Compactness and Large-Scale Regularity for Darcy’s Law

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Abstract

This paper is concerned with the quantitative homogenization of the steady Stokes equations with the Dirichlet condition in a periodically perforated domain. Using a compactness method, we establish the large-scale interior $C^{1,\alpha}$ and Lipschitz estimates for the velocity as well as the corresponding estimates for the pressure. These estimates, when combined with the classical regularity estimates for the Stokes equations, yield the uniform Lipschitz estimates. As a consequence, we also obtain the uniform $W^{k,p}$ estimates for $1 < p < \infty$.

Keywords: Stokes equations; perforated domain; large-scale regularity; Darcy law.

MR (2020) Subject Classification: 35Q35; 35B27; 76D07.

1 Introduction

In this paper we continue the study of the quantitative homogenization of the steady Stokes equations for an incompressible viscous fluid,

\begin{equation}
\begin{cases}
-\varepsilon^2 \mu \Delta u_\varepsilon + \nabla p_\varepsilon = f, \\
\text{div}(u_\varepsilon) = 0,
\end{cases}
\end{equation}

with a no-slip (Dirichlet) boundary condition on solid pores, in a periodically perforated domain in $\mathbb{R}^d$, $d \geq 2$. In (1.1), $\mu > 0$ is the viscosity constant, and we have normalized the velocity vector by a factor $\varepsilon^2$, where $\varepsilon > 0$ is the period. It is well known that as $\varepsilon \to 0$, the effective equations for (1.1) are given by a Darcy law [19, 23, 11, 15, 2, 17, 3]. In [21] we established the sharp $O(\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ convergence rate in a bounded domain by constructing some boundary correctors. In this paper we will investigate the large-scale regularity problem for solutions $(u_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon)$.

To describe the porous domain, we let $Y = (0,1)^d$ be an open unit cube and $Y_s$ (solid part) an open subset of $Y$ with Lipschitz boundary. Throughout the paper we assume that $\text{dist}(\partial Y, \partial Y_s) > 0$ and that $Y_f = \overline{Y} \setminus \overline{Y_s}$ (the fluid part) is connected. Let

\begin{equation}
\omega = \bigcup_{z \in \mathbb{Z}^d} (Y_f + z)
\end{equation}

*Supported in part by NSF grant DMS-1856235.
be the periodic repetition of $Y_f$. For $R > 0$, let
\[ Q_R = (-R, R)^d \quad \text{and} \quad Q^-_R = Q_R \cap \varepsilon \omega. \] (1.3)

The following are the main results of the paper.

**Theorem 1.1.** Let $(u_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon) \in H^1(Q^\varepsilon_R; \mathbb{R}^d) \times L^2(Q^\varepsilon_R)$ be a weak solution of
\[
\begin{cases}
    -\varepsilon^2 \mu \Delta u_\varepsilon + \nabla p_\varepsilon = f & \text{in } Q^\varepsilon_R, \\
    \text{div}(u_\varepsilon) = 0 & \text{in } Q^\varepsilon_R, \\
    u_\varepsilon = 0 & \text{on } Q_R \cap \partial(\varepsilon \omega),
\end{cases}
\] (1.4)

where $0 < \varepsilon < R/2$ and $f \in C^\alpha(Q^\varepsilon_R; \mathbb{R}^d)$ for some $\alpha \in (0, 1)$. Then
\[
\varepsilon \left( \int_{Q^\varepsilon_R} |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} + \left( \int_{Q^\varepsilon_R} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq C \left\{ \left( \int_{Q^\varepsilon_R} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} + R^\alpha \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_R)} \right\}
\] (1.5)

for any $\varepsilon \leq r < R/2$, where $C$ depends only on $d$, $\mu$, $\alpha$, and $Y_s$.

In (1.5) (and thereafter) we have extended $u_\varepsilon$ to $Q_R$ by zero. In the next theorem, $W(y) = (W_j(y))$ is a 1-periodic $d \times d$ matrix-valued function, defined by the cell problem (2.1).

**Theorem 1.2.** Let $(u_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon)$ be the same as in Theorem 1.1. Then
\[
\begin{align*}
    \inf_{E \in \mathbb{R}^d} & \left\{ \left( \int_{Q^\varepsilon_R} |\varepsilon \nabla u_\varepsilon - \mu^{-1} \nabla W(x/\varepsilon) E|^2 \right)^{1/2} + \inf_{E \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left( \int_{Q^\varepsilon_R} |u_\varepsilon - \mu^{-1} W(x/\varepsilon) E|^2 \right)^{1/2} \\
    & \leq C \left( \frac{r}{R} \right)^\beta \left\{ \left( \int_{Q^\varepsilon_R} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} + R^\alpha \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_R)} \right\}
\end{align*}
\] (1.6)

for any $0 < \varepsilon \leq r < R/2$, where $0 < \beta < \alpha$ and $C$ depends only on $d$, $\mu$, $\alpha$, $\beta$, and $Y_s$.

Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 give the large-scale interior Lipschitz and $C^{1,\alpha}$ estimates for the Stokes equations (1.1) in a periodically perforated domain. We also obtain the corresponding large-scale estimates for the pressure $p_\varepsilon$. See Section 6. We remark that the large-scale estimates for $(u_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon)$ hold under the assumption that $Y_s$ is an open set with Lipschitz boundary. If the boundary of $Y_s$ is smooth, we may combine the classical regularity estimates for the Stokes equations (with $\varepsilon = 1$) in $Y \setminus \overline{Y_s}$ with these large-scale estimates to obtain regularity estimates that are uniform in $\varepsilon > 0$. In particular, this yields
\[
\varepsilon \|\nabla u_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty(Q_R/\varepsilon)} + \|u_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty(Q_R/\varepsilon)} \leq C \left\{ \left( \int_{Q^\varepsilon_R} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} + R^\alpha \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_R)} \right\}
\] (1.7)

for $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$ and $R > 0$, where $C$ depends only on $d$, $\mu$, $\alpha$, and $Y_s$. See Remark 5.7.

Our approach to Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 is based on a compactness method, originated in the study of regularity problems for nonlinear PDEs and minimal surfaces. The method
was introduced in a seminal work [7] by M. Avellaneda and F. Lin to the study of
the quantitative homogenization theory (see [14] for the use of the compactness method for
the Stokes equations with periodic coefficients in a fixed domain). Let \( \{(u_{\varepsilon j}, p_{\varepsilon j})\} \) be a sequence
of solutions of (1.4) with \( R = 4 \) and \( \varepsilon = \varepsilon_j \to 0 \). Assume that \( \{u_{\varepsilon j}\} \) is bounded in
\( L^2(Q_4; \mathbb{R}^d) \).

To apply the compactness method to the Stokes equations in perforated domains with the
Dirichlet condition, the key is to extract a subsequence, still denoted by \( \{(u_{\varepsilon j}, p_{\varepsilon j})\} \), such
that \( P_{\varepsilon j} \to p_0 \) in \( L^2(Q_1) \), where \( P_{\varepsilon} \) is a suitable extension of \( p_{\varepsilon} \) defined by (2.6), and that

\[
\begin{align*}
  u_{\varepsilon j} - \mu^{-1} W(x/\varepsilon_j)(f - \nabla p_0) &\to 0 \quad \text{in} \quad L^2(Q_1; \mathbb{R}^d). \tag{1.8}
\end{align*}
\]

While the strong convergence \( P_{\varepsilon} \) in \( L^2 \) may be proved as in the classical work [23, 1, 15, 2, 17, 3] on Darcy’s law, the strong convergence for \( u_{\varepsilon} \) in (1.8) was only known previously in the
case when the sequence \( \{u_{\varepsilon j}\} \) has the same Dirichlet data on a fixed boundary [2, 3]. One of
the main technical contributions of this work is establishing the compactness property (1.8)
for a sequence of solutions with a uniform \( L^2 \) bound for \( u_{\varepsilon} \). This is done by first proving a
boundary layer estimate,

\[
\left( \int_{Q_{1+\delta}\setminus Q_{1-\delta}} \left| \varepsilon \nabla u_{\varepsilon} \right|^2 \, dx \right)^{1/2} \leq C \delta^\sigma \{ \|u_{\varepsilon}\|_{L^2(Q_4)} + \|f\|_{L^\infty(Q_4)} \} \tag{1.9}
\]

for \( \varepsilon \leq \delta < 1/2 \), where \( C \) and \( \sigma > 0 \) depend only on \( d \), \( \mu \), and \( Y_s \). The proof of (1.9) uses the
self-improving property of the (weak) reverse Hölder inequalities as well as an energy estimate
in [21] and the nontangential-maximal-function estimates in [9] for the Stokes equations in
a bounded (unperforated) Lipschitz domain. With (1.9) at our disposal, (1.8) is proved by
applying the two-scale convergence method.

The large-scale regularity estimates in the homogenization theory have been studied
extensively in recent years. Besides the compactness method, there is another approach that
is based on the convergence rate and is effective in both the periodic and non-periodic
settings for second-order elliptic systems with oscillating coefficients (see [6, 10, 5, 20] for references).
In a recent work [21] the present author was able to establish the sharp convergence rate for
the Stokes equations (1.1) in a periodically perforated domain \( \Omega_{\varepsilon} \). However, since the results
are proved by energy estimates, the bounds for solutions \( u_{\varepsilon} \) and their divergences cannot be
separated. As a result, the error bound in [21] requires a strong condition for the normal
component of \( u_{\varepsilon} \) on the fixed boundary \( \partial \Omega \), which is difficult to handle in the approximation
scheme.

For second-order elliptic equations and systems in perforated domains, the large-scale
regularity estimates may be found in [24, 27, 26, 25, 18, 11, 22, 8] , where the Neumann type
conditions are imposed on the boundaries of the solid obstacles. In this case, the effective
equations are of the same type and the effective solutions share the same boundary data
as \( u_{\varepsilon} \) on the fixed boundary. To the best of the author’s knowledge, the paper [16] by N.
Masmoudi seems to be the only one that treats the Stokes equations with the Dirichlet
condition on the boundaries of solid pores. In particular, the uniform \( W^{k,p} \) estimates for the
Stokes equations (1.1) in \( \varepsilon \omega \) with smooth boundary were stated in [16, Theorems 4.1 and
4.2] without proof (no proof has appeared since). As a consequence of Theorem 1.1, we are
able to provide a proof for the uniform \( W^{k,p} \) estimates.
Theorem 1.3. Assume that $\partial Y_s$ is of $C^{1,\alpha}$ for some $0 < \alpha < 1$. Let $F \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and $f \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R}^{d \times d})$ for some $1 < q < \infty$. Then there exist a unique $u_\varepsilon \in W_0^{1,q}(\varepsilon \omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ such that
\begin{equation}
-\varepsilon^2 \mu \Delta u_\varepsilon + \nabla p_\varepsilon = F + \varepsilon \text{div}(f) \quad \text{in } \varepsilon \omega, \\
\text{div}(u_\varepsilon) = 0 \quad \text{in } \varepsilon \omega, \\
u_\varepsilon = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial(\varepsilon \omega),
\end{equation}
for some $p_\varepsilon \in L_0^q(\varepsilon \omega)$. Moreover,
\begin{equation}
\varepsilon \|
abla u_\varepsilon\|_{L^q(\varepsilon \omega)} + \|u_\varepsilon\|_{L^q(\varepsilon \omega)} + \varepsilon^{-1}\|\nabla p_\varepsilon\|_{W^{-1,q}(\varepsilon \omega)} \leq C \left\{ \|F\|_{L^q(\varepsilon \omega)} + \|f\|_{L^q(\varepsilon \omega)} \right\},
\end{equation}
where $C$ depends only on $d$, $\mu$, $q$, and $Y_s$.

