

Research Article

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Connected perimeter of planar sets

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Abstract: We introduce a notion of *connected* perimeter for planar sets defined as the lower semicontinuous envelope of perimeters of approximating sets which are measure-theoretically connected. A companion notion of *simply connected* perimeter is also studied. We prove a representation formula which links the connected perimeter, the classical perimeter, and the length of suitable Steiner trees. We also discuss the application of this notion to the existence of solutions to a nonlocal minimization problem with connectedness constraint.

Keywords: Finite perimeter sets, Steiner tree, relaxation, connectedness

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1 Introduction

Various problems in biology, physics, engineering, image processing, or computer graphics can be modeled as shape optimization problems whose solutions are connected sets which minimize a specific geometric energy. Typical examples are three-dimensional red blood cells whose boundaries minimize the second-order Helfrich energy [17], two-dimensional soap films which are connected solutions to the Plateau problem, conducting liquid drops which minimize a nonlocal perimeter [11], or one-dimensional compact connected sets which have minimal length and contain a given compact set, i.e., solutions to the so-called Steiner problem [10, 14].

This paper is devoted to the case where the sets are planar and the geometric energy is a suitable relaxation of the perimeter of a set. A convenient notion of perimeter in a variational context is the well-known Caccioppoli's perimeter (see for instance [2]), which can be defined for sets whose characteristic function is only locally integrable, and it is finite on the so-called finite perimeter sets. The classical topological notion of connectedness is not appropriate in this generality because adding or removing Lebesgue-negligible sets may change the connectedness of a set without changing its perimeter. To circumvent this problem, a notion of measure-theoretic connectedness (and simple connectedness) for sets of finite perimeter has been introduced in [1]. The purpose of this paper is to study an L^1 -relaxed connected perimeter, i.e., a suitable notion of perimeter for planar sets which are L^1 -limits of measure-theoretically connected sets. As will be clear later, there is a strong connection between this notion of connected perimeter and the Steiner problem.

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To the best of our knowledge, this is the first contribution proposing a theoretical characterization of connected perimeter. However, motivated by the numerical applications, there have been several contributions on the approximation of such perimeter, or on the approximation of other (sometimes higher-order) related energies, see for instance [3–7].

We will constantly use in this work the notion of set of finite perimeter and its main properties, for which we refer to [2]. In Section 2.2 we recall the definitions and the results we will need about the concepts of indecomposable and simple set; roughly speaking these are the analogues in the context of sets of finite perimeter of the notions of connected and simply connected set. Once these definitions are stated, we can introduce the following notion of perimeter. If $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is measurable, we set

$$P_C(E) = \begin{cases} P(E) & \text{if } E \text{ is indecomposable,} \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and

$$P_S(E) = \begin{cases} P(E) & \text{if } E \text{ is simple,} \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We deduce by relaxation the *connected perimeter* of a set E :

$$\overline{P}_C(E) = \inf \left\{ \liminf_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P_C(E_n) : E_n \rightarrow E \text{ in } L^1 \right\},$$

and its *simply connected perimeter*:

$$\overline{P}_S(E) = \inf \left\{ \liminf_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P_S(E_n) : E_n \rightarrow E \text{ in } L^1 \right\},$$

where $E_n \rightarrow E$ in L^1 means the convergence in L^1 of the associated characteristic functions.

By the lower semicontinuity of Caccioppoli's perimeter, we obviously have that $\overline{P}_C(E) = P(E)$ if E is indecomposable, and $\overline{P}_S(E) = P_S(E)$ if E is simple.

The analog of P_C and P_S for smooth sets in the classical framework of connectedness are defined as follows: if $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is measurable, we set

$$P_C^r(E) = \begin{cases} P(E) & \text{if } E \text{ is smooth and connected,} \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and

$$P_S^r(E) = \begin{cases} P(E) & \text{if } E \text{ is smooth and simply connected,} \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The associated L^1 -relaxed functionals are denoted as \overline{P}_C^r and \overline{P}_S^r , respectively. The first result we will prove is the following identification theorem:

Theorem 1.1. *Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be an essentially bounded set with finite perimeter, i.e., there exists some \mathcal{L}^2 -negligible set A such that $E \setminus A$ is bounded. The following statements hold:*

- (i) *If E is simple, then there exists a sequence E_n of smooth simply connected sets such that $E_n \rightarrow E$ and $P(E_n) \rightarrow P(E)$.*
- (ii) *If E is indecomposable, then there exists a sequence E_n of smooth connected sets such that $E_n \rightarrow E$ and $P(E_n) \rightarrow P(E)$.*

In particular, it holds that

$$\overline{P}_C^r(E) = \overline{P}_C(E), \quad \overline{P}_S^r(E) = \overline{P}_S(E).$$

Our main result concerns a characterization of the connected and simply connected perimeters \overline{P}_C , \overline{P}_S for any set $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $\mathcal{H}^1(\partial E \Delta \partial^* E) = 0$, where $\partial^* E$ is the reduced boundary of E (see [2]). For such a set E , $\text{St}(E)$ is defined as the Steiner length of $\overline{E^1}$, i.e., the length of a minimal 1-set connecting all parts of $\overline{E^1}$ (the closure of the set of points with unit \mathcal{L}^2 -density with respect to E). Similarly $\text{St}_c(E)$ denotes the Steiner length of $\overline{E^0}$. Our main result is the following.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be an essentially bounded set with finite perimeter such that $\partial E = \partial^* E \cup X$ with $\mathcal{H}^1(X) = 0$. We have*

$$\overline{P}_C(E) = P(E) + 2 \operatorname{St}(E), \quad \overline{P}_S(E) = P(E) + 2 \operatorname{St}(E) + 2 \operatorname{St}_C(E).$$

We leave for future work an extension of this result to higher dimension (which would require replacing simply connected sets by contractible sets).

The organization of the paper is the following: in Section 2 we recall the basic notions and results about indecomposable and simple sets; we also prove some technical lemmas that we will use in the sequel. In Section 3 we prove Theorem 1.1. Section 4 is devoted to the proof of Theorem 4.1. Finally, in Section 5 we discuss an application of the functionals $\overline{P}_C, \overline{P}_S$ to existence issues for a nonlocal minimization problem.

2 Notation and preliminary results

2.1 Notation

Let E, F be Borel sets of \mathbb{R}^2 , we introduce the following notations:

- $\mathcal{N}_\delta(E) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : d(x, E) < \delta\}$ for any $\delta > 0$.
- $|E|$ is the Lebesgue measure of E .
- $\mathcal{H}^k(E)$ is the k -dimensional Hausdorff measure of E .
- \mathcal{L}^k is the k -dimensional Lebesgue measure.
- $d_{\mathcal{H}^k}$ is the Hausdorff distance.
- $E = F \bmod \nu$ if ν is a positive measure and $\nu(E \Delta F) = 0$, where $E \Delta F$ is the symmetric difference between E and F , that is, $E \Delta F = (E \setminus F) \cup (F \setminus E)$.
- E^t is the set of points of E with a density equal to t , i.e.,

$$E^t = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{|E \cap B_r(x)|}{|B_r(x)|} = t \right\},$$

where $B_r(x)$ is the open ball with center x and radius r .

- (γ) is the image of a curve $\gamma : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$.
- $\partial E, \overset{\circ}{E}$ and \overline{E} are the classical topological boundary, interior and closure of E , respectively.
- $\partial^* E := \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (E^0 \cup E^1)$ is the essential boundary of E .
- $|\mu|$ is the total variation measure of a Radon measure μ .
- $D\chi_E$ is the gradient measure of a characteristic function $\chi_E \in \operatorname{BV}$.
- $\mathcal{F}E$ is the reduced boundary of a set of finite perimeter E , i.e.,

$$\mathcal{F}E = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \text{there exists } \nu_E(x) := \lim_{r \searrow 0} \frac{D\chi_E(B_r(x))}{|D\chi_E|(B_r(x))} \in S^1 \right\}.$$

- $\#A$ is the cardinality of a set A .
- $\operatorname{Ind}_\gamma(x)$ for $\gamma : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ a closed curve and $x \notin (\gamma)$ is the index of x with respect to γ .
- $A \simeq B$ means that A and B are homeomorphic.

2.2 Connectedness for sets of finite perimeter

A theory of measure-theoretic connectedness for sets of finite perimeter was developed thoroughly in [1]. We recall some useful facts for the particular case of planar sets.

Definition 2.1. Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a set with finite perimeter. We say E is *decomposable* if there exist two measurable non-negligible sets A and B such that

$$E = A \cup B \quad \text{and} \quad P(E) = P(A) + P(B).$$

We say that a set is *indecomposable* if it is not decomposable.

Remark 2.2. An open connected set E with $\mathcal{H}^1(\partial E) < +\infty$ is indecomposable.

The following decomposition result holds:

Theorem 2.3 (Decomposition Theorem [1]). *Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a set of finite perimeter. There exists a unique family of sets $(E_i)_{i \in I}$ with I at most countable such that*

- (i) $|E_i| > 0$,
- (ii) $P(E) = \sum_{i \in I} P(E_i)$,
- (iii) $\mathcal{H}^1(E^1 \setminus \bigcup_{i \in I} E_i^1) = 0$,
- (iv) E_i is indecomposable and maximal, i.e., for all indecomposable set $F \subset E$, there exists $i \in I$ such that $F \subset E_i$.

The sets E_i in Theorem 2.3 are called the M -connected components of E .

Definition 2.4. Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a set with finite perimeter.

- (i) If E is indecomposable, then a *hole* of E is a M -connected component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus E$ with finite measure.
- (ii) If E is indecomposable, then the *saturation* of E , denoted $\text{sat}(E)$, is the union of E and its holes.
- (iii) If E is decomposable, then its saturation $\text{sat}(E)$ is given by the union of the saturation of its M -connected components E_i , i.e.,

$$\text{sat}(E) = \bigcup_{i \in I} \text{sat}(E_i).$$

- (iv) E is called *saturated* if $E = \text{sat}(E)$.
- (v) E is called *simple* if it is saturated and indecomposable.
- (vi) If $|E| < +\infty$, the unique M -connected component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus E$ with infinite measure is the *exterior* $\text{ext}(E)$ of E .

Definition 2.5. A subset J of \mathbb{R}^2 is a *Jordan boundary* if there exists a simple set E such that $J = \partial^* E \bmod \mathcal{H}^1$. Such a set E is necessarily unique $\bmod \mathcal{L}^2$, E is called the *interior* of J , and it is denoted by $\text{int}(J)$.

The following result describes the decomposition of the reduced boundary of a set of finite perimeter in terms of a collection of nested external Jordan boundaries J_i^+ and internal Jordan boundaries J_k^- (see Figure 1). In order to simplify the statement, the class of Jordan boundaries is enlarged by introducing a *formal* Jordan boundary J_∞ whose interior is \mathbb{R}^2 and another *formal* Jordan boundary J_0 whose interior is empty. We also set $\mathcal{H}^1(J_\infty) = \mathcal{H}^1(J_0) = 0$. We will denote by \mathcal{S} this extended class of Jordan boundaries. This allows to consider sets with finite and infinite measure and we can always assume that the list of components (or holes of the components) given by the following theorem is infinite, possibly adding to it infinitely many $\text{int}(J_0)$.

With such definitions, Theorem 2.3 can be refined in the following way.

Theorem 2.6 (Boundary decomposition [1]). *Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a set of finite perimeter. Then there exists a unique decomposition $\bmod \mathcal{H}^1$ of $\partial^* E$ into Jordan boundaries*

$$\{J_i^+, J_k^- : i, k \in \mathbb{N}\} \subset \mathcal{S} \tag{2.1}$$

with possibly $\mathcal{H}^1(J_j^\pm) = 0$, i.e., $\text{int}(J_j^\pm) = \emptyset$ or $\mathbb{R}^2 \bmod \mathcal{H}^1$ such that:

- (i) $\text{int}(J_i^+)$ and $\text{int}(J_j^+)$ are either disjoint or one subset of the other.
- (ii) $\text{int}(J_k^-)$ and $\text{int}(J_j^-)$ are either disjoint or one subset of the other.
- (iii) For all k there exists i such that $\text{int}(J_k^-) \subset \text{int}(J_i^+)$.
- (iv) If $\text{int}(J_j^+) \subset \text{int}(J_i^+)$ for some $i \neq j$, then there exists k such that $\text{int}(J_j^+) \subset \text{int}(J_k^-) \subset \text{int}(J_i^+)$.
- (v) If $\text{int}(J_j^-) \subset \text{int}(J_k^-)$ for some $j \neq k$, then there exists i such that $\text{int}(J_j^-) \subset \text{int}(J_i^+) \subset \text{int}(J_k^-)$.
- (vi) $P(E) = \sum_i \mathcal{H}^1(J_i^+) + \sum_k \mathcal{H}^1(J_k^-)$.
- (vii) For all i , we denote $L_i = \{k : \text{int}(J_k^-) \subset \text{int}(J_i^+)\}$ and

$$Y_i = \text{int}(J_i^+) \setminus \bigcup_{k \in L_i} \text{int}(J_k^-).$$

The sets $(Y_i)_i$ are pairwise disjoint and indecomposable and $E = \bigcup_i Y_i \bmod \mathcal{L}^2$.

