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Towards an automatic tool for multi-scale model derivation

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Abstract

This paper reports recent advances in the development of a symbolic asymptotic modeling software package, called MEMSALab, which will be used for automatic generation of asymptotic models for arrays of micro and nanosystems. More precisely, a model is a partial differential equation and an asymptotic method approximate it by another partial differential equation which can be numerically simulated in a reasonable time. The challenge consists in taking into account a wide range of different physical features and geometries e.g. thin structures, periodic structures, multiple nested scales etc. The main purpose of this software is to construct models incrementally so that model features can be included step by step. This idea, conceptualized under the name "by-extension-combination", is presented in detail for the first time.

1 Introduction

Many systems encountered in micro or nano-technologies are governed by differential or partial differential equations (PDEs) that are too complex to be directly simulated with general software. In a number of cases, the complexity of the simulation is due to a combination of many factors as several space scales or time scales, large coefficient heterogeneity or large aspect ratios. Many methods have been developed to overcome these difficulties, and in particular the asymptotic methods, also called perturbation techniques, constitute an active field of research in all fields of physics and mathematics for more than a century. Their application is based on a case-by-case approach so they are implemented only in specialized software. We adopt an alternate approach by developing a software package called MEMSALab (for MEMS Array Lab) whose aim is to incrementally derive
asymptotic models for input equations by taking into account their own features e.g. the scalar valued or vector valued solution, different estimates on the solutions and sources, thin structures, periodic structures, multiple nested scales etc. The resulting model can be directly exploited in simulation software.

Our approach of the software development is two-fold. On one hand we develop computer science concepts and tools allowing the software implementation and on the other hand we derive and implement asymptotic models to anticipate the introduction of related modeling concepts in the software library. This paper is written in this spirit, it reports our latest advances in the development of the kernel of MEMSALab. The technique of model derivation relies on an asymptotic method taking into account the small ratio between the sizes of a cell and of the whole array [LS07]. It is not detailed since it is relatively long and technical, however we present some key facts giving an idea of the features playing a role in the derivation.

In [BGL14] we presented a transformation language implemented as a Maple package. It relies on the paradigm of rule-based programming and rewriting strategies as well as their combination with standard Maple code. We used this language to encode 'by hand' the homogenized model of the stationary heat equation with periodic coefficients. Then, in [YBL14b] we introduced a theoretical framework for computer-aided derivation of multi-scale models. It relies on a combination of an asymptotic method with term rewriting techniques. In the framework [YBL14b] a multi-scale model derivation is characterized by the features taken into account in the asymptotic analysis. Its formulation consists in a derivation of a reference proof associated to a reference model, and in a set of extensions to be applied to this proof until it takes into account the wanted features. The reference model covers a very simple case i.e. the periodic homogenization model of a scalar second-order elliptic equation posed in a one-dimensional domain. The related reference proof is a series of derivations that turn a partial differential equation into another one. An extension transforms the tree structure of the proof as long as the corresponding feature is taken into account, and many extensions are composed to generate a new extension. The composition of several existing elementary extensions instead of the development of new extension transformations has the advantage of reducing the development effort by avoiding doing complex changes manually. This method has been applied to generate a family of homogenized models for second order elliptic equations with periodic coefficients that could be posed in multi-dimensional domains, with possibly multi-domains and/or thin domains. However, it is limited to extension not operating on the same positions of the three.

This limitation is due to an unsufficient formalization of the concept of extension. The present paper fills the gap, so the "by-extension-combination" method specifies what is meant by extension, also called generalization, and how it is implemented in terms of added context and/or parametrization. The clear statement allows defining rigorously the combination of extensions. Some key implementation aspects are discussed. The symbolic transformation language, also called "Processing Language", previously written in the Maple package is now in Ocaml to gain in
development flexibility, to reduce the programming errors and to take advantage of a free environment. A "User Language" is now available for the specification of the proofs and the extensions but is not detailed here since it is not a key ingredient of the by-extension-combination method.

The general picture of the approach is shown in Figure 2.

At the level 1 there is the input PDE that corresponds to the reference model.

At the level 2 there is the proof of reference that, when applied to the input PDE gives an approximated model, which is another PDE.

At the level 3 there are extensions of proofs. The application of an extension to a proof gives a new proof that captures a new feature. The application of the resulting new proof to the input PDE gives another approximated PDE that covers the new feature.

At the level 4 Two (or many) extensions, each of which comes with a new feature, can be combined to generate a new extension that covers the new feature. Then, the resulting extension is applied to the reference proof, and the resulting proof is applied to the input PDE.

![Figure 2: General picture of the extension-combination approach in MEMSALab.](image)

Finally, we mention that our purpose is not to fully formalize the multi-scale model proofs as with a proof assistant e.g. Coq [BCHPM04], but to devise a methodology for an incremental construction of complex model proofs, as well as a tool that comes with such methodology. It is worth mentioning that the concept of proof reuse by means of abstraction/generalization and modification of formal proofs was investigated in many works e.g. [BL04]. Although the notion of unification is at the heart of our formalism as well as the works on the reuse of formal proofs by generalization, these works do not consider the combination of proofs. Finally, this approach is new at least in the community of multi-scale methods where asymptotic models are not derived by computer-aided combinations.

1.1 Organization of the paper

The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 introduces preliminary definitions. Namely, term rewriting and strategies. In section 3 we introduce the ideas behinds the by-extension-combination method. We formalize the extension as a transformation that preserves the mathematical semantics. In section 4 we show how to implement the extension operators as rudimentary operations, namely adding contexts at some positions of the input term, and parametrisation which consists in
replacing some subterms by rewriting variables. We call this class of extension the position-based extensions. Then, we show how to combine position-based extensions. In section 5 we show how to implement the extension operators as rewriting strategies and we define their combination. In other words we define a subclass of rewriting strategies which is closed under combination. In section ?? we explain the principles of the user language in which one writes its proofs and extensions. In section 6 we present the reference proof and its extension model as well as the scripts written in the user language and the outputs.
Contents

1 Introduction 1
1.1 Organization of the paper .................................................. 3

2 Preliminaries 7
2.1 Term Rewriting ................................................................. 7
  2.1.1 A Rewriting Strategy Language .................................... 10
  2.1.2 The processing language ............................................. 11

3 Principle of the Extension-Combination Method 12
3.1 Extensions as Second Order Strategies ................................. 14
3.2 Position-based extensions and their combination .................. 15

4 Position-based extensions and their combination 15

5 Strategy-based extensions and their combination 19
  5.1 Positive and negative patterns ......................................... 19
  5.2 Extension operators as strategies ..................................... 21
  5.2.1 Combination of strategy-based extension ......................... 23
  5.3 A correction criterion of the combination of strategy-based extension operators ........ 26

6 Mathematical proofs 28
  6.1 The Reference Proof ....................................................... 28
  6.1.1 Notations, Definitions and Propositions .......................... 28
  6.1.2 Two-Scale Approximation of a Derivative ....................... 32
  6.1.3 Homogenized Model Derivation .................................... 36
  6.2 Extension to n-dimensional Regions ................................... 38
  6.2.1 Notations, Definitions and Propositions ......................... 39
  6.2.2 Two-Scale Approximation of a Derivative ....................... 41
  6.2.3 Homogenized Model Derivation .................................... 42

7 Implementation of the reference proof in the User Language 44
  7.1 Usual mathematical rules ................................................. 45
  7.2 Propositions specialized to two-scale approximation ........... 51
  7.3 First Block .................................................................... 58
  7.4 Second Block .................................................................. 62
  7.5 Third Block .................................................................... 66
  7.6 Fourth Block .................................................................. 72
  7.7 Fifth Block .................................................................... 76
  7.8 Sixth Block .................................................................... 81
  7.9 Seventh Block .................................................................. 85

8 Implementation of extensions 89
  8.1 Implementation of extension to n-dimensional regions .......... 89
  8.2 Extension to vector-valued solution ................................... 90
9 Latex outputs

9.1 Green rule extensions ............................................. 91
  9.1.1 Reference Green rule ....................................... 91
  9.1.2 Green rule extension to n-dimensional regions ........ 92
  9.1.3 Green rule extension to vector valued functions ...... 92
  9.1.4 Combination of the two extensions ....................... 93
2 Preliminaries

In this section we introduce concepts which will be used to formulate the extension mechanisms for the multi-scale model derivations. Precisely, we define the notion of term rewriting together with its underlying concepts: terms over a first order (many-sorted) signature, substitutions, rewriting rules and strategies. Then, we describe the concept of second-order rules and strategies operating on first order rewriting rules and strategies, and finally a grammar of mathematical expressions and proofs used in examples in the rest of the paper.

2.1 Term Rewriting

Definition 1 (Terms) Let $\mathcal{F} = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{F}_n$ be a set of symbols called function symbols, each symbol $f$ in $\mathcal{F}_n$ has an arity which is the index of the set $\mathcal{F}_n$ it belongs to, it is denoted $\text{arity}(f)$. Elements of arity zero are called constants and often denoted by the letters $a, b, c, \ldots$. It is always assumed that there is at least one constant. Occasionally, prefix or postfix notation for $\mathcal{F}_1$ and infix notation for $\mathcal{F}_2$ may be used. $\mathcal{F}$ is often called a set of ranked function symbols or a (unsorted or mono-sorted) signature. Given a (denumerable) set $\mathcal{X}$ of variable symbols, the set of (first-order) terms $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X})$ is the smallest set containing $\mathcal{X}$ and such that $f(t_1, \ldots, t_n)$ is in $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X})$ whenever $\text{arity}(f) = n$ and $t_i \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X})$ for $i \in [1..n]$. Let the function symbol $\square \notin \mathcal{F}$ with arity zero, the set $\mathcal{T}_0(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X})$ of "contexts", denoted simply by $\mathcal{T}_0$, is made with terms with symbols in $\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{X} \cup \{\square\}$ which includes exactly one occurrence of $\square$. Evidently, $\mathcal{T}_0(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X})$ and $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X})$ are two disjoint sets.

We denote by $\text{Var}(t)$ the set of variables occurring in $t$. The set of variable-free terms, called ground terms, is denoted $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F})$. Terms that contain variables are said open.

Notice that the set of $\text{Var}(t)$ variables of a term $t$ as well as the notion of ground term depends on the set of variables the terms are defined on. For example, $\text{Reg}(\Omega, d)$ is open if $\mathcal{X} = \{\Omega\}$ and $\mathcal{F} = \{\text{Reg}, d\}$. It is closed if $\mathcal{X} = \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{F} = \{\Omega, \text{Reg}, d\}$.

Example 2 Let $\mathcal{X} = \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_0 \cup \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2$ where $\mathcal{F}_0 = \{x, \Omega\}$, $\mathcal{F}_1 = f$ and $\mathcal{F}_3 = \text{Integral}$. Then, $\text{Integral}(\Omega, f(x), x)$ is a term in in $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F})$ and thus in $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X})$. It corresponds to the mathematical expression $\int_{\Omega} f(x)\,dx$. Notice that both $x$ and $\Omega$ are function symbols of arity zero, i.e. they are constants in the rewriting sense while $x$ is a variable in the mathematical sense.

To make clear the distinction between the various types of variables, the mathematical variables will be denoted by the letters $x, y, z, \ldots$ however the rewriting variables will be denoted by the capital letters $X, Y, Z, \ldots$.

Definition 3 Let $t$ be a term in $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X})$.

1. The set of positions of the term $t$, denoted by $\mathcal{Pos}(t)$, is a set of strings$^1$ of positive integers such that:
   - If $t = X \in \mathcal{X}$, then $\mathcal{Pos}(t) = \{\epsilon\}$, where $\epsilon$ denotes the empty string.

$^1$A string is an element of $\mathbb{N}^\omega = \{\epsilon\} \cup \mathbb{N} \cup (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}) \cup (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}) \cup \ldots$. Given two strings $p = p_1p_2\ldots p_n$ and $q = q_1q_2\ldots q_m$, the concatenation of $p$ and $q$, denoted by $p \cdot q$ or simply $pq$, is the string $p_1p_2\ldots p_nq_1q_2\ldots q_m$. Notice that $\langle \mathbb{N}^\omega, \cdot \rangle$ is a monoid with $\epsilon$ as the identity element.
• If \( t = f(t_1, \ldots, t_n) \) then

\[
\mathcal{P}os(t) = \{\epsilon\} \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} \{ip \mid p \in \mathcal{P}os(t_i)\}.
\]

We denote the set of the positions of a subterm \( r \) in a term \( t \) by \( \mathcal{P}os(t, r) \). The position \( \epsilon \) is called the root position of term \( t \), and the function or variable symbol at this position is called root symbol of \( t \).

2. The prefix order defined as

\[
p \preceq q \text{ iff there exists } p' \text{ such that } pp' = q
\]

is a partial order on positions. If \( p' \neq \epsilon \) then we obtain the strict order \( p < q \). We write \( p \parallel q \) iff \( p \) and \( q \) are incomparable with respect to \( \preceq \). The binary relations defined by

\[
p \sqsubseteq q \iff (p < q \text{ or } p \parallel q) \quad (2)
\]

\[
p \sqsubseteq q \iff (p \preceq q \text{ or } p \parallel q) \quad (3)
\]

are total relations on positions.

3. For any \( p \in \mathcal{P}os(t) \) we denote by \( t|_p \) the subterm of \( t \) at position \( p \):

\[
t|_{\epsilon} = t,
\]

\[
f(t_1, \ldots, t_n)|_q = t_i|_q.
\]

4. For any \( p \in \mathcal{P}os(t) \) we denote by \( t[s]_p \) the term obtained by replacing the subterm of \( t \) at position \( p \) by \( s \):

\[
t[s]_{\epsilon} = s,
\]

\[
f(t_1, \ldots, t_n)[s]_iq = f(t_1, \ldots, t_i[s]_q, \ldots, t_n)
\]

We sometimes use the notation \( t[s]_p \) just to emphasizes that the term \( t \) contains \( s \) as subterm at position \( p \).

5. For any \( u \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X}) \) and \( \tau \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X}) \cup \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X}) \), the notation \( \tau[u] \) has two different meanings depending on \( \tau \):

\[
\tau[u] = \tau[u]|_{\mathcal{P}os(t, \square)} \text{ for } \tau \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X})
\]

\[
\tau[u] = \tau \text{ for } \tau \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X}).
\]

**Definition 4 (Substitution)** A substitution is a mapping \( \sigma : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X}) \) such that \( \sigma(X) \neq X \) for only finitely many \( X \)s. The (finite) set of variables that \( \sigma \) does not map to themselves is called the domain of \( \sigma \):

\[
\text{Dom}(\sigma) \overset{\text{def}}{=} \{X \in \mathcal{X} \mid \sigma(X) \neq X\}.
\]

If \( \text{Dom}(\sigma) = \{X_1, \ldots, X_n\} \) then we write \( \sigma \) as:

\[
\sigma = \{X_1 \mapsto \sigma(X_1), \ldots, X_n \mapsto \sigma(X_n)\}.
\]

The range of \( \sigma \) is \( \text{Ran}(\sigma) := \{\sigma(X) \mid X \in \text{Dom}(\sigma)\} \).

A substitution \( \sigma : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X}) \) uniquely extends to an endomorphism \( \hat{\sigma} : \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X}) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X}) \) defined by:
1. \( \hat{\sigma}(X) = \sigma(X) \) for all \( X \in \text{Dom}(\sigma) \),

2. \( \hat{\sigma}(X) = X \) for all \( X \not\in \text{Dom}(\sigma) \),

3. \( \hat{\sigma}(f(t_1, \ldots, t_n)) = f(\hat{\sigma}(t_1), \ldots, \hat{\sigma}(t_n)) \) for \( f \in \mathcal{F} \).

In what follows we do not distinguish between a substitution and its extension.

The composition \( \sigma \gamma \) of two substitutions \( \sigma \) and \( \gamma \) is defined by \( \sigma \gamma(X) = \sigma(\gamma(X)) \), for all \( X \in \text{Dom}(\gamma) \).

**Definition 5** A term \( u \) is subsumed by a term \( t \) if there is a substitution \( \sigma \) s.t. \( \sigma(t) = u \). A substitution \( \sigma \) is subsumed by a substitution \( \gamma \), where \( \text{Dom}(\sigma) = \text{Dom}(\gamma) \), iff for every variable \( X \in \text{Dom}(\sigma) \), the term \( \sigma(X) \) is subsumed by the term \( \gamma(X) \).

**Definition 6 (Rewrite rule)** A \( \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X}) \) rewrite rule over a signature \( \mathcal{F} \) is a a pair \( (l, r) \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X}) \times \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X}) \), denoted by \( l \rightarrow r \) or \( l \Rightarrow r \), such that \( \text{Var}(r) \subseteq \text{Var}(l) \). Usually, \( l \neq X \) with \( X \in \mathcal{X} \). \( l \) is called the left-hand side (lhs) of the rewrite rule and \( r \) the right-hand side (rhs). A term rewriting system (TRS) is a set of rewrite rules.

We simply say rewrite rule when \( \mathcal{X} \) and \( \mathcal{F} \) are clear from the context.

**Definition 7 (Term rewriting)** We say that \( u \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}) \) rewrites into a term \( v \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}) \) w.r.t. a rewrite rule \( l \rightarrow r \), which is also denoted \( u \rightarrow v \), iff there exist (i) a position \( p \in \text{Pos}(u) \) and (ii) a ground substitution \( \sigma \) with \( \text{Dom}(\sigma) = \text{Var}(l) \) such that \( u_p = \sigma(l) \) and \( v = u[\sigma(r)]_p \). We can use the notation \( u \xrightarrow{l \rightarrow r, \sigma, p} v \) to make explicit the corresponding rewrite rule, position and substitution respectively.

We say that \( u \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}) \) rewrites into a term \( v \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}) \) w.r.t. a rewrite system \( \mathcal{R} \), which is also denoted \( u \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} v \), iff there exist (i) a position \( p \), (ii) a ground substitution \( \sigma \), and (iii) a rewrite rule \( l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \) such that \( u \xrightarrow{l \rightarrow r, \sigma, p} v \).

\( \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \) denotes the reflexive transitive closure of the relation \( \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \).

**Example 8**

\[ \sin(X)^2 \rightarrow 1 - \cos(X)^2, \text{ and } 1 - \cos(X)^2 \rightarrow \sin(X)^2, \]

where \( \sin, \cos, 1, \) and \( ' - ' \in \mathcal{F} \) and \( X \in \mathcal{X} \).

**Definition 9 (Unification problem, unifier, complete and minimal set of unifiers)** Let \( t_i, u_i \) for \( i = 1, \ldots, n \) be sorted terms.

- A unification problem is a finite set of potential equations \( E = \{ t_1 \doteq u_1, \ldots, t_n \doteq u_n \} \).

- A unifier of \( E \) is a substitution \( \sigma \) which is a solution of \( E \), i.e. of \( \sigma(t_i) = \sigma(u_i) \) and \( \text{sort}(t_i) = \text{sort}(u_i) \) for all \( i \). If \( E \) admits a solution, then it is called solvable.

- For a given unification problem \( E \), a (possibly infinite) set \( \{ \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \ldots \} \) of unifiers of \( E \) is complete iff each solution of \( E \) is subsumed by some unifiers \( \sigma_i \). The set of unifiers is minimal if none of its substitutions subsumes another one.

The existence of a complete and minimal solution of a unification problem is ensured by the following proposition.
**Proposition 10 (See [BN99])** Each solvable unification problem $E$ has a complete and minimal singleton solution set $\{\sigma\}$. The solution $\sigma$ is called the most general unifier of $E$, and it is denoted by $\text{mgu}(E)$.

For the sake of completeness of the presentation, we recall an algorithm of unification.

**Algorithm 11 (Unification)**

\[
\begin{align*}
E \cup \{t = t\} & \leadsto E \\
E \cup \{f(t_1, \ldots, t_n) = f(u_1, \ldots, u_m)\} & \leadsto E \cup \{t_1 = u_1, \ldots, t_n = u_m\} \\
E \cup \{f(t_1, \ldots, t_n) = g(u_1, \ldots, u_m)\} & \leadsto \text{fail} \text{ if } g \neq f \\
E \cup \{X = t\} & \leadsto E[X := t] \cup \{X = t\} \\
& \quad \text{if } X \notin \text{Var}(t) \text{ and } X \in \text{Var}(E) \text{ and} \\
E \cup \{X = f(X_1, \ldots, X_n)\} & \leadsto \text{fail} \\
& \quad \text{if } X \in \text{Var}(f(X_1, \ldots, X_n)) \text{ or}
\end{align*}
\]

### 2.1.1 A Rewriting Strategy Language

We define the syntax of our strategy language as well as its semantics.

**Definition 12 (strategies)** The syntax of a (first order) strategy $s$ over terms in $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X})$ is given by

\[
s ::= l \rightarrow r \mid \eta(s) \mid s; s \mid s \oplus s \mid s^* \mid \text{Some}(s)
\]

where $l, r, u, w, m, v$ are terms in $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X})$.

The strategy (i.e. the rewriting rule) $l \rightarrow r$ consists in the application of $l \rightarrow r$ to the top. While applied to a given term $t$, we compute a substitution $\sigma$ such that $t = \sigma(l)$. Either there is no such substitution, and in this case the application of $l \rightarrow r$ to $t$ fails. Or, there exists a unique substitution $\sigma$, and in this case the result of the application of $l \rightarrow r$ to $t$ is the term $\sigma(r)$.

The strategy constructor $\eta$ stands for the identity as fail. That is, for a given strategy $s$, when the strategy $\eta(s)$ is applied to an input term $t$, then the strategy $s$ is applied to $s$ and if this application fails, then the final result is $t$. That is, in case of failure, $\eta$ behaves like the identity strategy.

The strategy constructor $;$ stands for the composition of two strategies. That is, the strategy $s_1; s_2$ consists of the application of $s_1$ followed by the application of $s_2$.

The strategy constructor $\oplus$ stands for left choice. The strategy $s_1 \oplus s_2$ applied $s_1$. If this application fails then $s_2$ is applied. Hence, $s_1 \oplus s_2$ fails when applied to a given term $t$ iff both $s_1$ and $s_2$ fail when applied to $t$. Notice that the constructor $\oplus$ is associative.

The strategy constructor $^*$ stands for the iteration. The strategy $s^*$ consists in the iteration of the application of $s$ until a fixed-point is reached.

The strategy Some($s$) applied $s$ to all the immediate subterms of the input term, it fails iff $s$ fails on all the subterms. This strategy will be used to build more complex traversal strategies.
The semantics of a strategy is a mapping from $T(F, X) \cup F \rightarrow T(F, X) \cup F$, where $F \notin F \cup X$ is a particular constant that denotes the failure of the application of a strategy to a term.

\[
(l \rightarrow r)(t) \triangleq \begin{cases} 
\sigma(r) & \text{if } \exists \sigma \text{ s.t. } \sigma(l) = t, \\
F & \text{otherwise.}
\end{cases}
\]

\[
(\eta(s))(t) \triangleq \begin{cases} 
s(t) & \text{if } s(t) \neq F \\
t & \text{otherwise.}
\end{cases}
\]

\[
(s_1; s_2)(t) \triangleq \begin{cases} 
s_2(s_1(t)) & \text{if } s_1(t) \neq F \\
F & \text{otherwise.}
\end{cases}
\]

\[
(s_1 \oplus s_2)(t) \triangleq \begin{cases} 
s_1(t) & \text{if } s_1(t) \neq F \\
s_2(t) & \text{otherwise.}
\end{cases}
\]

\[
s^*(t) \triangleq s^n(t) \text{ where } n \text{ is the least integer s.t. } s^{n+1}(t) = s^n(t)
\]

\[
\text{and } s^n(t) = s(s(...s(t))) \underbrace{\text{n times}}
\]

\[
(\text{Some}(s))(t) \triangleq \begin{cases} 
F & \text{if } t = f(t_1, \ldots, t_n) \text{ and } \forall i \in [n] \ s(t_i) = F \\
f(\eta(s)(t_1), \ldots, \eta(s)(t_n)) & \text{if } t = f(t_1, \ldots, t_n) \text{ and } \exists i \in [n] \ s(t_i) \neq F \\
F & \text{if } ar(t) = 0
\end{cases}
\]

Besides, we need some traversal strategies. They explore the structure of the term they are applied on. We provide next two traversal strategies: InnerMost and BottomUp.

The strategy $\text{InnerMost}(s)$ is very common in symbolic computation. It applies the strategy $s$ once to all the inner most redexes of $t$ for $s$, i.e. to the largest number subterms of $t$ that are far from the root and on which $s$ succeeds. In other words the strategy $\text{InnerMost}$ traverses the term $t$ up from its root and tries to apply $s$ to each traversed subterm once. If the strategy $s$ succeeds on some subterm $t'$ of $t$, then it is not applied to $t$. As a consequence, $\text{InnerMost}(s)$ fails if and only if $s$ fails on all the subterms of $t$.

The strategy $\text{BottomUp}(s)$ tries to apply the strategy $s$ to all the subterms of any term $t$, at any depth, by starting from the leaves of $t$ and going up to the root of $t$.

The strategies $\text{InnerMost}$ and $\text{BottomUp}$ are defined as follows:

\[
\text{InnerMost}(s) \triangleq \text{Some}(\text{InnerMost}(s)) \oplus s
\]

\[
\text{BottomUp}(s) \triangleq \text{Some}(\text{BottomUp}(s)) \ ; s
\]

2.1.2 The processing language

We describe the grammar of expressions in which the problem is processed leaving out other structures as proofs, lemmas, propositions, etc.
In this section we introduce the ideas behind the notion of the extension-combination method.

3 Principle of the Extension-Combination Method

In this section we introduce the ideas behind the notion of the extension-combination method.

