r(x, \omega) f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1} \right) \omega \right) g(\tfrac{x}{\varepsilon_2}) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i}(x) dx d\mu$$

$$- \int_{Q \times \Omega} \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1} z_\varepsilon^r(x, \omega) \varphi(x) g(\tfrac{x}{\varepsilon_2}) (D_{i,\omega} f)\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1} \right) \omega \right) dx d\mu$$

$$- \int_{Q \times \Omega} z_\varepsilon^r(x, \omega) \varphi(x) f\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1} \right) \omega \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_i}\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_2} \right) dx d\mu.$$

Passing to the limit in (3.20) (as $E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0$) using conjointly (3.18), (3.19) and Remark 6 (see (3.17) therein) one gets

$$\iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \mathcal{G}_1 \left(v_i(x, \omega, \cdot) - \tfrac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r} v_i(x, \omega, \cdot + \rho) d\rho \right)(s) \varphi(x) f(\omega) \widehat{g}(s) dx d\mu d\beta$$

$$= - \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{z}_r(x, \omega, s) \varphi(x) f(\omega) \partial_i \widehat{g}(s) dx d\mu d\beta,$$

the derivative ∂_i in front of $\widehat{g}$ being the partial derivative of index i with respect to $\Delta(A)$ defined in the preceding section as $\partial_i \widehat{g} = \mathcal{G}(\partial g/\partial y_i)$ (see also (2.8) therein). Therefore, because of the arbitrariness of φ, f and g, we are led to

$$\partial_i \widehat{z}_r(x, \omega, \cdot) = \mathcal{G}_1 \left(v_i(x, \omega, \cdot) - \tfrac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r} v_i(x, \omega, \cdot + \rho) d\rho \right) \text{ a.e. in } \Delta(A)$$
for $(x, \omega) \in Q \times \Omega$.

But $\partial_i \widehat{z}_r(x, \omega, \cdot) = \partial_i \mathcal{G}_1(z_r(x, \omega, \cdot)) = \mathcal{G}_1 \left(\overline{\partial} z_r/\partial y_i(x, \omega, \cdot) \right)$, hence, for $1 \leq i \leq N$,

$$\frac{\overline{\partial} z_r}{\partial y_i}(x, \omega, \cdot) = v_i(x, \omega, \cdot) - \frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r} v_i(x, \omega, \cdot + \rho) d\rho \text{ a.e. in } \mathbb{R}_y^N \text{ for } (x, \omega) \in Q \times \Omega$$

(recall that $\mathcal{G}_1$ is an isomorphism of $\mathcal{B}_A^1$ onto $L^1(\Delta(A))$ which carries over $\mathcal{B}_A^p$ onto $L^p(\Delta(A))$ isomorphically and isometrically). Set $f_r(x, \omega, y) = z_r(x, \omega, y) - M_y(z_r(x, \omega, \cdot))$ where here, $z_r(x, \omega, \cdot) \in \mathcal{B}_A^p$ is viewed as its representative in B_A^p and $M_y = M$ standing here for the mean value with respect to y defined as in the preceding section (see in particular property (**2**) and equality (2.5) in Subsection 2.3). Then $M_y(f_r) = 0$ and moreover $\overline{D}_y f_r = \overline{D}_y z_r$ so that $f_r \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^p)$ with $\overline{\partial} f_r/\partial y_i \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^p)$, that is,

$$f_r \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}/\mathbb{C}).$$

So let $g_r = J_1 \circ f_r$, where J_1 denotes the canonical mapping of $\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}/\mathbb{C}$ into its separated completion $\mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p}$. Then $g_r \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p})$ and moreover

$$\frac{\overline{\partial} g_r}{\partial y_i}(x, \omega, \cdot) = v_i(x, \omega, \cdot) - \frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r} v_i(x, \omega, \cdot + \rho) d\rho \quad (1 \leq i \leq N)$$

since $\frac{\overline{\partial} g_r}{\partial y_i}(x,\omega,\cdot) = \frac{\overline{\partial} f_r}{\partial y_i}(x,\omega,\cdot) = \frac{\overline{\partial} z_r}{\partial y_i}(x,\omega,\cdot)$. Now, we also view $v_i(x,\omega,\cdot)$ as its representative in B_A^p. Taking this into account, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
(3.21) \qquad & \|g_r(x,\omega,\cdot) - g_{r'}(x,\omega,\cdot)\|_{\mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p}} \\
& \leq \left\|\overline{D}_y g_r(x,\omega,\cdot) - \mathbf{v}(x,\omega,\cdot) + M_y(\mathbf{v}(x,\omega,\cdot))\right\|_p \\
& \quad + \left\|\overline{D}_y g_{r'}(x,\omega,\cdot) - \mathbf{v}(x,\omega,\cdot) + M_y(\mathbf{v}(x,\omega,\cdot))\right\|_p.
\end{aligned}
$$

But

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left\|\overline{D}_y g_r(x,\omega,\cdot) - \mathbf{v}(x,\omega,\cdot) + M_y(\mathbf{v}(x,\omega,\cdot))\right\|_p \\
& = \left\|\tfrac{1}{|B_r|}\int_{B_r} \mathbf{v}(x,\omega,\cdot+\rho)d\rho - M_y(\mathbf{v}(x,\omega,\cdot))\right\|_p.
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore, since the algebra A is ergodic, the right-hand side (and hence the left-hand side) of (3.21) goes to zero when $r,r' \to +\infty$. Thus, the sequence $(g_r(x,\omega,\cdot))_{r>0}$ is a Cauchy sequence in the Banach space $\mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p}$, whence the existence of a unique $u_2(x,\omega,\cdot) \in \mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p}$ such that

$$
g_r(x,\omega,\cdot) \to u_2(x,\omega,\cdot) \text{ in } \mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p} \text{ as } r \to +\infty,
$$

that is

$$
\overline{D}_y g_r(x,\omega,\cdot) \to \overline{D}_y u_2(x,\omega,\cdot) \text{ in } (\mathcal{B}_A^p)^N \text{ as } r \to +\infty.
$$

Once again the ergodicity of A and the uniqueness of the limit leads at once to

$$
\overline{D}_y u_2(x,\omega,\cdot) = \mathbf{v}(x,\omega,\cdot) - M_y(\mathbf{v}(x,\omega,\cdot)) \text{ a.e. in } \mathbb{R}^N \text{ and for a.e. } (x,\omega) \in Q \times \Omega.
$$

We deduce the existence of a function $u_2 : Q \times \Omega \to \mathcal{B}_A^p$, $(x,\omega) \mapsto u_2(x,\omega,\cdot)$, lying in $L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^p)$ such that

$$
(3.22) \qquad\qquad \mathbf{v} - M(\mathbf{v}) = \overline{D}_y u_2.
$$

Let us finally derive the existence of u_1. Let $\Phi_\varepsilon(x,\omega) = \varphi(x)\Psi(T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega)$ $((x,\omega) \in Q \times \Omega))$ with $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q)$ and $\Psi = (\psi_j)_{1 \leq j \leq N} \in \mathcal{V}_{\mathrm{div}}$ (i.e. $\mathrm{div}_{\omega,p'}\Psi = 0$). Clearly

$$
\sum_{j=1}^N \int_{Q \times \Omega} \frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x_j}\varphi\psi_j^\varepsilon dxd\mu = -\sum_{j=1}^N \int_{Q \times \Omega} u_\varepsilon \psi_j^\varepsilon \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_j}dxd\mu
$$

where $\psi_j^\varepsilon(x,\omega) = \psi_j(T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega)$. Passing to the limit when $E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0$ yields

$$
\sum_{j=1}^N \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{v}_j \varphi\psi_j dxd\mu d\beta = -\sum_{j=1}^N \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} u_0\psi_j \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_j}dxd\mu d\beta,
$$

or equivalently,

$$
\iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} (\widehat{\mathbf{v}} - Du_0) \cdot \Psi\varphi dxd\mu d\beta = 0,
$$

and so, as φ is arbitrarily fixed in $\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q)$,

$$
\iint_{\Omega \times \Delta(A)} (\widehat{\mathbf{v}}(x,\omega,s) - Du_0(x,\omega)) \cdot \Psi(\omega)d\mu d\beta = 0 \ \ \forall \Psi \in \mathcal{V}_{\mathrm{div}}.
$$

This is also equivalent to

$$
\int_\Omega (M(\mathbf{v}) - Du_0) \cdot \Psi d\mu = 0 \text{ for all } \Psi \in \mathcal{V}_{\mathrm{div}}.
$$

Therefore, the Proposition 1 provides us with a function $u_1(x, \cdot) \in \mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega)$ such that

$$(3.23) \qquad M(\mathbf{v}) - Du_0 = \overline{D}_\omega u_1(x, \cdot).$$

Putting (3.22) and (3.23) together leads at once at $\mathbf{v} = Du_0 + \overline{D}_\omega u_1 + \overline{D}_y u_2$, where the function $u_1 : x \mapsto u_1(x, \cdot)$ lies in $L^p(Q; \mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega))$. This completes the proof. $\square$

REMARK 7. The preceding theorem generalizes its homologue (see Theorem 3.5 in [**32**]) as follows: In Theorem 8 above, take $\Omega = \Delta(A_z)$ where A_z is any H-supralgebra on $\mathbb{R}^N$ which is translation invariant and whose elements are uniformly continuous. Then thanks to Theorem 3, a dynamical system can be constructed on $\Delta(A_z)$ such that the corresponding invariant probability measure is the M-measure β_z associated to A_z. Therefore by the equality (2.11), our claim is justified since in [**32**, Theorem 3.5], both the algebras A and A_z are assumed to be ergodic while here, the algebra A_z is not assumed to be ergodic. We will see in the next section how the above result is used, and how it generalizes the one in [**32**] as claimed.

