

An optimal condition of compactness for elasticity problems involving one directional reinforcement

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July 2, 2010

Abstract

This paper deals with the homogenization of a homogeneous elastic medium reinforced by very stiff strips in dimension two. We give a general condition linked to the distribution and the stiffness of the strips, under which the nature of the elasticity problem is preserved in the homogenization process. This condition is sharper than the one used in [11] and is shown to be optimal in the case where the strips are periodically arranged. Indeed, a fourth-order derivative term appears in the limit equation as soon as the condition is no more satisfied. In the periodic case the influence of oscillations in the medium surrounding the strips is also considered. The homogenization method is based both on a two-scale convergence for the strips and the use of suitable oscillating test functions. This allows us to obtain a distributional convergence of two of the three entries of the stress tensor contrary to the Γ -convergence approach of [11].

keywords : Homogenization; H-convergence; two-scale convergence; oscillating test functions method; elasticity

1 Introduction

In this paper we are interested in the asymptotic behaviour of two-dimensional linear elasticity equations with equi-coercive but non uniformly bounded tensors \mathbf{A}^ε ,

$$\begin{cases} -\text{Div}(\mathbf{A}^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)) &= \mathbf{f} \quad \text{in } \Omega \\ \mathbf{u}^\varepsilon &= \mathbf{0} \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

where Ω is a bounded connected open subset of \mathbb{R}^2 with a Lipschitz boundary and \mathbf{f} is an element of $\mathbf{H}^{-1}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$. The knowledge of the limits of such equations is of great interest in the homogenization theory. In order to place the paper in context, let us review a few of the previous works in the topic of homogenization of elliptic equations with high-contrast parameters.

In the conduction setting, when the coefficients are uniformly bounded, Spagnolo [26] with the G -convergence theory, Murat & Tartar [24, 27] with the H -convergence theory, adapted to the elasticity setting by Francfort & Murat [19], proved the compactness of the class of equations of the type (2.6). More precisely, they showed that the solution $u_\varepsilon \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ of the conduction problem

$$-\text{div}(A^\varepsilon \nabla u_\varepsilon) = f \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(\Omega), \quad (1.2)$$

with uniformly bounded conductivity A^ε , strongly converges in $L^2(\Omega)$, up to a subsequence of ε , to the solution of a limit conduction problem of the same nature. Buttazzo & Dal

Maso [15] extended this compactness result to sequences of isotropic conductivities which are only bounded and equi-integrable in $L^1(\Omega)$. In the periodic framework a refinement of these compactness results is given in [9].

When the coefficients are not assumed to be uniformly bounded, it is well known that the limit equation of (1.2) may be dramatically different from the original one. Khruslov [18, 20, 21] was one of the first authors to obtain different types of limit behaviours such as non-local and memory effects in the context of highly contrasted conductivities. His results have been extended by many authors in various directions (see, for instance, [22, 7, 2, 14, 16, 8, 9]). But, in conduction, the class of limit behaviours is well identified. Indeed, Mosco [22] proved that the limit energy associated with the homogenized problem satisfies the Beurling-Deny representation formula [6] of the Dirichlet forms. Conversely, Seppecher and the second author [16] showed that, in dimension greater than two, any Dirichlet form is the limit of some isotropic diffusion functionals. Non classical limits such as second gradient terms [25] and non-local effects [3, 4] were also observed in elasticity, mainly by the means of the fiber-reinforcement principle first used by Khruslov in conduction to derive non-local effects. In dimension greater than two, Seppecher and the second author [17] showed that any lower semicontinuous and objective (*i.e.*, vanishing for rigid motions) quadratic functional of displacements is the limit of some sequence of isotropic elastic energies.

Most of the non classical behaviours and closure results we described above hold true in dimension greater than two. Indeed, in the two-dimensional conductivity case Casado-Díaz and the first author [10, 12, 13] proved that the class of equations (1.2) is always compact in the sense that the limit equation of (1.2) is always of the same type. In [10, 12] they proved some extensions of the classical div-curl lemma of Murat-Tartar [23] and deduce an extension of the H-convergence in dimension two.

Under the following control on the sequence of elasticity tensors \mathbf{A}^ε

$$\begin{cases} \|\mathbf{A}^\varepsilon\|_{L^1} \text{ is bounded,} & \text{in the non-periodic case} \\ \varepsilon^2 \|\mathbf{A}^\varepsilon\|_{L^1} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 0, & \text{in the periodic case,} \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

it is proved in [11] that the homogenization of the elasticity problem is similar to the conductivity one since the div-curl approach of [10, 12] applies. Moreover, in the periodic setting, the counter-example in [11] satisfying the asymptotic

$$\varepsilon^2 \|\mathbf{A}^\varepsilon\|_{L^1} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \infty, \quad (1.4)$$

shows that contrary to the scalar case of [13], strong stiffness may induce a degenerate limit behaviour. In view of the gap between the second condition of (1.3) and (1.4), the analysis of [11] does not provide a critical barrier below which the nature of the elasticity problem is preserved and above which a degeneracy may appear.

The aim of this paper is to determine such a barrier in the case of an elastic medium reinforced by very stiff strips in the x_2 -direction. Assuming that the medium is homogeneous but the distribution F_ε of the strips is quite general, we introduce a sequence ψ_ε of functions depending only on the x_1 variable, which strongly converges to zero in H^1 such that $\nabla \psi_\varepsilon = \mathbf{e}_1$ in F_ε . Then, the desired barrier is characterized by the limit

$$b := \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{F_\varepsilon} \psi_\varepsilon^2 \|\mathbf{A}^\varepsilon\| dx, \quad (1.5)$$

where \mathbf{A}^ε is the elasticity tensor.

First, if $b = 0$ then we prove a compactness result (Theorem 1), in the sense that the nature of the elasticity problem is preserved through the homogenization process. Otherwise, considering a general periodic distribution of strips we prove that the case $b > 0$ induces a fourth-order derivative term in the limit problem (Theorem 2). These two results thus show that the limit b measures the appearance of a degeneracy. Moreover, it is easy to check that when \mathbf{A}^ε is ε -periodic, the condition $b = 0$ is sharper than the second condition of (1.3) and can even be satisfied together with (1.4). The key ingredient of the proof is a two-scale convergence approach combined with the construction of a sequence ψ_ε associated with the distribution of the strips in the surrounding medium.

On the other hand, we extend the previous result to the case where the medium has an oscillating elastic tensor which is uniformly bounded from below and above. The use of appropriate oscillating test functions allows us to obtain the distributional limits of the entries ξ_{11}^ε and ξ_{12}^ε (but not ξ_{22}^ε) of the stress tensor $\boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon = \mathbf{A}^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)$. The proof is rather delicate since the two sequences are not necessarily bounded in L^1 due to the stiffness condition (1.4).

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we give some general notations and state the main results. Section 3 is devoted to the proofs of the results. We first prove the compactness result of Theorem 1 under the sufficient condition (2.13) for non-periodic coefficients. Then, we proceed with the proof of Theorem 2 on the optimality of condition (2.13) in the periodic setting. Finally, we prove Theorem 3 on the influence of the oscillations in the surrounding medium.

2 Main results

We start this section by giving some general notations used throughout the paper.

2.1 General notations and definitions

- Ω is a bounded connected open subset of \mathbb{R}^2 with a Lipschitz boundary. The unit square $(0, 1)^2$ of \mathbb{R}^2 is denoted by Y .
- For any subset ω of Ω , we denote by $\bar{\omega}$ the closure of ω in \mathbb{R}^2 .
- ε is a sequence of positive real numbers.
- The space of (2×2) real-valued symmetric matrices is denoted by $\mathbb{R}_s^{2 \times 2}$. The identity matrix of $\mathbb{R}_s^{2 \times 2}$ is denoted by \mathbf{I}_2 , while the identity fourth-order tensor is denoted by \mathbf{I}_4 .
- The scalar product of two vectors \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} of \mathbb{R}^2 is denoted by $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}$, and the one of two matrices $\boldsymbol{\sigma}, \boldsymbol{\xi} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ is denoted by

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} : \boldsymbol{\xi} = \text{Tr}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}^t \boldsymbol{\xi}),$$

where $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^t$ is the transpose of $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ and $\text{Tr}(\boldsymbol{\sigma})$ its trace. We denote the norm of a vector $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ by $|\mathbf{u}|$ and the one of a matrix $\boldsymbol{\sigma} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ by $\|\boldsymbol{\sigma}\|$.

- For any \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} in \mathbb{R}^2 we denote by $\mathbf{u} \otimes \mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{u} \odot \mathbf{v}$ the (2×2) -matrices the components of which are defined by

$$(\mathbf{u} \otimes \mathbf{v})_{ij} := u_i v_j \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{u} \odot \mathbf{v} := \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{u} \otimes \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{v} \otimes \mathbf{u}).$$

- For any $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ and $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ in $\mathbb{R}_s^{2 \times 2}$ we denote by $\boldsymbol{\sigma} \otimes \boldsymbol{\xi}$ the fourth-order tensor the components of which are defined by

$$(\boldsymbol{\sigma} \otimes \boldsymbol{\xi})_{ijkl} := \sigma_{ij} \xi_{kl}.$$

- The gradient of a displacement $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ is the (2×2) matrix $\nabla \mathbf{u}$ the entries of which are defined by

$$(\nabla \mathbf{u})_{ij} := \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}.$$

The divergence of a matrix $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ is the vector $\text{Div}(\boldsymbol{\sigma})$ the components of which are defined by

$$(\text{Div}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}))_i := \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial x_j},$$

where the Einstein summation convention over repeated indices is used.

- The symmetric part of the gradient of a displacement \mathbf{u} is denoted by $\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u})$ i.e.,

$$\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}) := \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \mathbf{u} + (\nabla \mathbf{u})^t).$$

Note that, for any symmetric fourth-order tensor \mathbf{A} , we have $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{A}\nabla \mathbf{u}$. Therefore, we will use indifferently both expressions.

