

Homogenization of a semilinear heat equation

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Abstract

We consider the homogenization of a semilinear heat equation with vanishing viscosity and with oscillating positive potential depending on u/ε . According to the rate between the frequency of oscillations in the potential and the vanishing factor in the viscosity, we obtain different regimes in the limit evolution and we discuss the locally uniform convergence of the solutions to the effective problem. The interesting feature of the model is that in the strong diffusion regime the effective operator is discontinuous in the gradient entry. We get a complete characterization of the limit solution in dimension $n = 1$, whereas in dimension $n > 1$ we discuss the main properties of the solutions to the effective problem selected at the limit and we prove uniqueness for some classes of initial data.

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1 Introduction

We consider the following problem:

$$\begin{cases} u_t^\varepsilon - \varepsilon^\alpha \Delta u^\varepsilon - g\left(\frac{u^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}\right) = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty) \\ u^\varepsilon(x, 0) = u_0(x) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where $\alpha \geq 0$ and the potential g is a periodic, Lipschitz continuous and positive function. This is a simple model for the motion of an interface in a heterogeneous medium, modeled by g . These kind of equations arise e.g. in the study of the propagation of flame fronts in a solid medium having horizontal periodic striations, see the appendix of [19] for a survey of the physical background motivating this equation (see also [9, 1]).

In this paper we show that, depending on the value of α , different regimes arise in the limit evolution. If $\alpha = 1$, then u^ε converges locally uniformly to the unique Lipschitz continuous viscosity solution to

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \bar{c}(|\nabla u|) = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty) \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where $\bar{c} : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ is a continuous, nondecreasing and nonnegative function, which satisfies

$$\bar{c}(0) = \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{|p| \rightarrow +\infty} \bar{c}(|p|) = \int_0^1 g(s) ds.$$

In particular

$$\left(\int_0^1 g(s)^{-1} ds \right)^{-1} \leq \bar{c}(|p|) \leq \int_0^1 g(s) ds,$$

and the second inequality is strict if g is nonconstant. Since the solution u to (2) is Lipschitz in x , with the same Lipschitz constant of the initial datum, necessarily the average speed is less than $\bar{c}(\|\nabla u_0\|_\infty)$.

In the case $\alpha > 1$ the limit problem is very simple and reads

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \left(\int_0^1 g(s)^{-1} ds \right)^{-1} & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty) \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x). \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

In particular the solutions to (1) converge locally uniformly to $u_0(x) + t \left(\int_0^1 g(s)^{-1} ds \right)^{-1}$.

In the case $0 < \alpha < 1$, the limit problem is

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \bar{c}_-(|\nabla u|) = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty) \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x), \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

where

$$\bar{c}_-(|p|) = \begin{cases} \int_0^1 g(s) ds & p \neq 0 \\ \left(\int_0^1 g(s)^{-1} ds \right)^{-1} & p = 0. \end{cases}$$

In the limiting case $\alpha = 0$, the limit problem is given by

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \bar{F}(\nabla u, \nabla^2 u) = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty) \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x) \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

where

$$\bar{F}(p, X) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{tr} X + \int_0^1 g(s) ds & p \neq 0 \\ \min \left(\operatorname{tr} X + \int_0^1 g(s) ds, \left(\int_0^1 g(s)^{-1} ds \right)^{-1} \right) & p = 0. \end{cases}$$

The functions \bar{c}_- and \bar{F} are both *discontinuous* functions, such phenomenon is unusual in homogenization problems, and makes the analysis of this limit more challenging.

Due to the lack of uniqueness of solutions to Hamilton-Jacobi equations with discontinuous Hamiltonian, in this case we prove that along subsequences the solution u_α^ε to (1) converges locally uniformly to a viscosity solution of the limit problem. We also provide a quite detailed description of which are the solutions of the discontinuous problem selected in the limit, and we identify the asymptotic speed of propagation at strict maxima, at strict minima and at saddle points (with respect to x) of the limit function. This result allows us to obtain a complete description of the limit function for some classes of initial data. In particular, if the initial data is either monotone in one direction or convex, we prove that the solutions to (1) converge locally uniformly to $u_0(x) + t \int_0^1 g(s) ds$ when $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, and to the solution to $u_t - \Delta u = \int_0^1 g(s) ds$ with initial datum u_0 when $\alpha = 0$. If, on the other hand, the initial data is a radially symmetric function, which has a unique maximum point, then the limit function is given, for $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, by $\min \left(u_0(x) + t \int_0^1 g(s) ds, \max u_0 + t \left(\int_0^1 g(s)^{-1} ds \right)^{-1} \right)$. As a consequence we show further properties of the limit function u , when the initial datum is bounded from above.

In particular, in the one-dimensional case, we are able to prove the full convergence of the solutions u_α^ε and the uniqueness of the limit function u for $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, see Theorem 5.12.

Our homogenization results are based on maximum principle type arguments. In particular we provide the effective limit problem through the solution of the so-called cell problem, and then we prove the convergence of solutions by a suitable adaptation of the perturbed test function method proposed by Evans. The cell problem in our case reduces to an ordinary differential equation, see (20), which permits to define the limit differential operator (in terms of the asymptotic speed of propagation of pulsating traveling waves) and to introduce the so-called correctors, which play the role of local barriers for the evolution.

Throughout the paper we shall assume that the potential g is strictly positive, nevertheless we expect that similar results hold also in the case of a function g which possibly changes sign and satisfies $\int_0^1 g(s) ds > 0$. In this case, though, the analysis of the cell problem is much more involved. In the limiting case, i.e. when $\int_0^1 g(s) ds = 0$, the cell problem has been studied in [15] and [1], for $\alpha \geq 1$, and it is possible to prove that the solution $u^\varepsilon(x, t)$ of (1) converges locally uniformly to the initial datum $u_0(x)$. More precisely, in [15] the following long time rescaling of (1) has been considered:

$$u_t^\varepsilon - \Delta u^\varepsilon + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^\alpha} g \left(\frac{u^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right) = 0, \quad (6)$$

showing that u^ε converge locally uniformly to a solution of a quasilinear parabolic equation, see (51), which for $\alpha > 1$ is the level set mean curvature equation. In [1], the 1-dimensional case has been considered for $\alpha = 1$, in a more general setting.

Homogenization of periodic structures has been studied by viscosity solution methods in a long series of papers, we just recall [4, 5, 8, 16] and references therein. However,

only few papers deal with homogenization of equations depending (periodically) on u/ε , as in our case, besides the already cited works [15, 1]. For first order Hamilton-Jacobi equations we recall [14, 3]. Eventually, in [13, 20] the homogenization of ordinary differential equations such as $u'_\varepsilon(t) = g\left(\frac{t}{\varepsilon}, \frac{u_\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}\right)$ have been studied, using respectively viscosity solutions and G -convergence methods.

One of the main step to solve the homogenization problem is the identification of the limit operator, as we already noted. This is done by solving a suitable defined cell problem, or equivalently, by looking to pulsating wave solutions to the equation (1), at the microscopic scale. Pulsating wave solutions with (average) slope $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ are solutions to (1) with $\varepsilon = 1$ of the form $\phi(x, t) - c(p)t$, where $\phi(x, t) - p \cdot x$ is a space-time periodic function and $c(p)$ is the (average) speed of the solution. Notice that, since g depends only on u , these pulsating waves are in fact traveling waves which moves horizontally in the p -direction. Such solutions are related to the correctors used in homogenization problems and are very important in the analysis of long time behavior of the solutions to (1), with $\varepsilon = 1$, since typically they are the long time attractors of such solutions, see for instance [6, 7, 10, 11, 9, 19]. In particular in [19], it is proved the existence of horizontal (e.g. with slope $p = 0$) pulsating wave solutions to $u_t = \Delta u + g(x, u, \nabla u)$, where g is a positive function, which is periodic in x, u . The same argument also applies to get existence of pulsating wave solutions for rational slopes $p \in \mathbb{Q}^n$. In [9] a similar problem has been studied in the plane, that is existence for any slope p of pulsating wave solutions (which are traveling horizontally) to

$$u_t = \delta u_{xx} + g(u)\sqrt{1 + u_x^2}, \quad (7)$$

with g strictly positive. The authors also provide a complete description of the asymptotic speed of propagation $c(p)$, showing that it is increasing with respect to $|p|$ (as in our case) and looking also at the limit behavior as the viscosity is vanishing, that is $\delta \rightarrow 0$. Eventually, in [17, 18] a geometric variant of (7) has been considered, for which the author is able to construct planar and V-shaped pulsating waves.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we recall some notation used in the paper, including the definition of viscosity solution. In Section 3, we introduce the problem and the assumptions and provide a priori estimates on solutions to (1) and on their uniform limits. Section 4 is devoted to the solution to the cell problem, in the case $\alpha = 1$ and then in the case $\alpha \neq 1$, and on the analysis of qualitative properties of the limit operators. In Section 5 we prove the main results, that is the homogenization limits. Eventually in Section 6 we discuss some open problems, which in our opinion could be interesting to investigate.

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2 Notation and preliminary definitions

Given $z \in \mathbb{R}$, we will denote with $[z]$ the smallest integer bigger than z :

$$[z] \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad [z] - 1 < z \leq [z].$$

Given a smooth function $u(x, t) : \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we will denote with u_t the partial derivative with respect to t , with ∇u , $\nabla^2 u$, Δu resp. the gradient, the Hessian and the Laplacian of u with respect to x .

Given a continuous function $u : \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we recall the definition of the sub and superjets of u at a point $(x_0, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty)$ (see [2], [12]):

$$J^+u(x_0, t_0) := \{(\nabla\phi(x_0, t_0), \nabla^2\phi(x_0, t_0), \phi_t(x_0, t_0)) : \phi \in C^2, \phi \geq u, \phi(x_0, t_0) = u(x_0, t_0)\},$$

$$J^-u(x_0, t_0) := \{(\nabla\phi(x_0, t_0), \nabla_x^2\phi(x_0, t_0), \phi_t(x_0, t_0)) : \phi \in C^2, \phi \leq u, \phi(x_0, t_0) = u(x_0, t_0)\}.$$

We recall the definition of viscosity solution for a parabolic system

$$\begin{cases} u_t - F(\nabla u, \nabla^2 u) = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty) \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n, \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

where the differential operator F is possibly discontinuous (see [12]). Given a continuous function $u : \mathbb{R}^n \times [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, then

u is a subsolution to (8) if $u(x, 0) \leq u_0(x)$ and $\lambda - F^*(p, X) \leq 0$, for every $(x_0, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty)$ and $(p, X, \lambda) \in J^+u(x_0, t_0)$,

u is a supersolution to (8) if $u(x, 0) \geq u_0(x)$ and $\lambda - F_*(p, X) \geq 0$, for every $(x_0, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty)$ and $(p, X, \lambda) \in J^-u(x_0, t_0)$,

where F^* and F_* denote respectively the upper and lower semicontinuous envelopes of F .

3 Assumptions and basic estimates

We assume the following conditions on the forcing term $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$:

$$g \text{ is Lipschitz continuous, } \mathbb{Z} \text{ periodic, and } g(y) > 0 \text{ for every } y. \quad (9)$$

We consider the following Cauchy problem

$$\begin{cases} u_t^\varepsilon - \varepsilon^\alpha \Delta u^\varepsilon - g\left(\frac{u^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}\right) = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty) \\ u^\varepsilon(x, 0) = u_0(x) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

where $\alpha \geq 0$ and

$$u_0 \text{ is a Lipschitz continuous function, with Lipschitz constant } L. \quad (11)$$

We can assume without loss of generality that $L \in \mathbb{N}$. In the case $\alpha = 0$, we make the additional assumption that $u_0 \in C^{1,1}$.