4. Application to the homogenization of a linear partial differential equation

We need to show how the preceding result arises in the homogenization of partial differential equations. To illustrate this we begin by focusing our attention on the rather simple case of an elliptic linear differential operator of order two, in divergence form, namely, we consider the following boundary-value problem

$$(4.1) \qquad -\sum_{i,j=1}^{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(a_{ij}(x, T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega, x/\varepsilon_2) \frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) = f \text{ in } Q$$
$$u_\varepsilon = 0 \text{ on } \partial Q$$

where Q is a bounded open subset in $\mathbb{R}^N$, $f \in L^\infty(\Omega; H^{-1}(Q)) = L^\infty(\Omega; W^{-1,2}(Q))$, $a_{ij} \in \mathcal{C}(\overline{Q}; L^\infty(\Omega; \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}_y^N)))$, $a_{ij} = \overline{a}_{ji}$ (the complex conjugate of a_{ji}), and $(a_{ij})_{1 \le i,j \le N}$ satisfies the following ellipticity condition: there exists a constant $\alpha > 0$ such that $\sum_{i,j=1}^{N} a_{ij}(x, \omega, y) \lambda_i \overline{\lambda}_j \ge \alpha |\lambda|^2$ for all $(x, y) \in \overline{Q} \times \mathbb{R}^N$, for $d\mu$-almost all $\omega \in \Omega$ and for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^N$. It is a well-known fact that for each $\varepsilon > 0$ (4.1) uniquely determines $u_\varepsilon = u_\varepsilon(x, \omega) \in H_0^1(Q; L^2(\Omega))$ in such a way that we have in hands a generalized sequence $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0}$. The fundamental problem in homogenization theory is the study of the asymptotic behavior of such a sequence under a suitable assumption made on the coefficients a_{ij} of the operator in (4.1). Here, as we will see in the sequel, it will be sufficient to make this assumption with respect to the variable $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Prior to this, it is worth to recall the following facts: firstly, in the case when the functions a_{ij} do not depend on the variable y, the homogenization of (4.1) has been conducted in [**10**]; secondly, in the case when the coefficients a_{ij} depend only on the variables x, y (i.e. the functions $a_{ij}(x, \cdot, y)$ are constants), it is commonly known that under the periodicity assumption on the functions a_{ij} (with respect to y), the homogenization problem for (4.1) has already been solved by many authors and the results are available in the literature. In the same case, it is also known that in the general framework of deterministic homogenization theory the same results are available in the ergodic environment; see e.g. [**31**]. However, in contrast with the ergodic setting, no result is available in the non-ergodic framework so far. The following theorem provides us with a general homogenization result in all settings:

the stochastic one, the coupled stochastic-deterministic one and the deterministic one as well.

THEOREM 9. *Assume the following assumption holds:*

$$(4.2) \qquad a_{ij}(x, \omega, \cdot) \in A \text{ for all } x \in \overline{Q} \text{ and } \mu\text{-a.e. } \omega \in \Omega \ (1 \le i, j \le N).$$

For each fixed $\varepsilon > 0$ let u_ε be the unique solution to (4.1). Then, as $\varepsilon \to 0$,

$$(4.3) \qquad\qquad\qquad u_\varepsilon \to u_0 \text{ stoch. in } L^2(Q \times \Omega)\text{-weak}$$

and

$$(4.4) \qquad \frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \to \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x_j} + \overline{D}_{j,\omega} u_1 + \frac{\overline{\partial} u_2}{\partial y_j} \text{ stoch. in } L^2(Q \times \Omega)\text{-weak } \Sigma \ (1 \le j \le N)$$

where the triple $(u_0, u_1, u_2) \in \mathbb{F}^1 = H_0^1(Q; I_{nv}^2(\Omega)) \times L^2(Q; \mathcal{W}^{1,2}(\Omega)) \times L^2(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,2})$ is the unique solution to the following variational problem

$$(4.5) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u} = (u_0, u_1, u_2) \in \mathbb{F}^1 : \\ \displaystyle\sum_{i,j=1}^{N} \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{a}_{ij} \mathbb{D}_j \mathbf{u} \overline{\mathbb{D}_i \mathbf{v}} \, dx \, d\mu \, d\beta = \langle f, \overline{v}_0 \rangle \text{ for all } (v_0, v_1, v_2) \in \mathbb{F}^1 \end{cases}$$

with $\mathbb{D}_j \mathbf{u} = \partial u_0 / \partial x_j + \overline{D}_{j,\omega} u_1 + \mathcal{G}_1(\overline{\partial} u_2 / \partial y_j)$ (same definition for $\mathbb{D}_i \mathbf{v}$) and $\langle f, \overline{v}_0 \rangle = \int_\Omega (f(\omega), \overline{v}_0(\omega)) \, d\mu$, $(\cdot, \cdot)$ denoting the duality pairing between $H^{-1}(Q)$ and $H_0^1(Q)$.

PROOF. We have

$$(4.6) \qquad\qquad \sum_{i,j=1}^{N} \int_Q a_{ij}^\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega) \frac{\partial u_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega)}{\partial x_j} \frac{\overline{\partial v}}{\partial x_i} dx = (f(\omega), \overline{v})$$

for all $v \in H_0^1(Q)$, where $a_{ij}^\varepsilon(x, \omega) = a_{ij}(x, T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega, x/\varepsilon_2)$ for $(x, \omega) \in Q \times \Omega$. By taking the particular $v = u_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega)$ and and making use of the properties of the matrix $(a_{ij})_{1 \le i, j \le N}$ and of the function f we get the existence of an absolute constant $c > 0$ such that $\sup_{\varepsilon > 0} \|u_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega)\|_{H_0^1(Q)} \le c$ for μ-a.e. $\omega \in \Omega$. Hence, by Theorem 8 (where we take there $X = H_0^1(Q)$), given any fundamental sequence E, there exists a subsequence E' of E and a triple $\mathbf{u} = (u_0, u_1, u_2) \in \mathbb{F}^1$ such that, as $E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0$ we have (4.3)-(4.4). Thus the theorem will be proven as soon as we check that $\mathbf{u}$ verifies the variational equation (4.5). In fact it is easy to see that equation (4.5) has at most one solution, so that checking that $\mathbf{u}$ verifies (4.5) will prove that $\mathbf{u}$ does not depend on the subsequence E', but on the whole sequence $\varepsilon > 0$ which will therefore establish Theorem 9. Before we can do this, let us, however notice that the space $\mathcal{F}_0^\infty = [\mathcal{D}(Q) \otimes (I_{nv}^2(\Omega))] \times [\mathcal{D}(Q) \otimes I_2(\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega))] \times [\mathcal{D}(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes (J_1 \circ \varrho)(A^\infty/\mathbb{C})]$ is dense in $\mathbb{F}^1$. Indeed, this comes from the fact that $I_2(\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega))$ (resp. $(J_1 \circ \varrho)(A^\infty/\mathbb{C})$) is dense in $\mathcal{W}^{1,2}(\Omega)$ (resp. $\mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,2}$), where J_1 (resp. ϱ, I_2) denotes the canonical mapping of $\mathcal{B}_A^{1,2}/\mathbb{C}$ (resp. B_A^2, $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$) into its separated completion $\mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,2}$ (resp. $\mathcal{B}_A^2$, $\mathcal{W}^{1,2}(\Omega)$); see Section 2 (particularly the Subsections 2.1 and 2.3 therein).

With this in mind, let $\Phi = (\psi_0, I_2(\psi_1), (J_1 \circ \varrho)(\psi_2)) \in \mathcal{F}_0^\infty$ and define

$$\Phi_\varepsilon(x, \omega) = \psi_0(x, \omega) + \varepsilon_1 \psi_1(x, T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega) + \varepsilon_2 \psi_2(x, T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega, x/\varepsilon_2) \ ((x, \omega) \in Q \times \Omega)$$

where $\psi_0 \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes I_{nv}^2(\Omega)$, $\psi_1 \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ and $\psi_2 \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes (A^\infty/\mathbb{C})$; clearly $\Phi_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega) \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q)$. Taking in (4.6) the particular $v = \Phi_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega)$ and

integrating the resulting equality over Ω with respect to μ, we get

$$(4.7) \qquad \sum_{i,j=1}^{N} \int_{Q \times \Omega} a_{ij}^{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial u_{\varepsilon}}{\partial x_j} \frac{\overline{\partial \Phi_{\varepsilon}}}{\partial x_i} dx d\mu = \left\langle f, \overline{\Phi}_{\varepsilon} \right\rangle .$$

One easily show that as $\varepsilon \to 0$, $\left\langle f, \overline{\Phi}_{\varepsilon} \right\rangle \to \left\langle f, \overline{\psi}_0 \right\rangle$ and $\partial \Phi_{\varepsilon}/\partial x_i \to \partial \psi_0/\partial x_i + \overline{D}_{i,\omega} I_2(\psi_1) + \overline{\partial}(J_1 \circ \varrho)(\psi_2)/\partial y_i = \partial \psi_0/\partial x_i + D_{i,\omega} \psi_1 + \partial \psi_2/\partial y_i$ stoch. in $L^2(Q \times \Omega)$-strong Σ $(1 \le i \le N)$. Putting together this convergence result with (4.4), we get by Theorem 6 that, as $E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0$,

$$\frac{\partial u_{\varepsilon}}{\partial x_j} \frac{\overline{\partial \Phi_{\varepsilon}}}{\partial x_i} \to \mathfrak{D}_j \mathbf{u} \overline{\mathfrak{D}_i \Phi} \text{ stoch. in } L^2(Q \times \Omega)\text{-weak } \Sigma$$

where $\mathfrak{D}_j \mathbf{u} = \partial u_0/\partial x_j + \overline{D}_{j,\omega} u_1 + \overline{\partial} u_2/\partial x_j$ and $\mathfrak{D}_i \Phi = \partial \psi_0/\partial x_i + D_{i,\omega} \psi_1 + \partial \psi_2/\partial y_i$. Note that $\mathcal{G}_1(\mathfrak{D}_j \mathbf{u}) = \mathbb{D}_j \mathbf{u}$ and $\mathcal{G}(\mathfrak{D}_i \Phi) = \mathcal{G}_1(\varrho(\mathfrak{D}_i \Phi)) = \mathbb{D}_i \Phi$. Hence a passage to the limit in (4.7) using Proposition 8 (recall that the function $a_{ij} \in \mathcal{C}(\overline{Q}; L^{\infty}(\Omega; A))$ and is therefore an admissible function in the sense of Definition 5) yields

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{N} \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{a}_{ij} \mathbb{D}_j \mathbf{u} \overline{\mathbb{D}_i \Phi} dx d\mu d\beta = \left\langle f, \overline{\psi}_0 \right\rangle \text{ for all } \Phi \in \mathcal{F}_0^{\infty}.$$

We therefore get (4.5) by density of $\mathcal{F}_0^{\infty}$ in $\mathbb{F}^1$. This completes the proof of the theorem. $\qquad \square$

Now, we need to show that Theorem 9 generalizes all the existing results in the framework of homogenization of linear elliptic equations. To that end, we will distinguish three cases: (1) the case when the functions a_{ij} and f do not depend on the random variable ω; (2) the case when the functions a_{ij} do not depend on the deterministic variable y and, (3) the case when the functions a_{ij} depend upon both ω and y and the function f does not depend on ω, but with $\Omega = \Delta(A_z)$ where A_z is some algebra with mean value on $\mathbb{R}_z^N$.