- The support of a function φ is denoted by $\text{supp } \varphi$. The space of infinitely differentiable functions with compact support in Ω is denoted by $\mathcal{D}(\Omega)$.
- We denote by $C_0(\Omega)$ the space of continuous functions on $\bar{\Omega}$ vanishing on the boundary $\partial\Omega$ of Ω , and by $\mathcal{M}(\Omega)$ the set of Radon measures on Ω . A sequence (μ_ε) in $\mathcal{M}(\Omega)$ is said to weakly $*$ converge to a measure μ if

$$\int_{\Omega} \varphi \mu_\varepsilon(dx) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Omega} \varphi \mu(dx), \quad \text{for any } \varphi \in C_0(\Omega).$$

- We denote by $H^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$ the usual Sobolev space, endowed with its standard norm

$$\|\mathbf{u}\|_{H^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)} := \left(\int_{\Omega} |\mathbf{u}(x)|^2 dx + \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{u}(x)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}.$$

- The space of Y -periodic functions which belong to $L^p_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ (resp. $H^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^2)$) is denoted by $L^p_{\#}(Y)$ (resp. $H^1_{\#}(Y)$).
- We denote by $|\omega|$ the Lebesgue measure of any Borel subset $\omega \subset \Omega$, and by

$$\int_{\omega} u dx := \frac{1}{|\omega|} \int_{\omega} u dx$$

the average-value of any function $u \in L^1(\omega)$.

- We denote by $\mathbf{1}_{\omega}$ the characteristic function of the set ω .
- $O(\varepsilon)$ denotes a term bounded by a constant times ε while $o(\varepsilon)$ denotes a term of the form $\varepsilon \theta(\varepsilon)$ where the limit of $\theta(\varepsilon)$ is zero, as ε goes to zero.

- Throughout the paper, the letter c denotes a positive constant whose value is not given explicitly and that may vary from line to line.

Let (\mathbf{A}^ε) be a sequence of symmetric fourth-order tensor-valued functions satisfying

$$\mathbf{A}^\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi} : \boldsymbol{\xi} \geq \alpha \|\boldsymbol{\xi}\|^2, \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \Omega, \quad \forall \boldsymbol{\xi} \in \mathbb{R}_s^{2 \times 2}, \quad (2.1)$$

for some positive constant α . In the particular case of isotropic elastic materials, the tensor \mathbf{A}^ε is determined by the Lamé coefficients $(\lambda_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon)$ as follows:

$$\mathbf{A}^\varepsilon(x) = 2\mu_\varepsilon(x)\mathbf{I}_4 + \lambda_\varepsilon(x)\mathbf{I}_2 \otimes \mathbf{I}_2 \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \Omega, \quad (2.2)$$

or equivalently,

$$\mathbf{A}^\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi} = 2\mu_\varepsilon(x)\boldsymbol{\xi} + \lambda_\varepsilon(x) \text{Tr}(\boldsymbol{\xi})\mathbf{I}_2 \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \Omega, \quad \forall \boldsymbol{\xi} \in \mathbb{R}_s^{2 \times 2}. \quad (2.3)$$

One can check that

$$\mathbf{A}^\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi} : \boldsymbol{\xi} \leq 2 \max(\mu_\varepsilon(x), \lambda_\varepsilon(x) + \mu_\varepsilon(x)) \|\boldsymbol{\xi}\|^2, \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \Omega, \quad \forall \boldsymbol{\xi} \in \mathbb{R}_s^{2 \times 2}, \quad (2.4)$$

and that condition (2.1) is equivalent to

$$0 < \alpha \leq 2 \min(\mu_\varepsilon(x), \lambda_\varepsilon(x) + \mu_\varepsilon(x)) \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \Omega. \quad (2.5)$$

Note that in (2.4)-(2.5) the coefficient λ_ε is not necessarily non-negative.

Let \mathbf{f} be an element of $H^{-1}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$. Consider the sequence of elasticity problems

$$\begin{cases} -\text{Div}(\mathbf{A}^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)) = \mathbf{f} & \text{in } \Omega \\ \mathbf{u}^\varepsilon = \mathbf{0} & \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{cases} \quad (2.6)$$

We are interested in finding a condition which preserves the nature of the elasticity equation (2.6). For the sake of simplicity, this preservation property will be called the compactness of the equations (2.6).

2.2 Sufficient conditions for compactness

For homogeneous media reinforced with parallel and very stiff strips the Lamé coefficients of which are unbounded we give an estimate of the stress tensor $\boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon := \mathbf{A}^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)$ and provide a sufficient condition which ensures the compactness of equations (2.6).

Let (F_k^ε) be a sequence of disjoint strips in Ω which are parallel to the x_2 -axis. Denote by F_ε the union of the strips F_k^ε and by Ω_ε the complement of F_ε in Ω :

$$F_\varepsilon := \bigcup_{k \geq 1} F_k^\varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad \Omega_\varepsilon := \Omega \setminus F_\varepsilon.$$

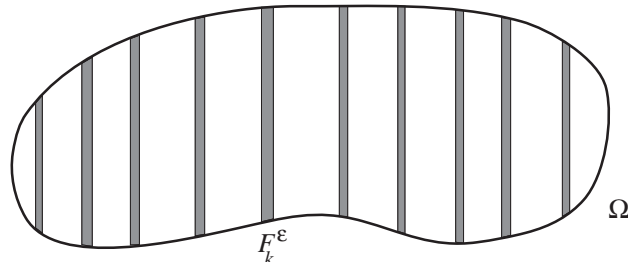


Fig 1. The composite material

Note that the strips F_k^ε are not necessarily periodically distributed in Ω .

Let \mathbf{A} be a constant symmetric fourth-order tensor and \mathbf{B}_ε be an isotropic symmetric fourth-order tensor-valued function:

$$\mathbf{B}^\varepsilon(x) = 2\mu_\varepsilon(x)\mathbf{I}_4 + \lambda_\varepsilon(x)\mathbf{I}_2 \otimes \mathbf{I}_2 \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \Omega, \quad (2.7)$$

where $\mu_\varepsilon > 0$ and $\lambda_\varepsilon + \mu_\varepsilon > 0$. Assume Ω is occupied by a heterogeneous elastic material the elasticity tensor of which writes

$$\mathbf{A}^\varepsilon(x) := \mathbf{A} \mathbf{1}_{\Omega_\varepsilon}(x) + \mathbf{B}^\varepsilon(x)\mathbf{1}_{F_\varepsilon}(x) \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \Omega. \quad (2.8)$$

We suppose that the Lamé coefficients $(\mu_\varepsilon, \lambda_\varepsilon)$ of the material occupying F_ε depend only on the variable x_1 , that μ_ε is not L^1 -bounded *i.e.*,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 \mu_\varepsilon(x_1) dx_1 = \infty, \quad (2.9)$$

and satisfies the following uniform rigidity condition

$$\frac{\mu_\varepsilon}{\bar{\mu}_\varepsilon} \rightharpoonup \sigma \quad \text{weakly } * \text{ in } \mathcal{M}([0, 1]), \quad \text{where } \bar{\mu}_\varepsilon := \int_0^1 \mu_\varepsilon(x_1) dx_1, \quad (2.10)$$

and σ is a Radon measure in $\mathcal{M}([0, 1])$ with support $\text{supp}(\sigma) = [0, 1]$. Note that in the periodic case

$$\mu_\varepsilon(x_1) = \mu_\varepsilon^\sharp\left(\frac{x_1}{\varepsilon}\right) \quad \text{a.e. } x_1 \in (0, 1),$$

where μ_ε^\sharp is 1-periodic, and the uniform rigidity condition (2.10) is then satisfied since $\sigma = 1$. We finally suppose there exists a sequence (ψ_ε) of functions in $H^1(\Omega)$ depending only on x_1 and satisfying

$$\begin{cases} \psi_\varepsilon \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 0 & \text{strongly in } H^1(\Omega), \\ \nabla \psi_\varepsilon = \mathbf{e}_1 & \text{in } F_\varepsilon. \end{cases} \quad (2.11)$$

Assumption (2.11) implies some restrictions on the distribution of the strips F_k^ε in Ω . This holds true, for instance, when the strips F_k^ε are not too close to each other. An example of such a sequence (ψ_ε) is provided in Section 2.3.

Theorem 1 below provides an estimate of the stress tensor $\boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon$:

Theorem 1 *Assume that (2.9)-(2.11) hold true. Then, the solution \mathbf{u}^ε of the elasticity problem (2.6) weakly converges to some $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, 0)$ in $H_0^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$, and for any $i \in \{1, 2\}$, we have the estimate*

$$\int_\Omega \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_i) \varphi dx = \int_\Omega \mathbf{A}\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}) : (\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_i) \varphi dx - \int_\Omega \psi_\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx + o(1), \quad (2.12)$$

for any $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$. If, in addition to (2.9)-(2.11), we assume that

$$b := \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_\Omega \psi_\varepsilon^2(x) \max(\mu_\varepsilon(x), \lambda_\varepsilon(x) + \mu_\varepsilon(x)) dx = 0, \quad (2.13)$$

then u_1 is the solution of the limit problem

$$\begin{cases} -\text{div}(\mathbf{A}_1 \nabla u_1) = f_1 & \text{in } \Omega \\ u_1 = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (2.14)$$

where \mathbf{A}_1 is the symmetric positive matrix defined by

$$\mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{v} := \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{v}) \mathbf{e}_1, \quad \forall \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^2. \quad (2.15)$$

Remark 1 Theorem 1 states that if (2.13) is satisfied then the sequence of elasticity equations (2.6) converges to a limit equation of the same type. Condition (2.13) is clearly a weaker assumption than the $L^1(\Omega)$ -boundedness of \mathbf{A}^ε . Then, Theorem 1 is an extension of the results in [11] to a larger class of \mathbf{A}^ε . The question we address in the next section is the optimality of the condition (2.13): what happens if (2.13) is not satisfied? We provide an answer to this question in the periodic case. We show that condition (2.13) is optimal in the following sense: if (2.13) is satisfied then we have compactness of the class of equations of the type (2.6), otherwise there is a loss of compactness.

Another novelty of the result of Theorem 1, in comparison with the one in [11], is the identification of the term

$$\int_{\Omega} \psi_\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx \quad (2.16)$$

in the estimate (2.12) which measures exactly the appearance of degeneracy in the homogenization process, depending on whether (2.13) is satisfied or not.