The idea of the extension can be viewed as a generalization of a proof. It is based on two concepts: mathematical equivalence and parametrisation. Consider the expression \( \partial_x v \) that we want to generalize to \( \partial_{x_i} v \) where \( i \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \). We proceed in two steps. First a mathematical equivalence consists in introduction a discrete variable \( i \), ranging from 1 to 1, to the expression \( \partial_x v \), yielding the expression \( \partial_{x_i} v \), where \( i \in \{1, \ldots, 1\} \). Notice that this transformation does not change the mathematical meaning. Secondly, the step of parametrisation consists in replacing the upper bound 1 by a variable \( n \), yielding the expression \( \partial_{x_i} v \), where \( i \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \). We propose
Figure 3: By-extension-combination principle illustrated on a reference proof (top). Left: a one-layer periodic problem. Right: a thin layer with homogeneous coefficients. The combination of these two extensions yields a thin layer with periodic coefficients (bottom).

next an implementation of the notion of generalization by the by-extension-combination method, where for the moment we do not distinguish between the two phases of mathematical equivalence and parametrisation. This method relies on three key principles. Firstly, we introduce a reference model together with its derivation. This derivation is called the reference proof, it is depicted on the top of Figure 3. It is based on the derivation approach of [LS07] and was implemented and presented in details in [YBL14b]. Although the reference model covers a very simple case, its proof is expressed in a sufficiently general way. A number of basic algebraic properties are formulated as rewriting rules, they are considered as the building blocks of the proofs. The full derivation of the model is formulated as a sequence of applications of these rules. The proof of some properties is also performed by a sequence of applications of mathematical rules when the others are admitted e.g. the Green rule.

Then, an elementary extension is obtained by an application of an elementary transformation, called also an extension operator, to the reference proof. In Figure 3 the extension operators are $\Pi_1$ and $\Pi_2$. They respectively cover the extension to the 3-D setting and the thinness setting. We notice that, in practice, when a single feature is taken into account, only a small change occurs in a relatively long proof. In other words, while considering an elementary extension, most of the existing rules could be reused by operating a small change on them, and, on the other hand, only a small number of new rules has to be manually introduced.

Finally, we make possible the combination of two extension operators to produce a new extension operator that takes into account the features covered by each initial extension operator. In the example of Figure 3, the combination of the extension operators $\Pi_1$ and $\Pi_2$ is the extension operator $\Pi_1 \diamond \Pi_2$. By iterating this process, many extension operators can be combined together giving rise to complex extensions that cover many features.
3.1 Extensions as Second Order Strategies

The mathematical equivalence between FO-strategies is defined through an equational system $\mathcal{R}$ made with a set of SO-rules and a list of position where to apply it. In the example, $\mathcal{R}$ is made with the single SO-rule $R := x \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{1} x_i$ for the equivalence between two different expressions of a variable. In general, we say that two FO-strategies $s_1$ and $s_2$ are mathematically equivalent with respect to $\mathcal{R}$, written $s_1 \equiv_{\mathcal{R}} s_2$, if they are syntactically equal modulo application of $\mathcal{R}$ at a set of

\[ \Pi_1 \circ \Pi_2 \]

2The syntactic equality between rewriting rules has always to be done modulo $\alpha$-equivalence. Two rewriting rules are $\alpha$-equivalent if they are syntactically identical up to a renaming of their variables. For instance, the rules $f(x) \rightarrow g(x)$ and $f(y) \rightarrow g(y)$, where $x$ and $y$ are variables, are $\alpha$-equivalent. Two strategies are $\alpha$-equivalent if they are syntactically identical up to a renaming of the variables of their rewriting rules. For instance, the strategies $\text{BottomUp}(f(x) \rightarrow g(x))$ and $\text{BottomUp}(f(y) \rightarrow g(y))$ are $\alpha$-equivalent.
positions and that a SO-strategy $S$ conserves this mathematical equivalence if for all FO-strategy $s$, $S(s) \approx_R s$.

Next, a SO-strategy $S'$ is parametrized if the right-hand side part of some of its rewriting rules contains FO-variables which are not in its left-hand side part as for instance the rule $S' := \sum_{i=1}^1 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n$ where $n$ is a FO-variable and therefore a parameter of $S'$. The idea behind parametrization is to transform FO-strategies with additional FO-variables, so that they represent more general properties. The set of these FO-variables is the set of parameters of $S$.

**Definition 13 (Strategy of extension)** A SO extension strategy $S$ with respect to an equational system $R$ of mathematical equivalences is a combination $S; S'$ where $S$ is a SO-strategy conserving the mathematical equivalences and $S'$ a parametrized SO-strategy. When two FO-strategies $s_1$, $s_2$ satisfy $s_1 = S(s_0)$ we say that $s_1$ generalize $s_0$ through $S$.

In the above example, the SO-rule $R$ consists in replacing $x$ by $\text{Oper}(\text{Sum}, x, [\tau])$ and inserting $\tau_1 := 1:1$ in the empty list of $x$. The replacement is seen as another insertion of the term $\tau_2 := \text{Oper}(\text{Sum}, \bot, [\tau])$ between the root and $x$, the latter being positionned in place of $\bot$. The SO-strategy $S$ consists in the insertion of the terms $\tau_1$ and $\tau_2$ at all positions of $[\tau]$ in $x$ and of $x$ respectively. The operation of adding terms at some positions is the key operation for extensions and is defined rigorously in the next subsection.

### 3.2 Position-based extensions and their combination

In sections 4 and 5 we show how to implement the extension operators. In fact there are two equivalent implementations of the extension operators. The first one is in terms of adding contexts at a certain positions of the input term. Despite the fact that this implementation is not practical, it captures the idea of an extension. This implementation will be presented in section 4.

The second implementation consists in implementing an extension operator as a rewriting strategy that searches for patterns then adds contexts at certain positions. This implementation will be presented in section 5. The second implementation is clearly more general than the first but it is equivalent to the first in the sense that, for every input term and a strategy extension operator, we can construct an equivalent position-based extension operator. We shall argue that the operation of combination of strategy-based extensions is sound and complete by relating it to the operation of combination of position-based extensions.

Beside, in both cases we define the operation $\diamond$ of combination of extension operators in such way, in each case, the class of extension operators is closed under combination. In other words, we define a class of rewriting strategies that comes with an internal combination operation.

### 4 Position-based extensions and their combination

An extension operator consist in the operation that adds contexts or replace terms by rewriting variables for parametrization at given positions of a term. For the sake of shortness, we do not take term replacement into account in the rest of the paper. The context $\tau = \text{list}(\square, j)$ depicted in Figure 6 captures the idea that the extension would add a discrete variable to an expression. The application of $\Pi_{(p, \tau)}$ to the term $t = \partial_x v(x)$ at the position of $p$ of the variable $x$ (the parameter
of the derivative operator \( \partial \) yields the term \( \Pi_{(p,\tau)}(t) = \partial_x v(x) \). Similarly, Figure 7 illustrates the extension operator \( \Pi_{(q,\tau')} \) and its application to the term \( t = \partial_x v(x) \) at the position of the function \( v \) which yields the term \( \Pi_{(q,\tau')}(t) = \partial_x v_i(x) \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( t )</th>
<th>( \tau )</th>
<th>( \Pi_{(p,\tau)}(t) )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \partial )</td>
<td>\text{list}</td>
<td>( \partial )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( v ) \quad \text{x}</td>
<td>( \text{nil} ) \quad \text{nil}</td>
<td>( \text{nil} ) \quad \text{j}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{nil} ) \quad \text{p}</td>
<td>( \text{p} ) \quad \text{q}</td>
<td>( \text{p} ) \quad \text{q}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 6: Application of the extension operator \( \Pi_{(p,\tau)} \) (with the extension constructor \( \tau \)) to the term \( t = \partial_x v(x) \) at the position \( p \), yielding the term \( \partial_x v(x) \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( t )</th>
<th>( \tau' )</th>
<th>( \Pi_{(q,\tau')}(t) )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \partial )</td>
<td>\text{list}</td>
<td>( \partial )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( v ) \quad \text{x}</td>
<td>( \text{nil} ) \quad \text{nil}</td>
<td>( \text{nil} ) \quad \text{i}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{nil} ) \quad \text{p}</td>
<td>( \text{p} ) \quad \text{q}</td>
<td>( \text{p} ) \quad \text{q}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 7: Application of the extension operator \( \Pi_{(q,\tau')} \) (with the extension constructor \( \tau' \)) to the term \( t = \partial_x v(x) \) at the position \( q \), yielding the term \( \partial_x v_i(x) \).

When an extension operator \( \Pi_{(p,\tau)} \), where \( p \) is a position, is applied to a term \( t \) at the position \( p \), the context \( \tau \) is inserted at the position \( p \) of \( t \), and the subterm of \( t \) at the position \( p \) is inserted at \( \square \). The general schema of the application of an extension operator is depicted in Figure 8.

Figure 9 shows the combination of the two extension operators \( \Pi_{(p,\tau)} \) and \( \Pi_{(q,\tau')} \). In what follows \( \mathcal{P}_{\text{os}} \) stands for the set of positions, \( t_p \) stands for the subterm of \( t \) at the position \( p \), and \( t[t']_p \) stands for the replacement of the subterm of \( t \) at the position \( p \) with the term \( t' \). If \( \tau \) is a context, we shall denote by \( \tau[t] \) the term obtained from \( \tau \) by replacing the \( \square \) by \( t \). In particular, if \( \tau \) and \( \tau' \) are contexts, we call \( \tau[\tau'] \) the composition of \( \tau \) and \( \tau' \).
Formally,

**Definition 14 (Position-based extension)** A parameter of a position-based extension operator is of the form

\[ P = [(p_1, \tau_1), \ldots, (p_n, \tau_n)], \]

where \( p_i \) are positions and each \( \tau_i \) is either a context in \( T_\square \) or a term in \( T \). The empty list parameter will be denoted by \( \emptyset \).

Moreover, we impose that the parameters satisfy some constraints to avoid conflicts in the simultaneous operations of insertions and replacements.

**Definition 15 (Well-founded position-based extension)** The parameter \( P = [(p_1, \tau_1), \ldots, (p_n, \tau_n)] \) of a position-based extension is well founded iff

i.) a position occurs at most one time in \( P \), i.e. \( p_i \neq p_j \) for all \( i \neq j \).

ii.) if \( p_i \) is a position of term insertion (i.e. \( (p_i, \tau_i) \) is such that \( \tau_i \in T_\square \)) and if \( p_j \) is a position of term replacement (i.e. \( (p_j, \tau_j) \) is such that \( \tau_j \in T \)), we have that \( p_i \sqsubseteq p_j \),

iii.) any two positions \( p_i \) and \( p_j \) of replacement are not comparable, i.e. \( p \parallel p' \).
In all what follows we assume that the parameters are well-founded. Let $\Theta(\mathcal{P})$ to be the set of positions at the root of $\mathcal{P}$ if $\mathcal{P}$ is viewed as a tree. For a parameter $\mathcal{P}$, we next define its semantics denoted by $\Pi_{\mathcal{P}}$ which is called an extension operator.

**Definition 16 (Position-based extension operator)** The extension operator $\Pi_{\mathcal{P}}$, where $\mathcal{P}$ is a parameter, is inductively defined by:

\[
\begin{align*}
\Pi_{\emptyset} & \overset{\text{def}}{=} \mathbb{I} \\
\Pi_{\mathcal{P}} & \overset{\text{def}}{=} \lambda \mathcal{U}. \mathcal{U} \mapsto u[\tau_{[\mathcal{U}]_{\mathcal{P}}}] \\
\Pi_{[(p_1, \tau_1), \ldots, (p_n, \tau_n)]} & \overset{\text{def}}{=} \Pi_{(p_1, \tau_1)}; \ldots; \Pi_{(p_n, \tau_n)}
\end{align*}
\]

In what follows the combination of two extension operators $\Pi_{\mathcal{P}}$ and $\Pi_{\mathcal{P}'}$, where $\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}'$ are position-based extension, will be denoted by $\Diamond$, amounts to combine their parameters $\mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{P}'$:

\[
\Pi_{\mathcal{P}} \Diamond \Pi_{\mathcal{P}'} \overset{\text{def}}{=} \Pi_{\mathcal{P} \circ \mathcal{P}'}
\]

and thus we shall only define the combination of the parameters of extensions.

**Definition 17 (Combination of two position-based extensions)** Let $\mathcal{P} = [(p_1, \tau_1), \ldots, (p_n, \tau_n)]$ and $\mathcal{P}' = [(p'_1, \tau'_1), \ldots, (p'_m, \tau'_m)]$. Let $(p''_1, \tau''_1), \ldots, (p''_r, \tau''_r)$ be such that, for all $i$, either

i.) $p''_i = p_j$, for some $j$, and in this case $\tau''_i = \tau_j$, or

ii.) $p''_i = p'_j$ and $\tau''_i = \tau'_j$, or

iii.) $p''_i = p_j = p'_k$, for some $j, k$, and in this case

\[
\tau''_i = \begin{cases} 
\tau''_k[\tau_j] & \text{if } \tau''_k \in \mathcal{T} \\
\tau_j & \text{if } \tau''_k \in \mathcal{T} \land \tau_j \in \mathcal{T} \land \tau''_k = \tau_j 
\end{cases}
\]  \hspace{1cm} (4)

We define the combination $\mathcal{P} \circ \mathcal{P}'$ by

\[
\mathcal{P} \circ \mathcal{P}' = \begin{cases} 
[(p''_1, \tau''_1), \ldots, (p''_r, \tau''_r)] & \text{if } [(p''_1, \tau''_1), \ldots, (p''_r, \tau''_r)] \text{ is Well-founded,} \\
\emptyset & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

**Remark 18** The following hold.

1. The combination of position-based extensions is non commutative since $\tau'_j[\tau_i] \neq \tau_i[\tau'_j]$ and is non associative due to the condition $\tau_i = \tau'_j$, e.g.

\[
\begin{align*}
\Pi_{(p, f(\Box))} \Diamond \Pi_{(p, f(\Box))} & \Diamond \Pi_{(p, f(\Box))} = \Pi_{(p, f(\Box))} \Diamond \Pi_{(p, f(\Box))} = \Pi_{(p, f(\Box))} \\
\Pi_{(p, f(\Box))} \Diamond (\Pi_{(p, f(\Box))} \Diamond \Pi_{(p, f(\Box))}) & = \Pi_{(p, f(\Box))} \Diamond \Pi_{(p, f(\Box))} = \Pi_{(p, f(\Box))} \Diamond \Pi_{(p, f(\Box))}
\end{align*}
\]

2. The neutral element of the combination operation is $\Pi_{(\varepsilon, \Box)}$. i.e. For every extension parameter $\mathcal{P}$, we have that

\[
\Pi_{(\varepsilon, \Box)} \Diamond \Pi_{\mathcal{P}} = \Pi_{\mathcal{P}} \Diamond \Pi_{(\varepsilon, \Box)} = \Pi_{\mathcal{P}}.
\]

3. The extension operator $\Pi_{(\varepsilon, \Box)}$ plays the role of the identity. i.e. for every term $t \in \mathcal{T}$, we have that

\[
\Pi_{(\varepsilon, \Box)}(t) = t.
\]
5 Strategy-based extensions and their combination

The definitions of position-based extensions and of their combination are satisfactory from the theoretical point of view. However, they are not useful for practical applications, since the positions are generally not accessible and cannot be used on a regular basis for operations. So, these principles are translated into a framework of classical strategies to form a subclass of extensions that is closed by combination. Extensions are built starting from three kinds of simple strategies of navigation and then using inductive definitions yields strategy-based extensions, or simply, extensions. The two formulations are in fact equivalent. We extend the definition of the combination operator $\otimes$ from position-based extensions to strategy-based extensions. The subsection 5.1 completes Section 2 by introducing the key concept of anti-patterns.

5.1 Positive and negative patterns

In order to carry on the combination of extensions we need to consider negative patterns. For instance, the negative pattern $\neg a$, where $a$ is a constant, represents all the closed terms which are different than $a$. The reason of the consideration of negative patterns follows naturally when one wants to combine two strategies, say $s_1$ and $s_2$:

\[
\begin{align*}
    s_1 &= (u_1 \to u_1) ; s'_1 \\
    s_2 &= (u_2 \to u_2) ; s'_2
\end{align*}
\]

where $u_1, u_2$ are (positive) patterns and $s'_1, s'_2$ are strategies. The wanted combination consists of three elements. (i.) either $u_1$ and $u_2$ can be unified, yielding the pattern denoted by $u_1 \land u_2$, and in this case combine $s'_1$ and $s'_2$. (ii.) either we have $u_1$ but not $u_2$ and in this case we consider $s'_1$, (iii.) either we have $u_2$ but not $u_1$ and in this case we consider $s'_2$. Formally, the resulting strategy can be written as

\[
\begin{align*}
    s_1 \otimes s_2 &= (u_1 \land u_2 \to u_1 \land u_2) ; s'_1 \otimes s'_2 + \\
    (u_1 \land \neg u_2 \to u_1 \land \neg u_2) ; s'_1 + \\
    (u_2 \land \neg u_1 \to u_2 \land \neg u_1) ; s'_2
\end{align*}
\]

Definition 19 (Positive and negative patterns) A pattern is defined by the following grammar:

\[
U ::= x \mid f(U, \ldots, U) \mid \neg U \mid U \land U \mid U \lor U
\]

where $x \in \mathcal{X}$ is a variable and $f$ is a functional symbol from $\mathcal{F}$. The set of patterns is denoted by $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{F})$ or simply by $\mathcal{T}$. A positive pattern (resp. negative pattern) is a pattern that does not contains (resp. that contains) the symbol $\neg$. The set of positive patterns (resp. negative patterns) is denoted by $\mathcal{T}^+$ or simply $\mathcal{T}^+(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{F})$ (resp. $\mathcal{T}^-$ or simply $\mathcal{T}^-(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{F})$).

If $u$ is a positive pattern in $\mathcal{T}^+$ and $u'$ is a pattern in $\mathcal{T}$ and $p$ is a position in $u$, we shall denote by $u[u']|_p$ the pattern $u[u' \land u]|_p$, i.e. we “add” $u'$ at the position $p$ of $u$, or more precisely, we insert the conjunction $u'_p \land u'$ at the position $p$ of $u$.

The semantics of a pattern is given by its unfolding. The unfolding of a pattern $t$, denoted by $[t]$, is the set of all terms that can be obtained from $t$ by instantiating the variables:
Definition 20 (Unfolding of a pattern) The unfolding of a pattern is a function $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow 2^{\mathcal{T}^+}$ that associates to each pattern a (possibly empty) set of positive patterns, it is inductively defined by

\[
\llbracket u \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{\sigma} \{\sigma(u)\} \quad \text{if} \ u \in \mathcal{X} \cup \mathcal{F}^0 \tag{9}
\]

\[
\llbracket f(t_1, \ldots, t_n) \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup \{f(t'_1, \ldots, t'_n) \mid t'_i \in [t_i]\} \quad \text{if} \ f \in \mathcal{F}^n \tag{10}
\]

\[
\llbracket f(t_1, \ldots, t_n) \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset \quad \text{if} \ \exists i \in [1, n] \text{ s.t. } [t_i] = \emptyset, \text{ where } f \in \mathcal{F}^n \tag{11}
\]

\[
\llbracket u \land v \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \llbracket u \rrbracket \cap \llbracket v \rrbracket \tag{12}
\]

\[
\llbracket u \lor v \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \llbracket u \rrbracket \cup \llbracket v \rrbracket \tag{13}
\]

\[
\llbracket \neg u \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{T}^+ \setminus \llbracket u \rrbracket \tag{14}
\]

Remark 21 Notice that

1. If $x$ is a variable in $\mathcal{X}$ and $f$ is a functional symbol, then $[x] = \mathcal{T}^+$ and $[\neg x] = \emptyset$ and $\llbracket f(\neg x) \rrbracket = \emptyset$.

2. $[t] = \emptyset$ iff $t$ contains $\neg x$ where $x$ is a variable.

3. $[\neg f(a)] \neq [f(\neg a)]$.

4. If $t \in \mathcal{T}^+$ then $| [t] | \geq 1$.

5. $| [t] | = 1$ iff $t \in \mathcal{T}^+$ and $\text{Var}(t) = \emptyset$.

6. If $t \in \mathcal{T}^-$ and $t$ does not contain double negations (i.e. subterms of the form $\neg \neg u$), then either $[t] = \emptyset$ or $| [t] | = \infty$.

7. There is a linear time algorithm that checks whether $\llbracket u \rrbracket = \emptyset$, for any pattern $u$.

8. If the set of constants and functional symbols is finite ($|\mathcal{F}| \leq \infty$), then a negative pattern in $\mathcal{T}^-$ can be equivalent to a positive disjunction of patterns from $\mathcal{T}^+$ e.g.

\[
\llbracket \neg a \rrbracket = \bigcup_{g_i \in \mathcal{F}^n} g_i(x_1^i, \ldots, x_n^i) \lor \bigvee_{b_i \in \mathcal{F}^0 \setminus \{a\}} b_i \tag{15}
\]

\[
\llbracket \neg f(a) \rrbracket = \bigcup_{g_i \in \mathcal{F}^n \setminus \{f\}} g_i(x_1^i, \ldots, x_n^i) \lor \bigvee_{f(b_i) \lor \bigvee_{b_i \in \mathcal{F}^0}} b_i \tag{16}
\]

9. $\llbracket f(u_1, \ldots, u_n) \land f(v_1, \ldots, v_n) \rrbracket = \llbracket f(u_1 \land v_1, \ldots, u_n \land v_n) \rrbracket$ \tag{17}

The DeMorgan laws can be proved:
Lemma 22 For every patterns \( u, v \in \mathcal{T} \), we have that

\[
\llbracket \neg \neg u \rrbracket = \llbracket u \rrbracket \tag{18}
\]
\[
\llbracket \neg (u \land v) \rrbracket = \llbracket \neg u \lor \neg v \rrbracket \tag{19}
\]
\[
\llbracket \neg (u \lor v) \rrbracket = \llbracket \neg u \land \neg v \rrbracket \tag{20}
\]

Proof. Immediate from the De Morgan laws in set theory since \( \neg \) is interpreted as the complement.

Lemma 23 For any positive patterns \( u, u' \in \mathcal{T}^+ \) we have that

\[
\llbracket u \land u' \rrbracket = \llbracket \delta(u) \rrbracket, \text{ where } \delta = \text{mgu}(u, u') \tag{21}
\]

Proof. On the one hand we have that

\[
\llbracket u \land u' \rrbracket \overset{\text{def}}{=} \llbracket u \rrbracket \cap \llbracket u' \rrbracket \tag{22}
\]
\[
\overset{\text{def}}{=} \{ \sigma(u) \mid \sigma \in \xi \} \cap \{ \sigma'(u') \mid \sigma' \in \xi \} \tag{23}
\]
\[
= \bigcup_{\sigma, \sigma'} \{ t \in \mathcal{T}^+ \mid t = \sigma(u) = \sigma'(u') \} \tag{24}
\]
\[
= \bigcup_{\sigma} \{ t \in \mathcal{T}^+ \mid t = \sigma(u) = \sigma(u') \} \tag{25}
\]

On the other hand, we have that

\[
\llbracket \delta(u) \rrbracket \overset{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{\lambda \in \xi} \{ \lambda(\delta(u)) \mid \delta = \text{mgu}(u, u') \} \tag{26}
\]

The inclusion (25) \( \subseteq \) (26) follows from the fact that \( \delta \) is the most general unifier of \( u \) and \( u' \) and hence, if \( \sigma(u) = \sigma(u') \), then \( \sigma \) is subsumed by \( \delta \) (See Definition 5) in the sense that exists a substitution \( \lambda \) such that \( \lambda \circ \delta = \sigma \), i.e. \( \lambda(\delta(u)) = \sigma(u) \).

5.2 Extension operators as strategies

Instead of considering only positions, we can enrich the definition of the extension operators to incorporate both positions and nested searching patterns. The grammar of the parameters of (strategy-based) extension operators follows.

Definition 24

\[
(I) \quad \begin{cases} 
\mathcal{P} & ::= (\theta, \tau) \mid (\theta, \mathcal{P}) \mid [\mathcal{P}, \ldots, \mathcal{P}] \mid \text{IM}(\mathcal{P}) \\
\theta & ::= p \mid u 
\end{cases}
\]

where \( p \) is a position, \( \tau \) is a context in \( \mathcal{T}_{\square} \) or a positive term in \( \mathcal{T}^+ \), \( u \) is a pattern in \( \mathcal{T} \), and \( \text{IM} \) is an unary constructor.
The semantics of $\mathcal{P}$, denoted by $\Pi_{\mathcal{P}}$, is formally given in definition 26. The semantics of the position based extensions, i.e. extension whose parameter is of the form $[(p_1, \tau_1), \ldots, (p_n, \tau_n)]$ where $p_i$ are positions, was already given in section 4. Intuitively, the semantics of $(u, \mathcal{P})$, is a strategy that checks if the pattern $u$ matches with the input term, if it is the case we apply $\Pi_{\mathcal{P}}$ to the input term, otherwise, it fails. The semantics of $\text{IM}(u, \mathcal{P})$ is a strategy that locates all the subterms of the input term that match with $u$ by the InnerMost strategy, and at each subterms we apply the strategy $\Pi_{\mathcal{P}}$. The semantics of $[(u_1, \mathcal{P}_1), \ldots, (u_n, \mathcal{P}_n)]$ is the left choice between the strategies $\Pi_{(u_1, \mathcal{P}_1), \ldots, (u_n, \mathcal{P}_n)}$.

We generalize next the condition of well-foundedness to strategy-based extensions.