For the first case we have $a_{ij}(x, \omega, y) = a_{ij}(x, y)$ and $f(x, \omega) = f(x)$ for $(x, \omega, y) \in Q \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}_y^N$. In that case, the problem (4.1) is a deterministic one, and its solution u_{ε} does not depend on ω. A rapid survey of the proof of Theorem 8 gives, by the Remark 4, that the functions $\mathbf{v}$ and u_0 therein can be chosen in $L^p(Q; \mathcal{B}_A^p)^N$ and in $L^p(Q; \mathcal{B}_A^p)$, respectively. This yields immediately the fact that the function u_1 there is equal to zero, so that $\mathbf{v} = D u_0 + \overline{D}_y u_2$ with $u_2 \in L^p(Q; \mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p})$. The continuity assumption on $a_{ij}(x, \cdot)$ can therefore be replaced by a measurability assumption $a_{ij}(x, \cdot) \in L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}_y^N)$, so that the homogenization result for (4.1) therefore reads as

THEOREM 10. *Assume the following assumption holds:*

$$a_{ij}(x, \cdot) \in B_A^2 \text{ for all } x \in \overline{Q} \ (1 \le i, j \le N).$$

For each fixed $\varepsilon > 0$ let u_{ε} be the unique solution to (4.1). Then, as $\varepsilon \to 0$,

$$u_{\varepsilon} \to u_0 \text{ in } H_0^1(Q)\text{-weak}$$

and

$$\frac{\partial u_{\varepsilon}}{\partial x_j} \to \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\overline{\partial} u_2}{\partial y_j} \text{ in } L^2(Q)\text{-weak } \Sigma \ (1 \le j \le N)$$

where the couple $(u_0, u_2) \in \mathbb{F}^1 = H_0^1(Q) \times L^2(Q; \mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,2})$ *is the unique solution to the following variational problem*

$$(4.8) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u} = (u_0, u_2) \in \mathbb{F}^1 : \\ \sum\limits_{i,j=1}^{N} \iint_{Q \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{a}_{ij} \left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x_j} + \mathcal{G}_1(\frac{\overline{\partial} u_2}{\partial y_j}) \right) \overline{\left(\frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x_i} + \mathcal{G}_1(\frac{\overline{\partial} v_2}{\partial y_i}) \right)} dx d\beta = (f, \overline{v}_0) \\ \textit{for all } (v_0, v_2) \in \mathbb{F}^1. \end{cases}$$

Equation (4.8) is well-known in the literature of deterministic homogenization; see in particular [**31**].

For the case of a random operator $(a_{ij}(x, \omega, y) = a_{ij}(x, \omega))$, a similar type of reasoning as the one in the previous case (using once again the Remark 4) yields the following result.

THEOREM 11. *For each fixed* $\varepsilon > 0$ *let* u_ε *be the unique solution to* (4.1). *Then, as* $\varepsilon \to 0$,

$$u_\varepsilon \to u_0 \textit{ stoch. in } L^2(Q \times \Omega)\textit{-weak}$$

and

$$\frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \to \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x_j} + \overline{D}_{j,\omega} u_1 \textit{ stoch. in } L^2(Q \times \Omega)\textit{-weak } (1 \leq j \leq N)$$

where the couple (u_0, u_1) *is the unique solution of the following variational problem*

$$(4.9) \quad \begin{cases} (u_0, u_1) \in \mathbb{F}^1 = H_0^1(Q; I_{nv}^2(\Omega)) \times L^2(Q; \mathcal{W}^{1,2}(\Omega)) \\ \sum\limits_{i,j=1}^{N} \iint_{Q \times \Omega} a_{ij} \left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x_j} + \overline{D}_{j,\omega} u_1 \right) \overline{\left(\frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x_i} + \overline{D}_{i,\omega} v_1 \right)} dx d\mu = \langle f, \overline{v}_0 \rangle \\ \textit{for all } (v_0, v_1) \in \mathbb{F}^1. \end{cases}$$

Equation (4.9) is also well-known in the literature; see [**10, 24, 25**].

For the last case, we assume that $\Omega = \Delta(A_z)$, A_z being some algebra with mean value on $\mathbb{R}_z^N$ for the action $\mathcal{H} = (H_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon > 0}$ defined by $H_\varepsilon(x) = x/\varepsilon_1$ $(x \in \mathbb{R}^N)$. The ergodic algebra A (in Theorem 9) is denoted here by A_y and its associated M-measure by β_y. We use the same letter $\mathcal{G}$ to denote the Gelfand transformation on A_y and on A_z as well. Points in $\Delta(A_y)$ (resp. $\Delta(A_z)$) are denoted by s (resp. ω). The compact space $\Delta(A_z)$ is equipped with the M-measure β_z for A_z. We know by Theorem 3 that one can define a dynamical system on the spectrum $\Delta(A_z)$ of A_z so that the invariant probability measure is precisely the M-measure β_z for A_z.

With the above preliminaries, our concern here is not to reformulate the statement of Theorem 9, but to show how it includes the general setting of reiterated deterministic homogenization. For that purpose, let $b_{ij} \in \mathcal{C}(\overline{Q}; L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_z^N; \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}_y^N)))$ with $b_{ij} = \overline{b}_{ji}$ and $(b_{ij})_{1 \leq i,j \leq N}$ satisfying the following ellipticity condition: there exists a constant $\alpha > 0$ such that $\sum_{i,j=1}^{N} b_{ij}(x, z, y) \lambda_i \overline{\lambda}_j \geq \alpha |\lambda|^2$ for all $(x, y) \in \overline{Q} \times \mathbb{R}^N$, for almost all $z \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^N$. Assume moreover that the following hypothesis is satisfied:

(4.10) $b_{ij}(x, \cdot, y) \in B_{A_z}^2$ and $b_{ij}(x, z, \cdot) \in A_y$ a.e. $(z, y) \in \mathbb{R}_z^N \times \mathbb{R}_y^N$ $(1 \leq i, j \leq N)$.

Since by the construction of the dynamical system $T(z)$ on $\Delta(A_z)$ (see the proof of Theorem 3) we have

$$\mathcal{G}(b_{ij}(x, \cdot + z, y))(\omega) = \mathcal{G}(b_{ij}(x, \cdot, y))(T(z)\omega)$$

(for all $z \in \mathbb{R}^N$, for almost $\omega \in \Delta(A_z)$ and for any fixed $(x, y) \in Q \times \mathbb{R}^N_y$), we set in a natural way

$$a_{ij}(x, \omega, y) = \mathcal{G}(b_{ij}(x, \cdot, y))(\omega) \ ((x, \omega, y) \in Q \times \Delta(A_z) \times \mathbb{R}^N),$$

$\mathcal{G}$ being here the extension of the Gelfand transformation to the Besicovitch space $B^2_{A_z}$; see property (**2**) in Subsection 2.3. Then, in view of the properties of $\mathcal{G}$, the functions a_{ij} thus defined satisfy all the requirements of Theorem 9 so that we get a homogenization result for the following problem:

$$(4.11) \qquad -\sum_{i,j=1}^{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(b_{ij}\left(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}, \frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right)\frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x_j}\right) = f \text{ in } Q, \ u_\varepsilon \in H^1_0(Q).$$

It is important to note that we do not say that problem (4.1) is equivalent to problem (4.11). In fact let us assume that the functions b_{ij} are such that $b_{ij}(x, \cdot, y) \in A_z$. Then

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(a_{ij}\left(x, T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega, \frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right)\frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x_j}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(\mathcal{G}\left(b_{ij}\left(x, \cdot, \frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right)\right)\left(T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega\right)\frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x_j}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(\mathcal{G}\left(b_{ij}\left(x, \cdot + \frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}, \frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right)\right)(\omega)\frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x_j}\right)$$

$$= \mathcal{G}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(b_{ij}\left(x, \cdot + \frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}, \frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right)\frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x_j}\right)\right](\omega),$$

the last equality being due to the fact that $\mathcal{G}$ is linear continuous. If in particular $\omega = \delta_z$ $(z \in \mathbb{R}^N)$, the Dirac mass at z, then

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(a_{ij}\left(x, T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega, \frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right)\frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x_j}\right) = \left\langle \delta_z, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(b_{ij}\left(x, \cdot + \frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}, \frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right)\frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x_j}\right)\right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(b_{ij}\left(x, z + \frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}, \frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right)\frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x_j}\right),$$

$\langle,\rangle$ denoting the duality pairing between A'_z and A_z (see Subsection 2.2). Thus, in this particular case, Equation (4.1) becomes

$$(4.12) \qquad -\sum_{i,j=1}^{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(b_{ij}\left(x, z + \frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}, \frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right)\frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x_j}\right) = f \text{ in } Q, \ u_\varepsilon \in H^1_0(Q).$$

One therefore sees that (4.11) comes from (4.12) by taking there $z = 0$. It is also to be noted that if the algebra A_z is ergodic, then the dynamical system $T(z)$ is ergodic, in such a way that (4.12) is equivalent to (4.11). However, still assuming A_z to be ergodic and taking the functions b_{ij} in $\mathcal{C}(\overline{Q}; L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N_z; \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^N_y)))$ with (4.10), and finally arguing as in [**20**, Section 4], one also obtains the equivalence of (4.11) and (4.12). We also note here that the algebra A_z is not assumed to be ergodic in general, so that we have a great flexibility in Theorem 9 in the particular case where $\Omega = \Delta(A_z)$. Indeed, Theorem 9 works in all the environments: the ergodic one and the non ergodic one for A_z. In the particular case when the algebra A_z is ergodic, $I^2_{nv}(\Delta(A_z))$ consists of constants, so that the function u_0 lies in $H^1_0(Q)$. We thus recover the well-known results in that environment. If we assume that A_z

is not ergodic, our result is then new. For the sake of completeness, let us give some concrete situations in which our result applies.

EXAMPLE 1 (Homogenization in ergodic algebras). One can solve the homogenization problem for (4.11) under each of the following hypotheses:

(H)$_1$ The function $b_{ij}(x, \cdot, \cdot)$ is periodic in y and in z;

(H)$_2$ The function $b_{ij}(x, \cdot, \cdot)$ is almost periodic in y and in z;

(H)$_3$ The function $b_{ij}(x, \cdot, y)$ is almost periodic and the function $b_{ij}(x, z, \cdot)$ is weakly almost periodic [19];

(H)$_4$ The functions $b_{ij}(x, \cdot, y)$ and $b_{ij}(x, z, \cdot)$ are both weakly almost periodic.

