



Problem

$$\mathcal{L}^\varepsilon = 2^{-1}\text{Tr}(a(\cdot/\varepsilon)\nabla\nabla^T) + (\varepsilon^{-1}b(\cdot/\varepsilon) + c(\cdot/\varepsilon))^T\nabla \quad \text{with degenerate diffusion coefficient } a(x).$$

• elliptic boundary-value problem

• parabolic initial-value problem

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^\varepsilon u^\varepsilon(x) + e(x/\varepsilon)u^\varepsilon(x) + f(x) &= 0, & x \in \mathcal{D}, \\ u^\varepsilon(x) &= g(x), & x \in \partial\mathcal{D}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t u^\varepsilon(x, t) &= \mathcal{L}^\varepsilon u^\varepsilon(x, t) + (\varepsilon^{-1}d(x/\varepsilon) + e(x/\varepsilon))u^\varepsilon(x, t) + f(x) \\ u^\varepsilon(x, 0) &= g(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \end{aligned}$$

Probability homogenization

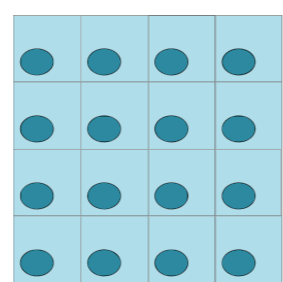
infinitesimal generator $\mathcal{L}^\varepsilon \longrightarrow \mathcal{L}$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 diffusion process $X^\varepsilon \longrightarrow X$ (central limit theorem)

Degenerate diffusions

$$\begin{aligned} dX^\varepsilon(x, t) &= (\varepsilon^{-1}b(X^\varepsilon(x, t)/\varepsilon) + c(X^\varepsilon(x, t)/\varepsilon)) dt \\ &+ \sigma(X^\varepsilon(x, t)/\varepsilon) dB(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$X^\varepsilon(x, 0) = x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

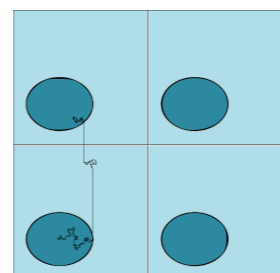
- (i) there is $\sigma \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^{n \times m})$ such that $a(x) = \sigma(x)\sigma(x)^T$
- (ii) $\sigma(x), b(x), c(x)$ Lipschitz continuous and τ -periodic
- (iii) there is an open connected set $\mathcal{O} \subset [0, \tau]$ such that the matrix $a(x)$ is positive definite on $\overline{\mathcal{O}}$



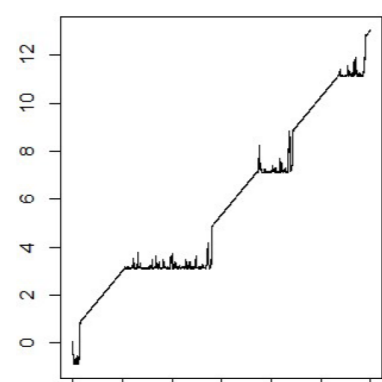
For $\varepsilon > 0$ let $\bar{X}^\varepsilon(x, t) := \varepsilon^{-1}X^\varepsilon(\varepsilon x, \varepsilon^2 t), t \geq 0$. For $\varepsilon \geq 0$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $B \in \mathfrak{B}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, let $\bar{\tau}_B^{\varepsilon, x} := \inf\{t \geq 0 : \bar{X}^\varepsilon(x, t) \in B\}$ be the first entry time of B by $\{\bar{X}^\varepsilon(x, t)\}_{t \geq 0}$.

- (iv) there is $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that $\forall (\varepsilon, x)$

$$\mathbb{P}(\bar{\tau}_{\mathcal{O}+\tau}^{\varepsilon, x} < \infty) > 0.$$



Example:

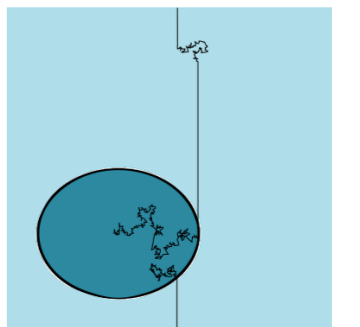


Acknowledgements

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Results

Projection of the process on the cell of periodicity $\mathbb{R}^d \ni \bar{X}^\varepsilon(x, t) \longrightarrow \Pi(\bar{X}^\varepsilon(x, t)) = \bar{X}^{\varepsilon, \tau}(x, t) \in \mathbb{T}_\tau^n$, with transition kernel $\bar{p}^{\varepsilon, \tau}(t, x, B)$.



Proposition

There are $\gamma > 0$ and $\Gamma > 0$, such that $\forall (\varepsilon, t)$

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{T}_\tau^n} \|\bar{p}^{\varepsilon, \tau}(t, x, dy) - \pi^\varepsilon(dy)\|_{\text{TV}} \leq \Gamma e^{-\gamma t}.$$

CLT

$$\{X^\varepsilon(x, t) - \varepsilon^{-1}\pi^0(b)t\}_{t \geq 0} \xrightarrow[\varepsilon \rightarrow 0]{(d)} \{W^{a, b}(x, t)\}_{t \geq 0},$$

If $c \equiv 0$ CLT holds with $a = 0$ and some b otherwise we need additional assumption

- (v) $\sigma, b, c \in C^\infty$, and

$$\inf_{t > 0} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \mathbb{E}[\|J(x, t)\|_{\text{HS}} \mathbb{1}_{[t, \infty]}(\bar{\tau}_{\mathcal{O}+\tau}^{0, x})] < 1,$$

where $\{J(x, t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ is the Jacobian of the stochastic flow associated to $\{\bar{X}^0(x, t)\}_{t \geq 0}$

and in this case CLT holds with

$$a = \pi^0((\mathbb{1}_n - D\beta) a (\mathbb{1}_n - D\beta)^T) \text{ and } b = \pi^0((\mathbb{1}_n - D\beta) c),$$

$$\beta(x) = - \int_0^\infty \mathbb{E}[(b - \pi^0(b))(\bar{X}^0(x, t))] dt.$$

References

- [1] M. Hairer and E. Pardoux. Homogenization of periodic linear degenerate PDEs. J. Funct. Anal., 255(9):2462–2487, 2008
- [2] N. Sandrić: Homogenization of periodic diffusion with small jumps, In: J. Math. Anal. Appl. 435.1 (2016)
- [3] N. Sandrić and I.V. A CLT for degenerate diffusions with periodic coefficients, and application to homogenization of linear PDEs, J. Differ. Equ. (2021) ivana.valentic@math.hr

