

ON THE HONEYCOMB CONJECTURE FOR A CLASS OF MINIMAL CONVEX PARTITIONS

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ABSTRACT. We prove that the planar hexagonal honeycomb is asymptotically optimal for a large class of optimal partition problems, in which the cells are assumed to be convex, and the criterion is to minimize either the sum or the maximum among the energies of the cells, the cost being a shape functional which satisfies a few assumptions. They are: monotonicity under inclusions; homogeneity under dilations; a Faber-Krahn inequality for convex hexagons; a convexity-type inequality for the map which associates with every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the minimizers of F among convex n -gons with given area. In particular, our result allows to obtain the honeycomb conjecture for the Cheeger constant and for the logarithmic capacity (still assuming the cells to be convex). Moreover we show that, in order to get the conjecture also for the first Dirichlet eigenvalue of the Laplacian, it is sufficient to establish some facts about the behaviour of λ_1 among convex pentagons, hexagons, and heptagons with prescribed area.

1. INTRODUCTION

Given an open bounded subset Ω of \mathbb{R}^2 with a Lipschitz boundary, we consider the problem of finding an optimal partition $\{E_1, \dots, E_k\}$ of Ω into k convex cells, the energy being either of additive or of supremal type, *i.e.*,

$$\sum_{i=1}^k F(E_i) \quad \text{or} \quad \max_{i=1, \dots, k} \{F(E_i)\}.$$

The cost functional F is assumed to be homogeneous under dilations, and monotone under domain inclusion on the class of convex bodies in \mathbb{R}^2 .

In case F is monotone decreasing, the admissible configurations $\{E_1, \dots, E_k\}$ are *convex k -clusters* of Ω , denoted by $\mathcal{C}_k(\Omega)$ and meant as families of k convex bodies which are contained into Ω and have mutually disjoint interiors. So our problems read

$$(1) \quad m_k(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k F(E_i) : \{E_i\} \in \mathcal{C}_k(\Omega) \right\},$$

$$(2) \quad M_k(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \max_{i=1, \dots, k} F(E_i) : \{E_i\} \in \mathcal{C}_k(\Omega) \right\}.$$

In case F is monotone increasing, to make the minimization nontrivial (namely the infimum nonzero) we have to consider as admissible configurations $\{E_1, \dots, E_k\}$ only the convex k -clusters which, loosely speaking, cover the whole of Ω : they are called *convex k -partitions*

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of Ω , and are denoted by $\mathcal{P}_k(\Omega)$. Moreover, for increasing functionals we just consider problems of the supremal type

$$(3) \quad M_k(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \max_{i=1, \dots, k} F(P_i \cap \Omega) : \{P_i\} \in \mathcal{P}_k(\Omega) \right\}.$$

Actually, for F increasing, the counterpart of problem (1) would become meaningful only after adding an isoperimetric constraint on the cells which would change dramatically the nature of the problem (*cf.* the well-known case solved by Hales in the celebrated paper [14], when the cost is the total perimeter of the partition, see also [23]).

We are interested in studying for which kind of variational energies F optimal partition problems of the kind (1), (2), or (3) satisfies the ‘‘honeycomb conjecture’’. Roughly, it can be stated as the fact that, in the limit for k very large, an optimal packing will be made of translations of an identical shape, given precisely by a regular hexagon H . A simple mathematical formulation can be given as the asymptotic law

$$(4) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{k^\gamma} \left(\frac{|\Omega|}{|H|} \right)^\gamma m_k(\Omega) = F(H),$$

and similarly with $m_k(\Omega)$ replaced by $M_k(\Omega)$. Clearly, the exponent $\gamma > 0$ appearing in (4) depends on the homogeneity degree of the energy F under domain dilations.

The original motivation of our work is a conjecture formulated by Caffarelli and Lin in [5]. It predicts the validity of (4) when F is the first Dirichlet eigenvalue λ_1 of the Laplacian, namely when $m_k(\Omega)$ is given by

$$(5) \quad m_k(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1, \dots, k} \lambda_1(E_i) : E_i \subseteq \Omega, |E_i| \in (0, +\infty), |E_i \cap E_j| = 0 \right\}.$$

As a matter of fact, optimal spectral partitions have received an increasing attention in the last decade, including also the case when the energy of the partition is the maximal eigenvalue among the chambers (in particular by Helffer and coauthors); without any attempt of completeness, let us quote the papers [1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 25]. In particular, in [17], a similar honeycomb conjecture for the maximal eigenvalue problem is attributed to Van den Berg.