2.3 Optimality of condition (2.13) in the periodic case

In this section we present a class of reinforced periodic materials for which condition (2.13) is not satisfied. More precisely, each material is made of a homogeneous medium reinforced by a periodic lattice of very stiff and very thin strips. In the period cell, contrary to the example of [11], a general distribution of strips is considered. Then, using an adapted two-scale convergence approach we determine the limit of (2.16) which turns out to contain a fourth-order derivative term. Therefore, the term (2.16) with the sequence ψ_ε can be regarded as the compactness defect in the homogenization of problems (2.6) in the periodic case.

The class of materials:

For the sake of simplicity, we assume Ω is the open square $(0, 1)^2$ of \mathbb{R}^2 . Let $(\tau_k^\varepsilon)_{k \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ be a sequence in $(0, 1)$ and $(r_k^\varepsilon)_{k \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ be a sequence of positive real numbers. For any $k \geq 1$, set

$$R_k^\varepsilon := \frac{r_k^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}, \quad \omega_k^\varepsilon := (\tau_k^\varepsilon + R_k^\varepsilon, \tau_{k+1}^\varepsilon - R_{k+1}^\varepsilon), \quad I_k^\varepsilon := [\tau_k^\varepsilon - R_k^\varepsilon, \tau_k^\varepsilon + R_k^\varepsilon], \quad \text{and} \quad Q_k^\varepsilon := I_k^\varepsilon \times (0, 1).$$

The sequence (r_k^ε) is chosen in such a way that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\sup_{k \geq 1} R_k^\varepsilon \right) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad Q_k^\varepsilon \cap Q_l^\varepsilon = \emptyset \quad \forall k \neq l. \quad (2.17)$$

We denote by F_k^ε the εY -periodic open subset of Ω resulting from the repetition of the sets $\varepsilon Q_k^\varepsilon$ in Ω :

$$F_k^\varepsilon := \Omega \cap \bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \varepsilon(j + Q_k^\varepsilon).$$

We define the function $r_\varepsilon : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ by

$$r_\varepsilon(x) := \begin{cases} r_k^\varepsilon & \text{if } x \in F_k^\varepsilon, \\ 1 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (2.18)$$

and the projection function $y_k^\varepsilon : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$y_k^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2) := \frac{(x_1 - \varepsilon \text{Int}(x_1/\varepsilon) - \varepsilon \tau_k^\varepsilon)}{r_k^\varepsilon}, \quad (2.19)$$

where $\text{Int}(\cdot)$ denotes the integer part function. Then we have

$$F_k^\varepsilon = \{x \in \Omega : |y_k^\varepsilon(x)| < 1\}. \quad (2.20)$$

We define the reinforced part of the material to be the union of the subsets F_k^ε and we denote it by F_ε :

$$F_\varepsilon := \bigcup_{k \geq 1} F_k^\varepsilon.$$

The remaining part of the domain is denoted by $\Omega_\varepsilon := \Omega \setminus F_\varepsilon$ and is supposed to be occupied by an isotropic elastic material with a constant elasticity tensor

$$\mathbf{A} := 2\mu \mathbf{I}_4 + \lambda \mathbf{I}_2 \otimes \mathbf{I}_2.$$

For any $k \geq 1$, we assume that F_k^ε is made of an isotropic elastic material the Lamé coefficients of which $(\lambda_k^\varepsilon, \mu_k^\varepsilon)$ are constant and satisfy, for some positive real number ℓ

$$\frac{\lambda_k^\varepsilon}{\mu_k^\varepsilon} = \ell \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\mu_k^\varepsilon (r_k^\varepsilon)^3}{\varepsilon} = \nu_k^\varepsilon, \quad (2.21)$$

where $(\nu_k^\varepsilon)_{k \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ is a sequence of positive real numbers chosen satisfying

$$\nu := \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k \geq 1} \nu_k^\varepsilon \in (0, \infty). \quad (2.22)$$

Taking (2.17) into account, condition (2.21) implies that the Lamé coefficients $(\lambda_k^\varepsilon, \mu_k^\varepsilon)$ are not $L^1(\Omega)$ -bounded. Then, the domain Ω is occupied by the heterogeneous elastic material the elasticity tensor of which writes

$$\mathbf{A}^\varepsilon(x) := \mathbf{A} \mathbf{1}_{\Omega_\varepsilon}(x) + (2\mu_\varepsilon(x) \mathbf{I}_4 + \lambda_\varepsilon(x) \mathbf{I}_2 \otimes \mathbf{I}_2) \mathbf{1}_{F_\varepsilon}(x) \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \Omega, \quad (2.23)$$

where

$$\mu_\varepsilon(x) := \sum_{k \geq 1} \mu_k^\varepsilon \mathbf{1}_{F_k^\varepsilon}(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_\varepsilon(x) := \sum_{k \geq 1} \lambda_k^\varepsilon \mathbf{1}_{F_k^\varepsilon}(x) \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \Omega.$$

Remark 2 Note that one can have the situation where, for any $k \geq 1$, the sequence $(\nu_k^\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ tends to zero, as ε goes to zero, although $\nu > 0$. This means that the contribution of each single strip is zero while the overall contribution of all the strips is not zero.

Let y_ε^\sharp and ψ_ε^\sharp be the continuous, 1-periodic and piece-wise affine functions defined on \mathbb{R} , by

$$y_\varepsilon^\sharp(y_1) := \begin{cases} \frac{1}{R_1^\varepsilon - \tau_1^\varepsilon} y_1 & \text{if } y_1 \in (0, \tau_1^\varepsilon - R_1^\varepsilon), \\ \frac{1}{R_k^\varepsilon} (y_1 - \tau_k^\varepsilon) & \text{if } y_1 \in [\tau_k^\varepsilon - R_k^\varepsilon, \tau_k^\varepsilon + R_k^\varepsilon], \\ \frac{y_1 - (\tau_k^\varepsilon + R_k^\varepsilon)}{R_{k+1}^\varepsilon + R_k^\varepsilon - (\tau_{k+1}^\varepsilon - \tau_k^\varepsilon)} + R_k^\varepsilon & \text{if } y_1 \in (\tau_k^\varepsilon + R_k^\varepsilon, \tau_{k+1}^\varepsilon - R_{k+1}^\varepsilon), \end{cases} \quad (2.24)$$

and

$$\psi_\varepsilon^\sharp(y_1) := \begin{cases} \varepsilon R_1^\varepsilon y_\varepsilon^\sharp(y_1) & \text{if } y_1 \in (0, \tau_1^\varepsilon - R_1^\varepsilon), \\ \varepsilon R_k^\varepsilon y_\varepsilon^\sharp(y_1) & \text{if } y_1 \in I_k^\varepsilon = [\tau_k^\varepsilon - R_k^\varepsilon, \tau_k^\varepsilon + R_k^\varepsilon], \\ \varepsilon (R_{k+1}^\varepsilon + R_k^\varepsilon) y_\varepsilon^\sharp(y_1) & \text{if } y_1 \in \omega_k^\varepsilon = (\tau_k^\varepsilon + R_k^\varepsilon, \tau_{k+1}^\varepsilon - R_{k+1}^\varepsilon), \end{cases} \quad (2.25)$$

for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

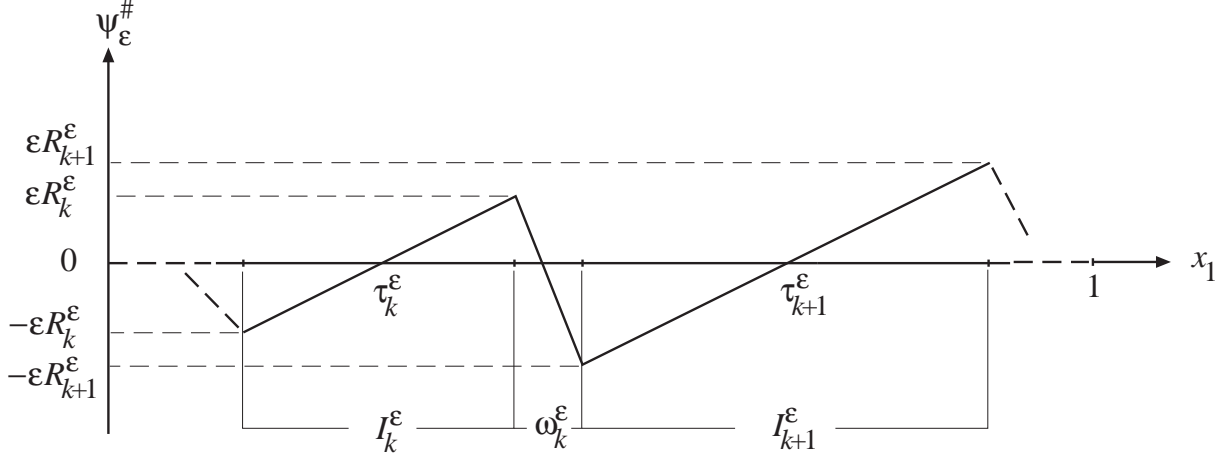


Fig 2. Graph of $\psi_\varepsilon^\#$ on the period cell

Finally, we define the ε -periodic and piece-wise affine functions y_ε and ψ_ε by

$$y_\varepsilon(x) := y_\varepsilon^\# \left(\frac{x_1}{\varepsilon} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_\varepsilon(x) := \psi_\varepsilon^\# \left(\frac{x_1}{\varepsilon} \right), \quad \text{a.e. } x = (x_1, x_2) \in \Omega. \quad (2.26)$$

In view of (2.18), (2.19), (2.24) and (2.25), we have, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$y_\varepsilon(x) = y_k^\varepsilon(x) \text{ a.e. } x \in F_k^\varepsilon, \text{ and } \psi_\varepsilon(x) = r_\varepsilon(x) y_\varepsilon(x), \nabla \psi_\varepsilon(x) = \mathbf{e}_1 \text{ a.e. } x \in F_\varepsilon. \quad (2.27)$$

One can check that the sequence (ψ_ε) defined by (2.26), satisfies the distribution assumption (2.11). However, it satisfies (2.13) if and only if ν , defined by (2.22), is positive. More precisely, the term (2.16) in the estimate (2.12), corresponding to the εY -periodic tensor-valued function \mathbf{A}^ε defined by (2.23), converges to a second gradient term as the following result shows:

Theorem 2 *Assume that (2.17)-(2.22) hold true. Then, for any $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ we have*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{\Omega} \psi_\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx \right) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i = 1, \\ -\eta \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_2^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_2}(x) dx & \text{if } i = 2, \end{cases} \quad (2.28)$$

where $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, 0)$ is the weak limit, in $H^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$, of the solution \mathbf{u}^ε of the elasticity problem (2.6) and

$$\eta := \frac{8}{3} \nu \left(\frac{\ell + 1}{\ell + 2} \right). \quad (2.29)$$

Moreover, u_1 is the unique solution of the fourth-order equation

$$\begin{cases} -(\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_1^2} - \mu \Delta u_1 + \eta \frac{\partial^4 u_1}{\partial x_2^4} = f_1 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u_1 = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \\ \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} = 0 & \text{on } (0, 1) \times \{0, 1\}. \end{cases} \quad (2.30)$$

Remark 3 Theorem 2 implies that the limit equation of (2.6), for the sequence of elasticity tensors \mathbf{A}^ε defined by (2.23), is not of the same type as the original one.

