

Proposition: (Existence of minimizers for the Plateau type problem)

Let $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ open bounded set & E_0 a set of finite perimeter in \mathbb{R}^n .
There exists a set of finite perimeter E s.t. $E \setminus A = E_0 \setminus A$
and

$$P(E) \leq P(F) \quad \text{for every } F \text{ s.t. } F \setminus A = E_0 \setminus A$$

E is a minimizer for the variational problem

$$\delta(A, E_0) = \inf \{ P(F) : F \setminus A = E_0 \setminus A \}$$

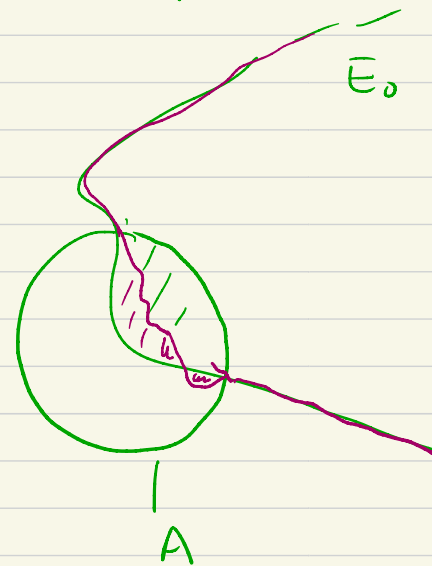
Pf: (i) E_0 is admissible i.e. $P(E_0) < \infty$ $E_0 \setminus A = E_0 \setminus A$

$$\delta(A, E_0) \leq P(E_0) < \infty$$

Take $\{E_k\}_k$ $E_k \setminus A = E_0 \setminus A$

$$P(E_k) \longrightarrow \delta(A, E_0) = \delta < \infty$$

$$P(E_k) \leq P(E_0)$$



$$M_k = E_k \Delta E_0 = E_k \setminus E_0 \cup E_0 \setminus E_k = E_k \cap E_0^c \cup E_0 \cap E_k^c$$

↑ finite perimeter

$$M_k \subset A \quad \Rightarrow \quad |M_k| \leq |A| < \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(M_k) &\leq P(E_k \cap E_0^c) + P(E_0 \cap E_k^c) \\ &\leq P(E_k) + P(E_0^c) + P(E_0) + P(E_k^c) = 2P(E_0) + 2P(E_k) \\ &\leq 4P(E_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sup_k (|M_k| + P(M_k)) = \sup_k \|\chi_{M_k}\|_{BV} \leq |A| + 4P(E_0) < \infty$$

$\exists \{M_k\}_k$

$\chi_{M_k} \rightarrow \chi_M$ in $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ if M is set of finite perimeter

Claim

$$E_k = E_0 \cup M_k \setminus (E_0 \cap M_k) \quad (M_k = E_k \Delta E_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_0 \cup M_k \setminus (E_0 \cap M_k) &= E_k \cup (E_0 \setminus E_k) \cap (E_0 \setminus E_k)^c \\ &= E_k \cap (E_0^c \cup E_k) = E_k \end{aligned}$$

$= E_k \cap E_0^c \cup E_0 \cap E_k$

$$E_k = E_0 \cup M_k \setminus (E_0 \cap M_k)$$

$$\chi_{E_k} = \chi_{E_0 \cup M_k} - \chi_{E_0 \cap M_k}$$

$$\chi_{M_k} \rightarrow \chi_M \text{ in } L^1$$

$$= \chi_{E_0} + \chi_{M_k} - \chi_{E_0} \chi_{M_k} - \chi_{E_0} \chi_{M_k}$$

$k \rightarrow \infty \downarrow$

$$= \chi_{E_0} + \chi_M - \chi_{E_0} \chi_M - \chi_{E_0} \chi_M$$

$$= \chi_{E_0 \cup M} - \chi_{E_0 \cap M} = \chi_{E_0 \cup M \setminus (E_0 \cap M)}$$

$$E = E_0 \cup M \setminus (E_0 \cap M)$$

$$\chi_{E_k} \rightarrow \chi_E$$

l. s. c $P(E) \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} P(E_k) = \gamma$

