

Asymptotic spherical shapes in some spectral optimization problems*

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Abstract

We study the optimization of the positive principal eigenvalue of an indefinite weighted problem, associated with the Neumann Laplacian in a box $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, which arises in the investigation of the survival threshold in population dynamics. When trying to minimize such eigenvalue with respect to the weight, one is led to consider a shape optimization problem, which is known to admit no spherical optimal shapes (despite some previously stated conjectures). We investigate whether spherical shapes can be recovered in some singular perturbation limit. More precisely we show that, whenever the negative part of the weight diverges, the above shape optimization problem approaches in the limit the so called spectral drop problem, which involves the minimization of the first eigenvalue of the mixed Dirichlet-Neumann Laplacian. Using α -symmetrization techniques on cones, we prove that, for suitable choices of the box Ω , the optimal shapes for this second problem are indeed spherical. Moreover, for general Ω , we show that small volume spectral drops are asymptotically spherical, centered near points of $\partial\Omega$ having largest mean curvature.

Résumé

On étudie l'optimisation de la valeur propre principale positive d'un problème avec un poids indéfini, associé au Laplacien avec conditions au bord de Neumann dans une boîte $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, qui apparaît dans l'étude naturellement comme valeur limite de survie en dynamique des populations. En essayant de minimiser une telle valeur propre par rapport au poids, on est amené à considérer un problème d'optimisation de forme, qui n'admet pas de formes sphériques comme solutions (chose qui contredit certaines conjectures énoncées précédemment). Nous étudions si des formes sphériques peuvent être recouvrées comme solutions de certaines perturbations singulières du problème. Notamment, on démontre que, si la partie négative du poids diverge, le problème d'optimisation de forme se rapproche à la limite à un problème de "goutte spectrale", cette à dire un problème de minimisation de la première valeur propre du Laplacien avec conditions mixtes Dirichlet-et-Neumann au bord. En utilisant techniques de α -symétrisation sur les cônes, on démontre que, pour des choix opportunes de la boîte Ω , les formes optimales pour ce second problème sont bien sphériques. De plus, pour Ω générique, on démontre que les gouttes spectrales s'approchent asymptotiquement -lorsque leur volume devient infinitésimal- à des gouttes sphériques, centrées près des points de $\partial\Omega$ ayant courbure moyenne maximale.

Keywords: Singular limits, survival threshold, mixed Neumann-Dirichlet boundary conditions, α -symmetrization, isoperimetric profile, concentration phenomena.

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1. Introduction

In this paper we are concerned with two spectral shape optimization problems, both settled in a box, that is, a bounded domain (open and connected set) of \mathbb{R}^N , $N \geq 2$, with Lipschitz boundary, denoted by Ω .

The first problem we consider is an optimal design problem related to the *survival threshold* in population dynamics [9, 35]. Here, the cost is the positive principal eigenvalue of the weighted Neumann Laplacian. More precisely, for a sign-changing weight $m \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ we consider the eigenvalue problem

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = \lambda m u & \text{in } \Omega \\ \partial_\nu u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

A principal eigenvalue for (1) is a number λ having a positive eigenfunction. It is well known that, in case m^+ and m^- are both nontrivial, (1) admits two principal eigenvalues, 0 and $\lambda(m)$. Moreover, $\lambda(m) > 0$ if and only if $\int_\Omega m < 0$, in which case

$$\lambda(m) := \min \left\{ \frac{\int_\Omega |\nabla u|^2 dx}{\int_\Omega m u^2 dx} : u \in H^1(\Omega), \int_\Omega m u^2 dx > 0 \right\}. \quad (2)$$

Problem (1) is the stationary linearized equation associated with classical reaction-diffusion models for the dynamic of a population, of density u , inhabiting a heterogenous environment (see [23, 30, 11]). In this context, $m(x)$ describes the intrinsic growth rate of the population at x (positive in favorable sites, negative in hostile ones), and $\lambda(m)$ is related to the survival chances of the population: a smaller value of $\lambda(m)$ provides better chances of species survival. For this reason, the problem of minimizing $\lambda(m)$, with m varying in some suitable class, has been widely considered in the literature: we postpone a detailed discussion of the state of the art for such problem to Section 2.1 ahead, while here we just describe some results which motivate our study.

When the mean $\int_\Omega m$ is fixed, as well as lower and upper bounds $-\underline{m} \leq m \leq \overline{m}$, it is known [35] that the infimum of $\lambda(m)$ is achieved by a bang-bang (i.e. piecewise constant) optimal weight $m^* = \overline{m}\mathbb{1}_{D^*} - \underline{m}\mathbb{1}_{\Omega \setminus D^*}$, where the measurable set D^* can be chosen to be open. For this reason one can equivalently consider the minimization over the class of bang-bang weights $\overline{m}\mathbb{1}_D - \underline{m}\mathbb{1}_{\Omega \setminus D}$, under a volume constraint on D in order to fix the average of m . Finally, up to a scaling, we can choose $\overline{m} = 1$ and obtain the first shape optimization problem that we consider.

Definition 1.1. Let $\beta > 0$ and $0 < \delta < \frac{\beta|\Omega|}{\beta+1}$. For any $D \subset \Omega$ such that $|D| = \delta$ we define, with some abuse of notation, the eigenvalue of the corresponding bang-bang weight as

$$\lambda(\beta, D) := \lambda(\mathbb{1}_D - \beta\mathbb{1}_{\Omega \setminus D}) = \min \left\{ \frac{\int_\Omega |\nabla u|^2 dx}{\int_D u^2 dx - \beta \int_{\Omega \setminus D} u^2 dx} : u \in H^1(\Omega), \int_D u^2 dx > \beta \int_{\Omega \setminus D} u^2 dx \right\},$$

and the optimal design problem for the survival threshold as

$$\Lambda(\beta, \delta) = \min \left\{ \lambda(\beta, D) : D \subset \Omega, \text{ measurable}, |D| = \delta \right\}. \quad (3)$$

As we mentioned, any minimizer D^* achieving $\Lambda(\beta, \delta)$ is open, up a negligible set: actually, it is a superlevel of a corresponding eigenfunction of (1). Since D^* represents the favorable patch of the habitat which optimizes the survival chances, natural questions arise about its shape and its location inside Ω . In the case of Dirichlet boundary conditions, Cantrell and Cosner [9] pointed out that if Ω is a ball, then D^* is a ball too, concentric with Ω . On the other hand, in the case of Neumann boundary conditions and spatial dimension $N = 1$, it is known [10, 35, 31] that any D^* is a connected interval which touches the boundary of Ω . Based on these results, as well as on numerical simulations, a commonly stated conjecture was that the ball, or the intersection of a ball with Ω , achieves $\Lambda(\beta, \delta)$, at least for some choice of the parameters or of the box [3, 28, 42]. In particular, in case Ω is a rectangle and δ is not too large, it was conjectured that

D^* would be a quarter of a disk centered at a vertex of Ω . Notice that the case of rectangular boxes is not only interesting as a prototypical example, but also because its study is equivalent to that of a periodically fragmented environment. For easier terminology, in the following we say that a shape D^* is *spherical* if $D^* = \Omega \cap B_{r(\delta)}(x_0)$, for a suitable x_0 , and $r(\delta)$ is such that $|D^*| = \delta$.

Rather surprisingly, all these conjectures about optimal spherical shapes were recently disproved by Lamboley et al. in [31]: if D^* is a minimizer in any N -dimensional rectangle, for any choice of β and δ , then ∂D^* can not contain any portion of sphere. One ingredient of their proof is a generalization of ideas by Henrot and Oudet [25]; indeed, arguing as in [25], one realizes that the main obstruction to the presence of spherical shapes for $\Lambda(\beta, \delta)$ is provided by the part of $\partial\Omega$ which lays faraway from D^* . The main aim of this paper is to show that, in some singular perturbation regimes, the influence of such part of $\partial\Omega$ becomes negligible, and thus optimal spherical shapes can be obtained in the asymptotic limit.

In order to pursue this goal, there are two possible choices: one can either consider very small favorable regions, letting $\delta \rightarrow 0$, or very hostile unfavorable ones, in case $\beta \rightarrow +\infty$. To start with, we focus on this second possibility, taking advantage of the following result (see also [29]).

Lemma 1.2. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded Lipschitz domain. For any open, Lipschitz $D \subset \Omega$, $0 < |D| < |\Omega|$, we have*

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \lambda(\beta, D) = \mu(D, \Omega),$$

where $\mu(D, \Omega)$ is the first eigenvalue of the mixed Dirichlet-Neumann problem

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = \mu(D, \Omega)u & \text{in } D \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial D \cap \Omega \\ \partial_\nu u = 0 & \text{on } \partial D \cap \partial\Omega. \end{cases}$$

The above lemma suggests that minimizers of the optimal design problem $\Lambda(\beta, \delta)$ should be related, for β large, to minimizers of the mixed Dirichlet-Neumann eigenvalue problem, among subdomains of measure δ . This leads to the second shape optimization problem that we consider, i.e. the *spectral drop* problem, which was introduced and studied by Buttazzo and Velichkov in [8]. Lipschitz subdomains are not enough, in order to settle this problem, and one is led to consider *quasi-open* subsets of Ω : D is quasi-open if it is open, up to sets of arbitrarily small capacity (see Section 2.2 for details about capacity and quasi-open sets, and Section 3 for a generalization of Lemma 1.2 to quasi-open D).

Definition 1.3. Let $0 < \delta < |\Omega|$. For any quasi-open $D \subset \Omega$ such that $|D| = \delta$ we define the mixed Dirichlet-Neumann eigenvalue as

$$\mu(D, \Omega) := \min \left\{ \frac{\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx}{\int_{\Omega} u^2 dx} : u \in H_0^1(D, \Omega) \setminus \{0\} \right\},$$

where

$$H_0^1(D, \Omega) := \{u \in H^1(\Omega) : u = 0 \text{ q.e. on } \Omega \setminus D\},$$

and *q.e.* stands for *quasi-everywhere*, which means up to sets of zero capacity. Then, the *spectral drop problem* is

$$M(\delta) = \min \left\{ \mu(D, \Omega) : D \subset \Omega, \text{ quasi-open, } |D| = \delta \right\}. \quad (4)$$

It is known by [8] that $M(\delta)$ is achieved, in the class of quasi-open sets. More informations on this mixed boundary conditions problem are detailed in Section 2.2.

Our first main result concerns the connection between the two optimal partition problems.

Theorem 1.4. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded Lipschitz domain, $0 < \delta < |\Omega|$, $\beta > \frac{\delta}{|\Omega| - \delta}$ and $\varepsilon \in \left(\frac{\delta}{\beta}, |\Omega| - \delta\right)$. Then, we have*

$$M(\delta + \varepsilon) \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{\delta}{\varepsilon\beta}}\right)^2 \leq \Lambda(\beta, \delta) \leq M(\delta)$$

As a consequence, for every $0 < \delta < |\Omega|$,

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \Lambda(\beta, \delta) = M(\delta),$$

i.e.

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \min_{|D|=\delta} \lambda(\beta, D) = \min_{|D|=\delta} \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \lambda(\beta, D).$$

The proof of such result is rather delicate, and even the easier inequality, i.e. $\limsup_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \Lambda(\beta, \delta) \leq M(\delta)$, requires non-trivial arguments: indeed, for general (quasi-)open D , in principle the eigenfunctions associated to $\lambda(\beta, D)$ converge to 0, as $\beta \rightarrow +\infty$, only a.e. outside D , and not also q.e..

Theorem 1.4 immediately allows to transfer information from the spectral drop problem to the survival threshold one. For instance an immediate consequence is the following.