EXAMPLE 2 (Homogenization in non ergodic algebras). For the sake of simplicity, we assume here that $N = 1$. Let A_z be the algebra generated by the function $f(z) = \cos \sqrt[3]{z}$ $(z \in \mathbb{R})$ and all its translates $f(\cdot + a)$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$. It is known that A is an algebra with mean value which is not ergodic; see [22] for details. However, as said above, one can solve the homogenization problem for (4.11) under the following hypothesis: $b_{ij}(x, \cdot, y) \in B^2_{A_z}$ and $b_{ij}(x, z, \cdot) \in A_y$, where A_y is any ergodic algebra with mean value on $\mathbb{R}$. The homogenization problem solved here is new. One can also consider other homogenization problems in the present setting of non ergodic algebras.

5. Application to the homogenization of nonlinear Reynolds-type equations

In this section we study the homogenization problem for nonlinear Reynolds-type equations. More precisely, let $1 < p < \infty$ be fixed and let the function $(x, \omega, y, \lambda) \mapsto a(x, \omega, y, \lambda)$ from $\overline{Q} \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$ to $\mathbb{R}^N$ satisfy the following conditions:

(5.1) For all $(x, y, \lambda) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^{nN}$ and for almost all $\omega \in \Omega$, $a(x, \cdot, y, \lambda)$ is measurable and $a(\cdot, \omega, \cdot, \cdot)$ is continuous;

(5.2) There are four constants $c_0, c_1, c_2 > 0$, $0 < \alpha \leq \min(1, p-1)$ and a continuity modulus ν (i.e., a nondecreasing continuous function on $[0, +\infty)$ such that $\nu(0) = 0, \nu(r) > 0$ if $r > 0$, and $\nu(r) = 1$ if $r > 1$) such that for a.e. $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and for μ-a.e $\omega \in \Omega$,
(i) $a(x, \omega, y, \lambda) \cdot \lambda \geq c_0 |\lambda|^p$
(ii) $|a(x, \omega, y, \lambda)| \leq c_1 \left(1 + |\lambda|^{p-1}\right)$
(iii) $|a(x, \omega, y, \lambda) - a(x', \omega, y, \lambda')| \leq \nu(|x - x'|)(1 + |\lambda|^{p-1} + |\lambda'|^{p-1})$
$+ c_2 \left(1 + |\lambda| + |\lambda'|\right)^{p-1-\alpha} |\lambda - \lambda'|^\alpha$
(iv) $(a(x, \omega, y, \lambda) - a(x, \omega, y, \lambda')) \cdot (\lambda - \lambda') > 0$ if $\lambda \neq \lambda'$
for all $x, x' \in \overline{Q}$, all $\lambda, \lambda' \in \mathbb{R}^N$, where the dot denotes the usual Euclidean inner product in $\mathbb{R}^N$ and $|\cdot|$ the associated norm, Q being a bounded open set in $\mathbb{R}^N$.

We consider the boundary value problem

(5.3) $u_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$:
$\mathrm{div} a \left(x, T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega, \frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}, Du_\varepsilon\right) = \mathrm{div} b \left(x, T\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon_1}\right)\omega, \frac{x}{\varepsilon_2}\right)$ in Q

with $b \in \mathcal{C}(\overline{Q}; L^\infty(\Omega; \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^N_y)))$, where we assume that the scales ε_1 and ε_2 are well-separated as in Section 3. It is easily seen that the realization $a(x, T(z)\omega, y, \lambda)$ is

well-defined for almost all $\omega \in \Omega$, such that the functions $x \mapsto a(x, T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega, x/\varepsilon_2, \mathbf{v}(x))$ of Q into $\mathbb{R}^N$ (defined as element of $L^{p'}(Q)^N$ for $\mathbf{v} \in L^p(Q)^N$) and $(x, \omega) \mapsto a(x, T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega, x/\varepsilon_2, \Psi(x, T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega, x/\varepsilon_2))$ (for $\Psi \in \mathcal{C}(\overline{Q}; L^\infty(\Omega; \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}_y^N)^N))$) of $Q \times \Omega$ into $\mathbb{R}^N$ denoted by $a^\varepsilon(\cdot, \Psi^\varepsilon)$ (as element of $L^\infty(Q \times \Omega)^N$) are well-defined. With this in mind, we see that the problem (5.3) admits a unique solution $u_\varepsilon \in W_0^{1,p}(Q; L^p(\Omega))$ (for each fixed $\varepsilon > 0$); see e.g., [**28**, Chap. 2].

The main advantage of considering this problem lies in its application in hydrodynamics. One of the difficulties encountered in homogenizing the above problem is that the right-hand side of (5.3) depends upon ε and rather weakly converges in $L^{p'}(\Omega; W^{-1,p'}(Q))$, contrary to what is usually considered in the literature.

Throughout the rest of this section, all the vector spaces are assumed to be real vector spaces, and the scalar functions are assumed real valued. Obviously, this entails that the results of Section 3 are still valid, the only difference being that all the function spaces are real. Now, let A be an ergodic H-supralgebra on $\mathbb{R}_y^N$. Our goal here is to investigate the limiting behavior of $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0}$ (the sequence of solutions to (5.3)) under the assumptions

$$(5.4) \qquad b \in \mathcal{C}(\overline{Q}; L^\infty(\Omega; A))$$

$$(5.5) \qquad a_i(x, \omega, \cdot, \lambda) \in A \text{ for all } (x, \omega, \lambda) \in \overline{Q} \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^N \ (1 \leq i \leq N)$$

where a_i denotes the ith component of the function a. Assuming (5.5), it follows as in the proof of Theorem 7 that, for any $\Psi \in [\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes A]^N$, the function $a(\cdot, \Psi) : (x, \omega, y) \mapsto a(x, \omega, y, \Psi(x, \omega, y))$ lies in $\mathcal{C}(\overline{Q}; L^\infty(\Omega; A)^N)$ so that by Proposition 8 we have the following convergence result:

$$(5.6) \ \ a_i^\varepsilon(\cdot, \Psi^\varepsilon) \to \varrho \circ a_i(\cdot, \Psi) \text{ stoch. in } L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega)\text{-weak } \Sigma \text{ as } \varepsilon \to 0 \ (1 \leq i \leq N),$$

ϱ being the canonical mapping from $B_A^{p'}$ into $\mathcal{B}_A^{p'}$ and $(\varrho \circ a_i(\cdot, \Psi))(x, \omega, y) = \varrho(a_i(x, \omega, \cdot, \Psi(x, \omega, \cdot)))(y)$ for $(x, \omega, y) \in Q \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^N$. Moreover the following result holds.

PROPOSITION 11. *The mapping $\Psi \mapsto a(\cdot, \Psi)$ from $[\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes A]^N$ into $L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega; B_A^{p'})^N$, extends by continuity to a unique mapping still denoted by a, of $L^p(Q \times \Omega; (B_A^p)^N)$ into $L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega; B_A^{p'})^N$ such that*

$$(a(\cdot, \mathbf{v}) - a(\cdot, \mathbf{w})) \cdot (\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{w}) \geq 0 \ a.e. \ in \ Q \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}_y^N$$

$$\|a(\cdot, \mathbf{v})\|_{L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega; B_A^{p'})^N} \leq c_1'(1 + \|\mathbf{v}\|_{L^p(Q \times \Omega; (B_A^p)^N)}^{p-1})$$

$$\|a(\cdot, \mathbf{v}) - a(\cdot, \mathbf{w})\|_{L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega; B_A^{p'})^N} \leq c_2 \|1 + |\mathbf{v}| + |\mathbf{w}|\|_{L^p(Q \times \Omega; B_A^p)}^{p-1-\alpha} \|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{w}\|_{L^p(Q \times \Omega; B_A^p)^N}^\alpha$$

$$|a(x, \omega, y, \mathbf{w}) - a(x', \omega, y, \mathbf{w})| \leq \nu(|x - x'|)(1 + |\mathbf{w}|^{p-1}) \ a.e. \ in \ \Omega \times \mathbb{R}_y^N$$

for all $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; (B_A^p)^N)$ and all $x, x' \in Q$, where the constant c_1' depends only on c_1 and on Q.

PROOF. It is immediate that for $\Psi \in [\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes A]^N$, the function $a(\cdot, \Psi)$ verifies properties of the same type as in (5.2) (see in particular inequality (iii) therein), so that arguing as in the proof of [**44**, Proposition 3.1] we get the result. $\square$

As a consequence of the convergence result (5.6) we have the following result whose proof is quite similar to that of [**45**, Corollary 3.9] (see also [**48**, Corollary 3.3]).

PROPOSITION 12. *For $\psi_0 \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes I_{nv}^p(\Omega)$, $\psi_1 \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ and $\psi_2 \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes A^\infty$, define the function Φ_ε ($\varepsilon > 0$) by*

$$(5.7) \qquad \Phi_\varepsilon = \psi_0 + \varepsilon_1 \psi_1^\varepsilon + \varepsilon_2 \psi_2^\varepsilon,$$

i.e., $\Phi_\varepsilon(x,\omega) = \psi_0(x,\omega) + \varepsilon_1 \psi_1(x, T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega) + \varepsilon_2 \psi_2(x, T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega, x/\varepsilon_2)$ ($(x,\omega) \in Q \times \Omega$). Let $(v_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in E}$ be a sequence in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)^N$ such that $v_\varepsilon \to v_0$ stoch. in $L^p(Q \times \Omega)^N$-weak Σ as $E \ni \varepsilon \to 0$ where $v_0 \in L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^p)^N$. Then, as $E \ni \varepsilon \to 0$,

$$\int_{Q \times \Omega} a^\varepsilon(\cdot, D\Phi_\varepsilon) \cdot v_\varepsilon \, dx d\mu \to \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{a}(\cdot, D\psi_0 + D_\omega \psi_1 + \partial\widehat{\psi}_2) \cdot \widehat{v}_0 \, dx d\mu d\beta$$

where $\partial\widehat{\psi}_2 = (\partial_j \widehat{\psi}_2)_{1 \le j \le N}$ with $\partial_j \widehat{\psi}_2 = \mathcal{G}(\partial\psi_2/\partial y_j)$.

We recall that the algebra A is as stated earlier in this section. For $1 < p < \infty$ we put $\mathbb{F}_0^{1,p} = W_0^{1,p}(Q; I_{nv}^p(\Omega)) \times L^p(Q; \mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega)) \times L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p})$. We endow $\mathbb{F}_0^{1,p}$ with the norm

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\mathbf{u}\|_{\mathbb{F}_0^{1,p}} &= \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\|D_{x_i} u_0\|_{L^p(Q \times \Omega)} + \|\overline{D}_{i,\omega} u_1\|_{L^p(Q \times \Omega)} + \|\overline{D}_{y_i} u_2\|_{L^p(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^p)} \right] \\
\mathbf{u} &= (u_0, u_1, u_2) \in \mathbb{F}_0^{1,p}.
\end{aligned}$$

In this norm, $\mathbb{F}_0^{1,p}$ is a Banach space admitting $\mathcal{F}_0^\infty = [\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes (I_{nv}^p(\Omega))] \times [\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes I_p(\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega))] \times [\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes (J_1 \circ \varrho)(A^\infty/\mathbb{C})]$ as a dense subspace where, J_1 (resp. ϱ, I_p) denotes the canonical mapping of $\mathcal{B}_A^{1,p}/\mathbb{C}$ (resp. B_A^p, $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$) into its separated completion $\mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p}$ (resp. $\mathcal{B}_A^p$, $\mathcal{W}^{1,p}(\Omega)$). With this in mind, we have the following homogenization result.