Proposition 2.7 (Boundary of a simple planar set, [1]). *Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a simple set with $0 < |E| < +\infty$. Then there exists a Jordan curve Γ such that $\partial^* E = \Gamma \bmod \mathcal{H}^1$. Moreover, Γ admits a Lipschitz parametrization and $P(E) = \mathcal{H}^1(\Gamma)$.*

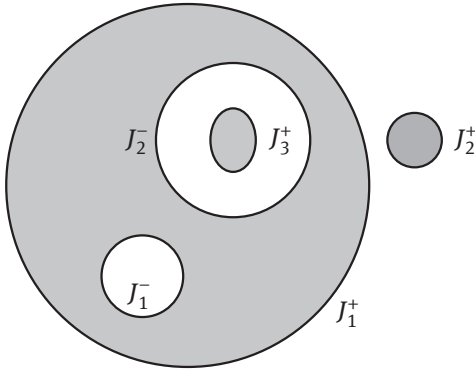


Figure 1: Decomposition of the boundary of a finite perimeter set in \mathbb{R}^2 using Jordan boundaries (i.e., boundaries of simple sets) denoted as in Theorem 2.6.

Remark 2.8. From Proposition 2.7 we see that the Jordan boundaries given in Theorem 2.6 can be parametrized by Lipschitz Jordan curves (i.e., Jordan curves which admit Lipschitz parameterizations). Moreover, if E is simple, then the family in (2.1) is reduced to only one nontrivial curve J_0^+ .

Remark 2.9. If E is a set of finite perimeter, it holds that

$$E \text{ indecomposable, } |E| < +\infty \implies E \text{ essentially bounded.}$$

In fact, letting $F = \text{sat}(E)$, we have from [1] that F is simple. Since $|E| < +\infty$, by definition of saturation we have that the exterior $\text{ext}(E)$ is disjoint mod \mathcal{L}^2 from F . Hence $|F| < +\infty$, thus F is equivalent to $\text{int}(\Gamma)$ for a Lipschitz Jordan curve Γ , then F is essentially bounded. Since $E \subset F$, the set E is essentially bounded as well.

Remark 2.10. We recall that if $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is a set of finite perimeter such that $\partial E = \mathcal{F}E \text{ mod } \mathcal{H}^1$, then

$$E^1 = \mathring{E} \text{ mod } \mathcal{H}^1, \quad E^0 = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{E} \text{ mod } \mathcal{H}^1.$$

We finish this part with some consequences we will need in the sequel.

Lemma 2.11. *Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a set of finite perimeter with $0 < |E| < +\infty$. Suppose that E is indecomposable. Then E is essentially bounded and in the notation of Theorem 2.6 it holds that*

$$\{J_i^+\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} = \{J_0^+\}, \quad \forall i: \quad \text{int}(J_i^-) \subset \text{int}(J_0^+), \quad \forall i \neq k: \quad |\text{int}(J_i^-) \cap \text{int}(J_k^-)| = 0$$

up to relabeling and dropping curves J_j^\pm with $|\text{int}(J_j^\pm)| = 0$. In particular, $E = Y_0 := \text{int}(J_0^+) \setminus \bigcup_i \text{int}(J_i^-) \text{ mod } \mathcal{L}^2$.

Proof. Let $\{J_i^\pm : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ be the family of Jordan boundaries given by Theorem 2.6. Up to dropping a subfamily of such curves, we can assume that $|\text{int}(J_i^\pm)| > 0$ for any i . Then for any J_i^\pm there exist finitely many indexes j such that $\text{int}(J_i^\pm) \subset \text{int}(J_j^\pm)$, in fact by isoperimetric inequality for any such j we have $\mathcal{H}^1(J_j^\pm) \geq C(i) > 0$ and E has finite perimeter. Therefore, using also property (iii) of Theorem 2.6, there exists at least a curve $J_{i_0}^+$ such that $\text{int}(J_{i_0}^+)$ is maximal with respect to inclusion. For any $k \neq i_0$ the sets $\text{int}(J_{i_0}^+)$ and $\text{int}(J_k^+)$ are either disjoint or one subset of the other mod \mathcal{L}^2 . Being E indecomposable and since $\text{int}(J_{i_0}^+)$ is maximal with respect to inclusion, we conclude that any set $\text{int}(J_k^+)$ is contained in $\text{int}(J_{i_0}^+)$. From now on we relabel $J_{i_0}^+$ into J_0^+ .

Now if there exists a curve $J_k^+ \neq J_0^+$, by property (iv) of Theorem 2.6 we would get some J_j^- such that the set $(\text{int}(J_0^+) \setminus \text{int}(J_j^-)) \cup \text{int}(J_k^+)$ is decomposable, which contradicts the fact that E is indecomposable. Therefore $\{J_i^+\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ is the singleton $\{J_0^+\}$.

Finally, by property (v) of Theorem 2.6 we get that $|\text{int}(J_i^-) \cap \text{int}(J_k^-)| = 0$ for any $i \neq k$. \square

Lemma 2.12. *Suppose $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is indecomposable with $0 < |E| < +\infty$. Suppose also that the family of Jordan curves $\{J_0^+, J_i^-\}$ with nontrivial interior given by Lemma 2.11 is finite. Then E is essentially bounded and*

$$E = \left\{ p \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus ((J_0^+) \bigcup_i (J_i^-)) : \text{Ind}_{J_0^+} p + \sum_i \text{Ind}_{J_i^-} p \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \right\} \text{ mod } \mathcal{H}^1. \quad (2.2)$$

In particular, E is equivalent to an open set. Moreover, using the representative of E in (2.2), we have that

$$P(E) = \mathcal{H}^1(\partial E).$$

Proof. Denoting by J_i^\pm also a constant velocity Lipschitz parametrization of (J_i^\pm) for any $i \geq 0$, one has that the set $\{p \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (J_i^\pm) : \text{Ind}_{J_i^\pm}(p) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}\}$ is a representative for $\text{int}(J_i^\pm)$. Hence writing $E = \text{int}(J_0^+) \setminus \bigcup_{i \geq 1} \text{int}(J_i^-)$ by Lemma 2.11, using also Remark 2.10, (2.2) immediately follows.

Now we observe that, using the notation of Lemma 2.11, we have that $\mathcal{H}^1((J_i^-) \cap (J_k^-)) = 0$ for any $i \neq k$. In fact, if by contradiction we assume that $\mathcal{H}^1((J_i^-) \cap (J_k^-)) > 0$ for some $i \neq k$, since under our hypotheses the holes are simple sets, we would have from [1] that $U = \text{int}(J_i^-) \cup \text{int}(J_k^-)$ is indecomposable (hence M-connected). Thus U would be a hole of E , but this contradicts the uniqueness of the decomposition of Theorem 2.6. Similarly we conclude that $\mathcal{H}^1((J_i^-) \cap (J_0^+)) = 0$. Then we can use [15, Lemma 2.8] to get that

$$\mathcal{H}^1 \llcorner \mathcal{F}E = \mathcal{H}^1 \llcorner J_0^+ + \sum_i \mathcal{H}^1 \llcorner J_i^- = \mathcal{H}^1 \llcorner \left(J_0^+ \cup \bigcup_i J_i^- \right).$$

Since $J_0^+ \cup \bigcup_i J_i^-$ is closed, it coincides with ∂E , and hence we have $\mathcal{H}^1(\mathcal{F}E) = P(E) = \mathcal{H}^1(\partial E)$. \square

Lemma 2.13. *Suppose $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is indecomposable with $0 < |E| < +\infty$. Then*

$$2 \text{diam } E^1 \leq P(E).$$

Proof. By Lemma 2.11 we can write $E = \text{int}(J_0^+) \setminus \bigcup_i \text{int}(J_i^-)$. We know from [1] that the set $F = \text{sat}(E)$ is simple, so we can identify it with $\text{int}(\Gamma)$ for a Jordan Lipschitz curve Γ with $P(F) = \mathcal{H}^1(\Gamma)$. Also

$$\text{int}(\Gamma) = \{p \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Gamma : \text{Ind}_\Gamma p = 1\}.$$

By construction $\Gamma = J_0^+$, thus we have that $\text{diam } E^1 = \text{diam } F^1 = \text{diam } F$ and for any $x \neq y$ with $x, y \in F$ it holds that

$$P(E) \geq P(F) = \mathcal{H}^1(\Gamma) \geq 2|x - y|.$$

Passing to the supremum on $x \neq y$ with $x, y \in F$, we get the estimate. \square

For the convenience of the reader, we finally recall here a useful result.

Theorem 2.14 ([16]). *Let Y be an open bounded set in \mathbb{R}^d such that $P(Y) = \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(\partial Y)$. Then for every $\delta > 0$ there exists a smooth set Y_δ satisfying:*

- (i) $Y_\delta \subset Y$,
- (ii) $Y \setminus Y_\delta \subset \mathcal{N}_\delta(\partial Y) \cap \mathcal{N}_\delta(\partial Y_\delta)$,
- (iii) $P(Y_\delta) \leq P(Y) + \delta$,

with $\mathcal{N}_\delta(A) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : d(x, A) < \delta\}$ for any set A .

Remark 2.15. As long as a finite perimeter set E is equivalent to an open set Y satisfying $P(Y) = \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(\partial Y)$, then Theorem 2.14 is applicable. In particular, one can apply Theorem 2.14 in any of the following cases:

- (i) E simple with $|E| < +\infty$ (by Proposition 2.7),
- (ii) E indecomposable with $|E| < +\infty$ with a finite number of holes (by Lemma 2.12).

2.3 The Steiner problem

We provide some basic definitions and results that we will use in the sequel.

Definition 2.16. Let K be a compact subset of \mathbb{R}^2 . The Steiner problem associated with K is the optimization problem

$$\sigma(K) = \min\{\mathcal{H}^1(S) : K \cup S \text{ is connected}\}; \quad (2.3)$$

$\sigma(K)$ is called the Steiner length of K .

It must be emphasized that the infimum in (2.3) is a minimum. We collect below some definitions and qualitative properties of the solutions to the Steiner problem, see [14].

Definition 2.17. We say that $S \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is a *tree* if S is an unoriented planar graph without loops composed of a set V of vertices and a set A of disjoint segments with endpoints in V . The *degree* of a vertex $v \in V$ is the number of edges incident to v (possibly equal to $+\infty$).

A vertex with degree 1 is called *endpoint*. A vertex with degree > 1 is called *branching point*. A vertex with degree 3 is called *triple joint*.

The set S is a *finite tree* if V is finite (i.e., S has a finite number of connected components and branching points).

We recall the following results which have been proved in [14, Theorems 5.1, 7.6, 7.4, 7.3].

Theorem 2.18. Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a compact set and let S be a minimizer of (2.3) such that $\mathcal{H}^1(S) < +\infty$. Then:

- (i) $K \cup S$ is compact,
- (ii) $S \setminus K$ has at most countably many connected components and each of them has positive \mathcal{H}^1 measure,
- (iii) S contains no loops,
- (iv) the (topological) closure of every connected component of S is a tree with endpoints on K , with at most one endpoint on each connected component of K ,
- (v) $S \setminus \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(K)$ is a finite tree for almost every $\varepsilon > 0$,
- (vi) if K is finite, then S is a finite tree and every vertex is either a point of K or a triple joint.

Definition 2.19. Let E be an essentially bounded set of finite perimeter in \mathbb{R}^2 such that $\partial E = \partial^* E \bmod \mathcal{H}^1$. Let S be a Steiner tree for E^1 and S^c a Steiner tree for $\overline{E^0}$. We denote $\text{St}(E) = \mathcal{H}^1(S)$ and $\text{St}_c(E) = \mathcal{H}^1(S^c)$.

