

# Capacities, outward minimizing sets and geometric flows

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# Least area problem with obstacle and outward minimizing sets

Given  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  (for the time being) bounded with finite perimeter, we are interested in the existence of a bounded set  $\Omega^*$  such that

$$P(\Omega^*) = \inf\{P(E) \mid \Omega \subseteq E \text{ Bounded}\}.$$

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$$P(\Omega^*) = \inf\{P(E) \mid \Omega \subseteq E \text{ Bounded}\}.$$

We call it minimizing hull of  $\Omega$ .

If such a set is  $\Omega$  itself, we say that it is outward minimizing: We say that  $\Omega$  is outward minimizing if for any  $E$  with  $\Omega \subseteq E$  we have  $P(\Omega) \leq P(E)$ .

# Existence of minimizing hulls

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RMK: In a noncompact Riemannian manifold, this works everytime we have a bounded outward minimizing set containing  $\Omega$ , and in particular if we have a outward minimizing exhaustion.

# Construction of minimizing hulls

Let  $\Omega \subset M$  be a bounded subset with finite perimeter.

Bassanezi-Tamanini (Ann. Univ. Ferrara, 1984) showed that, with

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$$\text{OM}(\Omega) = \{E \subset M \mid \Omega \subseteq E \text{ and } E \text{ is outward minimising}\},$$

the desired solution to the least area problem with obstacle  $\Omega$  is given by

$$\Omega^* = \text{Int} \left( \bigcap_{E \in \text{OM}(\Omega)} \text{Int}(E) \right).$$

Technical minor issue: the intersection should be thought in a measure theoretic sense.



The strategy of the proof is the most natural one: they show that countable intersections of outward minimizing sets (containing  $\Omega$ ) are still outward minimizing,

$$\Rightarrow \Omega^* = \text{Int} \left( \bigcap_{E \in \text{OM}(\Omega)} \text{Int}(E) \right)$$

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is outward minimizing.

If there were a solution  $E \supset \Omega$  with  $P(E) < P(\Omega^*)$ , it would be outward minimizing  $\Rightarrow$  it would be part of the intersection  $\Rightarrow \Omega^* \subseteq E \Rightarrow P(\Omega^*) \leq P(E)$  contradiction.

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RMK: Bassanezi-Tamanini's proof actually gives you a bounded minimizing hull if you have an exhaustion of outward minimizing sets.

# Existence in case of positive isoperimetric constant

We show that

Theorem (F. Mazzeri (JFA 2022)) Assume  $(M, g)$  is a complete noncompact Riemannian manifold with a positive Isoperimetric/Sobolev constant  $C_{\text{iso}} > 0$ , that is

$$\frac{|\partial E|^n}{|E|^{n-1}} \geq C_{\text{iso}} > 0.$$

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RMK: Relevant classes of manifolds satisfy the above assumptions: nonnegative Ricci curvature with Euclidean volume growth, Cartan-Hadamard (simply connected with nonpositive sectional)...



PROOF: Assume that any (bounded) minimizing sequence gives rise to an unbounded set with finite perimeter  $F$ . Then,  
 $|F|^{(n-1)/n} \leq CP(F) \leq CP(\Omega)$  and in particular of finite volume, that in particular satisfies  $m(r) = |F \setminus B(O, r)| > 0$  for any  $r$  big enough.

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This yields

$$m(r)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \leq -Cm'(r).$$

Integrating it, we get

$$(r_2 - r_1) \leq C \left[ m(r_1)^{\frac{1}{n}} - m(r_2)^{\frac{1}{n}} \right]$$

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# Capacitary interpretation

It is straightforward to show (Maz'ya) that

$$\inf\{P(E) \mid \Omega \subseteq E, E \text{ smooth}\} = \text{Cap}_1(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \int_M |\nabla f| \, d\mu, \quad C_c^\infty(M) \ni f \geq \chi_\Omega \right\}$$

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when the latter exists. Direct proof:

$$\int_M |\nabla f| \, d\mu \geq \int_0^1 |\{f = t\}| \, dt \geq \inf \{P(E) \mid \Omega \subset E, \} = P(\Omega^*).$$



# Asymptotic relation with $p$ -capacities

Recall that, for  $p \geq 1$ ,

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Theorem (Agostiniani, F., Mazziari- F. Mazziari; 2022)