Corollary 1.5. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded Lipschitz domain and D^* be an optimal set for $M(\delta)$ with $\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial D^* \cap \partial \Omega) > 0$. Then for all quasi-open $D \subset \Omega$ with $|D| = \delta$ and $\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial D \cap \partial \Omega) = 0$, and all β sufficiently large, depending on D , we have*

$$\lambda(\beta, D) > \lambda(\beta, D^*).$$

In particular, the assumptions of Corollary 1.5 hold if $N \leq 4$ and $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ is smooth (see Remark 2.15). This suggests that optimal sets for $\Lambda(\beta, \delta)$ should touch the boundary of Ω . Though this latter property is somehow expected, for general β it is only known in dimension $N = 1$ (as we already mentioned) and in the case of rectangular domains, as a consequence of the monotonicity of the bang-bang optimal weight [31, Proposition 5].

Once the connection between the survival threshold problem and the spectral drop one is established, the next question we address is whether the latter admits spherical optimal shapes. The aforementioned ideas by Henrot and Oudet partially apply also to the spectral drop problem, but in this case some space for spherical shapes is left. More precisely, we can show the following.

Proposition 1.6. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded Lipschitz domain, and $0 < \delta < |\Omega|$. Let D^* denote an optimal set for $M(\delta)$ and assume that $\partial D^* \cap \Omega$ contains some non empty, relatively open portion of sphere, centered at some x_0 . Then any eigenfunction achieving $\mu(D^*, \Omega)$ is radially symmetric in D^* , and*

- any regular surface contained in $\partial D^* \cap \Omega$ is a portion of a sphere centered at x_0 ;
- any regular surface contained in $\partial D^* \cap \partial \Omega$ is either a portion of a cone with vertex at x_0 , or a portion of a sphere centered at x_0 .

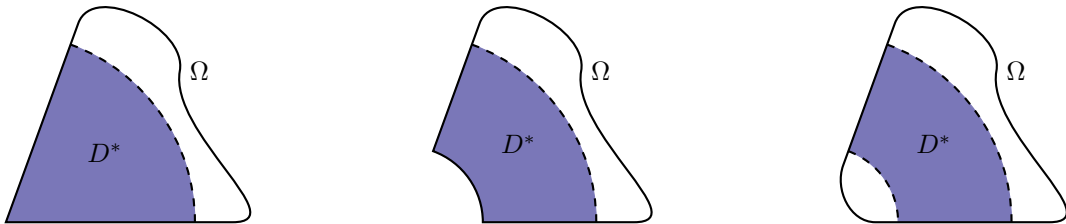


Figure 1: possible shapes of D^* , according to Proposition 1.6. The Dirichlet boundary $\partial D^* \cap \Omega$ is dashed.

In Fig. 1 we illustrate the three cases allowed by the necessary condition stated in the above proposition. In particular, in case Ω is a rectangle, the above result does not exclude spherical spectral drops, centered at a vertex. Actually, using symmetrization techniques borrowed from [39, 34], we can show that spherical shapes appear, at least when δ is not too large. For this result we exploit relative isoperimetric inequalities obtained in [15, 41]. We state our results for N -dimensional polyhedra, even though this holds true for any convex Ω which coincides locally with its tangent cone having smallest solid angle.

Theorem 1.7. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded, convex polytope. There exists $\bar{\delta} > 0$ such that, for any $0 < \delta < \bar{\delta}$:*

- *D^* is a minimizer of the spectral drop problem in Ω , with volume constraint δ , if and only if $D^* = B_{r(\delta)}(x_0) \cap \Omega$, where x_0 is a vertex of Ω with the smallest solid angle;*
- *if $|D| = \delta$ and D is not a spherical shape as above, then, for β sufficiently large,*

$$\lambda(\beta, D) > \lambda(\beta, B_{r(\delta)}(x_0) \cap \Omega).$$

In addition, in case $\Omega = (0, L_1) \times (0, L_2)$, with $L_1 \leq L_2$, we have $\bar{\delta} \geq L_1^2/\pi$, and any minimizing spectral drop is a quarter of a disk centered at a vertex of Ω for any $0 < \delta < L_1^2/\pi$.

Let us notice that, in general, $\bar{\delta}$ is strictly smaller than the largest δ such that $B_{r(\delta)}(x_0) \cap \Omega$ is a cone (see Remark 4.5). In [36] we obtain explicit estimates on $\bar{\delta}$ in the case of a polygon in \mathbb{R}^2 , as well as quantitative estimates on $\Lambda(\beta, \delta)$ and $M(\delta)$.

As a consequence of the above theorem, we have that the conjecture about circular optimal shapes in a rectangle, which is false for the survival threshold problem, for any β , becomes true in the singular limit $\beta \rightarrow +\infty$. This somehow helps to understand the different results obtained in [42] and [31].

As stated in Proposition 1.6, in case $\partial\Omega$ does not contain portions of spheres or cones, one can not have spherical spectral drops in Ω . Motivated by this, the last question we address in this paper is whether spherical shapes can be recovered also in this case, up to the further singular perturbation $\delta \rightarrow 0$. Actually, we show that this is the case: when the volume δ becomes very small, then $M(\delta)$ tends to be achieved by portions of spheres, centered at points $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$ having large mean curvature $H(x_0)$.

Theorem 1.8. *There exist explicit universal constants $0 < \bar{C}_N < \underline{C}_N$ such that, for every Ω of class C^2 and for any D^* achieving $M(\delta)$ we have*

$$-\underline{C}_N \hat{H} + o(1) \leq \frac{\mu(D^*, \Omega) - \mu(B_1^+, \mathbb{R}_+^N) |B_1^+|^{2/N} \cdot \delta^{-2/N}}{\mu(B_1^+, \mathbb{R}_+^N) |B_1^+|^{2/N} \delta^{-1/N}} \leq -\bar{C}_N \hat{H} + o(1), \quad \text{as } \delta \rightarrow 0^+, \quad (5)$$

where $\hat{H} = \max_{x_0 \in \partial\Omega} H(x_0)$, the maximum of the mean curvature of $\partial\Omega$. In particular,

$$\mu(D^*, \Omega) - \mu(B_{r(\delta)}(x_0) \cap \Omega, \Omega) = o(\delta^{-2/N}) \quad \text{as } \delta \rightarrow 0^+,$$

for every $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$, where $r(\delta)$ is such that $|B_{r(\delta)}(x_0) \cap \Omega| = \delta$.

The above theorem implies that the exact first order term in the expansion of $\mu(D^*, \Omega)$ is given by the eigenvalue of a portion of sphere centered at any $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$, and (5) yields $\mu(D^*, \Omega) \sim C\delta^{-2/N}$ as $\delta \rightarrow 0^+$.

In addition, we have a bound on the second order term, depending on the maximal mean curvature. More precisely the estimate from above is inspired by computations performed in [32]. On the other hand, the estimate from below exploits sharp relative isoperimetric inequalities proved by Fall in [22]. As explained in such paper, asymptotic spherical optimal shapes for isoperimetric inequalities with small volume constraints have been object of large interest in the last years. We refer to [20] for absolute isoperimetric inequalities in manifold without boundary, and to [22] and references therein for relative isoperimetric inequalities in manifold with boundary. From Theorem 1.8 one can also deduce a quantitative estimate of how much spherical shapes are far from being optimal for (3), under the regime of δ small and β large.

Corollary 1.9. *Under the notation of Theorem 1.8 we have*

$$1 \leq \frac{\lambda(\beta, B_{r(\delta)}(x_0))}{\Lambda(\beta, \delta)} \leq \left(1 + A\delta^{1/N} + o(\delta^{1/N})\right) \left(1 + B\beta^{-1/3} + o(\beta^{-1/3})\right), \quad \text{as } \delta \rightarrow 0^+, \beta \rightarrow +\infty,$$

where $A = \underline{C}_N \hat{H} - \bar{C}_N H(x_0)$ and $B = \frac{2}{N} + 2$.

It is natural to ask whether also $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \Lambda(\beta, \delta)$, for fixed $\beta > 0$, is achieved by asymptotic spherical shapes. This appears to be a difficult question and is under study. In particular, symmetrization techniques can not be applied to this problem in a direct way, since the eigenfunctions related to this problem are positive in the whole Ω , and one should symmetrize also superlevel sets having measure near $|\Omega|$.

As a final remark, we observe that the main theme of this paper consists in using Theorem 1.4 in order to deduce properties of $\Lambda(\beta, \delta)$, for β large, from properties of $M(\delta)$. However, also the other direction of such relation can be exploited. In particular, since numerical simulations for $\Lambda(\beta, \delta)$ are easier to implement, these may be used to deduce numerical properties for $M(\delta)$.

Plan of the paper. The paper is structured as follows: Section 2 is devoted to the discussion of the state of the art about the optimal survival threshold problem and the spectral drop problem, and to the proof of Proposition 1.6. In Section 3 we study the asymptotic of problem (3) as $\beta \rightarrow \infty$ and prove Theorem 1.4 and Corollary 1.5 (beyond a suitable generalization of Lemma 1.2). In Section 4 we first study the link between α -symmetrization, relative isoperimetric inequalities and the principal eigenvalue of the mixed Dirichlet-Neumann problem: this allows us to prove Theorem 1.7. Then, we study the asymptotics as $\delta \rightarrow 0$ for problem (4), and complete the proof of Theorem 1.8 and Corollary 1.9.

Notation. In this paper we will use the following notation.

- $\omega_N = |B_1|$, $N\omega_N = \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial B_1)$ where, as usual, $|\cdot|$ denotes the N -dimensional Lebesgue measure, $\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\cdot)$ denotes the $(N-1)$ -dimensional Hausdorff measure, and $B_R \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ is the ball of radius R .
- $B_R^+ = B_R \cap \mathbb{R}_+^N = B_R \cap \{x_N > 0\}$, where $\mathbb{R}^N \ni x = (x', x_N) \in \mathbb{R}^{N-1} \times \mathbb{R}$.
- $\mathbf{1}_D$ is the piecewise constant function such that $\mathbf{1}_D(x) = 1$ if $x \in D$ and $\mathbf{1}_D(x) = 0$ elsewhere.

2. Preliminaries and background

2.1. The optimal survival threshold problem

Our main motivation for studying the optimal design problem $\Lambda(\beta, \delta)$ comes from its connection with the optimal spatial arrangement of favourable and unfavourable regions for a species to survive.

A classical model for spatial dispersal of a population in a heterogenous environment is the reaction-diffusion equation of logistic type introduced by Fisher [23] and Kolmogorov, Petrovsky and Piskunov [30] (see also [11])

$$\begin{cases} u_t - d\Delta u = mu - u^2 & x \in \Omega, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x) \geq 0 & x \in \Omega \\ \partial_\nu u = 0 & x \in \partial\Omega, t > 0, \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

where $u = u(x, t) \geq 0$ is the density of the population in the spatial region Ω , the Neumann boundary conditions describe the fact that there is no flux at $\partial\Omega$, $d > 0$ is the motility coefficient of the species, and $m = m(x)$ denotes the intrinsic growth rate of the population. As explained in [3] a widely studied approximation of a heterogeneous habitat is a patchwork of differentiated environments each with a defined structure, this is the so called ‘‘patch model’’, where it is assumed that the intrinsic growth rate m varies with patches, so that we can distinguish the favourable zones $\{x : m(x) > 0\}$ and the hostile ones $\{x : m(x) < 0\}$. Concerning solutions of (6), two alternatives may occur as $t \rightarrow +\infty$: either the population undergoes extinction, i.e. $u(x, t) \rightarrow 0$, or it survives, i.e. $u(x, t)$ converges to a nontrivial stationary solution. Actually, the survival for every nontrivial initial datum is equivalent to the existence of a nontrivial stationary solution, which in turn is equivalent, as first shown by Skellam in [44] (see also [9, 11]), to the survival condition

$$d\lambda(m) < 1,$$

where $\lambda(m)$ is defined in (2). This condition is particularly significant when $\lambda(m) > 0$, or equivalently when $\int_\Omega m < 0$ and $m > 0$ in a set of positive measure. In this situation, $\lambda(m)$ acts as a survival threshold for the population, and its minimization increases the chances of survival. This provides the determination of the

optimal spatial arrangement of the favorable and unfavorable patches of the environment for the species to survive, and it is important for the conservation of species with limited resources $\int_{\Omega} m$.