Remark 2.20. Since in the above definition the set $\overline{E^0}$ is not compact, the Steiner problem on $\overline{E^0}$ is defined on the compact set $\overline{B_R(0)} \cap \overline{E^0}$ for R sufficiently large so that $|E \setminus B_{\frac{R}{2}}(0)| = 0$. The quantity $\text{St}_c(E)$ is clearly independent of the choice of any such R .

3 Equivalence of the relaxations

Recalling the definitions seen in the introduction of P_C , P_C^r , P_S , P_S^r , and their associated L^1 -relaxations, we now prove the following result:

Theorem 3.1. Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be an essentially bounded set with finite perimeter. It holds that

$$\overline{P_C^r}(E) = \overline{P_C}(E), \quad \overline{P_S^r}(E) = \overline{P_S}(E).$$

Proof. Let us start by proving that $\overline{P_S^r}(E) = \overline{P_S}(E)$. By a diagonal argument it is enough to prove that given a simple set E , we can approximate E in the L^1 sense with a sequence of simply connected smooth sets with perimeter converging to $P(E)$.

So let E be a simple set. We can identify E with the open set $\text{int}(J^+)$ where J^+ denotes the Jordan boundary of E , which is a Lipschitz curve with $\mathcal{H}^1(J^+) = P(E)$. By Theorem 2.14 and Remark 2.15 there exists a sequence E_ε of smooth set such that $P(E_\varepsilon) \leq P(E) + \varepsilon$. Also $E \setminus E_\varepsilon \subset \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(\partial E) \cap \mathcal{N}(\partial E_\varepsilon)$ and E is simple, then the boundary of any connected component of E_ε is contained in $\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(\partial E)$. Then there exists a connected component \tilde{E}_ε of E_ε such that

$$E \setminus \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(\partial E) \subset \tilde{E}_\varepsilon.$$

The set $F_\varepsilon = \text{sat}(\tilde{E}_\varepsilon)$ is a smooth and simply connected set contained in E with $\partial F_\varepsilon \subset \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(\partial E)$. We have

$$P(F_\varepsilon) \leq P(E_\varepsilon) \leq P(E) + \varepsilon$$

and

$$E \Delta F_\varepsilon \subset \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(\partial E).$$

Since by Lemma 2.12 we have that $\partial E = \partial^* E \bmod \mathcal{H}^1$ is rectifiable, using [8, Theorem 3.2.39] we get

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(\partial E)|}{2\varepsilon} = P(E),$$

and then $F_\varepsilon \rightarrow E$ in L^1 . By the lower semicontinuity of the perimeter we obtain $P(F_\varepsilon) \rightarrow P(E)$.

We follow a similar strategy in the case of P_C . The goal is still to approximate an indecomposable set E with smooth connected sets having perimeter converging to $P(E)$. In the notation of Lemma 2.11 we can identify E with

$$Y_0 \setminus \bigcup_{j \in J} T_j.$$

The sets Y_0, T_j are simple, bounded, and open for any j . Let $\varepsilon > 0$, we define:

- (i) $J_\varepsilon = \{j \in J : |T_j| > \varepsilon\}$.
- (ii) $Y_{0,\varepsilon}$ is an approximation from outside of Y_0 constructed as follows. As Y_0 is bounded and simple, we can approximate its complement set in some large ball and then perform the approximation from within of such complement as given by Theorem 2.14 with $\delta = \varepsilon$ (see also Remark 2.15). Adding the complement of the ball, we obtain a smooth set $\tilde{Y}_{0,\varepsilon}$. Taking $Y_{0,\varepsilon} = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \tilde{Y}_{0,\varepsilon}$, it holds that
 - (a) $Y_0 \subset Y_{0,\varepsilon}$,
 - (b) $Y_{0,\varepsilon} \setminus Y_0 \subset \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(\partial Y_0) \cap \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(\partial Y_{0,\varepsilon})$,
 - (c) $P(Y_{0,\varepsilon}) \leq P(Y_0) + \varepsilon$.
- (iii) $T_{j,\varepsilon}$ the approximation from within given by Theorem 2.14 together with Remark 2.15 of T_j with $\delta = \varepsilon^2$ for $j \in J_\varepsilon$.
- (iv) $E_\varepsilon = Y_{0,\varepsilon} \setminus \bigcup_{j \in J_\varepsilon} T_{j,\varepsilon}$.

Since $T_j \subset Y_0$ for any j and the sets T_j are essentially disjoint, we have that

$$\varepsilon \#(J_\varepsilon) \leq \sum_{j \in J_\varepsilon} |Y_j| \leq \sum_{j \in J} |Y_j| \leq |Y_0|.$$

Since $|Y_0| = |\text{sat}(E)| < +\infty$, we get that $\varepsilon \#(J_\varepsilon) \leq |\text{sat}(E)| < +\infty$.

By the same argument used for P_S , we may assume that $Y_{0,\varepsilon}, T_{j,\varepsilon}$ are smooth simple sets. Hence E_ε is smooth and connected. We have that

$$\begin{aligned} P(E_\varepsilon) &\leq P(Y_{0,\varepsilon}) + \sum_{j \in J_\varepsilon} P(T_{j,\varepsilon}) \\ &\leq P(Y_0) + \varepsilon + \sum_{j \in J_\varepsilon} (P(T_j) + \varepsilon^2) \\ &\leq P(Y_0) + \varepsilon + \sum_{i \in J_\varepsilon} P(Y_i) + \varepsilon^2 \#(J_\varepsilon) \\ &\leq P(Y_0) + \varepsilon + \sum_{i \in J} P(Y_i) + \varepsilon^2 \#(J_\varepsilon) \\ &\leq P(E) + \varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 \#(J_\varepsilon). \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

Therefore $\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} P(E_\varepsilon) \leq P(E)$. Also

$$|E \Delta E_\varepsilon| = |Y_{0,\varepsilon} \setminus Y_0| + \sum_{j \in J \setminus J_\varepsilon} |T_j| + \sum_{j \in J_\varepsilon} |T_j \setminus T_{j,\varepsilon}|, \tag{3.2}$$

where the first term comes from the approximation from outside of $\text{sat}(E) = Y_0$, the second from the filled small holes, and the third from the approximation of remaining holes from inside. As $\sum_{j \in J \setminus J_\varepsilon} |T_j|$ is a rest of the absolutely converging series $\sum_{j \in J} |T_j| < |Y_0|$, we have that $\sum_{j \in J \setminus J_\varepsilon} |T_j| \rightarrow 0$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Also

$$|Y_{0,\varepsilon} \setminus Y_0| \leq |\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(\partial Y_0)| \leq 4\varepsilon P(E)$$

for ε small enough by [8, Theorem 3.2.39]. Then $|Y_{0,\varepsilon} \setminus Y_0| \rightarrow 0$ when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Analogously for all $j \in J_\varepsilon$ we have

$$|T_j \setminus T_{j,\varepsilon}| \leq |\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(\partial T_j)| \leq \varepsilon^2 P(E)$$

for ε small enough depending on j . Moreover, $\sum_{j \in J_\varepsilon} |T_j \setminus T_{j,\varepsilon}| \leq |\text{sat}(E)| < +\infty$ and then

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j \in J_\varepsilon} |T_j \setminus T_{j,\varepsilon}| < +\infty.$$

We denote ε_h a subsequence such that

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j \in J_\varepsilon} |T_j \setminus T_{j,\varepsilon}| = \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{j \in J_{\varepsilon_h}} |T_j \setminus T_{j,\varepsilon_h}|.$$

Since $|T_j \setminus T_{j,\varepsilon}| \rightarrow 0$ for any j , we have that for all $\eta > 0$ there exists $H > 0$ such that for all $h > H$,

$$\sum_{j \in J_{\varepsilon_h} \setminus J_H} |T_j \setminus T_{j,\varepsilon_h}| < \frac{\eta}{2}.$$

The set J_{ε_H} is finite and $J_{\varepsilon_H} \subset J_{\varepsilon_h}$, then for h large enough

$$\sum_{j \in J_{\varepsilon_H}} |T_j \setminus T_{j,\varepsilon_h}| \leq 4\varepsilon_h^2 \#(J_{\varepsilon_H}) P(E) \leq 4\varepsilon_h^2 \#(J_{\varepsilon_h}) P(E).$$

Choosing h large enough so that $4\#(J_{\varepsilon_h})\varepsilon_h^2 P(E) < \frac{\eta}{2}$ we obtain

$$\sum_{j \in J_{\varepsilon_h}} |T_j \setminus T_{j,\varepsilon_h}| \leq \sum_{j \in J_{\varepsilon_H}} |T_j \setminus T_{j,\varepsilon_h}| + \sum_{j \in J_{\varepsilon_h} \setminus J_{\varepsilon_H}} |T_j \setminus T_{j,\varepsilon_h}| < \eta.$$

Then

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j \in J_\varepsilon} |T_j \setminus T_{j,\varepsilon}| = \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{j \in J_{\varepsilon_h}} |T_j \setminus T_{j,\varepsilon_h}| < \eta.$$

Thus, taking $\eta \rightarrow 0$, we have

$$\sum_{j \in J_\varepsilon} |T_j \setminus T_{j,\varepsilon}| \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 0.$$

Recalling (3.2) we conclude that

$$|E_\varepsilon \Delta E| \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 0.$$

By (3.1) and by lower semicontinuity of the perimeter we have that

$$P(E_\varepsilon) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} P(E).$$

By a diagonal argument this completes the proof. \square

From the previous proof we remark that the following approximation results hold.

Proposition 3.2. *Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be an essentially bounded set with finite perimeter. The following statements hold:*

- (i) *If E is simple, then there exists a sequence E_n of smooth simply connected sets such that $E_n \rightarrow E$ and $P(E_n) \rightarrow P(E)$.*
- (ii) *If E is indecomposable, then there exists a sequence E_n of smooth connected sets such that $E_n \rightarrow E$ and $P(E_n) \rightarrow P(E)$.*

Putting together Proposition 3.2 with Theorem 3.1, the proof of Theorem 1.1 is completed.

4 Representation formulas

Recalling the definitions of St and St_c given in Definition 2.19, we now prove the main result of this paper.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be an essentially bounded set with finite perimeter satisfying $\partial E = \partial^* E \bmod \mathcal{H}^1$. We have*

$$\overline{P}_C(E) = P(E) + 2 \text{St}(E), \quad \overline{P}_S(E) = P(E) + 2 \text{St}(E) + 2 \text{St}_c(E).$$

Proof. The proof follows immediately from Propositions 4.2, 4.9, 4.10, and 4.11, which will be proved in the following subsections. \square

4.1 Lim inf inequality

Proposition 4.2. *Let E be an essentially bounded set of finite perimeter satisfying $\partial E = \partial^* E \bmod \mathcal{H}^1$. Suppose that E_n is a sequence of sets of finite perimeter converging to E in L^1 . Then*

$$P(E) + 2 \operatorname{St}(E) \leq \liminf_n P_C(E_n), \quad (4.1)$$

$$P(E) + 2 \operatorname{St}(E) + 2 \operatorname{St}_c(E) \leq \liminf_n P_S(E_n). \quad (4.2)$$

The proof of Proposition 4.2 contains some technical lemmas which are proved in the sequel.

Proof. We start by proving estimate (4.2). Without loss of generality assume that $\sup_n P_S(E_n) < +\infty$ and $\liminf_n P_S(E_n) = \lim_n P_S(E_n) < +\infty$. To this end, let $\gamma_n : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be Lipschitz Jordan curves such that $\mathcal{H}^1((\gamma_n) \Delta \partial^* E_n) = 0$. Since $P_S(E_n)$ is uniformly bounded, all E_n are simple sets, thus essentially bounded by Remark 2.9. Since they converge in L^1 to E which is essentially bounded, they are essentially uniformly bounded. Hence the curves γ_n are uniformly bounded. The uniform bound on $\mathcal{H}^1(\gamma_n)$ implies the equicontinuity of the family of curves. Thus, by Ascoli–Arzelà Theorem, the sequence γ_n converges uniformly up to subsequence to some Lipschitz curve γ .

We define the multiplicity function

$$\theta : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{+\infty\} \quad \theta(x) = \#(\gamma^{-1}(x)).$$

By the area formula it follows that θ is finite \mathcal{H}^1 -a.e. on \mathbb{R}^2 .