2.4 Influence of the oscillations in the medium

In the estimates (2.12) of Theorem 1 the medium surrounding the strips is supposed to be homogeneous with a constant elasticity tensor \mathbf{A} . In this paragraph we are interested in the case where the medium is isotropic but non homogeneous, and we show the way the homogenized stress tensor is influenced by the oscillations.

Geometry of the problem:

Here, we consider one strip in the period cell. The domain Ω is the open square $(0, 1)^2$ of \mathbb{R}^2 . Let ε and r_ε be sequences of positive real numbers such that $\varepsilon^{-1} \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and the sequence $R_\varepsilon := r_\varepsilon/\varepsilon$ tends to zero, as ε goes to zero. We define

$$I_\varepsilon := (1/2 - R_\varepsilon, 1/2 + R_\varepsilon),$$

$$x_\varepsilon^j := (j - 1/2)\varepsilon, \text{ for } j \in \mathbb{N}^*, \text{ and } F_\varepsilon := \Omega \cap \bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{N}^*} (x_\varepsilon^j - r_\varepsilon, x_\varepsilon^j + r_\varepsilon) \times (0, 1). \quad (2.31)$$

The remaining part of the domain Ω is denoted by $\Omega_\varepsilon := \Omega \setminus F_\varepsilon$.

Let $\lambda_\varepsilon^\sharp$ and μ_ε^\sharp be two functions defined on $(0, 1)$. We assume that $\lambda_\varepsilon^\sharp$ and μ_ε^\sharp are 1-periodic, bounded from below by 1 on $(0, 1)$ and bounded from above in $(0, 1) \setminus I_\varepsilon$ by a positive constant c . But we do not assume that $\lambda_\varepsilon^\sharp$ and μ_ε^\sharp are uniformly bounded in $(0, 1)$. Actually, we make the following assumptions:

$$\int_0^1 \max(\mu_\varepsilon^\sharp(y_1), \lambda_\varepsilon^\sharp(y_1) + \mu_\varepsilon^\sharp(y_1)) dy_1 \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \infty \quad (2.32)$$

and

$$\varepsilon^2 \left(\int_{I_\varepsilon} \frac{dy_1}{\mu_\varepsilon^\sharp(y_1)} \right)^2 \int_{I_\varepsilon} (\lambda_\varepsilon^\sharp(y_1) + \mu_\varepsilon^\sharp(y_1)) dy_1 \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 0. \quad (2.33)$$

The technical assumption (2.33) is satisfied, for instance, when there exists a sequence α_ε such that

$$1 \leq \alpha_\varepsilon \leq \lambda_\varepsilon^\sharp(y_1) + \mu_\varepsilon^\sharp(y_1) \leq c \alpha_\varepsilon \quad \text{a.e. } y_1 \in I_\varepsilon,$$

which corresponds to a rather homogeneous distribution of the values of $\lambda_\varepsilon^\sharp$ and μ_ε^\sharp in $(0, 1)$.

Let ψ_ε^\sharp be the continuous, 1-periodic and piece-wise affine function defined on \mathbb{R} , and satisfying:

$$\begin{cases} (\psi_\varepsilon^\sharp)'(y_1) = \varepsilon & \text{if } y_1 \in I_\varepsilon, \\ \psi_\varepsilon^\sharp & \text{is affine elsewhere in } (0, 1). \end{cases} \quad (2.34)$$

More precisely,

$$\psi_\varepsilon^\sharp(y_1) := \begin{cases} \frac{\varepsilon R_\varepsilon}{R_\varepsilon - 1/2} y_1 & \text{if } y_1 \in (0, 1/2 - R_\varepsilon), \\ \varepsilon(y_1 - 1/2) & \text{if } y_1 \in [1/2 - R_\varepsilon, 1/2 + R_\varepsilon], \\ \frac{\varepsilon R_\varepsilon}{R_\varepsilon - 1/2} (y_1 - 1) & \text{if } y_1 \in (1/2 + R_\varepsilon, 1). \end{cases} \quad (2.35)$$

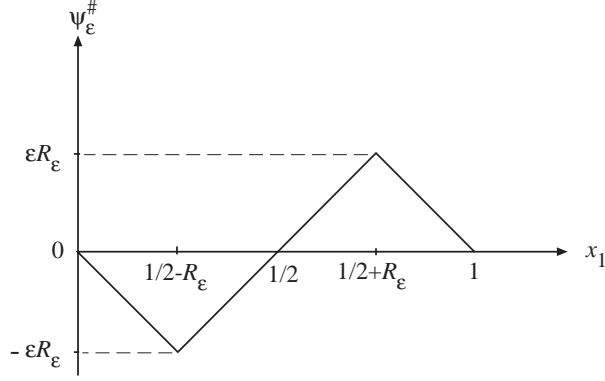


Fig 3. Graph of $\psi_\varepsilon^\#$ on the period cell

Finally, we define the ε -periodic and piece-wise affine function ψ_ε by

$$\psi_\varepsilon(x) := \psi_\varepsilon^\# \left(\frac{x_1}{\varepsilon} \right), \quad \text{a.e. } x = (x_1, x_2) \in \Omega. \quad (2.36)$$

The sequence (ψ_ε) defined by (2.36) clearly satisfies

$$\psi_\varepsilon \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 0 \quad \text{strongly in } H^1(\Omega) \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla \psi_\varepsilon(x) = \mathbf{e}_1 \quad \text{a.e. } x \in F_\varepsilon. \quad (2.37)$$

Let $(\mathbf{A}_\varepsilon^\#)$ be the sequence of Y -periodic isotropic fourth-order tensors defined by

$$\mathbf{A}_\varepsilon^\#(y) = 2\mu_\varepsilon^\#(y_1)\mathbf{I}_4 + \lambda_\varepsilon^\#(y_1)\mathbf{I}_2 \otimes \mathbf{I}_2 \quad \text{a.e. } y = (y_1, y_2) \in Y.$$

Let \mathbf{f} be an element of $H^{-1}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$. Consider the sequence of elasticity problems (2.6) where

$$\mathbf{A}^\varepsilon(x) := \mathbf{A}_\varepsilon^\# \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \Omega.$$

Equivalently,

$$\mathbf{A}^\varepsilon(x) = 2\mu_\varepsilon(x)\mathbf{I}_4 + \lambda_\varepsilon(x)\mathbf{I}_2 \otimes \mathbf{I}_2 \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \Omega,$$

where

$$\mu_\varepsilon(x) = \mu_\varepsilon^\# \left(\frac{x_1}{\varepsilon} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_\varepsilon(x) = \lambda_\varepsilon^\# \left(\frac{x_1}{\varepsilon} \right) \quad \text{a.e. } x = (x_1, x_2) \in \Omega.$$

For a fixed $\varepsilon > 0$, we denote by \mathbf{A}_*^ε the constant homogenized tensor induced by the oscillating sequence $(\mathbf{A}^\varepsilon(\frac{x}{\delta}))$, as δ tends to zero. We recall (see for instance, [5] or [1]) that \mathbf{A}_*^ε is defined by the minimization problem

$$\mathbf{A}_*^\varepsilon \boldsymbol{\xi} : \boldsymbol{\xi} = \min \left\{ \int_Y \mathbf{A}_\varepsilon^\#(y) (\boldsymbol{\xi} + \mathbf{e}(\boldsymbol{\Psi})) : (\boldsymbol{\xi} + \mathbf{e}(\boldsymbol{\Psi})) \, dy : \boldsymbol{\Psi} \in H_\#^1(Y, \mathbb{R}^2) \right\}, \quad (2.38)$$

for any $\boldsymbol{\xi} \in \mathbb{R}_s^{2 \times 2}$.

Determination of explicit corrector functions associated with the problem (2.6):

Thanks to the special form of the elasticity tensor \mathbf{A}^ε we explicitly compute the corrector functions associated with the problem (2.6). For more details on the role of correctors in the theory of homogenization we refer, for instance, to [5].