$M \subset A$

We need to show

$$E \setminus A = E_0 \setminus A$$

\implies

$$P(E) = \gamma$$

$A^c \subset M^c$

$$E \setminus A = E_0 \cup M \setminus E_0 \cap M \setminus A = (E_0 \cup M) \cap (E_0 \cap M)^c \cap A^c$$

$$= E_0 \cap A^c \cap (E_0^c \cup M^c) \cup M \cap (E_0^c \cup M^c) \cap A^c$$

$$= \underbrace{E_0 \cap A^c \cap E_0^c}_{\emptyset} \cup \underbrace{E_0 \cap A^c \cap M^c}_{E_0 \setminus A} \cup \underbrace{M \cap E_0^c \cap A^c}_{\emptyset} \cup \underbrace{M \cap M^c \cap A^c}_{\emptyset}$$

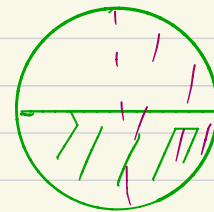
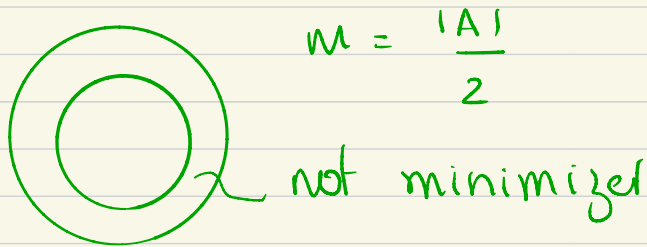
Relative isoperimetric problems

Given an open set $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ the relative isoperimetric problem in A amounts to the volume constrained minimization of the relative perimeter in A

$$(*) \quad \alpha(A, m) = \inf \{ \|\partial E\|(A) = P(E; A) : E \subset A : |E| = m \}$$

where $m \in (0, |A|)$.

Example: A unit ball

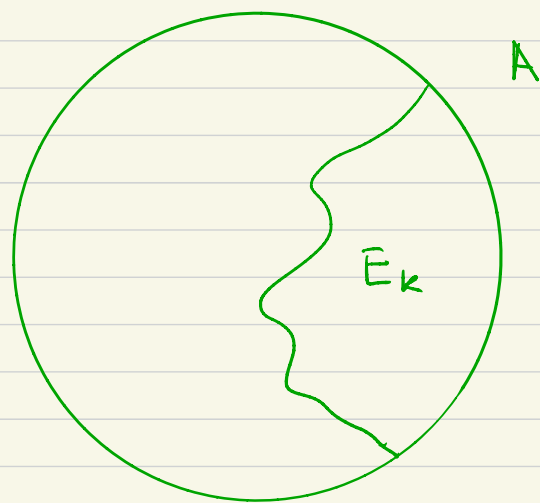


A minimizer in $(*)$ normalized to obtain $\text{spt } \|\partial E\| = \partial E$ is relative isoperimetric set in A .

Proposition (Existence of isoperimetric sets)

If A is an open bounded set of finite perimeter, $m \in (0, |A|)$ then there exists a set of finite perimeter $E \subset A$ such that $P(E; A) = \alpha(|A|, m)$ & $|E| = m$. In particular, E is a minimizer in the variational problem (*).

Pf there exists a competitor



$$E_t = A \cap \{x : x_1 < t\} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

By continuity argument $\exists t \in \mathbb{R}$
s.t.

$$|E_t| = m$$

$$\alpha \leq P(E_t; A) \leq P(A) + \text{diam } A$$

$E_k \subset A$ finite perimeter $P(E_k; A) \rightarrow \alpha$ $|E_k| = m$ ✓

$$P(E_k) \leq P(E_k; A) + P(A) \quad k \text{ large enough} \quad \leq \alpha + 1 + P(A)$$

$$\sup_k (P(E_k) + |E_k|) < \infty \quad E_k \subset A \quad \{E_k' \subset C\} \{E_k\}$$

$$\chi_{E_k'} \rightarrow \chi_E \text{ in } L^1$$

$$|E_k'| = m \rightarrow |E| = m$$

$\Rightarrow E \subset A$

$$\alpha \leq P(E; A) \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} P(E_k, A) = \alpha.$$

↙ b.s.c