THEOREM 12. *Let $1 < p < \infty$. Assume (5.4) and (5.5) hold with A an ergodic H-supralgebra on $\mathbb{R}^N$ which is moreover an algebra with mean value. For each real $\varepsilon > 0$, let u_ε be the unique solution of (5.3). Then, as $\varepsilon \to 0$,*

$$(5.8) \qquad u_\varepsilon \to u_0 \text{ stoch. in } L^p(Q \times \Omega)\text{-weak}$$

and

$$(5.9) \qquad \frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \to \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x_j} + \overline{D}_{j,\omega} u_1 + \frac{\overline{\partial} u_2}{\partial y_j} \text{ stoch. in } L^p(Q \times \Omega)\text{-weak } \Sigma \ (1 \le j \le N)$$

where $\mathbf{u} = (u_0, u_1, u_2) \in \mathbb{F}_0^{1,p}$ is the unique solution of the variational equation

$$(5.10) \qquad \begin{array}{l} \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{a}(\cdot, \mathbb{D}\mathbf{u}) \cdot \mathbb{D}\mathbf{v} \, dx d\mu d\beta = \int_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{b}(x, \omega, s) \widehat{div}\mathbf{v} \, dx d\mu d\beta \\ \text{for all } \mathbf{v} = (v_0, v_1, v_2) \in \mathbb{F}_0^{1,p} \end{array}$$

with $\mathbb{D}\mathbf{w} = Dw_0 + \overline{D}_\omega w_1 + \mathcal{G}_1^N(\overline{D}_y w_2)$ for $\mathbf{w} = (w_0, w_1, w_2) \in \mathbb{F}_0^{1,p}$ where: $\mathcal{G}_1^N(\overline{D}_y w_2) = (\mathcal{G}_1(\overline{\partial} w_2/\partial y_i))_{1 \le i \le N}$, $\widehat{div}\mathbf{w} = divw_0 + div_\omega w_1 + \widehat{div}_y w_2$ with $div_\omega w_1 = \sum_{i=1}^N \overline{D}_{i,\omega} w_1$, $\widehat{div}_y w_2 = \mathcal{G}_1(\overline{div}_y w_2)$, $\overline{div}_y w_2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \overline{\partial} w_2/\partial y_i$, $\mathcal{G}_1$ being the isometric isomorphism of $\mathcal{B}_A^p$ onto $L^p(\Delta(A))$.

PROOF. First of all, it is evident that due to the properties of the mapping a we have

$$(5.11) \qquad c_0 \|u_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega)\|_{W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)}^{p-1} \leq \|\mathrm{div} b^\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega)\|_{W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)}.$$

Thus, rising the two members of the inequality (5.11) to the power p' and integrating the resulting inequality over Ω we get

$$c_0^{p'} \|u_\varepsilon\|_{W_0^{1,p}(Q;L^p(\Omega))}^{p} \leq \|\mathrm{div} b^\varepsilon\|_{L^{p'}(\Omega;W^{-1,p'}(Q))}^{p'}.$$

Hence. as the sequence $(\mathrm{div} b^\varepsilon)$ is bounded in $L^{p'}(\Omega; W^{-1,p'}(Q))$, it results that the sequence $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0}$ is bounded in $W_0^{1,p}(Q; L^p(\Omega))$. Therefore the sequence $(a^\varepsilon(\cdot, Du_\varepsilon))_{\varepsilon>0}$ is bounded in $L^{p'}(Q \times \Omega)^N$. Thus, given a fundamental sequence E, Theorem 8 guarantees the existence of a subsequence E' extracted from E and a triplet $\mathbf{u} = (u_0, u_1, u_2) \in \mathbb{F}_0^{1,p}$ such that (5.8)-(5.9) hold when $E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0$. The next part of the proof is to show that $\mathbf{u}$ solves equation (5.10). For that purpose, let $\Phi = (\psi_0, I_p(\psi_1), (J_1 \circ \varrho)(\psi_2)) \in \mathcal{F}_0^\infty$ and define Φ_ε $(\varepsilon > 0)$ as in (5.7). Then $\Phi_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega) \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q)$ and further, in view of [part (iv) of] (5.2) we have

$$0 \leq \int_{Q \times \Omega} (a^\varepsilon(\cdot, Du_\varepsilon) - a^\varepsilon(\cdot, D\Phi_\varepsilon)) \cdot (Du_\varepsilon - D\Phi_\varepsilon) dx d\mu,$$

or,

$$(5.12) \quad 0 \leq -\int_{Q \times \Omega} a^\varepsilon(\cdot, D\Phi_\varepsilon) \cdot (Du_\varepsilon - D\Phi_\varepsilon) dx d\mu + \int_{Q \times \Omega} b^\varepsilon \mathrm{div}(u_\varepsilon - \Phi_\varepsilon) dx d\mu.$$

But,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{Q \times \Omega} b^\varepsilon \mathrm{div}(u_\varepsilon - \Phi_\varepsilon) dx d\mu &= \int_{Q \times \Omega} b^\varepsilon \mathrm{div} u_\varepsilon dx d\mu - \int_{Q \times \Omega} b^\varepsilon \mathrm{div} \psi_0 dx d\mu \\ &\quad + \int_{Q \times \Omega} b^\varepsilon [(\mathrm{div}_\omega \psi_1)^\varepsilon + (\mathrm{div}_y \psi_2)^\varepsilon] dx d\mu \\ &\quad - \int_{Q \times \Omega} b^\varepsilon [\varepsilon_1 (\mathrm{div} \psi_1)^\varepsilon + \varepsilon_2 (\mathrm{div} \psi_2)^\varepsilon)] dx d\mu \\ &\quad + \int_{Q \times \Omega} \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1} (\mathrm{div}_\omega \psi_2)^\varepsilon dx d\mu, \end{aligned}$$

and, as $E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0$ we have by using (5.9),

$$(5.13) \qquad \int_{Q \times \Omega} b^\varepsilon \mathrm{div}(u_\varepsilon - \Phi_\varepsilon) dx d\mu \to \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{b} \, \widehat{\mathrm{div}}(\mathbf{u} - \Phi) dx d\mu d\beta.$$

Therefore passing to the limit in (5.12) using (5.8)-(5.9), the above convergence result (5.13) together with Proposition 12, we get
(5.14)

$$0 \leq -\iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{a}(\cdot, \mathbb{D}\Phi) \cdot \mathbb{D}(\mathbf{u} - \Phi) dx d\mu d\beta + \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{b} \, \widehat{\mathrm{div}}(\mathbf{u} - \Phi) dx d\mu d\beta,$$

Φ ranging over $\mathcal{F}_0^\infty$, and hence over $\mathbb{F}_0^{1,p}$ too (by a density argument). Taking in (5.14) the particular functions $\Phi = \mathbf{u} - t\mathbf{v}$ with $t > 0$ and $\mathbf{v} = (v_0, v_1, v_2) \in \mathbb{F}_0^{1,p}$, then dividing both sides of the resulting inequality by t, and finally letting $t \to 0$, we get (5.10).

The next point to check is to show that **u** is unique. We begin by showing that u_2 is unique. For that, we take in (5.10) the function $\mathbf{v} = (v_0, v_1, v_2)$ with $v_0 = 0$ and $v_1 = 0$; then for each fixed $(x, \omega) \in Q \times \Omega$, $u_2(x, \omega, \cdot)$ is solution to

(5.15)
$$\int_{\Delta(A)} \widehat{a}(x, \omega, s, Du_0(x, \omega) + \overline{D}_\omega u_1(x, \omega) + \partial \widehat{u}_2(x, \omega, s)) \cdot \partial \widehat{w} d\beta$$
$$= \int_{\Delta(A)} \widehat{b}(x, \omega, s) \widehat{\text{div}_y \, w} d\beta \text{ for all } w \in \mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p}.$$

So, let $(x, \omega, \xi) \in Q \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^N$ be freely fixed, and let $\zeta = \zeta(x, \omega, \xi) \in \mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p}$ be defined by the cell equation

(5.16) $$\int_{\Delta(A)} \widehat{a}(x, \omega, \cdot, \xi + \partial \widehat{\zeta}) \cdot \partial \widehat{w} d\beta = \int_{\Delta(A)} \widehat{b}(x, \omega, \cdot) \widehat{\text{div}_y \, w} d\beta \text{ for all } w \in \mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p}.$$

Since the linear functional $w \mapsto \int_{\Delta(A)} \widehat{b}(x, \omega, \cdot) \widehat{\text{div}_y \, w} d\beta$ is continuous on $\mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p}$, it follows by [**28**, Chap. 2] that equation (5.16) admits at least a solution. But this solution is unique; indeed if ζ_1 and ζ_2 are solutions to (5.16), then we have

$$\int_{\Delta(A)} (\widehat{a}(x, \omega, \cdot, \xi + \partial \widehat{\zeta_1}) - \widehat{a}(x, \omega, \cdot, \xi + \partial \widehat{\zeta_2})) \cdot \partial \widehat{w} d\beta = 0$$
$$\text{for all } w \in \mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p}.$$

Taking in particular $w = \zeta_1 - \zeta_2$ in the above equation it follows by [part (iv) of] (5.2) that $\partial \widehat{\zeta_1} = \partial \widehat{\zeta_2}$ and hence $\overline{D}_y \zeta_1 = \overline{D}_y \zeta_2$. We deduce that $\zeta_1 = \zeta_2$ since they belong to $\mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,p}$. Now, taking in (5.16) $\xi = Du_0(x) + \overline{D}_\omega u_1(x, \omega)$, and comparing the resulting equation with (5.15), we get by the uniqueness of the solution of (5.16) that $u_2(x, \omega, \cdot) = \zeta(x, \omega, Du_0(x, \omega) + \overline{D}_\omega u_1(x, \omega))$ for a.e. $(x, \omega) \in Q \times \Omega$. This shows the uniqueness of u_2. The same process shows the uniqueness of u_1 and of u_0. We conclude that **u** is unique so that the convergence results (5.8) and (5.9) hold for the whole sequence ε as expected. This completes the proof of the theorem. $\qquad \square$

One can work out some homogenization problems related to problem (5.3), (5.4) and (5.5). In particular one can solve:

(P)$_1$ The coupled stochastic-periodic homogenization problem stated as follows: For each fixed $(x, \omega, \lambda) \in Q \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^N$, the functions $y \mapsto a(x, \omega, y, \lambda)$ and $y \mapsto b(x, \omega, y)$, are Y-periodic where $Y = (0, 1)^N$. Here we get the homogenization of (5.3) with $A = \mathcal{C}_{\text{per}}(Y)$.