Theorem 1.4. Assume that $\partial Y_s$ is of $C^{k,\alpha}$ for some $k \geq 2$ and $0 < \alpha < 1$. Let $F \in W^{k-2,q}(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R}^d)$ for some $1 < q < \infty$. Then there exists a unique $u_\varepsilon \in W_0^{k,1}(\varepsilon \omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ such that
\begin{equation}
-\varepsilon^2 \mu \Delta u_\varepsilon + \nabla p_\varepsilon = F \quad \text{in } \varepsilon \omega, \\
\text{div}(u_\varepsilon) = 0 \quad \text{in } \varepsilon \omega, \\
u_\varepsilon = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial(\varepsilon \omega),
\end{equation}
for some $p_\varepsilon \in L_0^q(\varepsilon \omega)$. Moreover,
\begin{equation}
\sum_{\ell=0}^{k} \varepsilon^\ell \|
abla^\ell u_\varepsilon\|_{L^q(\varepsilon \omega)} + \sum_{\ell=1}^{k} \varepsilon^{\ell-2}\|
abla^\ell p_\varepsilon\|_{W^{-1,q}(\varepsilon \omega)} \leq C \sum_{\ell=0}^{k-2} \varepsilon^\ell \|
abla^\ell F\|_{L^q(\varepsilon \omega)},
\end{equation}
where $C$ depends only on $d$, $\mu$, $q$, $k$, and $Y_s$.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we collect some basic facts and estimates that will be used in later sections. In Section 3 we prove the crucial estimate (1.9), which is used in the proof of a compactness result, given in Section 4. The proofs of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 are given in Section 5, while the corresponding large-scale estimates for the pressure are established in Section 6. Finally, Theorems 1.3 and 1.4 are proved in Section 7.

2 Preliminaries

Let $Y = (0,1)^d$ and $Y_s$ (solid part) be an open subset of $Y$ with Lipschitz boundary. Throughout the paper we assume that dist($\partial Y, \partial Y_s$) > 0 and that (the fluid part) $Y_f = \overline{Y} \setminus \overline{Y_s}$ is connected.

Let $\omega$ is given by (1.2). Note that the unbounded domain $\omega$ is connected, 1-periodic, and $\partial \omega$ is locally Lipschitz. Also, observe that dist($\mathbb{Z}^d, \partial \omega$) > 0. For $1 \leq j \leq d$, let $(W_j(y), \pi_j(y)) = (W_j^1(y), \ldots, W_j^d(y), \pi_j(y)) \in H^1_{loc}(\omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \times L^2_{loc}(\omega)$ be the 1-periodic solution of the cell problem,
\begin{equation}
-\Delta W_j + \nabla \pi_j = e_j \quad \text{in } Y \setminus \overline{Y_s}, \\
\text{div}(W_j) = 0 \quad \text{in } Y \setminus \overline{Y_s}, \\
W_j = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial Y_s,
\end{equation}
with \( \int_{Y \setminus R_s} \pi_j \, dy = 0 \), where \( e_j = (0, \ldots, 1, \ldots, 0) \) with 1 in the \( j \)th place. Define

\[
K_j^i = \int_Y W_j^i(y) \, dy,
\]

(2.2)

where we have extended \( W_j \) to \( \mathbb{R}^d \) by zero. The \( d \times d \) matrix \( K = (K_j^i) \), called the permeability matrix, is symmetric and positive definite. This follows readily from the observation

\[
K_j^i = \int_Y \nabla W_j^\ell \cdot \nabla W_\ell^i \, dy,
\]

(2.3)

(the index \( \ell \) is summed from 1 to \( d \)).

Recall that \( Q_R = (-R, R)^d \) and \( Q_R^\varepsilon = Q_R \cap \varepsilon \omega \).

**Lemma 2.1.** Let \( u \in W^{1,q}(Q_R^\varepsilon) \) for some \( R \in \varepsilon \mathbb{N} \) and \( 1 \leq q < \infty \). Assume \( u = 0 \) on \( Q_R \cap \partial(\varepsilon \omega) \). Then

\[
\|u\|_{L^q(Q_R^\varepsilon)} \leq C\varepsilon \|\nabla u\|_{L^q(Q_R^\varepsilon)},
\]

(2.4)

where \( C \) depends only on \( d, q, \) and \( Y_s \).

**Proof.** By dilation we may assume \( \varepsilon = 1 \). The result then follows by covering \( Q_1^R \) with unit cubes and applying Poincaré’s inequality on each cube. \( \square \)

Suppose

\[
\begin{cases}
-\varepsilon^2 \mu \Delta u_\varepsilon + \nabla p_\varepsilon = f \\
\text{div}(u_\varepsilon) = 0
\end{cases}
\]

in \( Q_R^\varepsilon \),

with \( u_\varepsilon = 0 \) in \( Q_R \cap \partial(\varepsilon \omega) \). Let

\[
v(x) = u_\varepsilon(rx), \quad q(x) = r^{-1} p_\varepsilon(rx), \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = f(rx),
\]

then

\[
\begin{cases}
-\varepsilon^2 r^2 \mu \Delta v + \nabla q = g \\
\text{div}(v) = 0
\end{cases}
\]

in \( Q_R^\varepsilon \)

with \( v = 0 \) in \( Q_R^\varepsilon \cap \partial((\varepsilon/r)\omega) \). This rescaling property will be used frequently in the paper.

**Lemma 2.2.** Let \( (u_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon) \) be a weak solution of

\[
\begin{cases}
-\varepsilon^2 \mu \Delta u_\varepsilon + \nabla p_\varepsilon = f \\
\text{div}(u_\varepsilon) = 0
\end{cases}
\]

in \( Q_R^\varepsilon \)

with \( u_\varepsilon = 0 \) in \( Q_R \cap \partial(\varepsilon \omega) \), where \( 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1 \) and \( R \in \varepsilon \mathbb{N} \). Then

\[
\left\| p_\varepsilon - \int_{Q_R^\varepsilon} p_\varepsilon \right\|_{L^2(Q_R^\varepsilon)} \leq C R \left\{ \varepsilon \|\nabla u_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(Q_R^\varepsilon)} + \|f\|_{L^2(Q_R^\varepsilon)} \right\},
\]

(2.5)

where \( C \) depends only on \( d, \mu, \) and \( Y_s \).

**Proof.** By rescaling we may assume \( R = 1 \). Without loss of generality we may also assume that \( \int_{Q_1^\varepsilon} p_\varepsilon \, dx = 0 \). Choose \( v_\varepsilon \in H^1_0(Q_1^\varepsilon; \mathbb{R}^d) \) such that

\[
\text{div}(v_\varepsilon) = p_\varepsilon \quad \text{in} \ Q_1^\varepsilon,
\]

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and 
\[ \|v_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(Q_1^\varepsilon)} + \varepsilon\|\nabla v_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(Q_1^\varepsilon)} \leq C\|p_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(Q_1^\varepsilon)}, \]
where \( C \) depends only on \( d, \mu, \) and \( Y_s \). By using \( v_\varepsilon \) as a test function, we see that
\[ \varepsilon^2 \mu \iint_{Q_1^\varepsilon} \nabla u_\varepsilon \cdot \nabla v_\varepsilon \, dx - \iint_{Q_1^\varepsilon} |p_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx = \iint_{Q_1^\varepsilon} f \cdot v_\varepsilon \, dx. \]
Hence, by the Cauchy inequality,
\[ \iint_{Q_1^\varepsilon} |p_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx \leq \varepsilon^2 \mu \iint_{Q_1^\varepsilon} |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx + C\|p_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(Q_1^\varepsilon)} \|
abla v_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(Q_1^\varepsilon)} \|
abla f\|_{L^2(Q_1^\varepsilon)} \|v_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(Q_1^\varepsilon)} + f \|
abla v_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(Q_1^\varepsilon)} \|v_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(Q_1^\varepsilon)}, \]
which yields (2.5).

**Remark 2.3.** Let \((u_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon)\) be a weak solution of (1.1) in \( Q_R^\varepsilon \). We extend \( u_\varepsilon \) to \( Q_R \) by zero and denote the extension still by \( u_\varepsilon \). For the pressure \( p_\varepsilon \), we use \( P_\varepsilon \) to denote its extension defined by
\[ P_\varepsilon(x) = \begin{cases} p_\varepsilon(x) & \text{if } x \in Q_R^\varepsilon, \\ \int_{\varepsilon(Y + z_k)} p_\varepsilon & \text{if } x \in \varepsilon(Y + z_k) \text{ and } \varepsilon(Y + z_k) \subset Q_R \text{ for some } z_k \in \mathbb{Z}^d. \end{cases} \]

See [23, 15, 3]. Note that if \( \varepsilon(Y + z_k) \subset Q_R \) for some \( z_k \in \mathbb{Z}^d \), then
\[ \int_{\varepsilon(Y + z_k)} P_\varepsilon = \int_{\varepsilon(Y + z_k)} P_\varepsilon. \]
It follows that if \( R \in \varepsilon\mathbb{N} \),
\[ \int_{Q_R} P_\varepsilon = \int_{Q_R} P_\varepsilon. \]  

The next lemma provides a Caccioppoli type inequality for (1.1) in perforated domains.

**Lemma 2.4.** Let \((u_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon)\) be a weak solution of (1.1) in \( Q_R^\varepsilon \) with \( u_\varepsilon = 0 \) on \( Q_{R+\varepsilon} \cap \partial(\varepsilon\omega) \), where \( 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1 \) and \( R \in \varepsilon\mathbb{N} \). Then
\[ \varepsilon^2 \int_{Q_R^\varepsilon} |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx + R^{-2} \int_{Q_R^\varepsilon} |p_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx \leq C \int_{Q_R^\varepsilon} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx + C \int_{Q_R^\varepsilon} |f|^2 \, dx, \]
where \( C \) depends only on \( d, \mu, \) and \( Y_s \).

**Proof.** In view of (2.5), it suffices to bound the first term in the left-hand side of (2.8). By rescaling we may assume \( \varepsilon = 1 \). Now suppose that 
\[ -\mu \Delta u + \nabla p = f \quad \text{and} \quad \text{div}(u) = 0 \]
in $Q_{R+1} \cap \omega$, and $u = 0$ in $Q_{R+1} \cap \partial \omega$ for some $R \in \mathbb{N}$. Since $\text{dist}(\partial Y, \partial Y_s) > 0$, we may choose $\delta \in (0, 1/2)$ so small that

$$\tilde{Y}_f := (1 + \delta)Y \setminus \overline{Y_s} \subset \omega.$$  

It follows from the standard Caccioppoli inequality for the Stokes equations [13] that

$$\int_{Y_{f+z}} |\nabla u|^2 \, dx \leq C \int_{\tilde{Y}_{f+z}} |u|^2 \, dx + C \int_{\tilde{Y}_{f+z}} |f|^2 \, dx,$$

where $z \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ and $Y + z \subset Q_R$. By summing the inequality above over $z$ we obtain (2.8) with $\varepsilon = 1$.

**Remark 2.5.** Let $(u_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon)$ be a weak solution of (1.1) in $Q_{2R}$ with $u_\varepsilon = 0$ on $Q_{2R} \cap \partial(\varepsilon \omega)$, where $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$ and $R \geq 2\varepsilon$. Then

$$\varepsilon^2 \int_{Q_{2R}} |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx + R^{-2} \int_{Q_{2R}} |p_\varepsilon - \int_{Q_{2R}} p_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx \leq C \int_{Q_{2R}} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx + C \int_{Q_{2R}} |f|^2 \, dx.$$  

(2.9)

To see this, we choose $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $R \leq k\varepsilon \leq R + \varepsilon$. The left-hand side of (2.9) is bounded by

$$\varepsilon^2 \int_{Q_{k\varepsilon}} |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx + CR^{-2} \int_{Q_{k\varepsilon}} |p_\varepsilon - \int_{Q_{k\varepsilon}} p_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx,$$

which is bounded by the right-hand side of (2.9), using (2.8) and the fact $R \geq 2\varepsilon$.

## 3 Reverse Hölder inequalities

Let $Q(x, r) = x + (-r, r)^d = x + Q_r$ and $Q^\varepsilon(x, r) = Q(x, r) \cap \varepsilon \omega$. Define

$$g_\varepsilon(x) = \left( \int_{Q(x, \varepsilon)} (\varepsilon |\nabla u_\varepsilon| + |u_\varepsilon|)^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$  

(3.1)

The goal of this section is to establish the following.