Proposition 3.1. *Assume (9) and (11) and let $\alpha \geq 0$. Then (10) admits a unique solution $u_\alpha^\varepsilon \in C^{2+\gamma, 1+\gamma/2}$ for all $\gamma \in (0, 1)$. Moreover, up to a subsequence,*

$$u_\alpha^\varepsilon \rightarrow u \quad \text{locally uniformly in } \mathbb{R}^n \times [0, +\infty).$$

For $\alpha > 0$, every limit function u is a Lipschitz continuous function, which satisfies

$$|u(x, t) - u(y, s)| \leq L|x - y| + \|g\|_\infty |t - s| \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, t, s \geq 0. \quad (12)$$

For $\alpha = 0$, under the additional assumption that $u_0 \in C^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, every limit function u is a Lipschitz continuous function, which satisfies

$$|u(x, t) - u(y, s)| \leq L|x - y| + (\|g\|_\infty + \|\nabla^2 u_0\|_\infty) |t - s| \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, t, s \geq 0. \quad (13)$$

Finally, if there exist $\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n$, with $|\eta| = 1$, and $\delta > 0$ such that

$$\nabla u_0(x) \cdot \eta \geq \delta \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad (14)$$

then $\nabla u(x, t) \cdot \eta \geq \delta$ for a.e. (x, t) .

Proof. Due to the Lipschitz regularity of g , a standard comparison principle among sub and supersolutions to (10) holds (see [21]). So, existence and uniqueness of solutions to (10) follow easily, and the regularity comes from standard elliptic regularity theory (see [21]).

Assume now that the initial datum u_0 has bounded Hessian. Indeed it is not restrictive, since we can uniformly approximate the initial datum with a sequence of smooth functions with bounded Hessian. The comparison principle implies that the associated sequence of solutions converges locally uniformly to the solution to (10) in $\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, +\infty)$.

Let $C = \|\nabla^2 u_0\|_\infty$. Then for every ε , the functions $u_0(x) \pm (\|g\|_\infty + \varepsilon^\alpha C)t$ are respectively super and subsolution to (10), which implies by the comparison principle that

$$|u_\alpha^\varepsilon(x, t) - u_\alpha^\varepsilon(x, 0)| \leq (\|g\|_\infty + C\varepsilon^\alpha)t. \quad (15)$$

Again by the comparison principle we get that for every $0 < s < t$,

$$u_\alpha^\varepsilon(x, t) + \left[\frac{(\|g\|_\infty + C\varepsilon^\alpha)s}{\varepsilon} \right] \varepsilon \geq u_\alpha^\varepsilon(x, t + s).$$

Indeed the two functions are both solutions to the equation by periodicity of g , and moreover at time $t = 0$, $u_0(x) + \left[\frac{(\|g\|_\infty + C\varepsilon^\alpha)s}{\varepsilon} \right] \varepsilon \geq u_0(x) + (\|g\|_\infty + C\varepsilon^\alpha)s \geq u_\alpha^\varepsilon(x, s)$ by (15). Analogously,

$$u_\alpha^\varepsilon(x, t) - \left[\frac{(\|g\|_\infty + C\varepsilon^\alpha)s}{\varepsilon} \right] \varepsilon \leq u_\alpha^\varepsilon(x, t + s).$$

Hence, we get that for every $t, s \geq 0$

$$|u_\alpha^\varepsilon(x, t + s) - u_\alpha^\varepsilon(x, t)| \leq \left[\frac{(\|g\|_\infty + C\varepsilon^\alpha)s}{\varepsilon} \right] \varepsilon \leq (\|g\|_\infty + \varepsilon^\alpha C)s + \varepsilon. \quad (16)$$

We prove now uniform equi-continuity in x . Let us consider the functions

$$w_\pm^\varepsilon(x, t) := u_\alpha^\varepsilon(x + z, t) \pm \left[\frac{L|z|}{\varepsilon} \right] \varepsilon.$$

Notice that w_{\pm}^{ε} are both solutions to the equation in (10), due to the periodicity of g . Moreover, we have $w_{+}^{\varepsilon}(x, 0) = u_0(x + z) + \left\lceil \frac{L|z|}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil \varepsilon \geq u_0(x + z) + L|z| \geq u_0(x)$ and $w_{-}^{\varepsilon}(x, 0) = u_0(x + z) - \left\lfloor \frac{L|z|}{\varepsilon} \right\rfloor \varepsilon \leq u_0(x + z) - L|z| \leq u_0(x)$. By comparison principle this implies that

$$|u_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}(x + z, t) - u_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}(x, t)| \leq \left\lceil \frac{L|z|}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil \varepsilon \leq L|z| + \varepsilon \quad \forall x, z \in \mathbb{R}^n, t \geq 0. \quad (17)$$

In particular, if we take $z = \varepsilon \bar{z}$ where $\bar{z} \in \mathbb{Z}^n$, then (17) gives

$$\frac{|u_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}(x + \varepsilon \bar{z}, t) - u_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}(x, t)|}{\varepsilon |\bar{z}|} \leq L \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \bar{z} \in \mathbb{Z}^n, t \geq 0.$$

For every $\varepsilon > 0$ we consider a Lipschitz continuous function $\tilde{u}_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}$, which satisfies $|\tilde{u}_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}(x, t) - \tilde{u}_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}(y, s)| \leq L|x - y| + (\|g\|_{\infty} + C\varepsilon^{\alpha})|t - s|$ for every $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $t, s \geq 0$, and such that $u_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon} \equiv \tilde{u}_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}$ on the lattice $\varepsilon\mathbb{Z}^n \times \varepsilon\mathbb{N}$. This implies that $\|u_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon} - \tilde{u}_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}\|_{\infty} \leq K\varepsilon$. Indeed, let $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $t \geq 0$. Fix $y_{\varepsilon} \in \varepsilon\mathbb{Z}^n$ and $t_{\varepsilon} \in \varepsilon\mathbb{N}$ such that $|x - y_{\varepsilon}|, |t - t_{\varepsilon}| \leq \varepsilon$. Then, using (16) and (17) and the definition of $\tilde{u}_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} |u_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}(x, t) - \tilde{u}_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}(x, t)| &\leq |u_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}(x, t) - u_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}(y_{\varepsilon}, t_{\varepsilon})| + |\tilde{u}_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}(x, t) - \tilde{u}_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}(y_{\varepsilon}, t_{\varepsilon})| \\ &\leq L|x - y_{\varepsilon}| + \varepsilon + (\|g\|_{\infty} + C\varepsilon^{\alpha})|t - t_{\varepsilon}| + \varepsilon + L|x - y_{\varepsilon}| + (\|g\|_{\infty} + C\varepsilon^{\alpha})|t - t_{\varepsilon}| \\ &\leq [2L + 2(\|g\|_{\infty} + C\varepsilon^{\alpha}) + 1]\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

By Ascoli-Arzelá Theorem, up to subsequences $\tilde{u}_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon} \rightarrow u$ uniformly, then also u_{α}^{ε} converges uniformly to the same function, which, by (17) and (16), satisfies (12) if $\alpha > 0$ and (13) if $\alpha = 0$.

Finally, condition (14) is equivalent to require that $u_0(x + \eta r) - \delta r \geq u_0(x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and every $r > 0$. Let us fix $r > 0$ and define, for all $\varepsilon > 0$, the function

$$v^{\varepsilon}(x, t) := u_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}(x + \eta r, t) - \left\lceil \frac{\delta r}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil \varepsilon.$$

Then $v^{\varepsilon}(x, 0) = u_0(x + \eta r) - \left\lceil \frac{\delta r}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil \varepsilon \geq u_0(x + \eta r) - \delta r \geq u_0(x)$ for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Moreover, by the periodicity of g , v^{ε} it is also a solution to equation in (10). So, by comparison principle we get

$$v^{\varepsilon}(x, t) = u_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}(x + \eta r, t) - \left\lceil \frac{\delta r}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil \varepsilon \geq u_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}(x, t) \quad \forall (x, t).$$

Passing to the limit as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, we obtain that

$$u(x + \eta r, t) - \delta r \geq u(x, t) \quad \forall (x, t),$$

which gives the thesis. \square

We now recall a well-known result of the theory of viscosity solutions (see [2]).

Proposition 3.2. *Let $\bar{c} : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ be a continuous function, and let u_0 as in (11). Then there exists a unique Lipschitz continuous viscosity solution to*

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \bar{c}(|\nabla u|) = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty) \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases}$$

4 Cell problem and asymptotic speed of propagation

To study the homogenized limit of solutions to (10), first of all we look for special solutions governing the behavior of the equation on a rescaled framework, that is almost linear pulsating wave solutions (see [10, 19]). In particular for every vector $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ we look for a function $v_p(x, t)$ moving with average speed c in the vertical direction, which has average slope p , which means that $v_p(x, t) - ct - p \cdot x$ is space-time periodic. Since the equation is homogeneous (it does not depend on x) we look for functions v_p of the following form:

$$v_p(x, t) = \varepsilon \chi_p^\varepsilon \left(\frac{p \cdot x + ct}{\varepsilon} \right) \quad (18)$$

where the function $\chi_p : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is such that

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\chi_p(z)}{z} = 1. \quad (19)$$

Finding a pulsating wave of the form (18) for equation (10) reduces to showing that, for every $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$, there exists a unique constant $\bar{c}_\alpha^\varepsilon(p) = \bar{c}_\alpha^\varepsilon(|p|)$ such that the following problem has a solution $\chi = \chi_p^\varepsilon$:

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon^{\alpha-1} \chi''(z) |p|^2 - \bar{c}_\alpha^\varepsilon(|p|) \chi'(z) + g(\chi(z)) = 0 & z \in (0, 1) \\ \chi(1) = \chi(0) + 1 \\ \chi'(0) = \chi'(1). \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

Observe that, if g is constant, that is $g \equiv \bar{g}$, then $\bar{c}_\varepsilon(|p|) = \bar{g}$ for every p and every ε and $\chi_p^\varepsilon(z) = z$. Note that the cell problem (20) can be reformulated in a more standard way as follows. Given $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\alpha \geq 0$, $\varepsilon > 0$, find the constant $\bar{c}_\alpha^\varepsilon(|p|)$ for which the equation

$$-|p|^2 \varepsilon^{\alpha-1} w''(z) + \bar{c}_\alpha^\varepsilon(|p|) (w'(z) + 1) - g(w(z) + z) = 0 \quad (21)$$

admits a periodic solution w_p^ε . Therefore, once we have a solution χ to (20), we can extend it to the whole \mathbb{R} in the following way: $w(z) = \chi(z) - z$ can be extended by periodicity to the whole space \mathbb{R} , and then $\chi(z) = w(z) + z : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a function such that

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon^{\alpha-1} \chi''(z) |p|^2 - \bar{c}_\alpha^\varepsilon(|p|) \chi'(z) + g(\chi(z)) = 0 & z \in \mathbb{R} \\ \lim_{z \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\chi_p(z)}{z} = 1. \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

We say that the solution to (20) is unique up to horizontal translations if every solution to (20) is the restriction in the interval $(0, 1)$ to a solution to (22).