**Definition 25 (Well-founded (strategy-based) extensions)** A an extension is well-founded iff

i.) all its list subparameters are either of the form

(a) $[(p_1, \mathcal{P}_1), \ldots, (p_n, \mathcal{P}_n)]$, where all $p_i$ are positions,

(b) or $[(u_1, \mathcal{P}_1), \ldots, (u_n, \mathcal{P}_n)]$, where all $u_i$ are patterns,

(c) or $[\text{IM}(u_1, \mathcal{P}_1), \ldots, \text{IM}(u_n, \mathcal{P}_n)]$, where all $u_i$ are patterns.

ii.) all its subparameters of the form $[(p_1, \tau_1), \ldots, (p_n, \tau_n)]$, are well-founded according to definition 15, where $p_i$ are positions and $\tau_i$ are terms in $T^+ \cup T$. And,

iii.) for all its subparameters of the form $[(u_1, \mathcal{P}_1), \ldots, (u_n, \mathcal{P}_n)]$, where each $u_i$ is a pattern in $T$ and $\mathcal{P}_i$ is either an extension or a term in $T^+ \cup T$, we have that $u_i$ is of the form $u_i'$ or $u_i' \land U_i'$ where $u_i' \in T^+$ and $U_i' \in T^-$. And,

iv.) for all its subparameters of the form $[(u_1 \land U_1, \mathcal{P}_1), \ldots, (u_n \land U_n, \mathcal{P}_n)]$, where each $u_i$ is a positive pattern in $T^+$, $u_i$ is a negative pattern in $T^-$ and $\mathcal{P}_i$ is either an extension or a term in $T^+ \cup T$, we have that for every $i, j = 1, \ldots, n$ with $i \neq j$,

$$\forall p \in \text{Pos}(u_i), \ [u_i[u_j \land U_j]_{|p} \land U_i] = \emptyset.$$  

In what follows we assume that the extensions are well-founded. The semantics of the an extension as a strategy follows.

**Definition 26** The semantics of an extension $\mathcal{P}$, denoted by $\Pi_{\mathcal{P}}$, is defined inductively on $\mathcal{P}$ as
follows.

\[
\Pi_{(\theta,\tau)} \overset{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 
\lambda t. t \mapsto [\tau[t_\theta]]_\theta & \text{if } \theta \in \text{Pos} \\
 u \mapsto [u] & \text{if } \theta = u \in \mathcal{T}
\end{cases}
\]

\[
\Pi_{(\theta,\mathcal{P})} \overset{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 
\lambda t. t \mapsto [t']_\theta \\
\text{where } t' = \Pi_{\theta'}(t_\theta) \\
(u \mapsto u); \Pi_{\mathcal{P}} 
\end{cases}
\text{if } \theta \in \text{Pos}
\]

\[
\Pi_{[\mathcal{P}_1, \ldots, \mathcal{P}_n]} \overset{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 
\Pi_{\mathcal{P}_1}; \ldots; \Pi_{\mathcal{P}_n} & \text{if } \Theta(\mathcal{P}_n) \neq \emptyset \\
\Pi_{\mathcal{P}_1} \oplus \ldots \oplus \Pi_{\mathcal{P}_n} & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

\[
\Pi_{\text{IM}(\mathcal{P})} \overset{\text{def}}{=} \text{InnerMost}(\Pi_{\mathcal{P}})
\]

We shall write \( \mathcal{P} \equiv \mathcal{Q} \) iff \( \Pi_{\mathcal{P}} = \Pi_{\mathcal{Q}} \).

The following properties are immediate from the definition of the semantics of extension operators. For any positions \( p, p' \), any patterns \( \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{U}' \) and any parameter \( \mathcal{P} \), we have that

\[
(\epsilon, \mathcal{P}) \equiv \mathcal{P}, \\
(p, (p', \mathcal{P})) \equiv (pp', \mathcal{P}), \\
(\mathcal{U}, (\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{P})) \equiv (\mathcal{U} \land \mathcal{U}', \mathcal{P}), \\
\text{IM}(\mathcal{U}, (\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{P})) \equiv \text{IM}(\mathcal{U} \land \mathcal{U}', \mathcal{P})
\]

5.2.1 Combination of strategy-based extension

In this section we define the operation of combination of extensions. Before that we give the definition of the depth of an extension, which corresponds its longest path starting from the root if it is viewed as a tree; and the definition of its width.

**Definition 27 (Depth of an extension)** The depth of an extension operator \( \Pi_{\mathcal{P}} \), denoted by \( \Delta(\Pi_{\mathcal{P}}) \) is the depth of tree-like structure of \( \mathcal{P} \), denoted simply by \( \Delta(\mathcal{P}) \), that is,

\[
\Delta(\mathcal{P}) = \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{if } \mathcal{P} = (\theta, \tau) \\
1 + \Delta(\mathcal{P}') & \text{if } \mathcal{P} = (\theta, \mathcal{P}') \\
1 + \max(\Delta(\mathcal{P}_1), \ldots, \Delta(\mathcal{P}_n)) & \text{if } \mathcal{P} = (\theta, [\mathcal{P}_1, \ldots, \mathcal{P}_n])
\end{cases}
\]

**Definition 28 (Width of an extension)** The width of an extension \( \Pi_{\mathcal{P}} \), denoted by \( |\Pi_{\mathcal{P}}| \), or simply by \( |\mathcal{P}| \), is defined by

\[
|\mathcal{P}| = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if } \mathcal{P} = (\theta, \tau) \text{ or } \mathcal{P} = (\theta, \mathcal{P}') \text{ or } \mathcal{P} = \text{IM}(\mathcal{P}'), \text{ where } \theta \in \mathcal{T} \cup \text{Pos}, \tau \in \mathcal{T}_\square \cup \mathcal{T}^+ \\
n & \text{if } \mathcal{P} = [\mathcal{P}_1, \ldots, \mathcal{P}_n]
\end{cases}
\]
Definition 29 (Combination of extensions) The combination of two extensions, $\Pi_\mathcal{P}$ and $\Pi_{\mathcal{P}'}$, as follows.

$$\Pi_\mathcal{P} \diamond \Pi_{\mathcal{P}'} = \Pi_{\mathcal{P} \diamond \mathcal{P}'}$$

(27)

where the combination $\mathcal{P} \diamond \mathcal{P}'$ of parameters is inductively defined by:

$\Delta(\mathcal{P}) = \Delta(\mathcal{P}') = 0$ and $|\mathcal{P}| = |\mathcal{P}'| = 1$. We distinguish three cases depending on the type of $\mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{P}'$.

**Case (i).** If the symbol at the root of $\mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{P}'$ is a position, i.e. $\Theta(\mathcal{P}) \neq \emptyset$ and $\Theta(\mathcal{P}') \neq \emptyset$, i.e. $\mathcal{P} = (p, \tau)$ and $\mathcal{P}' = (p', \tau')$ then this case is similar to the combination given in Definition 17 for position-based extensions.

**Case (ii).** If the symbol at the root of $\mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{P}'$ is a pattern, i.e. $\mathcal{P} = (U, \tau)$ and $\mathcal{P}' = (U', \tau')$, then

$$\begin{align*}
(U, \tau) \diamond (U', \tau') & \overset{\text{def}}{=} 
\begin{cases}
(U \land U', \tau'[\tau]), \\
(U \land \lnot U', \tau), \\
(\lnot U \land U', \tau')
\end{cases}
\end{align*}$$

(28) (29) (30)

**Case (iii).** If the symbol at the root of $\mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{P}'$ is $\text{IM}$, i.e. $\mathcal{P} = \text{IM}(u \land U, \tau)$ and $\mathcal{P}' = \text{IM}(u' \land U', \tau')$, then

$$\begin{align*}
\mathcal{P} \diamond \mathcal{P}' & \overset{\text{def}}{=} \\
\text{IM} \left( \begin{cases}
(u[u' \land U']_p \land U, [(\epsilon, \tau), (p, \tau')]), \\
(u[\lnot(u' \land U')]_p \land U, [(\epsilon, \tau)]), \\
(\lnot(u \land U), \text{IM}(u' \land U', \tau'))
\end{cases} \right)
\end{align*}$$

(32)

'Symmetric cases'

$$\text{IM}([\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}'])$$

$$\emptyset$$

if $\exists p \text{ s.t. } [u[u' \land U']_p \land U] \neq \emptyset$ and $u_p \notin \mathcal{X}$

if $\forall p \text{ s.t. } [u[u' \land U']_p \land U] \neq \emptyset$ and $u_p \in \mathcal{X}$

$\Delta(\mathcal{P}) = \Delta(\mathcal{P}') \geq 1$ and $|\mathcal{P}| = |\mathcal{P}'| = 1$. Again, we distinguish three cases depending on the symbol at the root of $\mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{P}'$.

**Case (i).** If the symbol at the root of $\mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{P}'$ is a position, i.e. $\mathcal{P} = (p, Q)$ and $\mathcal{P} = \ldots$
Case (ii). If the symbol at the root of \( \mathcal{P} \) and \( \mathcal{P}' \) is a pattern, i.e. \( \mathcal{P} = (U, Q) \) and \( \mathcal{P}' = (U', Q') \), then

\[
(p, Q) \diamond (p', Q') \overset{def}{=} \begin{cases} 
[(p, Q), (p', Q')] & \text{if } p' < p \\
[(p', Q'), (p, Q)] & \text{if } p < p' \\
(p, Q \diamond Q') & \text{if } p = p'
\end{cases}
\]  
(34)

Case (iii). If the symbol at the root of \( \mathcal{P} \) and \( \mathcal{P}' \) is IM, i.e.

\[
\begin{cases}
\mathcal{P} = \text{IM}(u \land U, Q), \text{ and} \\
\mathcal{P}' = \text{IM}(u' \land U', Q'),
\end{cases}
\]

then

\[
\mathcal{P} \bowtie \mathcal{P}' \overset{def}{=} \begin{cases} 
\text{IM} \left(\left[u [u' \land U']_{p} \land U, (\epsilon, Q) \diamond (p, Q')\right]\right), \\
\left(u [\neg (u' \land U')]_{p} \land U, Q\right), \\
\left(\neg (u \land U), \text{IM} (u' \land U', Q')\right) & \text{if } \exists ! p \text{ s.t. } u [u' \land U']_{p} \land U \neq \emptyset \\
\text{and } u_{|p} \notin \mathcal{X}
\end{cases}
\]
(39)

"Symmetric cases"

\[
\begin{cases}
\text{IM} \left(\left[u [u' \land U']_{p} \land U, (\epsilon, Q) \diamond (p, \text{IM}(u' \land U', Q'))\right]\right) & \text{if } \exists ! p \text{ s.t. } u [u' \land U']_{p} \land U \neq \emptyset \\
\text{and } u_{|p} \in \mathcal{X}
\end{cases}
\]
(40)

\[
\Delta(\mathcal{P}) = \Delta(\mathcal{P}') \geq 0 \text{ and } (|\mathcal{P}| \geq 2 \text{ or } |\mathcal{P}'| \geq 2). \text{ The definition is by induction on } |\mathcal{P}'|.
\]

\[
[Q_1, \ldots, Q_n] \otimes Q = \begin{cases} 
[Q_1, \ldots, Q_i \diamond Q, \ldots, Q_n] & \text{if } \exists i \text{ s.t. } Q_i \diamond Q \neq \emptyset \\
[Q_1, \ldots, Q_i \diamond Q_i, \ldots, Q_n] & \text{if } \exists i \text{ s.t. } Q_i \diamond Q_i \neq \emptyset \\
[Q_1, \ldots, Q_n, Q] & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]  
(41)
Remark 30 The following is not hard to prove.

- If $\Pi_P$ and $\Pi_Q$ are well-founded, so is $\Pi_P \diamond \Pi_Q$.
- The neutral element of the combination operation is $\Pi_{(\epsilon,\Box)}$. i.e. for every extension parameter $\mathcal{P}$, we have that
  \[
  \Pi_{(\epsilon,\Box)} \diamond \Pi_{\mathcal{P}} = \Pi_{\mathcal{P}} \diamond \Pi_{(\epsilon,\Box)} = \Pi_{\mathcal{P}}.
  \]
- For every extension parameter $\mathcal{P}$, we have that
  \[
  \Pi_{\mathcal{P}} \diamond \Pi_{\mathcal{P}} = \Pi_{\mathcal{P}}
  \]

5.3 A correction criterion of the combination of strategy-based extension operators

The expressions of the combinations of strategy based extensions have been given without justification. Since a same extension can be expressed in different ways, it is mandatory that the combination of two extensions, whatever their forms, yields equivalent extensions. The combination of position-based extensions are defined in a clear and nonambiguous manner, so we choose it as the reference. The first lemma of this section shows that any strategy-based extension can be expressed as a position-based extension. Then, we introduce a correction criteria of the combination rules of strategy-based combinations, its application to the above rules being left for a future work.

Lemma 31 (Strategy-based extensions as position-based extensions) Then there exists a function $\Psi : \zeta \times T^+ \rightarrow \zeta^*$ that associates to each extension operator $\mathcal{P}$ in $\zeta$ and positive pattern $t$ in $T^+$ a pattern-free extension operator $\mathcal{Q}$ in $\zeta^*$, denoted by $\Psi_{(\mathcal{P},t)}$, such that
\[
\Pi_{\mathcal{P}}(t) = \Pi_{\mathcal{Q}}(t)
\]

Proof. Out of $\mathcal{P}$ and $t$, we shall construct a pattern-free extension operator $\mathcal{Q}$ of the form
\[
\mathcal{Q} = [(p_1, \tau_1), \ldots, (p_n, \tau_n)]
\]
where $p_i$ are positions in $t$ and $\tau_i$ are contexts with $n \geq 0$, such that $\Pi_{\mathcal{P}}(t) = \Pi_{\mathcal{Q}}(t)$. The proof is by induction $\Delta(\mathcal{P})$, the depth of $\mathcal{P}$.

Basic case: $\Delta(\mathcal{P}) = 0$. We distinguish three cases depending on the type of $\mathcal{P}$.

Case (i). $\eta(\mathcal{P}) = \text{Posi}$. In this case we define
\[
\mathcal{Q} \overset{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{P}
\]

Case (ii). $\eta(\mathcal{P}) = \text{Patt}$. In this case $\mathcal{P}$ is of the form
\[
\mathcal{P} = [(u_1 \wedge U_1, \tau_1), \ldots, (u_n \wedge U_n, \tau_n)]
\]
where \( u_i \) (resp. \( U_i \)) are positive (resp. negative) patterns and \( \tau_i \) are contexts. Thus, according to definition ?? of the semantics of extension operators, we have that

\[
\Pi_P = \bigoplus_i (u_i \rightarrow \tau_i[u_i] \text{ if } U_i)
\] (47)

And since there is a unique \( k \in [1, n] \) such that the conditional rule \( u_k \rightarrow \tau_k[u_k] \text{ if } U_k \) can be applied to \( t \), then

\[
\Pi_P(t) = (u_k \rightarrow \tau_k[u_k] \text{ if } U_k)(t) = \tau_k[\sigma(u_k)] \text{ where } \sigma(u_k) = t \text{ and } \sigma \in \[U_k]\]
\] (49)

\[
= \tau_k[t]
\] (50)

On the other hand, we define \( Q \) as follows:

\[
Q \overset{\text{def}}{=} [\epsilon, \tau_k]
\] (51)

Therefore,

\[
\Pi_Q(t) = \tau_k[t] = \Pi_P(t)
\] (53)

**Case (iii).** \( \eta(P) = \text{IM} \). In this case \( P \) is of the form

\[
P = \text{IM}[(U_1, \tau_1), \ldots, (U_n, \tau_n)]
\] (54)

where \([U_i] \cap [U_j] = \emptyset\) for all \( i \neq j \). Let

\[
\begin{aligned}
[p_1^i, \ldots, p_{n_i}^i] &= \lambda^*(U_i) \\
\phi(p_i^1) &= \tau_i
\end{aligned}
\] (55)

for all \( i \in [n] \). And let

\[
[q_1^i, \ldots, q_m^i] = \text{Max} \bigcup_{i \in [n]} \{\lambda^*(U_i)\}
\] (56)

We define \( Q \) by

\[
Q = [(q_1^i, \tau'_1), \ldots, (q_m^i, \tau'_m)]
\] (57)

where \( \tau'_j = \phi(q_j) \), for all \( j \in [m] \).

Finally, the proof for \( \Delta(P) \geq 1 \) is simply made by induction which does not involve any additional difficulty.

\[\blacksquare\]

**Criterion 32 (Correctness of combinations of strategy-based extensions)** The combination of two extension operators \( P \) and \( P' \) is correct iff

\[
\Psi(P \triangleleft P', t) = \Psi(P, t)\triangleleft\Psi(P', t)
\] (58)

for any positive term \( t \in T^+ \).
6 Mathematical proofs

This section presents the reference proof, already published in [YBL14a], following the technique of [LS07] and applied to a second order elliptic equation posed in a one-dimensional domain. It is made with propositions, that are accepted without proof, and of Lemmas which are proven. Then, an extension of the proof to a multi-dimensional domain is written in the spirit of strategy-based extensions to serve as an illustration of the concept of extension.

6.1 The Reference Proof

This section presents the model derivation used as a reference for the extensions. We recall the framework of the two-scale convergence as presented in [LS07]. The presentation is divided into three subsections. The first one is devoted to basic definitions and properties, stated as Propositions. The latter are admitted without proof because they are assumed to be prerequisites, or building blocks, in the proofs. They are used as elementary steps in the two other sections detailing the proof of the convergence of the two-scale transform of a derivative, and the homogenized model derivation. The main statements of these two subsections are also stated as Propositions and their proofs are split into numbered blocks called lemmas. Each lemma is decomposed into steps referring to the definitions and propositions. All components of the reference model derivation, namely the definitions, the propositions, the lemmas and the proof steps are designed so that to be easily implemented but also to be generalized for more complex models. We quote that a number of trivial mathematical properties are used in the proofs but are not explicitly stated nor cited. However an implementation must take them into account.

6.1.1 Notations, Definitions and Propositions

Note that the functional framework used in this section is not as precise as it should be for a usual mathematical work. The reason is that the complete functional analysis is not covered by our symbolic computation. So fine and precise mathematical statements and justifications cannot be in the focus of this work.

In the sequel, $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a bounded open set, with measure $|A|$, having a 'sufficiently' regular boundary $\partial A$ and with unit outward normal denoted by $n_{\partial A}$. We shall use the set $L^1(A)$ of integrable functions and the set $L^p(A)$, for any $p > 0$, of functions $f$ such that $f^p \in L^1(A)$, with norm $\|v\|_{L^p(A)} = (\int_A |v|^p \, dx)^{1/p}$. The Sobolev space $H^1(A)$ is the set of functions $f \in L^2(A)$ which gradient $\nabla f \in L^2(A)^n$. The set of $p$ times differentiable functions on $A$ is denoted by $C^p(A)$, where $p$ can be any integer or $\infty$. Its subset $C^0(A)$ is composed of functions which partial derivatives are vanishing on the boundary $\partial A$ of $A$ until the order $p$. For any integers $p$ and $q$, $C^q(A) \subset L^p(A)$. When $A = (0, a_1) \times \ldots \times (0, a_n)$ is a cuboid (or rectangular parallelepiped) we say that a function $u$ defined in $\mathbb{R}^n$ is $A$-periodic if for any $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^n$, $u(y + \sum_{i=1}^n \ell_i a_i e_i) = u(y)$ where $e_i$ is the $i^{th}$ vector of the canonical basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$. The set of $A$-periodic functions which are $C^\infty$ is denoted by $C^\infty_\partial(A)$ and those which are in $H^1(A)$ is denoted by $H^1(A)$. The operator $\text{tr}$ (we say trace) can be defined as the restriction operator from functions defined on the closure of $A$ to functions defined on its boundary $\partial A$. Finally, we say that a sequence $(u^\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \geq 0} \in L^2(A)$ converges strongly in $L^2(A)$ towards $u^0 \in L^2(A)$ when $\varepsilon$ tends to zero if $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \|u^\varepsilon - u^0\|_{L^2(A)} = 0$. The convergence is said to be weak if $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_A (u^\varepsilon - u^0)v \, dx = 0$ for all $v \in L^2(A)$. We write $u^\varepsilon = u^0 + O_s(\varepsilon)$ (respectively $O_w(\varepsilon)$), where $O_s(\varepsilon)$ (respectively $O_w(\varepsilon)$) represents a sequence tending to zero strongly (respectively weakly) in
Moreover, the simple notation $O(\varepsilon)$ refers to a sequence of numbers which simply tends to zero. We do not detail the related usual computation rules.

Let $u^\varepsilon$, the solution of a linear boundary value problem posed in $\Omega$,

$$
\begin{cases}
  - \frac{d}{dx} (a^\varepsilon(x) \frac{du^\varepsilon(x)}{dx}) = f \text{ in } \Omega \\
  u^\varepsilon = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma,
\end{cases}
$$

(59)

where the right-hand side

$$
\|f\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C,
$$

(60)

the coefficient $a^\varepsilon \in C^\infty(\Omega)$ is $\varepsilon\Omega^1$-periodic, and there exist two positive constants $\alpha$ and $\beta$ independent of $\varepsilon$ such that

$$
0 < \alpha \leq a^\varepsilon(x) \leq \beta.
$$

(61)

The weak formulation is obtained by multiplication of the differential equation by a test function $v \in C^\infty(\Omega)$ and application of the Green formula,

$$
\kappa^0 \int_{\Omega} a^\varepsilon(x) \frac{du^\varepsilon}{dx} \frac{dv}{dx} \, dx = \kappa^0 \int_{\Omega} f(x)v(x) \, dx.
$$

(62)

**Proposition 33** [Interpretation of a weak equality] For $u \in L^2(A)$ and for any $v \in C^\infty_0(A)$,

$$
\text{if } \int_{A} u(x) \, v(x) \, dx = 0 \then u = 0
$$

in the sense of $L^2(A)$ functions.

**Proposition 34** [Interpretation of a periodic boundary condition] For $u \in H^1(A)$ and for any $v \in C^\infty_#(A)$,

$$
\text{if } \int_{\partial A} u(x) \, v(x) \, n_{\partial A}(x) \, dx = 0 \then u \in H^1_\#(A).
$$

In the remainder of this section, only the dimension $n = 1$ is considered, the general definitions being used for the elementary extensions.

**Notation 35** [Physical and microscopic Domains] We consider an interval $\Omega = \bigcup_{c=1}^{N(\varepsilon)} \Omega^1_{c,\varepsilon} \subset \mathbb{R}$ divided into $N(\varepsilon)$ periodic cells (or intervals) $\Omega^1_{c,\varepsilon}$, of size $\varepsilon > 0$, indexed by $c$, and with center $x_c$. The translation and magnification $(\Omega^1_{c,\varepsilon} - x_c)/\varepsilon$ is called the unit cell and is denoted by $\Omega^1$. The variables in $\Omega$ and in $\Omega^1$ are denoted by $x$ and $x^1$.

The two-scale transform $T$ is an operator mapping functions defined in the physical domain $\Omega$ to functions defined in the two-scale domain $\Omega^2 \times \Omega^1$ where for the reference model $\Omega^2 = \Omega$. In the following, we shall denote by $\Gamma$, $\Gamma^2$ and $\Gamma^1$ the boundaries of $\Omega$, $\Omega^2$ and $\Omega^1$.

**Definition 36** [Two-Scale Transform] The two-scale transform $T$ is the linear operator defined by

$$
(Tu)(x_c, x^1) = u(x_c + \varepsilon x^1)
$$

(63)

and then by extension $T(u)(x^2, x^1) = u(x_c + \varepsilon x^1)$ for all $x^2 \in \Omega^2_{c,\varepsilon}$ and each $c$ in $1, \ldots, N(\varepsilon)$.
Notation 37  [Measure of Domains] $\kappa^0 = \frac{1}{|\Omega|}$ and $\kappa^1 = \frac{1}{|\Omega^\sharp \times \Omega^1|}$.

The operator $T$ enjoys the following properties.

Proposition 38  [Product Rule] For two functions $u$, $v$ defined in $\Omega$,
\[ T(uv) = (Tu)(Tv). \]  \hspace{1cm} (64)

Proposition 39  [Derivative Rule] If $u$ and its derivative are defined in $\Omega$ then
\[ T \left( \frac{du}{dx} \right) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial (Tu)}{\partial x^1}. \]  \hspace{1cm} (65)

Proposition 40  [Integral Rule] If a function $u \in L^1(\Omega)$ then $Tu \in L^1(\Omega^\sharp \times \Omega^1)$ and
\[ \kappa^0 \int_{\Omega} u \, dx = \kappa^1 \int_{\Omega^\sharp \times \Omega^1} (Tu) \, dx^\sharp dx^1. \]  \hspace{1cm} (66)

The next two properties are corollaries of the previous ones.

Proposition 41  [Inner Product Rule] For two functions $u$, $v \in L^2(\Omega)$,
\[ \kappa^0 \int_{\Omega} u \, v \, dx = \kappa^1 \int_{\Omega^\sharp \times \Omega^1} (Tu) \, (Tv) \, dx^\sharp dx^1. \]  \hspace{1cm} (67)

Proposition 42  [Norm Rule] For a function $u \in L^2(\Omega)$,
\[ \kappa^0 \| u \|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} = \kappa^1 \| Tu \|^2_{L^2(\Omega^\sharp \times \Omega^1)}. \]  \hspace{1cm} (68)

Definition 43  [Two-Scale Convergence] A sequence $u^\varepsilon \in L^2(\Omega)$ is said to be two-scale strongly (respect. weakly) convergent in $L^2(\Omega^\sharp \times \Omega^1)$ to a limit $u^0(x^\sharp, x^1)$ if $Tu^\varepsilon$ is strongly (respect. weakly) convergent towards $u^0$ in $L^2(\Omega^\sharp \times \Omega^1)$.

Definition 44  [Adjoint or Dual of $T$] As $T$ is a linear operator from $L^2(\Omega)$ to $L^2(\Omega^\sharp \times \Omega^1)$, its adjoint $T^*$ is a linear operator from $L^2(\Omega^\sharp \times \Omega^1)$ to $L^2(\Omega)$ defined by
\[ \kappa^0 \int_{\Omega} T^* v \, u \, dx = \kappa^1 \int_{\Omega^\sharp \times \Omega^1} v \, Tu \, dx^\sharp dx^1. \]  \hspace{1cm} (69)

The expression of $T^*$ can be detailed, it maps regular functions in $\Omega^\sharp \times \Omega^1$ to piecewise-constant functions in $\Omega$. The next definition introduce an operator used as a smooth approximation of $T^*$.