**Theorem 3.1.** Let $(u_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon) \in H^1(Q^\varepsilon_{2R}; \mathbb{R}^d) \times L^2(Q^\varepsilon_{2R})$ be a weak solution of (1.1) in $Q^\varepsilon_{2R}$ with $u_\varepsilon = 0$ on $Q_{2R} \cap \partial(\varepsilon \omega)$, where $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$ and $R \geq \varepsilon$. Let $g_\varepsilon$ be defined by (3.1). Then

$$\left( \int_{Q_R} |g_\varepsilon|^q \right)^{1/q} \leq C \left( \int_{Q_{2R}} (\varepsilon |\nabla u_\varepsilon| + |u_\varepsilon|)^2 \right)^{1/2} + C \left( \int_{Q_{2R}} |f|^q \right)^{1/q},$$

(3.2)

where $q > 2$ and $C > 0$ depend only on $d$, $\mu$, and $Y_s$.

We begin with an estimate for the Stokes equations in $Q_t = (-t, t)^d$.  

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Lemma 3.2. Let \((v, \tau) \in H^1(Q_t; \mathbb{R}^d) \times L^2(Q_t)\) be a weak solution of the Dirichlet problem,

\[
\begin{aligned}
-\Delta v + \nabla \tau &= 0 & \text{in } Q_t, \\
\text{div}(v) &= 0 & \text{in } Q_t, \\
v &= h & \text{on } \partial Q_t,
\end{aligned}
\tag{3.3}
\]

for some \(t > 0\), where \(h \in H^1(\partial Q_t; \mathbb{R}^d)\) satisfies the compatibility condition \(\int_{\partial Q_t} h \cdot n \, d\sigma = 0\). Then there exist \(q_0 \in (1, 2)\) and \(C > 0\), depending only on \(d\), such that

\[
\left( \int_{Q_t} |v|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq C \left( \int_{\partial Q_t} |h|^{q_0} \right)^{1/q_0},
\tag{3.4}
\]

and

\[
\left( \int_{Q_t} |
abla v|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq C \left( \int_{\partial Q_t} |\nabla_{\text{tan}} h|^{q_0} \right)^{1/q_0}.
\tag{3.5}
\]

Proof. By dilation we may assume \(t = 1\). To prove (3.5), we use the energy estimates to obtain

\[
\|
abla v\|_{L^2(Q_1)} \leq C \|h\|_{H^{1/2}(\partial Q_1)} \leq C \|h\|_{W^{1,q_0}(\partial Q_1)},
\]

where \(\frac{2(d-1)}{d} < q_0 < 2\), and we have used the Sobolev imbedding on \(\partial Q_1\) for the last inequality. Replacing \(v\) be \(v - E\), with \(E = \int_{\partial Q_1} h\), we obtain (3.5) by a Poincaré inequality on \(\partial Q_1\).

To see (3.4), we use the nontangential-maximal-function estimate,

\[
\|(v)^*\|_{L^{q_0}(\partial Q_1)} \leq C \|h\|_{L^{q_0}(\partial Q_1)}.
\tag{3.6}
\]

The estimate (3.6) was proved in [9] for the Stokes equations in bounded Lipschitz domains \(\Omega\), where \(|q_0 - 2| < \sigma\) and \(\sigma > 0\) depends only on \(d\) and the Lipschitz characters of \(\Omega\). As a result, (3.6) holds for some \(\frac{2(d-1)}{d} < q_0 < 2\), depending only on \(d\). This, together with the estimate,

\[
\|v\|_{L^2(Q_1)} \leq C \|(v)^*\|_{L^{q_0}(\partial Q_1)},
\tag{3.7}
\]

gives (3.4).

Finally, to see (3.7) we use the observation

\[
|v(x)| \leq C \int_{\partial Q_1} \frac{(v)^*(y)}{|x - y|^{d-1}} \, d\sigma(y)
\]

for any \(x \in Q_1\). It follows that

\[
\left| \int_{Q_1} v(x) g(x) \, dx \right| \leq C \int_{\partial Q_1} (v)^*(y) G(y) \, d\sigma(y),
\]

where

\[
G(y) = \int_{Q_1} \frac{|g(x)|}{|x - y|^{d-1}} \, dx.
\]

Since

\[
\|G\|_{L^\infty(\partial Q_1)} \leq C \|G\|_{H^{1/2}(\partial Q_1)} \leq C \|G\|_{H^1(Q_1)} \leq C \|g\|_{L^2(Q_1)},
\]

we obtain (3.7) by a duality argument.
In the proof of the next lemma, we will use the following observation: there exists $c_0 > 0$, depending only on $d$ and $Y_s$, such that

$$\text{dist}(\partial Q_t, \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \varepsilon \omega) \geq c_0 \varepsilon \quad \text{if} \quad \text{dist}(t, \varepsilon \mathbb{N}) \leq c_0 \varepsilon.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.8) 

The case $\varepsilon = 1$ follows from the assumption that $\text{dist}(\partial Y, \partial Y_s) > 0$, while the general case follows by dilation.

**Lemma 3.3.** Let $(u_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon) \in H^1(Q_{2R}^\varepsilon; \mathbb{R}^d) \times L^2(Q_{2R}^\varepsilon)$ be a weak solution of (1.1) in $Q_{2R}^\varepsilon$ with $u_\varepsilon = 0$ in $Q_{2R} \cap \partial(\varepsilon \omega)$, where $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$ and $R \in \varepsilon \mathbb{N}$. Then

$$\varepsilon \left( \int_{Q_{R}} |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} + \left( \int_{Q_{R}} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq C \varepsilon \left( \int_{Q_{2R}} |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \right)^{1/q_0} + C \left( \int_{Q_{2R}} |u_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \right) + C \left( \int_{Q_{2R}} |f|^2 \right)^{1/2}, \hspace{1cm} (3.9)$$

where $q_0 \in (1, 2)$ is given by Lemma 3.2 and $C$ depends only on $d$, $\mu$, and $Y_s$.

**Proof.** By dilation we may assume $R = 1$ and $\varepsilon^{-1} \in \mathbb{N}$. We first observe that by Fubini’s Theorem, there exists $t \in [1, 2]$ such that $\text{dist}(t, \varepsilon \mathbb{N}) \leq c_0 \varepsilon$ and

$$\varepsilon^q_0 \int_{\partial Q_t} |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \, d\sigma + \int_{\partial Q_t} |u_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \, d\sigma \leq C_0 \left\{ \varepsilon^q_0 \int_{Q_2} |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \, dx + \int_{Q_2} |u_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \, dx \right\}, \hspace{1cm} (3.10)$$

where $C_0$ depends on $d$ and $Y_s$. For otherwise, suppose that for any $t \in [1, 2]$ with $\text{dist}(t, \varepsilon \mathbb{N}) \leq c_0 \varepsilon$,

$$\varepsilon^q_0 \int_{\partial Q_t} |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \, d\sigma + \int_{\partial Q_t} |u_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \, d\sigma > C_0 \left\{ \varepsilon^q_0 \int_{Q_2} |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \, dx + \int_{Q_2} |u_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \, dx \right\}. \hspace{1cm}$$

By integrating the inequality above with respect to $t$ over the set

$$E_\varepsilon = \{ t \in (1, 2) : \text{dist}(t, \varepsilon \mathbb{N}) \leq c_0 \varepsilon \},$$

and using the observation that $|E_\varepsilon| \geq c > 0$, we obtain

$$\varepsilon^q_0 \int_{Q_2 \setminus Q_1} |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \, dx + \int_{Q_2 \setminus Q_1} |u_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \, dx \geq C_1 C_0 \left\{ \varepsilon^q_0 \int_{Q_2} |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \, dx + \int_{Q_2} |u_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \, dx \right\},$$

where $C_1$ depends only on $d$ and $c_0$. This gives a contradiction if we choose $C_0 = (2C_1)^{-1}$.

Next, let $(v, \tau)$ be a weak solution of (3.3) in $Q_t$ with Dirichlet data $h = u_\varepsilon$ on $\partial Q_t$. Since $\text{dist}(\partial Q_t, \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \varepsilon \omega) \geq c_0 \varepsilon$, by the energy estimates for the Stokes equations in periodically perforated domains in [21], Inequality (3.9), we deduce that

$$\varepsilon^2 \int_{Q_t} |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx + \int_{Q_t} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx \leq C \left\{ \varepsilon^2 \int_{Q_t} |\nabla v|^2 \, dx + \int_{Q_t} |v|^2 \, dx + \int_{Q_t} |f|^2 \, dx \right\}. \hspace{1cm}$$
This, together with (3.10), gives
\[
\varepsilon \| \nabla u_\varepsilon \|_{L^2(Q_1)} + \| u_\varepsilon \|_{L^2(Q_1)} \leq C \left\{ \varepsilon \| \nabla v \|_{L^2(Q_1)} + \| v \|_{L^2(Q_1)} + \| f \|_{L^2(Q_1)} \right\}
\]
\[
\leq C \left\{ \varepsilon \| \nabla u_\varepsilon \|_{L^{q_0}(\partial Q_1)} + \| u_\varepsilon \|_{L^{q_0}(\partial Q_1)} + \| f \|_{L^2(Q_1)} \right\}
\]
\[
\leq C \left\{ \varepsilon \| \nabla u_\varepsilon \|_{L^{q_0}(Q_2)} + \| u_\varepsilon \|_{L^{q_0}(Q_2)} + \| f \|_{L^2(Q_2)} \right\},
\]
which completes the proof.

\[\square\]

**Remark 3.4.** Let \((u_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon)\) be a weak solution of (1.1) in \(Q^\varepsilon(x_0, 4R)\) with \(u_\varepsilon = 0\) in \(Q(x_0, 4R) \cap \partial(\varepsilon \omega)\), where \(x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d\), \(0 < \varepsilon \leq 1\) and \(R \geq 2\varepsilon\). Then
\[
\varepsilon \left( \int_{Q(x_0,R)} |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} + \left( \int_{Q(x_0,R)} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2}
\]
\[
\leq C \varepsilon \left( \int_{Q(x_0,4R)} |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \right)^{1/q_0} + C \left( \int_{Q(x_0,4R)} |u_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \right)^{1/q_0} + C \left( \int_{Q(x_0,4R)} |f|^2 \right)^{1/2},
\]
where \(q_0 \in (1, 2)\) is given by Lemma 3.3. Indeed, by (3.9) and translation, (3.11) holds if \(x_0 \in \varepsilon \mathbb{Z}^d\) and \(R \in \varepsilon \mathbb{N}\). Moreover, in this case, \(Q(x_0, 4R)\) in the right-hand side is replaced by \(Q(x_0, 2R)\). For the general case, we choose \(y_0 \in \varepsilon \mathbb{Z}^d\) and \(R_1 \in \varepsilon \mathbb{N}\) such that
\[
Q(x_0, R) \subset Q(y_0, R_1) \quad \text{and} \quad Q(y_0, 2R_1) \subset Q(x_0, 4R),
\]
which is possible under the assumption \(R \geq 2\varepsilon\).

**Proof of Theorem 3.1** By rescaling we may assume \(R = 1\) and \(0 < \varepsilon \leq 1\). We also assume \(0 < \varepsilon < c\), where \(c > 0\) is sufficiently small; the case \(c \leq \varepsilon \leq 1\) is trivial.

Let \(q_0 \in (1, 2)\) be given by Lemma 3.3. Define
\[
G_\varepsilon(y) = \sup \left( \int_{Q(\varepsilon z, r)} (\varepsilon |\nabla u_\varepsilon| + |u_\varepsilon|)^{q_0} \right)^{1/q_0},
\]
where the supremum is taken over all \(Q(z, r)\) with the properties that \(y \in Q(z, r), \ r \geq 2\varepsilon\), and \(Q(z, r) \subset Q_2\). We will show that
\[
\left( \int_{Q_1} |G_\varepsilon|^q \right)^{1/q} \leq C \left( \int_{Q_2} |G_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} + C \left( \int_{Q_2} |f|^q \right)^{1/q}
\]
for some \(q > 2\), depending only on \(d, \mu, \) and \(Y_s\). Note that by the \(L^{2/q_0}\) boundedness of the Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator,
\[
\left( \int_{Q_2} |G_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq C \left( \int_{Q_2} (\varepsilon |\nabla u_\varepsilon| + |u_\varepsilon|)^2 \right)^{1/2}.
\]
Also, observe that by (3.11),
\[
\left( \int_{Q(x, 2\varepsilon)} (\varepsilon |\nabla u_\varepsilon| + |u_\varepsilon|)^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq CG_\varepsilon(x) + C \left( \int_{Q(x, 8\varepsilon)} |f|^2 \right)^{1/2}
\]
for $x \in Q_1$. It follows that
\[ \left( \int_{Q_1} |g_\varepsilon|^q \right)^{1/q} \leq C \left( \int_{Q_1} |G_\varepsilon|^q \right)^{1/q} + C \left( \int_{Q_2} |f|^q \right)^{1/q}. \]

As a result, the estimate (3.2) follows from (3.13).