Let $(\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2)$ be the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^2 . It is easy to see that a minimizer in the definition (2.38) of $\mathbf{A}_*^\varepsilon(\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_1) : (\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_1)$ is the Y -periodic function $\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon,11}$ defined by

$$\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon,11}(y) := \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{y_1} \left(1 - \frac{c_\varepsilon^1}{\lambda_\varepsilon^\# + 2\mu_\varepsilon^\#} \right) dt \right) \mathbf{e}_1, \quad \text{a.e. } y = (y_1, y_2) \in (0, 1)^2, \quad (2.39)$$

where

$$c_\varepsilon^1 := \left(\int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\lambda_\varepsilon^\# + 2\mu_\varepsilon^\#} \right)^{-1}. \quad (2.40)$$

We define $\mathbf{W}^{\varepsilon,11}$ by

$$\mathbf{W}^{\varepsilon,11}(y) := y_1 \mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon,11}(y), \quad \forall y = (y_1, y_2) \in (0, 1)^2. \quad (2.41)$$

It follows immediately that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}_\varepsilon^\# \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{W}^{\varepsilon,11}) &= c_\varepsilon^1 \left(\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{\lambda_\varepsilon^\#}{\lambda_\varepsilon^\# + 2\mu_\varepsilon^\#} \mathbf{e}_2 \odot \mathbf{e}_2 \right), \quad \text{Div}(\mathbf{A}_\varepsilon^\# \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{W}^{\varepsilon,11})) = \mathbf{0}, \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^2, \\ \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{W}^{\varepsilon,11}) &= \frac{c_\varepsilon^1}{\lambda_\varepsilon^\# + 2\mu_\varepsilon^\#} \mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{A}_*^\varepsilon(\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_1) : (\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_1) = c_\varepsilon^1. \end{aligned} \quad (2.42)$$

We finally define the corrector function $\mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon,11}$ by

$$\mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon,11}(x) := \varepsilon \mathbf{W}^{\varepsilon,11} \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) = x_1 \mathbf{e}_1 - \varepsilon X^{\varepsilon,11} \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right), \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \Omega. \quad (2.43)$$

Similarly, an easy computation shows that the minimizer in the definition (2.38) of $\mathbf{A}_*^\varepsilon(\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_2) : (\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_2)$ is the Y -periodic function $\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon,12}$ defined by

$$\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon,12}(y) := \mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon,12}(y_1) := \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{y_1} \left(1 - \frac{c_\varepsilon^2}{\mu_\varepsilon^\#} \right) dt \right) \mathbf{e}_2, \quad \text{a.e. } y = (y_1, y_2) \in (0, 1)^2,$$

where

$$c_\varepsilon^2 := \left(\int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\mu_\varepsilon^\#} \right)^{-1}. \quad (2.44)$$

Let us define $\mathbf{W}^{\varepsilon,12}$ by

$$\mathbf{W}^{\varepsilon,12}(y) := y_1 \mathbf{e}_2 - \mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon,12}(y), \quad \forall y = (y_1, y_2) \in (0, 1)^2. \quad (2.45)$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}_\varepsilon^\# \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{W}^{\varepsilon,12}) &= 2c_\varepsilon^2 \mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_2, \quad \text{Div}(\mathbf{A}_\varepsilon^\# \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{W}^{\varepsilon,12})) = \mathbf{0}, \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^2, \\ \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{W}^{\varepsilon,12}) &= \frac{c_\varepsilon^2}{\mu_\varepsilon^\#} \mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_2 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{A}_*^\varepsilon(\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_2) : (\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_2) = c_\varepsilon^2. \end{aligned} \quad (2.46)$$

We define the corrector function $\mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon,12}$ by

$$\mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon,12}(x) := \varepsilon \mathbf{W}^{\varepsilon,12} \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) = x_1 \mathbf{e}_2 - \varepsilon X^{\varepsilon,12} \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right), \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \Omega. \quad (2.47)$$

Denote by c_*^1 and c_*^2 the constants defined by

$$c_*^1 := \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\lambda_\varepsilon^\# + 2\mu_\varepsilon^\#} \right)^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad c_*^2 := 2 \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\mu_\varepsilon^\#} \right)^{-1}. \quad (2.48)$$

Thanks to the explicit formulas (2.39)-(2.47) of the corrector functions associated with the elasticity problem (2.6), Theorem 3 below provides an estimate of the entries ξ_{11}^ε and ξ_{12}^ε of the stress tensor ξ^ε . Indeed, we have the following result:

Theorem 3 Suppose (2.32) and (2.33) hold true and set

$$b := \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_0^1 (\psi_\varepsilon^\#(y_1))^2 \max(\mu_\varepsilon^\#(y_1), \lambda_\varepsilon^\#(y_1) + \mu_\varepsilon^\#(y_1)) dy_1 \right). \quad (2.49)$$

i) Then, for any $i \in \{1, 2\}$, the sequence of stress tensors $\boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon = \mathbf{A}^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)$ satisfies, for any $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$, the estimate

$$\int_\Omega \boldsymbol{\xi}_{1i}^\varepsilon \varphi dx = c_*^i \int_\Omega \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}) : (\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_i) \varphi dx - \int_\Omega \psi_\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx + o(1), \quad (2.50)$$

where \mathbf{u}^ε is the solution of the problem (2.6) and $\mathbf{u} := (u_1, 0)$ is the weak limit of \mathbf{u}^ε in $H^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$.

ii) If $b = 0$, then we have the distributional convergence

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_{1i}^\varepsilon \rightharpoonup \frac{c_*^i}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_1} \right) \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(\Omega), \quad i \in \{1, 2\}, \quad (2.51)$$

and u_1 is the unique solution of the limit problem

$$\begin{cases} -\operatorname{div}(\mathbf{A}_1 \nabla u_1) = f_1 & \text{in } \Omega \\ u_1 = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad \text{where } \mathbf{A}_1 := \begin{pmatrix} c_*^1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{c_*^2}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.52)$$

and the constants c_*^i are defined by (2.48).

iii) Assume that $b \neq 0$ and that the Lamé coefficients $(\lambda_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon)$ are constant functions in F_ε satisfying

$$\frac{\lambda_\varepsilon}{\mu_\varepsilon} = \ell > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\mu_\varepsilon (r_\varepsilon)^3}{\varepsilon} = \nu > 0. \quad (2.53)$$

Then, we have the distributional convergences

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_{11}^\varepsilon \rightharpoonup c_*^1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}, \quad \boldsymbol{\xi}_{12}^\varepsilon \rightharpoonup \frac{c_*^2}{2} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} - \frac{4b}{\ell + 2} \frac{\partial^3 u_1}{\partial x_2^3} \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(\Omega), \quad (2.54)$$

and u_1 is the unique solution of the fourth-order equation

$$\begin{cases} -\operatorname{div}(\mathbf{A}_1 \nabla u_1) + \frac{4b}{\ell + 2} \frac{\partial^4 u_1}{\partial x_2^4} = f_1 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u_1 = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \\ \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} = 0 & \text{on } (0, 1) \times \{0, 1\}. \end{cases} \quad (2.55)$$

Remark 4 These results extend those of [11] by establishing the optimality condition for the compactness of the class of equations (2.6) in the periodic case. A byproduct of this approach is the very weak convergence of two of the three entries of the stress tensor $\boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon$ which was not given by the Γ -convergence approach used in [11].

3 Proofs of the results

3.1 Proof of Theorem 1

Proof of the weak convergence of (\mathbf{u}^ε) to some \mathbf{u} in $H_0^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$:

Put \mathbf{u}^ε as a test function in the elasticity problem (2.6). By the α -coercivity of \mathbf{A}^ε , we have

$$\alpha \|\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)\|_{L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}_s^{2 \times 2})}^2 \leq \|\mathbf{f}\|_{H^{-1}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)} \|\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon\|_{L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)}.$$

This, coupled with the Poincaré inequality and the Korn inequality, implies that (\mathbf{u}^ε) is bounded in $H_0^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$. Therefore, the sequence (\mathbf{u}^ε) weakly converges to some \mathbf{u} in $H_0^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$.

Proof of $u_2 = 0$:

On the interval $[0, 1]$ we define the functions v_ε and v by

$$v_\varepsilon(x_1) := \int_0^1 |u_2^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2)| dx_2 \text{ and } v(x_1) := \int_0^1 |u_2(x_1, x_2)| dx_2 \quad \text{a.e. } x_1 \in (0, 1), \quad (3.1)$$

where $(u_1, u_2) := \mathbf{u}$ is the limit of \mathbf{u}^ε . Then, $v_\varepsilon \in H_0^1(0, 1)$ and weakly converges to v in $H_0^1(0, 1)$. Hence, the sequence of continuous functions (v_ε) converges uniformly to v in $(0, 1)$. Moreover, by the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \mu_\varepsilon(x_1) v_\varepsilon(x_1) dx_1 &= \int_0^1 \mu_\varepsilon(x_1) \left(\int_0^1 |u_2^\varepsilon(x_1, x_2)| dx_2 \right) dx_1 \\ &\leq \int_0^1 \mu_\varepsilon(x_1) \left(\int_0^1 \left| \frac{\partial u_2^\varepsilon}{\partial x_2}(x_1, x_2) \right| dx_2 \right) dx_1 \\ &= \int_\Omega \mu_\varepsilon(x_1) \left| \frac{\partial u_2^\varepsilon}{\partial x_2}(x_1, x_2) \right| dx \\ &\leq \left(\int_0^1 \mu_\varepsilon(x_1) dx_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_\Omega \mu_\varepsilon(x_1) \left| \frac{\partial u_2^\varepsilon}{\partial x_2}(x_1, x_2) \right|^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

Taking into account the boundedness of the elastic energy density $\mathbf{A}^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon) : \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)$ in $L^1(\Omega)$, there exists a positive constant c such that

$$\int_0^1 \mu_\varepsilon(x_1) v_\varepsilon(x_1) dx_1 \leq c \sqrt{\bar{\mu}_\varepsilon}. \quad (3.3)$$

Then, since the sequence (v_ε) uniformly converges to v , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \mu_\varepsilon(x_1) v_\varepsilon(x_1) dx_1 &= \int_0^1 \mu_\varepsilon(x_1) (v_\varepsilon - v)(x_1) dx_1 + \int_0^1 \mu_\varepsilon(x_1) v(x_1) dx_1 \\ &\leq \bar{\mu}_\varepsilon o(1) + c \sqrt{\bar{\mu}_\varepsilon}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

This combined with (2.9) yields

$$\int_0^1 v_\varepsilon(x_1) \frac{\mu_\varepsilon(x_1)}{\bar{\mu}_\varepsilon} dx_1 \leq o(1) + \frac{c}{\sqrt{\bar{\mu}_\varepsilon}} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 0. \quad (3.5)$$

On the other hand, using (2.10) and the uniform convergence of the sequence (v_ε) to v , estimate (3.5) gives

$$\int_0^1 v(x_1) \sigma(dx_1) = 0. \quad (3.6)$$

Since $\text{supp}(\sigma) = [0, 1]$ and v is a non-negative function on $[0, 1]$, it comes that $v(x_1) = 0$ for any $x_1 \in [0, 1]$. Therefore, in view of definition (3.1), $u_2(x) = 0$, a.e. $x \in \Omega$.