We emphasize that the substantial difference between problem (5) considered by Caffarelli and Lin and our problem (1) is that we added the quite stringent constraint that the cells are, *a priori*, convex. Clearly, this yields a great simplification, and in this sense the present work is conceived as a first step towards the complete study of the problem without the convexity constraint. This kind of approach was inspired by the fact that, for perimeter minimizing partitions made by convex polygons, the proof of the honeycomb conjecture is much simpler, and indeed it was given by Fejes Tóth some decades before Hales’ breakthrough (see [13]).

As a counterpart, we take the freedom to work with very general shape functionals, by imposing on F very few assumptions.

Our main results are stated in Section 2 below: Theorems 2, 3, and 6 deal respectively with problems (1), (2) and (3), under suitable hypotheses on a generic shape functional F . As a consequence, the honeycomb conjecture is obtained for the Cheeger constant and for logarithmic capacity (see Corollaries 9-10 and 13); moreover, we provide some relatively simple sufficient conditions for its validity also to the case of the first Dirichlet eigenvalue (see Proposition 11).

The proofs of Theorem 2, Theorem 3, Theorem 6, and Proposition 11 are given in the subsequent sections. The Appendix contains some analytical computations used to obtain Corollaries 9-10 and 13.

2. MAIN RESULTS

Throughout the paper, unless otherwise specified, we will use the following notation:

- Ω is an open bounded subset of \mathbb{R}^2 with a Lipschitz boundary;
- H denotes the unit area regular hexagon;
- \mathcal{K}^2 is the family of convex bodies in \mathbb{R}^2 (*i.e.*, convex compact sets in the plane having a nonempty interior).

We next introduce the class of convex k -clusters.

Definition 1. We denote by $\mathcal{C}_k(\Omega)$ the class of *convex k -clusters* of Ω , meant as families $\{E_i\}_{i=1,\dots,k}$ of subsets of \mathbb{R}^2 such that:

- $E_i \in \mathcal{K}^2$ for every i ;
- $E_i \subseteq \Omega$ for every i ;
- $|E_i \cap E_j| = 0$ for every $i \neq j$.

Our main results on the asymptotic behaviour of optimal partition problems for decreasing functionals read as follow. We give two distinct statements for the case of additive and supremal energies because the assumptions we need in the two cases are slightly different from each other (see Remark 4, which collects our comments on the theorems stated hereafter).

Theorem 2. *Assume that $F : \mathcal{K}^2 \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ satisfies the following conditions:*

(H1) *Domain monotonicity:*

$$\Omega_1 \subseteq \Omega_2 \Rightarrow F(\Omega_1) \geq F(\Omega_2).$$

(H2) *Homogeneity:*

$$\exists \alpha > 0 : F(t\Omega) = t^{-\alpha}F(\Omega) \quad \text{for every } t > 0.$$

(H3) *Behaviour on polygons: setting*

$$\gamma(n) := \min \left\{ F(P) |P|^{\alpha/2} : P \text{ } n\text{-gon in } \mathcal{K}^2 \right\} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N},$$

we have

$$(i) \quad \gamma(6) = F(H);$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \leq 6 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \gamma(n_i)^{2/(\alpha+2)} \geq \gamma(6)^{2/(\alpha+2)}.$$

Then, in the limit as $k \rightarrow +\infty$, the optimal partition problem

$$m_k(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k F(E_i) : \{E_i\} \in \mathcal{C}_k(\Omega) \right\}$$

is solved by a packing of regular hexagons, namely it holds

$$(6) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|\Omega|^{\alpha/2}}{k^{(\alpha+2)/2}} m_k(\Omega) = F(H).$$

Theorem 3. Assume that $F : \mathcal{K}^2 \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ satisfies the following conditions:

(H1) *Domain monotonicity:*

$$\Omega_1 \subseteq \Omega_2 \Rightarrow F(\Omega_1) \geq F(\Omega_2).$$

(H2) *Homogeneity:*

$$\exists \alpha > 0 : F(t\Omega) = t^{-\alpha}F(\Omega) \quad \text{for every } t > 0.$$

(H3) *Behaviour on polygons: setting*

$$\gamma(n) := \min \left\{ F(P) |P|^{\alpha/2} : P \text{ } n\text{-gon in } \mathcal{K}^2 \right\} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N},$$

we have

$$(i) \quad \gamma(6) = F(H);$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \leq 6 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \gamma(n_i)^{2/\alpha} \geq \gamma(6)^{2/\alpha}.$$

Then, in the limit as $k \rightarrow +\infty$, the optimal partition problem

$$M_k(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \max_{i=1, \dots, k} F(E_i) : \{E_i\} \in \mathcal{C}_k(\Omega) \right\}$$

is solved by a packing of regular hexagons, namely it holds

$$(7) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|\Omega|^{\alpha/2}}{k^{\alpha/2}} M_k(\Omega) = F(H).$$

Remark 4. (i) Notice that assumption (H3) (ii) in Theorem 3 is less stringent than the same assumption in Theorem 2, because the exponent $2/\alpha$ appearing therein is strictly larger than its corresponding one $2/(\alpha + 2)$.

(ii) If the functional F satisfies a discrete Faber-Krahn inequality with regular polygons as optimal domains, we can give an easier to handle sufficient condition for the validity of hypothesis (H3). Namely assume that, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the minimum $\gamma(n)$ is achieved for the regular n -gon with unit area P_n^* , that is $\gamma(n) = F(P_n^*)$; this can be equivalently stated in the form of an inequality, to which we refer as the discrete Faber-Krahn inequality:

$$F(P_n) \leq F(P_n^*), \text{ for every } n\text{-gon } P_n \in \mathcal{K}^2 \text{ of unit area.}$$

Then, in order to check (H3), it is enough to show that the following condition is satisfied (with $\beta = 2/(\alpha + 2)$ or $\beta = 2/\alpha$ respectively in case of Theorem 2 or Theorem 3):

(H3)' the map $n \mapsto F(P_n^*)^\beta$ admits a decreasing and convex extension φ on $[3, +\infty)$.

Indeed, part (i) of hypothesis (H3) is clearly true since the Faber-Krahn inequality for $n = 6$ yields $\gamma(6) = F(P_6^*) = F(H)$, whereas part (ii) follows from (H3)' and the Jensen's inequality:

$$\frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \gamma(n_i)^\beta = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \varphi(n_i) \geq \varphi\left(\frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k n_i\right) \geq \varphi(6) = \gamma(6)^\beta.$$

- (iii) If in addition the discrete Faber-Krahn inequality holds in a quantitative way (see Remark 19), it is reasonable to expect that, beyond (6)-(7), one can obtain the convergence of any optimal partition to a hexagonal tiling.

We are now going to state a dual counterpart of Theorem 3 for increasing functionals. In this case, we have to work with convex partitions which saturate the domain Ω , otherwise the infimum of the optimal partition problem would become zero (simply by taking k disjoint balls of infinitesimal radius contained into Ω). Thus we introduce the following

Definition 5. We denote by $\mathcal{P}_k(\Omega)$ the class of *convex k -partitions* of Ω , meant as families $\{P_i\}_{i=1,\dots,k}$ of subsets of \mathbb{R}^2 such that:

- P_i is a polygon in \mathcal{K}^2 for every i ;
- $\bigcup_i (P_i \cap \overline{\Omega}) = \overline{\Omega}$;
- $|P_i \cap P_j| = 0$ for every $i \neq j$.