Definition 45  [Regularization of $T^*$] The operator $B$ is the linear continuous operator defined from $L^2(\Omega^\sharp \times \Omega^1)$ to $L^2(\Omega)$ by
\[ Bv = v(x, \frac{x}{\varepsilon}). \]  \hspace{1cm} (70)

The nullity condition of a function $v(x^\sharp, x^1)$ on the boundary $\partial \Omega^\sharp \times \Omega^1$ is transferred to the range $Bv$ as follows.

Proposition 46  [Boundary Conditions of $Bv$] If $v \in C^\infty(\Omega^\sharp; \Omega^1)$ then $Bv \in C^\infty(\Omega)$.  

30
Proposition 47 \textbf{[Derivation Rule for B]} If \( v \) and its partial derivatives are defined on \( \Omega^5 \times \Omega^1 \) then
\[
\frac{d(Bv)}{dx} = B \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^5} \right) + \varepsilon^{-1} B \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^1} \right). \tag{71}
\]

The next proposition states that the operator \( B \) is actually an approximation of the operator \( T^* \) for \( \Omega^1 \)-periodic functions.

Proposition 48 \textbf{[Approximation between \( T^* \) and \( B \)]} If \( v(x^5, x^1) \) is continuous, continuously differentiable in \( x^5 \) and \( \Omega^1 \)-periodic in \( x^1 \) then
\[
T^* v = B v - \varepsilon B(x^1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^5}) + \varepsilon O_s(\varepsilon) = B \sum_{\ell=0}^{1} \varepsilon^{\ell} [v_i, -x^1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^5}]_\ell + \varepsilon O_s(\varepsilon). \tag{72}
\]
Conversely,
\[
B v = T^*(v) + \varepsilon T^*(x^1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^5}) + \varepsilon O_s(\varepsilon) = T^* \sum_{\ell=0}^{1} \varepsilon^{\ell} [v, x^1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^5}]_\ell + \varepsilon O_s(\varepsilon). \tag{73}
\]

Next, the formula of integration by parts is stated in a form compatible with the Green formula used in some extensions. The boundary \( \Gamma \) is composed of the two end points of the interval \( \Omega \), and the unit outward normal \( n_\Gamma \) defined on \( \Gamma \) is equal to \(-1\) and \(+1\) at the left- and right-endpoints respectively.

Proposition 49 \textbf{[Green Rule]} If \( u, v \in H^1(\Omega) \) then the traces of \( u \) and \( v \) on \( \Gamma \) are well defined and
\[
\int_{\Omega} u \frac{dv}{dx} \, dx = \int_{\Gamma} tr(u) \, tr(v) \, n_\Gamma \, ds(x) - \int_{\Omega} v \frac{du}{dx} \, dx. \tag{74}
\]
The last proposition is stated as a building block of the homogenized model derivation.

Proposition 50 \textbf{[The linear operator associated to the Microscopic problem]} For \( \mu \in \mathbb{R} \), there exist \( \theta^\mu \in H^1_0(\Omega^1) \) solutions to the linear weak formulation
\[
\int_{\Omega^1} a^0 \frac{\partial \theta^\mu}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x^1} \, dx^1 = -\mu \int_{\Omega^1} a^0 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x^1} \, dx^1 \quad \text{for all} \quad w \in C_\infty(\Omega^1), \tag{75}
\]
and \( \frac{\partial \theta^\mu}{\partial x^1} \) is unique. Since the mapping \( \mu \mapsto \frac{\partial \theta^\mu}{\partial x^1} \) from \( \mathbb{R} \) to \( L^2(\Omega^1) \) is linear,
\[
\frac{\partial \theta^\mu}{\partial x^1} = \mu \frac{\partial \theta^1}{\partial x^1}; \tag{76}
\]
where \( \theta^1 \) is solution to (75) for \( \mu = 1 \),
\[
\int_{\Omega^1} a^0 \frac{\partial \theta^1}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x^1} \, dx^1 = -\int_{\Omega^1} a^0 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x^1} \, dx^1 \quad \text{for all} \quad w \in C_\infty(\Omega^1). \tag{77}
\]
Moreover, the relation (76) can be extended to any \( \mu \in L^2(\Omega^2) \).

For \( d = [v, x^1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^5}] \) and \( d^* = [v, -x^1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^5}] \) the next proposition states that \( d^* \) is adjoint of \( d \) for functions vanishing on \( \Gamma^5 \).
Definition 51 [Adjoint of $d_i$] For $u, v \in C^\infty(\Omega^2; C^\infty(\Omega^1))$,
\[
\int_{\Omega^2 \times \Omega^1} u \, d_i v \, dx^2 \, dx^1 = \int_{\Omega^2 \times \Omega^1} d_i^* u \, v \, dx^2 \, dx^1 \quad \text{for } i \in \{0, 1\}.
\]
The next propositions are required for extensions only.
For $n$-dim extension.

Proposition 52 [Introduction of a Kronecker symbol] For any functions $u$ and $\theta$,
\[
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = (1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}.
\]
For $n$-dim extension, Fifth block-step 2.1.

Proposition 53 [decomposition of a sum over a union]
\[
f = f.
\]
For ScalSol extension, First Block-step 5.1.

Proposition 54 [Renumbering a Double Sum]
\[
c = c.
\]
For ScalSol extension, First Block-step 6.1.

Proposition 55 [Identification of an Asymptotic Expansion]
\[
c = O(\varepsilon) \implies c = 0.
\]
For ScalSol extension, Sixth Block-step 1.1.

Proposition 56 [Interpretation of the Constraints] If $v^0$ is defined in $\Omega^2 \times \Omega^1$ satisfies
\[
\frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x^1} = 0 \quad \text{then there exists a function } \lambda^0 \text{ independent of } x^1 \text{ such that } v^0 = \lambda^0.
\]

6.1.2 Two-Scale Approximation of a Derivative

Here we detail the reference computation of the weak two-scale limit $\eta = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} T(\frac{du^\varepsilon}{dx})$ in $L^2(\Omega^2 \times \Omega^1)$ when
\[
\|u^\varepsilon\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \quad \text{and} \quad \left\| \frac{du^\varepsilon}{dx} \right\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C,
\]
$C$ being a constant independent of $\varepsilon$. To simplify the proof, we further do the following assumption.

Assumption 57 [Approximation of $Tu$] There exist $u^0, u^1 \in L^2(\Omega^2 \times \Omega^1)$ such that for any
$k \in \{0, 1\}$
\[
T(u^\varepsilon) = \sum_{j=0}^{k} \varepsilon^j u^j + \varepsilon^k O_w(\varepsilon),
\]
in particular for $k = 1$,
\[
T(u^\varepsilon) = u^0 + \varepsilon u^1 + \varepsilon O_w(\varepsilon)
\]
i.e.
\[
\int_{\Omega \times \Omega^1} (T(u^\varepsilon) - k \sum_{j=0}^{k} \varepsilon^j u^j) v \, dx^s dx^1 = \varepsilon^k O_\varepsilon \text{ for all } v \in L^2(\Omega^s \times \Omega^1)
\]
and in particular for \( k = 1 \),
\[
\int_{\Omega \times \Omega^1} (T(u^\varepsilon) - u^0 - \varepsilon u^1) v \, dx^s dx^1 = \varepsilon O(\varepsilon) \text{ for all } v \in L^2(\Omega^s \times \Omega^1).
\]
(79)

We quote that Assumption (79) is not mandatory, it is introduced to simplify the proof since it avoids some non-equational steps. The statement proved in the remaining of the subsection is the following.

**Proposition 58 [Two-scale Limit of a Derivative]** If \( u^\varepsilon \) is a sequence bounded as in (78) and satisfying (79), then \( u^0 \) is independent of \( x^1 \),
\[
\tilde{u}^1 = u^1 - x^1 \partial_{x^2} u^0
\]
defined in \( \Omega^s \times \Omega^1 \) is \( \Omega^1 \)-periodic and
\[
\eta = \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial \tilde{u}^1}{\partial x^1}.
\]
(81)
Moreover, if \( u^\varepsilon = 0 \) on \( \Gamma \) then \( u^0 = 0 \) on \( \Gamma^s \).

The proof is split into four Lemmas.

**Lemma 59 [First Block: Constraint on \( u^0 \)]** \( u^0 \) is independent of \( x^1 \).

**Proof. Source term.** The weak formulation (62) is transformed into
\[
\Psi = \varepsilon \kappa^0 \int_{\Omega} \frac{du^\varepsilon}{dx} B v \, dx
\]
with \( v \in C^\infty(\Omega^s; C^\infty(\Omega^1)) \). From the Cauchy-Schwartz inequality and (78), \( \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \Psi = 0 \).

- **Step 1.** Propositions 49 and 46 \( \implies \)
\[
\Psi = -\varepsilon \kappa^0 \int_{\Omega} u^\varepsilon \frac{d(Bv)}{dx} \, dx.
\]

- **Step 2.** Proposition 47 and the boundness (78) \( \implies \)
\[
\Psi = \kappa^0 \int_{\Omega} u^\varepsilon B \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^1} \right) \, dx + O(\varepsilon).
\]

- **Step 3.** Proposition 48 \( \implies \)
\[
\Psi = \kappa^0 \int_{\Omega} u^\varepsilon T^s \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^1} \right) \, dx + O(\varepsilon).
\]
• **Step 4.** Definition 44 $\implies$

$$
\Psi = \kappa^1 \int_{\Omega^\varepsilon \times \Omega^1} T(u^\varepsilon) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^1} \, dx + O(\varepsilon).
$$

• **Step 5.** Assumption (79)

$$
\kappa^1 \int_{\Omega^\varepsilon \times \Omega^1} (u^0 + O(\varepsilon)) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^1} \, dx = 0.
$$

Passing to the limit when $\varepsilon \to 0 = \implies$

$$
\kappa^1 \int_{\Omega^\varepsilon \times \Omega^1} u^0 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^1} \, dx = 0.
$$

• **Step 6.**

Proposition 49 and $v = 0$ on $\Omega^\varepsilon \times \Gamma^1 = \implies$

$$
\kappa^1 \int_{\Omega^\varepsilon \times \Omega^1} \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x^1} \, v \, dx = 0.
$$

• **Step 7.** Proposition 33 $\implies$

$$
\frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x^1} = 0.
$$

Lemma 60 **[Second Block: Two-Scale Limit of the Derivative]** $\eta = \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x^1} + \frac{\partial \tilde{u}^1}{\partial x^1}$.

**Proof. Source term.** The weak formulation (62) is transformed into

$$
\Psi = \kappa^1 \int_{\Omega^\varepsilon \times \Omega^1} T(\frac{du^\varepsilon}{dx}) v \, dx^2 dx^1
$$

with $v \in C_0^\infty(\Omega^\varepsilon; C_0^\infty(\Omega^1))$.

• **Step 1.** Definition 44 $\implies$

$$
\Psi = \kappa^0 \int_{\Omega} \frac{du^\varepsilon}{dx} T^{\varepsilon} v \, dx.
$$

• **Step 2.** Proposition 48 (to approximate $T^{\varepsilon}$ by $B$), the Green formula (74), Proposition 47, the linearity of integrals, and again Proposition 48 (to approximate $B$ by $T^{\varepsilon}$) $\implies$

$$
\Psi = -\kappa^0 \int_{\Omega} u^\varepsilon T^{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^2} \, dx - \kappa^0 \int_{\Omega} u^\varepsilon T^{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^1} \, dx - \kappa^0 \int_{\Omega} u^\varepsilon T^{\varepsilon} (x^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} (\frac{\partial v}{\partial x^1})) \, dx + O(\varepsilon).
$$

• **Step 3.** Definition 44 $\implies$

$$
\Psi = -\kappa^1 \int_{\Omega^2 \times \Omega^1} T(u^\varepsilon) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^2} \, dx^2 dx^1
\quad - \frac{\kappa^1}{\varepsilon} \int_{\Omega^2 \times \Omega^1} T(u^\varepsilon) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^1} \, dx^2 dx^1
\quad - \kappa^1 \int_{\Omega^2 \times \Omega^1} T(u^\varepsilon) d_1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^1} \, dx^2 dx^1 + O(\varepsilon).
$$
Lemma 61 [Third Block: Microscopic Boundary Condition] \( \tilde{u}^1 \) is \( \Omega^1 \)-periodic.

Proof. Source term. In (82), we choose \( v \in C^\infty_{\Gamma^1}(\Omega^2; C^\infty_{\Gamma^1}(\Omega^1)) \).

- Step 1. The steps 1-8 of the second block \( \implies \)

\[
\kappa^1 \int_{\Omega^2 \times \Omega^1} \eta v \, dx^2 dx^1 \quad - \quad \kappa^1 \int_{\Omega^2 \times \Gamma^1} (u^1 - x^1 \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x^1}) v \, n_{\Gamma^1} \, dx^2 dx^1 \quad - \quad \kappa^1 \int_{\Omega^2 \times \Omega^1} \frac{\partial u^1}{\partial x^1} v \, dx^2 dx^1 = O(\varepsilon).
\]
• Step 2. Lemma 60 $\implies$

$$
\int_{\Omega \times \Omega^1} (u^1 - x^1 \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x^1}) v \, n_{\Gamma^1} \, dx^1 \, ds(x^1) = O(\varepsilon). \quad (83)
$$

• Step 3.

Definition (80) of $\tilde{u}^1$ and Proposition 34 $\implies$

$$
\tilde{u}^1 \text{ is } \Omega^1\text{-periodic.} \quad (84)
$$

Lemma 62 [Fourth Block: Macroscopic Boundary Condition] $u^0$ vanishes on $\Gamma^\sharp$.

Proof. Source term. In (82), we choose $v \in C^\infty(\Omega^\sharp)$,

• Step 1. The steps 1-5 of the second block and $u^\varepsilon = 0$ on $\Gamma$ $\implies$

$$
\kappa^1 \int_{\Omega^\sharp \times \Omega^1} \eta \, v \, dx^1 \, dx^1 = \kappa^1 \int_{\Omega^\sharp \times \Omega^1} \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x^0} \, v \, dx^1 \, dx^1 - \kappa^1 \int_{\Gamma^\sharp \times \Omega^1} u^0 v n_{x^1} \, ds(x^1) \, dx^1.
$$

• Step 2. Proposition 33 applied two times $\implies$

$$
\int_{\Omega^1} \eta \, dx^1 = |\Omega^1| \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x^0} \text{ and } u^0 = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma^\sharp.
$$

6.1.3 Homogenized Model Derivation

Here we provide the reference proof of the homogenized model derivation. It uses Proposition 58 as an intermediary result.

Proposition 63 [Boundness of the Solution] The solution $u^\varepsilon$ of (62) satisfies the boundness (78).

Moreover, we assume that for some functions $a^0(x^1)$ and $f^0(x^\sharp)$,

$$
T(a^\varepsilon) = a^0 \text{ and } T(f) = f^0(x^\sharp) + O_w(\varepsilon). \quad (85)
$$

The next proposition states the homogenized model and is the main result of the reference proof. For $\theta^1$ a solution to the microscopic problem (75) with $\mu = 1$, the homogenized coefficient and right-hand side are defined by

$$
a^H = \int_{\Omega^1} a^0 \left(1 + \frac{\partial \theta^1}{\partial x^1}\right)^2 \, dx^1 \text{ and } f^H = \int_{\Omega^1} f^0 \, dx^1. \quad (86)
$$

Proposition 64 [Homogenized Model] The limit $u^0$ is solution to the weak formulation

$$
\int_{\Omega^\sharp} a^H \frac{du^0}{dx^1} \frac{dv^0}{dx^\sharp} \, dx^\sharp = \int_{\Omega^\sharp} f^H v^0 \, dx^\sharp \quad (87)
$$

for all $v^0 \in C^\infty_{\Gamma^\sharp}(\Omega^\sharp)$. 36
The proof is split into three lemmas.

**Lemma 65** [Fifth Block: Two-Scale Model] The couple \((u^0, \tilde{u}^1)\) is solution to the two-scale weak formulation

\[
\int_{\Omega \times \Omega^1} a^0 \left( \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial \tilde{u}^1}{\partial x^1} \right) \left( \frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial v^1}{\partial x^1} \right) dx^2 dx^1 = \int_{\Omega \times \Omega^1} f^0 v^0 dx^2 dx^1 \tag{88}
\]

for any \((v^i)_{i=0,1} \in C^\infty(\Omega^2, C^\infty(\Omega^1))\) such that

\[
\frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x^1} = 0. \tag{89}
\]

**Proof. Source term.** We choose test functions \(v^0 \in C^\infty(\Omega^2), v^1 \in C^\infty(\Omega^1, C^\infty(\Omega^1))\).

- **Step 1** Posing \(v = B(v^0 + \varepsilon v^1)\) in (62) and Proposition 46 \(\Rightarrow\)

  \[Bv \in C^\infty_\Gamma(\Omega)\text{ and } \kappa^0 \int_\Omega a^\varepsilon \frac{du^\varepsilon}{dx} dB(v^0 + \varepsilon v^1) dx = \kappa^0 \int_\Omega f B(v^0 + \varepsilon v^1) dx.\]

- **Step 2**

  Propositions 47 \(\Rightarrow\)

  \[\kappa^0 \int_\Omega a^\varepsilon \frac{du^\varepsilon}{dx} T^* \left( \frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial v^1}{\partial x^1} \right) dx = \kappa^0 \int_\Omega f T^*(v^0) dx + O(\varepsilon).\]

  Proposition 48 \(\Rightarrow\)

  \[\kappa^1 \int_{\Gamma \times \Omega^1} T(a^\varepsilon)T \left( \frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial v^1}{\partial x^1} \right) dx^2 dx^1 = \kappa^1 \int_{\Omega \times \Omega^1} T(f^0) v^0 dx^2 dx^1 + O(\varepsilon). \tag{90}\]

- **Step 3** Definition 44 and Proposition 38 \(\Rightarrow\)

  \[\kappa^1 \int_{\Omega \times \Omega^1} T(a^\varepsilon)T \left( \frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial v^1}{\partial x^1} \right) dx^2 dx^1 = \kappa^1 \int_{\Omega \times \Omega^1} T(f^0) v^0 dx^2 dx^1 + O(\varepsilon).\]

- **Step 4**

  Definitions (85), Lemma 58, and passing to the limit when \(\varepsilon \to 0 \Rightarrow\)

  \[\int_{\Omega \times \Omega^1} a^0 \left( \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial \tilde{u}^1}{\partial x^1} \right) \left( \frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial v^1}{\partial x^1} \right) dx^2 dx^1 = \int_{\Omega \times \Omega^1} f^0 v^0 dx^2 dx^1\]

  which is the expected result.

**Lemma 66** [Sixth Block: Microscopic Problem] \(\tilde{u}^1\) is solution to (75) with \(\mu = \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x^2}\) and

\[
\frac{\partial \tilde{u}^1}{\partial x^1} = \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial \theta^1}{\partial x^1}.\]
The concept of extension is illustrated, from the mathematical point of view when the dimension of the physical domain $\Omega$ is changed from 1 to any positive integer $n$ and the variables $x \in \Omega$ are indexed as $x_i$ with $i \in I$ a subset of integers with $|I| = n$.

We detail the extensions of the reference proof for each proposition that require a change and eventually add new substeps in the proof of lemmas. All required added contexts $\tau$ including a symbol $\Box$ are detailed but also the research patterns $\theta$ for each proposition. Insertion positions in matching terms are represented by a tilde over the root of the subterm to be moved. For instance, the term $\tau = h(a, \Box)$ is added in $g(a, f(b,c))$ yielding $g(a, h(a, f(b,c)))$. Same added terms are often used in many propositions. We do not specify the precise strategies of extensions that are left to the programmer.

6.2 Extension to n-dimensional Regions

The concept of extension is illustrated, from the mathematical point of view when the dimension of the physical domain $\Omega$ is changed from 1 to any positive integer $n$ and the variables $x \in \Omega$ are indexed as $x_i$ with $i \in I$ a subset of integers with $|I| = n$.

We detail the extensions of the reference proof for each proposition that require a change and eventually add new substeps in the proof of lemmas. All required added contexts $\tau$ including a symbol $\Box$ are detailed but also the research patterns $\theta$ for each proposition. Insertion positions in matching terms are represented by a tilde over the root of the subterm to be moved. For instance, the term $\tau = h(a, \Box)$ is added in $g(a, f(b,c))$ yielding $g(a, h(a, f(b,c)))$. Same added terms are often used in many propositions. We do not specify the precise strategies of extensions that are left to the programmer.
6.2.1 Notations, Definitions and Propositions

The boundary value problem (59) is replaced with

\[
\begin{aligned}
\begin{cases}
- \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (a_{ij}^\varepsilon(x) \frac{\partial u^\varepsilon(x)}{\partial x_j}) = f \text{ in } \Omega \\
u^\varepsilon = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma.
\end{cases}
\end{aligned}
\]  \tag{93}

The coefficients \(a_{ij}^\varepsilon\) satisfy the same regularity and periodicity as the coefficient \(a^\varepsilon\) in (59). They are also uniformly bounded and positive in the matrix sense,

\[
0 < \alpha \|\xi\|^2 \leq \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} a_{ij}^\varepsilon(x) \xi_i \xi_j \leq \beta \|\xi\|^2 \text{ for all } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n.
\]  \tag{94}

The derivation of the weak formulation follows the same lines and yields,

\[
\kappa^0 \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} \int_\Omega a_{ij}^\varepsilon \frac{\partial u^\varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i} \, dx = \kappa^0 \int_\Omega f \, v \, dx.
\]  \tag{95}

The added terms are

\[
\tau_{\text{Multidim}} = \{ \square_i, \square_j, \square_k, \sum_{\ell \in I} \square, \delta_{kj} \ast \square, \sum_{\ell \in I} \square, \sum_{\ell \in I} \square \}.
\]

In the Derivative Rule, \(\tau = \{ \tau_1 \} \) is used with two matching terms \(\theta = (x, x^1)\) resulting into \(x_i\) and \(x_i^1\).

**Proposition 68** [Derivative Rule] If \(u\) and its derivative are defined in \(\Omega\) then

\[
T \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial (Tu)}{\partial x_i^1} \text{ for any } i \in I.
\]  \tag{96}

In the Derivation Rule for \(B\), \(\tau = \tau_1\) is used with three matching terms \(\theta = (x, x^1, x^2)\) that are changed into \(x_i, x_i^2\) and \(x_i^1\).

**Proposition 69** [Derivation Rule for \(B\)] If \(v\) and its partial derivatives are defined on \(\Omega^2 \times \Omega^1\) then for \(i \in I\),

\[
\frac{\partial (Bv)}{\partial x_i} = B \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i^2} \right) + \varepsilon^{-1} B \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i^1} \right).
\]  \tag{97}

In the Approximation between \(B\) and \(T^*\), \(\tau = (\square_i, \square_i, \sum_{\ell \in I} \square)\) and \(\theta = (x^1 \ast \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^2}, x^1 \ast \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^2}, x^1 \ast \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^2})\) yielding \(\sum_{i \in I} x_i^1 \ast \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i^2}\) instead of \(x^1 \ast \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^2}\).

**Proposition 70** [Approximation between \(T^*\) and \(B\)] If \(v(x^1, x^2)\) is continuous, continuously differentiable in \(x^2\) and \(\Omega^1\)-periodic in \(x^1\) then

\[
T^* v = Bv - \varepsilon B \left( \sum_{i \in I} x_i^1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i^2} \right) + \varepsilon O_s(\varepsilon) = B \sum_{\ell = 0}^1 \varepsilon^\ell \left[ v, - \sum_{i \in I} x_i^1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i^2} \right] \ell + \varepsilon O_s(\varepsilon).
\]  \tag{98}

Conversely,

\[
Bv = T^* (v) + \varepsilon T^* \left( \sum_{i \in I} x_i^1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i^2} \right) + \varepsilon O_s(\varepsilon) = T^* \sum_{\ell = 0}^1 \varepsilon^\ell \left[ v, - \sum_{i \in I} x_i^1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i^2} \right] \ell + \varepsilon O_s(\varepsilon).
\]  \tag{99}
In the Green Rule, \( \tau = \tau_1 \) so \( \theta = (x, n_\Gamma) \) is changed into \( (x, n_\Gamma) \).

**Proposition 71 [Green Rule]** If \( u, v \in H^1(\Omega) \) then the traces of \( u \) and \( v \) on \( \Gamma \) are well defined and
\[
\int_{\Omega} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i} \, dx = \int_{\Gamma} tr(u) \, tr(v) \, n_\Gamma; \quad ds(x) - \int_{\Omega} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \, dx. \tag{100}
\]
In the definition of the linear operator associated to the Microscopic problem, \( x^1 \) is replaced by a vector \((x_i)_{i \in I}, \mu \in \mathbb{R} \) is replaced by a vector \( \mu \in \mathbb{R}^{|I|} \) and the microscopic problem is transformed accordingly. Its solution \( \theta^\mu \) is replaced by a function \( \Theta^\mu \) indexed by a vector. The special solution \( \theta^1 \) is replaced by a family \((\theta^\ell)_{\ell=1,\ldots,n} \) solution to the problem with \( \mu = e_n \), the \( n \)th unit vector of the canonical basis, and the equality \( \frac{\partial \theta^\mu}{\partial x^1} = \mu \frac{\partial \theta^1}{\partial x^1} \) is replaced by \( \frac{\partial \Theta^\mu}{\partial x^1} = \sum_{\ell \in I} \mu_\ell \frac{\partial \theta^\ell}{\partial x^1} \).