Finally, to prove (3.13), we use the well-known self-improving property of (weak) reverse H"older inequalities [12]. Consequently, it suffices to show that
\[ \left( \int_{Q(x,t)} |G_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq C \left( \int_{Q(x,8t)} |G_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \right)^{1/q_0} + C \left( \int_{Q(x,8t)} |f|^2 \right)^{1/2} \quad (3.14) \]
for any $x \in Q_1$ and $0 < t < c$. We divide the proof of (3.14) into two cases.

Case 1. Suppose $0 < t < 4\varepsilon$. Observe that
\[ G_\varepsilon(y) \sim G_\varepsilon(z) \quad \text{for } y, z \in Q(x,t). \]
This implies that
\[ \left( \int_{Q(x,t)} |G_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq C \left( \int_{Q(x,8t)} |G_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \right)^{1/q_0}. \]

Case 2. Suppose $4\varepsilon \leq t < c$. For $y \in Q(x,t)$, write
\[ G_\varepsilon(y) = \max \left( G^{(1)}_\varepsilon(y), G^{(2)}_\varepsilon(y) \right), \]
where $G^{(1)}_\varepsilon$ is defined as in (3.12), but with the supremum being taken over all $Q^\varepsilon(z, r)$ with the properties that $y \in Q(z, r), r \geq 2\varepsilon$, and $Q(z, r) \subset Q(x, 2t)$. By the $L^{2/q_0}$ boundedness of the Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator, we have
\[
\left( \int_{Q(x,t)} |G^{(1)}_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq C \left( \int_{Q(x,2t)} (\varepsilon |\nabla u_\varepsilon| + |u_\varepsilon|)^2 \right)^{1/2} \\
\leq C \left( \int_{Q(x,8t)} (\varepsilon |\nabla u_\varepsilon| + |u_\varepsilon|)^{q_0} \right)^{1/q_0} + C \left( \int_{Q(x,8t)} |f|^2 \right)^{1/2} \\
\leq C \left( \int_{Q(x,8t)} |G_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \right)^{1/q_0} + C \left( \int_{Q(x,8t)} |f|^2 \right)^{1/2},
\]
where we have used (3.11) for the second inequality. Since
\[ G^{(2)}_\varepsilon(y) \sim G^{(2)}_\varepsilon(z) \quad \text{for } y, z \in Q(x,t), \]
we have
\[
\left( \int_{Q(x,t)} |G^{(2)}_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq C \left( \int_{Q(x,t)} |G^{(2)}_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \right)^{1/q_0} \\
\leq C \left( \int_{Q(x,t)} |G_\varepsilon|^{q_0} \right)^{1/q_0}. \]

As a result, we have proved (3.14) for Case 2. This completes the proof. \( \square \)
Corollary 3.5. Let \((u_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon) \in H^1(Q^\varepsilon_3; \mathbb{R}^d) \times L^2(Q^\varepsilon_3)\) be a weak solution of (1.1) in \(Q^\varepsilon_3\) with \(u_\varepsilon = 0\) on \(Q_3 \cap \partial(\varepsilon \omega)\), where \(0 < \varepsilon \leq 1\). Then
\[
\left( \int_{Q^\varepsilon_3} (\varepsilon |\nabla u_\varepsilon| + |u_\varepsilon|^2) \, dx \right)^{1/2} \leq C \delta^\sigma \left( \left( \int_{Q_3} (\varepsilon |\nabla u_\varepsilon| + |u_\varepsilon|^2) \, dx \right)^{1/2} + \|f\|_{L^\infty(Q_3)} \right),
\]
for any \(\delta \in (\varepsilon, 1]\), where \(C\) and \(\sigma > 0\) depend only on \(d, \mu, \) and \(Y_s\).

Proof. We may assume \(\delta \leq 1/4\); for otherwise the estimate is trivial. By Fubini’s Theorem,
\[
\left( \int_{Q^\varepsilon_3 \setminus Q_{1-\delta}} (\varepsilon |\nabla u_\varepsilon| + |u_\varepsilon|^2) \, dx \right)^{1/2} \leq C \left( \int_{Q^\varepsilon_3 \setminus Q_{1-\delta}} |g_\varepsilon|^2 \, dx \right)^{1/2},
\]
where \(g_\varepsilon\) is defined by (3.1) and we have used the assumption \(\delta > \varepsilon\). By Hölder’s inequality, the right-hand side of the inequality above is bounded by
\[
C \delta^\sigma \left( \int_{Q_{3/2}} |g_\varepsilon|^q \, dx \right)^{1/q},
\]
where \(q > 2\) is given by Theorem 3.1 and \(\sigma = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{q} > 0\). The estimate (3.15) now follows readily from (3.2). \(\square\)

4 Compactness

The goal of this section is to establish the compactness in the following theorem.

Theorem 4.1. Let \(\{(u_{\varepsilon_j}, p_{\varepsilon_j})\}\) be a sequence of weak solutions of
\[
\begin{cases}
-\varepsilon_j^2 \mu \Delta u_{\varepsilon_j} + \nabla p_{\varepsilon_j} = f_{\varepsilon_j} & \text{in } Q^\varepsilon_4, \\
\text{div}(u_{\varepsilon_j}) = 0 & \text{in } Q^\varepsilon_4, \\
u_{\varepsilon_j} = 0 & \text{on } Q_4 \cap \partial(\varepsilon_j \omega),
\end{cases}
\]
where \(\varepsilon_j^{-1} \in \mathbb{N}\) and \(\varepsilon_j \to 0\). Assume that
\[
\int_{Q_4} |u_{\varepsilon_j}|^2 \leq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \|f_{\varepsilon_j}\|_{C^\alpha(Q_4)} \leq 1
\]
for some \(\alpha \in (0, 1)\). Then there exists a subsequence, still denoted by \(\{(u_{\varepsilon_j}, p_{\varepsilon_j})\}\), and \(f \in C^\alpha(Q_4; \mathbb{R}^d),\) \(p_0 \in H^1(Q_2)\), such that \(f_{\varepsilon_j} \to f\) uniformly in \(Q_4\),
\[
P_{\varepsilon_j} - \int_{Q_2} P_{\varepsilon_j} \to p_0 \quad \text{in } L^2(Q_2),
\]
\[ u_{\varepsilon_j} - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon_j)(f - \nabla p_0) \to 0 \text{ in } L^2(Q_4; \mathbb{R}^d), \]  
\[ \varepsilon_j \nabla u_{\varepsilon_j} - \mu^{-1} \nabla W(x/\varepsilon_j)(f - \nabla p_0) \to 0 \text{ in } L^2(Q_4; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}), \]

where \( P_{\varepsilon_j} \) denotes the extension of \( p_{\varepsilon_j} \) defined by (2.6).

**Proof.** We divide the proof of Theorem 4.1 into several steps.

**Step 1.** By subtracting a constant we may assume \( \int_{Q_2^c} p_{\varepsilon_j} \, dx = 0 \). It follows from Caccioppoli’s inequality (2.9) and (4.2) that

\[ \varepsilon_j \| \nabla u_{\varepsilon_j} \|_{L^2(Q_2)} + \| P_{\varepsilon_j} - \int_{Q_2} P_{\varepsilon_j} \|_{L^2(Q_2)} \leq C. \]  

Thus, by passing to a subsequence, we may assume that

\[
\begin{cases}
P_{\varepsilon_j} - \int_{Q_2} P_{\varepsilon_j} \to p_0 & \text{weakly in } L^2(Q_2), \\
u_{\varepsilon_j} \text{ two-scale converges to } u_0(x, \xi), \\
\varepsilon_j \nabla u_{\varepsilon_j} \text{ two-scale converges to } \nabla_{\varepsilon} u_0(x, \xi),
\end{cases}
\]

for some \( p_0 \in L^2(Q_2) \) and \( u_0 \in L^2(Q_2; H^1_{per}(Y; \mathbb{R}^d)) \). Moreover, since \( u_{\varepsilon_j} = 0 \) in \( Q_2 \setminus (\varepsilon_j \omega) \) and \( \text{div}(u_{\varepsilon_j}) = 0 \) in \( Q_2^c \), the limit \( u_0 \) satisfies

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{cases}
  u_0(x, \xi) = 0 & \text{in } Q_2 \times Y_s, \\
  \text{div}_\xi u_0(x, \xi) = 0 & \text{in } Q_2 \times Y, \\
  \text{div}_x \int_Y u_0(x, \xi) \, d\xi = 0 & \text{in } Q_2.
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

Clearly, by passing to a subsequence, we may also assume that \( f_{\varepsilon_j} \to f \) uniformly in \( Q_4 \) for some \( f \in C^\alpha(Q_4; \mathbb{R}^d) \) with \( \| f \|_{C^\alpha(Q_4)} \leq 1 \).

**Step 2.** We show that

\[ P_{\varepsilon_j} - \int_{Q_2} P_{\varepsilon_j} \to p_0 \text{ in } L^2(Q_2). \]

The proof is the same as in the case with boundary value \( u_\varepsilon = 0 \) on \( \partial Q_2 \). See e.g. [3]. We sketch a proof here for the reader’s convenience. The key is to show that for any \( \psi \in H^1_0(Q_2; \mathbb{R}^d) \),

\[
| \langle \nabla P_{\varepsilon_j}, \psi \rangle \rangle_{H^{-1}(Q_2) \times H^1_0(Q_2)} | \leq C \left\{ \varepsilon_j \| \nabla u_{\varepsilon_j} \|_{L^2(Q_2^c)} + \| f \|_{L^2(Q_2^c)} \right\} \left\{ \varepsilon_j \| \nabla \psi \|_{L^2(Q_2)} + \| \psi \|_{L^2(Q_2)} \right\}.
\]

To see (4.10), let \( R_{\varepsilon_j} : H^1_0(Q_2; \mathbb{R}^d) \to H^1_0(Q_2^c; \mathbb{R}^d) \) be the restriction operator defined in [3].
Lemma 1.7. Then

\[
| \nabla P_{\varepsilon_j}, \psi |_{H^{-1}(Q_2) \times H^1_0(Q_2)} = | \nabla P_{\varepsilon_j}, R_{\varepsilon_j}(\psi) |_{H^{-1}(Q_2^j) \times H^1_0(Q_2^j)} \nabla P_{\varepsilon_j}, R_{\varepsilon_j}(\psi) \nabla u_{\varepsilon_j} |_{L^2(Q_2^j)} | \nabla R_{\varepsilon_j}(\psi) |_{L^2(Q_2^j)} + \| f_{\varepsilon_j} \|_{L^2(Q_2^j)} \| R_{\varepsilon_j}(\psi) \|_{L^2(Q_2^j)} \leq C \left( \varepsilon_j \| \nabla u_{\varepsilon_j} \|_{L^2(Q_2^j)} + \| f_{\varepsilon_j} \|_{L^2(Q_2^j)} \right) \} \varepsilon_j \nabla \psi \|_{L^2(Q_2)} + \| \psi \|_{L^2(Q_2)} \}.
\]

The estimate (4.10) implies (4.9). For otherwise, \( \nabla P_{\varepsilon_j} \) does not converge to \( \nabla p_0 \) in \( H^{-1}(Q_2; \mathbb{R}^d) \). It follows that there exists a sequence \( \{ \psi_j \} \subset H^1_0(Q_2; \mathbb{R}^d) \) such that \( \| \psi_j \|_{H^1_0(Q_2)} = 1 \) and

\[
| \nabla P_{\varepsilon_j} - \nabla p_0, \psi_j |_{H^{-1}(Q_2) \times H^1_0(Q_2)} \geq c_0 > 0
\]

for a subsequence \( \{ \varepsilon_j \} \). By passing to a subsequence we may assume \( \psi_j \to \psi_0 \) weakly in \( H^1_0(Q_2; \mathbb{R}^d) \) and thus strongly in \( L^2(Q_2; \mathbb{R}^d) \). Since

\[
| \nabla P_{\varepsilon_j} - \nabla p_0, \psi_0 |_{H^{-1}(Q_2) \times H^1_0(Q_2)} \to 0,
\]

we see that

\[
| \nabla P_{\varepsilon_j}, \psi_j - \psi_0 |_{H^{-1}(Q_2) \times H^1_0(Q_2)} \geq c_0 / 2
\]

if \( j \) is sufficiently large. This leads to a contradiction if we take \( \psi = \psi_j - \psi_0 \) in (4.10).