Following [9, 35], we are led to consider the following optimization problem:

$$c(\beta, m_0) = \min_{\mathcal{M}(\beta, m_0)} \lambda(m),$$

where, for positive $0 < m_0 < \beta$, the (non-empty) set $\mathcal{M}(\beta, m_0)$ is defined as

$$\mathcal{M}(\beta, m_0) := \left\{ m \in L^{\infty}(\Omega) : -\beta \leq m \leq 1, m^+ \not\equiv 0, \int_{\Omega} m(x) dx \leq -m_0 \right\},$$

where m^+ stands for the positive part of the function m . Notice that the general case $-\underline{m} \leq m \leq \bar{m}$, $\int_{\Omega} m \leq m'_0 < 0$ can always be reduced to the above one, by factorizing \bar{m} .

Theorem 2.1 ([35]). *If $0 < m_0 < \beta$ then $c(\beta, m_0)$ is achieved. For any minimizer m^* there exists $D^* \subset \Omega$ such that*

$$m^* = \mathbf{1}_{D^*} - \beta \mathbf{1}_{\Omega \setminus D^*} = (1 + \beta) \mathbf{1}_{D^*} - \beta.$$

Moreover D^* is an open set, up to zero measure sets: indeed, if $u > 0$ is an eigenfunction associated with $c(\beta, m_0) = \lambda(m^*)$, then u is $C^{1,\alpha}$ for all $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, any level set of u has zero Lebesgue measure, and we can choose

$$D^* = \{x \in \Omega : u(x) > t\}$$

(for some $t > 0$). Furthermore,

$$(1 + \beta)|D^*| - \beta|\Omega| = -m_0 \quad (\text{i.e. } |D^*| = \frac{\beta|\Omega| - m_0}{\beta + 1}).$$

This suggests to define, for $\beta > 0$ and $0 < \delta < \frac{\beta|\Omega|}{\beta + 1}$, the class of weights

$$\mathcal{N}(\beta, \delta) := \{m \in L^{\infty}(\Omega) : m = (1 + \beta) \mathbf{1}_D - \beta|\Omega|, D \subset \Omega, |D| = \delta\},$$

so that, recalling (3),

$$\Lambda(\beta, \delta) = \min_{\mathcal{N}(\beta, \delta)} \lambda(m),$$

and the minimization can be equivalently performed among measurable, quasi-open or open sets D . As we have prescribed δ in the definition of \mathcal{N} , $\Lambda(\beta, \delta)$ is achieved by a potential m satisfying $\int_{\Omega} m = (1 + \beta)\delta - \beta|\Omega|$, so that the following consequence of Theorem 2.1 holds.

Corollary 2.2. $\mathcal{N}(\beta, \delta) \subset \mathcal{M}(\beta, \beta(|\Omega| - \delta) - \delta)$ and

$$c(\beta, \beta(|\Omega| - \delta) - \delta) = \Lambda(\beta, \delta).$$

Remark 2.3. The constraint on the measure of the set D in the optimization problem above can be equivalently taken as $|D| \leq \delta$, thanks to the monotonicity of the eigenvalue with respect to the weight m (see [35, Lemma 2.3]):

$$m_1 \leq m_2 \quad \implies \quad \lambda(m_1) \geq \lambda(m_2). \quad (7)$$

Indeed, introducing the problem

$$\tilde{d}(\beta, \delta) = \min_{\tilde{\mathcal{N}}(\beta, \delta)} \lambda((1 + \beta) \mathbf{1}_D - \beta), \quad \tilde{\mathcal{N}} = \{m \in L^{\infty}(\Omega) : m = (1 + \beta) \mathbf{1}_D - \beta, D \subset \Omega, 0 < |D| \leq \delta\},$$

it is obvious that $\tilde{d}(\beta, \delta) \leq \Lambda(\beta, \delta)$. On the other hand, if \tilde{D} is an optimal set with $|\tilde{D}| < \delta$, as $\delta < |\Omega|$ there exists a set $E \subset \Omega \setminus \tilde{D}$ with $|E| = \delta - |\tilde{D}|$. Then $|\tilde{D} \cup E| = \delta$ and (7) yields

$$\lambda_1((1 + \beta) \mathbf{1}_{\tilde{D} \cup E} - \beta) \leq \lambda_1((1 + \beta) \mathbf{1}_{\tilde{D}} - \beta),$$

showing that $\tilde{d}(\beta, \delta) = \Lambda(\beta, \delta)$.

Remark 2.4. Let us observe that a closely related approach to the study of (6) leads to define the principal eigenvalue

$$\gamma(m) := \min \left\{ \frac{\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx - \int_{\Omega} mu^2 dx}{\int_{\Omega} u^2 dx} : u \in H^1(\Omega), u \not\equiv 0 \right\},$$

and to conclude that the species $u(x,t)$ survives if and only if $\gamma(m) < 0$ (see [3, 42]). As shown in [12, Theorem 13] (see also [31, Section 2.2]), it turns out that $\gamma(m)$ is also minimized by a bang-bang weight; in addition, it is possible to pass from a minimizer of γ to a minimizer of λ via a change of the coefficients in the definition of the weight, so that our results also apply in this related context.

Finally, let us mention that the optimization of $\lambda(m)$ has been investigated also in different, although related, settings: with pointwise constraints for positive weights with Dirichlet boundary conditions, see [24, Chapter 9] and references therein; in the framework of composite membranes [2, 14, 13]; in the case of the p -Laplace operator in [19]; when analyzing best dispersal strategies in spatially heterogeneous environments, where also non-local diffusion is allowed [38, 40].

2.2. The spectral drop problem

First of all we recall some notions that are useful when dealing with optimization problems involving the space $H^1(\Omega)$. A more detailed presentation can be found for example in [26, 6] and in [8], for the parts peculiar to the mixed Dirichlet-Neumann setting.

Definition 2.5. Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a measurable set, we define its *capacity* in \mathbb{R}^N as

$$\text{cap}(E, \mathbb{R}^N) := \inf \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla u|^2 + u^2 dx : u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^N), u \geq 1 \text{ in a neighborhood of } E \right\}.$$

We say that a property holds *quasi-everywhere* (q.e.) if it holds at any point x , except at most a set of zero capacity.

Notice that a set can have positive capacity but zero Lebesgue measure, an easy example being a segment in \mathbb{R}^2 , thus a property can hold a.e. but *not* q.e.. On the other hand, a set of zero capacity has also zero Lebesgue measure.

Definition 2.6. We say that a set $D \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ is *quasi-open* if for all $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists an open set $D_\varepsilon \supset D$ such that $\text{cap}(D_\varepsilon \setminus D) \leq \varepsilon$. We say that a function $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is *quasi-continuous* if for all $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists an open set $D_\varepsilon \subset D$ such that $\text{cap}(D \setminus D_\varepsilon) \leq \varepsilon$ and the restriction of f to D_ε is continuous.

It is standard to see (a classical reference is [21]) that any function $u \in H^1(\Omega)$ admits a quasi-continuous representative \hat{u} , which is unique up to sets of zero capacity. Moreover it can be pointwise characterized as

$$\hat{u}(x) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r(x)} u(y) dy.$$

From now on, we identify any H^1 function with its quasi-continuous representative. Notice that, given $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$, then the superlevel set $\{u > 0\}$ is quasi-open and vice-versa for any quasi-open set D , there is a function $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ such that $D = \{u > 0\}$ up to sets of zero capacity (see [26, Chapter 3]).

We are now in position to introduce two Sobolev spaces suitable for dealing with mixed Dirichlet-Neumann eigenvalues, following [8].

Definition 2.7. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a Lipschitz domain and $D \subset \Omega$ be a quasi-open set. We define two closed linear subspaces of $H^1(\Omega)$ as

$$\begin{aligned} H_0^1(D, \Omega) &:= \{u \in H^1(\Omega) : u = 0 \text{ q.e. in } \Omega \setminus D\}, \\ \tilde{H}_0^1(D, \Omega) &:= \{u \in H^1(\Omega) : u = 0 \text{ a.e. in } \Omega \setminus D\} \end{aligned}$$

(in particular, the former is closed because, according to [26, Proposition 3.3.33], if $f_n \rightarrow f$ in $H^1(\Omega)$ then $f_n \rightarrow f$ q.e., up to a subsequence).

We stress that, if $D \subset \Omega$ is open and Lipschitz, then the spaces $H_0^1(D, \Omega)$ and $\tilde{H}_0^1(D, \Omega)$ coincide, otherwise there is only the inclusion $H_0^1(D, \Omega) \subset \tilde{H}_0^1(D, \Omega)$. In order to visualize that the inclusion can actually be strict one can consider $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$ and $D = B_1(0) \setminus [0, 1] \times \{0\}$. Moreover, if $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$ and D is open and Lipschitz, then $\tilde{H}_0^1(D, \Omega) = H_0^1(D, \mathbb{R}^N) = H_0^1(D)$, that is the completion of $C_c^\infty(D)$ with respect to the $\|\cdot\|_{H^1}$ norm, which is the usual definition of Sobolev space.

First of all we need to specify what the meaning of solving a PDE in these spaces actually is. Given $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ a Lipschitz domain and $D \subset \Omega$ quasi-open, we say that, for any $f \in L^2(\Omega)$, u solves the problem

$$-\Delta u = f, \quad u = 0 \text{ on } \partial D \cap \Omega, \quad \partial_\nu u = 0 \text{ on } \partial D \cap \partial \Omega, \quad (8)$$

if $u \in H_0^1(D, \Omega)$ and

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx = \int_{\Omega} f v \, dx, \quad \forall v \in H_0^1(D, \Omega).$$

Then, as soon as $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ is a bounded Lipschitz domain and $D \subset \Omega$ is quasi-open with $|D| < |\Omega|$, the inclusion $H_0^1(D, \Omega) \hookrightarrow L^2(\Omega)$ is compact. Thus, for all $f \in L^2(\Omega)$, there is a unique minimizer $w_f \in H_0^1(D, \Omega)$ for the functional

$$H_0^1(D, \Omega) \ni v \mapsto J_f(v) := \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^2 \, dx - \int_{\Omega} v f \, dx,$$

and the Euler-Lagrange equation for w_f corresponds to (8). The special case $f = 1$ is very important. We denote by $w_1 = w_D \in H_0^1(D, \Omega)$ the minimizer of the functional,

$$H_0^1(D, \Omega) \ni v \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^2 \, dx - \int_{\Omega} v \, dx,$$

which is usually called *torsion function* and solves the PDE

$$-\Delta w_D = 1, \quad w_D = 0 \text{ on } \partial D \cap \Omega, \quad \partial_\nu w_D = 0 \text{ on } \partial D \cap \partial \Omega. \quad (9)$$

It is then possible to prove ([8, Proposition 2.7, (5)]) that $H_0^1(D, \Omega) = H_0^1(\{w_D > 0\}, \Omega)$.

The torsion function allows us to define a notion of convergence of sets, see [8, Section 3].

Definition 2.8. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded Lipschitz domain and $D_n, D \subset \Omega$ be quasi-open sets. We say that D_n γ -converges to D if $w_{D_n} \rightarrow w_D$ strongly in $L^2(\Omega)$ (see (9)). We say that D_n *weakly* γ -converges to D if $w_{D_n} \rightarrow w$ strongly in $L^2(\Omega)$ for some function $w \in H^1(\Omega)$ and $D = \{w > 0\}$ q.e..