Proof of the estimate (2.12):

Let $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$. By the strong convergence (2.11), we have

$$\begin{aligned} o(1) &= \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{e}_i \psi_{\varepsilon} \varphi \, dx = \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : \mathbf{e}(\psi_{\varepsilon} \varphi \mathbf{e}_i) \, dx \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial \psi_{\varepsilon}}{\partial x_1} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \mathbf{e}_1) \varphi \, dx + \int_{\Omega} \psi_{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) \, dx. \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

Since $\nabla \psi_{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{e}_1$ in F_{ε} , the last equality writes

$$\begin{aligned} o(1) &= \int_{\Omega_{\varepsilon}} \frac{\partial \psi_{\varepsilon}}{\partial x_1} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \mathbf{e}_1) \varphi \, dx \\ &\quad + \int_{F_{\varepsilon}} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \mathbf{e}_1) \varphi \, dx + \int_{\Omega} \psi_{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) \, dx. \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

Moreover, $\boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^{\varepsilon})$ in Ω^{ε} . Then, the stress tensor $\boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon}$ is L^2 -bounded in Ω_{ε} , and again by (2.11),

$$\int_{\Omega_{\varepsilon}} \frac{\partial \psi_{\varepsilon}}{\partial x_1} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \mathbf{e}_1) \varphi \, dx = o(1). \quad (3.9)$$

It follows from (3.8) and (3.9) that

$$o(1) = \int_{F_{\varepsilon}} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \mathbf{e}_1) \varphi \, dx + \int_{\Omega} \psi_{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) \, dx. \quad (3.10)$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{e}_i) \varphi \, dx &= \int_{\Omega_{\varepsilon}} \mathbf{A}\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^{\varepsilon}) : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{e}_i) \varphi \, dx + \int_{F_{\varepsilon}} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{e}_i) \varphi \, dx \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{A}\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}) : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{e}_i) \varphi \, dx + \int_{F_{\varepsilon}} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{e}_i) \varphi \, dx + o(1) \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{A}\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}) : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{e}_i) \varphi \, dx - \int_{\Omega} \psi_{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) \, dx + o(1), \end{aligned}$$

which implies (2.12).

Proof of (2.14):

By the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, the boundedness of the energy density $\mathbf{A}^{\varepsilon} \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^{\varepsilon}) : \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^{\varepsilon})$ in $L^1(\Omega)$, we have by (2.7) and (2.8)

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \int_{\Omega} \psi_{\varepsilon}(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) \, dx \right| \\ &= \left| \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{A}^{\varepsilon} \mathbf{e}(u^{\varepsilon}) : \psi_{\varepsilon}(x) (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) \, dx \right| \\ &\leq \left(\int_{\Omega} \mathbf{A}^{\varepsilon} \mathbf{e}(u^{\varepsilon}) : \mathbf{e}(u^{\varepsilon}) \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{\Omega} \psi_{\varepsilon}^2(x) \mathbf{A}^{\varepsilon} (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq c \left(\int_{\Omega_{\varepsilon}} \psi_{\varepsilon}^2(x) \mathbf{A} (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) \, dx + \int_{F_{\varepsilon}} \psi_{\varepsilon}^2(x) \mathbf{B}^{\varepsilon} (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

which, by (2.4) and the strong convergence (2.11) of ψ_ε to zero, gives

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} \psi_\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx \right| \leq c \left(\int_{\Omega} \psi_\varepsilon^2(x) \max(\mu_\varepsilon(x), \lambda_\varepsilon(x) + \mu_\varepsilon(x)) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + o(1).$$

Therefore, due to (2.13) we have

$$\int_{\Omega} \psi_\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) = o(1).$$

It follows from (2.12) and the definition (2.15) of \mathbf{A}_1 that

$$\int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (\mathbf{e}_i \odot \mathbf{e}_1) \varphi dx = \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}) : (\mathbf{e}_i \odot \mathbf{e}_1) \varphi dx + o(1) = \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{A}_1 \nabla u_1 \cdot \mathbf{e}_i \varphi dx + o(1)$$

which implies the distributional convergence

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_{1i}^\varepsilon = \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (\mathbf{e}_i \odot \mathbf{e}_1) \rightharpoonup \mathbf{A}_1 \nabla u_1 \cdot \mathbf{e}_i \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(\Omega), \quad \forall i \in \{1, 2\}.$$

This combined with the equation

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{11}^\varepsilon) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{12}^\varepsilon) = f_1, \quad \text{in } \Omega$$

gives the limit problem (2.14). Moreover, for any \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} in \mathbb{R}^2 , we have

$$\mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{u}) : (\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{v}) = (\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{u}) : \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}.$$

Then, by the positive definiteness (2.1) of \mathbf{A} , the matrix \mathbf{A}_1 defined by (2.15) is symmetric positive. This concludes the proof of Theorem 1. \square

3.2 Proof of Theorem 2

Before proceeding with the proof of Theorem 2 we review the notion of two-scale convergence for thin structures. For more details we refer to [1], [25] and [11]. Throughout this section I denotes the open interval $(-1, 1)$.

3.2.1 Short review on two-scale convergence for thin strips

Let (u_ε) be a sequence in $L^2(\Omega)$ and (ν_ε) be the sequence of Radon measures defined on $\Omega \times I$ by

$$\nu_\varepsilon(dx, dy) := \sum_{k \geq 1} \nu_k^\varepsilon u_\varepsilon(x) \frac{\mathbf{1}_{F_k^\varepsilon}(x)}{|F_k^\varepsilon|} dx \delta_{y_k^\varepsilon(x)}(dy), \quad (3.11)$$

where y_k^ε is the projection function defined by (2.19). For any $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega \times I, \mathbb{R})$ we have

$$\int_{\Omega \times I} \varphi(x, y) \nu_\varepsilon(dx, dy) = \sum_{k \geq 1} \nu_k^\varepsilon \int_{F_k^\varepsilon} u_\varepsilon(x) \varphi(x, y_k^\varepsilon(x)) dx.$$

Definition 1 A sequence (u_ε) in $L^2(\Omega)$ is said to two-scale converge to $v \in L^2(\Omega \times I)$ if, for any $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega \times I)$ we have

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\sum_{k \geq 1} \nu_k^\varepsilon \int_{F_k^\varepsilon} u_\varepsilon(x) \varphi(x, y_k^\varepsilon(x)) dx \right] = \int_{\Omega} \int_I v(x, y) \varphi(x, y) dy dx.$$

Then, the two-scale convergence of (u_ε) to $v \in L^2(\Omega \times I)$ implies, among other things, that the sequence of Radon measures $\nu_\varepsilon(dx, dy)$, defined by (3.11), weakly $*$ converges to a measure which is absolutely continuous with respect to the Lebesgue measure $dx dy$ with a density v . A sequence of vectors or tensors will be said to two-scale converge if its components two-scale converge in the sense of Definition 1. Note that the constant sequence 1 defined on Ω two-scale converges to the constant function ν defined on $\Omega \times I$.

Following [25, 11], but with a countably infinite set of strips in the period cell, we obtain:

Lemma 1 Assume that (2.17), (2.21) and (2.22) hold true.

i) Let (\mathbf{u}^ε) be a sequence in $L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$ such that

$$\sum_{k \geq 1} \nu_k^\varepsilon \int_{F_k^\varepsilon} |\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon(x)|^2 dx \leq c < \infty.$$

Then, up to a subsequence, (\mathbf{u}^ε) two-scale converges to some $\mathbf{v} \in L^2(\Omega \times I, \mathbb{R}^2)$.

ii) Suppose that (\mathbf{u}^ε) is bounded in $H^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$. Then

$$\sum_{k \geq 1} \nu_k^\varepsilon \int_{F_k^\varepsilon} |\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon(x)|^2 dx \leq c \left(\|\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon\|_{L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)}^2 + \varepsilon^2 \|\nabla \mathbf{u}^\varepsilon\|_{L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2})}^2 \right).$$

iii) If (\mathbf{u}^ε) converges strongly to some \mathbf{u} in $L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$ then

$$\sum_{k \geq 1} \nu_k^\varepsilon \int_{F_k^\varepsilon} |\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon(x) - \mathbf{u}(x)|^2 dx = o(1).$$

Suppose, in addition, that (\mathbf{u}^ε) two-scale converges to some $\mathbf{v} \in L^2(\Omega \times I, \mathbb{R})$, then we have

$$\mathbf{u}(x) = \frac{1}{\nu} \int_I \mathbf{v}(x, y) dx \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \Omega.$$

iv) If the sequence (\mathbf{u}^ε) has an energy density $\mathbf{A}^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon) : \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)$ bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$, then there exist $\mathbf{v} \in L^2(\Omega \times I, \mathbb{R}^2)$, $w \in L^2(\Omega \times I, \mathbb{R})$ and $\chi \in L^2(\Omega \times I, \mathbb{R}_s^{2 \times 2})$ such that, up to a subsequence, the sequences (\mathbf{u}^ε) , $(u_2^\varepsilon/r_\varepsilon)$ and $(\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)/r_\varepsilon)$ two-scale converge to \mathbf{v} , w and χ , respectively.

Suppose, in addition, that the sequence (\mathbf{u}^ε) strongly converges to some \mathbf{u} in $L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$, then

$$\mathbf{u} \in H_0^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2), \quad \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_2^2} \in L^2(\Omega) \quad \text{and} \quad u_2 = 0 \quad \text{a.e. in } \Omega.$$

Moreover, there exists a function $q \in L^2(\Omega)$ such that, up to a subsequence, the sequence $(\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)/r_\varepsilon)_{22}$ two-scale converges to

$$\chi_{22} := q(x) - \nu \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_2^2}(x) y. \quad (3.12)$$

For the proof of Lemma 1 we refer to [25, 11] where the techniques can easily be adapted to the case of a countably infinite set of strips in the period cell. Test functions of the type $r_\varepsilon^2 \varphi(x, y_\varepsilon(x))$, $r_\varepsilon \varphi(x, y_\varepsilon(x))$ and $\varphi(x, y_\varepsilon(x))$ are successively used with suitable smooth functions φ . The proof of Lemma 2 below follows the same procedure and will be detailed for the reader's convenience.