**Proposition 72 [The linear operator associated to the Microscopic problem]** For \( \mu \in \mathbb{R}^n \), there exist \( \Theta^\mu \in H^1_t(\Omega^1) \) solutions to the linear weak formulation
\[
\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} \int_{\Omega^1} a_{ij}^0 \frac{\partial \Theta^\mu}{\partial x_j^1} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_i^1} \, dx^1 = - \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} \mu_j \int_{\Omega^1} a_{ij}^0 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_i^1} \, dx^1 \quad \text{for all} \quad w \in C^\infty(\Omega^1), \tag{101}
\]
and the vector \( \left( \frac{\partial \Theta^\mu}{\partial x_j^1} \right)_{j \in I} \) is unique. Since the mapping \( \mu \mapsto \frac{\partial \Theta^\mu}{\partial x_j^1} \) from \( \mathbb{R}^n \) to \( L^2(\Omega^1) \) is linear then
\[
\frac{\partial \Theta^\mu}{\partial x_j^1} = \sum_{\ell \in I} \mu_\ell \frac{\partial \theta^\ell}{\partial x_j^1} \quad \text{for all} \quad j \in I \tag{102}
\]
where \( \theta^\ell \) is solution to (101) for \( \mu = e_\ell \) (so \( \mu_j = \delta_{\ell j} \))
\[
\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} \int_{\Omega^1} a_{ij}^0 \frac{\partial \theta^\ell}{\partial x_j^1} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_i^1} \, dx^1 = - \sum_{i \in I} \int_{\Omega^1} a_{ij}^0 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_i^1} \, dx^1 \quad \text{for all} \quad w \in C^\infty(\Omega^1). \tag{103}
\]
Moreover, the relation (102) can be extended to any \( \mu \in (L^2(\Omega^1))^n \).

In Introduction of a Kronecker symbol, using \( \tau = (\square_i, \square_i, \square_k, \delta_{kj} * \square, \sum_{k \in I} \square) \), the matching terms \( \theta = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \theta} u + v) \) with \( u, v, x, y \in X^1 \) are changed into \( (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \theta} u + v) \) with \( u, v, x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d \) and \( \theta = (\delta_{kj} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \theta} u + \sum_{k \in I} u + \sum_{k \in I} v) \).

**Proposition 73 [Introduction of a Kronecker symbol]** For any functions \( u \) and \( \theta \) and any indices \( k, j \) varying in \( I \),
\[
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} + \sum_{k \in I} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y_j} = \sum_{k \in I} (\delta_{kj} + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y_j}) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k}.
\]
6.2.2 Two-Scale Approximation of a Derivative

Here we seek the limit of the components \( \eta_i = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} T(\partial u^\varepsilon \partial x_i^\varepsilon) \) in \( L^2(\Omega^2 \times \Omega^1) \) for \( i \in I \) when

\[
\|u^\varepsilon\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \text{ and } \left\| \frac{\partial u^\varepsilon}{\partial x_i^\varepsilon} \right\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C, \tag{104}
\]

\( C \) being a constant independent of \( \varepsilon \).

**Proposition 74 [Two-scale Limit of a Derivative]** If \( u^\varepsilon \) is a sequence bounded as in (104) and satisfying (79), then \( u^0 \) is independent of \( x_1 \),

\[
\tilde{u}^1 = u^1 - \sum_{i \in I} x_i^1 \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x_i^1} \tag{105}
\]

defined in \( \Omega^2 \times \Omega^1 \) is \( \Omega^1 \)-periodic, and

\[
\eta_i = \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x_i^1} + \frac{\partial \tilde{u}^1}{\partial x_i^1} \text{ for all } i \in I. \tag{106}
\]

Moreover, if \( u^\varepsilon = 0 \) on \( \Gamma \) then \( u^0 = 0 \) on \( \Gamma^\varepsilon \).

**Lemma 75 [First Block: Constraint on \( u^0 \)]** \( u^0 \) is independent of \( x_1 \).

**Proof extension. Source term.** Using \( \tau = \tau_1, \theta = \frac{\partial u^\varepsilon}{\partial x} \) and the source term (95) instead of (62) yields a rule creating the source term

\[
\Psi = \varepsilon \kappa^0 \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial u^\varepsilon}{\partial x_i} Bv \, dx \text{ for each } i \in I.
\]

- **Step 1-7** are unchanged replacing Propositions 48 and 49 with Propositions 70 and 71 \( \Rightarrow \)

\[
\frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x_i^1} = 0.
\]

**Lemma 76 [Second Block: Two-Scale Limit of the Derivative]** \( \eta_i = \frac{\partial u^1}{\partial x_i^1} \text{ for all } i \in I. \)

**Proof extension.** The initial term is replaced by

\[
\Psi = \kappa^1 \int_{\Omega \times \Omega^1} T(\frac{\partial u^\varepsilon}{\partial x_i^\varepsilon}) v \, dx^\varepsilon \, dx^1 \text{ for each } i \in I. \tag{107}
\]

- **Step 1** and **Step 3-6** are unchanged. In **Step 2** Propositions 48 and 49 are replaced with Propositions 70 and 71 \( \Rightarrow \)

\[
\eta_i = \frac{\partial u^1}{\partial x_i^1}.
\]

**Lemma 77 [Third Block: Microscopic Boundary Condition]** \( \tilde{u}^1 \) is \( \Omega^1 \)-periodic.
**Proof extension.** The initial term is replaced by (107). Then, the steps are the same except that Lemma ?? replaces Lemma 76 and Definition (??) of \( \tilde{u}^1 \) replaces Definition (105). □

**Lemma 78 [Fourth Block: Macroscopic Boundary Condition]** \( u^0 \) vanishes on \( \Gamma^z \).

**Proof extension.**

- **Step 1.** The steps 1-5 of the proof of Lemma 60 are replaced with those of Lemma 76

\[
\int_{\Gamma^z \times \Omega^1} u^0 v n_{\Gamma^z} \, ds(x^z) \, dx^1 = 0.
\]

- **Step 2** is unchanged \( \implies \)

\[
u^0 = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma^z.
\]

□

6.2.3 Homogenized Model Derivation

**Proposition 79 [Boundness of the Solution]** The solution \( u^\varepsilon \) of (95) satisfies the boundness (104).

Moreover, we assume that there exists \( a^0(x^1) \) and \( f^0(x^z) \) such that

\[
T(a^\varepsilon) = a^0 \text{ and } T(f) = f^0 + O_w(\varepsilon).
\]  

(108)

In the statement of the homogenized model, the expression of the homogenized coefficients (86) is extended on the form of the matrix of coefficients,

\[
a^H_{kl} = \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} \int_{\Omega^1} a^0_{ij} \left( \delta_{kj} + \frac{\partial \theta^e_k}{\partial x^z_j} \right) \left( \delta_{li} + \frac{\partial \theta^e_l}{\partial x^1_i} \right) \, dx^1
\]

(109)

where \( \delta \) is the Kronecker symbol.

**Proposition 80 [Homogenized Model]** The limit \( u^0 \) is solution to the weak formulation

\[
\sum_{k \in I} \sum_{\ell \in I} \int_{\Omega^z} a^H_{k\ell} \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x^z_k} \frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x^z_\ell} \, dx^z = \int_{\Omega^z} f^H v^0 \, dx^z
\]

(110)

for all \( v^0 \in C^\infty(\Omega^z) \).

The extension of its derivation consists in extensions of Lemma 65-67.

**Lemma 81 [Fifth Block: Two-Scale Model]** The couple \( (u^0, \tilde{u}^1) \) is solution to the two-scale weak formulation

\[
\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} \int_{\Omega^z \times \Omega^1} a^0_{ij} \left( \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x^z_j} + \frac{\partial \tilde{u}^1}{\partial x^1_j} \right) \left( \frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x^z_i} + \frac{\partial u^1}{\partial x^1_i} \right) \, dx^z \, dx^1 = \int_{\Omega^z \times \Omega^1} f^0 v^0 \, dx^z \, dx^1
\]

(111)

for any \( (v^i)_{i=0,1} \in C^\infty(\Omega^z, C^\infty(\Omega^1)) \) such that

\[
\frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x^1} = 0.
\]

(112)

- **Step 1** The initial term i.e. the weak formulation (62) is replaced by (95) \[ B v \in C^\infty_T(\Omega) \] and \[ \kappa^0 \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} \int_{\Omega} a^\varepsilon_{ij} \frac{\partial u^\varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \partial B(v^0 + \varepsilon v^1) \partial x_i \ dx = \kappa^0 \int_{\Omega} f B(v^0 + \varepsilon v^1) \ dx. \]

- **Step 2**

Proposition 69 instead of 47

\[ \kappa^0 \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} \int_{\Omega} a^\varepsilon_{ij} \frac{\partial u^\varepsilon}{\partial x_j} B \left( \frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial v^1}{\partial x_i} \right) dx = \kappa^0 \int_{\Omega} f T^*(v^0) dx + O(\varepsilon). \]

Proposition 70 instead of 48

\[ \kappa^0 \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} \int_{\Omega} a^\varepsilon_{ij} \frac{\partial u^\varepsilon}{\partial x_j} T^* \left( \frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial v^1}{\partial x_i} \right) dx = \kappa^0 \int_{\Omega} f T^*(v^0) dx + O(\varepsilon). \]

- **Step 3** is unchanged \[ \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} \int_{\Omega} a^\varepsilon_{ij} \frac{\partial u^\varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \partial u^\varepsilon \partial x_i \partial w^1 \partial x_i \partial w^1 \partial x_i \ dx = \kappa^1 \int_{\Omega \times \Omega} f(x^1) v^0 \ dx^2 dx^1 + O(\varepsilon). \]

- **Step 4**

Lemma 58 is replaced with its extension i.e. Lemma 74

\[ \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} \int_{\Omega \times \Omega} a^0_{ij} \left( \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial \bar{u}^1}{\partial x_j} \right) \left( \frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial v^1}{\partial x_i} \right) dx^2 dx^1 = \int_{\Omega \times \Omega} f(x^1) v^0 dx^2 dx^1. \]

**Lemma 82** [*Sixth Block: Microscopic Problem*] \( \bar{u}^1 \) is solution to (101) with \( \mu_j = \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x_j} \) and \( \frac{\partial \bar{u}^1}{\partial x_j} = \sum_{\ell \in I} \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x_\ell} \frac{\partial \theta^\varepsilon}{\partial x_j}. \)

Proof extension. Source term. The initial term (88) is replaced by (111).

- **Step 1** Using Lemma 75 the extension of Lemma 59 \[ \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} \int_{\Omega} a^0_{ij} \frac{\partial \bar{u}^1}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial w^1}{\partial x_i} \ dx = -\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} \int_{\Omega} a^0_{ij} \frac{\partial w^1}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial w^1}{\partial x_i} \ dx. \]

43
• **Step 2** Proposition 72 the extension of Proposition 50 with \( \mu_j = \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x_j^e} \) instead of \( \mu = \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x^e} \)

\[
\frac{\partial \bar{u}^1}{\partial x_j^e} = \sum_{k \in I} \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x_k^e} \frac{\partial \theta^{ek}}{\partial x_j^e}.
\]

Lemma 83 [**Seventh Block: Macroscopic Problem**] \( u^0 \) is solution to (110).

**Proof extension. Source term** Using \( \tau = \{ \tau_3, \tau_1, \tau_4 \} \), \( \theta = (\frac{\partial v}{\partial x^1}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^1}, x \bar{x} y) \) with \( v, x, y \in X^0 \) in the extension, the test function \( v^1 = \frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial \theta^1}{\partial x^1} \) is replaced with \( v^1 = \sum_{\ell \in I} \frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x_\ell^e} \frac{\partial \theta^{e_\ell}}{\partial x_i^1} \) in the extension (111) of (88).

• **Step 1** Lemma 82 as an extension of Lemma 66

\[
\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} \int_{\Omega^1 \times \Omega^1} a_{ij}^0 \left( \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x_j^e} + \sum_{k \in I} \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x_k^e} \frac{\partial \theta^{ek}}{\partial x_j^e} \right) \left( \frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x_i^1} + \sum_{\ell \in I} \frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x_\ell^e} \frac{\partial \theta^{e_\ell}}{\partial x_i^1} \right) dx^dx^1 = \int_{\Omega^1 \times \Omega^1} f^0 v^0 dx^dx^1.
\]

(115)

• **Step 2**

**Substep 2.1-n-dim** Proposition 73 and factoring the sums \( \sum_{k \in I} \sum_{\ell \in I} \Rightarrow \)

\[
\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} \sum_{k \in I} \sum_{\ell \in I} \int_{\Omega^1 \times \Omega^1} a_{ij}^0 \left( \delta_{kj} + \frac{\partial \theta^{ek}}{\partial x_j^e} \right) \left( \delta_{\ell i} + \frac{\partial \theta^{e_\ell}}{\partial x_i^1} \right) \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x_k^e} \frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x_\ell^e} dx^1 dx^2 = \int_{\Omega^1 \times \Omega^1} f^0 v^0 dx^dx^1.
\]

• **Step 3** the sums \( \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} \) are permuted with the integral \( \int_{\Omega^1} \) and Definition (109) of \( a^H \) is used instead of (86)

\[
\sum_{k \in I} \sum_{\ell \in I} \int_{\Omega^1} a^H_{k\ell} \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x_k^e} \frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x_\ell^e} dx^2 = \int_{\Omega^1} f^H v^0 dx^2.
\]

7 Implementation of the reference proof in the User Language

The implementation of the reference proof in the User Language follows the mathematical formulation in Section 6.1. However, it starts with usual mathematical rules as expansions or factorizations in Section 7.1. The implementations of the propositions is in Section 7.2 when the seven lemma proofs, called blocks, are in Sections 7.3-7.9. Each proof is made with rule definitions and with a list of steps using these rules as well as predefined general rules. In addition, each proof operates on a so-called 'input source term' specified in the mathematical part of the document.
7.1 Usual mathematical rules

The following code represents the mathematical properties used to simplify formula. For example a term \( t = a + 0 \) is simplified into \( t = a \) by application of the strategy `simplify_math`.

```
Rule
% ###############################################################################
% "simplify_minus" : remove a - a in an expression
% ###############################################################################
  simplify_minus1 : a_ - a_ + b_ → b_
  simplify_minus2 : a_ - a_ → 0
% ###############################################################################
% "mult_with_inverse" : remove a/a in an expression
% ###############################################################################
  mult_with_inverse1 : a_/a_ → 1 if a_ ≠ 0
  mult_with_inverse2 : -a_/a_ → -1 if a_ ≠ 0
  mult_with_inverse3 : a_/a_ → -1 if a_ ≠ 0
  mult_with_inverse4 : -a_/a_ → 1 if a_ ≠ 0
  mult_with_inverse5 : a_/a_^(-1) → b_ if a_ ≠ 0
% ###############################################################################
% "mult_with_inv_power" : remove a•a^(-1) in an expression
% ###############################################################################
  mult_with_inv_power1 : a•a^(-1) → 1 if a_ ≠ 0
  mult_with_inv_power2 : -a•a^(-1) → -1 if a_ ≠ 0
  mult_with_inv_power3 : a•-a^(-1) → -1 if a_ ≠ 0
  mult_with_inv_power4 : -a•-a^(-1) → 1 if a_ ≠ 0
  mult_with_inv_power5 : a•a^(-1)•b_ → b_ if a_ ≠ 0
% ###############################################################################
% "simplify_math" : 1. Plus with 0
% 2. Multiply with 0
% 3. Integrate of 0
% 4. Multiply with inverse
% 5. Simplify minus
% 6. Multiply with a^(-1)
% ###############################################################################
  plus_0 : 0 + a_ → a_
  mult_0 : 0•a_ → 0
% ###############################################################################
% "simplify_sign" : 1.
% 2.
% 3.
% ###############################################################################
  simplify_sign1 : -(a_) → a_
  simplify_sign2 : -a_ dx_ → -∫ a_ dx_
```
simplify_sign2 : ∫ -a_ dx_ → -∫ a_ dx_
simplify_sign3 : 0 = -a_ → 0 = a_
simplify_sign4 : -a_ = 0 → a_ = 0
simplify_sign5 : -(b_•(a_)) → b_•a_

mult_minus_1a : -1•-1 → 1
mult_minus_1b : -1•-a_ → a_

% "minus_to_minus_1" : change -a into -1•a
% "minus_1_to_minus" :
% "expansion" :
% "inverse_expansion" :
expansion1 : a_•(b_+c_) → a_•b_ + a_•c_
expansion2 : a_•-(b_+c_) → -a_•b_-a_•c_
inverse_expansion1 : a_•b_ + a_•c_ → a_•(b_ + c_)
inverse_expansion2 : -a_•b_ + a_•c_ → a_•(-b_ + c_)
inverse_expansion3 : a_•b_ - (a_•c_) → a_•(b_ + -c_)
inverse_expansion4 : a_•b_ + -a_•(c+d_) → a_•(b_ - c_ + d_)
%
% "mult_with_1" :
%
mult_with_1a : a_•1 → a_
mult_with_1b : a_•1•b_ → a_•b_

sim_diva : c_•a_/a_ → c_
sim_divb : c_•a_/a_ → -c_
sim_divc : c_•b_/a_ → b_•c_/a_

% "integral_linearity" :
% "inverse_integral_linearity" :
% "integral_1" :
% "integral_0" :
integral_linearity : ∫ a_ + b_ dx_ → ∫ a_ dx_ + ∫ b_ dx_
inverse_integral_linearity : ∫ a_ dx_ + ∫ b_ dx_ → ∫ a_+b_ dx_
integral_1 : ∫1 dx_ → meas_xReg
integral_0 : ∫ 0 dx_ → 0
%
% "pretty_integral" : 1. Put integral behind other termss
%
pretty_integral1 : a_•∫b_ dx_ → a_•∫b_ dx_ if theta(a_) = ∅
% "take_constant_out_of_integral" : not only constant, but also variable that is considered as a constant
%============================================================================
take_constant_out_of_integral0 : \int y \cdot a \, dx \rightarrow y \cdot \int a \, dx
  if not(x \in \theta(y))
take_constant_out_of_integral1 : \int const \cdot a \, dx \rightarrow const \cdot \int a \, dx
  if (\theta(const) = \emptyset) or (const = 1/eps)
take_constant_out_of_integral2 : \int\int a \cdot b \cdot c \, dx \cdot dy \rightarrow \int\int a \cdot c \, dx \cdot b \cdot dy
  if \theta(const) = \emptyset or const = eps
take_constant_out_of_integral3 : \int a \cdot b \cdot c \, dx \rightarrow \int a \cdot c \, dx \cdot b
  if \theta(const) = \emptyset or const = eps
take_constant_out_of_integral4 : \partial u_0/\partial y \cdot b \, dx \rightarrow \partial u_0/\partial y \cdot b \, dx
  if not(x \in \theta(b)) or const = eps
%============================================================================
% "remove_constant_from_equation_equal_0" : simplify the equation = 0
%============================================================================
remove_constant_from_equation_equal_0_v1 : 0 = a \cdot b \rightarrow 0 = b if \theta(a) = \emptyset
remove_constant_from_equation_equal_0_v2 : a \cdot b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0 if \theta(a) = \emptyset
%============================================================================
% "pretty_meas" : 1.
%============================================================================
pretty_meas1 : \frac{1}{\text{meas_rw}} \cdot b \, dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{\text{meas_rw}} \cdot b \, dx
pretty_meas2 : \frac{-1}{\text{meas_rw}} \cdot b \, dx \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\text{meas_rw}} \cdot b \, dx
pretty_meas3 : \frac{b}{\text{meas_rw}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\text{meas_rw}} \cdot b
pretty_meas4 : \frac{a}{\text{meas_rw}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\text{meas_rw}} \cdot a
pretty_meas5 : -(\frac{a}{1}) \frac{1}{\text{meas_rw}} \rightarrow -(\frac{a}{1}) \frac{1}{\text{meas_rw}}
%============================================================================
% "simplify_derivative" : 1. derivative of \partial f(x)/\partial y = 0
% 2. derivative of a constant
% "derivative_product_rule" : \partial (f \cdot g)/\partial x = \partial f/\partial x \cdot g + \partial g/\partial x \cdot f
% "derivative_change_order" :
% "linearity_derivative" :
% "take_constant_out_of_derivative" :
%============================================================================
simplify_derivative1 : \partial v/\partial x \rightarrow 0 if (v_.Variable(1) \neq x_)
  and (v_.Variable(2) \neq x_)
simplify_derivative2 : \partial v/\partial x \rightarrow 0 if (v_.Variable \neq x_) and (v_ \neq ut1)
simplify_derivative3 : \partial 0/\partial x \rightarrow 0
simplify_derivative4 : \partial 0/\partial x \rightarrow 0 if (v_.Variable \neq x_) and (v_ \neq v1)
derivative_product_rule : \partial (a \cdot b_) /\partial x_ \rightarrow \partial a /\partial x_ \cdot b_ + \partial b_ /\partial x_ \cdot a_
derivative_change_order : \partial (\partial a_ /\partial y_) /\partial x_ \rightarrow \partial (\partial a_ /\partial x_) /\partial y_
linearity_derivative : \partial (a_ + b_) /\partial x_ \rightarrow \partial a_ /\partial x_ + \partial b_ /\partial x_
take_constant_out_of_derivative1 : \partial (const \cdot a_) /\partial x_ \rightarrow const \cdot \partial a_ /\partial x_
  if theta(const_) = \emptyset
%============================================================================
\textit{take\_constant\_out\_of\_derivative2} : $\frac{\partial(a \cdot b)}{\partial x} \rightarrow b \cdot \frac{\partial a}{\partial x}$
\text{if not}(x \in \text{theta}(b))

% "simplify\_equation":
% 
% simplify\_equation1 : a \cdot b = a \cdot c \rightarrow b = c
% simplify\_equation2 : a + b = a + c \rightarrow b = c
% simplify\_equation3 : a = a + c \rightarrow 0 = c
% simplify\_equation4 : a \cdot b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0 \text{ if theta}(a) = \emptyset
% simplify\_equation5 : -a = -b \rightarrow a = b
% 
% Strategy
% sim\_div : sim\_diva
% | sim\_divb
% | sim\_divc
% 
% simplify\_sign : simplify\_sign1
% | simplify\_sign2
% | simplify\_sign3
% | simplify\_sign4
% | simplify\_sign5
% | mult\_minus\_1a
% | mult\_minus\_1b
% 
% simplify\_minus : simplify\_minus1
% | simplify\_minus2
% 
% mult\_with\_inverse : mult\_with\_inverse1
% | mult\_with\_inverse2
% | mult\_with\_inverse3
% | mult\_with\_inverse4
% | mult\_with\_inverse5
% | mult\_with\_inverse6
% | mult\_with\_inverse7
% | mult\_with\_inverse8
% 
% mult\_with\_1 : mult\_with\_1a
% | mult\_with\_1b
% 
% expansion : expansion1
% | expansion2
% 
% simplify\_math :
% plus\_0
% | mult\_0
% | integral\_0

48
| mult_with_reverse |
| simplify_minus |

\textbf{take_constant_out_of_integral} : take_constant_out_of_integral1 \\
| take_constant_out_of_integral2 \\
| take_constant_out_of_integral3 \\

\textbf{remove_constant_from_equation_equal_0} : \\
| remove_constant_from_equation_equal_0_v1 \\
| remove_constant_from_equation_equal_0_v2 \\

\textbf{pretty_integral} : pretty_integral1 \\
| pretty_integral2 \\
| pretty_integral3 \\
| pretty_integral4 \\
| pretty_integral5 \\

\textbf{inverse_expansion} : inverse_expansion1 \\
| inverse_expansion2 \\
| inverse_expansion3 \\
| inverse_expansion4 \\

\textbf{simplify_derivative} : simplify_derivative1 \\
| simplify_derivative2 \\
| simplify_derivative3 \\

\textbf{take_constant_out_of_derivative} : take_constant_out_of_derivative1 \\
| take_constant_out_of_derivative2 \\

\textbf{simplify_equation} : simplify_equation1 \\
| simplify_equation2 \\
| simplify_equation3 \\
| simplify_equation4 \\
| simplify_equation5 \\

\textbf{Rule} % \( O(\epsilon) \) \\
% ============================================================== \\
% "mult_with_oe" : any term multiply with oe = oe \\
% ============================================================== \\
| mult_with_oe1 : a_\cdot oe_{\epsilon} \rightarrow oe_{\epsilon} \\
| mult_with_oe2 : a_\cdot-oe_{\epsilon} \rightarrow oe_{\epsilon} \\
| mult_with_oe3 : -oe_{\epsilon} \rightarrow oe_{\epsilon} \\

% ============================================================== \\
% "eps_to_oe" : replace eps by \( O(\epsilon) \) \\
% ============================================================== 

49
eps_to_oe1 : a_/eps → a_/eps
eps_to_oe2 : a_ + eps → a_ + oe_eps
eps_to_oe3 : a_•eps → a_•oe_eps

% "change_side_oe"
% change_side_oe1 : oe_eps = oe_eps + a_ → oe_eps = a_
% change_side_oe2 : oe_eps + a_ = oe_eps + b_ → a_ = b_ + oe_eps

% "plus_oe"
% plus_oe1 : oe_eps + oe_eps → oe_eps
% plus_oe2 : a_ + oe_eps + oe_eps → a_ + oe_eps

% "pretty_oe" : simplify oe from both side of an equation
% pretty_oe1 : oe_eps = -a_ → oe_eps = a_
% pretty_oe2 : oe_eps = -a_•b_ → oe_eps = a_•b_
% pretty_oe3 : oe_eps = -1•a_ → oe_eps = a_

% "simplify_multi_scale" : 1. Multiply with oe
% 2. Integral of oe
% 3. Plus oe
% 4. Change side oe
% 5. Pretty oe
% integral_of_oe : ∫oe_eps d_ → oe_eps
% oe_pass_eps_to_0_rule : oe_eps → 0

% "remove_oe"
% remove_oe_from_addition : a_ + oe_eps → a_

Strategy % (multiscale)
  mult_with_oe :  mult_with_oe1
    | mult_with_oe2
    | mult_with_oe3

  eps_to_oe :  eps_to_oe1
    | eps_to_oe2
    | eps_to_oe3

  change_side_oe :  change_side_oe1
7.2 Propositions specialized to two-scale approximation

All implementations of the propositions in Subsection 6.1.1 are grouped in this section.