Theorem 6. Let Ω be an open bounded convex subset of \mathbb{R}^2 . Assume that $F : \mathcal{K}^2 \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ satisfies the following conditions:

(H1) *Domain monotonicity:*

$$\Omega_1 \subseteq \Omega_2 \Rightarrow F(\Omega_1) \leq F(\Omega_2).$$

(H2) *Homogeneity:*

$$\exists \alpha > 0 : F(t\Omega) = t^\alpha F(\Omega) \quad \text{for every } t > 0.$$

(H3) *Behaviour on polygons: setting*

$$\gamma(n) := \min \left\{ F(P) |P|^{-\alpha/2} : P \text{ } n\text{-gon in } \mathcal{K}^2 \right\} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N},$$

(i) $\gamma(6) = F(H)$;

(ii) *it is possible to extend γ to a function defined on $[3, +\infty)$ which is continuous at the point 6 and is such that, for some $k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\delta_0 > 0$,*

$$\frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \leq 6 + \delta, \text{ with } k \geq k_0 \text{ and } 0 < \delta \leq \delta_0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \gamma(n_i)^{-2/\alpha} \leq \gamma(6 + \delta)^{-2/\alpha}.$$

Then, in the limit as $k \rightarrow +\infty$, the optimal partition problem

$$m_k(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \max_{i=1,\dots,k} F(P_i \cap \Omega) : \{P_i\} \in \mathcal{P}_k(\Omega) \right\}$$

is solved by a packing of regular hexagons, namely it holds

$$(8) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{k^{\alpha/2}}{|\Omega|^{\alpha/2}} m_k(\Omega) = F(H).$$

Remark 7. Notice that condition (H3) (ii) in Theorem 6 is a little bit more involved than the corresponding one in Theorem 3. The reason is that, when passing from decreasing to increasing functionals, we have to deal with convex k -partitions rather than convex k -clusters, and consequently a key argument in the proof needs to be adapted and refined (see Remark 20 for more details). However we emphasize that, when F satisfies a discrete Faber-Krahn inequality stating that $\gamma(n) = F(P_n^*)$ (with P_n^* the regular n -gon with unit area), one can still formulate a simpler sufficient condition for the validity of assumption (H3) in Theorem 6, which in this case reads

(H3)' the map $n \mapsto F(P_n^*)^{-2/\alpha}$ admits an increasing and concave extension φ on $[3, +\infty)$. This is readily checked by arguing as in Remark 4.

Remark 8. We point out that Theorem 6 applies in particular to the shape functional $F(\Omega) = \text{Per}(\Omega)$. Indeed, assumptions (H1) and (H2) are fulfilled because perimeter is monotone increasing on convex sets under domain inclusion, and positively homogeneous of degree $\alpha = 1$. Moreover, since the regular n -gon minimizes perimeter among n -gons with given area, for the validity of (H3) it is enough to check condition (H3)', which is immediate by using the formula

$$\text{Per}(P_n^*) = 2\sqrt{n \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)}.$$

We present now the application of Theorems 2, 3 and 6 to some relevant examples of shape functionals F of variational type.

2.1. The Cheeger constant. Let us recall that the Cheeger constant of Ω is defined by

$$(9) \quad h(\Omega) := \inf \left\{ \frac{\text{Per}(E, \mathbb{R}^2)}{|E|} : E \text{ measurable}, E \subseteq \Omega \right\},$$

where $\text{Per}(E, \mathbb{R}^2)$ denotes the perimeter of E in the sense of De Giorgi. The minimization problem (9) is named after J. Cheeger, who introduced it in [8] and proved the inequality $\lambda_1(\Omega) \geq (h(\Omega)/2)^2$. In recent years the Cheeger constant has attracted an increasing attention: we address the interested reader to the review papers [22, 24] and to the numerous references therein. Let us also mention that optimal partition problems for the Cheeger constant have been recently considered in [6], under the form (5), and with the aim of finding bounds for the asymptotics of the same problem for the first Dirichlet eigenvalue.

We claim that Theorems 2 and 3 apply to $F(\Omega) := h(\Omega)$.

Indeed, it is immediate from its definition that $h(\Omega)$ satisfies the monotonicity assumption (H1) and the homogeneity assumption (H2) (with $\alpha = 1$).

Concerning assumption (H3) (i), in view of Remark 4 (ii), we recall that the regular n -gon P_n^* of unit area minimizes the Cheeger constant h among all polygons of the same area and same number of sides (even without the convexity constraint). This result has been recently proved in [4] (incidentally, in the light of Remark 4 (iii), let us also mention that a quantitative version of such result has appeared in [7]).