Lemma 4.3. *Let E, E_n, γ, γ_n be as in the proof of (4.2). Suppose $\gamma(t) = x \in \mathbb{R}^2$, γ is differentiable at t , and $|B_r(x) \cap E| = 0$ for some $r > 0$. Then $\theta(x) \geq 2$.*

Lemma 4.3 implies that $\theta(x) \geq 2$ at \mathcal{H}^1 -almost every $x \in (\gamma) \setminus \partial^* E$.

In fact, let $\gamma(t) = x \in (\gamma) \setminus \partial^* E$. Up to an \mathcal{H}^1 -negligible set, the curve γ is differentiable at such t and $x \in (\gamma) \setminus \partial E$. So $x \in \overset{\circ}{E} \cup (\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{E})$. If $x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{E}$, the hypotheses of Lemma 4.3 are satisfied and then $\theta(x) \geq 2$. If $x \in \overset{\circ}{E}$, one just applies an analogous argument to the set $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus E$ in place of E .

Also we notice that if $x \in \partial^* E$, then $\theta(x) \geq 1$.

In fact, we can prove that $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (\gamma) \subset E^1 \cup E^0$. Indeed, if $x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (\gamma)$, by uniform convergence $x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (\gamma_n)$ for n large, and then there exists $r > 0$ such that either

$$\frac{|B_r(x) \cap E_n|}{|B_r(x)|} = 1$$

for all large n , or

$$\frac{|B_r(x) \cap E_n|}{|B_r(x)|} = 0$$

for all large n . Passing to the limit first in n and then in $r \searrow 0$, we see that $x \in E^1 \cup E^0$.

By the uniform Lipschitz bound on γ_n , we get that the sequence of derivatives γ_n' is uniformly bounded in $L^1 \cap L^\infty$ and equi-integrable, then, by Dunford–Pettis Theorem, up to subsequence we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_n P_S(E_n) &= \liminf_n L(\gamma_n) \geq L(\gamma) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \theta(x) d\mathcal{H}^1(x) \\ &= \int_{E^0} \theta(x) d\mathcal{H}^1(x) + \int_{E^1} \theta(x) d\mathcal{H}^1(x) + \int_{\partial^* E} \theta(x) d\mathcal{H}^1(x) \\ &\geq \int_{(\gamma) \cap E^0} 2 d\mathcal{H}^1(x) + \int_{(\gamma) \cap E^1} 2 d\mathcal{H}^1(x) + \int_{\partial^* E} 1 d\mathcal{H}^1(x) \\ &= 2\mathcal{H}^1((\gamma) \cap E^0) + 2\mathcal{H}^1((\gamma) \cap E^1) + P(E) \\ &= 2\mathcal{H}^1((\gamma) \cap (\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{E})) + 2\mathcal{H}^1((\gamma) \cap \overset{\circ}{E}) + P(E), \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

where in the last equality we used Remark 2.10.

Lemma 4.4. *Let E, E_n, γ, γ_n be as in the proof of (4.2). Both the sets $((\gamma) \cap (\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{E})) \cup \bar{E}^1$ and $((\gamma) \cap \dot{E}) \cup \bar{E}^0$ are equivalent mod \mathcal{H}^1 to connected sets.*

By Lemma 4.4, up to \mathcal{H}^1 -negligible sets, the set $((\gamma) \cap (\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{E}))$ is a competitor for the Steiner problem with datum \bar{E}^1 . Hence $\mathcal{H}^1((\gamma) \cap (\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{E})) \geq \text{St}(E)$. Analogously $\mathcal{H}^1((\gamma) \cap \dot{E}) \geq \text{St}_c(E)$. Hence (4.3) implies (4.2).

Now we prove (4.1). Without loss of generality assume that $\liminf_n P_C(E_n) = \lim_n P_C(E_n) < +\infty$. Each E_n is indecomposable and by Theorem 2.6 there exist at most countably many Lipschitz Jordan curves $\gamma_{n,i} : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $\sum_i L(\gamma_{n,i}) = P(E_n)$ and $\text{Lip}(\gamma_{n,i}) = L(\gamma_{n,i}) \leq C$, where $L(\gamma_{n,i})$ is the length of $\gamma_{n,i}$. By Lemma 2.13 one gets that the sets E_n are uniformly essentially bounded. By Lemma 2.12, up to relabeling we can assume that $\gamma_{n,0}$ is such that $\text{sat}(E_n) = \text{int}(\gamma_{n,0}) \bmod \mathcal{L}^2$, and $L(\gamma_{n,i}) \geq L(\gamma_{n,i+1})$ for any $i \geq 1$.

Up to subsequence and a diagonal argument we can assume that $\gamma_{n,i} \rightarrow \gamma_i$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ uniformly. Then we denote $(\Gamma_n) = \bigcup_i (\gamma_{n,i})$ and $(\Gamma) = \bigcup_i (\gamma_i)$. Arguing as in the case of P_S we have that $\liminf_n L(\gamma_{n,i}) \geq L(\gamma_i)$ for any i . By Fatou's Lemma we have that

$$\liminf_n P_C(E_n) = \liminf_n P(E_n) = \liminf_n \sum_i L(\gamma_{n,i}) \geq \sum_i \liminf_n L(\gamma_{n,i}) \geq \sum_i L(\gamma_i).$$

As before, we define a multiplicity function $\theta : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{+\infty\}$ as $\theta = \sum_i \theta_i$ with

$$\theta_i : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{+\infty\}, \quad \theta_i(x) = \#(\gamma_i^{-1}(x)).$$

Observe that $L(\gamma_i) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \theta_i d\mathcal{H}^1$, $\sum_i L(\gamma_i) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \theta d\mathcal{H}^1$, and the multiplicity functions θ_i, θ are finite \mathcal{H}^1 -a.e. Arguing as before, we want to use the following result.

Lemma 4.5. *Let $E, E_n, \gamma_i, \gamma_{n,i}$ be as in the proof of (4.1). Suppose that for some i we have that $\gamma_i(t) = x \in \mathbb{R}^2$, γ_i is differentiable at t , $|B_r(x) \cap E| = 0$ for some $r > 0$, and $L(\gamma_i) > 0$. Then $\theta(x) \geq 2$.*

As in the case of P_S , Lemma 4.5 implies that $\theta(x) \geq 2$ at \mathcal{H}^1 -a.e. $x \in (\Gamma) \setminus \partial^* E$.

In fact, since we have only countably many curves, it follows that $\mathcal{H}^1(\bigcup_j \{(\gamma_j) : L(\gamma_j) = 0\}) = 0$. Hence \mathcal{H}^1 -a.e. $x \in (\Gamma) \setminus \partial^* E$ belongs to a curve (γ_i) with $L(\gamma_i) > 0$. Therefore one applies Lemma 4.5 with such γ_i exactly as in the above case of P_S .

Also, it holds the following result.

Lemma 4.6. *Let $E, E_n, \gamma_i, \gamma_{n,i}$ be as in the proof of (4.1). Then for \mathcal{H}^1 -a.e. point $x \in \partial^* E$ it holds that $\theta(x) \geq 1$.*

Therefore, arguing like in (4.3), one gets

$$\liminf_n P_C(E_n) \geq \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \theta(x) d\mathcal{H}^1(x) \geq P(E) + 2\mathcal{H}^1((\Gamma) \cap (\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{E})).$$

By an argument analogous to the one in Lemma 4.4, we get that $((\Gamma) \cap (\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{E})) \cup \bar{E}^1$ is equivalent mod \mathcal{H}^1 to a connected set. Hence $\mathcal{H}^1((\Gamma) \cap (\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{E})) \geq \text{St}(E)$, and thus $P(E) + 2\text{St}(E) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P_C(E_n)$. \square

We conclude this part by proving the lemmas used in the proof of Proposition 4.2.

Proof of Lemma 4.3. Let us reparametrize γ so that $\gamma : [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $t = 0$, and without loss of generality $x = 0$. Let $\delta > 0$ be small enough such that $\gamma|_{[-\delta, \delta]} \subset B_r(x)$ is the graph of an L -Lipschitz function over its tangent. For $\varepsilon > 0$ define (see also Figure 2):

- (i) $A = \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x_1| \leq \delta, |x_2| \leq L|x_1|\}$,
- (ii) $A_\varepsilon = \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(A)$.

For all $s \in [-\delta, \delta]$, we have $\gamma(s) \in A$. Let us choose $0 < \varepsilon < r$ small enough such that $B_\varepsilon(\gamma(-\delta))$, $B_\varepsilon(\gamma(\delta))$ and $B_\varepsilon(x)$ are pairwise disjoint. As γ_n converges uniformly to γ , there exists n_0 such that for all $n \geq n_0$, for all $s \in [-\delta, \delta]$, we have $\gamma_n(s) \in A_\varepsilon$.

We claim that for all $N > n_0$ there exist $n_\varepsilon \geq N$ and $s_\varepsilon \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \setminus (-\delta, \delta)$ such that

$$|\gamma_{n_\varepsilon}(s_\varepsilon) - x| < 2\varepsilon. \tag{4.4}$$

By virtue of this claim, for $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ we can see that s_ε converges to some $s \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \setminus (-\delta, \delta)$ and $n_\varepsilon \rightarrow +\infty$. By uniform convergence we have $\gamma_{n_\varepsilon}(s_\varepsilon) \rightarrow \gamma(s)$ and $\gamma(s) = x$ by (4.4). So $\gamma(0) = \gamma(s) = x$ and $s \neq 0$, thus $\theta(x) \geq 2$.

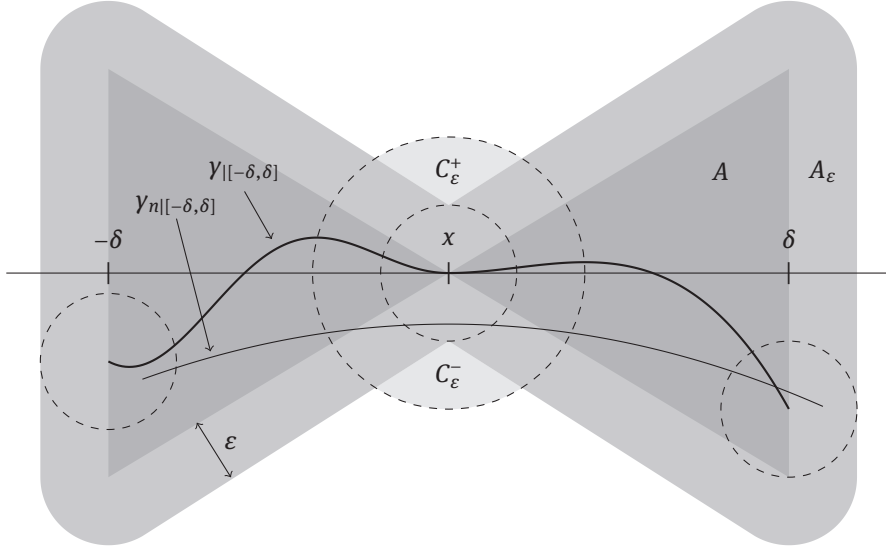


Figure 2: Sketch of the construction in the proof of Lemma 4.3.

Thus we are left to prove the above claim. To this end, suppose by contradiction that for all $n > n_0$ for all $s \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \setminus (-\delta, \delta)$ we have that

$$\gamma_n(s) \notin B_{2\epsilon}(x).$$

Let $C_\epsilon = B_{2\epsilon}(x) \setminus A_\epsilon$ and denote C_ϵ^+ and C_ϵ^- its two connected components. Since γ_n is a closed curve and for $n > n_0$ it holds that $\gamma_n|_{[-\delta, \delta]} \subset A_\epsilon$, it follows that either C_ϵ^+ or C_ϵ^- is contained in $\text{int}(\gamma_n) = E_n \bmod \mathcal{L}^2$. Therefore

$$|E_n \cap B_r(x)| \geq \frac{1}{2}|C_\epsilon|$$

for $n > n_0$, but this contradicts the hypotheses. \square

Proof of Lemma 4.4. Without loss of generality we can identify $E_n = \text{int}(\gamma_n) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (\gamma) : \text{Ind}_{\gamma_n} x = 1\}$ and we let $\text{int}(\gamma) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (\gamma) : \text{Ind}_\gamma x \equiv 1 \bmod 2\}$. Since $E_n \cup (\gamma_n) \rightarrow \text{int}(\gamma) \cup (\gamma)$ in Hausdorff distance and $E_n \cup (\gamma_n)$ is connected then, by a simple application of Golab theorem, $\text{int}(\gamma) \cup (\gamma)$ is connected as well.