(P)$_2$ The coupled stochastic-almost periodic homogenization problem stated as follows:
$$a(x, \omega, \cdot, \lambda) \in (AP(\mathbb{R}^N))^N \text{ for any } (x, \omega, \lambda) \in \overline{Q} \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^N;$$
$$b(x, \omega, \cdot) \in AP(\mathbb{R}^N) \text{ for a.e. } (x, \omega) \in Q \times \Omega$$

where here, $AP(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is the algebra of all Bohr almost periodic complex functions [**5**] defined as the algebra of functions on $\mathbb{R}^N$ that are uniformly approximated by finite linear combinations of functions in the set $\{\gamma_k : k \in \mathbb{R}^N\}$ with $\gamma_k(y) = \exp(2i\pi k \cdot y)$ $(y \in \mathbb{R}^N)$. It is known that $AP(\mathbb{R}^N)$ satisfies assumptions of Theorem 8 (see [**32**]). We are led to the homogenization of (5.3) with $A = AP(\mathbb{R}^N)$.

(P)$_3$ The coupled stochastic-weakly almost periodic homogenization problem I:

$a(x, \omega, \cdot, \lambda) \in (WAP(\mathbb{R}^N))^N$ for any $(x, \omega, \lambda) \in \overline{Q} \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^N$;
$b(x, \omega, \cdot) \in AP(\mathbb{R}^N)$ for a.e. $(x, \omega) \in Q \times \Omega$

where $WAP(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is the algebra of weakly almost periodic functions on $\mathbb{R}^N$ [**19, 32**]. It is known [**32**] that $WAP(\mathbb{R}^N)$ satisfies hypotheses of Theorem 8 with moreover, $AP(\mathbb{R}^N) \subset WAP(\mathbb{R}^N)$. This leads to the homogenization of (5.3) with $A = WAP(\mathbb{R}^N)$.

(P)$_4$ The coupled stochastic-weakly almost periodic homogenization problem II:

$a(x, \omega, \cdot, \lambda) \in (AP(\mathbb{R}^N))^N$ for any $(x, \omega, \lambda) \in \overline{Q} \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^N$;
$b(x, \omega, \cdot) \in WAP(\mathbb{R}^N)$ for a.e. $(x, \omega) \in Q \times \Omega$

which yields the homogenization of (5.3) with $A = WAP(\mathbb{R}^N)$.

(P)$_5$ The fully coupled stochastic-weakly almost periodic homogenization problem III:

$a(x, \omega, \cdot, \lambda) \in (WAP(\mathbb{R}^N))^N$ for any $(x, \omega, \lambda) \in \overline{Q} \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^N$;
$b(x, \omega, \cdot) \in WAP(\mathbb{R}^N)$ for a.e. $(x, \omega) \in Q \times \Omega$.

Here the suitable H-supralgebra is $A = WAP(\mathbb{R}^N)$.

The same remark as the one made at the end of the preceding section is also valid in this case, namely, the results of this section apply in all the environments: the deterministic one and the stochastic one as well. This is also true for the reiterated deterministic framework as seen in the preceding section. This therefore extends all the results of the paper [**32**] since in the case when $\Omega = \Delta(A_z)$ we do not need to make any ergodicity assumption on the algebra A_z as it was the case in [**32**].

6. Application to the homogenization of a model of rotating fluids

Throughout this section, all the vector spaces are assumed to be real vector spaces, and the scalar functions are assumed real valued.

6.1. Introduction and preliminary results. It is well known that the flows of commonly encountered Newtonian fluids are modeled by the Navier-Stokes equations. These flows are sometimes laminar, sometimes turbulent. Unfortunately, in reality, the flows of fluids are almost always turbulent. Thus starting from two identical situations, the flow may evolve very differently. This explains its dual nature of being both deterministic and unpredictable (random).

In this section, our goal is not to establish the conditions for the prediction of the turbulence, but to describe the asymptotic behavior of a model of turbulence. More precisely we study the asymptotic behavior, as $0 < \varepsilon \to 0$, of the following three dimensional Stokes equation

$$\begin{aligned}
P^\varepsilon \mathbf{u}_\varepsilon + \mathbf{h}^\varepsilon \times \mathbf{u}_\varepsilon + \mathrm{grad} p_\varepsilon &= \mathbf{f} \text{ in } Q \\
\mathrm{div} \mathbf{u}_\varepsilon &= 0 \text{ in } Q \\
\mathbf{u}_\varepsilon &= 0 \text{ on } \partial Q.
\end{aligned}$$

(6.1)

Let us make precise the data in (6.1). Let Q be a smooth bounded open set in $\mathbb{R}_x^N$ ($N = 3$); in Q we consider the partial differential operator

$$P^\varepsilon = -\sum_{i,j=1}^N \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(a_{ij}\left(x, T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega, x/\varepsilon_2\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \right)$$

where T is an N-dimensional dynamical system acting on the probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$, the functions $a_{ij} \in \mathcal{C}(\overline{Q}; L^\infty(\Omega; \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}_y^N)))$ ($1 \le i, j \le N$) satisfy the following assumptions:

$$(6.2) \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad a_{ij} = a_{ji}$$

and there exists a constant $\alpha > 0$ such that

$$(6.3) \qquad \begin{array}{l} \sum\limits_{i,j=1}^N a_{ij}(x, \omega, y)\lambda_i\lambda_j \ge \alpha \left|\lambda\right|^2 \text{ for all } \lambda = (\lambda_i) \in \mathbb{R}^N, \text{ all } x \in \overline{Q} \\ \text{and for almost all } (\omega, y) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^N. \end{array}$$

The operator P^ε defined above is assumed to act on vector functions as follows: for $\mathbf{u} = (u^i)_{1 \le i \le N} \in H^1(Q)^N = (W^{1,2}(Q))^N$ we have $P^\varepsilon \mathbf{u} = (P^\varepsilon u^i)_{1 \le i \le N}$. The function $\mathbf{h}^\varepsilon$ is defined by $\mathbf{h}^\varepsilon(x, \omega) = \mathbf{h}(T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega, x/\varepsilon_2)$ for $(x, \omega) \in Q \times \Omega$, where $\mathbf{h} = (h_i) \in L^\infty(\Omega; \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}_y^N))^N$. Likewise, for two vector functions $\mathbf{u} = (u^i)$ and $\mathbf{v} = (v^i)$ both in $L^2(Q)^N$, $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$ denotes the exterior product of $\mathbf{u}$ and $\mathbf{v}$ defined to be the vector $\mathbf{w} = (w^i)$ with

$$(6.4) \qquad\qquad w^i = \sum_{j,k=1}^{N=3} \varepsilon_{ijk} u^j v^k \quad (1 \le i \le N = 3)$$

where ε_{ijk} is the totally antisymmetric tensor defined as follows: $\varepsilon_{iii} = 0$ for $1 \le i \le 3$, and $\varepsilon_{123} = \varepsilon_{231} = \varepsilon_{312} = 1$ and $\varepsilon_{321} = \varepsilon_{213} = \varepsilon_{132} = -1$; $\partial \mathbf{u}/\partial x_j$ stands for the vector $(\partial u^1/\partial x_j, \ldots, \partial u^N/\partial x_j)$. Finally, the function $\mathbf{f}$ lies in $L^\infty(\Omega; H^{-1}(Q)^N) = L^\infty(\Omega; (W^{-1,2}(Q))^N)$ and $\mathrm{grad} p$ (for $p \in L^2(Q)$) designates the gradient of p, sometimes denoted by Dp.

It is known that the problem (6.1) (for each fixed $\varepsilon > 0$ and for μ-almost all $\omega \in \Omega$) uniquely determines a couple $(\mathbf{u}_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega), p_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega)) \in H_0^1(Q)^N \times (L^2(Q)/\mathbb{R})$, which therefore yields a unique couple $(\mathbf{u}_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon) \in H_0^1(Q; L^2(\Omega))^N \times L^2(\Omega; L^2(Q)/\mathbb{R})$. Thus we have in hand a sequence $((\mathbf{u}_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon))_{\varepsilon > 0}$ and we aim at investigating its asymptotic behavior, as $\varepsilon \to 0$, under suitable assumptions on a_{ij} ($1 \le i, j \le N$) and on $\mathbf{h}$. It is worth noting that there exist many references on the homogenization of Stokes equations in the periodic setting as well as in the stochastic setting.

We assume throughout this section that A is an algebra with mean value on $\mathbb{R}_y^N$. In the study of the problem (6.1) the following issues arise:

(1) To establish the conditions under which the solutions of (6.1) converge as $\varepsilon \to 0$;
(2) To determine the boundary value problem for the limit function.

These issues will be addressed in the next subsection. Prior to this, we introduce the following space:

$$\mathbb{H}_0^1(Q) = \{\mathbf{u} \in H_0^1(Q)^N : \mathrm{div}\,\mathbf{u} = 0\}.$$

This is a Hilbert space under the Hilbertian norm of $H_0^1(Q)^N$ defined by

$$\|\mathbf{v}\|_{H_0^1(Q)^N} = \left(\sum_{k=1}^N \int_Q \left|\nabla v^k\right|^2 dx\right)^{1/2}, \quad \mathbf{v} = (v^k) \in H_0^1(Q)^N$$

with ∇v^k denoting the gradient of $v^k \in H_0^1(Q)$. Next we introduce the bilinear form $a^\varepsilon(\omega; \cdot, \cdot)$ defined as follows:

$$a^\varepsilon(\omega; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = \sum_{i,j,k=1}^N \int_Q a_{ij}^\varepsilon(x, \omega) \frac{\partial u^k}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial v^k}{\partial x_i} dx \quad (\mathbf{u} = (u^k), \ \mathbf{v} = (v^k) \in H_0^1(Q)^N).$$

One easily sees by (6.2)-(6.3) that $a^\varepsilon(\omega; \cdot, \cdot)$ is symmetric and satisfies the coercivity assumption

(6.5) $\qquad a^\varepsilon(\omega; \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}) \geq \alpha \|\mathbf{v}\|_{H_0^1(Q)^N}^2 \quad (\mathbf{v} \in H_0^1(Q)^N, 0 < \varepsilon < 1).$

Moreover we have $|a^\varepsilon(\omega; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})| \leq c \|\mathbf{u}\|_{H_0^1(Q)^N} \|\mathbf{v}\|_{H_0^1(Q)^N}$ for every $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in H_0^1(Q)^N$ and $0 < \varepsilon < 1$, where c is a positive constant independent of ε and of $\omega \in \Omega$.