In order to check (H3) (ii), it is enough to show that the map $n \mapsto h(P_n^*)^\beta$ admits a decreasing convex extension on $[3, +\infty)$, where the exponent β equals $2/3$ and 2 in case respectively of Theorems 2 and 3. This is readily done in view of the explicit expression of $h(P_n^*)$, which reads (see for instance [4] or [20]):

$$h(P_n^*) = \frac{2n \sin(\pi/n) + \sqrt{2\pi n \sin(2\pi/n)}}{\sqrt{2n \sin(2\pi/n)}}.$$

For completeness, the computations are included in the Appendix, Lemma 26 and Lemma 27. We reassume the results obtained in the discussion above in the following:

Corollary 9. *Let*

$$(10) \quad m_k(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k h(E_i) : \{E_i\} \in \mathcal{C}_k(\Omega) \right\}.$$

Then it holds

$$(11) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|\Omega|^{1/2}}{k^{3/2}} m_k(\Omega) = h(H).$$

Corollary 10. *Let*

$$(12) \quad M_k(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \max_{i=1, \dots, k} h(E_i) : \{E_i\} \in \mathcal{C}_k(\Omega) \right\}.$$

Then it holds

$$(13) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|\Omega|^{1/2}}{k^{1/2}} M_k(\Omega) = h(H).$$

2.2. The first Dirichlet Laplacian eigenvalue. Let us now consider the case of the first Dirichlet eigenvalue of the Laplacian, $F(\Omega) = \lambda_1(\Omega)$. We observe that the monotonicity and homogeneity assumptions (H1) and (H2) of Theorem 3 are satisfied (with $\alpha = 2$). On the other hand, the Faber-Krahn inequality for the first Dirichlet eigenvalue of polygons is a long-standing open problem (for a discussion, see for instance [18, Section 3.3]). Thus we have to work directly on the validity of assumption (H3), handling the function $\gamma(n)$ defined by

$$(14) \quad \gamma(n) := \min \left\{ \lambda_1(P) |P| : P \text{ n-gon in } \mathcal{K}^2 \right\}.$$

As a consequence of Theorems 2 and 3, we can assert that the honeycomb conjecture for λ_1 holds true *provided* one has some piece of information about the behaviour of $\gamma(n)$ just for $n = 5, 6, 7$. Indeed we have the following result:

Proposition 11. *Let*

$$(15) \quad m_k(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_1(E_i) : \{E_i\} \in \mathcal{C}_k(\Omega) \right\}$$

$$(16) \quad M_k(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \max_{i=1, \dots, k} \lambda_1(E_i) : \{E_i\} \in \mathcal{C}_k(\Omega) \right\},$$

and assume that the map $\gamma(n)$ defined by (14) satisfies

$$(17) \quad \gamma(6) = \lambda_1(H)$$

$$(18) \quad \gamma(5) \geq a := 6,022\pi \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma(7) \geq b := 5.82\pi$$

Then it holds

$$(19) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|\Omega|}{k^2} m_k(\Omega) = \lambda_1(H).$$

$$(20) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|\Omega|}{k} M_k(\Omega) = \lambda_1(H).$$

Remark 12. Let us emphasize that the assumptions made on $\gamma(5)$ and $\gamma(7)$ seem much easier to check than to the assumption $\gamma(6) = F(H)$. Namely, while the latter corresponds exactly to prove Faber-Krahn inequality for the principal frequency of convex hexagons (and as such is quite challenging), for $\gamma(5)$ and $\gamma(7)$ we just ask estimates from below, which are likely more at hand through a numerical proof.

2.3. The logarithmic capacity. Let us recall that the logarithmic capacity of Ω is defined by

$$\text{LogCap}(\Omega) := \exp \left[- \lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} (u(x) - \ln |x|) \right],$$

where u is the equilibrium potential of Ω , namely the unique solution to the Dirichlet boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \overline{\Omega} \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \\ u(x) \sim \ln |x| & \text{as } |x| \rightarrow +\infty. \end{cases}$$

It can also be identified with the conformal radius or with the transfinite diameter of Ω , for more details see for instance [21, 9].