**Step 3.** We show that

\[
u_0(x, \xi) = \mu^{-1} W(\xi)(f - \nabla p_0) \quad \text{in } Q_2. \tag{4.11}\]

By using the Stokes equations in \( Q_2^j \) and the two-scale convergence of \( \varepsilon_j \nabla u_{\varepsilon_j} \), we have

\[
\mu \int_{Q_2 \times Y} \nabla_x u_0(x, \xi) \cdot \nabla \psi(x, \xi) dxd\xi = \int_{Q_2 \times Y} f(x)\psi(x, \xi) dxd\xi \tag{4.12}
\]

for any \( \psi = \psi(x, \xi) \in L^2(Q_2; H^1_{\text{per}}(Y; \mathbb{R}^d)) \) satisfying the conditions,

\[
\begin{cases}
\text{div}_x \psi(x, \xi) = 0 & \text{in } Q_2 \times Y, \\
\psi(x, \xi) = 0 & \text{in } Q_2 \times Y_s,
\end{cases}
\]

\[
\begin{cases}
\text{div}_x \int_Y \psi(x, \xi) d\xi = 0 & \text{for } x \in Q_2, \\
n \cdot \int_Y \psi(x, \xi) d\xi = 0 & \text{for } x \in \partial Q_2,
\end{cases}
\]

where \( n \) denotes the outward unit normal to \( \partial Q_2 \). See \cite{Ishihara:1989} p.48-89. Let \( p_\ast \in H^1(Q_2) \) be a weak solution of the Neumann problem,

\[
\begin{cases}
\text{div}(K(f - \nabla p_\ast)) = 0 & \text{in } Q_2, \\
\mu n \cdot K(f - \nabla p_\ast) = n \cdot \int_Y u_0(x, \xi) d\xi & \text{on } \partial Q_2.
\end{cases}
\]
and
\[ v_0(x, \xi) = \mu^{-1} W(\xi)(f - \nabla p_\ast) \quad \text{in } Q_2. \] (4.15)

It is not hard to show that (4.12) also holds if \( u_0(x, \xi) \) is replaced by \( v_0(x, \xi) \). Thus,
\[
\int_{Q_2 \times Y} \nabla_\xi (u_0(x, \xi) - v_0(x, \xi)) \cdot \nabla_\xi \psi(x, \xi) \, dx \, d\xi = 0
\]
for any \( \psi = \psi(x, \xi) \in L^2(Q_2; H^1_{\text{per}}(Y; \mathbb{R}^d)) \) satisfying (4.13). By taking \( \psi = u_0 - v_0 \), we see that \( u_0 - v_0 \) depends only on \( x \). Since \( u_0(x, \xi) - v_0(x, \xi) = 0 \) for \( \xi \in Y_s \), we conclude that \( u_0(x, \xi) = v_0(x, \xi) \) in \( Q_2 \times Y \).

It remains to show that \( \nabla p_\ast = \nabla p_0 \) in \( Q_2 \). To this end, we note that by using the Stokes equations in \( Q_2 \), (4.9) and the two-scale convergence of \( \varepsilon_j \nabla u_{\varepsilon_j} \),
\[
\mu \int_{Q_2 \times Y} \nabla_\xi u_0(x, \xi) \cdot \nabla_\xi \psi(x, \xi) \, dx \, d\xi - \int_{Q_2 \times Y} p_0(x) \div_x \psi(x, \xi) \, dx \, d\xi
= \int_{Q_2 \times Y} f(x) \psi(x, \xi) \, dx \, d\xi,
\] (4.16)

if \( \psi \in C_0^\infty(Q_2; H^1_{\text{per}}(Y)) \) satisfies \( \div_x \psi(x, \xi) = 0 \) in \( Q_2 \times Y \) and \( \psi(x, \xi) = 0 \) in \( Q_2 \times Y_s \). By taking \( \psi = \varphi(x)W_\ell(\xi) \) in (4.11), where \( 1 \leq \ell \leq d \) and \( \varphi \in C_0^\infty(Q_2) \), we obtain
\[
K_\ell^j \left( \int_{Q_2} (f^j - \frac{\partial p_\ast}{\partial x_j}) \varphi \, dx \right) - K_\ell^j \int_{Q_2} p_0(x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_j} \, dx = K_\ell^j \int_{Q_2} f^j \varphi \, dx,
\]
where we also used the fact \( u_0(x, \xi) = \mu^{-1} W(\xi)(f - \nabla p_\ast) \). It follows that
\[
K_\ell^j \int_{Q_2} \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}(p_\ast - p_0) \, dx = 0
\]
for \( 1 \leq \ell \leq d \). Since \( K = (K_\ell^j) \) is invertible and \( \varphi \in C_0^\infty(Q_2) \) is arbitrary, we deduce that \( \nabla(p_\ast - p_0) = 0 \) in \( Q_2 \).

**Step 4.** We show that
\[
\varepsilon_j \nabla u_{\varepsilon_j} - \mu^{-1} \nabla W(x/\varepsilon_j)(f - \nabla p_0) \to 0 \quad \text{in } L^2(Q_1; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}). \] (4.17)

Let
\[
I_j = \| \mu \varepsilon_j \nabla u_{\varepsilon_j} - \nabla W(x/\varepsilon_j)(f - \nabla p_0) \|_{L^2(Q_1)}^2.
\] (4.18)

Observe that
\[
I_j = \varepsilon_j^2 \mu^2 \int_{Q_1} |\nabla u_{\varepsilon_j}|^2 \, dx - 2\mu \int_{Q_1} \varepsilon_j \nabla u_{\varepsilon_j} \cdot \nabla W(x/\varepsilon_j)(f - \nabla p_0) \, dx
+ \int_{Q_1} |\nabla W(x/\varepsilon_j)(f - \nabla p_0)|^2 \, dx
= I_1^j + I_2^j + I_3^j,
\]
Since $\varepsilon \nabla u_{\varepsilon j}$ two-scale converges to $\nabla \xi u_0(x, \xi) = \mu^{-1} \nabla W(\xi)(f - \nabla p_0)$ in $Q_2$, we see that

$$I_j^2 + I_j^3 \to - \int_{Q_1 \times Y} |\nabla W(\xi)(f - \nabla p_0)|^2 \, d\xi$$

$$= - \int_{Q_1} K(f - \nabla p_0) \cdot (f - \nabla p_0) \, dx$$

$$= - \mu \int_{Q_1} \nabla \cdot (f - \nabla p_0) \, dx,$$

where $\nabla = \mu^{-1}K(f - \nabla p_0)$. To handle $I_j^1$, we fix $\delta \in (0, 1/8)$ and choose a cut-off function $\varphi = \varphi_\delta \in C_0^\infty(Q_1)$ such that $0 \leq \varphi \leq 1$, $\varphi(x) = 0$ if $\text{dist}(x, \partial Q_1) \leq \delta/2$, $\varphi(x) = 1$ if $x \in Q_1$ and $\text{dist}(x, \partial Q_1) \geq \delta$, and $|\varphi| \leq C\delta^{-1}$. Note that

$$I_j^1 = \mu^2 \varepsilon_j^2 \int_{Q_1^\varepsilon} |\nabla u_{\varepsilon j}|^2 \varphi \, dx + 2 \mu \varepsilon_j^2 \int_{Q_1^\varepsilon} |\nabla u_{\varepsilon j}|^2 (1 - \varphi) \, dx$$

$$= \mu \int_{Q_1^\varepsilon} (u_{\varepsilon j} \cdot f_{\varepsilon j}) \varphi \, dx + \mu \int_{Q_1^\varepsilon} (u_{\varepsilon j} \cdot \nabla \varphi)(P_{\varepsilon j} - \int_{Q_2} P_{\varepsilon j}) \, dx$$

$$- \mu^2 \varepsilon_j^2 \int_{Q_1^\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon j} \nabla u_{\varepsilon j} \nabla \varphi \, dx + \mu \varepsilon_j^2 \int_{Q_1^\varepsilon} |\nabla u_{\varepsilon j}|^2 (1 - \varphi) \, dx,$$

where we have used the Stokes equations in $Q_1^\varepsilon$ and integration by parts. By the strong convergence of $f_{\varepsilon j}$ and $P_{\varepsilon j} - \int_{Q_2} P_{\varepsilon j}$ and weak convergence of $u_{\varepsilon j}$ in $L^2(Q_2)$, it follows that

$$\limsup_{j \to \infty} \left| I_j^1 - \mu \int_{Q_1} (\nabla \cdot f) \varphi \, dx - \mu \int_{Q_1} (\nabla \varphi)p_0 \, dx \right|$$

$$\leq C \sup_j \int_{Q_1 \setminus Q_1 - \delta} \varepsilon_j^2 |\nabla u_{\varepsilon j}|^2 \, dx$$

$$\leq C\delta^{2\sigma},$$

where we have used (3.15) for the last inequality. Since

$$\int_{Q_1} (\nabla \cdot f) \varphi \, dx + \int_{Q_1} (\nabla \varphi)p_0 \, dx = \int_{Q_1} (\nabla \cdot (f - \nabla p_0)) \varphi \, dx,$$

we have proved that

$$\limsup_{j \to \infty} |I_j| \leq \limsup_{j \to \infty} \left| I_j^1 - \mu \int_{Q_1} \nabla \cdot (f - \nabla p_0) \, dx \right|$$

$$\leq C\delta^{2\sigma} + \mu \int_{Q_1} |\nabla f - \nabla p_0|(1 - \varphi) \, dx$$

$$\leq C\delta^{2\sigma} + \mu \int_{Q_1 \setminus Q_1 - \delta} |\nabla f - \nabla p_0| \, dx,$$

where $C$ does not depend on $\delta$. By letting $\delta \to 0$, we conclude $I_j \to 0$, as $j \to \infty$. 