4.1 Case $\alpha = 1$, effective Hamiltonian

In this section we consider the case $\alpha = 1$. Under this assumption, the cell problem reads as follows: for every $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$, show that there exists a unique constant $\bar{c}(|p|)$ such that there exists a solution $\chi = \chi_p(\cdot)$

$$\begin{cases} \chi''(z) |p|^2 - \bar{c}(|p|) \chi'(z) + g(\chi(z)) = 0 & z \in (0, 1) \\ \chi(1) = \chi(0) + 1 \\ \chi'(0) = \chi'(1). \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

We can also state the cell problem using the equivalent formulation: given $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$, find the constant $\bar{c}(|p|)$ for which there exists a periodic solution w_p to

$$-|p|^2 w''(z) + \bar{c}(|p|)(w'(z) + 1) - g(w(z) + z) = 0. \quad (24)$$

In the following theorem we show that the cell problem has a (unique) solution.

Theorem 4.1. *For every p there exists a unique $\bar{c}(|p|)$ such that there exists a monotone increasing solution χ_p to (23), which is also unique up to horizontal translations.*

Moreover, the map $|p| \mapsto \bar{c}(|p|)$ is continuous, increasing and positive,

$$\bar{c}(|p|) = \begin{cases} \int_0^1 g(\chi_p(z)) dz = \frac{\int_0^1 g(s) ds}{\int_0^1 (\chi_p'(z))^2 dz} & p \neq 0 \\ \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1} & p = 0. \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

In particular

$$\lim_{|p| \rightarrow 0} \bar{c}(|p|) = \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{|p| \rightarrow 0} \chi_p(z) = \chi_0(z) \text{ in } C(\mathbb{R}) \quad (26)$$

$$\lim_{|p| \rightarrow +\infty} \bar{c}(|p|) = \int_0^1 g(s) ds \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{|p| \rightarrow +\infty} \chi_p(z) = z \text{ in } C^1(\mathbb{R}), \quad (27)$$

with $c(|p|) < \int_0^1 g(s) ds$ if g is nonconstant.

Proof. The proof is divided in several steps.

Step 1: construction of a solution for $p = 0$.

For $p = 0$, we rewrite (23) as follows

$$\begin{cases} \bar{c}(0)\chi'(z) - g(\chi(z)) = 0 & z \in (0, 1) \\ \chi(1) = 1, \chi(0) = 0 \\ \chi'(0) = \chi'(1). \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

We integrate the equation between 0 and 1 and we get

$$\int_0^1 \frac{d\chi}{g(\chi)} = \frac{1}{\bar{c}(0)}$$

which gives the representation formula (25), and the uniqueness of $\bar{c}(0)$. The solution χ_0 is defined implicitly by the formula

$$\int_0^{\chi_0(z)} \frac{ds}{g(s)} = z \int_0^1 \frac{ds}{g(s)}.$$

Step 2: construction of a solution for $p \neq 0$.

For $|p| \neq 0$, we perform the change of variable $\chi_p(z) = -h\left(-\frac{z}{|p|}\right)$, so the cell problem (23) reads

$$\begin{cases} h''(z) + c(|p|)h'(z) - g(h(z)) = 0 & z \in \left(-\frac{1}{|p|}, 0\right) \\ h(0) = 0, \quad h\left(-\frac{1}{|p|}\right) = -1 \\ h'\left(-\frac{1}{|p|}\right) = h'(0), \end{cases}$$

where $c(|p|) = \bar{c}(|p|)/|p|$, which is equivalent to

$$\begin{cases} h''(z) + c(|p|)h'(z) - g(h(z)) = 0 & z \in \left(0, \frac{1}{|p|}\right) \\ h(0) = 0, \quad h\left(\frac{1}{|p|}\right) = 1 \\ h'\left(\frac{1}{|p|}\right) = h'(0). \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

Given $c > 0$ and $a > 0$, let $h_{a,c}$ be the unique solution to the ODE:

$$\begin{cases} h''_{a,c}(z) + ch'_{a,c}(z) - g(h_{a,c}(z)) = 0 & z > 0 \\ h_{a,c}(0) = 0 \\ h'_{a,c}(0) = a. \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

We multiply (30) by e^{cz} and we estimate g from above and below with $\max g$ and $\min g$ respectively. Integrating in $(0, z)$ the two inequalities

$$h''_{a,c}(z)e^{cz} + ch'_{a,c}(z)e^{cz} \geq e^{cz} \min g, \quad h''_{a,c}(z)e^{cz} + ch'_{a,c}(z)e^{cz} \leq e^{cz} \max g$$

we get the estimate

$$0 < ae^{-cz} + \frac{\min g}{c} (1 - e^{-cz}) \leq h'_{a,c}(z) \leq ae^{-cz} + \frac{\max g}{c} (1 - e^{-cz}). \quad (31)$$

Let $\bar{z} := \sup\{z : h_{a,c}(z) < 1\} \in (0, +\infty)$. Notice that from (31) it follows that for c small enough there holds $h'_{a,c}(z) > a$ for all $z > 0$, whereas for c big enough we have $h'_{a,c}(z) < a$ for all $z > 0$. As a consequence, for all $a > 0$ there exists $c(a) > 0$ such that

$$\frac{\min g}{a} \leq c(a) \leq \frac{\max g}{a} \quad h'_{a,c(a)}(\bar{z}(a)) = a. \quad (32)$$

From (31) and (32) it also follows that

$$\frac{\min g}{c(a)} \leq h'_{a,c(a)}(z) \leq \frac{\max g}{c(a)} \quad \forall z. \quad (33)$$

Since $\int_0^{\bar{z}(a)} h'_{a,c(a)}(z) dz = 1$, (33) yields

$$\frac{c(a)}{\max g} \leq \bar{z}(a) \leq \frac{c(a)}{\min g},$$

which gives

$$\frac{\min g}{\max g} \frac{1}{a} \leq \bar{z}(a) \leq \frac{\max g}{\min g} \frac{1}{a}. \quad (34)$$

In particular, there holds

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \bar{z}(a) = +\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \bar{z}(a) = 0.$$

Hence for all $|p| > 0$ there exists at least one $a(|p|)$ such that $\bar{z}(a(|p|)) = 1/|p|$, and the solution of (30) with $a = a(|p|)$ and $c = c(a(|p|))$ is also a solution of (29).

Step 3: uniqueness of $\bar{c}(|p|)$ and χ_p .

The case $p = 0$ has already been considered in Step 1. Assume by contradiction that there exists $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $p \neq 0$, such that the problem (24) admits two periodic solutions w_1, w_2 , with constants $c_1 < c_2$. Let \bar{z} a minimum point of $w_1 - w_2$. Note that if w is a periodic solution to (24), then $\tilde{w}(z) = w(z + k) + k$ is still a periodic solution of the same equation for all $k \in \mathbb{R}$. So we can assume that $w_1(\bar{z}) = w_2(\bar{z})$ and $w_1'(\bar{z}) = w_2'(\bar{z})$.

At this minimum point, recalling that $\chi'(z) = w'(z) + 1 > 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= -|p|^2 w_1''(\bar{z}) + c_1(w_1'(\bar{z}) + 1) - g(w_1(\bar{z}) + \bar{z}) \leq -|p|^2 w_2''(\bar{z}) + c_1(w_2'(\bar{z}) + 1) - g(w_2(\bar{z}) + \bar{z}) \\ &< -|p|^2 w_2''(\bar{z}) + c_2(w_2'(\bar{z}) + 1) - g(w_2(\bar{z}) + \bar{z}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

which gives a contradiction and proves the uniqueness of $\bar{c}(|p|)$.

Let now w_1, w_2 be two solutions to (24), as above, with $w_1(\bar{z}) = w_2(\bar{z})$ and $w_1'(\bar{z}) = w_2'(\bar{z})$ for some \bar{z} . By uniqueness of solutions to the Cauchy Problem associated to (24), it follows that $w_1 = w_2$, which yields the uniqueness of χ_p up to horizontal translations.

Step 4: properties of $\bar{c}(|p|)$.

Note that integrating the equation (23) in $(0, 1)$ we get $\bar{c}(|p|) = \int_0^1 g(\chi_p(z)) dz$ and from integrating (23) multiplied by χ_p' we get $\bar{c}(|p|) \int_0^1 (\chi_p'(z))^2 dz = \int_0^1 g(s) ds$, and then the representation formulas (25). In particular from $\bar{c}(|p|) = \int_0^1 g(\chi_p(z)) dz$ we deduce that $\bar{c}(|p|) \geq \min g > 0$. Moreover note that, if g is nonconstant, then $\chi_p'(z)$ cannot be constant and

$$\int_0^1 (\chi_p'(z))^2 dz > \left(\int_0^1 \chi_p'(z) dz \right)^2 = 1.$$

So, by (25), we deduce that $\bar{c}(|p|) < \int_0^1 g(s) ds$ for every p .

We prove continuity in 0, since continuity in $p \neq 0$ is much simpler and follows the same argument. Let $|p_n| \rightarrow 0$, with $|p_n| \neq 0$ for every n . So $\bar{c}(|p_n|)$ is a bounded sequence and, by (25),

$$\int_0^1 |\chi_{p_n}'(z)|^2 dz \leq \frac{\int_0^1 g(s) ds}{\min g}.$$

We recall that $\chi_{p_n}(z) \in [0, 1]$ for $z \in [0, 1]$, so this estimates give an a priori bound in $H^1(0, 1)$ for χ_{p_n} . So, up to passing to a subsequence, we get that $\bar{c}(|p_n|) \rightarrow \tilde{c}$ and $\chi_{p_n} \rightarrow \chi$ locally uniformly. Then, by stability of viscosity solutions, χ is a solution to (28), and by uniqueness $\tilde{c} = \bar{c}(0)$ and $\chi = \chi_0$. Moreover, since both $\chi_{p_n}(z) - z$ and $\chi_0(z) - z$ are periodic functions such that their difference converges locally uniformly to 0, then we can conclude using periodicity that the convergence is uniform on \mathbb{R} . This gives (26).

Now we prove (27). Reasoning as above, we get that $\bar{c}(|p|)$ and χ_p' are equibounded respectively in \mathbb{R} and in $L^2(0, 1)$, uniformly with respect to $|p|$. By equation (23) we get $\chi_p'' = \frac{\bar{c}(|p|)\chi_p' - g(\chi_p)}{|p|^2}$, so the uniform L^2 bound on χ_p' implies an uniform L^2 bound on χ_p'' , uniform in $|p| > 1$. Eventually passing to a subsequence, $\bar{c}(|p|) \rightarrow c$, $\chi_p \rightarrow \chi$ and $\chi_p' \rightarrow \chi'$ locally uniformly as $|p| \rightarrow +\infty$. By stability of viscosity solutions, we get that χ solves $\chi''(z) = 0$, with $\chi(0) = 0$, $\chi(1) = 1$. So $\chi(z) = z$. Moreover since $\chi_p(z) - z$ is a periodic function converging locally uniformly in C^1 to 0, we get that actually it converges uniformly in C^1 to 0 in the whole \mathbb{R} . Therefore $g(\chi_p(z)) \rightarrow g(z)$ uniformly and then we conclude, using (25), that $\lim_{|p| \rightarrow +\infty} \bar{c}(|p|) = \lim_{|p| \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 g(\chi_p(z)) dz = \int_0^1 g(s) ds$.