Operator \% (GENERAL DEFINITION)

\begin{align*}
\text{opB}_\text{rw}_ & : \text{"B"} \ [\text{opB}_\text{rw}_\text{Ind}_, \text{opB}_\text{rw}_\text{Fun}_, \text{opB}_\text{rw}_\text{InV}_1, \text{opB}_\text{rw}_\text{InV}_2, \\
& [\text{opB}_\text{rw}_\text{OutV}, \text{opB}_\text{rw}_\text{Pa}]
\end{align*}

\% \text{B}() : \mathbb{L}_2(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_2(\Omega)

\begin{align*}
\text{opT}_\text{rw}_ & : \text{"T"} \ [\text{opT}_\text{rw}_\text{Ind}_, \text{opT}_\text{rw}_\text{Fun}_, \text{opT}_\text{rw}_\text{InV}_, \\
& [\text{opT}_\text{rw}_\text{OutV}_1, \text{opT}_\text{rw}_\text{OutV}_2, \text{opT}_\text{rw}_\text{Pa}]
\end{align*}

\% \text{T}() : \mathbb{L}_2(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_2(\Omega)

\begin{align*}
\text{opTS}_\text{rw}_ & : \text{"TS"} \ [\text{opTS}_\text{rw}_\text{Ind}_, \text{opTS}_\text{rw}_\text{Fun}_, \text{opTS}_\text{rw}_\text{InV}_1, \text{opTS}_\text{rw}_\text{InV}_2, \\
& [\text{opTS}_\text{rw}_\text{OutV}, \text{opTS}_\text{rw}_\text{Pa}]
\end{align*}

\% \text{TS}() : \mathbb{L}_2(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_2(\Omega)

\text{trace}_\text{rw}_ : \text{"Trace"} \ [\text{trace}_\text{rw}_\text{Ind}_, \text{trace}_\text{rw}_\text{Fun}_, \text{trace}_\text{rw}_\text{InV}_, \\
& [\text{trace}_\text{rw}_\text{OutV}, \text{trace}_\text{rw}_\text{Pa}]

\text{Function}

\begin{align*}
\text{oe}_\text{rw}_\text{TS}_\text{Pa} & : \text{"oe"} \ [\text{oe}_\text{rw}_\text{Ind}, \text{eps}] [] \ "\text{Given}"
\end{align*}

\% 0(\text{epsTS})

\% "interpretation_of_a_weak_equality"
\% P72 :
\% "interpretation_of_a_weak_equality_v1" :
\% \int \int u \bullet v \ dx \ dy = 0 \rightarrow \int u \bullet v \ dx = 0 \text{ if } v_.\text{Type} = \"Test\"
\% "interpretation_of_a_weak_equality_v2" :
\% \int u \bullet v \ dx = 0 \rightarrow u = 0 \text{ if } v_.\text{Type} = \"Test\"
\% "interpretation_of_a_weak_equality_v3" :
\% \int \int u \bullet v \ dx \ dy = 0 \rightarrow \int u \bullet v \ dx \text{ if } v_.\text{Type} = \"Test\"
interpretation_of_a_weak_equality_v4 : \int u \circ v \, dx = 0 = u_\text{if } v_.\text{Type} = "Test"
interpretation_of_a_weak_equality_v5 : \int \int u \circ v \, dx \, dy = 0 \rightarrow \int u \circ v \, dx = 0 \text{if } v_.\text{Type} = "Test"
interpretation_of_a_weak_equality_v6 : \int u \circ v \, dx = 0 \rightarrow v_ = 0 \text{if } u_.\text{Type} = "Test"
interpretation_of_a_weak_equality_v7 : \int \int u \circ v \, dx \, dy = 0 = \int u \circ v \, dx_ \text{if } u_.\text{Type} = "Test"
interpretation_of_a_weak_equality_v8 : \int u \circ v \, dx = 0 = v_ \text{if } u_.\text{Type} = "Test"
interpretation_of_a_weak_equality_v9 : \int \int u \circ v \, dx \, dy = \int \int h \circ v \, dx \, dy \rightarrow \int u \circ v \, dx = \int h \circ v \, dx \text{ if } v_.\text{Type}="Test"
interpretation_of_a_weak_equality_v10 : \int u \circ v \, dx = \int h \circ v \, dx \rightarrow u_ = h_ \text{if } v_.\text{Type} = "Test"

% =--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------%
% "adjoint_or_dual_of_TS"
% D83 :
% =--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------%
Operator
opT_expr : "T" [opTS_rw_.Index] [expr_] [opTS_rw_.Outputvar] [opTS_rw_.Inputvar(1),opTS_rw_.Inputvar(2)] [opTS_rw_.Parameter]
% T(Expr)

opTS_expr : "TS" [opT_rw_.Index] [expr_] [opT_rw_.Outputvar(1),opT_rw_.Outputvar(2)] [opT_rw_.Inputvar] [opT_rw_.Parameter]
% TS(Expr)

Rule
adjoint_or_dual_of_TS_v1 :
kappa0\int expr \circ opTS_rw_. dx_ \rightarrow 
kappa1\int opT_expr\circ opTS_rw_.Expr dopTS_rw_.Inputvar(1) dopTS_rw_.Inputvar(2)

adjoint_or_dual_of_TS_v2 :
-(kappa0)\int expr \circ opTS_rw_. dx_ \rightarrow 
-(kappa1)\int opT_expr\circ opTS_rw_.Expr dopTS_rw_.Inputvar(1) dopTS_rw_.Inputvar(2)

adjoint_or_dual_of_TS_v3 :
kappa0a\int expr \circ opTS_rw_. dx_ \rightarrow 
kappa1a\int opT_expr\circ opTS_rw_.Expr dopTS_rw_.Inputvar(1) dopTS_rw_.Inputvar(2)

adjoint_or_dual_of_TS_v4 :
-kappa0a\int expr \circ opTS_rw_. dx_ \rightarrow 
-kappa1a\int opT_expr\circ opTS_rw_.Expr dopTS_rw_.Inputvar(1) dopTS_RW_.Inputvar(2)

adjoint_or_dual_of_T :
\[ \kappa_1 \int \text{opT\_rw\_expr \, dx \, dy} \rightarrow \kappa_0 \int \text{opT\_rw\_.Expr} \text{opTS\_expr \, dopT\_rw\_.Inputvar} \]

% ==============================================================
% "boundary_condition_of_Bv" : if \( v \in \text{Cinf}[\Gamma\#](\Omega\#;\text{Cinf}(\Omega_1)) \) then
% \( B(v) \in \text{Cinf}[\Gamma](\Omega) \)
% P85 :
% ==============================================================
Operator
  \text{trace\_opB\_rw} : "Trace" [trace\_rw\_Ind_] [opB\_rw] [trace\_rw\_InV_] [trace\_rw\_OutV_] [trace\_rw\_Pa]

Rule
  \text{boundary_condition_of_Bv} : \text{trace\_opB\_rw} \rightarrow 0

% ==============================================================
% "derivation_rule_for_B"
% P86 : \( \partial B(\text{Expr}(xs,x1))/\partial x \rightarrow B(\partial \text{Expr}(xs,x1)/\partial xs) + 1/\text{eps}B(\partial \text{Expr}(xs,x1)/\partial x) \)
% ==============================================================
Expression
  dB\_Expr\_dInVar\_1 : \partial \text{opB\_rw\_.Expr}/\partial \text{opB\_rw\_.Inputvar}(1)
  dB\_Expr\_dInVar\_2 : \partial \text{opB\_rw\_.Expr}/\partial \text{opB\_rw\_.Inputvar}(2)

Operator
  \text{opB\_dB\_Expr\_dInVar\_1} : "B" [opB\_rw\_.Index] [dB\_Expr\_dInVar\_1] [opB\_rw\_.Inputvar(1),opB\_rw\_.Inputvar(2)] [opB\_rw\_.Outputvar]
  \% B(\partial B.\text{Expr}(xs,x1)/\partial xs)

  \text{opB\_dB\_Expr\_dInVar\_2} : "B" [opB\_rw\_.Index] [dB\_Expr\_dInVar\_2] [opB\_rw\_.Inputvar(1),opB\_rw\_.Inputvar(2)] [opB\_rw\_.Outputvar]
  \% B(\partial B.\text{Expr}(xs,x1)/\partial x)

Rule
  \text{derivation_rule_for_B} : \partial \text{opB\_rw\_/\partial x} \rightarrow \text{opB\_dB\_Expr\_dInVar\_1} + 1/\text{opB\_rw\_.Parameter}\text{opB\_dB\_Expr\_dInVar\_2} if \( x = \text{opB\_rw\_.Outputvar} \)
  \% Expr.Var1 = xs, Expr.Var2 = x1

% ==============================================================
% "approximation_between_B_and_TS"
% P87
% ==============================================================
Function
  \text{oe\_BP}\_a : "oe" [oe\_rw\_Ind_] [opB\_rw\_.Parameter] [] "Given"
  \% O(\text{opB.\text{Parameter}})
Expression
\[ x_1_dBExpr_dxs : opB_rw_.Inputvar(2) \cdot \partial opB_rw_.Expr / \partial opB_rw_.Inputvar(1) \]
% \( x_1.BExpr / \partial x \)
\[ x_1_dTSEexpr_dxs : opTS_rw_.Inputvar(2) \cdot \partial opTS_rw_.Expr / \partial opTS_rw_.Inputvar(1) \]
% \( x_1.EExprTS / \partial x \)

Operator
\[ opTS_BExpr : \text{"TS" [opB_rw_.Index] [opB_rw_.Expr] [opB_rw_.Inputvar(1),opB_rw_.Inputvar(2)] [opB_rw_.Outputvar] [opB_rw_.Parameter] \% TS(B.Expr) } \]
\[ opTS_x1_dBExpr_dxs : \text{"TS" [opB_rw_.Index] [x1_dBExpr_dxs] [opB_rw_.Inputvar(1),opB_rw_.Inputvar(2)] [opB_rw_.Outputvar] [opB_rw_.Parameter] \% TS(x1.\partial Expr / \partial x) } \]
\[ opB_TSExpr : \text{"B" [opTS_rw_.Index] [opTS_rw_.Expr] [opTS_rw_.Inputvar(1),opTS_rw_.Inputvar(2)] [opTS_rw_.Outputvar] [opTS_rw_.Parameter] \% B(TSExpr) } \]
\[ opB_x1_dTSEexpr_dxs : \text{"B" [opTS_rw_.Index] [x1_dTSEexpr_dxs] [opTS_rw_.Inputvar(1),opTS_rw_.Inputvar(2)] [opTS_rw_.Outputvar] [opTS_rw_.Parameter] \% B(x1.\partial ExprTS / \partial x) } \]

Rule
\[ \text{approximation_between_B_and_TS_l1 : opB_rw_ \rightarrow opTS_BExpr + opB_rw_.Parameter\cdot oe_eps} \]
\[ \text{approximation_between_B_and_TS : opB_rw_ \rightarrow opTS_BExpr + opB_rw_.Parameter\cdot opB_x1_dBExpr_dxs + opB_rw_.Parameter\cdot oe_eps} \]
\[ \text{approximation_between_TS_and_B : opTS_rw_ \rightarrow opB_TSExpr - opTS_rw_.Parameter\cdot opB_x1_dTSEexpr_dxs + opTS_rw_.Parameter\cdot oe_eps} \]

%===============================================================================
%  "green_rule"
% P88 : \( f \int \partial u / \partial x \cdot v \ dx \rightarrow \int \text{trace}(u) \cdot \text{trace}(v) \cdot n \Gamma \ dxg - \int u(x) \cdot \partial v(x) / \partial x \ dx \)
%===============================================================================

Variable
\[ xg : \text{"xg" [xg_Ind_] x_.Region.Boundary} \]

Operator
\[ \text{trace_a : "Trace" [trace_Ind_] [a_] [x_] [xg] [trace_Pa_]} \]
\[ \text{trace_b : "Trace" [trace_Ind_] [b_] [x_] [xg] [trace_Pa_]} \]
Rule
\[
\text{green_rule : } \int \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} \bullet b \ dx \rightarrow - \int a \bullet \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} \ dx + \int \text{trace}_a \bullet \text{trace}_b \bullet x \cdot \text{Region.Boundary.Normal} \ dx \rightarrow - \int a \bullet \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} \ dx \rightleftharpoons \text{trace}_a \bullet \text{trace}_b \bullet x \cdot \text{Region.Boundary.Normal} \ dx
\]

% ==--------------------------------------------------------------------------%
% "the_linear_operator_associated_to_the_microscopic_problem"
% P89 :
% ==--------------------------------------------------------------------------%

Rule
\[
\text{the_linear_operator_associated_to_the_microscopic_problem : } \int a_0 \bullet a \bullet \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial x_1} \ dx_1 = - \mu_0 \int a_0 \bullet \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial x_1} \ dx_1 \rightarrow a_0 = \mu_0 \bullet \text{theta}_1 / \partial x_1
\]

% ==--------------------------------------------------------------------------%
% "introduction_of_a_kronecker_symbol"
% P91 :
% ==--------------------------------------------------------------------------%

Rule
\[
\text{introduction_of_a_kronecker_symbol1 : } \partial u / \partial x + \partial u / \partial x \bullet \partial v / \partial y \rightarrow (1 + \partial v / \partial y) \bullet \partial u / \partial x
\]
\[
\text{introduction_of_a_kronecker_symbol2 : } \partial u / \partial x + \partial v / \partial y \bullet \partial u / \partial x \rightarrow (1 + \partial v / \partial y) \bullet \partial u / \partial x
\]

% ==--------------------------------------------------------------------------%
% "two_scale_limit_of_a_derivative"
% P97 :
% ==--------------------------------------------------------------------------%

Rule
\[
\text{two_scale_limit_of_a_derivative : } u_{1-x_1} \bullet \partial u_0 \partial x \rightarrow ut_1
\]

% ==--------------------------------------------------------------------------%
% "product_rule_of_opT"
% ==--------------------------------------------------------------------------%

Expression
\[
\text{expr1expr2 : expr1_\bullet expr2_}
\]

Operator
\[
\text{opT_Expr1Expr2_ : } "T" \ [opT_Expr1Expr2_Ind_] \ [expr1expr2] \ [opT_Expr1Expr2_InV_] \ [opT_Expr1Expr2_OutV1_],\text{opT_Expr1Expr2_OutV2_} \ [opT_Expr1Expr2_Pa_]
\]
\[
\text{opT.Expr1 : } "T" \ [opT.Expr1Expr2_.Index] \ [expr1_] \ [opT.Expr1Expr2_.Inputvar] \ [opT.Expr1Expr2_.Outputvar(1),\text{opT.Expr1Expr2_.Outputvar(2)}] \ [opT.Expr1Expr2_.Parameter]
\]
\[
\text{opT.Expr2 : } "T" \ [opT.Expr1Expr2_.Index] \ [expr2_] \ [opT.Expr1Expr2_.Inputvar]
\]

55
Rule

\[ \text{product_rule_of_opT : opT_Expr1Expr2_} \rightarrow \text{opT_Expr1} \cdot \text{opT_Expr2} \]
\[ \% \text{P77 : T(a \cdot b) \rightarrow T(a) \cdot T(b)} \]

% "simplify_opB" : change the order of integral
% "linearity_opB" :
% "inverse_linearity_opB" :
% "take_const_out_of_opB" :
%
Operator

\[ \text{opB_rw1_} : \text{"B" [opB_rw1_Ind_][opB_rw1_Fun_][opB_rw1_InV1_,opB_rw1_InV2_][opB_rw1_OutV_][opB_rw1_Pa_]} \]
\[ \% \text{B() : L2(\#x\#1) \rightarrow L2(\#\varepsilon)} \]

Expression

\[ \text{opB_opB1_Expr : opB_rw_.Expr + opB_rw1_.Expr} \]
\[ \text{linearity_opB_Expr : expr1_ + expr2_} \]
\[ \text{constExpr : const_ \cdot expr_} \]
\[ \text{expr1expr2 : expr1_ \cdot expr2_} \]

Operator

\[ \text{opB_opB1 : \text{"B" [opB_rw_.Index][opB_opB1_Expr][opB_rw_.Inputvar(1),opB_rw_.Inputvar(2)][opB_rw_.Outputvar][opB_rw_.Parameter]} \]
\[ \text{opB_Expr1_plus_Expr2_ : \text{"B" [opB_rw_.Ind_][linearity_opB_Expr][opB_rw_Invar1_,opB_rw_Invar2_][opB_rw_Outvar_][opB_rw_Pa_]} \]
\[ \text{opB_Expr1 : \text{"B" [opB_Expr1_plus_Expr2_.Index][expr1_][opB_Expr1_plus_Expr2_.Inputvar(1),opB_Expr1_plus_Expr2_.Inputvar(2)][opB_Expr1_plus_Expr2_.Outputvar][opB_Expr1_plus_Expr2_.Parameter]} \]
\[ \text{opB_Expr2 : \text{"B" [opB_Expr1_plus_Expr2_.Index][expr2_][opB_Expr1_plus_Expr2_.Inputvar(1),opB_Expr1_plus_Expr2_.Inputvar(2)][opB_Expr1_plus_Expr2_.Outputvar][opB_Expr1_plus_Expr2_.Parameter]} \]
\[ \text{opB_constExpr_ : \text{"B" [opB_rw_.Ind_][constExpr][opB_rw_Invar1_,opB_rw_Invar2_][opB_rw_Outvar_][opB_rw_Pa_]} \]
\[ \text{opB_Expr : \text{"B" [opB_constExpr_.Index][expr_][opB_constExpr_.Inputvar(1),opB_constExpr_.Inputvar(2)][opB_constExpr_.Outputvar][opB_constExpr_.Parameter]} \]
Rule
simplify_opB : opB_rw_ → 0 if opB_rw_.Expr = 0

linearity_opB : opB_Expr1_plus_Expr2_ → opB_Expr1 + opB_Expr2
% B(a+b) → B(a) + B(b)

inverse_linearity_opB : opB_rw_ + opB_rw1_ → opB_opB1
% B(a) + B(b) → B(a+b)

take_const_out_of_opB : opB_constExpr_ → const_•opB_Expr
   if theta(const_) = ∅
% B(const•expr) → const•B(expr)

% ========================================================
% "simplify_trace" gives value of its functions on the boundary
% ========================================================

Operator
trace_Expr1_ : "Trace" [trace_Ind_] [expr1_] [trace_Expr1_Invar_]
   [trace_Expr1_Outvar_] [trace_Pa_]
trace_Expr2_ : "Trace" [trace_Ind_] [expr2_] [trace_Expr2_Invar_]
   [trace_Expr1_Outvar_] [trace_Pa_]

Rule
simplify_trace_v1 : \f\ trace_Expr1_•trace_Expr2_•n_ dx_ →
   \f\ trace_Expr1_.Expr.BCLhsExpr•trace_Expr2_•n_ dx_

% ========================================================
% "fubini_theorem" change the order of integral
% ========================================================

Rule
fubini_theorem : \f\ a_ dx_ dy_ → \f\ a_ dy_ dx_

% ========================================================
% "adjoint_of_d"
% ========================================================

Rule
adjoint_of_d : \f\ x1•u_•∂v_/∂xs_ dx_ dy_ → -\f\ x1•v_•∂u_/∂xs_ dx_ dy_
% D90 : \f\ u(xs,x1)•x1•∂v(xs,x1)/∂xs dxs dx1 →
   -\f\ v(xs,x1)•x1•∂u(xs,x1)/∂xs dxs dx1

Strategy
interpretation_of_a_weak_equality : interpretation_of_a_weak_equality_v1
| interpretation_of_a_weak_equality_v2
| interpretation_of_a_weak_equality_v3
| interpretation_of_a_weak_equality_v4
| interpretation_of_a_weak_equality_v5
7.3 First Block

The code includes the source term and the proof itself corresponding to Lemma 59 in Section 6.1.

First block source term:

PDE "198_source_term"

Constant

psi : "psi"
gammae_NorVec : "gammae_NorVec"
gamma1_NorVec : "gamma1_NorVec"
gammas_NorVec : "gammas_NorVec"
omegae_NorVec : "omegae_NorVec"
omega1_NorVec : "omega1_NorVec"
omegas_NorVec : "omegas_NorVec"
norvec : "norvec"

Region

gammae : "gammae" [gamma_Ind_] [gamma_Dim_] [] gammae_Bou_ gammae_NorVec
% \Gamma_\varepsilon

gamma1 : "gamma1" [gamma1_Ind_] [gamma1_Dim_] [] gamma1_Bou_ gamma1_NorVec
% \Gamma_1

gammas : "gammas" [gammas_Ind_] [gammas_Dim_] [] gammas_Bou_ gammas_NorVec
% \Gamma_#

omegae : "omegae" [omegae_Ind_] [1] [] gammae omegae_NorVec
% \Omega_\varepsilon(\Gamma_\varepsilon)
omega1 : "omega1" [omega1_Ind_] [1] [] gamma1 omega1_NorVec
  % \Omega1(\Gamma1)

omegas : "omegas" [omegas_Ind_] [1] [] gammas omegas_NorVec
  % \Omega#(\Gamma#)

gammav : "gammav" [gammav_Ind_] [1] [gammav,gamma1] gammav_Bou_ gammav_NorVec_
  % \Gamma_v = \Gamma# \cup \Gamma1

eps_reg : "eps_reg" [eps_reg_Ind_] [1] [0,1] eps_reg_Bou_ eps_reg_NorVec_

Expression % use in source term
  o1xos : omega1•omegas
  % \Omega1\Omega# !!!

Function % use in source term
  meas_rw_ : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [meas_Var_] [] "Given"
    % Measure function
  meas_omegae : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [omegae] [] "Given"
    % |\Omega\varepsilon| !!! meas_Var =
  meas_o1xos : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [o1xos] [] "Given"
    % |\Omega1\Omega#|

Expression % use in source term
  kappa0 : 1/meas_omegae
  kappa1 : 1/meas_o1xos
  null : 0

Variable
  x : "x" [] omegae
  x1 : "x1" [] omega1
  xs : "xs" [] omegas
  eps : "eps" [] eps_reg

Function
  ue : "ue" [] [x] [(gammae ue_ null)] "Unknown"
    % u\varepsilon : \Omega\varepsilon, u\varepsilon = 0

  v : "v" [] [xs,x1] [(gammav v_ null),(gamma1 v_ null)] "Test"
    % v \in C\Gamma#(\Omega#,C\Gamma1(\Omega1)), v = 0 on \Gamma#, v = 0 on \Gamma1, Test function

  ae : "ae" [] [x] [] "Unknown"

  f : "f" [] [x] [] "Unknown"

Expression % USE IN SOURCE TERM
  dv_dx1 : \partial v/\partial x1
due_dx : $\frac{\partial u_e}{\partial x}$

Operator % USE IN SOURCE TERM
% opB_v : "B" [opB_Ind_] [v] [xs,x1] [x] [eps]
% B(v)

opB_v_rw : "B" [opB_Ind_] [v_] [v_.Variable(1),v_.Variable(2)] [ue_.Variable] [eps]

opT_ue : "T" [opT_Ind_] [ue] [x] [xs,x1] [eps]
% T(ue)

Expression % USE TO TEST
x1_ddv_dx1_dxs : $x_1 \partial \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_1} \right) / \partial x_s$

Operator % USE TO TEST
opB_dv_dx1 : "B" [opB_Ind_] [dv_dx1] [xs,x1] [x] [eps]
opTS_dv_dx1 : "TS" [opB_Ind_] [dv_dx1] [xs,x1] [x] [eps]
opTS_x1_ddv_dx1_dxs : "TS" [opB_Ind_] [x1_ddv_dx1_dxs] [xs,x1] [x] [eps]

PDE
l98_source_term : $\kappa_0 \int a_e \partial u_e / \partial x \cdot \partial v / \partial x \, dx = \kappa_0 \int f \cdot v \, dx$

First block in the reference proof:

Model "l98ref" % Lemma 98, First Block
Function
oe_eps : "oe" [oe_Ind_] [eps] [] "Given"
oe_rw_ : "oe" [oe_Ind_] [oe_Var_] [] "Given"
% 0() tend to zero as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$

u0 : "u0" [u0_Ind_] [xs] [] "Unknown"
u1 : "u1" [u1_Ind_] [xs,x1] [] "Unknown"
ut1 : "ut1" [ut1_Ind_] [xs,x1] [] "Unknown"
a0 : "a0" [a0_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"
w1 : "w1" [w1_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"
% $w_1 \in C#(\Omega_1)$

theta1 : "theta1" [theta1_Ind_] [x1] [] "Unknown"

v1 : "v1" [v1_Ind_] [xs,x1] [(gammas v1_ null)] "Test"
% $v_1 \in C\Gamma#(\Omega#, C\Gamma#(\Omega_1)), \text{Test function}
Rule

\text{mult\_equation\_by\_eps} : a_ = b_ \rightarrow \text{eps} \cdot a_ = \text{eps} \cdot b_

\text{approximation\_of\_Tu} : \text{opT\_ue} \rightarrow u0 + \text{oe\_eps}
\% \text{Assumption} : eq47

\text{create\_source\_term} : \text{kappa0} \cdot \int a_ \cdot \partial u_e / \partial x_ \cdot \partial v / \partial x_ \, dx_ = k_ \rightarrow \\
\psi = \text{kappa0} \cdot \int \partial u_e / \partial x_ \cdot \text{opB\_v\_rw} \, dx_

\text{temporary\_1} : \int a_ \cdot b_ \cdot c_ \, dx_ \rightarrow 0

\text{Step}

\text{step\_cst} : \text{create\_source\_term} \uparrow \% \text{Create Source Term (cst)} \% \text{Correct Source Term}
\text{step0} : \text{mult\_equation\_by\_eps} \uparrow
\text{step1} : \text{green\_rule} \uparrow \\
\% \text{boundary\_condition\_of\_Bv} \uparrow \\
\% \text{simplify\_math} \uparrow
\text{step2} : \text{derivation\_rule\_for\_B} \uparrow \\
\% \text{expansion} \uparrow \\
\% \text{integral\_linearity} \uparrow \\
\% \text{expansion} \uparrow \\
\% \text{take\_constant\_out\_of\_integral} \uparrow \\
\% \text{minus\_to\_minus\_1} \uparrow \\
\% \text{simplify\_math} \uparrow \\
\% \text{mult\_with\_1} \uparrow \\
\% \text{eps\_to\_oe} \uparrow \\
\% \text{simplify\_multi\_scale} \uparrow
\text{step3} : \text{approximation\_between\_B\_and\_TS\_l1} \uparrow \\
\% \text{simplify\_multi\_scale} \uparrow \\
\% \text{remove\_oe\_from\_addition} \uparrow
\text{step4} : \text{adjoint\_or\_dual\_of\_TS\_v1} \uparrow
\text{step5} : \text{approximation\_of\_Tu} \uparrow \\
\% \text{remove\_oe\_from\_addition} \uparrow
\text{step6} : \text{fubini\_theorem} \uparrow \\
\% \text{green\_rule} \uparrow \\
\% \text{temporary\_1} \uparrow \\
\% \text{simplify\_math} \uparrow \\
\% \text{oe\_pass\_eps\_to\_0\_rule} \uparrow \\
\% \text{remove\_constant\_from\_equation\_equal\_0} \uparrow \\
\% \text{mult\_with\_1} \downarrow \% \text{mult\_with\_1} \downarrow \\
\% \text{simplify\_sign} \uparrow
\text{step7} : \text{interpretation\_of\_a\_weak\_equality} \uparrow \\
\% \text{interpretation\_of\_a\_weak\_equality} \uparrow

\text{Model 198ref} : step\_cst; step0; step1; step2; step3; step4; step5; step6; step7
7.4 Second Block

The code includes the source term and the proof itself corresponding to Lemma 60 in Section 6.1.

