

Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be a bounded domain with regular boundary. Let  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ , and  $\Gamma \subset \partial\Omega$  a window such that  $|\Gamma|_{n-1} = \alpha|\partial\Omega|_{n-1}$ . The optimal Sobolev trace constant is defined as

$$S(\Gamma) := \inf_{v \in W_{\Gamma}^{1,p}(\Omega)} \frac{\int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^p + |v|^p dx}{\int_{\partial\Omega} |v|^p dS},$$

where  $W_{\Gamma}^{1,p}(\Omega)$  is the set of functions  $v \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$  such that  $v|_{\Gamma} = 0$ .

In [Del Pezzo, F. Bonder, Neves, JDE (2011)], the authors study the following problem: minimize  $S(\Gamma)$  among all admissible windows, i.e.

$$S_{\alpha} = \inf_{\Gamma \in \Sigma_{\alpha}} S(\Gamma),$$

where  $\Sigma_{\alpha} = \{\Gamma \subset \partial\Omega: \text{are measurable for } dS \text{ and } |\Gamma|_{n-1} = \alpha|\partial\Omega|_{n-1}\}$ .

In the above mentioned work the authors show the existence of an optimal window  $\Gamma^*$ . Moreover it is shown that if  $u^*$  is the eigenfunction associated to  $S(\Gamma^*)$  then  $\{u^* = 0\} \cap \partial\Omega = \Gamma^*$ .

In this work we study the behavior of this optimal windows when the domain  $\Omega$  is perturbed periodically by a sequence of domains  $\Omega_{\epsilon}$ . Then we analyze the behavior of these optimal windows  $\Gamma_{\epsilon}^*$  as  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$  and try to determine whether they approximate  $\Gamma^*$  in someone reasonable sense.

We find that the behavior of the trace constants  $S_{\alpha,\epsilon}$  and the optimal windows  $\Gamma_{\epsilon}^*$  depends strongly of the amplitude of the oscillations. We distinguish three cases: i.- Subcritical case: In this case the oscillations are very big and the trace constant converges to zero. ii.- Supercritical case: In this case the oscillations are very small and there are convergence to the unperturbed problem. iii.- Critical case: In this case the amplitude compensates with the oscillations and this is reflected in the appearance of a weight term.

The results presented here are new even in the linear eigenvalue problem that corresponds to  $p = 2$ .