Finally we prove monotonicity of $\bar{c}(|p|)$. Assume by contradiction that there exist $p_1, p_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $|p_1| > |p_2|$, such that $\bar{c}(|p_1|) < \bar{c}(|p_2|)$. Let w_1, w_2 two solutions to (24)

associated to p_1, p_2 . Let \bar{z} a minimum point of $w_1 - w_2$, reasoning as in Step 3, we can assume $w_1(\bar{z}) = w_2(\bar{z})$. Then, at this minimum point,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= -|p_1|^2 w_1''(\bar{z}) + \bar{c}(|p_1|)(w_1'(\bar{z}) + 1) - g(w_1(\bar{z}) + \bar{z}) \\ &< -|p_2|^2 w_2''(\bar{z}) + \bar{c}(|p_2|)(w_2'(\bar{z}) + 1) - g(w_2(\bar{z}) + \bar{z}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

which gives a contradiction. Therefore $c(|p_1|) \geq c(|p_2|)$. \square

Remark 4.2. We expect that the same result holds also for $\int_0^1 g(s)ds > 0$. In this case though the ODE arguments are much more involved. Observe that, if g changes sign, then necessarily we have $\bar{c}(0) = 0$ and $\chi_0(z) \equiv s_0$ for $z \in (0, 1)$, where $s_0 \in [0, 1]$ is such that $g(s_0) = 0$.

In the limiting case that $\int_0^1 g(s)ds = 0$, the same cell problem has been solved in [15], see also [1, Prop. 1.3], showing that there exists a solution to (23) with $\bar{c}(|p|) \equiv 0$ for every p .

4.2 Case $\alpha \neq 1$, the weak and strong diffusion regimes

In this section we analyze the solution of the cell problem (23) in the case $\alpha \neq 1$.

The solution to the cell problem is an easy corollary to Theorem 4.1. Moreover, we can also compute the asymptotic behavior as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ to the solutions to the cell problem.

Proposition 4.3. *Let $\alpha \neq 1$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Then there exists a unique constant $\bar{c}_\alpha^\varepsilon(|p|)$ such that (20) admits a solution χ_p^ε , which is monotone increasing, and unique up to horizontal translations.*

Moreover,

i) if $\alpha > 1$ then we have that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \bar{c}_\alpha^\varepsilon(|p|) = \bar{c}_+(|p|) := \left(\int_0^1 g^{-1}(s)ds \right)^{-1} \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

and $\chi_p^\varepsilon \rightarrow \chi_0$ uniformly in $C(\mathbb{R})$, for every p , where χ_0 is the solution to (28);

ii) if $\alpha < 1$ then we have that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \bar{c}_\alpha^\varepsilon(|p|) = \bar{c}_-(|p|) := \begin{cases} \left(\int_0^1 g^{-1}(s)ds \right)^{-1} & p = 0 \\ \int_0^1 g(s)ds & p \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

and, for $p \neq 0$, $\chi_p^\varepsilon(z) \rightarrow z$ uniformly in $C^1(\mathbb{R})$, whereas $\chi_0^\varepsilon = \chi_0$.

Proof. Note that (20) coincides with the cell problem (23) associated to $p_\varepsilon = p\varepsilon^{\frac{\alpha-1}{2}}$. Therefore by uniqueness of \bar{c} proved in Theorem 4.1, for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and every $\alpha \neq 1$, there exists a unique $\bar{c}_\alpha^\varepsilon(|p|) = \bar{c}(|p|\varepsilon^{\frac{\alpha-1}{2}})$, such that there exists a solution χ_p^ε to (20). Note that $\chi_p^\varepsilon = \chi_{p\varepsilon^{\frac{\alpha-1}{2}}}$.

Moreover, if $\alpha > 1$, since $|p|\varepsilon^{\frac{\alpha-1}{2}} \rightarrow 0$ for every p , then by (26), $\bar{c}_\alpha^\varepsilon(|p|) \rightarrow \bar{c}(0)$ and $\chi_p^\varepsilon \rightarrow \chi_0$ uniformly.

If $\alpha < 1$, then for $p \neq 0$, $|p|\varepsilon^{\frac{1-\alpha}{2}} \rightarrow +\infty$ and then, by (27), $\bar{c}_\alpha^\varepsilon(|p|) \rightarrow \int_0^1 g(s)ds$ and $\chi_p^\varepsilon(z) \rightarrow z$ uniformly in C^1 for $p \neq 0$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. \square

5 Convergence of solutions

In this section we study the asymptotic limit as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ of the solutions to (10) in the different regimes, $\alpha = 1$, $\alpha > 1$, $0 < \alpha < 1$ and $\alpha = 0$.

According to Proposition 3.1, the solutions u_α^ε to (10) converge locally uniformly, up to subsequences, to a Lipschitz function u . Our aim is to show that the limit u is a viscosity solution of an effective equation, given by $u_t - c(|\nabla u|) = 0$. The effective operator has been defined in Theorem 4.1 for $\alpha = 1$, and it coincides with the continuous function $\bar{c}(|p|)$. In the case $\alpha \neq 1$, the effective operator has been defined in Proposition 4.3. It coincides in the case $\alpha > 1$ with the constant value $\bar{c}_+(|p|) \equiv \left(\int_0^1 (g(s))^{-1} ds\right)^{-1}$, whereas in the case $0 < \alpha < 1$, it is $\bar{c}_-(|p|)$, which coincides with $\int_0^1 g$ for $p \neq 0$, and with $\left(\int_0^1 (g(s))^{-1} ds\right)^{-1}$ for $p = 0$. We consider also the limiting case $\alpha = 0$, where the effective equation is given by $u_t - \bar{F}(\nabla u, \nabla^2 u) = 0$.

We start with a preliminary estimate which follows from the comparison principle for (10).

Proposition 5.1. *Let u_α^ε be the solution to (10) with $\alpha \geq 0$. Then every uniform limit u of u_α^ε satisfies*

$$\inf_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0 + t \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1} \leq u(x, t) \leq \sup_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0 + t \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1}$$

where $\inf_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0 = -\infty$ if u_0 is not bounded from below and $\sup_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0 = +\infty$ if u_0 is not bounded from above.

Proof. It is enough to prove the result when $u_0 \equiv k$, for some constant $k \in \mathbb{R}$. The thesis then follows by comparison principle for (10).

Recall that $\bar{c}(0) = \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds\right)^{-1}$ and observe that, if χ_0 is the solutions to (28), the functions

$$v^\varepsilon(x, t) = \varepsilon \chi_0 \left(\frac{t\bar{c}(0)}{\varepsilon} \right) + \varepsilon \left[\frac{k}{\varepsilon} \right] - \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad V^\varepsilon(x, t) = \varepsilon \chi_0 \left(\frac{t\bar{c}(0)}{\varepsilon} \right) + \varepsilon \left[\frac{k}{\varepsilon} \right]$$

are respectively a sub and a supersolution to (10), for every $\alpha \geq 0$. So, by comparison

$$v^\varepsilon(x, t) \leq u_\alpha^\varepsilon(x, t) \leq V^\varepsilon(x, t).$$

Letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ and recalling that $\chi_0(z)/z \rightarrow 1$ as $z \rightarrow +\infty$, we get the conclusion. \square

5.1 Case $\alpha = 1$

Theorem 5.2. *Let u^ε be the solution to (10) for $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\alpha = 1$. Then u^ε converges as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ locally uniformly to the unique Lipschitz continuous viscosity solution to*

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \bar{c}(|\nabla u|) = 0, \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x). \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

Proof. By Proposition 3.1, up to passing to subsequences $u^\varepsilon \rightarrow u$ locally uniformly, where u is a Lipschitz continuous function which satisfies (12). So, if we prove that u is a solution

to (35), we conclude using uniqueness of solutions to (35) as stated in Proposition 3.2 the convergence of the whole sequence u^ε to u .

We show that u is a subsolution to the effective equation in (35), the proof of the supersolution property being completely analogous.

Let (x_0, t_0) and ϕ a smooth function such that $u - \phi$ has a strict maximum at (x_0, t_0) and $u(x_0, t_0) = \phi(x_0, t_0)$. Let $R > 0$ and let \bar{B} the closed ball centered at (x_0, t_0) and with radius R . Define a family of perturbed test functions, parametrized by a parameter $s \in \mathbb{R}$, as follows:

$$\phi_s^\varepsilon(x, t) = \varepsilon \chi_p \left(\frac{\phi(x, t)}{\varepsilon} + s \right)$$

where χ_p is a solution to (23) with $p = \nabla \phi(x_0, t_0)$. By the properties of χ_p , $\phi_{s+1}^\varepsilon(x, t) = \phi_s^\varepsilon(x, t) + \varepsilon$. Note that $\phi_s^\varepsilon \rightarrow \phi$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, locally uniformly in x, t, s . So for every s there exists a sequence $(x_s^\varepsilon, t_s^\varepsilon) \rightarrow (x_0, t_0)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ such that $(x_s^\varepsilon, t_s^\varepsilon)$ is a maximum point for $u^\varepsilon - \phi_s^\varepsilon$ in \bar{B} and $(u^\varepsilon - \phi_s^\varepsilon)(x_s^\varepsilon, t_s^\varepsilon) \rightarrow u(x_0, t_0) - \phi(x_0, t_0) = 0$. We claim that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ we can choose s^ε such that $(u^\varepsilon - \phi_{s^\varepsilon}^\varepsilon)(x_{s^\varepsilon}^\varepsilon, t_{s^\varepsilon}^\varepsilon) = 0$. Indeed, let $m(s) = \max_{\bar{B}}(u^\varepsilon - \phi_s^\varepsilon)$. Note that $m(s)$ is continuous and $m(s+k) = m(s) - \varepsilon k$ for every $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Therefore by continuity there exists s^ε such that $m(s^\varepsilon) = 0$.

From now on we fix the test function $\phi^\varepsilon = \phi_{s^\varepsilon}^\varepsilon$ and the maximum point $(x_{s^\varepsilon}^\varepsilon, t_{s^\varepsilon}^\varepsilon) = (x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)$. So, $u^\varepsilon(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) = \phi^\varepsilon(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)$, $u^\varepsilon \leq \phi^\varepsilon$ in \bar{B} and $(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) \rightarrow (x_0, t_0)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Indeed, let $\tilde{s}_\varepsilon \in [0, 1)$ be the fractional part of s^ε , then by the properties of χ_p we get that $(x_{\tilde{s}_\varepsilon}^\varepsilon, t_{\tilde{s}_\varepsilon}^\varepsilon) = (x_{s^\varepsilon}^\varepsilon, t_{s^\varepsilon}^\varepsilon)$. So the conclusion follows by the locally uniform convergence of $\phi_{s^\varepsilon}^\varepsilon$ to ϕ .