Step 1: $\text{int}(\gamma) \cup (\gamma)$ and $E \cup (\gamma)$ are equivalent $\bmod \mathcal{H}^1$. We first prove that $\text{int}(\gamma) \cup (\gamma) \subset E \cup (\gamma)$ up to an \mathcal{H}^1 -negligible set. If $x \in \text{int}(\gamma)$, then for r small and n large enough we have that

$$\frac{|E_n \cap B_r(x)|}{|B_r(x)|} = 1,$$

and then $x \in E^1 = \dot{E} \bmod \mathcal{H}^1$. So $\text{int}(\gamma) \cup (\gamma) \subset E \cup (\gamma)$ up to an \mathcal{H}^1 -negligible set. Second, we prove that $(E \cup (\gamma)) \setminus (\text{int}(\gamma) \cup (\gamma))$ is \mathcal{H}^1 -negligible. Indeed, if $x \in (E \cup (\gamma)) \setminus (\text{int}(\gamma) \cup (\gamma))$, then $x \notin \dot{E}$, otherwise if $B_\rho(x) \subset E$, then $B_\rho(x) \subset E_n \bmod \mathcal{L}^2$ for n large and eventually $x \in \text{int}(\gamma)$. So we got that $x \in \partial E$. Since $\partial^* E \subset (\gamma)$ as a consequence of Lemma 4.3, we have $x \notin \partial^* E$. So $x \in \partial E \setminus \partial^* E$, which is \mathcal{H}^1 -negligible.

Step 2: $E \cup (\gamma)$ and $((\gamma) \cap (\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{E})) \cup \bar{E}^1$ are equivalent $\bmod \mathcal{H}^1$. We first notice that $\partial^* E = \partial^* E^1 \subset \partial E^1 \subset \bar{E}^1$, then $E^1 \cup \partial^* E \subset \bar{E}^1$.

(a) Let $x \in E \cup (\gamma)$.

(i) If $x \in E$, then $x \notin \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{E} = E^0 \bmod \mathcal{H}^1$. Therefore $x \in E^1 \cup \partial^* E \subset \bar{E}^1$.

(ii) If $x \in (\gamma)$, then either $x \in E^1 \cup \partial^* E \subset \bar{E}^1$ or $x \in E^0 = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{E} \bmod \mathcal{H}^1$.

So $x \in ((\gamma) \cap (\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{E})) \cup \bar{E}^1$ up to an \mathcal{H}^1 -negligible set.

(b) Let $x \in ((\gamma) \cap (\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{E})) \cup \bar{E}^1$.

(i) If $x \in (\gamma) \cap (\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{E})$, then $x \in (\gamma)$.

(ii) If $x \in \bar{E}^1$, then either $x \in E^1 = \dot{E} \bmod \mathcal{H}^1 \subset E$ or $x \in \partial^* E \subset (\gamma)$ or $x \in E^0$. In this last case as $\bar{E}^1 \subset \bar{E}$ and $\dot{E} \cap E^0 = \emptyset$, we have $x \in \partial E = \partial^* E \bmod \mathcal{H}^1 \subset (\gamma)$.

So $x \in E \cup (\gamma)$ up to an \mathcal{H}^1 -negligible set.

Putting together Step 1 and Step 2, we conclude that $((\gamma) \cap (\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \overline{E})) \cup \overline{E}^1$ is equivalent mod \mathcal{H}^1 to $\text{int}(\gamma) \cup (\gamma)$, which is connected. The thesis for $((\gamma) \cap \overline{E}) \cup \overline{E}^0$ follows using the same arguments. Such a set is equivalent mod \mathcal{H}^1 to $(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus E) \cup (\gamma)$, which is equivalent mod \mathcal{H}^1 to $(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \overline{\text{int}(\gamma)}) \cup (\gamma)$. This last set is connected as limit in Hausdorff distance of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \overline{E}_n$, which is connected since $\overline{E}_n = \overline{\text{int}(\gamma_n)}$ is simply connected. \square

Proof of Lemma 4.5. Up to reparametrize γ_i , let $\delta > 0$ be small enough such that $\gamma_i|_{[-\delta, \delta]} \subset B_r(x)$ is the graph of an L -Lipschitz function over its tangent. Arguing like in the proof of Lemma 4.3 the following claim holds. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$. Then for all N sufficiently big there exist $n_\varepsilon \geq N$ and $i_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:

(i) if $i_\varepsilon = i$ then there exists $s_\varepsilon \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \setminus (-\delta, \delta)$ such that

$$|\gamma_{n_\varepsilon, i}(s_\varepsilon) - x| < 2\varepsilon,$$

(ii) otherwise, there exists $s_\varepsilon \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$ such that

$$|\gamma_{n_\varepsilon, i_\varepsilon}(s_\varepsilon) - x| < 2\varepsilon.$$

If for a sequence $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ the first alternative holds, the proof follows as in the case of Lemma 4.3. So let us assume that for $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ the second alternative occurs. Let

$$I_\varepsilon = \left\{ j \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{i\} : \text{there exists } s \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right] \text{ satisfying } |\gamma_{n_\varepsilon, j}(s) - x| < 2\varepsilon \right\}.$$

Assume without loss of generality that $\theta_i(x) = 1$, otherwise already $\theta(x) \geq 2$. Then, since γ_i is also differentiable at t , for any $r > 0$ it holds that $|\text{int}(\gamma_i) \cap B(x, r)| > 0$. Since $|E \cap B(x, r)| = 0$, it follows that

$$\left| \left[\text{int}(\gamma_i) \cap B(x, r) \right] \setminus \left[\bigcup_{j \in I_\varepsilon} \text{int}(\gamma_{n_\varepsilon, j}) \right] \right| \rightarrow 0$$

as $n_\varepsilon \rightarrow +\infty$. Then, for N large enough, we have

$$\sum_{j \in I_\varepsilon} |\text{int}(\gamma_{n_\varepsilon, j})| \geq \frac{1}{2} |\text{int}(\gamma_i) \cap B(x, r)|.$$

By the isoperimetric inequality we have that

$$\sum_{j \in I_\varepsilon} |\text{int}(\gamma_{n_\varepsilon, j})| \leq \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{j \in I_\varepsilon} L(\gamma_{n_\varepsilon, j})^2 \leq C_1 \left(\sup_{j \in I_\varepsilon} L(\gamma_{n_\varepsilon, j}) \right) P(E_{n_\varepsilon}) \leq C_2 \sup_{j \in I_\varepsilon} L(\gamma_{n_\varepsilon, j}).$$

Then there exists $j_\varepsilon \in I_\varepsilon$ such that

$$L(\gamma_{n_\varepsilon, j_\varepsilon}) \geq \frac{|\text{int}(\gamma_i) \cap B(x, r)|}{4C} > 0.$$

Since the curves $(\gamma_{n, i})_i$ are ordered so that their length is non-increasing in i , it follows that j_ε is bounded when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Hence there is a sequence $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ and some $\bar{j} \neq i$ such that $\gamma_{n_\varepsilon, \bar{j}}(s_\varepsilon) \in B_{2\varepsilon}(x)$ for some $s_\varepsilon \rightarrow s$. Thus $\gamma_{\bar{j}}(s) = x$ and $\theta(x) \geq 2$. \square

Proof of Lemma 4.6. For any $\delta > 0$ let

$$E_{n, \delta} := E_n \cup \bigcup_{L(\gamma_{n, i}) \leq \delta} \text{int}(\gamma_{n, i}).$$

By Lemma 2.11 the boundary decomposition of $E_{n, \delta}$ consists of a finite number of curves, independently of n . In particular, there exists the limit $E_\delta = \lim_n E_{n, \delta} \supset E$ in the L^1 sense. Observe that

$$|E_{n, \delta} \setminus E_n| \leq \sum_{L(\gamma_{n, i}) \leq \delta} |\text{int}(\gamma_{n, i})| \leq C \sum_{L(\gamma_{n, i}) \leq \delta} L(\gamma_{n, i})^2 \leq C\delta P(E_n) \leq C\delta$$

with C independent of n . Hence

$$\left| \bigcap_{\delta > 0} E_\delta \setminus E \right| \leq |E_\delta \setminus E| = \lim_n |E_{n, \delta} \setminus E_n| \leq C\delta,$$

for any $\delta > 0$. Then $E = \bigcap_{\delta > 0} E_\delta$.

Now let $\delta_j \searrow 0$ and $E_{\delta_m} = \bigcap_{j=1}^m E_{\delta_j}$. Then $|E| = \lim_m |E_{\delta_m}|$, that is $\|\chi_{E_{\delta_m}}\|_{L^1} \rightarrow \|\chi_E\|_{L^1}$. Also, since $\mathcal{L}^2(\partial E) = 0$, it is easily verified that $\chi_{E_{\delta_m}} \rightarrow \chi_E$ pointwise almost everywhere. In particular,

$$\chi_{E_{\delta_m}} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} \chi_E \quad \text{in } L^1. \quad (4.5)$$

From now on let $\text{Ind}_\gamma(x)$ denote the index of x with respect to a curve γ . Up to reparametrization we can assume that each $\gamma_{n,i}$ is positively oriented with respect to $\text{int}(\gamma_{n,i}) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \gamma_{n,i} : \text{Ind}_{\gamma_{n,i}}(x) = 1\}$. Also call $\text{int}(\gamma_i) := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \gamma_i : \text{Ind}_{\gamma_i}(x) = 1\}$. Then by Lemma 2.11 we can write

$$\chi_{E_{n,\delta}} = \chi_{\text{int}(\gamma_{n,0})} - \sum_{i=1}^{k(\delta)} \chi_{\text{int}(\gamma_{n,i})}$$

and

$$\chi_{E_\delta} = \chi_{\text{int}(\gamma_0)} - \sum_{i=1}^{k(\delta)} \chi_{\text{int}(\gamma_i)}. \quad (4.6)$$

Observe that for any $j \neq l$ it holds that

$$|\text{int}(\gamma_j) \cap \text{int}(\gamma_l)| = \lim_n |\text{int}(\gamma_{n,j}) \cap \text{int}(\gamma_{n,l})| = 0. \quad (4.7)$$

Hence $f(x) := \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \chi_{\text{int}(\gamma_i)}(x) \in \{0, 1\}$ is well defined \mathcal{L}^2 -a.e. Letting $f_k := \sum_{i=1}^k \chi_{\text{int}(\gamma_i)}$, it is easily verified that $f_k \rightarrow f$ pointwise \mathcal{L}^2 -a.e. Also $f_k, f \leq \chi_{B_R(0)}$ for R sufficiently large, then by Lebesgue Theorem we get that $f_k \rightarrow f$ in L^1 , and thus

$$\chi_{\text{int}(\gamma_0)} - \sum_{i=1}^k \chi_{\text{int}(\gamma_i)} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \chi_{\text{int}(\gamma_0)} - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \chi_{\text{int}(\gamma_i)} \quad \text{in } L^1. \quad (4.8)$$

Putting together (4.5), (4.6), and (4.8), we conclude that

$$\chi_E = \chi_{\text{int}(\gamma_0)} - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \chi_{\text{int}(\gamma_i)}.$$

Finally, for any field $X \in C_c^1(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$, parametrizing each γ_i by arclength on $[0, L(\gamma_i)]$ and using (4.7) we have that

$$\begin{aligned} - \int_{\mathcal{F}E} X \, dD\chi_E &= \int_E \text{div } X \\ &= \int \left(\chi_{\text{int}(\gamma_0)} - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \chi_{\text{int}(\gamma_i)} \right) \text{div } X \\ &= \int_{\text{int}(\gamma_0)} \text{div } X - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int_{\text{int}(\gamma_i)} \text{div } X \\ &= \int_0^{L(\gamma_0)} \langle X \circ \gamma_0, T\tau_0 \rangle \, dt - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{L(\gamma_i)} \langle X \circ \gamma_0, T\tau_0 \rangle \, dt \\ &= \int X \, d\mu_0 - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int X \, d\mu_i, \end{aligned}$$

where $T\tau_i$ denotes the clockwise rotation of an angle $\frac{\pi}{2}$ of the tangent vector τ_i of γ_i , and μ_i is the vector valued measure

$$\mu_i(p) = \left(\sum_{\gamma \in \gamma_i^{-1}(p)} T\tau_i(\gamma) \right) (\mathcal{H}^1 \llcorner (\gamma_i))(p).$$

It follows that $\mu = \mu_0 - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu_i$ is a measure and

$$\mu = -D\chi_E.$$

Since μ is concentrated on $(\Gamma) = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} \gamma_i$ and $D\chi_E$ is concentrated on $\mathcal{F}E$, it follows that for \mathcal{H}^1 -a.e. point $p \in \partial^* E$ one has that $\theta(p) := \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \theta_i(p) \geq 1$. \square

4.2 Lim sup inequality on regular sets

In this subsection we deal with the lim sup inequality evaluated on smooth bounded sets. It is useful to remember that such sets have a finite number of connected components and holes.