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Step 5. We show that
\[ u_{\varepsilon_j} - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon_j)(f - \nabla p_0) \to 0 \text{ in } L^2(Q_1; \mathbb{R}^d). \tag{4.19} \]

Since \( f \in C^\alpha(Q_4; \mathbb{R}^d) \) and \( \text{div}(K(f - \nabla p_0)) = 0 \) in \( Q_2 \), it follows that \( \nabla p_0 \in C^\alpha(Q_1; \mathbb{R}^d) \).
As a result, we may choose a sequence \( \{F_j\} \subset C^1(Q_1; \mathbb{R}^d) \) such that
\[ \|F_j - (f - \nabla p_0)\|_{L^\infty(Q_1)} \to 0 \text{ as } j \to \infty, \]
and \( \|\nabla F_j\|_{L^\infty(Q_1)} \leq C\varepsilon^{\alpha-1} \). Note that
\[
\|u_{\varepsilon_j} - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon_j)(f - \nabla p_0)\|_{L^2(Q_1)} \\
\leq \|u_{\varepsilon_j} - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon_j)F_j\|_{L^2(Q_1)} + \|\mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon_j)(F_j - (f - \nabla p_0))\|_{L^2(Q_1)} \\
\leq C\varepsilon\|\nabla(u_{\varepsilon_j} - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon_j)F_j)\|_{L^2(Q_1)} + \|\mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon_j)(F_j - (f - \nabla p_0))\|_{L^2(Q_1)} \\
\leq C\|\varepsilon\nabla u_{\varepsilon_j} - \mu^{-1}\nabla W(x/\varepsilon_j)F_j\|_{L^2(Q_1)} + C\varepsilon\|\nabla W(x/\varepsilon_j)(F_j - (f - \nabla p_0))\|_{L^2(Q_1)} \\
+ \|\mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon_j)(F_j - (f - \nabla p_0))\|_{L^2(Q_1)} \\
\leq C\|\varepsilon\nabla u_{\varepsilon_j} - \mu^{-1}\nabla W(x/\varepsilon_j)(f - \nabla p_0)\|_{L^2(Q_1)} + C\varepsilon\|\nabla W(x/\varepsilon_j)(F_j - (f - \nabla p_0))\|_{L^2(Q_1)} \\
+ C\varepsilon\|\nabla F_j\|_{L^\infty(Q_1)} + C\varepsilon\|\nabla F_j\|_{L^\infty(Q_1)},
\]
where we have used the Poincaré inequality \((2.4)\) for the second inequality. As a result, \((4.19)\) follows from \((4.17)\). This completes the proof of Theorem 4.1.

Remark 4.2. It follows from the proof of Theorem 4.1 that
\[ u_{\varepsilon_j} \to \overline{u} := \mu^{-1}K(f - \nabla p_0) \text{ weakly in } L^2(Q_2; \mathbb{R}^d). \tag{4.20} \]

Since \( \text{div}(u_{\varepsilon_j}) = 0 \) in \( Q_2 \), we obtain
\[ \text{div}(K(f - \nabla p_0)) = 0 \text{ in } Q_2. \tag{4.21} \]

5 Large-scale estimates for the velocity

In this section we give the proof of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2.

Lemma 5.1. Let \( 0 < \beta < \alpha < 1 \). There exist \( \theta \in (0, 1/4) \) and \( \varepsilon_0 \in (0, 1/4) \), depending only on \( d, \alpha, \beta, \mu, \) and \( Y_s \), such that \( \theta^{-1} \in 4N, \varepsilon_0^{-1} \in 4N, \) and
\[
\inf_{E \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left( \int_{Q_0} |u_{\varepsilon} - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon)|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq \theta^\beta \max \left\{ \left( \int_{Q_1} |u_{\varepsilon}|^2 \right)^{1/2}, \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_1)} \right\}, \tag{5.1} \]
whenever \( 0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0 \), \( \varepsilon^{-1} \in 4N \), and \( (u_{\varepsilon}, p_{\varepsilon}) \in H^1(Q_1; \mathbb{R}^d) \times L^2(Q_1) \) is a weak solution of the Stokes equations \((1.1)\) in \( Q_1^\varepsilon \), \( u_\varepsilon = 0 \) in \( Q_1 \cap \partial(\varepsilon \omega) \), and \( f \in C^\alpha(Q_1; \mathbb{R}^d) \) with \( f(0) = 0 \).
Proof. The lemma is proved by contradiction. We begin by choosing \( \theta \in (0, 1/4) \) such that \( \theta^{-1} \in 4\mathbb{N} \) and \( C_0 \theta^\alpha \leq (1/2) \theta^\beta \), where \( C_0 \) is the constant in (5.6), which depends only on \( d, \mu \), and \( Y_s \). This is possible since \( \beta < \alpha \).

Suppose that no \( \varepsilon_0 \) with the desired properties exists for this \( \theta \). Then there exist a sequence of weak solutions \((u_{\varepsilon_j}, p_{\varepsilon_j})\) of the Stokes equations,

\[
\begin{align*}
-\varepsilon_j^2 \mu \Delta u_{\varepsilon_j} + \nabla p_{\varepsilon_j} &= f_{\varepsilon_j}, \\
\text{div}(u_{\varepsilon_j}) &= 0,
\end{align*}
\]

in \( Q_1^{\varepsilon_j} \) with \( u_{\varepsilon_j} = 0 \) on \( Q_1 \cap \partial(\varepsilon_j \omega) \) such that \( \varepsilon_j^{-1} \in 4\mathbb{N}, \varepsilon_j \to 0 \),

\[
\max \left\{ \left( \int_{Q_1} |u_{\varepsilon_j}|^2 \right)^{1/2}, \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_1)} \right\} \leq 1,
\]

and

\[
\inf_{E \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left( \int_{Q_0} |u_{\varepsilon_j} - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon_j)E|^2 \right)^{1/2} > \theta^\beta.
\]

By subtracting a constant we may assume \( \int_{Q_1^{\varepsilon_j}} p_{\varepsilon_j} \, dx = 0 \). It follows that

\[
\int_{Q_1^{1/2}} P_{\varepsilon_j} = \int_{Q_1^{1/2}} p_{\varepsilon_j} = 0.
\]

In view of Theorem 4.1 by passing to a subsequence, we may assume that \( f_{\varepsilon_j} \to f \) uniformly in \( Q_1 \) for some \( f \in C^\alpha(Q_1; \mathbb{R}^d) \),

\[
P_{\varepsilon_j} \to p_0 \quad \text{in } L^2(Q_1^{1/2}),
\]

and

\[
u_{\varepsilon_j} - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon_j)(f - \nabla p_0) \to 0 \quad \text{in } L^2(Q_1^{1/4}; \mathbb{R}^d),
\]

for some \( p_0 \in H^1(Q_1^{1/2}) \). Note that

\[
\left( \int_{Q_0} |u_{\varepsilon_j} - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon_j)E|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq \left( \int_{Q_0} |u_{\varepsilon_j} - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon_j)(f - \nabla p_0)|^2 \right)^{1/2} + \mu^{-1} \left( \int_{Q_0} |W(x/\varepsilon_j)(f - \nabla p_0 - E)|^2 \right)^{1/2}
\]

\[
\leq \left( \int_{Q_0} |u_{\varepsilon_j} - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon_j)(f - \nabla p_0)|^2 \right)^{1/2} + C \|f - \nabla p_0 - E\|_{L^\infty(Q_0)}
\]

\[
\leq \left( \int_{Q_0} |u_{\varepsilon_j} - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon_j)(f - \nabla p_0)|^2 \right)^{1/2} + C \theta^\alpha \left\{ \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_1^{1/4})} + \|\nabla p_0\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_1^{1/4})} \right\},
\]

where we have let \( E = \nabla p_0(0) \) and used the assumption \( f(0) = 0 \). By letting \( j \to \infty \) and using (5.3) and (5.5), we obtain

\[
\theta^\beta \leq C \theta^\alpha \left\{ \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_1^{1/4})} + \|\nabla p_0\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_1^{1/4})} \right\}
\]

\[
\leq C \theta^\alpha \left\{ \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_1)} + \|p_0\|_{L^2(Q_1^{1/2})} \right\}.
\]

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where, for the last step, we have used the interior \( C^{1,\alpha} \) estimates for the elliptic equation
\[
\text{div}(K(f - \nabla p_0)) = 0 \text{ in } Q_{1/2} \text{ (see Remark 4.2)}. 
\]
Finally, by the Caccioppoli inequality (2.9),
\[
\|p_0\|_{L^2(Q_{1/2})} \leq C. 
\]
This, together with (5.4), yields \( \|p_0\|_{L^2(Q_{1/2})} \leq C \). Hence,
\[
\theta^3 \leq C_0\theta^\alpha, \tag{5.6}
\]
where \( C_0 > 0 \) depends only on \( d, \mu, \) and \( Y_\epsilon \). This is a contradiction with the choice of \( \theta \). \( \square \)

**Remark 5.2.** Note that if \( v_\epsilon = W_j(x/\epsilon) \) and \( q_\epsilon = \epsilon^{-1}\pi_j(x/\epsilon) - x_j \), then
\[
\begin{aligned}
-\epsilon^2 \Delta v_\epsilon + \nabla q_\epsilon &= 0, \\
\text{div}(v_\epsilon) &= 0,
\end{aligned}
\]
in \( \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \epsilon\omega \) and \( v_\epsilon = 0 \) on \( \partial\omega \). This allows us to replace \( u_\epsilon \) in (5.1) by \( u_\epsilon - \mu^{-1}W(x/\epsilon)E_0 \) for any \( E_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d \). It follows that (5.1) in Lemma 5.1 may be replaced by
\[
\inf_{E \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left( \int_{Q_0} |u_\epsilon - \mu^{-1}W(x/\epsilon)E|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq \theta^3 \max \left\{ \inf_{E \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left( \int_{Q_1} |u_\epsilon - \mu^{-1}W(x/\epsilon)E|^2 \right)^{1/2}, \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_1)} \right\}. \tag{5.7}
\]

**Lemma 5.3.** Let \( 0 < \beta < \alpha < 1 \). Let \( \theta, \epsilon_0 \in (0, 1/4) \) be given by Lemma 5.1. Then
\[
\inf_{E \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left( \int_{Q_{\epsilon_0}} |u_\epsilon - \mu^{-1}W(x/\epsilon)E|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq \theta^k \max \left\{ \left( \int_{Q_1} |u_\epsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2}, \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_1)} \right\}, \tag{5.8}
\]
whenever \( 0 < \epsilon < \theta^{-1}\epsilon_0, \epsilon^{-1} \in 4N, \) and \( (u_\epsilon, p_\epsilon) \in H^1(Q_1^\epsilon; \mathbb{R}^d) \times L^2(Q_1) \) is a weak solution of the Stokes equations (1.1) in \( Q_1^\epsilon \), \( u_\epsilon = 0 \) in \( Q_1 \cap \partial(\epsilon\omega) \), and \( f \in C^{0}(Q_1; \mathbb{R}^d) \) with \( f(0) = 0 \).

**Proof.** The lemma is proved by induction. The case \( k = 1 \) is given by (5.7).

Suppose the estimate (5.8) holds for some \( k \geq 1 \). Let \( (u_\epsilon, p_\epsilon) \in H^1(Q_1^\epsilon; \mathbb{R}^d) \times L^2(Q_1) \) be a weak solution of the Stokes equations (1.1) in \( Q_1^\epsilon \), \( u_\epsilon = 0 \) in \( Q_1 \cap \partial(\epsilon\omega) \), and \( f \in C^{0}(Q_1; \mathbb{R}^d) \) with \( f(0) = 0 \). Assume that \( 0 < \epsilon < \theta^k\epsilon_0 \) and \( \epsilon^{-1} \in 4N \). Consider
\[
v(x) = u_\epsilon(\theta^k x) \quad \text{and} \quad q(x) = \theta^{-k}p_\epsilon(\theta^k x).
\]
Then
\[
\begin{aligned}
-\epsilon^2 \Delta v + \nabla q &= g, \\
\text{div}(v) &= 0,
\end{aligned}
\]
and
in $Q_{1}^{\theta-k\varepsilon}$, and $v = 0$ on $Q_{1} \cap \partial(\varepsilon \theta^{-k}\omega)$, where $g(x) = f(\theta^{k}x)$. Since $\theta^{-k}\varepsilon < \varepsilon_{0}$, it follows from (5.7) that

$$\inf_{E \in \mathbb{R}^{d}} \left( \int_{Q_{\theta^{k+1}}} |u_{\varepsilon} - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon)E|^{2} \right)^{1/2} = \inf_{E \in \mathbb{R}^{d}} \left( \int_{Q_{\theta}} |v - \mu^{-1}W(x/(\varepsilon \theta^{-k}))E|^{2} \right)^{1/2} \leq \theta \max \left\{ \inf_{E \in \mathbb{R}^{d}} \left( \int_{Q_{1}} |v - \mu^{-1}W(x/(\varepsilon \theta^{-k}))E|^{2} \right)^{1/2}, \|g\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_{1})} \right\}$$

$$= \theta \max \left\{ \inf_{E \in \mathbb{R}^{d}} \left( \int_{Q_{\theta}} |u_{\varepsilon} - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon)E|^{2} \right)^{1/2}, \theta^{k\alpha} \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_{\theta})} \right\} \leq \theta^{(k+1)\beta} \max \left\{ \inf_{E \in \mathbb{R}^{d}} \left( \int_{Q_{1}} |u_{\varepsilon} - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon)E|^{2} \right)^{1/2}, \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_{1})} \right\},$$

where we have used the induction assumption for the last inequality. This completes the induction argument.