As soon as the inclusion $H_0^1(D, \Omega) \hookrightarrow L^2(\Omega)$ is compact, then also the first eigenvalue of the mixed Dirichlet-Neumann Laplacian is well defined (see [8, Remark 2.2]):

$$\mu(D, \Omega) = \min \left\{ \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^2 \, dx : v \in H_0^1(D, \Omega), \int_{\Omega} v^2 \, dx = 1 \right\},$$

and it is finite and strictly positive. The main properties of the first eigenvalue for the mixed Dirichlet-Neumann Laplacian are the same as in the case of the Dirichlet-Laplacian:

- The first eigenfunction (normalized in L^2) is denoted by u and is (chosen) non-negative, therefore $\mu(D, \Omega)$ is a simple eigenvalue if D is connected.
- The eigenvalue is monotone with respect to set inclusion: if (q.e.) $D_1 \subset D_2 \subset \Omega$, then $\mu(D_2, \Omega) \leq \mu(D_1, \Omega)$. This follows from the inclusion of the Sobolev spaces $H_0^1(D_1, \Omega) \supset H_0^1(D_2, \Omega)$.
- If a quasi-open set D is the disjoint union of D_1, D_2 (that is, $\text{cap}(D_1 \cap D_2) = 0$ and $D = D_1 \cup D_2$), then

$$\mu(D, \Omega) = \min \left\{ \mu(D_1, \Omega), \mu(D_2, \Omega) \right\}.$$

The reason of the importance of the (weak-) γ -convergence is that eigenvalues of the mixed Dirichlet-Neumann Laplacian and the measure functional are lower-semicontinuous with respect to it, see [8, Proposition 3.12].

In the case of $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$ and D quasi-open, the (less common) Sobolev-like spaces \tilde{H}_0^1 have been treated in [7, Section 2], but we recall here the main features since we are working in a slightly different setting. We need first to give meaning to some of the quantities above also in the Sobolev-like space $\tilde{H}_0^1(D, \Omega)$. We say (following [7, Section 2]) that, for any $f \in L^2(\Omega)$, \tilde{u} solves in $\tilde{H}_0^1(D, \Omega)$ the problem

$$-\Delta \tilde{u} = f, \quad \tilde{u} = 0 \text{ on } \partial D \cap \Omega, \quad \partial_\nu \tilde{u} = 0 \text{ on } \partial D \cap \partial \Omega,$$

if $\tilde{u} \in \tilde{H}_0^1(D, \Omega)$ and

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla \tilde{u} \cdot \nabla v \, dx = \int_{\Omega} f v \, dx, \quad \forall v \in \tilde{H}_0^1(D, \Omega).$$

As before, if $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ is a bounded Lipschitz domain and $D \subset \Omega$ is quasi-open, with $|D| < |\Omega|$, the inclusion $\tilde{H}_0^1(D, \Omega) \hookrightarrow L^2(\Omega)$ is compact. Thus we can define the (Lebesgue) torsion function $\tilde{w}_D \in \tilde{H}_0^1(D, \Omega)$, which is the unique minimizer of the functional

$$\tilde{H}_0^1(D, \Omega) \ni v \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^2 \, dx - \int_{\Omega} v \, dx.$$

We note that in the framework of Sobolev-like spaces \tilde{H}_0^1 a weak maximum principle still holds, and $D_1 \subset D_2$ a.e. implies that $\tilde{w}_{D_1} \leq \tilde{w}_{D_2}$ a.e. (see also the proof of Lemma 2.10).

In the following we need a slight generalization of [26, Lemme 3.3.30].

Lemma 2.9. *Let $A \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be an open set and w be a quasi-continuous function such that $w \geq 0$ a.e. in A , then $w \geq 0$ q.e. in A . Moreover, if $w = 0$ a.e. in A then $w = 0$ q.e. in A .*

Proof. For any open set $E \subset \bar{E} \subset A$, we can find a smooth cutoff function $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N, [0, 1])$ such that $\varphi = 1$ in E and $\varphi = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus A$. Then $w\varphi: \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is quasi-continuous, $w\varphi \geq 0$ a.e. in \mathbb{R}^N and by [26, Lemme 3.3.30], we infer that $w\varphi \geq 0$ q.e. in \mathbb{R}^N , thus $w \geq 0$ q.e. in E . Moreover, since A is an open set, we have that $w \geq 0$ q.e. in the whole A by an exhaustion procedure: since for every $x_0 \in A$ there exists $B_{r(x_0)}(x_0)$ such that $\overline{B_{r(x_0)}(x_0)} \subset A$ and $w \geq 0$ quasi-everywhere in $B_{r(x_0)}(x_0)$, then $w \geq 0$ quasi-everywhere in $\bigcup_{x_0 \in A} B_{r(x_0)}(x_0) = A$. The second part of the statement follows simply by applying the first part to $\pm w$. \square

The next lemma provides more insight in the relation between the spaces H_0^1 and \tilde{H}_0^1 . This is a well-known property, and the proof can be done as in [17, Proposition 4.7].

Lemma 2.10. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a Lipschitz domain, $D \subset \Omega$ be quasi-open. The set $\omega_D := \{\tilde{w}_D > 0\}$ is quasi-open, contained a.e. in D , and such that $\tilde{H}_0^1(D, \Omega) = \tilde{H}_0^1(\omega_D, \Omega) = H_0^1(\omega_D, \Omega)$. Moreover ω_D is contained q.e. in \bar{D} .*

We summarize in the next theorem some results for the spectral drop problem, obtained in [8, Theorem 4.1, Remark 4.4].

Theorem 2.11 (Buttazzo-Velichkov). *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded Lipschitz domain, and let $0 < \delta < |\Omega|$. Then $M(\delta)$ is achieved (recall (4)), and any optimal set D^* is connected, and thus $\mu(D^*, \Omega)$ is simple. Furthermore the boundary of D^* intersects $\partial\Omega$ orthogonally, if the intersection lies on a regular point of $\partial\Omega$.*

Remark 2.12. Thanks to the monotonicity of the eigenvalues, it is possible to see, as in Remark 2.3, that it is equivalent to consider problem (4) with the constraint on the measure $|D| \leq \delta$ instead of the equality constraint, that is,

$$M(\delta) = \min \{ \mu(D, \Omega) : D \subset \Omega, \text{ quasi-open, } |D| \leq \delta \}$$

Thanks also to Lemma 2.10, we have this crucial corollary.

Corollary 2.13. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a Lipschitz domain, $\delta \in (0, |\Omega|)$, then*

$$M(\delta) = \min \{ \mu(\omega_D, \Omega) : D \subset \Omega, \text{ quasi-open, } |D| \leq \delta \}. \quad (10)$$

Proof. First of all we note that, having in mind also Lemma 2.10, for any quasi-open set $D \subset \Omega$, $H_0^1(\omega_D, \Omega) = \tilde{H}_0^1(D, \Omega) \supset H_0^1(D, \Omega)$, thus $\mu(D, \Omega) \geq \mu(\omega_D, \Omega)$, by definition of the first Dirichlet-Neumann eigenvalue. Taking into account also Remark 2.12, this implies that, in (10), the left hand side is greater than or equal to the right hand side. On the other hand, this inequality can not be strict since, by Lemma 2.10, $\tilde{H}_0^1(\omega_D, \Omega) = H_0^1(\omega_D, \Omega)$ and $|\omega_D| \leq |D| \leq \delta$, thus ω_D is admissible in the minimization on the left hand side. \square

Remark 2.14. A natural question concerns the regularity properties of the free boundary $\partial D^* \cap \Omega$ of an optimal set. Many results are available in the case of full Dirichlet boundary conditions, see for instance [5, 4, 7, 37]: in this case, any optimal set D^* is open, and $\partial D^* \cap \Omega$ is locally smooth and analytic up to a singular part, whose Hausdorff dimension is less than or equal to $N - N^*$, for a critical dimension $N^* \in \{5, 6, 7\}$ (see [27, 37] and the references therein for more details). In particular, in dimension $N \leq 4$ the singular part is empty and the free boundary is analytic. Since the approach of all the aforementioned papers is local, we expect that the same regularity properties should hold also in the case of mixed Neumann-Dirichlet conditions. Anyway, this falls outside the scope of this paper, therefore we will not pursue this line here.

Remark 2.15. Another remarkable property for optimal sets D^* associated to $M(\delta)$ is that they must touch the boundary of Ω , more precisely $\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial D^* \cap \partial \Omega) > 0$. This is treated in [8, Remark 4.3] and holds at least if Ω is smooth and if $N < N^*$ (and hence for $N \leq 4$), since one needs to know that the one phase free boundary for the Bernoulli problem is smooth and analytic (see the above discussion and [27]) in order to apply the argument by Buttazzo and Velichkov.

The last piece of information we need is the optimality condition for the free boundary $\partial D^* \cap \Omega$ of an optimal set. Again, when only Dirichlet boundary conditions are involved this condition follows by a standard shape derivative argument (see for example [16, Lemma 2.8] or [26, Chapter 5]). Actually, nothing changes in our situation, since the free boundary has still Dirichlet conditions and the argument is local.

Lemma 2.16. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, $\delta \in (0, |\Omega|)$, and D^* be an optimal set achieving $M(\delta)$. Assume moreover that Γ , a non-empty relatively open subset of $\partial D^* \cap \Omega$, is smooth. Then, for any vector field $V \in C_c^\infty(\Omega, \Omega)$ which preserves the measure of D^* and with $\partial D^* \cap \text{supp } V \subset \Gamma$, we have*

$$\int_{\partial D^* \cap \text{supp } V} |\nabla u|^2 V \cdot \nu d\mathcal{H}^{N-1} = 0, \quad (11)$$

where u denotes as usual the normalized first eigenfunction associated to $\mu(D^*, \Omega)$ and ν is the outer unit normal. Moreover, it follows from (11) that there is a constant $c > 0$ such that $|\nabla u|^2 = c$ on Γ .

Remark 2.17. The hypothesis of regularity of at least a relatively open part of the free boundary in the statement of Lemma 2.16 is necessary for proving an optimality condition in a classic sense. In the last years, in the study of free boundary problems, it has been shown how to prove the same condition, in a weaker sense, without regularity assumptions. Two possible ways are to consider Δu as a measure concentrated on the boundary (see [1]), or to use the viscosity solutions approach (see [18, 37]).

Lemma 2.16 allows to complete the proof of Proposition 1.6.

Proof of Proposition 1.6. Let $\Gamma \subset \partial D^* \cap \Omega$ be a non-empty, relatively open portion of sphere, centered at the origin. Then, by Lemma 2.16, the first eigenfunction $u \in H_0^1(D^*, \Omega)$, associated to $\mu(D^*, \Omega)$, satisfies

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = \mu(D^*, \Omega)u, & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0, & \text{in } \Omega \setminus D^*, \\ |\partial_\nu u|^2 = c, & \text{on } \Gamma. \end{cases}$$

To start with, we prove that u is radially symmetric. Following an idea from [25, 31], we consider the function $v_{ij} = x_i \partial_j u - x_j \partial_i u$ for $i \neq j$, which solves the problem

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta v_{ij} = \mu(D^*, \Omega) v_{ij}, & \text{in } \Omega, \\ v_{ij} = 0, & \text{in } \Omega \setminus D^*, \\ \partial_\nu v_{ij} = 0, & \text{on } \Gamma. \end{cases}$$

The first two conditions are immediate to verify, for the third one it is possible to check, since $u \in C^\infty(D^*)$ and the normal to Γ is $x/|x|$, that

$$|x| \partial_\nu v_{ij} = |x| \sum_k x_k \partial_k v_{ij} = \sum_k (x_i \partial_j - x_j \partial_i) x_k \partial_k u + v_{ij} = |x| (x_i \partial_j - x_j \partial_i) \partial_\nu u = 0,$$

because $v_{ij} = 0$ and $\partial_\nu u$ is constant on Γ . Now, we can use the Cauchy-Kovaleskaya Theorem to deduce that $v_{ij} = 0$ in a neighborhood of Γ and thus in the whole D^* by unique continuation. We have proved that $x_i \partial_j u = x_j \partial_i u$ for $i \neq j$, thus $u(x) = w(|x|)$ is radially symmetric in D^* . Moreover it is regular up to any regular part of ∂D^* , and $\nabla u(x) = w'(|x|) x/|x|$. (Since $u \equiv 0$ in $\Omega \setminus D^*$, then u is actually radial in the whole Ω , although it is not C^1 across $\partial D^* \cap \Omega$.)