Lemma 4.7. *Let E be a bounded smooth set. Let S and S^c be Steiner trees of $\overline{E^1}$ and $\overline{E^0}$, respectively. Then:*

- (i) *the Steiner trees S and S^c are finite,*
- (ii) *if v is a vertex of S or S^c and $v \in \partial E$, then v is an endpoint and the edge having v as endpoint is orthogonal to ∂E .*

Proof. (i) Let S_k be a connected component of S . By regularity properties of Steiner trees ([14]), S_k has at most one endpoint on each connected component of E . Then S_k has a finite number of endpoints $\{p_1, \dots, p_N\}$, therefore S_k is a Steiner tree for $K = \{p_1, \dots, p_N\}$. Hence S_k is then a finite tree. Moreover, S_k connects at least two distinct connected components of E . Then, by minimality, there exists only a finite number of connected components of S . Thus S is a finite tree. The same argument can be applied to S^c .

(ii) Let $v \in \partial E \cap S$ be a vertex of S , which is a finite tree. Then v clearly has degree 1, otherwise another edge with endpoint at v would intersect $\overset{\circ}{E}$. The orthogonality follows immediately from the first variation of the length of the edge having endpoints v and w , keeping w fixed and $v \in \partial E$. \square

Remark 4.8. Let E be a bounded smooth set. Let S be the Steiner tree of $\overline{E^1}$ and let $S_\varepsilon := \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(S)$. Then

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} |S_\varepsilon| = 0, \quad \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{H}^1(\{x : d(x, S) = \varepsilon\}) \leq 2\mathcal{H}^1(S). \quad (4.9)$$

In order to obtain (4.9) recall that S is a finite tree (Lemma 4.7), and thus we can assume that $S = \overline{S}$ is closed. Hence S has finitely many connected components S_i , and each S_i is a connected compact finite tree given by the union of finitely many essentially disjoint segments with positive length, i.e., $S_i = \bigcup_{j=1}^{J_i} s_j$ and $\mathcal{H}^1(s_j \cap s_k) = 0$ for $j \neq k$. If s_j is a segment, it is easy to check that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} |\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(s_j)| = 0, \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{H}^1(\{x : d(x, s_j) = \varepsilon\}) = 2\mathcal{H}^1(s_j),$$

for any $j = 1, \dots, J_i$. For ε small enough we have that

$$|\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(S_i)| \leq \sum_{j=1}^{J_i} |\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(s_j)|, \quad \mathcal{H}^1(\{x : d(x, S) = \varepsilon\}) \leq \sum_{j=1}^{J_i} \mathcal{H}^1(\{x : d(x, s_j) = \varepsilon\}),$$

and thus (4.9) follows passing to the limit $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ using the fact that there are only finitely many connected components S_i .

We observe that since $\mathcal{H}^1(S) = \mathcal{H}^1(\overline{S})$ and \overline{S} is 1-rectifiable, equation (4.9) also follows by applying [8, Theorem 3.2.39].

Proposition 4.9. *Let \hat{E} be a bounded smooth set. Then there exists a sequence \tilde{E}_ε of bounded connected smooth sets such that*

$$\tilde{E}_\varepsilon \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \hat{E} \quad \text{in } L^1, \quad \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} P_C(\tilde{E}_\varepsilon) \leq P(\hat{E}) + 2 \text{St}(\hat{E}).$$

Proof. Let S be the Steiner tree of $\overline{\hat{E}^1}$ and let $S_\varepsilon = \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(S)$. Define $E_\varepsilon = E \cup S_\varepsilon$. The set S is a finite tree with endpoints on ∂E and such that every other vertex is a triple point where edges meet forming three angles equal to $\frac{2}{3}\pi$ (see [14]). Hence for ε small enough the set E_ε is connected, indecomposable, and there exist finitely many points $p_1, \dots, p_k \in \partial E_\varepsilon$ such that $\partial E_\varepsilon \setminus \{p_1, \dots, p_k\}$ is smooth. Hence one can clearly approximate E_ε by bounded connected smooth sets $E_{\varepsilon, m}$ with $|E_{\varepsilon, m} \Delta E_\varepsilon| < \frac{1}{m}$ and $|P(E_{\varepsilon, m}) - P(E_\varepsilon)| < \frac{1}{m}$. By a diagonal argument and using (4.9) we get the desired sequence \tilde{E}_ε . \square

Proposition 4.10. *Let \hat{E} be a bounded smooth set. Then there exists a sequence \tilde{F}_ε of bounded simply connected smooth sets such that*

$$\tilde{F}_\varepsilon \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \hat{E} \quad \text{in } L^1, \quad \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} P_S(\tilde{F}_\varepsilon) \leq P(\hat{E}) + 2 \text{St}(\hat{E}) + 2 \text{St}_C(\hat{E}).$$

Proof. Let S, S^c be the finite Steiner trees of $\overline{\hat{E}^1}, \overline{\hat{E}^0}$. We can assume that S, S^c are closed. Let us define

$$U_\varepsilon = \overline{\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(S)} \setminus \overset{\circ}{\hat{E}}, \quad U_\varepsilon^c = \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(S^c) \cap \overline{\hat{E}}.$$

Let also

$$\tilde{E}_\varepsilon = (\overline{\hat{E}} \setminus U_\varepsilon^c) \cup U_\varepsilon,$$

which is closed. Suppose ε is sufficiently small so that if A, B are two connected components of S (or of S^c), then $\overline{\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(A)} \cap \overline{\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(B)} = \emptyset$. We can also assume that if $\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(A_S) \cap \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(B_{S^c}) \neq \emptyset$ for two connected components $A_S \subset S$ and $B_{S^c} \subset S^c$, then $A_S \cap B_{S^c} = \{v\} \neq \emptyset$ where v is an endpoint of both S and S^c . Observe that $\sigma(\partial\hat{E}) = \mathcal{H}^1(S) + \mathcal{H}^1(S^c)$, where $\sigma(\partial\hat{E})$ is the infimum of the Steiner problem of $\partial\hat{E}$. By (4.9) we have that $\tilde{E}_\varepsilon \rightarrow \hat{E}$ in L^1 sense and $\limsup_\varepsilon P(\tilde{E}_\varepsilon) \leq P(\hat{E}) + 2\sigma(\partial\hat{E}) = P(\hat{E}) + 2\text{St}(\hat{E}) + 2\text{St}_c(\hat{E})$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Now we modify \tilde{E}_ε in order to obtain \tilde{F}_ε preserving L^1 convergence to \hat{E} and \limsup estimate on the perimeters. More precisely, we want to regularize $\partial\tilde{E}_\varepsilon$ around its finitely many corners, i.e., the points of $\partial\tilde{E}_\varepsilon$ at which $\partial\tilde{E}_\varepsilon$ is not smooth. This will lead us to a simple smooth curve which will be $\partial\tilde{F}_\varepsilon$. Observe that the vertices of S, S^c are only endpoints or triple points, and if a point v is a vertex of both S and S^c , then $v \in \partial\tilde{E}_\varepsilon$, v is an endpoint of both S and S^c , and both the edge of S and S^c with endpoint at v are orthogonal to $\partial\hat{E}$ at v .

Any corner p of $\partial\tilde{E}_\varepsilon$ corresponds to a vertex v of S or S^c , in the sense that, for ε small, $p \in B_{2\varepsilon}(v)$ for a unique vertex v . We call edges of $\partial\tilde{E}_\varepsilon$ the smooth curves having as endpoints two corners of $\partial\tilde{E}_\varepsilon$. We want to change \tilde{E}_ε modifying such edges around the singular points corresponding to a given vertex v . More precisely, given a vertex v we modify the edges σ_k inside $B_{2\varepsilon}(v)$ according to the following instructions.

Step(1). Let $v \in S$ be a triple point of S . Then modify inside $B_{2\varepsilon}(v)$ the six edges of $\partial\tilde{E}_\varepsilon$ corresponding to the three singular points p_1, p_2, p_3 associated to v by smoothing the corners around p_1, p_2, p_3 . Leave those edges unchanged out of $B_{2\varepsilon}(v)$. Also modify \tilde{E}_ε correspondingly.

Step(2). Let $v \in S \setminus S^c$ be an endpoint of S . Then modify inside $B_{2\varepsilon}(v)$ the four edges of $\partial\tilde{E}_\varepsilon$ corresponding to the two singular points $p_1, p_2 \in \partial\tilde{E}_\varepsilon$ associated to v by smoothing the corners around p_1, p_2 . Leave those edges unchanged out of $B_{2\varepsilon}(v)$. Also modify \tilde{E}_ε correspondingly. See also Figure 3 on the left.

Step(3). Let $v \in S \cap S^c$ be endpoint of both S and S^c . Since both the edges of S and S^c having v as endpoint are orthogonal to $\partial\hat{E}$, around v the boundary $\partial\tilde{E}_\varepsilon$ is determined by two parallel segments s_1, s_2 together with a third curve $\sigma \subset \partial\hat{E}$ meeting once each segment (see Figure 3 on the right) at the two corners p_1, p_2 corresponding to v . Independently of the choice of s_1 or s_2 , desingularize $\partial\tilde{E}_\varepsilon$ by modifying the edges as depicted in Figure 3 on the right. More precisely, parametrizing $\sigma \cap B_{2\varepsilon}(v)$ with constant velocity on $[0, 1]$, we can say that σ splits s_1 (and s_2) into two parts $s_{1,l}, s_{1,r}$ (and $s_{2,l}, s_{2,r}$) respectively on the left or on the right of the parametrization of σ . So delete the part of σ between the two intersections p_1, p_2 , connect smoothly $s_{1,l}$ with $s_{2,r}$, and then desingularize the remaining two corners joining one piece of σ with $s_{1,r}$ and the other piece of σ with $s_{2,l}$ without crossing (see Figure 3 on the right).

Step(4). Let $v \in S^c \setminus S$ be a vertex. Modify the edges corresponding to v by the same rules of points (1) and (2).

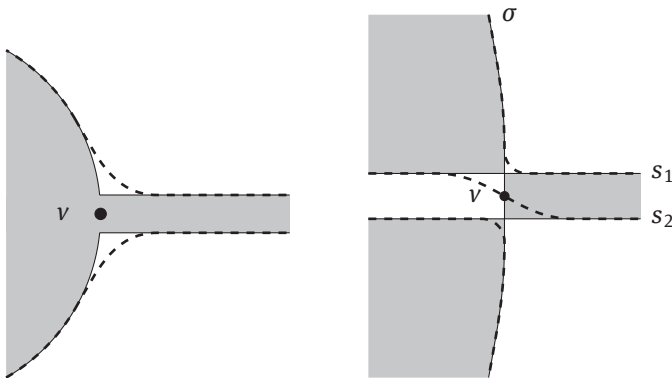


Figure 3: The two cases of v endpoint of S in the proof of Proposition 4.10: on the left $v \in S \setminus S^c$, on the right $v \in S \cap S^c$. The gray area denotes \tilde{E}_ε . The continuous lines denote $\partial\tilde{E}_\varepsilon$, the dashed lines denote the modifications smoothing the corners.

Now call \tilde{F}_ε the resulting set. By construction $\partial\tilde{F}_\varepsilon$ is smooth, hence

$$\partial\tilde{F}_\varepsilon = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^K (\sigma_i),$$

for a finite number of smooth closed simple curves σ_i . We want to prove that $K = 1$, so that \tilde{F}_ε is the interior of a smooth closed simple curve, and thus \tilde{F}_ε is simply connected and then the proof is completed.