In the sequel we will use the following notation: the stochastic divergence operator $\mathrm{div}_{\omega,2}$ will be merely denoted by div_ω. With this in mind, we will make use of the following spaces:

$$W_{\mathrm{div}_\omega}^{1,2}(\Omega) = \{\mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{W}^{1,2}(\Omega)^N : \mathrm{div}_\omega \mathbf{u} = 0\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{B}_{\mathrm{div}_y}^{1,2} = \{\mathbf{u} \in (\mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,2})^N : \overline{\mathrm{div}}_y \mathbf{u} = 0\}$$

where $\overline{\mathrm{div}}_y \mathbf{u} = \sum_{i=1}^N \overline{\partial} u^i / \partial y_i$ and $\mathrm{div}_\omega \mathbf{u} = \sum_{i=1}^N \overline{D}_{i,\omega} u^i$, and of their smooth counterparts

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathrm{div}_\omega}^\infty(\Omega) = \{\mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)^N : \mathrm{div}_\omega \mathbf{u} = 0\}$$

and

$$A_{\mathrm{div}_y}^\infty/\mathbb{R} = \{\mathbf{u} \in (A^\infty)^N : M(\mathbf{u}) = 0 \text{ and } \mathrm{div}_y \mathbf{u} = 0\}.$$

The following result holds.

LEMMA 4. *The space* $I_2^N(\mathcal{W}_{div_\omega}^\infty(\Omega))$ *(resp.* $(J_1 \circ \varrho)^N(A_{div_y}^\infty/\mathbb{R}))$ *is dense in* $W_{div_\omega}^{1,2}(\Omega)$ *(resp.* $\mathcal{B}_{div_y}^{1,2}$*) where, for* $\mathbf{u} = (u^i)_i \in A_{div_y}^\infty/\mathbb{R}$, $(J_1 \circ \varrho)^N(\mathbf{u}) = (J_1(\varrho(u^i)))_i$, *and, for* $\mathbf{u} = (u^i)_i \in \mathcal{W}_{div_\omega}^\infty(\Omega)$, $I_2^N(\mathbf{u}) = (I_2(u^i))_i$.

PROOF. As regard the denseness of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathrm{div}_\omega}^\infty(\Omega)$ in $W_{\mathrm{div}_\omega}^{1,2}(\Omega)$, this follows in the same way as the proof of [**49**, Lemma 2.3]. Concerning the next part, as it was seen in Section 2, when $\Omega = \Delta(A)$, the space $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega)$ is just replaced by the space $\mathcal{G}_1(\varrho(A^\infty)) = \mathcal{G}(A^\infty) = \mathcal{D}(\Delta(A))$. Moreover the algebra A being ergodic, the invariant functions (for the dynamical system induced by the translations on $\Delta(A)$) consist of constants. Therefore we have $\mathcal{W}^{1,2}(\Delta(A)) = \overline{\mathcal{G}}_1(\mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,2}) = W_\#^{1,2}(\Delta(A))$ (see (2.13) and (2.14) for the properties of $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_1$). Let us recall that $\mathcal{W}^{1,2}(\Delta(A))$ is the completion of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Delta(A)) \equiv \mathcal{D}(\Delta(A))$ with respect to the seminorm (2.1) (see Section 2), which is also the completion with respect to the same seminorm of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\Delta(A))/\mathbb{R} = \{u \in \mathcal{D}(\Delta(A)) : \int_{\Delta(A)} u d\beta = 0\} = \mathcal{D}(\Delta(A))/\mathbb{R}$ (that is, $W_\#^{1,2}(\Delta(A))$) since any $u \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Delta(A))$ invariant (for the dynamical system induced on $\Delta(A)$ by the translations on $\mathbb{R}^N$) is constant. Hence, using once again [**49**, Lemma 2.3] we get the last part, and the lemma is proved. $\qquad\square$

Now, let $\mathcal{D}_{\text{div}}(Q) = \{\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q)^N : \text{div}\varphi = 0\}$. It is known [**28, 42**] that $\mathcal{D}_{\text{div}}(Q)$ is dense in $\mathbb{H}_0^1(Q)$. Next set

$$\mathbb{F}_0^1 = \mathbb{H}_0^1(Q; I_{nv}^2(\Omega)) \times L^2(Q; W_{\text{div}_\omega}^{1,2}(\Omega)) \times L^2(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_{\text{div}_y}^{1,2})$$

and

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}_0^\infty \;=\; & [\mathcal{D}_{\text{div}}(Q; I_{nv}^2(\Omega))] \times [\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes I_2^N(\mathcal{W}_{\text{div}_\omega}^\infty(\Omega))] \times [\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega) \otimes \\
& (J_1 \circ \varrho)^N (A_{\text{div}_y}^\infty/\mathbb{R})]
\end{aligned}
$$

where: $\mathcal{D}_{\text{div}}(Q; I_{nv}^2(\Omega))$ is defined to be the space of those $\mathbf{u} \in (\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(Q) \otimes I_{nv}^2(\Omega))^N$ such that $\text{div}\mathbf{u} = 0$ (and the other members of the Cartesian product in $\mathcal{F}_0^\infty$ are defined as usual) and $\mathbb{H}_0^1(Q; I_{nv}^2(\Omega)) = \{\mathbf{u} \in H_0^1(Q; I_{nv}^2(\Omega))^N : \text{div}\mathbf{u} = 0\}$. Then thanks to Lemma 4, the space $\mathcal{F}_0^\infty$ is dense in $\mathbb{F}_0^1$.

6.2. Homogenization result. Our goal in this subsection is the study of the asymptotic behavior of $(\mathbf{u}_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0}$ (the sequence of solutions to (6.1)) under the following assumptions:

(6.6) $\qquad a_{ij}(x, \omega, \cdot) \in A$ for all $(x, \omega) \in Q \times \Omega$, $1 \le i, j \le N$;

(6.7) $\qquad \mathbf{h} \in L^\infty(\Omega; A)^N$.

We are now able to state and prove the homogenization result of this section.

THEOREM 13. *Assume (6.6)-(6.7) hold. For each $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ and for a.e. $\omega \in \Omega$ let $\mathbf{u}_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega) = (u_\varepsilon^k(\cdot, \omega)) \in \mathbb{H}_0^1(Q)$ be defined by (6.1). Then as $\varepsilon \to 0$,*

(6.8) $\qquad\qquad \mathbf{u}_\varepsilon \to \mathbf{u}_0$ *stoch. in* $L^2(Q \times \Omega)^N$-*weak*

and

(6.9) $\quad \dfrac{\partial u_\varepsilon^k}{\partial x_j} \to \dfrac{\partial u_0^k}{\partial x_j} + \overline{D}_{j,\omega} u_1^k + \dfrac{\overline{\partial} u_2^k}{\partial y_j}$ *stoch. in* $L^2(Q \times \Omega)$-*weak* Σ $(1 \le j, k \le N)$

where $\mathbf{u} = (\mathbf{u}_0, \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2) \in \mathbb{F}_0^1$ *(with* $\mathbf{u}_i = (u_i^k)_{1\le k\le N}$, $0 \le i \le 2$*) is the unique solution to the following variational problem:*

(6.10) $\qquad \begin{cases} a(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) + \iint_{Q\times\Omega}(\widetilde{\mathbf{h}} \times \mathbf{u}_0) \cdot \mathbf{v}_0 \, dx d\mu = \langle \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{v}_0 \rangle \\ \text{for all } \mathbf{v} = (\mathbf{v}_0, \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2) \in \mathbb{F}_0^1 \end{cases}$

with:

$$
\begin{aligned}
a(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) \;=\; & \sum_{i,j,k=1}^N \iint_{Q\times\Omega\times\Delta(A)} \widehat{a}_{ij}(x, \omega, s) \left(\frac{\partial u_0^k}{\partial x_j} + \overline{D}_{j,\omega} u_1^k + \partial_j \widehat{u_2^k} \right) \\
& \times \left(\frac{\partial v_0^k}{\partial x_i} + \overline{D}_{i,\omega} v_1^k + \partial_i \widehat{v_2^k} \right) dx d\mu d\beta;
\end{aligned}
$$

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{h}}(\omega) = \int_{\Delta(A)} \widehat{\mathbf{h}}(\omega, s) d\beta;$$

$$\langle \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{v}_0 \rangle = \int_\Omega (\mathbf{f}(\cdot, \omega), \mathbf{v}_0(\cdot, \omega))_{H^{-1}(Q)^N, H_0^1(Q)^N} \, d\mu$$

and

$$\partial_j \widehat{u_2^k} = \mathcal{G}_1(\overline{\partial} u_2^k/\partial y_j) \text{ (and a same definition for } \partial_i \widehat{v_2^k}).$$

PROOF. We have (for each $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ and for μ-a.e. $\omega \in \Omega$)

(6.11) $\quad a^\varepsilon(\omega; \mathbf{u}_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega), \mathbf{v}) + \int_Q (\mathbf{h}^\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega) \times \mathbf{u}_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega)) \cdot \mathbf{v} dx - \int_Q p_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega) \mathrm{div} \mathbf{v} dx$
$\quad\quad = (\mathbf{f}(\cdot, \omega), \mathbf{v}) \text{ for all } \mathbf{v} \in H_0^1(Q)^N$

where $(\mathbf{f}(\cdot, \omega), \mathbf{v}) \equiv (\mathbf{f}(\cdot, \omega), \mathbf{v})_{H^{-1}(Q)^N, H_0^1(Q)^N}$. Taking the particular $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u}_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega)$ in (6.11) and using the fact that $(\mathbf{h}^\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega) \times \mathbf{u}_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega)) \cdot \mathbf{u}_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega) = 0$, we obtain immediately that the sequence $(\mathbf{u}_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega))_{\varepsilon > 0}$ is bounded in $H_0^1(Q)^N$ uniformly in ω. On the other hand, it is an easy task (using the above boundedness condition) to see that

$$|(\mathrm{grad} p_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega), \mathbf{v})| \leq c \|\mathbf{v}\|_{H_0^1(Q)^N} \text{ for all } \mathbf{v} \in H_0^1(Q)^N,$$

c being a positive constant independent of ω and of $\mathbf{v} \in H_0^1(Q)^N$. Hence, the sequence $(\mathrm{grad} p_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega))_{0 < \varepsilon < 1}$ is bounded in $H^{-1}(Q)^N$ independently of $\omega \in \Omega$. Therefore, using a well-known argument (see e.g. [**42**, p. 15]) we deduce that the sequence $(p_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega))_{0 < \varepsilon < 1}$ is bounded in $L^2(Q)^N$ independently of ω. So, given an arbitrary ordinary sequence E, Theorems 5 and 8 give rise to a subsequence E' from E and functions $\mathbf{u}_0 = (u_0^k) \in H_0^1(Q; I_{nv}^2(\Omega))^N$, $\mathbf{u}_1 = (u_1^k) \in L^2(Q; \mathcal{W}^{1,2}(\Omega))^N$, $\mathbf{u}_2 = (u_2^k) \in L^2(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_{\#A}^{1,2})^N$, $p_0 \in L^2(Q \times \Omega; \mathcal{B}_A^2)$ such that, as $E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0$ we have (6.8)-(6.9) and