The next theorem gives the large-scale $C^{0,\alpha}$ estimates for the Stokes equations in perforated domains.

**Theorem 5.4.** Let $(u_{\varepsilon}, p_{\varepsilon})$ be a weak solution of the Stokes equations in $Q_{R}^{\varepsilon}$ with $u_{\varepsilon} = 0$ on $Q_{R} \cap \partial(\varepsilon \omega)$, where $0 < \varepsilon < R$ and $f \in C^{\alpha}(Q_{R}; \mathbb{R}^{d})$ for some $0 < \alpha < 1$. Then

$$\inf_{E \in \mathbb{R}^{d}} \left( \int_{Q_{r}} |u_{\varepsilon} - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon)E|^{2} \right)^{1/2} \leq C \left( \frac{r}{R} \right)^{\beta} \left\{ \left( \int_{Q_{R}} |u_{\varepsilon}|^{2} \right)^{1/2} + R^{\alpha} \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_{R})} \right\},$$

for any $\varepsilon \leq r < R$, where $0 < \beta < \alpha$ and $C$ depends only on $d$, $\mu$, $\alpha$, $\beta$, and $Y_{s}$.

**Proof.** Note that (5.9) is trivial if $cR < r < R$. Also, observe that

$$-\mu \varepsilon^{2} \Delta u_{\varepsilon} + \nabla(p_{\varepsilon} - f(0) \cdot x) = f - f(0).$$

We may assume $f(0) = 0$. As a result, by Lemma 5.3, (5.9) holds for $\varepsilon \leq r < R = 1$, if $\varepsilon^{-1} \in 4\mathbb{N}$. By considering the solution $(u_{\varepsilon}(tx), t^{-1}p_{\varepsilon}(tx))$, where $1/2 < t < 1$, we deduce that

$$\inf_{E \in \mathbb{R}^{d}} \left( \int_{Q_{t}} |u_{\varepsilon} - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon)E|^{2} \right)^{1/2} \leq C t^{\beta} \left\{ \left( \int_{Q_{t}} |u_{\varepsilon}|^{2} \right)^{1/2} + \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_{t})} \right\},$$

if $\varepsilon < r < t$ and $t\varepsilon^{-1} \in 4\mathbb{N}$. It follows that (5.9) holds for $\varepsilon \leq r < R = 1$, without the condition $\varepsilon^{-1} \in 4\mathbb{N}$. By dilation this implies that (5.9) holds for any $\varepsilon \leq r < R$. ☐
Proof of Theorem 1.2. The estimate for the second term in the right-hand side of (1.6) is contained in Theorem 5.1. For the first term, we apply the Caccioppoli inequality (2.9) to $u_\varepsilon - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon)E$ and $p_\varepsilon - (\varepsilon \pi(x/\varepsilon) - x) \cdot E$.

The remaining of this section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Lemma 5.5. Let $0 < \beta < \alpha < 1$ and $\theta, \varepsilon_0 \in (0, 1/4)$ be given by Lemma 5.7. Let $0 < \varepsilon < \theta^{k-1}\varepsilon_0$, $\varepsilon^{-1} \in 4\mathbb{N}$. Suppose $(u_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon) \in H^1(Q_1^k; \mathbb{R}^d) \times L^2(Q_1)$ is a weak solution of the Stokes equations (1.1) in $Q_1^k$, $u_\varepsilon = 0$ in $Q_1 \cap \partial(\varepsilon \omega)$, and $f \in C^\alpha(Q_1; \mathbb{R}^d)$ with $f(0) = 0$. Let $E(k) \in \mathbb{R}^d$ be such that

$$
\left( \int_{Q_{\theta^k}} |u_\varepsilon - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon)E(k)|^2 \right)^{1/2} = \inf_{E \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left( \int_{Q_{\theta^k}} |u_\varepsilon - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon)E|^2 \right)^{1/2}.
$$

(5.11)

Then

$$
|E(k)| \leq C \left\{ \|u_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(Q_1)} + \|f\|_{C^\alpha(Q_1)} \right\},
$$

(5.12)

where $C$ depends only on $d$, $\mu$, and $Y_s$.

Proof. The proof uses the following observation,

$$
|E| \leq C \left( \int_{Q_r} |\mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon)E|^2 \right)^{1/2}
$$

(5.13)

for any $r \geq \varepsilon$ and $E \in \mathbb{R}^d$, where $C$ depends only on $d$, $\mu$, and $Y_s$. Let $1 \leq \ell \leq k$ and $E(0) = 0$. Then

$$
|E(\ell) - E(\ell - 1)| \leq C \left( \int_{Q_{\theta^\ell}} |\mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon)(E(\ell) - E(\ell - 1))|^2 \right)^{1/2}
$$

$$
\leq C \left( \int_{Q_{\theta^\ell}} |u_\varepsilon - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon)E(\ell)|^2 \right)^{1/2} + C \left( \int_{Q_{\theta^\ell}} |u_\varepsilon - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon)E(\ell - 1)|^2 \right)^{1/2}
$$

$$
\leq C \left( \int_{Q_{\theta^\ell}} |u_\varepsilon - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon)E(\ell)|^2 \right)^{1/2} + C \left( \int_{Q_{\theta^{\ell-1}}} |u_\varepsilon - \mu^{-1}W(x/\varepsilon)E(\ell - 1)|^2 \right)^{1/2}
$$

$$
\leq C \theta^{\ell \beta} \left\{ \|u_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(Q_1)} + \|f\|_{C^\alpha(Q_1)} \right\},
$$

where we have used (5.8) for the last inequality. It follows that

$$
|E(k)| \leq \sum_{\ell=1}^k |E(\ell) - E(\ell - 1)|
$$

$$
\leq C \left\{ \|u_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(Q_1)} + \|f\|_{C^\alpha(Q_1)} \right\}.
$$
Theorem 5.6. Let \((u_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon)\) be a weak solution of the Stokes equations in \(Q^*_R\) with \(u_\varepsilon = 0\) on \(Q_R \cap \partial(\varepsilon \omega)\), where \(0 < \varepsilon < R\) and \(f \in C^\alpha(Q_R; \mathbb{R}^d)\) for some \(0 < \alpha < 1\). Then

\[
\left( \int_{Q_r} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq C \left\{ \left( \int_{Q_R} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} + R^\alpha \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_R)} \right\},
\]

for any \(\varepsilon \leq r < R\), where \(C\) depends only on \(d, \mu, \alpha, \) and \(Y_s\).

Proof. As in the proof of Theorem 5.4, we may assume \(f(0) = 0\). It follows from Lemmas 5.3 and 5.5 that (5.14) holds for \(\varepsilon \leq r < R = 1\), if \(\varepsilon^{-1} \in 4\mathbb{N}\). The extra condition \(\varepsilon^{-1} \in 4\mathbb{N}\) may be eliminated by considering \((u_\varepsilon(tx), p_\varepsilon(tx))\) for \(t \in (1/2, 1)\), as in the proof of Theorem 5.4. Finally, the general case \(\varepsilon \leq r < R < \infty\) follows by a dilation argument.

Proof of Theorem 5.1. The estimate for the second term in the right-hand side of (1.5) is contained in Theorem 5.6. For the first term, we apply the Caccioppoli inequality (2.9).

Remark 5.7. The large-scale estimates in Theorems 5.4 and 5.6 hold under the assumption that \(Y_s\) is an open subset with Lipschitz boundary. Suppose that \(Y_s\) is an open set with \(C^1,\alpha\) boundary for some \(\alpha > 0\). Using the classical Lipschitz estimates for the Stokes equations in \(\tilde{Y}_f = (1 + \delta)Y \setminus Y_s\) [11, 13] and a rescaling argument, we see that

\[
\|u_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty(\varepsilon Y + z)} + \varepsilon \|
abla u_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty(\varepsilon Y + z)} \leq C \left\{ \left( \int_{2\varepsilon(Y + z)} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} + \|f - f(z)\|_{L^\infty(2\varepsilon(Y + z))} \right\},
\]

for any \(z \in \mathbb{Z}^d\), where \(C\) depends only on \(d, \mu, \) and \(Y_s\). This, together with (5.14), gives

\[
\|u_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty(Q_R/\varepsilon)} + \varepsilon \|
abla u_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty(Q_R/\varepsilon)} \leq C \left\{ \left( \int_{Q_{R/\varepsilon}} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} + R^\alpha \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_R)} \right\},
\]

where \(0 < \varepsilon < R/2\) and \(C\) depends only on \(d, \mu, \alpha, \) and \(Y_s\).

6 Large-scale estimates for the pressure

Theorem 6.1. Let \((u_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon)\) be a weak solution of the Stokes equations (1.1) in \(Q^*_R\) with \(u_\varepsilon = 0\) on \(Q_R \cap \partial(\varepsilon \omega)\), where \(0 < \varepsilon < R\) and \(f \in C^\alpha(Q_R; \mathbb{R}^d)\) for some \(0 < \alpha < 1\). Then

\[
\inf_{E \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{r} \left( \int_{Q_r} |p_\varepsilon - \gamma - x \cdot f(0) - (\varepsilon \pi(x/\varepsilon) - x) \cdot E| \right)^{1/2} \leq C \left( \frac{r}{R} \right)^\beta \left\{ \left( \int_{Q_{R/\varepsilon}} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} + R^\alpha \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_R)} \right\},
\]

for any \(\varepsilon \leq r < R/2\), where \(C\) depends only on \(d, \mu, \alpha, \beta, \) and \(Y_s\).
Proof. By rescaling we may assume $r = 1$. We may also assume $\varepsilon^{-1} \in \mathbb{N}$. By the Caccioppoli inequality (2.9),
\[
\inf_{\gamma \in \mathbb{R}} \| p_\varepsilon - \gamma \|_{L^2(Q_1)} \leq C \left\{ \| u_\varepsilon \|_{L^2(Q_2)} + \| f \|_{L^2(Q_2)} \right\}.
\] (6.2)
By applying the estimate above to the solution
\[
v_\varepsilon = u_\varepsilon - \mu^{-1} W(x/\varepsilon) E \quad \text{and} \quad q_\varepsilon = p_\varepsilon - (\varepsilon \pi(x/\varepsilon) - x) \cdot E - x \cdot f(0),
\]
we obtain
\[
\inf_{E \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left( \int_{Q_1} |p_\varepsilon - \gamma - (\varepsilon \pi(x/\varepsilon) - x) \cdot E - x \cdot f(0)|^2 \right)^{1/2}
\leq C \inf_{E \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left( \int_{Q_2} |u_\varepsilon - \mu^{-1} W(x/\varepsilon) E|^2 \right)^{1/2} + C\| f \|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_2)}
\leq C \left( \frac{1}{R} \right)^\beta \left\{ \left( \int_{Q_R} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} + R^\alpha \| f \|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_R)} \right\},
\]
where we have used (5.9) for the last step.

Theorem 6.2. Let $(u_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon)$ be the same as in Theorem 6.1. Then
\[
\inf_{\gamma \in \mathbb{R}^d} \frac{1}{r} \left( \int_{Q_{\gamma r}} |p_\varepsilon - \gamma - x \cdot f(0)|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq C \left\{ \left( \int_{Q_R} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} + R^\alpha \| f \|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_R)} \right\},
\] (6.3)
for any $\varepsilon \leq r < R/2$, where $C$ depends only on $d$, $\mu$, $\alpha$, and $Y_s$.