Let us denote $z^\varepsilon = \frac{\phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} + s^\varepsilon$, so that $u^\varepsilon(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) = \varepsilon \chi_p(z^\varepsilon)$. We compute

$$u_t^\varepsilon(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) = \phi_t^\varepsilon(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) = \chi_p'(z^\varepsilon) \phi_t(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)$$

and

$$-\varepsilon \Delta u^\varepsilon(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) \geq -\varepsilon \Delta \phi^\varepsilon(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) = -\varepsilon \chi_p'(z^\varepsilon) \Delta \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) - \chi_p''(z^\varepsilon) |\nabla \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)|^2.$$

Plugging these quantities into Equation (10) computed at $(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)$, we obtain

$$0 = u_t^\varepsilon - \varepsilon \Delta u^\varepsilon - g \left(\frac{u^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right) \geq \chi_p'(z^\varepsilon) \phi_t(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) - \varepsilon \chi_p'(z^\varepsilon) \Delta \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) - \chi_p''(z^\varepsilon) |\nabla \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)|^2 - g(\chi_p(z^\varepsilon)).$$

Using the fact that χ_p solves (23), we get

$$0 \geq \chi_p'(z^\varepsilon) (\phi_t(x_0, t_0) - \bar{c}(|\nabla \phi(x_0, t_0)|)) - \chi_p'(z^\varepsilon) (\phi_t(x_0, t_0) - \phi_t(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) + \varepsilon \Delta \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)) \quad (36)$$

$$- \chi_p''(z^\varepsilon) (|\nabla \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)|^2 - |\nabla \phi(x_0, t_0)|^2). \quad (37)$$

Computing (23) at minima and maxima of χ_p' we deduce that

$$\chi_p'(z) \in \left[\frac{\min g}{\int_0^1 g(s) ds}, \frac{\max g}{\min g} \right] \quad \forall p, \quad \forall z. \quad (38)$$

Moreover, from equation (23), we deduce that also

$$\|\chi_p''\|_\infty \leq \frac{\max g - \min g}{|p|^2} \quad \text{if } p \neq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \|\chi_0''\|_\infty \leq \frac{\|g\|_\infty \|g'\|_\infty}{\bar{c}(0)^2}. \quad (39)$$

Therefore, as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, we get that the terms in (36), (37) go to zero by the smoothness of ϕ , and we are left with $\phi_t(x_0, t_0) - \bar{c}(|\nabla \phi(x_0, t_0)|) \leq 0$. \square

5.2 Case $\alpha > 1$

Theorem 5.3. *Let u_α^ε be the solution to (10) with $\alpha > 1$. Then*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} u_\alpha^\varepsilon(x, t) = u_0(x) + t \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1} \quad \text{locally uniformly.}$$

Proof. The argument is similar (in fact easier) of that in the proof of Theorem 5.2. We sketch it briefly. Up to subsequences, we know that u_α^ε is converging locally uniformly to some function u (eventually depending on the subsequence).

We show that $u_t \leq \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1}$ in the viscosity sense. A completely analogous argument shows that $u_t \geq \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1}$ in the viscosity sense. Recalling that $u(x, 0) = u_0(x)$, we conclude that therefore $u(x, t) = u_0(x) + t \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1}$.

Let (x_0, t_0) and ϕ a smooth function such that $u - \phi$ has a strict maximum at (x_0, t_0) and $u(x_0, t_0) = \phi(x_0, t_0)$. Let $R > 0$ and let \bar{B} the closed ball centered at (x_0, t_0) and with radius R . We define a perturbed test function as follows:

$$\phi^\varepsilon(x, t) = \varepsilon \chi_0 \left(\frac{\phi(x, t)}{\varepsilon} + s \right)$$

where χ_0 is the solution to (28) and the parameter s is chosen as in the proof of Theorem 5.2. So, $(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)$ is a maximum point for $u^\varepsilon - \phi^\varepsilon$ in \bar{B} and $u^\varepsilon(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) = \phi^\varepsilon(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)$, $u^\varepsilon \leq \phi^\varepsilon$ in \bar{B} and $(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) \rightarrow (x_0, t_0)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Let us denote $z^\varepsilon = \frac{\phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} + s$, so that $u^\varepsilon(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) = \varepsilon \chi_0(z^\varepsilon)$.

So using the fact that $(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)$ is a maximum point for $u^\varepsilon - \phi^\varepsilon$, we plug ϕ^ε into (10) and we obtain

$$0 = u_t^\varepsilon - \varepsilon^\alpha \Delta u^\varepsilon - g \left(\frac{u^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right) \geq \chi_0' \phi_t(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) - \varepsilon^\alpha \chi_0' \Delta \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) - \varepsilon^{\alpha-1} \chi_0'' |\nabla \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)|^2 - g(\chi_0).$$

By regularity of ϕ and using the estimates (38), (39), we get that, as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, $\varepsilon^\alpha \chi_0' \Delta \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$ and $\varepsilon^{\alpha-1} \chi_0'' |\nabla \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)|^2 \rightarrow 0$. So, we conclude recalling that $\chi_0' > 0$ and that χ_0 solves (28) that

$$0 \geq \phi_t(x_0, t_0) - \bar{c}(0) + O(\varepsilon).$$

□

5.3 Case $0 < \alpha < 1$

In this case, the limit differential operator $\bar{c}_-(|p|)$ is not continuous, but just lower semicontinuous. In particular the lower semicontinuous envelope of \bar{c}_- coincides with the function itself, whereas the upper semicontinuous envelope is the constant function $\bar{c}_-(|p|)^* \equiv \int_0^1 g(s) ds$.

We now show that every limit of u_α^ε is a viscosity solution of the limit problem (4). According to the definition recalled in Section 2, this means the following. If ϕ is a smooth test function such that $u(x_0, t_0) = \phi(x_0, t_0)$ and $u \leq \phi$, then $\phi_t(x_0, t_0) \leq \int_0^1 g(s) ds$. If, on the other hand, $u \geq \phi$, then $\phi_t(x_0, t_0) \geq \bar{c}_-(|\nabla \phi(x_0, t_0)|)$, so in particular $\phi_t(x_0, t_0) \geq \int_0^1 g(s) ds$ at points where $\nabla \phi(x_0, t_0) \neq 0$ and $\phi_t(x_0, t_0) \geq \bar{c}_-(0) = \left(\int_0^1 g^{-1}(s) ds \right)^{-1}$ at points where $\nabla \phi(x_0, t_0) = 0$.

We recall that due to the discontinuity of the operator, differently to the case $\alpha \geq 1$, viscosity solutions to (4) are in general not unique.

Theorem 5.4. *Let u_α^ε be the solution to (10) with $0 < \alpha < 1$. Every locally uniformly limit u of u_α^ε is a Lipschitz continuous function, which satisfies (12), and solves in the viscosity sense the problem*

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \bar{c}_-(\nabla u) = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times (0 + \infty) \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases}$$

Moreover,

i) u satisfies in the viscosity sense

$$u_t = \int_0^1 g(s) ds$$

in every open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times [0, +\infty)$, such that $\nabla u \neq 0$ a.e. in Ω .

ii) u is a viscosity subsolution to

$$u_t = \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1}$$

at every point (x_0, t_0) such that $(0, X, \lambda) \in J^+u(x_0, t_0)$ with $X < 0$ in the sense of matrices.

iii) u is a viscosity supersolution to

$$u_t = \int_0^1 g(s) ds$$

at every point (x_0, t_0) such that $(0, X, \lambda) \in J^-u(x_0, t_0)$, and there exist $\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$, $\delta > 0$, such that $\eta^t X \eta \geq \delta |\eta|^2$.

Proof. The fact that, up to a subsequence, u_α^ε converges locally uniformly to a Lipschitz function u is proved in Proposition 3.1. Since u is Lipschitz continuous, then it is differentiable almost everywhere.

We prove now that u is a viscosity solution to the limit problem. We show the statement for supersolutions, since for subsolutions is completely analogous.

Fix ϕ a smooth test function such that $u(x_0, t_0) = \phi(x_0, t_0)$ and $u < \phi$ elsewhere. We consider two cases, depending on the value of $\nabla \phi(x_0, t_0)$.

Case 1: $\nabla \phi(x_0, t_0) = p \neq 0$. In this case we shall prove that $\phi_t(x_0, t_0) \geq \int_0^1 g(s) ds$.

Define $p^\varepsilon = \varepsilon^{(\alpha-1)/2} p$ and χ_{p^ε} the solution to (23), with $\bar{c}(\varepsilon^{(\alpha-1)/2} |p|)$. We define the perturbed test function as in the proof of Theorem 5.2:

$$\phi^\varepsilon(x, t) = \varepsilon \chi_{p^\varepsilon} \left(\frac{\phi(x, t)}{\varepsilon} + s \right).$$

Since $\chi_{p^\varepsilon}(z)$ converges uniformly to z as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ by Proposition 4.3, we get that $\phi^\varepsilon \rightarrow \phi$ locally uniformly for every s . Reasoning as in the proof of Theorem 5.2, we get that there exist $s^\varepsilon, x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon$ such that $u^\varepsilon(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) = \phi^\varepsilon(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)$, $u^\varepsilon \geq \phi^\varepsilon$ and $(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) \rightarrow (x_0, t_0)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. So, plugging ϕ^ε into Equation (10) computed at $(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)$ we obtain

$$0 = u_t^\varepsilon - \varepsilon^\alpha \Delta u^\varepsilon - g \left(\frac{u^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right) \leq \chi_{p^\varepsilon}' \phi_t - \varepsilon^\alpha \chi_{p^\varepsilon}' \Delta \phi - \chi_{p^\varepsilon}'' \varepsilon^{\alpha-1} |\nabla \phi|^2 - g(\chi_{p^\varepsilon}).$$

Using the fact that χ_{p^ε} solves (23), we get

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \chi'_{p^\varepsilon} \left(\phi_t(x_0, t_0) - \int_0^1 g(s) ds \right) - \chi'_{p^\varepsilon} \left(\bar{c}(\varepsilon^{\frac{\alpha-1}{2}} |p|) - \int_0^1 g(s) ds \right) \\ &\quad - \chi'_{p^\varepsilon} (\phi_t(x_0, t_0) - \phi_t(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) + \varepsilon^\alpha \Delta \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)) \\ &\quad - \chi''_{p^\varepsilon} \varepsilon^{\alpha-1} (|\nabla \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)|^2 - |\nabla \phi(x_0, t_0)|^2). \end{aligned}$$

Using (38), (39), (27) and the regularity of ϕ , letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ we conclude that $\phi_t(x_0, t_0) \geq \int_0^1 g(s) ds$.

Case 2: $\nabla \phi(x_0, t_0) = 0$. In this case we shall prove that $\phi_t(x_0, t_0) \geq (\int_0^1 g^{-1}(s) ds)^{-1}$. As in Case 1, we let

$$\phi^\varepsilon(x, t) = \varepsilon \chi_p \left(\frac{\phi(x, t)}{\varepsilon} + s^\varepsilon \right),$$

where $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ will be determined later. As above, there exist $s^\varepsilon, x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon$, depending continuously on p , such that $u^\varepsilon(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) = \phi^\varepsilon(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)$, $u^\varepsilon \geq \phi^\varepsilon$ and $(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) \rightarrow (x_0, t_0)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Plugging ϕ^ε into (10), evaluating the equation at $(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)$, and recalling (23) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \chi'_p \phi_t(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) - \varepsilon^\alpha \chi'_p \Delta \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) - \chi''_p \varepsilon^{\alpha-1} |\nabla \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)|^2 - g(\chi_p) \\ &= \chi'_p (\phi_t(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) - \bar{c}(|p|)) - \varepsilon^\alpha \chi'_p \Delta \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) - \chi''_p (\varepsilon^{\alpha-1} |\nabla \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)|^2 - |p|^2). \end{aligned}$$

We now consider two subcases:

Case 2 a: for $p = 0$ we have $\varepsilon^{\alpha-1} |\nabla \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)|^2 \rightarrow 0$, up to a subsequence as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. We choose $p = 0$ and we get

$$0 \leq \chi'_0 (\phi_t(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) - \bar{c}(0)) - \varepsilon^\alpha \chi'_0 \Delta \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) - \chi''_0 \varepsilon^{\alpha-1} |\nabla \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)|^2.$$

Using the assumption and passing to the limit as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, we then get $\phi_t(x_0, t_0) \geq \bar{c}(0)$.