Let  $(M, g)$  admit a positive isoperimetric constant, and let  $\Omega$  with  $C^{1,\alpha}$ -boundary. Then

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow 1^+} \text{Cap}_p(\Omega) = \text{Cap}_1(\Omega) = P(\Omega^*).$$

Main step I We apply the  $L^p$  Sobolev inequality for  $p > 1$ . With a careful choice of exponents ( $\forall u$ ) we get

$$\text{Cap}_1(\Omega) \leq q_p C_{n,p}^{(p-1)/p} \left( \int_M |\nabla f|^p d\mu \right)^{(n-1)/(n-p)},$$

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Main step 2 We claim that

$$\text{Cap}_1(\Omega) = P(\Omega^*).$$

It suffices to show " $\leq$ "; the inequality " $\geq$ " was already known: recall that

$$\inf\{P(E) \mid \Omega \subseteq E, E \text{ smooth}\} = \text{Cap}_1(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \int_M |\nabla f| d\mu, \quad C_c^\infty(M) \ni f \geq \chi_\Omega \right\}$$

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True if  $\Omega$  is  $C^{1,\alpha}$ , in this case  $\Omega^*$  is  $C^{1,\beta}$  except for a set  $\Sigma$  with  $H^{n-8} = 0$ .

A variation on Maz'ya's argument and of the above one shows that also

$$\limsup_{p \rightarrow 1^+} \text{Cap}_p(\Omega) \leq \text{Cap}_1(\Omega),$$

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Obvious question: can we remove the  $C^{1,\alpha}$  assumption on  $\Omega$ ?

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Related to the regularity of  $\Omega^*$ . Does an outward minimizing set satisfy some kind of regularity allowing to be approximated from the outside?

# Relation with the Inverse Mean Curvature Flow

The level sets of a function  $w$  defined on a Riemannian manifold  $(M, g)$  evolves by Inverse Mean Curvature Flow if  $w$  satisfies

$$\operatorname{div} \left( \frac{\nabla w}{|\nabla w|} \right) = |\nabla w|$$

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Weak subsolutions are defined by (Huisken-Ilmanen)

$$P(\{w \leq t\}) \leq P(F) - \int_{F \setminus \{w \leq t\}} |\nabla w|$$

for any  $F$  containing  $\{w \leq t\}$ , with  $w \in \operatorname{Lip}$ .



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If the sublevel sets of  $w$  are compact and exhaust  $M$ , this is an outward minimizing exhaustion  $\Rightarrow$  the construction of  $\Omega^*$  works "like in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ", even in absence of a positive isoperimetric constant!

# p-capacitary potentials and IMCF

Recall that  $\text{Cap}_p(\Omega)$  is realized by  $u_p$  satisfying

$$\Delta_p u_p = 0, \quad u_p = 1 \text{ on } \partial\Omega, \quad u_p \rightarrow 0 \text{ at infinity.}$$

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Under suitable assumptions on the underlying manifold

$$w_p = -(p-1) \log u_p \rightarrow w,$$

solution of the weak IMCF described above (Moser, Kotschwar-Ni, Mari-Rigoli-Setti).

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Real deal: In a manifold where you can build the envelopes  $\Omega^*$ , does the weak IMCF with compact sublevel exist?

# Example of application to the Minkowski Inequality

In joint papers with Agostiniani, Benatti, Mazziere and Pinamonti we got the  $L^p$ -Minkowski inequality (sharp with equality only on spheres)

$$C_{n,p} \text{Cap}_p(\Omega)^{\frac{n-p-1}{n-p}} \leq \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{|H|^p}{n-1} d\sigma,$$

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We can pass to the limit as  $p \rightarrow 1^+$  and obtain the Minkowski Inequality in terms of  $\Omega^*$

$$|S^{n-1}|^{n-1} P(\Omega^*)^{\frac{n-2}{n-1}} \leq \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{|H|}{n-1} d\sigma.$$

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Similar version in the anisotropic case (Xia-Yin).



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Applications to the Penrose Inequality in GR

(Agostiniani-Mantegazza-Mazziere-Oronzio, Hirsh-Miao-Tam...).

Thank you!