(6.12) $$p_\varepsilon \to p_0 \text{ stoch. in } L^2(Q \times \Omega)\text{-weak } \Sigma.$$

It is easy to see that, due to the equality $\mathrm{div} \mathbf{u}_\varepsilon = 0$, we have $\mathrm{div} \mathbf{u}_0 = 0$, $\mathrm{div}_\omega \mathbf{u}_1 = 0$ and $\overline{\mathrm{div}_y} \mathbf{u}_2 = 0$. Therefore $\mathbf{u} = (\mathbf{u}_0, \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2) \in \mathbb{F}_0^1$. The next step is to show that $\mathbf{u}$ solves equation (6.10). To this end, let $\mathbf{\Phi} = (\Psi_0, I_2^N(\Psi_1), (J_1 \circ \varrho)^N(\Psi_2)) \in \mathcal{F}_0^\infty$; define $\mathbf{\Phi}_\varepsilon := \Psi_0 + \varepsilon_1 \Psi_1^\varepsilon + \varepsilon_2 \Psi_2^\varepsilon$, that is, $\Phi_\varepsilon(x, \omega) = \Psi_0(x, \omega) + \varepsilon_1 \Psi_1(x, T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega) + \varepsilon_2 \Psi_2(x, T(x/\varepsilon_1)\omega, x/\varepsilon_2)$ for $(x, \omega) \in Q \times \Omega$. We have, in view of (6.11),

(6.13) $\quad \int_\Omega a^\varepsilon(\omega; \mathbf{u}_\varepsilon, \mathbf{\Phi}_\varepsilon) d\mu + \int_{Q \times \Omega} (\mathbf{h}^\varepsilon \times \mathbf{u}_\varepsilon) \cdot \mathbf{\Phi}_\varepsilon dx d\mu - \int_{Q \times \Omega} p_\varepsilon \mathrm{div} \mathbf{\Phi}_\varepsilon dx d\mu$
$\quad\quad = \int_\Omega (\mathbf{f}(\cdot, \omega), \mathbf{\Phi}_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega)) d\mu.$

We need to pass to the limit in (6.13). Starting from the term $\int_\Omega a^\varepsilon(\omega; \mathbf{u}_\varepsilon, \mathbf{\Phi}_\varepsilon) d\mu$, proceeding as in the proof of Theorem 9 we get

$$\int_\Omega a^\varepsilon(\omega; \mathbf{u}_\varepsilon, \mathbf{\Phi}_\varepsilon) d\mu \to a(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{\Phi}) \text{ as } E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0.$$

From the definition of $\mathbf{h}^\varepsilon \times \mathbf{u}_\varepsilon$, it readily follows from Proposition 8 (taking there $h_i \psi_{0,j} \in \mathcal{K}(Q; L^\infty(\Omega, A))$ as a test function, where $\Psi_0 = (\psi_{0,i})_{1 \leq i \leq N}$ that, as $E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0$,

$$\int_{Q \times \Omega} (\mathbf{h}^\varepsilon \times \mathbf{u}_\varepsilon) \cdot \mathbf{\Phi}_\varepsilon dx d\mu \to \int_{Q \times \Omega} (\widetilde{\mathbf{h}} \times \mathbf{u}_0) \cdot \Psi_0 dx d\mu,$$

and due to (6.12), as $E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0$,

$$\int_{Q \times \Omega} p_\varepsilon \mathrm{div} \mathbf{\Phi}_\varepsilon dx d\mu \to \iint_{Q \times \Omega \times \Delta(A)} \widehat{p_0}(\mathrm{div} \Psi_0 + \mathrm{div}_\omega \Psi_1 + \widehat{\mathrm{div}_y \Psi_2}) dx d\mu d\beta,$$

which, with the fact that $\mathbf{\Phi} \in \mathcal{F}_0^\infty$ (which yields $\mathrm{div} \Psi_0 = 0$, $\mathrm{div}_\omega \Psi_1 = 0$ and $\mathrm{div}_y \Psi_2 = 0$) gives

$$\int_{Q \times \Omega} p_\varepsilon \mathrm{div} \mathbf{\Phi}_\varepsilon dx d\mu \to 0 \text{ when } E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0.$$

Moreover one obviously has $\int_\Omega (\mathbf{f}(\cdot, \omega), \mathbf{\Phi}_\varepsilon(\cdot, \omega)) d\mu \to \int_\Omega (\mathbf{f}(\cdot, \omega), \Psi_0(\cdot, \omega)) d\mu$ when $E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0$.

Finally, taking into account all the above facts, a passage to the limit in (6.13) when $E' \ni \varepsilon \to 0$ yields

$$a(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{\Phi}) + \iint_{Q \times \Omega} (\widetilde{\mathbf{h}} \times \mathbf{u}_0) \cdot \Psi_0 dx d\mu = \langle \mathbf{f}, \Psi_0 \rangle$$

for all $\mathbf{\Phi} \in \mathcal{F}_0^\infty$. Using the continuity of the linear form $\mathbf{v}_0 \mapsto \iint_{Q \times \Omega} (\widetilde{\mathbf{h}} \times \mathbf{u}_0) \cdot \mathbf{v}_0 dx d\mu$ on $\mathbb{H}_0^1(Q; I_{nv}^2(\Omega))$ (recall that $\widetilde{\mathbf{h}} \in L^\infty(\Omega)^N$) associated to the density of $\mathcal{F}_0^\infty$ in $\mathbb{F}_0^1$, we are led at once to (6.10). Finally, from the equality $\iint_{Q \times \Omega} (\widetilde{\mathbf{h}} \times \mathbf{u}_0) \cdot \mathbf{u}_0 dx d\mu = 0$ it classically follows that the solution of (6.10) is unique. Therefore (6.8)-(6.9) hold for the whole sequence $\varepsilon > 0$ as claimed. $\square$

6.3. Some applications of Theorem 13. We give in this subsection some concrete situations in which Theorem 13 is applicable. First of all, we recall that we will only need to satisfy assumptions (6.6)-(6.7). With this in mind, we see that one can solve the following homogenization problems:

(P)$_1$ **The coupled stochastic-periodic homogenization problem** stated as follows: For each fixed $1 \leq i, j \leq N$ and for μ-a.e. $\omega \in \Omega$ and a.e. $x \in Q$, the functions $y \mapsto a_{ij}(x, \omega, y)$ and $y \mapsto \mathbf{h}(\omega, y)$ are Y-periodic, where $Y = (0, 1)^N$. Thus, we are led to the homogenization of (6.1) under the above assumptions, but with $A = \mathcal{C}_{\text{per}}(Y)$.

(P)$_2$ **The coupled stochastic-almost periodic homogenization problem** stated as follows:

$$a_{ij}(x, \omega, \cdot) \in AP(\mathbb{R}^N) \text{ and } \mathbf{h}(\omega, \cdot) \in (AP(\mathbb{R}^N))^N.$$

The homogenization of (6.1) follows with $A = AP(\mathbb{R}^N)$.

(P)$_3$ **The coupled stochastic-perturbed almost periodic homogenization problem**:

$$a_{ij}(x, \omega, \cdot) \in AP(\mathbb{R}^N) + \mathcal{C}_0(\mathbb{R}^N) \text{ and } \mathbf{h}(\omega, \cdot) \in (\mathcal{C}_{\text{per}}(Y))^N$$

where $\mathcal{C}_0(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is the space of functions on $\mathbb{R}^N$ that vanish at infinity. It is a fact that $A = AP(\mathbb{R}^N) + \mathcal{C}_0(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is an ergodic H-supralgebra (called the algebra of perturbed almost periodic functions) satisfying the assumptions of Theorem 8; see [**32**]. Thus we get the homogenization of (6.1) with the above A.

(P)$_4$ **The coupled stochastic-weakly almost periodic homogenization problem** stated either as

$$a_{ij}(x, \omega, \cdot) \in WAP(\mathbb{R}^N) \text{ and } \mathbf{h}(\omega, \cdot) \in (AP(\mathbb{R}^N))^N$$

or

$$a_{ij}(x, \omega, \cdot) \in WAP(\mathbb{R}^N) \text{ and } \mathbf{h}(\omega, \cdot) \in (WAP(\mathbb{R}^N))^N.$$

In each of the above cases we are led to the homogenization of (6.1) with $A = WAP(\mathbb{R}^N)$.

$(P)_5$ **The coupled stochastic-deterministic homogenization problem in the Fourier-Stieltjes algebra**. We first need to define the Fourier-Stieltjes algebra $FS(\mathbb{R}^N)$: The Fourier-Stieltjes algebra on $\mathbb{R}^N$ is defined as the closure in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ of the space

$$FS_*(\mathbb{R}^N) = \left\{ f : \mathbb{R}^N \to \mathbb{R}, \ f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \exp(ix \cdot y) d\nu(y) \text{ for some } \nu \in \mathcal{M}_*(\mathbb{R}^N) \right\}$$

where $\mathcal{M}_*(\mathbb{R}^N)$ denotes the space of complex valued measures ν with finite total variation: $|\nu|(\mathbb{R}^N) < \infty$. We denote it by $FS(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Since by [19] any function in $FS_*(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is a weakly almost periodic continuous function, we have that $FS(\mathbb{R}^N) \subset WAP(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Moreover thanks to [14, Theorem 4.5] $FS(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is a proper subalgebra of $WAP(\mathbb{R}^N)$.

As $FS(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is an ergodic algebra which is translation invariant (this is easily seen: indeed $FS_*(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is translation invariant) we see that the hypotheses of Theorem 8 are satisfied with algebra $A = FS(\mathbb{R}_y^N)$.

With all the above in mind, we see that one can solve the homogenization problem for (6.1) under the assumption:

$$a_{ij}(x, \omega, \cdot) \in FS(\mathbb{R}^N) \text{ and } \mathbf{h}(\omega, \cdot) \in (AP(\mathbb{R}^N))^N.$$

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