In the sequel, we shall need to compute χ_{11} and χ_{12} in terms of χ_{22} where $\boldsymbol{\chi}$ is the two-scale limit of the sequence $(\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)/r_\varepsilon)$ in Lemma 1. This is the aim of the following result:

Lemma 2 *There exist two functions r and s in $L^2(\Omega)$ such that*

$$\chi_{11}(x, y) = - \left(\frac{\ell}{2 + \ell} \right) \chi_{22}(x, y) + r(x) \text{ and } \chi_{12}(x, y) = s(x) \text{ a.e. } (x, y) \in \Omega \times I. \quad (3.13)$$

Proof of Lemma 2

Let $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega \times I, \mathbb{R})$. In view of (2.19) and (2.27), $\varphi(x, y_\varepsilon(x)) = 0$ a.e. $x \in \partial F_\varepsilon$. Then, putting $r_\varepsilon^2 \varphi(x, y_\varepsilon(x)) \mathbf{e}_1$ as a test function in the equation (2.6) and integrating by parts on F_ε , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} o(1) &= \int_{F_\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : \nabla ((r_\varepsilon)^2 \varphi(x, y_\varepsilon(x)) \mathbf{e}_1) dx \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 1} (r_k^\varepsilon)^2 \int_{F_k^\varepsilon} (2\mu_k^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon) + \lambda_k^\varepsilon \text{Tr}(\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)) \mathbf{I}_2) : \nabla (\varphi(x, y_k^\varepsilon(x)) \mathbf{e}_1) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

Moreover, by (2.19), we have

$$\nabla (\varphi(x, y_k^\varepsilon(x))) = \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_1} + \frac{1}{r_k^\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_2} \mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{e}_2, \quad \forall x \in F_\varepsilon.$$

Then, by (2.21), since the sequence $(\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)/r_\varepsilon)$ two-scale converges to $\boldsymbol{\chi}$ and $|F_k^\varepsilon| \approx (2r_k^\varepsilon)/\varepsilon$, estimate (3.14) writes

$$\begin{aligned} o(1) &= 4 \sum_{k \geq 1} \nu_k^\varepsilon \int_{F_k^\varepsilon} \frac{\partial u_1^\varepsilon}{\partial x_1} \frac{1}{r_k^\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}(x, y_k^\varepsilon(x)) dx \\ &\quad + 2\ell \sum_{k \geq 1} \nu_k^\varepsilon \int_{F_k^\varepsilon} \left(\frac{\partial u_1^\varepsilon}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2^\varepsilon}{\partial x_2} \right) \frac{1}{r_k^\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}(x, y_k^\varepsilon(x)) dx, \end{aligned}$$

which, again thanks to the two-scale convergence of $(\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)/r_\varepsilon)$ to $\boldsymbol{\chi}$, yields

$$\int_\Omega \int_I \left(4 \chi_{11}(x, y) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}(x, y) + 2\ell (\chi_{11}(x, y) + \chi_{22}(x, y)) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}(x, y) \right) dy dx = 0.$$

Therefore, there exists a function $m \in L^2(\Omega)$ such that

$$(2 + \ell) \chi_{11}(x, y) + \ell \chi_{22}(x, y) = m(x) \text{ a.e. } (x, y) \in \Omega \times I.$$

It follows that

$$\chi_{11}(x, y) = - \left(\frac{\ell}{2 + \ell} \right) \chi_{22}(x, y) + r(x) \text{ a.e. } (x, y) \in \Omega \times I, \quad \text{where } r := \frac{m}{2 + \ell} \in L^2(\Omega).$$

Similarly, put $r_\varepsilon^2 \varphi(x, y_\varepsilon(x)) e_2$ as a test function in the equation (2.6) and integrate by parts. We obtain

$$\sum_{k \geq 1} 2\nu_k^\varepsilon \int_{F_k^\varepsilon} \left(\frac{\partial u_1^\varepsilon}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2^\varepsilon}{\partial x_1} \right) \frac{1}{r_k^\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}(x, y_k^\varepsilon(x)) dx = o(1),$$

which, since the sequence $(\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)/r_\varepsilon)$ two-scale converges to $\boldsymbol{\chi}$, implies

$$\int_{\Omega} \int_I \chi_{12}(x, y) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}(x, y) dy dx = 0.$$

It follows that there exists a function $s \in L^2(\Omega)$ such that

$$\chi_{12}(x, y) = s(x) \quad \text{a.e. } (x, y) \in \Omega \times I.$$

Lemma 2 is proved. \square

We are now in a position to prove Theorem 2.

3.2.2 Proof of Theorem 2

For any $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$, since $\psi_\varepsilon \|\boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon\| \mathbf{1}_{\Omega_\varepsilon}$ strongly converges to zero in $L^1(\Omega)$, by (2.26) and (2.27) we have the following estimates:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \psi_\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (e_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx &= \int_{F_\varepsilon} \psi_\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (e_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx + o(1) \\ &= \int_{F_\varepsilon} r_\varepsilon(x) y_\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (e_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx + o(1) \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 1} \int_{F_k^\varepsilon} r_k^\varepsilon y_k^\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (e_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx + o(1) \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 1} \int_{F_k^\varepsilon} r_k^\varepsilon y_k^\varepsilon(x) (2\mu_k^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon) + \lambda_k^\varepsilon \text{Tr}(\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)) \mathbf{I}_2) : (e_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx + o(1), \end{aligned}$$

which, in view of (2.21), yields

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \psi_\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (e_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx &= 4 \sum_{k \geq 1} \nu_k^\varepsilon \int_{F_k^\varepsilon} y_k^\varepsilon(x) \nabla(\varphi(x) e_i) : \left(\frac{\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)}{r_k^\varepsilon} \right) dx \\ &\quad + 2\ell \sum_{k \geq 1} \nu_k^\varepsilon \int_{F_k^\varepsilon} \left(\frac{\partial u_1^\varepsilon}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2^\varepsilon}{\partial x_2} \right) \frac{1}{r_k^\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} y_k^\varepsilon(x) dx + o(1). \end{aligned} \tag{3.15}$$

It follows from (3.15) and the two-scale convergence of the sequence $(\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)/r_\varepsilon)$ to $\boldsymbol{\chi}$, that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \psi_\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (e_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx &= 4 \int_{\Omega} \int_I y \nabla(\varphi(x) e_i) : \boldsymbol{\chi}(x, y) dy dx \\ &\quad + 2\ell \int_{\Omega} \int_I (\chi_{11} + \chi_{22}) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} y dy dx + o(1). \end{aligned}$$

Using (3.13), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \psi_\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (e_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx &= 4 \int_{\Omega} \int_I \left(\chi_{1i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_1} + \chi_{i2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_2} \right) y dy dx \\ &\quad + \frac{4\ell}{\ell + 2} \int_{\Omega} \int_I \chi_{22} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} y dy dx + o(1). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, due to (3.12) and (3.13), we obtain for $i = 1$

$$\int_{\Omega} \psi_{\varepsilon}(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx = o(1),$$

while for $i = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \psi_{\varepsilon}(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_2 \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx &= 8 \left(\frac{\ell+1}{\ell+2} \right) \int_{\Omega} \int_I \chi_{22} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_2} y dy dx + o(1) \\ &= 4\nu \left(\frac{\ell+1}{\ell+2} \right) \int_{\Omega} \int_I \left(-\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_2^2} y^2 \right) dy \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_2} dx + o(1) \\ &= -\frac{8}{3} \nu \left(\frac{\ell+1}{\ell+2} \right) \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_2^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_2} dx + o(1), \end{aligned}$$

which proves (2.28).

Now, putting φ as a test function in the first equation of (2.6) we obtain

$$\int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{11}^{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_1} dx + \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{12}^{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_2} dx = \int_{\Omega} f_1 \varphi dx, \quad (3.16)$$

which, combined with (2.12) and replacing φ by $\partial_2 \varphi$ in (2.28), gives the variational formulation

$$(\lambda + \mu) \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_1} dx + \mu \int_{\Omega} \nabla u_1 \nabla \varphi dx + \eta \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_2^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x_2^2} dx = \int_{\Omega} f_1 \varphi dx, \quad (3.17)$$

where η is defined by (2.29). This formulation implies the limit equation in (2.30) and ensures the uniqueness of the solution of the problem (2.30) using an integration by parts. Theorem 2 is then proved. \square

3.3 Proof of Theorem 3

Proof of part (i):

The reinforcing zone F_{ε} is composed of strips F_k^{ε} which are parallel to the x_2 -axis and the Lamé coefficient μ_{ε} of which is not $L^1(\Omega)$ -bounded. Owing to Theorem 1, the solution \mathbf{u}^{ε} of the elasticity problem (2.6) weakly converges in $H^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$ to some $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, 0)$. The sequel of the proof of (i) is divided in two steps as follows: we first prove that the stress tensor $\boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon}$ satisfies the estimate

$$\int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_i) \varphi dx = \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon, 1i}) \varphi dx - \int_{\Omega} \psi_{\varepsilon}(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx + o(1), \quad (3.18)$$

for any $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$, where $\mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon, 11}$ and $\mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon, 12}$ are the corrector functions defined by (2.43) and (2.47). The second step is devoted to the proof of estimate (2.50).