Now, take $\Gamma' \subset \partial D^* \cap \Omega$ a connected, regular surface; then $u|_{\Gamma'}$ is constant, thus $|\partial_\nu u| = |\nabla u|$, i.e. $\nu(x) = \pm x/|x|$ on Γ' . Elementary arguments show that Γ' is a portion of sphere centered at 0.

Similarly, let $\Gamma' \subset \partial D^* \cap \partial \Omega$ be connected and regular. Then the Neumann condition is satisfied pointwise on Γ' , and $u|_{\Gamma'} > 0$ by Hopf lemma. We obtain that $w'(|x|) x \cdot \nu(x) \equiv 0$ on Γ' . On the relatively open $\gamma_1 \subset \Gamma'$ where $x \cdot \nu(x) \neq 0$, we have that $w'(|x|) \equiv 0$ on γ_1 , so that $w(|x|)$ is constant on (each connected component of) γ_1 . Indeed, using the equation and the regularity up to the boundary, we have that zeroes of w' corresponding to positive values of w are isolated. Finally, if $w'(|x|) \neq 0$ on $\gamma_2 \subset \Gamma'$, then $x \cdot \nu(x) \equiv 0$ and, again by elementary arguments, we conclude that γ_2 is a disjoint union of portions of cones with vertex at 0. Since no such γ_1 and γ_2 can be joined in a regular way, we deduce that one of them is empty, concluding the proof. \square

3. Asymptotic analysis as $\beta \rightarrow \infty$

In this section we will perform our asymptotic analysis of Problem (3), providing the proof of Theorem 1.4, as well as an improved version of Lemma 1.2, in the more general setting of quasi-open sets. In order to do this, let us first fix some notations.

Throughout this section, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ is a bounded Lipschitz domain, $\delta \in (0, |\Omega|)$ is fixed, while $\beta > \frac{\delta}{|\Omega| - \delta}$. Let $D \subset \Omega$ be any fixed quasi-open set with $|D| = \delta$, so that $m_\beta := (1 + \beta) \mathbf{1}_D - \beta$ is admissible for the minimization of $\Lambda(\beta, \lambda)$, and $\lambda(\beta, D) := \lambda(m_\beta)$ is achieved by u_β , which solves

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u_\beta = \lambda(\beta, D) m_\beta u_\beta & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \|u_\beta\|_{L^2(D)} = 1, \partial_\nu u_\beta = 0 & \text{on } \partial \Omega. \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

Turning to

$$\Lambda(\beta, \delta) = \min\{\lambda(\beta, D) : D \subset \Omega, |D| = \delta\},$$

it is important to note that the above minimization can be equivalently performed among open or among quasi-open or even among measurable sets, since optimal sets can be chosen to be open (see Theorem 2.1). In the following, we perform the minimization in the class of quasi-open sets because this is the suitable class of sets in which we can work when dealing with the spectral drop problem.

We will prove Theorem 1.4 through a sequence of lemmas. We recall that, according to Lemma 2.10, for any quasi-open set $D \subset \Omega$, there exists another quasi-open set $\omega_D \subset D$ a.e. such that $\tilde{H}_0^1(D, \Omega) = H_0^1(\omega_D, \Omega)$.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $\beta > 1$, $D \subset \Omega$ be a quasi-open set with $|D| = \delta \in (0, |\Omega|)$. The following conclusions hold.*

1. $0 < \beta \int_{\Omega \setminus D} u_\beta^2 dx \leq \int_D u_\beta^2 dx = 1.$
2. $0 < \lambda(\beta, D) \leq \mu(\omega_D, \Omega) \leq \mu(D, \Omega).$
3. $\|u_\beta\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq (2 + \mu(\omega_D, \Omega))^{1/2}$

Proof. The first point is a direct consequence of the normalization we chose for u_β , together with the fact that

$$\int_{\Omega} m_\beta u_\beta^2 dx > 0.$$

In order to show the second part of the statement, let $u \in H_0^1(D, \Omega)$ denote the eigenfunction associated to $\mu(D, \Omega)$. Then

$$\int_{\Omega} m_\beta u^2 dx = \int_D m_\beta u^2 dx = \int_D u^2 dx = 1 > 0,$$

as u is also normalized so that it has unit $L^2(D)$ norm. As a consequence, u is an admissible competitor in the minimization problem defining $\lambda(\beta, D)$, thus

$$\lambda(\beta, D) \leq \frac{\|\nabla u\|_{L^2(\Omega)}}{\int_{\Omega} m_\beta u^2} = \frac{\|\nabla u\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2}{\|u\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2} = \mu(D, \Omega).$$

We can actually say something more: exploiting Lemma 2.10, we call $\tilde{u} \in \tilde{H}_0^1(D, \Omega) = H_0^1(\omega_D, \Omega) \subset H^1(\Omega)$ the first eigenfunction with unit L^2 norm associated to $\mu(\omega_D, \Omega)$. Since $\tilde{u} = 0$ a.e. in $\Omega \setminus D$, we can repeat the above argument and obtain

$$\lambda(\beta, D) \leq \frac{\|\nabla \tilde{u}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}}{\int_{\Omega} m_\beta \tilde{u}^2} = \frac{\|\nabla \tilde{u}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2}{\|\tilde{u}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2} = \mu(\omega_D, \Omega) \leq \mu(D, \Omega),$$

where the last inequality follows since $H_0^1(D, \Omega) \subset H_0^1(\omega_D, \Omega)$. Finally, part 3 follows using part 2 and the normalization of u_β , as it results

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_\beta|^2 dx = \lambda(\beta, D) \int_{D_\beta} (u_\beta)^2 dx - \lambda(\beta, D) \beta \int_{\Omega \setminus D_\beta} (u_\beta)^2 dx \leq \lambda(\beta, D) \leq \mu(\omega_D, \Omega),$$

and, as $\beta > 1$,

$$\int_{\Omega} u_\beta^2 dx = \int_D u_\beta^2 dx + \int_{\Omega \setminus D} u_\beta^2 dx \leq 1 + \frac{1}{\beta} < 2. \quad \square$$

Lemma 3.2. *Let $D \subset \Omega$ be a quasi-open set with $|D| = \delta \in (0, |\Omega|)$. Then, the sequence u_β strongly converges as $\beta \rightarrow \infty$ in $H^1(\Omega)$ to $\tilde{u} \in \tilde{H}_0^1(D, \Omega) = H_0^1(\omega_D, \Omega)$, which achieves $\mu(\omega_D, \Omega)$. In particular*

$$\mu(\omega_D, \Omega) = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(\beta, D).$$

Proof. Lemma 3.1 implies that there exists $\tilde{u} \in H^1(\Omega)$ such that u_β converges to \tilde{u} weakly in $H^1(\Omega)$ and, up to a subsequence, strongly in $L^2(\Omega)$ and almost everywhere. As a consequence, $\tilde{u} \geq 0$ in Ω a.e. (and also q.e. by Lemma 2.9), and

$$\int_D \tilde{u}^2 dx = 1,$$

so that $\tilde{u} \not\equiv 0$ a.e.. On the other hand, from conclusion (1) of Lemma 3.1 it follows that

$$\int_{\Omega \setminus D} \tilde{u}^2 dx = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\Omega \setminus D} u_\beta^2 dx \leq \frac{1}{\beta} \rightarrow 0,$$

so that $\tilde{u} \equiv 0$ a.e. in $\Omega \setminus D$ and thus $\tilde{u} \in \tilde{H}_0^1(D, \Omega) = H_0^1(\omega_D, \Omega)$. Moreover, as u_β solves (12), it results

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u_\beta \cdot \nabla \eta \, dx = \lambda(\beta, D) \int_{\Omega} u_\beta \eta \, dx, \quad \forall \eta \in H^1(\Omega), \quad (13)$$

and, observing that $\lambda(\beta, D) \rightarrow \lambda$ for some $\lambda \in [0, \mu(\omega_D, \Omega)]$ we can pass to the limit, so that

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla \tilde{u} \cdot \nabla \eta \, dx = \lambda \int_{\Omega} \tilde{u} \eta \, dx, \quad \forall \eta \in H_0^1(\omega_D, \Omega) \subset H^1(\Omega).$$

So we have that \tilde{u} solves the problem

$$-\Delta \tilde{u} = \lambda \tilde{u}, \quad \tilde{u} \in H_0^1(\omega_D, \Omega),$$

and moreover it is a competitor in the minimization defining $\mu(\omega_D, \Omega)$:

$$\mu(\omega_D, \Omega) \leq \frac{\|\nabla \tilde{u}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2}{\|\tilde{u}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2} = \lambda \leq \mu(\omega_D, \Omega),$$

thus it is an eigenfunction with eigenvalue $\lambda = \mu(\omega_D, \Omega)$, that is, the first eigenfunction.

In order to prove that the convergence $u_\beta \rightarrow \tilde{u}$ in $H^1(\Omega)$ is actually strong it is enough to demonstrate the convergence of the L^2 norm of the gradients. For showing this, we choose $v = u_\beta \in H^1(\Omega)$ in (13), and obtain

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_\beta|^2 \, dx = \lambda(\beta, D) \int_{\Omega} |u_\beta|^2 \, dx \rightarrow \mu(\omega_D, \Omega) \int_{\Omega} |\tilde{u}|^2 \, dx = \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \tilde{u}|^2 \, dx.$$

Concerning the last part of the statement, it is enough to use the strong H^1 convergence $u_\beta \rightarrow \tilde{u}$ as $\beta \rightarrow \infty$ and the fact that $\int_{\Omega} u_\beta^2 \, dx \geq \int_D u_\beta^2 \, dx - \beta \int_{\Omega \setminus D} u_\beta^2 \, dx$, to show:

$$\mu(\omega_D, \Omega) = \frac{\int_{\Omega} |\nabla \tilde{u}|^2 \, dx}{\int_{\Omega} \tilde{u}^2 \, dx} = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_\beta|^2 \, dx}{\int_{\Omega} u_\beta^2 \, dx} \leq \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_\beta|^2 \, dx}{\int_{\Omega} m_\beta u_\beta^2 \, dx} = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(\beta, D),$$

while the other inequality is immediate from part 2 of Lemma 3.1. \square

Proof of Lemma 1.2. It follows from Lemma 3.2 taking into account that, in case D is an open, Lipschitz set, then $\omega_D = D$ and $H_0^1(D, \Omega)$ and $\tilde{H}_0^1(D, \Omega)$ coincide. \square

The above lemmas allow to control $\Lambda(+\infty, \delta)$ from above, in terms of $M(\delta)$. The opposite inequality is a bit less straightforward, and to obtain it we need “an ε of room” more.

Lemma 3.3. *For every $\beta > \frac{\delta}{|\Omega| - \delta}$ and $\varepsilon \in \left(\frac{\delta}{\beta}, |\Omega| - \delta\right)$.*

$$M(\delta + \varepsilon) \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{\delta}{\varepsilon \beta}}\right)^2 \leq \Lambda(\beta, \delta).$$

In particular, if $\varepsilon \in (0, |\Omega| - \delta)$, $M(\delta + \varepsilon) \leq \liminf_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \Lambda(\beta, \delta)$.