Let J_j^\pm be the finitely many curves given by Theorem 2.3 applied to \tilde{E} . Call

$$E_j = \text{int}(J_j^+), \quad H_{-j} = \overline{\text{int}(J_j^-)},$$

for any possible j . If A is a connected component of $\overset{\circ}{\tilde{E}}$, then we can write $A = E_j \setminus \bigsqcup_{i=1}^r H_{-j_i}$ for some j, j_i .

We claim that $A \setminus S^c$ is simply connected.

In fact, A is homeomorphic to $B \setminus \{p_1, \dots, p_r\}$, where B denotes the open ball in \mathbb{R}^2 and $p_1, \dots, p_r \in B$. Also $A \setminus S^c$ is homeomorphic to $B \setminus T$, where T is a closed planar graph without cycles with vertices at points $V_T = \{q_1, \dots, q_l, p_1, \dots, p_r, t_1, \dots, t_s\}$, where $q_i \in \partial B$ are endpoints and $t_i \in B$ are triple points. Therefore $A \setminus S^c$ is homeomorphic to $B \setminus \bigsqcup_{i=1}^l L_i$ where $L_i \simeq [0, 1]$ is an embedded curve contained in \bar{B} with $L_i \cap \partial B = \{q_i\}$. Hence $A \setminus S^c$ is simply connected.

By the above claim, for ε small, also $A \setminus U_\varepsilon^c = A \setminus (\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(S^c) \cap A)$ and the latter is homeomorphic to $A \setminus S^c$, and such sets are simply connected.

Consider now $S_1^A, \dots, S_{R_A}^A$ the finitely many connected components of S which are connected to $A \setminus U_\varepsilon^c$ (observe that these are not all the connected components of S touching \bar{A} , but these are the connected components of S having endpoints on \bar{A} which are not endpoints of S^c). For any $i = 1, \dots, R_A$ the set $\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(S_i^A) \setminus \tilde{E}$ is homeomorphic to B . Also each $\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(S_i^A) \setminus \tilde{E}$ is simply connected. Hence by construction the open set

$$V_A := \text{int} \left[A \setminus U_\varepsilon^c \cup \bigsqcup_{i=1}^{R_A} (\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(S_i^A) \setminus \tilde{E}) \right],$$

where $\text{int}(\cdot)$ denotes the interior of a set (\cdot) , is homeomorphic to B . By construction, for ε sufficiently small the finitely many connected components of $\overset{\circ}{\tilde{E}}_\varepsilon$ are either a finite union of sets the form $V_A, V_{A'}$ having in common some $S_i^A = S_j^{A'}$, or they are of the form

$$\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon(S_m) \setminus \tilde{E},$$

where S_m is a connected component of S such that each endpoint of S_m is also an endpoint of S^c . In any case each connected component of $\overset{\circ}{\tilde{E}}_\varepsilon$ is homeomorphic to B . Also the closed set \tilde{E}_ε is connected, and the closures of two connected components of $\overset{\circ}{\tilde{E}}_\varepsilon$ are either disjoint or they intersect exactly in two points which are corners of $\partial\tilde{E}_\varepsilon$ corresponding to a vertex $v \in S \cap S^c$ as represented in Figure 3 on the right.

Hence the finitely many modifications on the boundary $\partial\tilde{E}_\varepsilon$ by construction lead to a simply connected smooth set \tilde{F}_ε , and the proof is completed. \square

4.3 Approximation

Here we want to prove that a set of finite perimeter E with $\mathcal{H}^1(\partial E \Delta \partial^* E) = 0$ can be approximated by a sequence of smooth sets verifying the suitable lim sup inequalities.

Proposition 4.11. *Let E be an essentially bounded set of finite perimeter satisfying $\partial E = \partial^* E \bmod \mathcal{H}^1$. Then there exist a sequence \hat{E}_ε of bounded smooth sets of finite perimeter such that*

$$\hat{E}_\varepsilon \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} E,$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{\delta \rightarrow 0} P(\hat{E}_\varepsilon) + 2 \text{St}(\hat{E}_\varepsilon) &\leq P(E) + 2 \text{St}(E), \\ \limsup_{\delta \rightarrow 0} P(\hat{E}_\varepsilon) + 2 \text{St}(\hat{E}_\varepsilon) + 2 \text{St}_c(\hat{E}_\varepsilon) &\leq P(E) + 2 \text{St}(E) + 2 \text{St}_c(E). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. By Remark 2.10 we can assume that $E = \mathring{E}$. Fix $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$. Adopt the following notation.

- Y_i , for $i \in I$, are the components of E given by Theorem 2.6.
- $T_{i,j}$, for $j \in J_i$, are the holes of Y_i .
- $J_{i,\varepsilon} \subset J_i$ is a subset such that
 - $J_i \setminus J_{i,\varepsilon}$ is finite,
 - $\sum_{j \in J_{i,\varepsilon}} P(T_{i,j}) < \varepsilon^2$,
 i.e., $J_{i,\varepsilon}$ contains the indexes of the small holes of Y_i .
- $\tilde{Y}_i = Y_i \cup (\bigcup_{j \in J_{i,\varepsilon}} T_{i,j})$ is the filling of the small holes of Y_i .
- $I_\varepsilon = \{i \in I : |\tilde{Y}_i| > 2\varepsilon\}$ are the indexes of the not too small sets \tilde{Y}_i .
- For $i \in I_\varepsilon$ the set $Y_{i,\varepsilon}$ is the smooth open set approximating \tilde{Y}_i from within as given by Theorem 2.14 with respect to the parameter $\delta = \varepsilon^3$ (this is possible by Remark 2.15 since \tilde{Y}_i is indecomposable with a finite number of holes by construction).
- $N_\varepsilon = \#(I_\varepsilon)$.
- $\hat{E}_\varepsilon = \bigcup_{i \in I_\varepsilon} Y_{i,\varepsilon}$.

We need to show that such \hat{E}_ε satisfies the thesis.

Since for any $j_0 \in J_{i_\varepsilon}$ it holds that $P(T_{i,j_0}) \leq \sum_{j \in J_{i,\varepsilon}} P(T_{i,j}) < \varepsilon^2 < 1$, by isoperimetric inequality we have that

$$\sum_{j \in J_{i,\varepsilon}} |T_{i,j}| \leq C_{\text{iso}} \sum_{j \in J_{i,\varepsilon}} P(T_{i,j})^2 \leq C_{\text{iso}} \sum_{j \in J_{i,\varepsilon}} P(T_{i,j}) \leq C_{\text{iso}} \varepsilon^2, \quad (4.10)$$

where $C_{\text{iso}} = \frac{1}{4\pi}$ is the isoperimetric constant in dimension 2. Observe that $\varepsilon < 1 < \frac{1}{C_{\text{iso}}}$. If $i \in I_\varepsilon$, then (4.10) implies that $2\varepsilon < |\tilde{Y}_i| = |Y_i| + \sum_{j \in J_{i,\varepsilon}} |T_{i,j}| \leq |Y_i| + C_{\text{iso}} \varepsilon^2$, and thus $|Y_i| > \varepsilon$. Hence

$$\varepsilon N_\varepsilon \leq \sum_{i \in I_\varepsilon} |Y_i| \leq \sum_{i \in I} |Y_i| \leq |E|. \quad (4.11)$$

Since $P(\tilde{Y}_i) \leq P(Y_i)$, it holds that

$$P(\hat{E}_\varepsilon) \leq \sum_{i \in I_\varepsilon} P(Y_{i,\varepsilon}) \leq \sum_{i \in I_\varepsilon} (P(\tilde{Y}_i) + \varepsilon^3) \leq \sum_{i \in I_\varepsilon} P(Y_i) + \varepsilon^3 N_\varepsilon \leq \sum_{i \in I} P(Y_i) + \varepsilon^3 N_\varepsilon \leq P(E) + \varepsilon^3 N_\varepsilon. \quad (4.12)$$

We claim that

$$\hat{E}_\varepsilon \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} E \quad \text{in } L^1. \quad (4.13)$$

In fact, let us estimate

$$|E \Delta \hat{E}_\varepsilon| \leq \sum_{i \in I \setminus I_\varepsilon} |Y_i| + \sum_{i \in I_\varepsilon} |\tilde{Y}_i \Delta Y_{i,\varepsilon}| + \sum_{\substack{i \in I_\varepsilon \\ j \in J_{i,\varepsilon}}} |T_{i,j}|. \quad (4.14)$$

Since $\sum_{i \in I} |Y_i| = |E|$, we have

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i \in I \setminus I_\varepsilon} |Y_i| = 0. \quad (4.15)$$

By Lemma 2.12 we can assume that any \tilde{Y}_i is open and $P(\tilde{Y}_i) = \mathcal{H}^1(\partial \tilde{Y}_i)$. Hence, since by Theorem 2.14 we have that $\tilde{Y}_i \Delta Y_{i,\varepsilon} \subset \mathcal{N}_{\varepsilon^3}(\partial \tilde{Y}_i)$, it follows either by a direct argument or using [8, Theorem 3.2.39] that

$$|\tilde{Y}_i \Delta Y_{i,\varepsilon}| \leq |\mathcal{N}_{\varepsilon^3}(\partial \tilde{Y}_i)| \leq 2(1 + \varepsilon) \varepsilon^3 \mathcal{H}^1(\partial \tilde{Y}_i) = 2(1 + \varepsilon) \varepsilon^3 P(\tilde{Y}_i) \leq 4\varepsilon^3 P(E) \quad (4.16)$$

for $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon(i)$ depending on i .

Moreover, $\sum_{i \in I_\varepsilon} |\tilde{Y}_i \Delta Y_{i,\varepsilon}| \leq |\text{sat}(E)| < +\infty$, then $\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i \in I_\varepsilon} |\tilde{Y}_i \Delta Y_{i,\varepsilon}| < +\infty$. We denote ε_h a subsequence such that

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i \in I_\varepsilon} |\tilde{Y}_i \Delta Y_{i,\varepsilon}| = \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i \in I_{\varepsilon_h}} |\tilde{Y}_i \Delta Y_{i,\varepsilon_h}|.$$

Since $|\tilde{Y}_i \Delta Y_{i,\varepsilon}| \rightarrow 0$ for any j , it follows that for all $\eta > 0$ there exists $H > 0$ such that for all $h > H$ it holds that $\sum_{i \in I_{\varepsilon_h} \setminus I_{\varepsilon_H}} |\tilde{Y}_i \Delta Y_{i,\varepsilon_h}| < \frac{\eta}{2}$. Since $I_{\varepsilon_H} \subset I_{\varepsilon_h}$ and I_{ε_H} is finite, by (4.16) we can write that

$$\sum_{i \in I_{\varepsilon_H}} |\tilde{Y}_i \Delta Y_{i,\varepsilon_h}| \leq 4\varepsilon_h^3 N_{\varepsilon_H} P(E) \leq 4\varepsilon_h^3 N_{\varepsilon_h} P(E)$$

for any $\varepsilon \leq \min\{\varepsilon(i) : i \in I_{\varepsilon_H}\}$.

Taking into account (4.11), we can choose h large enough so that $4N_{\varepsilon_h} \varepsilon_h^3 P(E) < \frac{\eta}{2}$ and then

$$\sum_{i \in I_{\varepsilon_h}} |\tilde{Y}_i \Delta Y_{i,\varepsilon_h}| \leq \sum_{i \in I_{\varepsilon_H}} |\tilde{Y}_i \Delta Y_{i,\varepsilon_h}| + \sum_{i \in I_{\varepsilon_h} \setminus I_{\varepsilon_H}} |\tilde{Y}_i \Delta Y_{i,\varepsilon_h}| < \eta.$$

Then

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i \in I_\varepsilon} |\tilde{Y}_i \Delta Y_{i,\varepsilon}| = \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i \in I_{\varepsilon_h}} |\tilde{Y}_i \Delta Y_{i,\varepsilon_h}| < \eta.$$

Thus, taking $\eta \rightarrow 0$, we have

$$\sum_{i \in I_\varepsilon} |\tilde{Y}_i \Delta Y_{i,\varepsilon}| \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 0. \quad (4.17)$$

Finally, by (4.10) we have

$$\sum_{\substack{i \in I_\varepsilon \\ j \in J_{i,\varepsilon}}} |T_{i,j}| \leq C_{\text{iso}} \varepsilon^2 N_\varepsilon \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 0. \quad (4.18)$$

Putting together (4.15), (4.17), (4.18), and (4.14), we obtain claim (4.13).