Proof. As in the proof of Theorem 6.1, we may assume that $r = 1$ and $\varepsilon^{-1} \in \mathbb{N}$. It follows from (6.2) that
\[
\inf_{\gamma \in \mathbb{R}} \| p_\varepsilon - \gamma - x \cdot f(0) \|_{L^2(Q_1)} \leq C \left\{ \| u_\varepsilon \|_{L^2(Q_1)} + \| f \|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_1)} \right\}.
\]
The desired estimate now follows readily from (6.1).}

Remark 6.3. Let $(u_\varepsilon, p_\varepsilon)$ be the same as in Theorem 6.1. It follows from (6.3) that
\[
\frac{1}{r} \left( \int_{Q_{\gamma r}} |p_\varepsilon - \int_{Q_{\gamma r}} p_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq C \left\{ \left( \int_{Q_R} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\} + \| f \|_{L^\infty(Q_R)} + R^\alpha \| f \|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_R)}
\] (6.4)
for $\varepsilon \leq r < R/2$. This implies that
\[
\left| \int_{Q_{\gamma r}} p_\varepsilon - \int_{Q_{\gamma r}} p_\varepsilon \right| \leq C r \left\{ \left( \int_{Q_R} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\} + \| f \|_{L^\infty(Q_R)} + R^\alpha \| f \|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_R)}
\] (6.5)
for $\varepsilon \leq r < R/4$. It follows that
\[
\left| \int_{Q_{\gamma r}} p_\varepsilon - \int_{Q_{R/2}} p_\varepsilon \right| \leq C R \left\{ \left( \int_{Q_R} |u_\varepsilon|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\} + \| f \|_{L^\infty(Q_R)} + R^\alpha \| f \|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_R)}
\] (6.6)
Suppose that $Y_s$ is an open subset of $Y$ with $C^{1,\alpha}$ boundary. By the classical local estimates for the Stokes equations in $(1 + \delta) Y \setminus Y_s$ and a rescaling argument,

$$
\|p_{\varepsilon} - \int_{\varepsilon(Y_f + z)} p_{\varepsilon} \|_{L^\infty(\varepsilon(Y_f + z))} \leq C \varepsilon \left\{ \left( \int_{2\varepsilon(Y_f + z)} |u_{\varepsilon}|^2 \right)^{1/2} + \|f\|_{L^\infty(2\varepsilon(Y_f + z))} \right\}.
$$

This, together with (6.6)

$$
\|p_{\varepsilon} - \int_{Q_{R/2}} p_{\varepsilon} \|_{L^\infty(Q_{R/2})} \leq CR \left\{ \left( \int_{Q_R} |u_{\varepsilon}|^2 \right)^{1/2} + \|f\|_{L^\infty(Q_R)} + R\alpha \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_R)} \right\},
$$

where $0 < \varepsilon < R/4$ and $C$ depends only on $d, \mu, \alpha$, and $Y_s$.

We end this section by establishing a Liouville property for the Stokes equations in $\omega$.

**Theorem 6.4.** Let $(u, p) \in H^1_{loc}(\omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \times L^2_{loc}(\omega)$ be a weak solution of the Stokes equations

$$
-\mu \Delta u + \nabla p = f \quad \text{and} \quad \text{div}(u) = 0 \quad \text{in} \ \omega,
$$

with $u = 0$ on $\partial \omega$, where $f$ is constant. Assume that there exist some $C > 0$ and $\sigma \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$
\left( \int_{Q_R} |u|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq CR^\sigma \quad \text{(6.8)}
$$

for any $R > 1$. Then

$$
u = \mu^{-1} W(x) E \quad \text{and} \quad p = (\pi(x) - x) \cdot E + x \cdot f(0) + \gamma, \quad \text{(6.9)}
$$

for some $E \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$.

**Proof.** Choose $\alpha, \beta$ so that $\sigma < \beta < \alpha < 1$. We apply the estimate (5.9) with $\varepsilon = 1$ to $(u, p)$ and let $R \to \infty$. It follows that for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $u = \mu^{-1} W(x) E(k)$ in $Q_k \cap \omega$ for some $E(k) \in \mathbb{R}^d$. Since

$$
\mu \int_{Y_f} u \, dx = \int_{Y_f} W(x) E(k) \, dx = KE(k),
$$

and $K = (K^j_i)$ is invertible, we see that $E(k) = E(k + 1)$ for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$. This implies that $u = \mu^{-1} W(x) E$ in $\mathbb{R}^d$ for some $E \in \mathbb{R}^d$. It follows that

$$
\nabla \{ p - (\pi(x) - x) \cdot E - x \cdot f(0) \} = 0 \quad \text{in} \ \omega.
$$

Since $\omega$ is connected, we conclude that $p = (\pi(x) - x) \cdot E + x \cdot f(0) + \gamma$ for some $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$. \qed
7 Uniform $W^{k,p}$ estimates

In this section we give the proof of Theorems 1.3 and 1.4. By rescaling we may assume $\varepsilon = 1$.

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Step 1. The case $q = 2$.

Let $V$ denote the closure of $\mathcal{V}$ in $W^{1,2}_0(\omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, where

$$\mathcal{V} = \left\{ \psi \in C_0^\infty(\omega; \mathbb{R}^d) : \text{div}(\psi) = 0 \text{ in } \omega \right\}. \quad (7.1)$$

Using the inequality $\|u\|_{L^2(\omega)} \leq C\|\nabla u\|_{L^2(\omega)}$ for any $u \in W^{1,2}_0(\omega)$, and the Lax-Milgram Theorem, one may show that for each $F \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d})$, there exists a unique $u \in V$ such that

$$\mu \int_\omega \nabla u \cdot \nabla \psi \, dx = \int_\omega F \cdot \psi \, dx - \int_\omega f \cdot \nabla \psi \, dx \quad (7.2)$$

for any $\psi \in V$. Moreover, $u$ satisfies the estimate (1.11) with $q = 2$ and $\varepsilon = 1$, and $-\mu \Delta u + \nabla p = F + \text{div}(f)$ in $\omega$ for some $p \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(\omega)$.

Step 2. Let $(u, p)$ be the weak solution of (1.10) with $\varepsilon = 1$, given by Step 1, where $F \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d})$. We prove the estimate (1.11) for $2 < q < \infty$ by a real variable method.

Consider the linear operator,

$$T(F, f) = u,$$

where $F \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R}^d)$, $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d})$, and $u$ is the solution of (1.10) with $\varepsilon = 1$, given by Step 1. Clearly, $\|T(F, f)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)} \leq C\|(F, f)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)}$. We claim that if $\text{supp}(F)$, $\text{supp}(f) \subset \mathbb{R}^d \setminus Q(x_0, 4R)$ for some $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $R > 0$, then

$$\|T(F, f)\|_{L^\infty(Q(x_0, R))} \leq C \left( \frac{1}{R} \int_{Q(x_0, 4R)} |T(F, f)|^2 \right)^{1/2}. \quad (7.3)$$

Indeed, since $F = 0$ and $f = 0$ in $Q(x_0, 4R)$, we have $-\mu \Delta u + \nabla p = 0$ and div$(u) = 0$ in $Q(\tilde{x}_0, 4R)$, and $u = 0$ on $\partial \omega$. If $0 < R < 2$, by the classical $L^\infty$ estimates for the Stokes equations in $C^{1,\alpha}$ domains, we obtain

$$\max_{Q(x_0, R)} |u| \leq C \left( \frac{1}{R} \int_{Q(x_0, 4R)} |u|^2 \right)^{1/2}. \quad (7.4)$$

If $R > 2$, in view of (5.15), the inequality above continues to hold. As a result, by [20, Theorem 4.2.5], we deduce that

$$\|T(F, f)\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)} \leq C_q \|(F, f)\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)}$$

for any $q > 2$ and $F \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R}^d)$, $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d})$, where $C_q$ depends only on $d, \mu, q,$ and $Y_s$. This gives the desired estimate for $u$. To bound $\nabla u$, we use the local estimate [11],

$$\int_{Y_s + z} |\nabla u|^q \, dx \leq C \left\{ \int_{Y_s + z} |u|^q \, dx + C \int_{Y_s + z} |F|^q \, dx + \int_{Y_s + z} |f|^q \, dx \right\} \quad (7.4)$$
for $1 < q < \infty$, where $z \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ and $\widetilde{\gamma_f} = (1 + \delta)Y \setminus \nabla s$. It follows from (7.4) by summing over $z \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ that

$$\|\nabla u\|_{L^q(\omega)} \leq C\{\|u\|_{L^q(\omega)} + \|F\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)} + \|f\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)}\} \leq C\{\|F\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)} + \|f\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)}\}.$$  

(7.5)

**Step 3.** Let $(u, p)$ be the weak solution of (1.11), given by Step 1, where $F \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d})$. We prove the estimate (1.11) for $1 < q < 2$ by a duality argument.

Let $(v, \tau)$ be the weak solution of (1.11), given by Step 1, with $G \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R}^d)$ in the place of $F$ and $g \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d})$ in the place of $f$. Since $u, v \in V$, by (7.2),

$$\int_\omega F \cdot v \, dx - \int_\omega f \cdot \nabla v \, dx = \int_\omega \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx = \int_\omega G \cdot u \, dx - \int_\omega g \cdot \nabla u \, dx.$$

It follows that

$$\left| \int_\omega G \cdot u \, dx - \int_\omega g \cdot \nabla u \, dx \right| \leq \|F\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^d)} \|v\|_{L^{r'}(\mathbb{R}^d)} + \|f\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^d)} \|\nabla v\|_{L^{r'}(\mathbb{R}^d)}$$

$$\leq C\{\|G\|_{L^{r'}(\mathbb{R}^d)} + \|g\|_{L^{r'}(\mathbb{R}^d)}\} \{\|F\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)} + \|f\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)}\}.$$

By duality we obtain $\|\nabla u\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)} + \|u\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)} \leq C\{\|F\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)} + \|f\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)}\}$ for $1 < q < 2$.

**Step 4.** The existence of solutions $u$ in $W_0^{1,q}(\omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ with the estimate (1.11) for general $F \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R}^d)$ and $f \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R}^{d \times d})$ follows readily from Steps 2 and 3 by a density argument. We note that the estimate for $\nabla p$ in $W^{-1,q}(\omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ follows from the equation $\nabla p = \mu \Delta u + F + \text{div}(f)$.

**Step 5.** To establish the uniqueness of solutions in $W_0^{1,q}(\omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, we assume that $u \in W_0^{1,q}(\omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$ is a solution of (1.10) with $\varepsilon = 1$ and $F = 0$, $f = 0$. By local estimates for the Stokes equations in $\widetilde{\gamma_f}$ (see e.g. [11]),

$$\max_{\gamma_f + z} |u| \leq C \left( \int_{\widetilde{\gamma_f} + z} |u|^q \, dx \right)^{1/q},$$

where $z \in \mathbb{Z}^d$. Since $u \in L^q(\omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$, it follows that $u$ is bounded in $\omega$. In view of Theorem 6.4, we deduce that $u = \mu^{-1} W(x) E$ for some $E \in \mathbb{R}^d$. This shows that $u$ is 1-periodic, and thus $u = 0$ in $\omega$.

**Proof of Theorem 1.4.** The uniqueness is contained in Theorem 1.3. To establish the existence and the estimate (1.13) with $\varepsilon = 1$, we use the local estimate [11],

$$\sum_{\ell = 0}^k \int_{\gamma_f + z} |\nabla^\ell u|^q \, dx \leq C \left\{ \int_{\widetilde{\gamma_f} + z} |u|^q \, dx + \sum_{\ell = 0}^{k-2} \int_{\gamma_f + z} |\nabla^\ell F|^q \, dx \right\}$$

(7.6)

for $1 < q < \infty$, where $z \in \mathbb{Z}^d$. This yields that

$$\sum_{\ell = 0}^k \|\nabla^\ell u\|_{L^q(\omega)} \leq C \left\{ \|u\|_{L^q(\omega)} + \sum_{\ell = 0}^{k-2} \|\nabla^\ell F\|_{L^q(\omega)} \right\}$$

$$\leq C \sum_{\ell = 0}^{k-2} \|\nabla^\ell F\|_{L^q(\omega)},$$

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where we have used (1.11) to bound \( \|u\|_{L^q(\omega)} \) for the last inequality. The estimate for \( \nabla^l p \) in \( W^{-1,q}(\omega; \mathbb{R}^d) \) follows by using the equation \( \nabla p = \mu \Delta u + F \). 

\[ \square \]

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