Case 2 b: for $p = 0$ we have $\varepsilon^{\alpha-1} |\nabla \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)|^2 \geq \delta$, for some $\delta > 0$ and ε small enough. For $p \neq 0$ we have

$$0 \leq \chi'_p (\phi_t(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) - \bar{c}(|p|)) - \varepsilon^\alpha \chi'_p \Delta \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) - \chi''_p |p|^2 \left(\frac{\varepsilon^{\alpha-1} |\nabla \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)|^2}{|p|^2} - 1 \right).$$

Notice that, recalling our assumption, we have

$$\lim_{|p| \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varepsilon^{\alpha-1} |\nabla \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)|^2}{|p|^2} = +\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{|p| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\varepsilon^{\alpha-1} |\nabla \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)|^2}{|p|^2} = 0.$$

Then, by a continuity argument, there exists $p^\varepsilon \neq 0$ such that $\varepsilon^{\alpha-1} |\nabla \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)|^2 = |p^\varepsilon|^2$. For $p = p^\varepsilon$ it then follows

$$0 \leq \chi'_p (\phi_t(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) - \bar{c}(|p^\varepsilon|)) - \varepsilon^\alpha \chi'_p \Delta \phi(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon),$$

which gives $\phi_t(x_0, t_0) \geq \bar{c}(0)$, in the limit $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, recalling that $\bar{c}(|p|) \geq \bar{c}(0)$ for any $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

We now prove assertions *i*), *ii*), *iii*).

Proof of i). First of all observe that repeating the proof of Case 1, we get that that $u_t = \int_0^1 g(s) ds$ almost everywhere in Ω . If this is true, then $u_t = \int_0^1 g(s) ds$ in the viscosity sense in Ω . Indeed, let ρ_δ be a sequence of standard mollifiers. So $u_\delta = u * \rho_\delta \rightarrow u$

uniformly and $(u_\delta)_t = \int (u_t * \rho_\delta) = \int_0^1 g(s) ds$ everywhere in Ω . The conclusion then follows from the stability of viscosity solutions.

Proof of ii). Let ϕ such that $u - \phi$ has a strict maximum at (x_0, t_0) , with $\nabla \phi(x_0, t_0) = 0$, and $\nabla^2 \phi(x_0, t_0) < 0$ in the sense of matrices. Then we show that $\phi_t(x_0, t_0) \leq (\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g})^{-1}$.

We define the function

$$\tilde{\phi}(t) = u(x_0, t_0) + \phi_t(x_0, t_0)(t - t_0) + C(t - t_0)^2.$$

Choosing appropriately C and using the fact that $\nabla^2 \phi(x_0, t_0) < 0$, there exists $r, \tau > 0$ such that $u(x, t) \leq \phi(x, t) \leq \tilde{\phi}(t)$ for every $(x, t) \in B(x_0, r) \times (t_0 - \tau, t_0 + \tau)$. Observe also that $u(x_0, t_0) = \tilde{\phi}(t_0)$ and $\tilde{\phi}_t(t_0) = \phi_t(x_0, t_0)$.

As above, we let

$$\phi^\varepsilon(t) = \varepsilon \chi_0 \left(\frac{\tilde{\phi}(t)}{\varepsilon} + s \right),$$

where χ_0 is the solution to (28). Note that by the properties of χ_0 , we have $\phi^\varepsilon(t) \rightarrow \tilde{\phi}(t)$ locally uniformly as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. As in the proof of Theorem 5.2, we choose s such that there exists $(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) \rightarrow (x_0, t_0)$, with $u^\varepsilon(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon) = \phi^\varepsilon(t^\varepsilon)$ and $u^\varepsilon \leq \phi^\varepsilon$.

Plugging ϕ_ε into Equation (10) computed at $(x^\varepsilon, t^\varepsilon)$, we get

$$0 = u_t^\varepsilon - \varepsilon^\alpha \Delta u^\varepsilon - g \left(\frac{u^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right) \geq (\phi^\varepsilon)_t - g \left(\frac{\phi^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right) = \tilde{\phi}_t(t_0) \chi_0' - g(\chi_0) = \chi_0'(\tilde{\phi}_t(t_0) - \bar{c}(0))$$

from which we conclude.

Proof of iii). Let ϕ such that $u - \phi$ has a strict minimum at (x_0, t_0) , with $\nabla \phi(x_0, t_0) = 0$, and $\eta^t \nabla^2 \phi(x_0, t_0) \eta \geq \delta |\eta|^2$. We shall show that $\phi_t(x_0, t_0) \geq \int_0^1 g(s) ds$.

Let V be a neighborhood of (x_0, t_0) such that $\eta^t \nabla^2 \phi(x, t) \eta > \delta > 0$ for every $(x, t) \in V$. Let $\phi^h(x, t) = \phi(x + h\eta, t)$. Observe that $\phi^h \rightarrow \phi$ uniformly as $h \rightarrow 0$. Let (x_h, t_h) a minimum point of $u - \phi^h$ in V . Then, eventually passing to a subsequence, we have $(x_h, t_h) \rightarrow (x_0, t_0)$.

Observe that at points (x, t) where $\nabla \phi^h(x, t) = \nabla \phi(x + h\eta, t) = 0$, then $u(x, t) - \phi^h(x, t) > 0$. Indeed

$$u(x, t) - \phi^h(x, t) \geq \phi(x, t) - \phi(x + h\eta, t) = \frac{1}{2} h^2 \eta^t \nabla^2 \phi(x + h\eta, t) \eta + o(h^2) > 0.$$

Since for h sufficiently small

$$\begin{aligned} (u - \phi^h)(x_h, t_h) &\leq u(x_0, t_0) - \phi^h(x_0, t_0) = \phi(x_0, t_0) - \phi(x_0 + h\eta, t_0) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} h^2 \eta^t \nabla^2 \phi(x_0, t_0) \eta + o(h^2) < 0, \end{aligned}$$

it follows that $\nabla \phi^h(x_h, t_h) \neq 0$ and $u - \phi^h$ has a minimum at (x_h, t_h) . Repeating the proof of Case 1, we get that $\phi_t^h(x_h, t_h) = \phi_t(x_h + h\eta, t_h) \geq \int_0^1 g$. Letting $h \rightarrow 0$ we obtain the result. \square

From Theorem 5.4 and Corollary 5.1 we deduce immediately the following estimates.

Corollary 5.5. *Every uniform limit u of u_α^ε satisfies*

$$\begin{aligned} u_0(x) + t \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1} &\leq u(x, t) \\ &\leq \min \left(u_0(x) + t \int_0^1 g(s) ds, \sup_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0 + t \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1} \right). \end{aligned}$$

We now analyze more in detail the behavior of the limit function for some classes of initial data.

Corollary 5.6. *Assume that either u_0 is convex and nonconstant or u_0 is unbounded from above and there exists $\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n$, with $|\eta| = 1$, such that*

$$\nabla u_0(x) \cdot \eta \geq \delta \quad \text{for some } \delta > 0, \text{ and for a.e. } x \in \mathbb{R}^n. \quad (40)$$

Then the solutions u_α^ε converge (locally) uniformly to the function

$$u(x, t) = u_0(x) + t \int_0^1 g(s) ds. \quad (41)$$

Proof. Assume first that u_0 satisfies (40). By Proposition 3.1, every uniform limit u to u_α^ε satisfies (40). In particular $\{(x, t) \mid \nabla u(x, t) \neq 0\} = \mathbb{R}^n$, so that by Theorem 5.4 *i*), we get (41).

If u_0 is convex and nonconstant then it is the supremum of all the linear functions $v_{a,b}(x) = a \cdot x + b$ such that $v_{a,b} \leq u_0$ and $a \neq 0$. Notice that, letting $u_{a,b}$ be the a uniform limit of the solutions to (10) with initial datum $v_{a,b}$ with $a \neq 0$, by the previous discussion we know that $u_{a,b}(x, t) = a \cdot x + b + t \int_0^1 g(s) ds$, for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $t > 0$. As a consequence, by comparison principle we get

$$u(x, t) \geq \sup_{a,b: v_{a,b} \leq u_0} u_{a,b}(x, t) = \sup_{a,b: v_{a,b} \leq u_0} (a \cdot x + b) + t \int_0^1 g(s) ds = u_0(x) + t \int_0^1 g(s) ds.$$

The opposite inequality follows from Corollary 5.5. \square

Proposition 5.7. *Let $u_0(x) = -C|x|$ with $C > 0$ and let u_α^ε be the solutions to (10). Then u_α^ε converges locally uniformly to the function*

$$v(x, t) := \min \left[u_0(x) + t \int_0^1 g(s) ds, t \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1} \right]. \quad (42)$$

Proof. Letting u be a limit of u_α^ε given by Proposition 3.1, we want to show that $u = v$. By Corollary 5.5 we know that $u \leq v$, so we are left to prove the opposite inequality.

First of all, we observe that, since u_0 is radially symmetric, then also $u_\alpha^\varepsilon(\cdot, t)$ is radially symmetric for every t , and then also $u(\cdot, t)$. So, we can write $u(x, t) = f(|x|, t)$, where $f(r, t) : [0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a Lipschitz continuous function, with Lipschitz constant in r less or equal to C . By Theorem 5.4, $f_t \in [(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds)^{-1}, \int_0^1 g(s) ds]$ for a.e. (r, t) and $f_t = \int_0^1 g(s) ds$ if $f_r \neq 0$. By Corollary 5.5 we also have that $f(0, t) = u(0, t) = t(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds)^{-1}$ for every $t \geq 0$.

Let $\tilde{f}(r, t) := \min_{r' \leq r} f(r', t)$ be the largest nonincreasing function less or equal to f . Notice that $\tilde{f}(r, 0) = -Cr$, and moreover \tilde{f} satisfies the same conditions as f , that is, there holds $\tilde{f}_r \in [-C, 0]$, $\tilde{f}_t \in [(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds)^{-1}, \int_0^1 g(s) ds]$ for a.e. (r, t) and $\tilde{f}_t = \int_0^1 g(s) ds$ if $\tilde{f}_r < 0$, and $\tilde{f}(0, t) = t(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds)^{-1}$ for every $t \geq 0$. Since $\tilde{f} \leq f$ it is enough to show that

$$\tilde{f}(r, t) \geq \min \left[-Cr + t \int_0^1 g(s) ds, t \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1} \right] \quad \forall r, t \geq 0. \quad (43)$$

For $t \geq 0$ we let $h(\cdot, t) : (-\infty, t(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds)^{-1}] \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ be the inverse of $\tilde{f}(\cdot, t)$, that is, $\tilde{f}(h(u, t), t) = u$ for a.e. $u \in (-\infty, t(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds)^{-1}]$. In particular $h(u, 0) = -\frac{u}{C}$. Then h is nonincreasing in u , $h_u(u, t) \leq -1/C$ a.e., and $h_t(u, t) = -(\int_0^1 g(s) ds)h_u(u, t) \geq (\int_0^1 g(s) ds)/C$ for a.e. (u, t) .