Let S be a Steiner tree of $\overline{E^1}$. We denote S_k^* for $k \in I^S$ a connected component of

$$S \cup \left(\bigcup_{i \in I \setminus I_\varepsilon} \partial \tilde{Y}_i \right)$$

such that there exist at least two distinct indexes $i, j \in I_\varepsilon$ such that S_k^* connects Y_i and Y_j . Also let

$$I_k^S = \{i \in I \setminus I_\varepsilon : \partial \tilde{Y}_i \subset S_k^*\},$$

and denote by $S_{k,j}$ a connected component of S contained in a given S_k^* .

We now prove that

$$\#(I^S) \leq \#(I_\varepsilon) = N_\varepsilon. \quad (4.19)$$

In fact, by minimality, for any couple $(i, j) \in I_\varepsilon \times I_\varepsilon$ with $j > i$ there exists at most one $k \in I^S$ such that S_k^* connects Y_i and Y_j . We define a function $\chi : \{(i, j) \in I_\varepsilon \times I_\varepsilon, j > i\} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ such that $\chi(i, j) = 1$ if and only if there exists (a unique) $k \in I^S$ such that S_k^* connects Y_i and Y_j . Up to relabeling we can suppose that $\chi(1, 2) = 1$. By construction $\#I^S \leq \#\chi^{-1}(1)$. Since $\chi(1, 2) = 1$, by minimality at most one of the values $\chi(1, 3)$ and $\chi(2, 3)$ is equal to 1; that is $\sum_{i=1}^2 \chi(i, 3) \leq 1$. Iterating this argument one has that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \chi(i, j) \leq 1$$

for any $j = 2, \dots, N_\varepsilon$. And this implies that $\#\chi^{-1}(1) \leq \sum_{j=2}^{N_\varepsilon} \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \chi(i, j) \leq N_\varepsilon$, and we have (4.19).

Now for any S_k^* let

$$I_{k,\varepsilon} = \{\alpha \in I_\varepsilon : S_k^* \text{ is connected to } Y_\alpha\}.$$

For $\alpha \in I_{k,\varepsilon}$, since $\tilde{Y}_\alpha \Delta Y_{\alpha,\varepsilon} \subset \mathcal{N}_{\varepsilon^3}(\partial \tilde{Y}_\alpha) \subset \mathcal{N}_{\varepsilon^3}(\partial Y_\alpha)$, there exists a segment $s_{\alpha,k}$ with length less than ε^3 connecting S_k^* and $Y_{\alpha,\varepsilon}$. Given S_k^* , denote by $S_{k,\varepsilon}$ the union

$$S_{k,\varepsilon} = \bigcup_j S_{k,j} \cup \bigcup_{i \in I_k^S} \partial \tilde{Y}_i \cup \bigcup_{\alpha \in I_{k,\varepsilon}} s_{\alpha,k}.$$

Then

$$\mathcal{H}^1(S_{k,\varepsilon}) \leq \sum_j \mathcal{H}^1(S_{k,j}) + \sum_{i \in I_k^S} P(\tilde{Y}_i) + \#(I_{k,\varepsilon}) \varepsilon^3.$$

Define also $I_\varepsilon^2 = \{(i, j) \in I_\varepsilon \times I_\varepsilon : i \neq j, \overline{Y}_i \cap \overline{Y}_j \neq \emptyset\}$. Similarly as before, if $(i, j) \in I_\varepsilon^2$, there exists a segment $S_{ij,\varepsilon}$ connecting $Y_{i,\varepsilon}$ and $Y_{j,\varepsilon}$ such that $\mathcal{H}^1(S_{ij,\varepsilon}) \leq 2\varepsilon^3$.

Finally, define

$$S_\varepsilon = \left(\bigcup_{k \in I^S} S_{k,\varepsilon} \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{(i,j) \in I_\varepsilon^2} S_{ij,\varepsilon} \right).$$

By construction the set $S_\varepsilon \cup \bigcup_{i \in I_\varepsilon} Y_{i,\varepsilon} = S_\varepsilon \cup \hat{E}_\varepsilon$ is connected. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{St}(E_\varepsilon) &\leq \mathcal{H}^1(S_\varepsilon) \leq \sum_{k \in I^S} \mathcal{H}^1(S_{k,\varepsilon}) + \sum_{(i,j) \in I_\varepsilon^2} \mathcal{H}^1(S_{ij,\varepsilon}) \\
&\leq \sum_{k \in I^S} \sum_j \mathcal{H}^1(S_{k,j}) + \sum_{k \in I^S} \sum_{i \in I_k^S} P(\tilde{Y}_i) + \sum_{k \in I^S} \varepsilon^3 \#(I_{k,\varepsilon}) + 2\varepsilon^3 \#(I_\varepsilon^2) \\
&\leq \mathcal{H}^1(S) + \sum_{i \in I \setminus I_\varepsilon} P(\tilde{Y}_i) + \varepsilon^3 \#(I^S) \#(I_\varepsilon) + 2\varepsilon^3 \#(I_\varepsilon^2) \\
&\leq \mathcal{H}^1(S) + \sum_{i \in I \setminus I_\varepsilon} P(Y_i) + \varepsilon^3 N_\varepsilon^2 + 2\varepsilon^3 N_\varepsilon^2.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.20}$$

Analogously let S^c be a Steiner tree of $\overline{E^0}$. Now let

$$S_\varepsilon^c = S^c \cup \left(\bigcup_{\substack{i \in I_\varepsilon \\ j \in J_{i,\varepsilon}}} \partial T_{i,j} \right).$$

Observe that if $T_{i,j}$ is a hole of Y_i , then either it is filled in \tilde{Y}_i , or it merges with $\text{ext}(\hat{E}_\varepsilon)$, or it is included in a hole of $Y_{i,\varepsilon}$. Thus if $H_{l,\varepsilon}$ are the holes of \hat{E}_ε , then $S_\varepsilon^c \cup \bigcup_l H_{l,\varepsilon}$ is connected with the exterior $\text{ext}(\hat{E}_\varepsilon)$. Therefore

$$\text{St}_c(\hat{E}_\varepsilon) \leq \mathcal{H}^1(S_\varepsilon^c) \leq \mathcal{H}^1(S^c) + \sum_{i \in I_\varepsilon} \sum_{j \in J_{i,\varepsilon}} P(T_{i,j}) \leq \mathcal{H}^1(S^c) + \varepsilon^2 N_\varepsilon. \tag{4.21}$$

Putting together (4.12), (4.20), and (4.21), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} P(\hat{E}_\varepsilon) + 2 \text{St}(\hat{E}_\varepsilon) &\leq \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} P(E) + \varepsilon^3 N_\varepsilon + 2 \left(\mathcal{H}^1(S) + \sum_{i \in I \setminus I_\varepsilon} P(Y_i) + \varepsilon^3 N_\varepsilon^2 + 2\varepsilon^3 N_\varepsilon^2 \right) \\
&= P(E) + 2 \text{St}(E),
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} P(\hat{E}_\varepsilon) + 2 \text{St}(\hat{E}_\varepsilon) + 2 \text{St}_c(\hat{E}_\varepsilon) &\leq \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} P(E) + \varepsilon^3 N_\varepsilon + 2 \left(\mathcal{H}^1(S) + \sum_{i \in I \setminus I_\varepsilon} P(Y_i) + \varepsilon^3 N_\varepsilon^2 + 2\varepsilon^3 N_\varepsilon^2 \right) \\
&\quad + 2(\mathcal{H}^1(S^c) + \varepsilon^2 N_\varepsilon) \\
&= P(E) + 2 \text{St}(E) + 2 \text{St}_c(E).
\end{aligned}$$

Taking into account (4.13), we see that \hat{E}_ε satisfies the thesis. \square

5 Application: A liquid drop model with connectedness constraint

In the end, we want to discuss an explicit application of the energies $\overline{P}_C, \overline{P}_S$. More precisely, we point out how such energies used in place of the usual perimeter can give existence of a solution to a minimization problem.

Fix $\alpha \in (0, 2)$ and $m > 0$. We consider the following minimization problem

$$\min \left\{ P(E) + \int_{E \times E} \frac{1}{|x - y|^\alpha} dx dy : E \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ measurable, } |E| = m \right\}. \tag{5.1}$$

which is sometimes called *Gamow's liquid drop model*. This problem, introduced in [9] in three dimensions and for $\alpha = 1$, has been studied for instance in [12] (see also [11, 13]), where it is proven that there exist two threshold values $m_1(\alpha), m_2(\alpha)$ such that:

- (i) for all $m \leq m_1(\alpha)$, (5.1) has a solution,
- (ii) for all $m > m_2(\alpha)$, (5.1) has no solution.

We will prove now that, substituting P with \overline{P}_C or \overline{P}_S in (5.1), there exists a solution to the new minimization problem for any $\alpha \in (0, 2)$, $m > 0$. This is clearly a mathematical tool in order to avoid the non-existence phenomenon happening for $m > m_2(\alpha)$, which is essentially due to the lack of compactness of \mathbb{R}^2 . However, the use of \overline{P}_C or \overline{P}_S in place of P can be also seen as a model for charged liquid drops which cannot split. We are not aware of any physical situation of this kind, but material science is always in progress!

Lemma 5.1. *The map $\mathbb{E} \mapsto \iint_{E \times E} \frac{dx dy}{|x-y|^\alpha}$ is continuous with respect to the convergence in $L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^2)$.*

Proof. The proof immediately follows from the following observations.

(i) The function $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{|x-y|^\alpha}$ belongs to $L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^4)$.

(ii) For any $A, B \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ it holds that

$$(A \times A) \Delta (B \times B) = ((A \setminus B) \times A) \cup ((A \cap B) \times (A \Delta B)) \cup ((B \setminus A) \times B).$$

(iii) By (ii), if $E_n, E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, then $\mathcal{L}^4((E_n \times E_n) \Delta (E \times E)) \leq |E_n \Delta E|(|E_n| + |E| + |E_n \cap E|)$.

(iv) We can estimate

$$\left| \iint_{E_n \times E_n} \frac{dx dy}{|x-y|^\alpha} - \iint_{E \times E} \frac{dx dy}{|x-y|^\alpha} \right| \leq \|f\|_{L^1(K \times K)} \mathcal{L}^4((E_n \times E_n) \Delta (E \times E))$$

for any $E_n, E \subset K \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ with K compact. □

Theorem 5.2. *For all $\alpha \in (0, 2)$ and all $m > 0$, the minimization problems*

$$\min \left\{ \overline{P}_C(E) + \int_{E \times E} \frac{1}{|x-y|^\alpha} dx dy : E \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ measurable, } |E| = m \right\}, \tag{5.2}$$

$$\min \left\{ \overline{P}_S(E) + \int_{E \times E} \frac{1}{|x-y|^\alpha} dx dy : E \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ measurable, } |E| = m \right\} \tag{5.3}$$

admit solutions.

Proof. Fix α, m and define

$$\mathcal{F}_C(E) = \overline{P}_C(E) + \iint_{E \times E} \frac{dx dy}{|x-y|^\alpha}.$$

Let (E_n) be a minimizing sequence for problem (5.2), so that in particular $|E_n| = m < +\infty$. Then $\overline{P}_C(E_n) < +\infty$ and there is a sequence of indecomposable sets $E_{n,k} \xrightarrow[k]{} E_n$ in L^1 such that $\lim_k P(E_{n,k}) = \overline{P}_C(E_n)$. Thus, by lower semicontinuity of the perimeter, one has

$$P(E_n) \leq \overline{P}_C(E_n) \leq \sup_n \mathcal{F}_C(E_n) < +\infty.$$

Also by Lemma 2.13 we have that

$$2 \operatorname{diam}(E_n^1) \leq \overline{P}_C(E_n) \leq \sup_n \mathcal{F}_C(E_n) < +\infty.$$

Up to a translation, we may assume that $0 \in E_n^1$ and then E_n is uniformly essentially bounded. Then, by compactness of BV functions, there exists a limit set E (up to a subsequence) with respect to L^1 convergence. In particular, $|E| = m$ is a competitor for problem (5.2). As \overline{P}_C is lower semicontinuous and f is continuous by Lemma 5.1, we have that \mathcal{F}_C is lower semicontinuous and then $\inf \mathcal{F}_C = \mathcal{F}_C(E)$, and there exists a minimizer of problem (5.2).

A completely analogous proof also works in the case of problem (5.3). □

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