Second block source term:

```
PDE "199_source_term"
Constant
  psi : "psi"
gammae_NorVec : "gammae_NorVec"
gamma1_NorVec : "gamma1_NorVec"
gammas_NorVec : "gammas_NorVec"
omega1_NorVec : "omega1_NorVec"
omegas_NorVec : "omegas_NorVec"
norvec : "norvec"

Region
  gammae : "gammae" [gammae_Ind_] [gammae_Dim_] [] gammae_Bou_ gammae_NorVec
    % Γε
  gamma1 : "gamma1" [gamma1_Ind_] [gamma1_Dim_] [] gamma1_Bou_ gamma1_NorVec
    % Γ1
  gammas : "gammas" [gammas_Ind_] [gammas_Dim_] [] gammas_Bou_ gammas_NorVec
    % Γ#
  omegae : "omegae" [omegae_Ind_] [1] [] gammas omegae_NorVec
    % Ωε(Γε)
  omega1 : "omega1" [omega1_Ind_] [1] [] gamma1 omegas_NorVec
    % Ω1(Γ1)
  omegas : "omegas" [omegas_Ind_] [1] [] gammas omegas_NorVec
    % Ω#(Γ#)
  gammav : "gammav" [gammav_Ind_] [gammas,gamma1] gammav_Bou_ gammav_NorVec
    % Γv = Γ#∪Γ1
  eps_reg : "eps_reg" [eps_reg_Ind_] [1] [0,1] eps_reg_Bou_ eps_reg_NorVec

Expression % use in source term
  o1xos : omegae•omegas

Function % use in source term
  meas_rw_ : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [meas_Var_] [] "Given"
    % Measure function
  meas_omegae : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [omegae] [] "Given"
```

62
Expression % use in source term
kappa0 : 1/meas_omegae
kappa1 : 1/meas_o1xos
null : 0

Variable
x : "x" [x_Ind_] omegae
x1 : "x1" [x1_Ind_] omega1
xs : "xs" [xs_Ind_] omegas
xg : "xg" [xg_Ind_] gammae
eps : "eps" [eps_Ind_] eps_reg

Function
ue : "ue" [ue_Ind_] [x] [(gammae ue_ null)] "Unknown"
% ue ε : Ωε, ue = 0
v : "v" [v_Ind_] [xs,x1] [(gammav v_ null)] "Test"
% v ∈ CΓ#(Ω#,CΓ1(Ω1)), v = 0 on Γ#, v = 0 on Γ1, Test function
ae : "ae" [ae_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"
f : "f" [f_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"

Expression % USE IN SOURCE TERM
dv_dx1 : ∂v/∂x1

PDE
199_source_term : kappa0∫ f•v dx = kappa0∫ f•v dx

Second block in the reference proof:

Model "199ref"
Function
oe_eps : "oe" [oe_Ind_] [eps] [] "Given"

oe_rw : "oe" [oe_Ind_] [oe_Var_] [] "Given"

u0 : "u0" [u0_Ind_] [xs] [] "Unknown"

u1 : "u1" [u1_Ind_] [xs,x1] [] "Unknown"

v1 : "v1" [v1_Ind_] [xs,x1] [(gammas v1_ null)] "Test"
% v1 ∈ CΓ#(Ω#,CΓ1(Ω1)), Test function
ut1 : "ut1" [ut1_Ind_] [xs,x1] [] "Unknown"
  % u-1

a0 : "a0" [a0_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"

w1 : "w1" [w1_Ind_] [x1] [] "Unknown"
  % w1 \in C#(\Omega)

eta : "eta" [eta_Ind_] [xs,x1] [] "Unknown"

theta1 : "theta1" [theta1_Ind_] [x1] [] "Unknown"

#Include "basic_math_rule.proof"
#Include "math_rule.proof"

Operator
  opT_ue : "T" [opT_Ind_] [ue] [x] [xs,x1] [eps]
  % T(ue)

  trace_ue : "Trace" [trace_Ind_] [ue] [x] [xg_rw_] [trace_Pa_]
  % trace(ue)

Rule
  ue_on_gamma : trace_ue \rightarrow 0
  % ue = 0 on \Gamma \text{ check}

  approximation_of_Tu : opT_ue \rightarrow u0 + oe_eps
  % Assumption : eq47

  assumption_L99 : opT_ue \rightarrow u0 + eps\bullet u1
  % T(ue) \rightarrow u0 + eps\bullet u1

  two_scale_limit_of_a_derivative : u1-x1\bullet \partial u0/\partial xs \rightarrow ut1

  special1 : kappa1\bullet e_ + (-kappa1)\bullet d_ + (-kappa1)\bullet a_\bullet c_ + (-kappa1)\bullet b_ + oe_eps \rightarrow kappa1\bullet(e_ - d_ - a_\bullet c_ - b_) + oe_eps

  special2 : kappa1\bullet 1\bullet a_ + kappa1\bullet 1\bullet b_\bullet c_ + kappa1\bullet 1\bullet d\bullet e\bullet v/\partial x1 dx_ dy_ + kappa1\bullet 1\bullet e\bullet v/\partial x1 dx_ dy_ + oe_eps \rightarrow -1\bullet kappa1\bullet a_ + -1\bullet kappa1\bullet b_\bullet c_ + -1\bullet kappa1\bullet d\bullet e\bullet v/\partial x1 dx_ dy_ + oe_eps

  special3 : kappa1\bullet 1\bullet k_\bullet a_ dx_ dy_ + kappa1\bullet b_\bullet c_ + kappa1\bullet 1\bullet k_\bullet d_ dx_ dy_ + oe_eps \rightarrow kappa1\bullet 1\bullet (a_ + d_)\bullet k_\bullet dx_ dy_ + kappa1\bullet b_\bullet c_ + oe_eps

%============================================================================
% CREATE SOURCE TERM FROM WEAK FORM (PDE)

64
Expression

due_dx_rw : \partial u_{\varepsilon} / \partial x_{\varepsilon}

Operator

opT_due_dx_rw : "T" [opT_Ind_] [due_dx_rw] [x_]
[v_.Variable(1),v_.Variable(2)] [eps]
% T(\partial u_{\varepsilon}/\partial x_{\varepsilon})

Rule

source_term : kappa0 \cdot \varepsilon_{\varepsilon} \cdot \partial u_{\varepsilon} / \partial x_{\varepsilon} \cdot \partial v_{\varepsilon} / \partial x_{\varepsilon} \cdot dx_{\varepsilon} = k_{\rightarrow} 
psi = kappa1 \cdot \int opT_due_dx_rw \cdot v_{\varepsilon} \cdot dv_{\varepsilon}.Variable(1) \cdot dv_{\varepsilon}.Variable(2)

Step

step_sc : source_term ↑
step1 : adjoint_or_dual_of_T ↑
step2 : approximation_between_TS_and_B ↑
; eps_to_oe ↑
; expansion ↓
; simplify_multi_scale ↑
; integral_linearity ↑
; expansion ↓
; simplify_multi_scale ↑
step3 : green_rule ↑
; simplify_math ↑
step4 : derivation_rule_for_B ↑
; expansion ↓
; integral_linearity ↑
; take_constant_out_of_integral ↑
; expansion ↑
step5 : approximation_between_B_and_TS ↑
; expansion ↓
; integral_linearity ↓
; expansion ↓
; take_constant_out_of_integral1 ↑
; simplify_math ↑
; eps_to_oe ↑
; expan_sign ↓
; simplify_multi_scale ↑
; minus_to_minus_1 ↑
; step6 : adjoint_or_dual_of_TS3 ↑
step7 : assumption_L99 ↑
; expansion ↓
; integral_linearity ↑
; take_constant_out_of_integral ↑
; expansion ↓
; simplify_math ↑
; eps_to_oe ↑
; simplify_multi_scale ↑
7.5 Third Block

The code includes the source term and the proof itself corresponding to Lemma 61 in Section 6.1.

Third block source term:

PDE "l100_source_term"
Constant
    eps : "eps"
    psi : "psi"
    gammae_NorVec : "gammae_NorVec"
    gamma1_NorVec : "gamma1_NorVec"
    gammas_NorVec : "gammas_NorVec"
    omegae_NorVec : "omegae_NorVec"
    omega1_NorVec : "omega1_NorVec"
    omegas_NorVec : "omegas_NorVec"
    norvec : "norvec"
Region

gammae : "gammae" [] [] [] gammae_Bou_ gammae_NorVec
% \Gamma_\varepsilon

gamma1 : "gamma1" [] [] [] gamma1_Bou_ gamma1_NorVec
% \Gamma_1

gammas : "gammas" [] [] [] gammas_Bou_ gammas_NorVec
% \Gamma_\#

omegae : "omegae" [omegae_Ind_] [1] [] gammas omegae_NorVec
% \Omega_\varepsilon(\Gamma_\varepsilon)

omega1 : "omega1" [omega1_Ind_] [1] [] gammas omega1_NorVec
% \Omega_1(\Gamma_1)

omegas : "omegas" [omegas_Ind_] [1] [] gammas omegas_NorVec
% \Omega_\#(\Gamma_\#)

gammav : "gammav" [gammav_Ind_] [1] [gammas,gamma1] gammav_Bou_ gammav_NorVec
% \Gamma_v = \Gamma_\# \cup \Gamma_1

eps_reg : "eps_reg" [eps_reg_Ind_] [1] [0,1] eps_reg_Bou_ eps_reg_NorVec_

Expression % use in source term

o1xos : omega1•omegas

Function % use in source term

meas_RW_ : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [meas_Var_] [] "Given"
% Measure function

meas_omegae : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [omegae] [] "Given"
% |\Omega_\varepsilon|

meas_o1xos : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [o1xos] [] "Given"
% |\Omega_1|\Omega_\#|

Expression % use in source term

kappa0 : 1/meas_omegae
kappa1 : 1/meas_o1xos
null : 0

Variable

x : "x" [x_Ind_] omegae
x1 : "x1" [x1_Ind_] omega1
xs : "xs" [xs_Ind_] omegas
xg : "xg"[xg_Ind_] gammae
eps : "eps" [eps_Ind_] eps_reg
Function
    ue : "ue" [ue_Ind_] [x] [(gammas ue_ null)] "Unknown"
    \% ue : \Omega_\varepsilon, u_\varepsilon = 0

    v : "v" [v_Ind_] [xs,x1] [(gammas v_ null)] "Test"
    \% v \in C\Gamma#((\Omega#,#C#(\Omega_1)), v = 0 on \Gamma#, Test function

ae : "ae" [ae_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"

f : "f" [f_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"

u0 : "u0" [u0_Ind_] [xs] [] "Unknown"

Expression \% USE IN SOURCE TERM
    dv_dx1 : \partial v/\partial x1

PDE
l100_source_term : \kappa_0 \cdot ae \cdot \partial u_\varepsilon/\partial x \cdot \partial v/\partial x \ dx = \kappa_0 \cdot f \cdot v \ dx

Third block in the reference proof:

Model "l100ref"

Function
    oe_eps : "oe" [oe_Ind_] [eps] [] "Bigo"

    oe_rw_ : "oe" [oe_Ind_] [oe_Var_] [] "Bigo"
    \% O() tend to zero as \varepsilon->0 !

    v1 : "v1" [v1_Ind_] [xs,x1] [(gammas v1_ null)] "Test"
    \% v1 \in C\Gamma#((\Omega#,#C\Gamma#(\Omega_1)), Test function

    ut1 : "ut1" [ut1_Ind_] [xs,x1] [] "Unknown"
    \% u~1

    a0 : "a0" [a0_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"

    w1 : "w1" [w1_Ind_] [x1] [] "Unknown"
    \% w1 \in C#(\Omega_1)

    eta : "eta" [eta_Ind_] [xs,x1] [] "Unknown"

    theta1 : "theta1" [theta1_Ind_] [x1] [] "Unknown"

    u1 : "u1" [u1_Ind_] [xs,x1] [] "Unknown"

#include "basic_math_rule.proof"
#include "math_rule.proof"
%% ===============================================================
%% RULES USED IN STEP
%% ===============================================================
Operator

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{opB}_v & : \text{"B" [opB\_Ind\_] [v] [xs,x1] [x] [eps]} \\
& \text{B(v)} \\
\text{opT\_ue} & : \text{"T" [opT\_Ind\_] [ue] [x] [xs,x1] [eps]} \\
& \text{T(ue)} \\
\text{trace\_ue} & : \text{"Trace" [trace\_Ind\_] [ue] [x] [xg\_rw\_] [trace\_Pa\_]} \\
& \text{trace(ue)} \\
\text{trace\_v} & : \text{"Trace" [trace\_Ind\_] [v] [x1] [gamma1] [trace\_Pa\_]} \\
& \text{trace(v)} \\
\text{opB\_dv\_dx1} & : \text{"B" [opB\_Ind\_] [dv\_dx1] [xs,x1] [x] [eps]} \\
& \text{B(}\partial_v/\partial x1\text{)} \\
\text{opTS\_dv\_dx1} & : \text{"TS" [opTS\_Ind\_] [dv\_dx1] [xs,x1] [x] [eps]} \\
& \text{TS(}\partial_v/\partial x1\text{)} \\
\text{trace\_u0} & : \text{"Trace" [trace\_Ind\_] [u0] [x1] [gamma1] [trace\_Pa\_]}
& \text{trace(u0)}
\end{align*}
\]

Rule

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ue\_on\_gamma} & : \text{trace\_ue} \rightarrow 0 \\
& \text{ue = 0 on } \Gamma \text{ check} \\
\text{approximation\_of\_Tu} & : \text{opT\_ue} \rightarrow u0 + oe\_eps \\
& \text{Assumption : eq47} \\
\text{v\_on\_gamma1} & : \text{trace\_v} \rightarrow 0 \\
& \text{v = 0 on } \Gamma 1 \\
\text{assumption\_L99} & : \text{opT\_ue} \rightarrow u0 + eps*u1 \\
& \text{T(ue)} \rightarrow u0 + eps*u1 \\
\text{two\_scale\_limit\_of\_a\_derivative} & : u1-x1*\partial u0/\partial xs \rightarrow ut1 \\
\text{test} & : a_ - a_ + b_ \rightarrow b_ \\
\text{special1} & : \text{kappa1*e_ + (-kappa1)*d_ + (-kappa1)*a_*c_} \\
& + (-kappa1)*b_ + oe\_eps \rightarrow \text{kappa1*(e_ - d_ - a_*c_ - b_)} + oe\_eps \\
\text{special2} & : (-kappa1)*a_ + (-kappa1)*b_*c_ + (-kappa1)* \int d_\partial v/\partial x1 \ dx_\ dy_}
\]
\[
+ \kappa_1 \iint \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_1} e_\delta \, dx \, dy + \omega_{\text{eps}} \rightarrow (-\kappa_1) a_\delta + (-\kappa_1) b_\delta c_\delta + (-\kappa_1) \iint (d_\delta - e_\delta) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_1} \, dx \, dy + \omega_{\text{eps}}
\]

\[
\text{special3} : \kappa_1 \iint k_\delta a_\delta \, dx \, dy + \kappa_1 b_\delta c_\delta + \kappa_1 \iint k_\delta d_\delta \, dx \, dy + \omega_{\text{eps}} \rightarrow \kappa_1 \iint (a_\delta + d_\delta) k_\delta \, dx \, dy + \kappa_1 b_\delta c_\delta + \omega_{\text{eps}}
\]

\[
v_{\text{periodic on } \gamma_1} : \int \text{trace}_v \cdot \text{trace}_{u0} \cdot \gamma_1_{\text{NorVec}} \, d\gamma_1 \rightarrow 0
\]

\[
\text{result of L99} : \eta \rightarrow \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x_5} + \frac{\partial u_{11}}{\partial x_1}
\]

% ==============================================================================% CREATE SOURCE TERM FROM WEAK FORM (PDE)% ==============================================================================  

\textbf{Rule}  
source_term : \kappa_0 \iint a_\delta e_\delta \cdot \frac{\partial u_\delta}{\partial x_\delta} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_\delta} \, dx \, dy = k_\delta \rightarrow \psi = 1

\textbf{Step}  
step_sc : source_term  
step1 : \text{adjoint_or_dual_of}_T  
step2 : \text{approximation_between_TS_and_B}  
; \text{eps_to_oe}  
; \text{expansion}  
; \text{simplify_multi_scale}  
; \text{integral_linearity}  
; \text{expansion}  
; \text{simplify_multi_scale}  
step3 : \text{green_rule}  
; \text{simplify_math}  
step4 : \text{derivation_rule_for_B}  
; \text{expansion}  
; \text{integral_linearity}  
; \text{take_constant_out_of_integral}  
; \text{expansion}  
step5 : \text{approximation_between_B_and_TS}  
; \text{expansion}  
; \text{integral_linearity}  
; \text{expansion}  
; \text{take_constant_out_of_integral}  
; \text{simplify_math}  
; \text{eps_to_oe}  
; \text{simplify_sign}  
; \text{simplify_multi_scale}  
; \text{mult_with_1}  
; \text{pretty_integral}  
step6 : \text{adjoint_or_dual_of_TS}  
step7 : \text{assumption_L99}  
; \text{expansion}  

70
Model l100ref : step_sc; step1; step2; step3; step4; step5 ; step6; step7; step8; step9; step10; step11; step12; step13
7.6 Fourth Block

The code includes the source term and the proof itself corresponding to Lemma 62 in Section 6.1.

Fourth block source term:

PDE "l101_source_term"
Constant
psi : "psi"
gammae_NorVec : "gammae_NorVec"
gamma1_NorVec : "gamma1_NorVec"
gammas_NorVec : "gammas_NorVec"
omegae_NorVec : "omegae_NorVec"
omega1_NorVec : "omega1_NorVec"
omegas_NorVec : "omegas_NorVec"
norvec : "norvec"

Region
gammae : "gammae" [gammae_Ind_] [gammae_Dim_] [] gammae_Bou_ gammae_NorVec  
% Γε

gamma1 : "gamma1" [gamma1_Ind_] [gamma1_Dim_] [] gamma1_Bou_ gamma1_NorVec  
% Γ1

gammas : "gammas" [gammas_Ind_] [gammas_Dim_] [] gammas_Bou_ gammas_NorVec  
% Γ#

omegae : "omegae" [omegae_Ind_] [1] [] gammae omegae_NorVec  
% Ωε(Γε)

omega1 : "omega1" [omega1_Ind_] [1] [] gamma1 omega1_NorVec  
% Ω1(Γ1)

omegas : "omegas" [omegas_Ind_] [1] [] gammas omegas_NorVec  
% Ω#(Γ#)

gammav : "gammav" [gammav_Ind_] [1] [gammas,gamma1] gammav_Bou_ gammav_NorVec_  
% Γv = Γ#∪Γ1

eps_reg : "eps_reg" [eps_reg_Ind_] [1] [0,1] eps_reg_Bou_ eps_reg_NorVec_

Expression % use in source term
oixos : omega1•omegas

Function % use in source term
meas_rw_ : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [meas_Var_] [] "Given"  
% Measure function
meas_omegae : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [omegae] [] "Given"
% |Ωε| !!! meas_Var =
meas_o1xos : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [o1xos] [] "Given"
% |Ω1xΩ#|

Expression % use in source term
kappa0 : 1/meas_omegae
kappa1 : 1/meas_o1xos
null : 0

Variable
  x : "x" [x_Ind_] omegae
  x1 : "x1" [x1_Ind_] omegae
  xs : "xs" [xs_Ind_] omegas
  xg : "xg"[xg_Ind_] gammae
  eps : "eps" [eps_Ind_] eps_reg

Function
  ue : "ue" [ue_Ind_] [x] [gammae ue_null] "Unknown"
  % uε : Ωε, uε = 0

  v : "v" [v_Ind_] [xs] [] "Test"
  % v ∈ C(Ω#), Test function

Expression % USE IN SOURCE TERM
  dv_dx1 : ∂v/∂x1
  due_dx : ∂ue/∂x

Operator % USE IN SOURCE TERM
  opB_v : "B" [opB_Ind_] [v] [xs,x1] [x] [eps]
  % B(v)

  opT_ue : "T" [opT_Ind_] [ue] [x] [xs,x1] [eps]
  % T(ue)

  trace_ue : "Trace" [trace_Ind_] [ue] [x] [xg_rw_] [trace_Pa_]
  % trace(ue)

  trace_v : "Trace" [trace_Ind_] [v] [trace_invar_] [xg_rw_] [trace_Pa_]
  % trace(v)

  opB_dv_dx1 : "B" [opB_Ind_] [dv_dx1] [xs,x1] [x] [eps]
  % B(∂v/∂x1)

  opT_due_dx : "T" [opT_Ind_] [due_dx] [x] [xs,x1] [eps]
  % T(∂ue/∂x)

  opTS_dv_dx1 : "TS" [opTS_Ind_] [dv_dx1] [xs,x1] [x] [eps]
% TS(∂v/∂x1)

Operator % USE TO TEST
  \( \text{opB}_{dv} \partial x_1 : \text{"B"} \) [opB_Ind_] [dv_dx1] [xs,x1] [x] [eps]
  \( \text{opTS}_{dv} \partial x_1 : \text{"TS"} \) [opB_Ind_] [dv_dx1] [xs,x1] [x] [eps]

PDE
  \( \text{l101_source_term} : \psi = \kappa_1 \int \text{opT}_{due} dx_1 dx_1 dx_1 \text{ WORKING SOURCE TERM} \)

The Fourth

Fourth block in the reference proof:

Model "l101ref"
Function
  \( \text{oe}_\epsilon : \text{"oe"} \) [oe_Ind_] [eps] [] "Given"
  \( \text{oe}_\text{rw}_\_ : \text{"oe"} \) [oe_Ind_] [oe_Var_] [] "Given"
  \( u_0 : \text{"u0"} \) [u0_Ind_] [xs] [] "Unknown"
  \( u_1 : \text{"u1"} \) [u1_Ind_] [xs,x1] [] "Unknown"
  \( v_1 : \text{"v1"} \) [v1_Ind_] [xs,x1] [(\text{gammas v1_ null})] "Test"
    \% \( v_1 \in C\Gamma\#(\Omega_1) \), Test function
  \( u^{t1} : \text{"ut1"} \) [ut1_Ind_] [xs,x1] [] "Unknown"
    \% \( u^{t-1} \)
  \( \eta : \text{"eta"} \) [eta_Ind_] [xs,x1] [] "Unknown"
  \( a_0 : \text{"a0"} \) [a0_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"
  \( w_1 : \text{"w1"} \) [w1_Ind_] [x1] [] "Unknown"
    \% \( w_1 \in C\#(\Omega_1) \)
  \( \phi : \text{"phi"} \) [phi_Ind_] [xs] [] "Test"
    \% \( w_1 \in C(\Omega\#) \)
  \( \text{theta_1} : \text{"theta1"} \) [theta1_Ind_] [x1] [] "Unknown"

#include "basic_math_rule.proof"
#include "math_rule.proof"

Rule
  \( \text{ue_on_gamma} : \text{trace}_\text{ue} \rightarrow 0 \)
    \% \text{ue} = 0 on \Gamma \) check
approximation_of_Tu : opT_ue → u0 + oe_eps
% Assumption : eq47

chose_v_onGammas : trace_v → 0
% v = 0 on Γs

assumption_L99 : opT_ue → u0 + eps•u1
% T(ue) → u0 + eps•u1

two_scale_limit_of_a_derivative : u1-x1•∂u0/∂xs → ut1

substitue_psi : psi → kappa1●∫opT_due_dx•v dx1 dxs

psi_pass_eps_to_0 : kappa1●∫opT_due_dx•v dx1 dxs → kappa1●∫eta•v dx1 dxs

test : a_ + (b_ + c_) → a_ + b_ + c_

pretty_oe_eps : a_ + oe_eps → a_ - oe_eps

make_clear_intergral1 : ∫∫ a_●b_ dx_ dy_ → ∫(∫ a_ dx_)●b_ dy_
if a_ = eta

make_clear_intergral2 : ∫∫ a_●b_ dx_ dy_ → ∫1 dy_●∫ a_●b_ dx_
if a_ = v

special1 : kappa1●∫a_•v dxs_ - kappa1●c_●∫b_•v dxs_ = 0
→ kappa1●∫(a_ - b_)•v dxs_ = 0

Step

step1 : adjoint_or_dual_of_T ↑
step2 : approximation_between_TS_and_B ↑
; eps_to_oe ↑
; expansion ↓
; simplify_multi_scale ↑
; integral_linearity ↑
; expansion ↓
; simplify_multi_scale ↑
step3 : green_rule ↑
; simplify_trace ↑
; simplify_math ↑
step4 : derivation_rule_for_B ↑
; simplify_derivative2 ↑
; simplify_opB ↑
; simplify_math ↑
step5 : approximation_between_B_and_TS ↑
; expansion ↓
7.7 Fifth Block

The code includes the source term and the proof itself corresponding to Lemma 65 in Section 6.1.