Let also $\tilde{h}(u, t) : (-\infty, 0] \times [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ be defined as

$$\tilde{h}(u, t) := h\left(u + t\left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds\right)^{-1}, t\right),$$

so that there holds $\tilde{h}(u, 0) = -u/C$, $\tilde{h}_u(u, t) \leq -1/C$ and

$$\tilde{h}_t(u, t) = \left[\left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds\right)^{-1} - \int_0^1 g(s) ds\right] h_u(u, t) \geq \frac{1}{C} \left[\int_0^1 g(s) ds - \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds\right)^{-1}\right]$$

for a.e. (u, t) . As a consequence, we get

$$\tilde{h}(u, t) \geq -\frac{u}{C} + \frac{t}{C} \left[\int_0^1 g(s) ds - \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds\right)^{-1}\right] \quad \forall u, t \geq 0.$$

This, by definition, reads $Ch(u, t) \geq -u + t \int_0^1 g(s) ds = -\tilde{f}(h(u, t), t) + t \int_0^1 g(s) ds$, which is equivalent to (43). This concludes the proof. \square

Remark 5.8. It is easy to check that the same conclusion of Proposition 5.7 applies to the case in which $u_0(x) = \phi(|x - x_0|)$, for some $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, with $\phi : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ is a Lipschitz nonincreasing function. When $n = 1$, it also applies to any Lipschitz initial datum such that u_0 is nondecreasing on $(-\infty, x_0]$ and nonincreasing on $[x_0, +\infty)$, for some $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$.

From Proposition 5.7, Corollary 5.5 and the comparison principle, we get the following convergence result.

Corollary 5.9. *Let $u_0(x)$ be a Lipschitz function bounded from above, let u_α^ε be the solutions to (10) and let u be a limit of u_α^ε . Then*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left[u(x, t) - \sup_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0 - t \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1} \right] = 0 \quad \text{locally uniformly.}$$

Proof. Let $C = \|\nabla u_0\|_\infty$. Fix $\delta > 0$ and choose $x_\delta \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $u_0(x_\delta) \geq \sup_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0 - \delta$. Up to a translation, we can assume $x_\delta = 0$. Then $u_0(x) \geq \sup_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0 - \delta - C|x|$, therefore by Proposition 5.7 and by the comparison principle we get that

$$u(x, t) \geq \min \left[\sup_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0 - \delta - C|x| + t \int_0^1 g(s) ds, \sup_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0 - \delta + t \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1} \right].$$

From this we deduce that for every compact set $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, there exists t_K such that

$$u(x, t) \geq \sup_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0 - \delta + t \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1} \quad \forall x \in K, t \geq t_K. \quad (44)$$

Recall that by Corollary 5.5, we have that $u(x, t) \leq \sup_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0 + t \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1}$. So, we conclude by (44) and the arbitrariness of $\delta > 0$. \square

5.3.1 The one-dimensional case

In the one-dimensional case $n = 1$, we provide a complete convergence result.

We first introduce the following class of initial data, which we will denote by \mathcal{L} . A Lipschitz function u_0 belongs to \mathcal{L} if there exists a sequence of points $\{x_i\}_{i \in I}$, with $I \subset \mathbb{Z}$, such that $x_i < x_{i+1}$ for all $i \in I$, the sequence x_i has no accumulation points in \mathbb{R} , and u_0 is monotone on all the segments of the form $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$, with $u(x_i) \neq u(x_{i+1})$. Moreover, if u_0 is nonincreasing on $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$, then it is nondecreasing on $[x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$, and viceversa. If I is bounded from below (resp. from above), we also require that u_0 is monotone on the half-line $(-\infty, \min I]$ (resp. $[\max I, +\infty)$).

We start by proving the whole convergence for solutions u_α^ε to (10) with initial data belonging to \mathcal{L} . Given $u_0 \in \mathcal{L}$, we let $M \subset \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$ be the set of points x_i such that $u_0(x_i) > \max(u_0(x_{i-1}), u_0(x_{i+1}))$. If I is bounded from below (resp. from above) and u_0 is decreasing on $(-\infty, \min I]$ (resp. increasing on $[\max I, +\infty)$), we also add $-\infty$ (resp. $+\infty$) to M , and we set $u_0(-\infty) := \sup_{(-\infty, \min I)} u_0$ (resp. $u_0(+\infty) := \sup_{(\max I, +\infty)} u_0$).

Setting for simplicity $x_{\min I-1} := -\infty$ and $x_{\max I+1} := +\infty$, for $x \in M$ we let

$$I_x := \begin{cases} [x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}] & \text{if } x = x_i \text{ for some } i \in I, \\ (-\infty, x_{\min I}] & \text{if } x = -\infty, \\ [x_{\max I}, +\infty) & \text{if } x = +\infty. \end{cases}$$

For $x \in M$ we also let

$$T_x := \begin{cases} \frac{u_0(x_i) - \max(u_0(x_{i-1}), u_0(x_{i+1}))}{\int_0^1 g(s) ds - \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds\right)^{-1}} & \text{if } x = x_i \text{ for some } i \in I, \\ \frac{u_0(-\infty) - u_0(x_{\min I})}{\int_0^1 g(s) ds - \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds\right)^{-1}} & \text{if } x = -\infty, \\ \frac{u_0(+\infty) - u_0(x_{\max I})}{\int_0^1 g(s) ds - \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds\right)^{-1}} & \text{if } x = +\infty. \end{cases}$$

Notice that $T_x > 0$ for all $x \in M$.

Proposition 5.10. *Let $n = 1$ and let $u_0 \in \mathcal{L}$. Then u_α^ε converges locally uniformly to a function u satisfying*

$$u(x, t) = \min \left[u_0(x) + t \int_0^1 g(s) ds, u_0(\bar{x}) + t \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1} \right] \quad (45)$$

for $(x, t) \in I_{\bar{x}} \times [0, T_{\bar{x}}]$ and for all $\bar{x} \in M$.

Proof. Let C be the Lipschitz constant of u_0 . For $\bar{x} \in M$ we let $u_{0,\bar{x}}$ be defined as

$$u_{0,\bar{x}}(x) := \begin{cases} u_0(x_{i-1}) - Cx_{i-1} + Cx & \text{for } x \leq x_{i-1} \\ u_0(x) & \text{for } x \in [x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}] \\ u_0(x_{i+1}) + Cx_{i+1} - Cx & \text{for } x \geq x_{i+1} \end{cases} \quad \text{if } \bar{x} = x_i \text{ for some } i,$$

$$u_{0,\bar{x}}(x) := \begin{cases} u_0(x) & \text{for } x \in (-\infty, x_{\min I}] \\ u_0(x_{\min I}) + Cx_{\min I} - Cx & \text{for } x \geq x_{\min I} \end{cases} \quad \text{if } \bar{x} = -\infty,$$

$$u_{0,\bar{x}}(x) := \begin{cases} u_0(x_{\max I}) - Cx_{\max I} + Cx & \text{for } x \leq x_{\max I} \\ u_0(x) & \text{for } x \in [x_{\max I}, +\infty) \end{cases} \quad \text{if } \bar{x} = +\infty.$$

By construction, $u_{0,\bar{x}} \leq u_0$ for every $\bar{x} \in M$, and $u_0(x) = \sup_{\bar{x} \in M} u_{0,\bar{x}}(x)$. Then by comparison we get that $u_\alpha^\varepsilon \geq u_{\alpha,\bar{x}}^\varepsilon$, where $u_{\alpha,\bar{x}}^\varepsilon$ is the solution to (10) with initial datum $u_{0,\bar{x}}$. By Proposition 5.7 and Remark 5.8 we know that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} u_{\alpha,\bar{x}}^\varepsilon(x, t) = \min \left[u_{0,\bar{x}}(x) + t \int_0^1 g(s) ds, u_0(\bar{x}) + t \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1} \right] \quad \text{locally uniformly.}$$

Therefore, letting u be a limit of u_α^ε , we conclude that

$$u(x, t) \geq \max_{\bar{x} \in M} u_{\alpha,\bar{x}}^\varepsilon \quad \forall (x, t) \in \mathbb{R} \times [0, +\infty). \quad (46)$$

On the other hand, reasoning as in Corollary 5.5, for all $\bar{x} \in M$ we also get

$$u(x, t) \leq \min \left[u_{0,\bar{x}}(x) + t \int_0^1 g(s) ds, u_0(\bar{x}) + t \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1} \right] \quad (47)$$

for all $(x, t) \in I_{\bar{x}} \times [0, T_{\bar{x}}]$, which gives (45).

Indeed, by Corollary 5.5 we know that

$$u(x, t) \leq u_0(x) + t \int_0^1 g(s) ds = u_{0,\bar{x}}(x) + t \int_0^1 g(s) ds \quad (48)$$

for all $(x, t) \in I_{\bar{x}} \times [0, T_{\bar{x}}]$. By comparison principle, it follows that

$$u(x, t) \leq u_0(\bar{x}) + t \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1} \quad \forall (x, t) \in I_{\bar{x}} \times [0, T_{\bar{x}}]. \quad (49)$$

Inequality (47) then follows from (48) and (49), and the proof is concluded. \square

Given $\delta > 0$, we denote by $\mathcal{L}_\delta \subset \mathcal{L}$ the class of functions $u_0 \in \mathcal{L}$ such that

- i) $T_x \geq \delta$ for any $x \in M$;
- ii) for any $x, y \in M$ either $T_x = T_y$ or $|T_x - T_y| \geq \delta$.

Notice that, for $u_0 \in \mathcal{L}_\delta$, there exists an increasing sequence of times T_i , with $T_0 = 0$, such that $T_{i+1} \geq T_i + \delta$ and for any $x \in M$ there exist an index $i(x)$ such that $T_x = T_{i(x)}$.

Proposition 5.10 enables us to obtain the uniqueness of the limit function u for initial data in \mathcal{L}_δ .

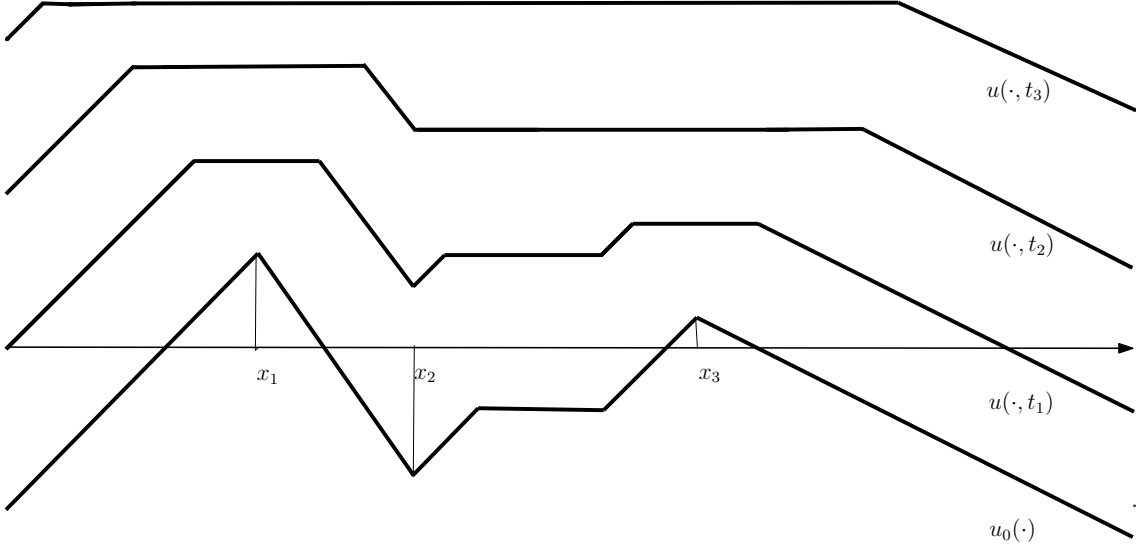


Figure 1: Example of the solution (45) selected as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, with initial datum u_0 .