Proof. Let $\varepsilon \in (0, |\Omega| - \delta)$ be fixed. For $\beta > 1$, let u_β^* be an eigenfunction associated to $\lambda_\beta^* = \Lambda(\beta, \delta)$. By Theorem 2.1 we know that $D_\beta^* = \{x : u_\beta^*(x) \geq \ell_\beta\}$, for some ℓ_β , with $|D_\beta^*| = \delta$ and that $|\{x : u_\beta^*(x) = t\}| = 0$ for every t . We deduce the existence of a unique $t_\beta \in (0, \ell_\beta)$ for which

$$E_\beta := \{x : u_\beta^*(x) > t_\beta\} \quad \text{satisfies} \quad |E_\beta| = \delta + \varepsilon.$$

In particular, $D_\beta^* \subset E_\beta$ and

$$\varepsilon t_\beta^2 \leq \int_{E_\beta \setminus D_\beta^*} (u_\beta^*)^2 \, dx \leq \int_{\Omega \setminus D_\beta^*} (u_\beta^*)^2 \, dx \leq \frac{1}{\beta},$$

which forces $t_\beta \rightarrow 0$ as $\beta \rightarrow \infty$. Let $v = (u_\beta^* - t_\beta)^+$. Then $v \in H_0^1(E_\beta, \Omega)$, and

$$\mu(E_\beta, \Omega) \leq \frac{\int_{E_\beta} |\nabla v|^2 dx}{\int_{E_\beta} v^2 dx} \leq \frac{\int_\Omega |\nabla u_\beta^*|^2 dx}{\int_{D_\beta^*} (u_\beta^* - t_\beta)^2 dx} = \lambda_\beta^* \frac{\int_{D_\beta^*} (u_\beta^*)^2 dx - \beta \int_{\Omega \setminus D_\beta^*} (u_\beta^*)^2 dx}{\int_{D_\beta^*} (u_\beta^*)^2 dx - 2t_\beta \int_{D_\beta^*} u_\beta^* dx + \delta t_\beta^2}.$$

Then we note, using also Hölder inequality on $\int_{D_\beta^*} u_\beta^* dx$, that

$$M(\delta + \varepsilon) \leq \mu(E_\beta, \Omega) \leq \frac{\Lambda(\beta, \delta)}{1 - 2t_\beta \delta^{1/2} + \delta t_\beta^2} = \frac{\Lambda(\beta, \delta)}{(1 - \delta^{1/2} t_\beta)^2},$$

which immediately yields the conclusion as soon as $\varepsilon > \delta/\beta$ so that $t_\beta \leq (\varepsilon\beta)^{-1/2}$. \square

We are now in position to prove Theorem 1.4.

Proof of Theorem 1.4. The first part of the theorem follows from Lemma 3.3. To prove the second part, we observe that, from the definition of $\lambda(\beta, D)$, part 2 of Lemma 3.1 and Lemma 3.2, keeping in mind also Corollary 2.13, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \Lambda(\beta, \delta) &= \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \min \left\{ \lambda_1((1 + \beta)\mathbb{1}_D - \beta) : D \subset \Omega, \text{ quasi-open, } |D| = \delta \right\} \\ &\leq \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \min \left\{ \mu(\omega_D, \Omega) : D \subset \Omega, \text{ quasi-open, } |D| = \delta \right\} \\ &= \min \left\{ \mu(\omega_D, \Omega) : D \subset \Omega, \text{ quasi-open, } |D| = \delta \right\} = M(\delta). \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

On the other hand, let E_n^* be a minimizer associated to the problem $M(\delta + \varepsilon_n)$, with $\varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0^+$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Then, by Lemma 3.3,

$$|E_n^*| = \delta + \varepsilon_n \quad \text{and} \quad \mu(E_n^*, \Omega) \leq \liminf_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \Lambda(\beta, \delta).$$

At this point, having in mind Definition 2.8 of weak γ -convergence, we can use [8, Proposition 2.3,(3) and Proposition 2.7,(1)] to infer that E_n^* weakly γ -converges to some quasi-open set F . In turn, [8, Prop. 3.12] implies

$$|F| \leq \liminf_n |E_n^*| = \delta, \quad M(\delta) \leq \mu(F, \Omega) \leq \liminf_n \mu(E_n^*, \Omega) \leq \liminf_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \Lambda(\beta, \delta)$$

(recall Remark 2.12). This shows the reverse inequality of (14), concluding the proof of Theorem 1.4. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.5. Let D^* be an optimal set for $M(\delta)$, such that $\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial D^* \cap \partial\Omega) > 0$. Since D is quasi-open, by Lemma 3.2 we have that

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(\beta, D) = \mu(\omega_D, \Omega).$$

Moreover, noting that $\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\overline{D} \cap \partial\Omega) = \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial D \cap \partial\Omega) = 0$ by hypothesis, Lemma 2.10 forces $\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial\omega_D \cap \partial\Omega) = 0$. Thus, our assumptions entail that $\mu(\omega_D, \Omega) > M(\delta)$. Finally, applying conclusion 2 of Lemma 3.1, we infer that

$$\lambda(\beta, D^*) \leq \mu(D^*, \Omega) = M(\delta) < \mu(\omega_D, \Omega) = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(\beta, D),$$

which proves the claim. \square

4. Spherical shapes in the spectral drop problem

4.1. Relative isoperimetric inequalities and α -symmetrization

In order to provide an estimate from below of $\mu(D, \Omega)$ we will exploit the α -symmetrization on cones, which was introduced in [2] for planar domains and then extended in [39] to general dimension.

For any $0 < \alpha < \omega_N = |B_1|$, let Σ_α denote any open cone, with vertex at the origin, having the property that

$$|\Sigma_\alpha \cap B_1| = \frac{1}{N} \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\Sigma_\alpha \cap \partial B_1) = \alpha$$

(while in [39, 34] cones having specific shape are chosen, for our purposes we need no further property). Then the α -symmetrization of a measurable set $D \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ is defined as

$$\mathcal{C}_\alpha(D) := \Sigma_\alpha \cap B_{r(\alpha, |D|)},$$

where $r(\alpha, |D|)$ is such that $|\mathcal{C}_\alpha(D)| = |D|$ (i.e. $r(\alpha, |D|) = (|D|/\alpha)^{1/N}$). Consequently, for a measurable, non-negative $u : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we define its α -symmetrization $\mathcal{C}_\alpha u : \mathcal{C}_\alpha(D) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as

$$\mathcal{C}_\alpha u(x) := \sup \{t : |\{y : u(y) > t\}| > \alpha|x|^N\}.$$

Then $\mathcal{C}_\alpha u$ is radially decreasing in $0 < |x| < r(\alpha, |D|)$, and $|\{u > t\}| = |\{\mathcal{C}_\alpha u > t\}|$ (actually, defining $\Sigma_{\omega_N} = \mathbb{R}^N$, the above procedure leads to the usual Schwarz symmetrization).

From now on we restrict our attention on quasi-open sets D . Our aim is to show that, for a suitable choice of α ,

$$\mu(D, \Omega) \geq \mu(\mathcal{C}_\alpha(D), \Sigma_\alpha) = \lambda_1^{\text{Dir}} \cdot r^{-2}(\alpha, |D|), \quad (15)$$

where λ_1^{Dir} denotes the first eigenvalue of the Dirichlet Laplacian in B_1 :

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta \varphi = \lambda_1^{\text{Dir}} \varphi, & \text{in } B_1, \\ \varphi = 0, & \text{on } \partial B_1, \end{cases}$$

and $\varphi \in H_0^1(B_1)$ is the first Dirichlet eigenfunction. A useful observation for the sequel is that

$$\lambda_1^{\text{Dir}} = \frac{\int_{B_1^+} |\nabla \varphi(x)|^2 dx}{\int_{B_1^+} \varphi^2(x) dx} = \mu(B_1^+, \mathbb{R}_+^N) = \mu(B_1 \cap \Sigma, \Sigma), \quad (16)$$

for any cone Σ having vertex at the center of B_1 .

The right choice of α in (15) will depend on a suitable isoperimetric constant. This follows closely some ideas in [34], even though our situation is slightly different: while the domains considered in [34] have the boundary divided in fixed Neumann and Dirichlet parts, here we need to deal with arbitrary subsets of Ω of fixed measure.

More precisely, for $0 < \delta < |\Omega|$ we define the relative isoperimetric constant inside $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, with measure constraint δ , as

$$K(\Omega, \delta) := \inf \left\{ \frac{1}{N} \frac{P(D, \Omega)}{|D|^{(N-1)/N}} : D \subset \Omega, |D| \leq \delta \right\}, \quad (17)$$

where $P(D, \Omega)$ is the De Giorgi perimeter of D relative to Ω :

$$P(D, \Omega) := \sup \left\{ \int_D \operatorname{div} F : F \in C_0^\infty(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N), |F| \leq 1 \right\}$$

(in particular, in the regular case, $P(D, \Omega) = \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial D \cap \Omega)$). Notice that, taking $D = B_\varepsilon(x_0) \subset \Omega$, with ε small, one easily obtains

$$0 \leq K(\Omega, \delta) \leq \omega_N^{1/N}.$$

Moreover K is non-increasing with respect to δ .

Lemma 4.1. For any cone Σ_α and $r > 0$,

$$\frac{1}{N} \frac{P(B_r, \Sigma_\alpha)}{|B_r \cap \Sigma_\alpha|^{(N-1)/N}} = \alpha^{1/N}.$$

Furthermore, if Σ_α is convex,

$$K(\Sigma_\alpha, \delta) = \alpha^{1/N}.$$

Proof. The first part follows by direct computations. The second one—which we state just for the sake of completeness—is [33, Theorem 1.1]. \square

Our key result in this setting is the following.

Proposition 4.2. If $K(\Omega, \delta)$ is defined as in (17) and $D \subset \Omega$ quasi-open, $|D| \leq \delta$, then

$$\mu(D, \Omega) \geq K^2(\Omega, \delta) \lambda_1^{Dir} \cdot |D|^{-2/N},$$

or, equivalently, setting $\alpha = K^N(\Omega, \delta)$,

$$\mu(D, \Omega) \geq \mu(\mathcal{C}_\alpha(D), \Sigma_\alpha) = \lambda_1^{Dir} \cdot r^{-2}(\alpha, |D|).$$

Notice that, while $\mathcal{C}_\alpha(D)$ depends on the choice of the cone Σ_α , $\mu(\mathcal{C}_\alpha(D), \Sigma_\alpha)$ only depends on α .

Proof. The proposition is essentially [34, Proposition 1.2], see also [8, Example 5.3]. As we mentioned, our situation (and notation) is slightly different, therefore we provide some details.

Let $D \subset \Omega$ with $|D| = \delta$, and u be the principal normalized eigenfunction associated to $\mu(D, \Omega)$. Then $\mathcal{C}_\alpha u \in H_0^1(\mathcal{C}_\alpha(D), \Sigma_\alpha)$, and $1 = \|u\|_{L^2} = \|\mathcal{C}_\alpha u\|_{L^2}$. Moreover, u and $\mathcal{C}_\alpha u$ have the same distribution function

$$f(t) = |\{x \in D : u(x) > t\}| = |\{x \in \mathcal{C}_\alpha(D) : \mathcal{C}_\alpha u(x) > t\}|. \quad (18)$$

Then Lemma 4.1 implies

$$P(\{u > t\}, \Omega) = \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\{u = t\}) \geq \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\{\mathcal{C}_\alpha u = t\}) = P(\{\mathcal{C}_\alpha u > t\}, \Omega). \quad (19)$$

On the other hand, the co-area formula yields the following expressions concerning the distribution function f

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \int_{\{u > t\}} 1 \, dx = \int_t^{+\infty} \left[\int_{\{u=s\}} |\nabla u|^{-1} d\mathcal{H}^{N-1} \right] ds, \\ |f'(t)| &= \int_{\{u=t\}} |\nabla u|^{-1} d\mathcal{H}^{N-1}, \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in \mathbb{R}^+. \end{aligned}$$

Let us also observe that Hölder inequality implies

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\{u = t\})^2 &= \left(\int_{\{u=t\}} d\mathcal{H}^{N-1} \right)^2 = \left[\int_{\{u=t\}} |\nabla u|^{1/2} |\nabla u|^{-1/2} d\mathcal{H}^{N-1} \right]^2 \\ &\leq \left(\int_{\{u=t\}} |\nabla u| d\mathcal{H}^{N-1} \right) \left(\int_{\{u=t\}} |\nabla u|^{-1} d\mathcal{H}^{N-1} \right) = \left(\int_{\{u=t\}} |\nabla u| d\mathcal{H}^{N-1} \right) |f'(t)|. \end{aligned}$$

Exploiting this estimate, together with the co-area formula for u , one has

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(D, \Omega) &= \int_\Omega |\nabla u|^2 \, dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\int_{\{u=t\}} |\nabla u| d\mathcal{H}^{N-1} \right] dt \\ &\geq \int_0^{+\infty} [\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\{u = t\})^2 |f'(t)|^{-1}] dt \geq \int_0^{+\infty} [\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\{\mathcal{C}_\alpha u = t\})^2 |f'(t)|^{-1}] dt, \end{aligned}$$

where in the last passage we used the isoperimetric inequality (19). Taking into account (18), that $|\nabla \mathcal{C}_\alpha u|$ is constant on the level sets and applying the co-area formula again, we can carry on the above estimate writing

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(D, \Omega) &\geq \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\int_{\{\mathcal{C}_\alpha u=t\}} |\nabla \mathcal{C}_\alpha u|^{-1} d\mathcal{H}^{N-1} \right)^{-1} \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\{\mathcal{C}_\alpha u=t\})^2 dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\int_{\{\mathcal{C}_\alpha u=t\}} |\nabla \mathcal{C}_\alpha u| d\mathcal{H}^{N-1} \right] dt = \int_{\Sigma_\alpha} |\nabla \mathcal{C}_\alpha u|^2 dx \geq \mu(\mathcal{C}_\alpha(D), \Sigma_\alpha), \end{aligned}$$

and the proposition follows. \square

The above Proposition and Lemma 4.1 yield the following result.