We claim that Theorem 6 applies to $F(\Omega) := \text{LogCap}(\Omega)$. Indeed, it is immediate from its definition that $\text{LogCap}(\Omega)$ satisfies assumptions (H1) and (H2) (with $\alpha = 1$). Moreover, Solynin and Zalgaller have proved in [26] that the regular n -gon with unit area P_n^* minimizes $\text{LogCap}(\Omega)$ among polygons with the same area and number of sides (even without the convexity constraint). Then, recalling Remark 7, in order to check assumption (H3) it is sufficient to show that the map $n \mapsto \text{LogCap}(P_n^*)^{-2}$ admits an increasing and concave extension on $[3, +\infty)$. This is readily done in view of the explicit expression of $\text{LogCap}(P_n^*)$, which reads (see [26])

$$\text{LogCap}(P_n^*) = \frac{\sqrt{n \tan(\frac{\pi}{n})} \Gamma(1 + \frac{1}{n})}{\sqrt{\pi} 2^{2/n} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{n})},$$

where Γ is the Euler Gamma function (see Lemma 28 in the Appendix). Thus we have:

Corollary 13. *Let*

$$(21) \quad M_k(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \max_{i=1, \dots, k} \text{LogCap}(P_i \cap \Omega) : \{P_i\} \in \mathcal{P}_k(\Omega) \right\}.$$

Then it holds

$$(22) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|\Omega|^{1/2}}{k^{1/2}} M_k(\Omega) = \text{LogCap}(H).$$

3. PROOF OF THEOREMS 2 AND 3

The proofs of Theorems 2 and 3 are obtained by combining the next two lemmas.

Definition 14. Let $(H_i)_{i \in I}$ denote a tiling of \mathbb{R}^2 made by copies H_i of the unit area regular hexagon H . By *k-hexagonal structure*, we mean a connected set obtained as the union of k hexagons lying in the family (H_i) .

Lemma 15. *Let Ω_k denote a generic k-hexagonal structure.*

(i) *If F satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 2, and*

$$(23) \quad m_k(\Omega_k) = kF(H) \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N},$$

then the conclusion (6) of Theorem 2 holds true.

- (ii) If F satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 3, and
- $$(24) \quad M_k(\Omega_k) = F(H) \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N},$$
- then the conclusion (7) of Theorem 3 holds true.

Lemma 16. Let Ω_k denote a generic k -hexagonal structure.

- (i) If F satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 2, then (23) holds true.
(ii) If F satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 3, then (24) holds true.

Proof of Lemma 15. The argument of the proof is inspired from and quite close to the one from [2, Section 4]. However for convenience of the reader we report the detailed proof below.

Let $(H_i)_{i \in I}$ denote a tiling of \mathbb{R}^2 made by copies H_i of the unit area regular hexagon H . For any positive factor of dilation ρ , we set $\rho\Omega := \{\rho x : x \in \Omega\}$, and we introduce the following families of indices:

$$I^{\text{int}}(\rho, \Omega) := \left\{ i \in I : H_i \subset (\rho\Omega) \right\},$$

$$I^{\text{ext}}(\rho, \Omega) := I^{\text{int}}(\rho, \Omega) \cup \left\{ i \in I : H_i \cap \partial(\rho\Omega) \neq \emptyset \right\}.$$

Then, for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we set

$$\rho^{\text{int}}(k, \Omega) := \inf \left\{ \rho > 0 : \#I^{\text{int}}(\rho, \Omega) \geq k \right\},$$

$$\rho^{\text{ext}}(k, \Omega) := \sup \left\{ \rho > 0 : \#I^{\text{ext}}(\rho, \Omega) \leq k \right\}.$$

Since

$$\#I^{\text{int}}(\rho, \Omega) \sim \#I^{\text{ext}}(\rho, \Omega) \sim \frac{|\Omega|}{|H|} \rho^2 = |\Omega| \rho^2 \quad \text{as } \rho \rightarrow +\infty,$$

it holds

$$(25) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\rho^{\text{int}}(k, \Omega)}{\sqrt{k}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\rho^{\text{ext}}(k, \Omega)}{\sqrt{k}} = \frac{\sqrt{|H|}}{\sqrt{|\Omega|}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\Omega|}}.$$