First step: Proof of estimate (3.18)

Let $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$. In view of the definition (2.43) of $\mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon, 11}$, putting $\mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon, 11} \varphi$ as a test function in (2.6) and integrating by parts, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon, 11}) \varphi &= \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon, 11} \varphi dx - \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon, 11} \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx \\ &= \int_{\Omega} (\mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{e}_1) x_1 \varphi dx - \varepsilon \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon, 11} \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) \cdot \mathbf{f}(x) \varphi dx \\ &\quad + \varepsilon \int_{\Omega} X_1^{\varepsilon, 11} \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx - \int_{\Omega} x_1 \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon,11}$ is uniformly bounded in Ω , we have, again using (2.6)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon,11}) \varphi dx &= \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : \nabla(\varphi(x) x_1 \mathbf{e}_1) dx - \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (x_1 \mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx \\ &\quad + \varepsilon \int_{\Omega} X_1^{\varepsilon,11} \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx + o(1) \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_1) \varphi dx + \varepsilon \int_{\Omega} X_1^{\varepsilon,11} \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx + o(1). \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

Since $|\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon,11}|$ and $\|\boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon}\|$ are bounded in $L^2(\Omega_{\varepsilon})$, we have

$$\varepsilon \int_{\Omega_{\varepsilon}} X_1^{\varepsilon,11} \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx = o(1). \quad (3.20)$$

Let us now estimate

$$\varepsilon \int_{F_{\varepsilon}} X_1^{\varepsilon,11} \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx.$$

By the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \int_{F_{\varepsilon}} \left(\varepsilon X_1^{\varepsilon,11} \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) - \psi_{\varepsilon}(x) \right) \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx \right| \\ &= \left| \int_{F_{\varepsilon}} \left(\varepsilon X_1^{\varepsilon,11} \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) - \psi_{\varepsilon}^{\sharp} \left(\frac{x_1}{\varepsilon} \right) \right) \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx \right| \\ &= \varepsilon \left| \int_{F_{\varepsilon}} \left(X_1^{\varepsilon,11} \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \psi_{\varepsilon}^{\sharp} \left(\frac{x_1}{\varepsilon} \right) \right) \mathbf{A}^{\varepsilon} \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^{\varepsilon}) : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx \right| \\ &\leq \varepsilon \left(\int_{F_{\varepsilon}} \left(X_1^{\varepsilon,11} \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \psi_{\varepsilon}^{\sharp} \left(\frac{x_1}{\varepsilon} \right) \right)^2 \mathbf{A}^{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \nabla \varphi) : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \nabla \varphi) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad \times \left(\int_{\Omega} \mathbf{A}^{\varepsilon} \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^{\varepsilon}) : \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^{\varepsilon}) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

Moreover, by the formula (2.35) and (2.39), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| X_1^{\varepsilon,11}(y) - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \psi_{\varepsilon}^{\sharp}(y_1) \right| &= \left| c_{\varepsilon}^1 \int_{y_1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dt}{\lambda_{\varepsilon}^{\sharp} + 2\mu_{\varepsilon}^{\sharp}} \right|, \quad \text{a.e. } y = (y_1, y_2) \in I_{\varepsilon} \times (0, 1), \\ &\leq c_{\varepsilon}^1 \int_{I_{\varepsilon}} \frac{dt}{\lambda_{\varepsilon}^{\sharp} + 2\mu_{\varepsilon}^{\sharp}}, \quad \text{a.e. } y = (y_1, y_2) \in I_{\varepsilon} \times (0, 1). \end{aligned}$$

Then, due to (2.4), the periodicity of \mathbf{A}^{ε} and the boundedness of the energy density $\mathbf{A}^{\varepsilon} \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^{\varepsilon}) : \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^{\varepsilon})$ in $L^1(\Omega)$, there exists a positive constant $c(\varphi)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \int_{F_{\varepsilon}} \left(\varepsilon X_1^{\varepsilon,11} \left(\frac{x_1}{\varepsilon} \right) - \psi_{\varepsilon}(x) \right) \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx \right| \\ &\leq c(\varphi) \varepsilon \left(\left(\int_{I_{\varepsilon}} \max(\mu_{\varepsilon}^{\sharp}, \lambda_{\varepsilon}^{\sharp} + \mu_{\varepsilon}^{\sharp}) dy_1 \right) \left(\int_{I_{\varepsilon}} \frac{dy_1}{\lambda_{\varepsilon}^{\sharp} + 2\mu_{\varepsilon}^{\sharp}} \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.22)$$

Thanks to Assumption (2.33) with $\lambda_{\varepsilon}^{\sharp} + 2\mu_{\varepsilon}^{\sharp} \geq \mu_{\varepsilon}^{\sharp}$ a.e. in Ω , the left-hand side of the inequality (3.22) tends to zero, as ε goes to zero. Hence,

$$\varepsilon \int_{F_{\varepsilon}} X_1^{\varepsilon,11} \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx = \int_{F_{\varepsilon}} \psi_{\varepsilon}(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\varepsilon} : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx + o(1). \quad (3.23)$$

Finally, putting together the estimates (3.19), (3.20) and (3.23) we have

$$\int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon,11}) \varphi dx = \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_1) \varphi dx + \int_{\Omega} \psi_\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx + o(1),$$

which proves (3.18) in the case $i = 1$.

Similarly, using the definition (2.47) of $\mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon,12}$ and condition (2.33), we obtain

$$\int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon,12}) \varphi dx = \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_2) \varphi dx + \int_{\Omega} \psi_\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (\mathbf{e}_2 \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx + o(1),$$

which proves (3.18) in the case $i = 2$. This concludes the proof of the first step.

Second step: Proof of estimate (2.50)

In the case $i = 1$, using (2.42) and (2.43) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon,11}) \varphi dx &= \int_{\Omega} \left[(2\mu_\varepsilon(x) \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon) + \lambda_\varepsilon(x) \text{Tr}(\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)) \mathbf{I}_2) : \frac{c_\varepsilon^1 (\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_1)}{\lambda_\varepsilon(x) + 2\mu_\varepsilon(x)} \right] \varphi dx \\ &= \int_{\Omega} c_\varepsilon^1 \left(\frac{\partial u_1^\varepsilon}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\lambda_\varepsilon(x)}{\lambda_\varepsilon(x) + 2\mu_\varepsilon(x)} \frac{\partial u_2^\varepsilon}{\partial x_2} \right) \varphi dx. \end{aligned} \quad (3.24)$$

Since the sequence \mathbf{u}^ε weakly converges to $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, 0)$ in $H^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$ and then strongly in $L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$, since c_ε^1 strongly converges in $L^2(\Omega)$ to the constant c_*^1 defined by (2.48), and since the function $c_\varepsilon^1 \lambda_\varepsilon / (\lambda_\varepsilon + 2\mu_\varepsilon)$ does not depend on the variable x_2 , we have

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{\Omega} c_\varepsilon^1 \frac{\partial u_1^\varepsilon}{\partial x_1} \varphi dx \right) = c_*^1 \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \varphi dx, \quad (3.25)$$

and

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{\Omega} c_\varepsilon^1 \frac{\lambda_\varepsilon(x)}{\lambda_\varepsilon(x) + 2\mu_\varepsilon(x)} \frac{\partial u_2^\varepsilon}{\partial x_2} \varphi dx \right) = 0. \quad (3.26)$$

It follows from (3.24)-(3.26) and the fact that $u_2 = 0$ a.e. in Ω , that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon,11}) \varphi dx &= c_*^1 \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \varphi dx + o(1) \\ &= c_*^1 \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}) : (\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_1) \varphi dx + o(1), \end{aligned}$$

which, coupled with estimate (3.18) proves (2.50) in the case $i = 1$.

Similarly, in the case $i = 2$, using (2.46)-(2.48) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{w}^{\varepsilon,12}) \varphi dx &= \int_{\Omega} \left((2\mu_\varepsilon(x) \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon) + \lambda_\varepsilon(x) \text{Tr}(\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)) \mathbf{I}_2) : \frac{c_\varepsilon^2}{\mu_\varepsilon(x)} \mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_2 \right) \varphi dx \\ &= \int_{\Omega} c_\varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{\partial u_1^\varepsilon}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2^\varepsilon}{\partial x_1} \right) \varphi dx \\ &= c_*^2 \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}) : (\mathbf{e}_1 \odot \mathbf{e}_2) \varphi dx + o(1). \end{aligned} \quad (3.27)$$

Putting together (3.18) and (3.27) we obtain the estimate (2.50) when $i = 2$.

Proof of part (ii):

By the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and the boundedness of the elastic energy density $\mathbf{A}^\varepsilon(x)\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon) : \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon)$ in $L^1(\Omega)$, there exists a positive constant c such that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{\Omega} \psi_\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx \right| &= \left| \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{A}^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon) : \psi_\varepsilon(x) (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx \right| \\ &\leq \left(\int_{\Omega} \mathbf{A}^\varepsilon \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon) : \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \left(\int_{\Omega} \psi_\varepsilon^2(x) \mathbf{A}^\varepsilon(\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq c \left(\int_{\Omega} \psi_\varepsilon^2(x) \mathbf{A}^\varepsilon(\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.28)$$

Using (2.4) and the periodicity of ψ_ε^\sharp , $\lambda_\varepsilon^\sharp$ and μ_ε^\sharp , we obtain from (3.28)

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{\Omega} \psi_\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx \right| &\leq c \left(\int_{\Omega} (\psi_\varepsilon(x))^2 \max(\mu_\varepsilon(x), \lambda_\varepsilon(x) + \mu_\varepsilon(x)) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq c \left(\int_0^1 (\psi_\varepsilon^\sharp(y_1))^2 \max(\mu_\varepsilon^\sharp(y_1), \lambda_\varepsilon^\sharp(y_1) + \mu_\varepsilon^\sharp(y_1)) dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.29)$$

Taking (2.49) into account, the left-hand side of (3.29) tends to zero, as ε goes to zero. Therefore,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{\Omega} \psi_\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx \right) = 0,$$

which, combined with the estimate (2.50), gives the distributional convergence (2.51) and the limit problem (2.52). Then (ii) is proved.

Proof of part (iii):

If $b \neq 0$ and (2.53) is satisfied, then the convergence (2.28) of Theorem 2 implies that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{\Omega} \psi_\varepsilon(x) \boldsymbol{\xi}^\varepsilon : (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \nabla \varphi) dx \right) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i = 1, \\ -\frac{4b}{\ell + 2} \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_2^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_2}(x) dx & \text{if } i = 2, \end{cases} \quad (3.30)$$

which, combined with (2.50) gives the distributional convergences (2.54). The proof of (2.55) is similar to that of (2.30). Theorem 3 is proved. \square

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