Corollary 4.3. *Assume that, for some $\bar{\delta}$, there exists a cone Σ_α , with $\alpha = K^N(\Omega, \bar{\delta})$, such that*

$$\Omega \cap B_{r(\alpha, \bar{\delta})} = \Sigma_\alpha \cap B_{r(\alpha, \bar{\delta})}.$$

Then, for every $\delta \leq \bar{\delta}$, we have $K(\Omega, \delta) = K(\Omega, \bar{\delta})$,

$$M(\delta) = K^2(\Omega, \delta) \lambda_1^{Dir} \cdot \delta^{-2/N},$$

and both $K(\Omega, \delta)$ and $M(\delta)$ are achieved by $D^ = B_{r(\alpha, \delta)} \cap \Omega$.*

In order to complete the proof of Theorem 1.7, the last ingredient we miss is the explicit evaluation of $K(\Omega, \delta)$ in case Ω is a planar rectangle, via the characterization of optimal sets. This is well-known in the literature and we refer for example to [15] for more details.

Lemma 4.4. *Let $\Omega = (0, L_1) \times (0, L_2)$, with $L_1 \leq L_2$. Then*

$$K^2\left(\Omega, \frac{L_1^2}{\pi}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

holds, and an optimal set is given by the quarter of disk centered at a vertex of Ω .

Proof. For $0 < \delta < |\Omega|$, let us define

$$C(\Omega, \delta) := \inf \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \frac{P^2(D, \Omega)}{\delta} : D \subset \Omega, |D| = \delta \right\}.$$

Then

$$K^2(\Omega, \bar{\delta}) = \inf_{0 < \delta \leq \bar{\delta}} C(\Omega, \delta),$$

and we want to find the optimal set for K^2 in case $\bar{\delta} = L_1^2/\pi$. In general, K needs not to be achieved. On the other hand, according to [15, Thm. 2 and Thm. 3] (see also [41, Thm. 4.6 and Thm. 5.12]), $C(\Omega, \delta)$ is achieved by an open, connected $E_\delta^* \subset \Omega$, such that $\partial E_\delta^* \cap \Omega$ is either an arc of circle or a straight line. Moreover, the Hausdorff measure of the intersection of the boundaries satisfies $\mathcal{H}^1(\partial E_\delta^* \cap \partial \Omega) > 0$, and $\partial E_\delta^* \cap \Omega$ reaches the boundary of Ω orthogonally at flat points (i.e. not at a vertex). Finally, since $\delta \leq \bar{\delta} < |\Omega|/2$, then E_δ^* is convex. Hence, there are four possible configurations for E_δ^* :

1. E_δ^* is a half disk, centered at a flat point of $\partial \Omega$;
2. E_δ^* is a quarter of a disk D_δ , centered at a vertex of $\partial \Omega$;
3. E_δ^* is a portion of a disk, with boundary either passing through two vertices, or passing through one vertex and orthogonal to one side of $\partial \Omega$ (i.e., having endpoints on opposite sides of Ω);
4. E_δ^* is (congruent to) the strip $S_\delta = (0, L_1) \times (0, \delta/L_1)$ (being $(0, \delta/L_2) \times (0, L_2)$ less convenient for C).

It is easy to rule out configurations 1, which is always worse than 2 (because the perimeter of a half disk is bigger than that of a quarter of disk having the same measure) and 3 in favor of 4 (because the perimeter of such an E_δ^* is always bigger than L_1 , and a strip with the same measure and perimeter L_1 always exists). With respect to the alternatives 2 and 4, explicit computations show that

$$\delta \leq \frac{L_1^2}{\pi} \quad \implies \quad \frac{1}{4} \frac{P^2(D_\delta, \Omega)}{|D_\delta|} = \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{L_1^2}{4\delta} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{P^2(S_\delta, \Omega)}{|S_\delta|},$$

and the lemma follows. \square

Remark 4.5. Notice that finding explicit lower bounds of $\bar{\delta}$ for an N -dimensional orthotope, even for $N = 3$, is much more difficult: indeed in such case $C(\Omega, \delta)$ is achieved by a set having relative boundary with constant mean curvature, and therefore the cases to consider not only include planes, cylinders and spheres, but also other candidates such as the Lawson surfaces and the Schwarz ones (see the survey [43] for more details).

On the other hand, in case $\Omega = (0, L_1) \times (0, L_2)$, the above isoperimetric estimate is sharp: if $L_1^2/\pi < \delta \leq L_1 L_2/2$, then $K(\delta, \Omega)$ is achieved by the strip S_δ . However, the situation for $M(\delta)$ may be different: for instance, if $L_1 = L_2$, then $\mu(S_\delta, \Omega) > \mu(D_\delta, \Omega)$ up to $\delta \leq 1/2$, as one can verify by direct calculation. On the other hand if $L_1 \ll L_2$, then the strip becomes an optimal set also for $M(\delta)$, $\delta \approx 1/2$, as one can see with the same argument of [8, Example 5.4].

Proof of Theorem 1.7. The proof of the first part of the theorem follows by Corollary 4.3 and by [41, Thm. 6.8], which implies that, for small volumes, the isoperimetric regions in a convex polytope Ω are geodesic balls centered at vertices with the smallest solid angle (recall also Lemma 4.1). The second part of the theorem is a consequence of the first part, and of Theorem 1.4. Finally, the estimate of $\bar{\delta}$ in case Ω is a planar rectangle follows from Lemma 4.4. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.8 – estimate from below. In order to prove this estimate, we will combine Proposition 4.2 with the asymptotic expansion of the relative isoperimetric profile obtained by Fall in [22], in the setting of Riemannian manifolds. More precisely, for $v > 0$, the *isoperimetric profile* relative to Ω is the mapping

$$v \mapsto I_\Omega(v) := \min \{P(D, \Omega) : D \subset \Omega, |D| = v\},$$

and we define

$$\hat{H} := \max_{p \in \partial\Omega} H(p), \quad \beta_{N-1} := \frac{N-1}{N(N+1)} \left(\frac{2}{\omega_N} \right)^{(N+1)/N} \omega_{N-1}.$$

Then [22, Corollary 1.3] yields

$$I_\Omega(v) = I_{\mathbb{R}_+^N}(v) \left(1 - \beta_{N-1} \hat{H} v^{1/N} + O(v^{2/N}) \right), \quad \text{as } v \rightarrow 0.$$

Since the half ball of volume v has radius $r(v) = (2v/\omega_N)^{1/N}$, we infer that

$$I_{\mathbb{R}_+^N}(v) = P(B_{r(v)}^+, \mathbb{R}_+^N) = \frac{N\omega_N}{2} \left(\frac{2v}{\omega_N} \right)^{(N-1)/N} = N \left(\frac{\omega_N}{2} \right)^{1/N} v^{(N-1)/N}.$$

As a consequence

$$K(\Omega, \delta) = \inf_{0 < v \leq \delta} \frac{I_\Omega(v)}{Nv^{(N-1)/N}} = \left(\frac{\omega_N}{2} \right)^{1/N} \inf_{0 < v \leq \delta} \left(1 - \beta_{N-1} \hat{H} v^{1/N} + O(v^{2/N}) \right),$$

and finally

$$K(\Omega, \delta) = \left(\frac{\omega_N}{2} \right)^{1/N} \left(1 - \beta_{N-1} \hat{H} \delta^{1/N} + o(\delta^{1/N}) \right), \quad \text{as } \delta \rightarrow 0.$$

Then Proposition 4.2 applies, providing

$$\inf_{|D|=\delta} \mu(D, \Omega) \geq \mu(B_1^+, \mathbb{R}_+^N) |B_1^+|^{2/N} \cdot \delta^{-2/N} \left(1 - \underline{C}_N \hat{H} \delta^{1/N} + o(\delta^{1/N}) \right) \quad \text{as } \delta \rightarrow 0^+,$$

where

$$\underline{C}_N = 2\beta_{N-1} = 4 \frac{|B_1^+|^{-1/N} N - 1}{N} \frac{\omega_{N-1}}{N+1} \frac{1}{\omega_N}. \quad \square$$

4.2. Spectral drops in regular domains – asymptotic spherical shapes

Recall that $\varphi \in H_0^1(B_1)$ denotes the first eigenfunction of the Dirichlet Laplacian on B_1 , with eigenvalue λ_1^{Dir} , see equation (16). We will show the following.

Proposition 4.6. *Let $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$ be such that $\partial\Omega$ is of class C^2 near x_0 . For $r > 0$ small, let $D_r = B_r(x_0) \cap \Omega$. Then*

$$|D_r| = |B_1^+| r^N \cdot \left(1 - \frac{N-1}{N+1} \frac{\omega_{N-1}}{\omega_N} H(x_0) r + o(r) \right),$$

$$\mu(D_r, \Omega) \leq \mu(B_1^+, \mathbb{R}_+^N) r^{-2} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{N-1}{4} \frac{\int_{|x'| < 1} \varphi^2(x', 0) dx'}{\int_{B_1^+} |\nabla \varphi|^2 dx} H(x_0) r + o(r) \right),$$

as $r \rightarrow 0^+$, where $H(x_0)$ denotes the mean curvature of $\partial\Omega$ at x_0 .

To prove the proposition, w.l.o.g. we choose $x_0 = 0$ and $\psi \in C^2(B_1 \cap \{x_N = 0\})$, with $\psi(0) = 0$, $\nabla\psi(0) = 0$, in such a way that Ω is (locally) the epigraph of ψ . Then, for r sufficiently small,

$$D_r = B_r(0) \cap \Omega = B_r(0) \cap \{x : x_N > \psi(x')\}.$$

We need some preliminary lemmas.