Corollary 5.11. *Let $n = 1$ and let $u_0 \in \mathcal{L}_\delta$ for some $\delta > 0$. Then u_α^ε converges locally uniformly in $\mathbb{R} \times [0, +\infty)$ to a unique function u .*

Proof. For $(x, t) \in \mathbb{R} \times [0, T_1]$ the result follows directly from Propositions 3.1 and 5.10. Then, it is enough to observe that the function $u(x, T_1)$, given by the right-hand side in (45), still belongs to \mathcal{L}_δ , possibly with a smaller set M . Hence we can iteratively apply Proposition 5.10 on all the sets of the form $\mathbb{R} \times [T_i, T_{i+1}]$, and obtain the thesis. \square

We now show an analogous result for general Lipschitz continuous initial data.

Theorem 5.12. *Let $n = 1$, let u_0 be a Lipschitz function, and let u_α^ε be the solution to (10). Then u_α^ε converges locally uniformly to a unique function u .*

Proof. By Corollary 5.11 the result is true if $u_0 \in \mathcal{L}_\delta$ for some $\delta > 0$.

Fix now a Lipschitz function u_0 , with Lipschitz constant $C > 0$. We observe that for any $\delta > 0$ it is possible to construct a function u_δ , with Lipschitz constant C , such that $\|u_0 - u_\delta\|_\infty \leq 2\delta$ and $u_\delta \in \mathcal{L}_{\delta'}$ with $\delta' = \delta / (\int_0^1 g(s) ds - (\int_0^1 1/g(s) ds)^{-1})$. Indeed, fix $\delta > 0$ and let $x_n = n\delta/C$, for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. We then define u_δ as a piecewise linear function with slope $\pm C$ on each interval of the form $[x_{n-1}, x_n]$, satisfying $u_0(x_n) - \delta \leq u_\delta(x_n) \leq u_0(x_n) + \delta$ for every $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. This in turn implies that $u_\delta \in \mathcal{L}_{\delta'}$, and $u_\delta(x) - 2\delta \leq u_0(x) \leq u_\delta(x) + 2\delta$ for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Let now $\bar{u}_{\alpha, \delta}^\varepsilon$, $\underline{u}_{\alpha, \delta}^\varepsilon$ and u_α^ε be the solutions to (10) with initial data $u_\delta + 2\delta$, $u_\delta - 2\delta$ and u_0 respectively. By comparison principle we get that

$$\underline{u}_{\alpha, \delta}^\varepsilon(x, t) \leq u_\alpha^\varepsilon(x, t) \leq \bar{u}_{\alpha, \delta}^\varepsilon(x, t) \quad \forall (x, t) \in \mathbb{R} \times [0, +\infty).$$

By Corollary 5.11, we know that there exist two functions \underline{u}_δ and \bar{u}_δ such that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \underline{u}_{\alpha, \delta}^\varepsilon(x, t) = \underline{u}_\delta(x, t) \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \bar{u}_{\alpha, \delta}^\varepsilon(x, t) = \bar{u}_\delta(x, t) \quad \text{locally uniformly.}$$

Moreover, by the explicit formula (45) we have that $\bar{u}_\delta = \underline{u}_\delta + 4\delta$. Hence, if u is a locally uniform limit of u_α^ε given by Proposition 3.1, then it satisfies

$$\underline{u}_\delta(x, t) \leq u(x, t) \leq \bar{u}_\delta(x, t) = \underline{u}_\delta(x, t) + 4\delta \quad \text{for every } (x, t) \text{ and every } \delta > 0.$$

Letting $\delta \rightarrow 0$, this implies that, if u_1 and u_2 are uniform limits of u_α^ε , then $u_1 = u_2$. \square

5.4 Case $\alpha = 0$

The case $\alpha = 0$ is completely analogous to the case $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, the only difference is that in this case the limit problem (5) is of second order. The differential operator \bar{F} appearing in the limit problem is defined as follows:

$$\bar{F}(p, X) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{tr} X + \int_0^1 g(s) ds & p \neq 0 \\ \min \left(\operatorname{tr} X + \int_0^1 g(s) ds, \left(\int_0^1 g(s)^{-1} ds \right)^{-1} \right) & p = 0. \end{cases}$$

In particular $\bar{F}^*(p, X) = \operatorname{tr} X + \int_0^1 g(s) ds$ and $\bar{F}_*(p, X) = \bar{F}(p, X)$ for every (p, X) .

According to the definition recalled in Section 2, u is a viscosity solution of the limit problem (5) if the following holds: if ϕ is a smooth test function such that $u(x_0, t_0) = \phi(x_0, t_0)$ and $u \leq \phi$, then

$$\phi_t(x_0, t_0) - \Delta \phi(x_0, t_0) \leq \int_0^1 g(s) ds.$$

If, on the other hand, $u \geq \phi$, then

$$\phi_t(x_0, t_0) - \Delta \phi(x_0, t_0) \geq \int_0^1 g(s) ds \quad \text{if } \nabla \phi(x_0, t_0) \neq 0$$

and

$$\phi_t(x_0, t_0) \geq \min \left(\Delta \phi(x_0, t_0) + \int_0^1 g(s) ds, \left(\int_0^1 g^{-1}(s) ds \right)^{-1} \right) \quad \text{if } \nabla \phi(x_0, t_0) = 0.$$

Theorem 5.13. *Let u_α^ε be the solution to (10) with $\alpha = 0$ and with $u_0 \in C^{1,1}$. Every locally uniformly limit u of u_α^ε is a Lipschitz continuous function which satisfies (13) and solves in the viscosity sense the Cauchy problem*

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \bar{F}(\nabla u, \nabla^2 u) = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty) \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases}$$

Moreover

i) u is a viscosity solution to

$$u_t - \Delta u = \int_0^1 g(s) ds$$

in every open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times [0, +\infty)$, such that $\nabla u \neq 0$ a.e. in Ω .

ii) u is a viscosity subsolution to

$$u_t = \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{g(s)} ds \right)^{-1}$$

at every point (x_0, t_0) such that $(0, X, \lambda) \in J^+ u(x_0, t_0)$ with $X < 0$ in the sense of matrices.

iv) u is a viscosity supersolution to

$$u_t - \Delta u = \int_0^1 g(s) ds$$

at every point (x_0, t_0) such that $(0, X, \lambda) \in J^-u(x_0, t_0)$, and there exist $\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\delta > 0$, such that $\eta^t X \eta > \delta |\eta|^2 > 0$.

v) If u_0 is as in Corollario 5.6, then u is the solution to

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \Delta u = \int_0^1 g(s) ds \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x). \end{cases} \quad (50)$$

Proof. The proofs are completely analogous to those of Theorem 5.4 and Corollary 5.6. We just note that we need to use the fact that $\chi'_{p^\varepsilon} \rightarrow 1$ uniformly, as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. \square

6 Open problems

We list some open problems which could be interesting to investigate in future works.

(i) An important question is the complete characterization of the limit function u in the case $0 \leq \alpha < 1$, and its uniqueness given the initial datum u_0 . At the moment, we are able to show uniqueness only in one-dimension, for $0 < \alpha < 1$. We recall that in general there is no uniqueness of viscosity solutions to the equations (4) and (5), due to the discontinuity of the operators \bar{c}_- and \bar{F} .

(ii) In this paper we only consider the case $g > 0$. We expect that the same results are still valid in the case that $\int_0^1 g(s) ds > 0$. We also expect that the cell problem could still be solved using an ODE argument, possibly more involved. Note that if $\min g \leq 0$, we get $\bar{c}(0) = 0$.

In the limiting case $\int_0^1 g(s) ds = 0$, it is possible to solve the cell problem (20), with $\bar{c}(p) \equiv 0$ for every p , which means that the solutions u_α^ε to (10) converge locally uniformly to the initial datum $u_0(x)$ for every $\alpha > 0$, and to the solution of the heat equation with initial datum u_0 for $\alpha = 0$.

(iii) In [15] the long time rescaling (6) of (10) has been considered, with $\int_0^1 g(s) ds = 0$ and $\alpha \geq 1$. In particular the author proved that u_α^ε converge locally uniformly to a solution of a quasilinear parabolic equation, which in the case $\alpha > 1$ coincides the level set equation of the mean curvature flow. For $\alpha = 1$, in [15, Thm 1.1] it is proved that there exists a function $\theta : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with $\theta(0) = 1$ and $\theta(s) \in (0, 1)$ for every $s > 0$ such that the solutions to (6) with datum $u^\varepsilon(x, 0) = u_0(x)$ converge locally uniformly to the solution to

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \operatorname{tr} \left(I - \theta(|\nabla u|^2) \frac{\nabla u}{|\nabla u|} \otimes \frac{\nabla u}{|\nabla u|} \right) \nabla^2 u = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty) \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases} \quad (51)$$

In [1], the 1-dimensional case has been considered, for $\alpha = 1$. In particular it is proved that $\lim_{|p| \rightarrow +\infty} \theta(|p|) = l > 0$ (see [1, Thm 1.1]). The description of the long time rescaling in the case $\int_0^1 g(s) ds = 0$ and $\alpha < 1$ is completely open.

- (iv) Another interesting issue is the case in which the forcing term g depends on both variables x and u . In particular, if we assume that $g : \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is Lipschitz continuous, \mathbb{Z}^{n+1} -periodic, and strictly positive, then the homogenization problem reads as follows

$$u_t^\varepsilon = \varepsilon^\alpha \Delta u^\varepsilon + g\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}, \frac{u^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}\right) \quad \text{in } (0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R}^n \quad (52)$$

with initial data $u^\varepsilon(0, x) = u_0(x)$, where u_0 satisfies (11).

When $\alpha = 1$, we obtain the following cell problem for (52):

for every $p \neq 0$ there exists a unique $\bar{c}(p)$ such that there exists a solution to

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta_y \chi - |p|^2 \chi_{zz} - 2p \cdot \nabla_y \chi_z + \bar{c}(p) \chi_z(y, z) - g(y, \chi(y, z)) = 0 & (y, z) \in [0, 1]^{n+1} \\ \chi(y, z+1) = \chi(y, z) + 1 \\ \chi(\cdot, z) \text{ periodic,} \end{cases} \quad (53)$$

for $p = 0$ there exists a unique $\bar{c}(0)$ such that there exists a solution to

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta_y \chi + \bar{c}(0) \chi_z(y, z) - g(y, \chi(y, z)) = 0 & (y, z) \in (0, 1)^{n+1} \\ \chi(y, z+1) = \chi(y, z) + 1 \\ \chi(\cdot, z) \text{ periodic.} \end{cases}$$

Existence of traveling wave solutions for such problem and a homogenization result for plane-like initial data have been proved in [7].

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