Fifth block source term:

PDE "l104_source_term"
Constant
psi : "psi"
gammae_NorVec : "gammae_NorVec"
gamma1_NorVec : "gamma1_NorVec"
gammas_NorVec : "gammas_NorVec"
omegae_NorVec : "omegae_NorVec"
omega1_NorVec : "omega1_NorVec"
omegas_NorVec : "omegas_NorVec"
norvec : "norvec"
block1 : "block1"

Region
gammae : "gammae" [gammae_Ind_] [gammae_Dim_] [] gammae_Bou_ gammae_NorVec % \Gamma_\varepsilon

gamma1 : "gamma1" [gamma1_Ind_] [gamma1_Dim_] [] gamma1_Bou_ gamma1_NorVec % \Gamma_1

gammas : "gammas" [gammas_Ind_] [gammas_Dim_] [] gammas_Bou_ gammas_NorVec % \Gamma_#

omegae : "omegae" [omegae_Ind_] [1] [] gammae omegae_NorVec % \Omega_\varepsilon(\Gamma_\varepsilon)

omega1 : "omega1" [omega1_Ind_] [1] [] gammal omega1_NorVec % \Omega_1(\Gamma_1)

omegas : "omegas" [omegas_Ind_] [1] [] gammas omegas_NorVec % \Omega_#(\Gamma_#)

gammav : "gammav" [gammav_Ind_] [1] [gammas,gamma1] gammav_Bou_ gammav_NorVec % \Gamma_v = \Gamma_# \cup \Gamma_1

eps_reg : "eps_reg" [eps_reg_Ind_] [1] [0,1000] eps_reg_Bou_ eps_reg_NorVec

Expression % use in source term
o1xos : omegai \cdot omegas

Function % use in source term
meas_rw_ : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [meas_Var_] [] "Given" % Measure function
meas_omegae : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [omegae] [] "Given" % |\Omega_\varepsilon| !!! meas_Var = meas_o1xos : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [o1xos] [] "Given" % |\Omega_1x\Omega_#|

Expression % use in source term
kappa0 : 1/meas_omegae
kappa1 : 1/meas_o1xos
null : 0

Variable
  x : "x" [x_Ind_] omegae
  x1 : "x1" [x1_Ind_] omega1
  xs : "xs" [xs_Ind_] omegas
  xg : "xg"[xg_Ind_] gammae
  eps : "eps" [eps_Ind_] eps_reg

Function
  ue : "ue" [ue_Ind_] [x] [(gammae ue_ null)] "Unknown"
    % ue ε Ωε, ue = 0

  v : "v" [v_Ind_] [x] [(gammas v_ null)] "Test"

  ae : "ae" [ae_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"

  f : "f" [f_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"

Expression % USE IN SOURCE TERM
  dv_dx : ∂v/∂x
  due_dx : ∂ue/∂x

Operator % USE IN SOURCE TERM
  opB_v : "B" [opB_Ind_] [v] [xs,x1] [x] [eps]
    % B(v)

  opT_ue : "T" [opT_Ind_] [ue] [x] [xs,x1] [eps]
    % T(ue)

  trace_ue : "Trace" [trace_Ind_] [ue] [x] [xg_rw_1] [trace_Pa_]
    % trace(ue)

  trace_v : "Trace" [trace_Ind_] [v] [xs,x1] [xg_rw_2] [trace_Pa_]
    % trace(v)

  opT_due_dx : "T" [opT_Ind_] [due_dx] [x] [xs,x1] [eps]
    % T(∂ue/∂x)

PDE
  l104_source_term : kappa0•/ ae•due_dx•dv_dx dx = kappa0•/ f•v dx % WORKING SOURCE TERM

Fifth block in the reference proof:

Model "l104ref"
Function
Expression
\[ v_0 + \epsilon \cdot v_1 \]

Operator
\[ B \] [v0_epsv1] [xs,x1] [x] [eps]

#include "basic_math_rule.proof"
#include "math_rule.proof"

Rule
\[ \text{ue_on_gamma} : \text{trace}\_ue \rightarrow 0 \]
% \( \text{ue} = 0 \) on \( \Gamma \) check

\[ \text{approximation_of_Tu} : \text{opT}\_ue \rightarrow u_0 + \epsilon \]
v_on_gamma1 : trace_v \rightarrow 0
% v = 0 on \Gamma_1

assumption_L99 : \text{opT	extunderscore ue} \rightarrow u0 + \text{eps} \cdot u1
% T(ue) \rightarrow u0 + \text{eps} \cdot u1

two_scale_limit_of_a_derivative : u1 - x1 \cdot \partial u0 / \partial xs \rightarrow ut1

substitute_psi : psi \rightarrow \text{kappa1} \cdot \int \text{opT	extunderscore due} \cdot dx \cdot v \ dx1 \ dxs

psi_pass_eps_to_0 : \text{opT	extunderscore due} \cdot dx \rightarrow \eta

result_of_P97 : \eta \rightarrow \partial u0 / \partial xs + \partial ut1 / \partial x1

pretty_oe_eps : a - + oe\_eps \rightarrow a - - oe_\_eps

test : a - \rightarrow a -

replace_v : v \rightarrow \text{opB	extunderscore v0} \cdot \text{epsv1}

eps_expansion : 1/\text{eps} \cdot (a_- + b_) \rightarrow 1/\text{eps} \cdot a_- + 1/\text{eps} \cdot b_

special1 : \text{kappa0} \cdot \int k_\cdot a2_- dx_- + \text{kappa0} \cdot \int k_\cdot b2_- dx_- = d_- \rightarrow \text{kappa0} \cdot \int k_\cdot (a2_- + b2_-) dx_- = d_-

Operator

\text{opT	extunderscore ae} : "T" [\text{opT	extunderscore ae\_Ind\_}] [ae] [x] [xs,x1] [eps]
% T(ae)

\text{opT\_f} : "T" [\text{opT\_f\_Ind\_}] [f] [x] [xs,x1] [eps]
% T(f)

Rule

\text{special2} : \text{opT	extunderscore ae} \rightarrow a_0
\text{special3} : \text{opT\_f} \rightarrow f_0 + oe_\_eps

Step

step1 : replace_v ↑
step2 : derivation_rule_for_B ↑
; linearity_derivative ↑
; take_constant_out_of_derivative ↑
step3 : linearity_opB ↑
step4 : take_const_out_of_opB ↑
; eps_expansion ↑
; simplify_math ↑
; simplify_derivative4 ↑
step5 : simplify_opB ↑
Model l104ref : step1; step2; step3; step4; step5; step6; step7; step8; step9; step10; step11

7.8 Sixth Block

The code includes the source term and the proof itself corresponding to Lemma 66 in Section 6.1.

Sixth block source term:

PDE "l105_source_term"
Constant
psi : "psi"
gammae_NorVec : "gammae_NorVec"
gamma1_NorVec : "gamma1_NorVec"
gammas_NorVec : "gammas_NorVec"
omegae_NorVec : "omegae_NorVec"
omega1_NorVec : "omega1_NorVec"
omegas_NorVec : "omegas_NorVec"
norvec : "norvec"
block1 : "block1"

Region
gammae : "gammae" [gamma_Ind_] [gamma_Dim_] [] gammae_Bou_ gammae_NorVec
% \Gamma_\varepsilon

gamma1 : "gamma1" [gamma1_Ind_] [gamma1_Dim_] [] gamma1_Bou_ gamma1_NorVec
% \Gamma_1

gammas : "gammas" [gammas_Ind_] [gammas_Dim_] [] gammas_Bou_ gammas_NorVec
% \Gamma_#

omegae : "omegae" [omegae_Ind_] [1] [] gamme omegae_NorVec
% \Omega_\varepsilon(\Gamma_\varepsilon)

omega1 : "omega1" [omega1_Ind_] [1] [] gamma1 omega1_NorVec
% \Omega_1(\Gamma_1)

omesas : "omesas" [omesas_Ind_] [1] [] gammas omesas_NorVec
% \Omega_#(\Gamma_#)

gammav : "gammav" [gammav_Ind_] [1] [gammas,gamma1] gammav_Bou_ gammav_NorVec
% \Gamma_v = \Gamma_# \cup \Gamma_1

eps_reg : "eps_reg" [eps_reg_Ind_] [1] [0,1] eps_reg_Bou_ eps_reg_NorVec

Expression % use in source term
o1xos : omega1•omesas

Function % use in source term
meas_rw_ : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [meas_Var_] [] "Given"
% Measure function
meas_omegae : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [omegae] [] "Given"
% \Omega_\varepsilon !!! meas_Var = meas_o1xos : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [o1xos] [] "Given"
% \Omega_1x \Omega_#

Expression % use in source term
kappa0 : 1/meas_omegae
kappa1 : 1/meas_o1xos
null : 0

Variable
x : "x" [x_Ind_] omegae
x1 : "x1" [x1_Ind_] omega1
xs : "xs" [xs_Ind_] omegas
xg : "xg"[xg_Ind_] gammae
eps : "eps" [eps_Ind_] eps_reg

Function
ue : "ue" [ue_Ind_] [x] [(gammae ue null)] "Unknown"
  % uε : Ωε, uε = 0

v : "v" [v_Ind_] [x] [(gammas v null)] "Test"

v0 : "v0" [v0_Ind_] [xs] [(gammas v0 null)] "Test"
  % v0 ∈ CI#(Ω#), Test function

u0 : "u0" [u0_Ind_] [xs] [] "Unknown"
a0 : "a0" [a0_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"

ut1 : "ut1" [ut1_Ind_] [xs,x1] [] "Unknown"
  % u-1

v1 : "v1" [v1_Ind_] [xs,x1] [(gammas v1 null)] "Test"
  % v1 ∈ CI#(Ω#,CI#(Ω1)), Test function

f0 : "f0" [f0_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"

Expression % USE IN SOURCE TERM
dv_dx : ∂v/∂x
due_dx : ∂ue/∂x
v0_epsv1 : v0 + eps•v1

Operator % USE IN SOURCE TERM
opB_v : "B" [opB_Ind_] [v] [xs,x1] [x] [eps]
  % B(v)

opT_ue : "T" [opT_Ind_] [ue] [x] [xs,x1] [eps]
  % T(ue)

trace_ue : "Trace" [trace_Ind_] [ue] [x] [xg_rw_] [trace_Pa_]
  % trace(ue)

trace_v : "Trace" [trace_Ind_] [v] [xs,x1] [xg_rw_] [trace_Pa_]
  % trace(v)

opT_due_dx : "T" [opT_Ind_] [due_dx] [x] [xs,x1] [eps]
  % T(∂ue/∂x)

opB_v0_epsv1 : "B" [opB_Ind_] [v0_epsv1] [xs,x1] [x] [eps]
PDE

\[ l105\_source\_term : \int \int a_0(\partial u_0/\partial x_0 + \partial u_1/\partial x_1)\cdot(\partial v_0/\partial x_0 + \partial v_1/\partial x_1) \, dx_0 \, dx_1 = \int f_0 v_0 \, dx_0 \, dx_1 \]

Sixth block in the reference proof:

Model "l105ref"
Function
  oe_eps : "oe" [oe_Ind_] [eps] [] "Bigo"
  oe_rw_ : "oe" [oe_Ind_] [oe_Var_] [] "Bigo"
    % 0() tend to zero as \( \varepsilon \to 0 \)
  u1 : "u1" [u1_Ind_] [xs,x1] [] "Unknown"
  eta : "eta" [eta_Ind_] [xs,x1] [] "Unknown"
  ae : "ae" [ae_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"
  w1 : "w1" [w1_Ind_] [x1] [] "Unknown"
    % \( w_1 \in C#(\Omega_1) \)
  phi : "phi" [phi_Ind_] [xs] [] "Test"
    % \( w_1 \in C(\Omega_1) \)
  f : "f" [f_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"

theta1 : "theta1" [theta1_Ind_] [x1] [] "Unknown"

#Region "basic_math_rule.proof"
#EndRegion

#Region "math_rule.proof"
#EndRegion

Rule
  ue_on_gamma : trace_ue \to 0
    % \( u_e = 0 \) on \( \Gamma \) check

  approximation_of_Tu : opT_ue \to u_0 + oe_eps
    % Assumption : eq47

  v_on_gamma1 : trace_v \to 0
    % \( v = 0 \) on \( \Gamma_1 \)

  assumption_L99 : opT_ue \to u_0 + eps\cdot u_1
    % \( T(u_e) \to u_0 + \varepsilon \cdot u_1 \)

(train-scale_limit_of_a_derivative : u1-x1\cdot \partial u_0/\partial x_0 \to ut1

  substitue_psi : psi \to kappa1\cdot/fopT\_due\_dx\cdot v \, dx_1 \, dx_0 \]
\( \psi_{\text{pass \_\_eps \_to\_0}} : \kappa_1 \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} v \, dx_1 \, dx_s \rightarrow \kappa_1 \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} v \, dx_1 \, dx_s \)

pretty_oe_eps : \( a_+ + \text{oe}_\epsilon \rightarrow a_- - \text{oe}_\epsilon \)

replace_v : \( v \rightarrow \text{opB}_v0 \_eps \_v1 \)

replace_v0 : \( v0 \rightarrow 0 \)

replace_v1 : \( v1 \rightarrow w1 \_\phi \)

\( \text{eps} \_\text{expansion} : \frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot (a_+ b_) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot a_+ 1/\epsilon > b_ \)

**Step**

step1 : replace_v0
step2 : replace_v1
; simplify_derivative
; simplify_math
; take_constant_out_of_derivative
; fubini_theorem
; take_constant_out_of_integral4
; expansion
step3 : interpretation_of_a_weak_equality
; integral_linearity
; take_constant_out_of_integral5
; change_side_right
; simplify_sign
step4 : the_linear_operator_associated_to_the_microscopic_problem

**Model l105ref :** step1; step2; step3; step4

### 7.9 Seventh Block

The code includes the source term and the proof itself corresponding to Lemma 67 in Section 6.1.

**Seventh block source term:**

PDE "l106_source_term"

**Constant**

\( \psi \) : "\psi"
\( \gammae \_NortVec \) : "\gammae \_NortVec"
\( \gamma1 \_NortVec \) : "\gamma1 \_NortVec"
\( \gammast \_NortVec \) : "\gammast \_NortVec"
\( \omegae \_NortVec \) : "\omegae \_NortVec"
\( \omega1 \_NortVec \) : "\omega1 \_NortVec"
\( \omegas \_NortVec \) : "\omegas \_NortVec"
\( \text{norvec} \) : "\text{norvec}"

85
block1 : "block1"

Region

gammae : "gammae" [gammae_Ind_] [gammae_Dim_] [] gammae_Bou_ gammae_NorVec
% \Gamma_\varepsilon

gamma1 : "gamma1" [gamma1_Ind_] [gamma1_Dim_] [] gamma1_Bou_ gamma1_NorVec
% \Gamma_1

gammas : "gammas" [gammas_Ind_] [gammas_Dim_] [] gammas_Bou_ gammas_NorVec
% \Gamma_\# 

omegae : "omegae" [omegae_Ind_] [1] [] gamme omegae_NorVec
% \Omega_\varepsilon(\Gamma_\varepsilon)

omegal : "omegal" [omegal_Ind_] [1] [] omegal_Bou_ omegal_NorVec
% \Omega_1(\Gamma_1)

omegas : "omegas" [omegas_Ind_] [1] [] gammas omegas_NorVec
% \Omega_\#(\Gamma_\#)

gammav : "gammav" [gammav_Ind_] [1] [gammas,gamma1] gammav_Bou_ gammav_NorVec
% \Gamma_v = \Gamma_\# \cup \Gamma_1

eps_reg : "eps_reg" [eps_reg_Ind_] [1] [0,1] eps_reg_Bou_ eps_reg_NorVec_

Expression % use in source term
o1xos : omegal\cdot omegas
% \Omega_1x\Omega_\# !!!

Function % use in source term
meas_rw_ : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [meas_Var_] [] "Given"
% Measure function

meas_omegae : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [omegae] [] "Given"
% \Omega_\varepsilon !!! meas_Var = meas_o1xos : "Measure" [meas_Ind_] [o1xos] [] "Given"
% \Omega_1x\Omega_\#

Expression % use in source term
kappa0 : 1/meas_omegae
kappa1 : 1/meas_o1xos
null : 0

Variable
x : "x" [x_Ind_] omegae
x1 : "x1" [x1_Ind_] omegal
xs : "xs" [xs_Ind_] omegas
xg : "xg" [xg_Ind_] gammae
eps : "eps" [eps_Ind_] eps_reg

Function
a0 : "a0" [a0_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"

u0 : "u0" [u0_Ind_] [xs] [] "Unknown"

ut1 : "ut1" [ut1_Ind_] [xs,x1] [] "Unknown"
  % u-1

v0 : "v0" [v0_Ind_] [xs] [(gammas v0_null)] "Test"
  % v0 ∈ CΓ#(Ω#), Test function

v1 : "v1" [v1_Ind_] [xs,x1] [(gammas v1_null)] "Test"
  % v1 ∈ CΓ#(Ω#,CΓ#(Ω1)), Test function

f0 : "f0" [f0_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"

v : "v" [v_Ind_] [x] [(gammas v_null)] "Test"

ue : "ue" [ue_Ind_] [x] [(gammae ue_null)] "Unknown"
  % ue ∈ Ωε, ue = 0

Expression % USE IN SOURCE TERM
  dv_dx : \partial v/\partial x
  due_dx : \partial ue/\partial x
  v0_epsv1 : v0 + eps•v1

Operator % USE IN SOURCE TERM
  opB_v : "B" [opB_Ind_] [v] [xs,x1] [x] [eps]
    % B(v)

  opT_ue : "T" [opT_Ind_] [ue] [x] [xs,x1] [eps]
    % T(ue)

  trace_ue : "Trace" [trace_Ind_] [ue] [x] [xg_rw_] [trace_Pa_]
    % trace(ue)

  trace_v : "Trace" [trace_Ind_] [v] [xs,x1] [xg_rw_] [trace_Pa_]
    % trace(v)

  opT_due_dx : "T" [opT_Ind_] [due_dx] [x] [xs,x1] [eps]
    % T(\partial ue/\partial x)

  opB_v0_epsv1 : "B" [opB_Ind_] [v0_epsv1] [xs,x1] [x] [eps]

PDE
Seventh block in the reference proof:

Model "l106ref"
Function
    oe_eps : "oe" [oe_Ind_] [eps] [] "Given"
    oe_rw_ : "oe" [oe_Ind_] [oe_Var_] [] "Given"
% O() tend to zero as ε→0 !
    u1 : "u1" [u1_Ind_] [xs,x1] [] "Unknown"
    eta : "eta" [eta_Ind_] [xs,x1] [] "Unknown"
    ae : "ae" [ae_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"
    f : "f" [f_Ind_] [x] [] "Unknown"
    w1 : "w1" [w1_Ind_] [x1] [] "Unknown"
% w1 ∈ C#(Ω1)
    phi : "phi" [phi_Ind_] [xs] [] "Test"
% w1 ∈ C(Ω#)
    theta1 : "theta1" [theta1_Ind_] [x1] [] "Unknown"

#include "basic_math_rule.proof"
#include "math_rule.proof"

Rule
    ue_on_gamma : trace_ue → 0
% ue = 0 on Γ check
    approximation_of_Tu : opT_ue → u0 + oe_eps
% Assumption : eq47
    v_on_gamma1 : trace_v → 0
% v = 0 on Γ1
    assumption_L99 : opT_ue → u0 + eps●u1
% T(ue) → u0 + eps●u1
    two_scale_limit_of_a_derivative : u1-x1●∂u0/∂xs → ut1
    substitue_psi : psi → kappa1●∫∫opT_due_dx●v dx1 dxs

88
8 Implementation of extensions

The Green rule, i.e. Proposition 49 in the reference proof, has been extended to the n-dimensional case in Proposition 71. Its extension to vector valued functions is stated as follows.

**Proposition 84 [Green Rule]** If two vector valued functions \( u = (u_i)_{i=1,...,n}, \ v = (v_j)_{j=1,...,n} \in (H^1(\Omega))^n \) then the traces of \( u \) and \( v \) on \( \Gamma \) are well defined and

\[
\int_{\Omega} u_i \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x^i} \, dx = \int_{\Gamma} tr(u_i) \ tr(v_j) \ n_x \ ds(x) - \int_{\Omega} v_i \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x^i} \, dx \tag{116}
\]

for all \( i, j \in \{1, .., n\} \).

The implementations of these two extensions are detailed in the two following subsections and the result of their combination appears in the last section devoted to the program outputs.

8.1 Implementation of extension to n-dimensional regions

The implementation of this extension includes declarations of variables, functions, operators and rules related to the reference proof, and then declarations of a variable and a rule for the extension.
The extension itself is the command

\[
green\_rule\_extension\_ndim : green\_rule ;; p_ ; ext1'ndim
\]

where \( green\_rule ;; \) is a pattern for localization of the operation referring to the Green rule of the reference proof and \( p_ ; ext1'ndim \) is translated into the strategy \( s = \text{InnerMost}(p \rightarrow p ; ext1'ndim) \). Since \( ext1'ndim \) is a rewriting rule at the top, the strategy \( s \) applies this rule using the InnerMost strategy.

### 8.2 Extension to vector-valued solution

The implementation of the extension of the Green rule to the case of vector valued functions as in Proposition 116 follows the same principle and is not further discussed.

The extension itself is the command

\[
green\_rule\_extension\_vvf : green\_rule ;; p_ ; ext1'ndim
\]
% Extension vvf
% Extension vvf

Function

fun1_'vvf : "u" [fun1Index_] [fun1InputVar_] [(fun1Bou_ fun1OnBou_ fun1Value_)] "Unknown"
fun2_'vvf : "v" [fun2Index_] [fun2InputVar_] [(fun2Bou_ fun2OnBou_ fun2Value_)] "Test"

Rule

ext2'vvf : fun1_ ⇒ fun1_'vvf
ext3'vvf : fun2_ ⇒ fun2_'vvf

Extension

green_rule_extension_vvf : green_rule;; p_; (ext2'vvf | ext3'vvf)

9 Latex outputs

Any expression, proof or extension in the Processing Language can be transformed into Latex format for the purpose of checking its correctness. We provide Latex outputs of the reference Green rule, of the two extensions and their results when applied to the reference Green rule, of their combination of the two extensions and finally of the result of the application of the combination to the reference Green formula. Different options of display can be used, but in all cases the keyword as Oper, Fun, Var etc are hidden. Here, only the most important arguments of the operators, the functions and the variables are visible. This can be changed on demand. The notations ↑, IM, LC represent the strategy BottomUp, InnerMost and LeftChoice.

9.1 Green rule extensions

9.1.1 Reference Green rule

The global structure of this little reference proof is kept on the format of the expressions in the Processing Language with the keywords Proof, Model, Step and the names step1 of step and Green_rule of strategy. The functions Normal0f, Boundary0f and Region0f are to recover the region field, the boundary field and the normal direction in a variable, a region and boundary of a region respectively.

Proof :

Model ( Step(step1, (green_rule: 
∫ u · ∂ N/∂x dx → − ∫ ∂ u/∂x · v dx 
+ ∫ Trace(u) · Trace(v) · Normal0f(Boundary0f(Region0f(x)))) ds) ↑ ) )
9.1.2 Green rule extension to n-dimensional regions

An extension starts with the function name Extension instead of Proof for a proof, then it follows the grammar defined for extensions with the possible use of the two strategies IM, LC and localization at relative positions (here the position 2 is relative to the position of the root of \( x \)). The patterns of the search are green_rule: \( X \rightarrow Y \), \( x \) and \( p_\_ \). The added context is \([i\_, \bot]\) where the brackets refer to the function List. The gain in using an extension over defining a complete proof is visible in the size of the added term which is the complement brought to the proof.

Extension:
\[
\text{IM(green_rule: } X \rightarrow Y) ,
\text{ IM(p\_),}
\text{(x,}
\text{ (2, [i\_, \bot])})
\]

The structure of the reference Green rule is kept after application of the above extension, only the indices have been added.

Proof:
\[
\text{Model(}
\text{ Step(step1,}
\text{ (green_rule:}
\text{ \int u \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_1} \, dx_1 \rightarrow - \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} \cdot v \, dx_1 + \int \text{Trace(u)} \cdot \text{Trace(v)} \cdot \text{NormalOf(BoundaryOf(RegionOf(x_1)))} \, ds) \uparrow}
\text{ )}
\]

9.1.3 Green rule extension to vector valued functions

The structure of the extension is the same except that the strategy LeftChoice is used to add different indices on the function \( u \) and on the function \( v \).

Extension:
\[
\text{IM(green_rule: } X \rightarrow Y) ,
\text{ IM(p\_),}
\text{ LC(}
\text{ (u,}
\text{ (2, [j\_, \bot])})
\text{ ),}
\text{ (v,}
\text{ (2, [k\_, \bot])})
\]

Proof:
Model(
Step(step1,
  (green_rule:
    ∫ u_j_ · ∂v_k_ ∂x d x → ∫ ∂u_j_ · v_k_ d x
    + ∫ Trace(u_j_) · Trace(v_k_) · NormalOf(BoundaryOf(RegionOf(x_i_))) d s) ↑
  )
)

9.1.4 Combination of the two extensions

The following combination of the two extensions has been built automatically. Evidently, it com-
bines the features of the two extensions and save the time to design another extension.

Extension:
  (IM(green_rule: X_→Y_),
   IM(p_),
   LC(
     (v,
      (2, [k_, ⊥])
     ),
     (x,
      (2, [i_, ⊥])
     )
   )
)

Proof :
Model(
Step(step1,
  (green_rule:
    ∫ u_j_ · ∂v_k_ ∂x_i_ d x_i_ → ∫ ∂u_j_ · v_k_ d x_i_
    + ∫ Trace(u_j_) · Trace(v_k_) · NormalOf(BoundaryOf(RegionOf(x_i_))) d s) ↑
  )
)

References