Lemma 4.7. *Let $f \in C(\overline{B}_1)$ and ψ as above. For $r \in (0, 1)$ let*

$$h(r) := \int_{B_1 \cap \{x_N > \psi(rx')/r\}} f(x', x_N) dx.$$

Then

$$h'(0^+) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\{|x'| < 1\}} f(x', 0) D^2\psi(0) x' \cdot x' dx'.$$

Proof. To start with, we extend f to $\{x_N < -\sqrt{1-|x'|^2}\}$ by setting

$$f(x', x_N) = f(x', -\sqrt{1-|x'|^2}) \quad \text{whenever } x_N \leq -\sqrt{1-|x'|^2}.$$

Then f is continuous and bounded in $\{x : |x'| < 1, x_N \leq \sqrt{1-|x'|^2}\}$. Moreover

$$h(r) = \int_{\{|x'| < 1\}} dx' \int_{\psi(rx')/r}^{\sqrt{1-|x'|^2}} f dx_N - \int_{\{\psi(rx')/r < -\sqrt{1-|x'|^2}\}} dx' \int_{\psi(rx')/r}^{-\sqrt{1-|x'|^2}} f dx_N = I_1(r) - I_2(r).$$

We first show that $I_2(r) = o(r)$ as $r \rightarrow 0^+$. Indeed, by assumption there exists $\kappa \geq 0$ such that $\psi(x') \geq -\kappa|x'|^2$. Thus

$$\left\{ x' : \psi(rx')/r < -\sqrt{1-|x'|^2} \right\} \subset \left\{ x' : -\kappa r|x'|^2 < -\sqrt{1-|x'|^2} \right\} \subset \left\{ x' : 1 - \kappa^2 r^2 < |x'|^2 < 1 \right\}$$

and

$$|I_2(r)| \leq \|f\|_\infty \int_{\{1-\kappa^2 r^2 < |x'|^2 < 1\}} dx' \int_{-\kappa r}^0 dx_N = \|f\|_\infty \kappa r \int_{\{1-\kappa^2 r^2 < |x'|^2 < 1\}} dx' = o(r).$$

As a consequence

$$h'(0^+) = I_1'(0^+) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{|x'| < 1\}} -f\left(x', \frac{\psi(rx')}{r}\right) \frac{\nabla\psi(rx') \cdot rx' - \psi(rx')}{r^2} dx',$$

and the lemma follows, as $\psi(rx') = r^2 D^2\psi(0)x' \cdot x'/2 + o(r^2)$, as $r \rightarrow 0^+$, uniformly in $|x'| \leq 1$. \square

The mean curvature of the graph of ψ at 0 appears in the above estimate, in case f is symmetric.

Lemma 4.8. *Under the assumptions of Lemma 4.7, assume furthermore that $f(x', 0)$ is radially symmetric in x' . Then*

$$h'(0^+) = -\frac{H(0)}{2} \int_{\{|x'| < 1\}} f(x', 0)|x'|^2 dx',$$

where $H(0) = \text{trace}(D^2\psi(0))/(N-1)$ is the mean curvature of the graph of ψ at 0.

Proof. Up to a rotation we have

$$\psi(x') = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \kappa_i x_i^2 + o(|x'|^2)$$

as $x' \rightarrow 0$. On the other hand, since f is symmetric,

$$\int_{\{|x'| < 1\}} f(x', 0)x_i^2 dx' = \int_{\{|x'| < 1\}} f(x', 0)x_j^2 dx' = \frac{1}{N-1} \int_{\{|x'| < 1\}} f(x', 0)|x'|^2 dx',$$

and Lemma 4.7 yields

$$h'(0^+) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\{|x'| < 1\}} f(x', 0) \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \kappa_i x_i^2 dx' = -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \kappa_i}{2(N-1)} \int_{\{|x'| < 1\}} f(x', 0)|x'|^2 dx'. \quad \square$$

Using the above result we can readily estimate $|D_r|$.

Lemma 4.9. *Under the above notations,*

$$|D_r| = \frac{1}{2} \omega_N r^N - \frac{1}{2} \frac{N-1}{N+1} \omega_{N-1} H(0) r^{N+1} + o(r^{N+1}).$$

Proof. Writing $y = rx$ we have

$$r^{-N} |D_r| = r^{-N} \int_{B_r \cap \Omega} dy = \int_{B_1 \cap \{x_N > \psi(rx')/r\}} dx = h(r),$$

where h is defined as in the above lemmas, with $f \equiv 1$. Then

$$h(0^+) = \int_{B_1 \cap \{x_N > 0\}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \omega_N$$

and, by Lemma 4.8,

$$h'(0^+) = -\frac{H(0)}{2} \int_{\{|x'| < 1\}} |x'|^2 dx' = -\frac{H(0)}{2} \int_0^1 t^N (N-1) \omega_{N-1} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{N-1}{N+1} \omega_{N-1} H(0). \quad \square$$

We will estimate $\mu(D_r, \Omega)$ with the Rayleigh quotient of a rescaling of the Dirichlet eigenfunction φ . Let $\tilde{\varphi}(y) := \varphi(y/r) \in H_0^1(B_r)$. Then

$$\mu(D_r, \Omega) \leq \frac{\int_{D_r} |\nabla \tilde{\varphi}(y)|^2 dy}{\int_{D_r} \tilde{\varphi}^2(y) dy} = \frac{r^{-2} \int_{B_1 \cap \{x_N > \psi(rx')/r\}} |\nabla \varphi(x)|^2 dx}{\int_{B_1 \cap \{x_N > \psi(rx')/r\}} \varphi^2(x) dx} =: r^{-2} R(r). \quad (20)$$

End of the proof of Proposition 4.6. By (16) we have that $R(0^+) = \mu(B_1^+, \mathbb{R}_+^N)$. In view of Lemma 4.9 and equation (20) we only need to evaluate $R'(0^+)$. Using repeatedly Lemma 4.8 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} R'(0^+) &= -\frac{H(0)}{2} \frac{\int_{B_1^+} \varphi^2 \cdot \int_{\{|x'|<1\}} |\nabla \varphi(x', 0)|^2 |x'|^2 - \int_{B_1^+} |\nabla \varphi|^2 \cdot \int_{\{|x'|<1\}} \varphi^2(x', 0) |x'|^2}{\left(\int_{B_1^+} \varphi^2\right)^2} \\ &= -\frac{H(0)}{2 \int_{B_1^+} \varphi^2} \cdot \int_{\{|x'|<1\}} [|\nabla \varphi(x', 0)|^2 - \lambda_1^{\text{Dir}} \varphi^2(x', 0)] |x'|^2 dx'. \end{aligned}$$

Recalling that φ is radial, with some abuse of notation we write, for $\rho = |x|$, $\varphi(x) = \varphi(\rho)$ and $|\nabla \varphi(x)| = -\varphi_\rho(\rho)$. This yields

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{2 \int_{B_1^+} \varphi^2}{H(0)} R'(0^+) &= \int_0^1 [\varphi_\rho^2 - \lambda_1^{\text{Dir}} \varphi^2] \rho^2 \cdot (N-1) \omega_{N-1} \rho^{N-2} d\rho \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[\rho^N \varphi_\rho^2 + \rho^N \varphi \left(\varphi_{\rho\rho} + \frac{N-1}{\rho} \varphi_\rho \right) \right] \cdot (N-1) \omega_{N-1} d\rho \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[(\rho^N \varphi \varphi_\rho)' - \frac{1}{2} (\varphi^2)' \rho^{N-1} \right] \cdot (N-1) \omega_{N-1} d\rho, \end{aligned}$$

and finally, integrating by parts,

$$-\frac{2 \int_{B_1^+} \varphi^2}{H(0)} R'(0^+) = \frac{N-1}{2} \int_0^1 \varphi^2 \rho^{N-2} \cdot (N-1) \omega_{N-1} d\rho = \frac{N-1}{2} \int_{\{|x'|<1\}} \varphi^2(x', 0) dx'. \quad \square$$

The last ingredient we need to conclude the proof of Theorem 1.8 is the following elementary lemma.

Lemma 4.10. *Assume that, for positive constants a, b, c, d ,*

$$\delta = ar^N (1 - br + o(r)), \quad \mu = cr^{-2} (1 - dr + o(r)), \quad \text{as } r \rightarrow 0^+.$$

Then

$$\mu = ca^{2/N} \delta^{-2/N} \left(1 - \frac{a^{-1/N} (2b + Nd)}{N} \delta^{1/N} + o(\delta^{1/N}) \right) \quad \text{as } \delta \rightarrow 0^+.$$

Proof. From the expansion of δ we have that

$$\delta^{1/N} = a^{1/N} r (1 - br + o(r))^{1/N} = a^{1/N} r \left(1 - \frac{b}{N} r + o(r) \right),$$

which implies

$$r = a^{-1/N} \delta^{1/N} \left(1 + \frac{a^{-1/N} b}{N} \delta^{1/N} + o(\delta^{1/N}) \right),$$

and the lemma follows. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.8 – estimate from above. In the notation of Proposition 4.6, let $\delta > 0$ be sufficiently small and let $r = r(\delta)$ be such that $|D_r| = \delta$. Then we can apply Lemma 4.10 to write

$$\mu(D_{r(\delta)}, \Omega) \leq \mu(B_1^+, \mathbb{R}_+^N) |B_1^+|^{2/N} \cdot \delta^{-2/N} \left(1 - \bar{C}_N H(x_0) \delta^{1/N} + o(\delta^{1/N}) \right) \quad \text{as } \delta \rightarrow 0^+, \quad (21)$$

where

$$\bar{C}_N = \frac{|B_1^+|^{-1/N}}{N} \left(2 \frac{N-1}{N+1} \frac{\omega_{N-1}}{\omega_N} + N \frac{N-1}{4} \frac{\int_{|x'|<1} \varphi^2(x', 0) dx'}{\int_{B_1^+} |\nabla \varphi|^2 dx} \right). \quad \square$$

Proof of Corollary 1.9. Recalling that $\lambda(\beta, B_{r(\delta)}(x_0)) \leq \mu(B_{r(\delta)}(x_0), \Omega)$ (see Lemma 3.1), Theorem 1.4 yields

$$1 \leq \frac{\lambda(\beta, B_{r(\delta)}(x_0))}{\Lambda(\beta, \delta)} \leq \frac{\mu(B_{r(\delta)}(x_0), \Omega)}{M(\delta + \varepsilon)(1 - \sqrt{\delta/(\varepsilon\beta)})^2},$$

for all $\varepsilon \in (\delta/\beta, |\Omega| - \delta)$. Theorem 1.8 allows to estimate the above term, obtaining

$$M(\delta + \varepsilon) \geq \mu(B_1^+, \mathbb{R}_+^N) |B_1^+|^{2/N} \left[(\delta + \varepsilon)^{-2/N} - \underline{C}_N \hat{H} \cdot (\delta + \varepsilon)^{-1/N} + o((\delta + \varepsilon)^{-1/N}) \right],$$

$$\mu(B_{r(\delta)}(x_0), \Omega) \leq \mu(B_1^+, \mathbb{R}_+^N) |B_1^+|^{2/N} \left[\delta^{-2/N} - \overline{C}_N H(x_0) \cdot \delta^{-1/N} + o(\delta^{-1/N}) \right]$$

as $\varepsilon, \delta \rightarrow 0$ (see (21)). Plugging this information into the above ratio we obtain

$$\frac{\lambda(\beta, B_{r(\delta)}(x_0))}{\Lambda(\beta, \delta)} \leq \frac{\delta^{-2/N}}{(\delta + \varepsilon)^{-2/N}} \left(1 - \sqrt{\delta/(\varepsilon\beta)} \right)^{-2} \frac{1 - \overline{C}_N H(x_0) \delta^{1/N} + o(\delta^{1/N})}{1 - \underline{C}_N \hat{H} (\delta + \varepsilon)^{1/N} + o((\delta + \varepsilon)^{1/N})}.$$

Finally, letting $\beta \rightarrow +\infty$ and choosing $\varepsilon = \delta\beta^{-1/3} > \delta/\beta$, we have

$$\frac{\lambda(\beta, B_{r(\delta)}(x_0))}{\Lambda(\beta, \delta)} \leq \left(1 + \frac{2}{N} \beta^{-1/3} + o(\beta^{-1/3}) \right) \left(1 + 2\beta^{-1/3} + o(\beta^{-1/3}) \right) \frac{1 - \overline{C}_N H(x_0) \delta^{1/N} + o(\delta^{1/N})}{1 - \underline{C}_N \hat{H} \delta^{1/N} + o(\delta^{1/N})},$$

which proves the claim with $A = \underline{C}_N \hat{H} - \overline{C}_N H(x_0)$ and $B = \frac{2}{N} + 2$. \square

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