We observe that, since F satisfies assumption (H2), the map $\Omega \mapsto m_k(\Omega)$ is homogeneous of degree $-\alpha$ under dilations. Moreover, it is monotone decreasing under inclusions, as

$$\Omega \subseteq \Omega' \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{C}_k(\Omega) \subseteq \mathcal{C}_k(\Omega').$$

Now we proceed to prove separately statements (i) and (ii), though the two cases are quite similar to each other.

Proof of statement (i). We deduce the statement by combining an upper bound and a lower bound for $m_k(\Omega)$.

– *Upper bound for $m_k(\Omega)$.* We take $\rho = \rho^{\text{int}}(k, \Omega)$. By definition of $m_k(\cdot)$ it holds $m_k(\rho\Omega) \leq kF(H)$. Then, by using the homogeneity of $m_k(\cdot)$, we get

$$m_k(\Omega) = \rho^\alpha m_k(\rho\Omega) \leq \rho^\alpha kF(H).$$

We infer that

$$(26) \quad \limsup_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{m_k(\Omega)}{k^{(\alpha+2)/2}} \leq \limsup_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\rho^{\text{int}}(k, \Omega))^\alpha}{k^{(\alpha+2)/2}} kF(H) = \frac{1}{|\Omega|^{\alpha/2}} F(H),$$

where the last equality follows from (25).

– *Lower bound for $m_k(\Omega)$.* We take $\rho = \rho^{\text{ext}}(k, \Omega)$. By using the homogeneity and decreasing monotonicity of $m_k(\cdot)$, and the hypothesis (23), we get

$$m_k(\Omega) = \rho^\alpha m_k(\rho\Omega) \geq \rho^\alpha m_k(\Omega_k) = \rho^\alpha k F(H).$$

We infer that

$$(27) \quad \liminf_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{m_k(\Omega)}{k^{(\alpha+2)/2}} \geq \liminf_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\rho^{\text{ext}}(k, \Omega))^\alpha}{k^{(\alpha+2)/2}} k F(H) = \frac{1}{|\Omega|^{\alpha/2}} F(H),$$

where again the last equality follows from (25).

The proof is achieved by combining (26) and (27).

Proof of statement (ii). Similarly as above, we deduce the statement by combining an upper bound and a lower bound for $M_k(\Omega)$.

– *Upper bound for $M_k(\Omega)$.* We take $\rho = \rho^{\text{int}}(k, \Omega)$. By definition of $M_k(\cdot)$ it holds $M_k(\rho\Omega) \leq F(H)$. Then, by using the homogeneity of $M_k(\cdot)$, we get

$$M_k(\Omega) = \rho^\alpha M_k(\rho\Omega) \leq \rho^\alpha F(H).$$

We infer that

$$(28) \quad \limsup_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{M_k(\Omega)}{k^{\alpha/2}} \leq \limsup_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\rho^{\text{int}}(k, \Omega))^\alpha}{k^{\alpha/2}} F(H) = \frac{1}{|\Omega|^{\alpha/2}} F(H),$$

where the last equality follows from (25).

– *Lower bound for $M_k(\Omega)$.* We take $\rho = \rho^{\text{ext}}(k, \Omega)$. By using the homogeneity and decreasing monotonicity of $M_k(\cdot)$, and the hypothesis (24), we get

$$M_k(\Omega) = \rho^\alpha M_k(\rho\Omega) \geq \rho^\alpha M_k(\Omega_k) = \rho^\alpha F(H).$$

We infer that

$$(29) \quad \liminf_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{M_k(\Omega)}{k^{\alpha/2}} \geq \liminf_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\rho^{\text{ext}}(k, \Omega))^\alpha}{k^{\alpha/2}} F(H) = \frac{1}{|\Omega|^{\alpha/2}} F(H),$$

where again the last equality follows from (25).

The proof is achieved by combining (28) and (29). \square

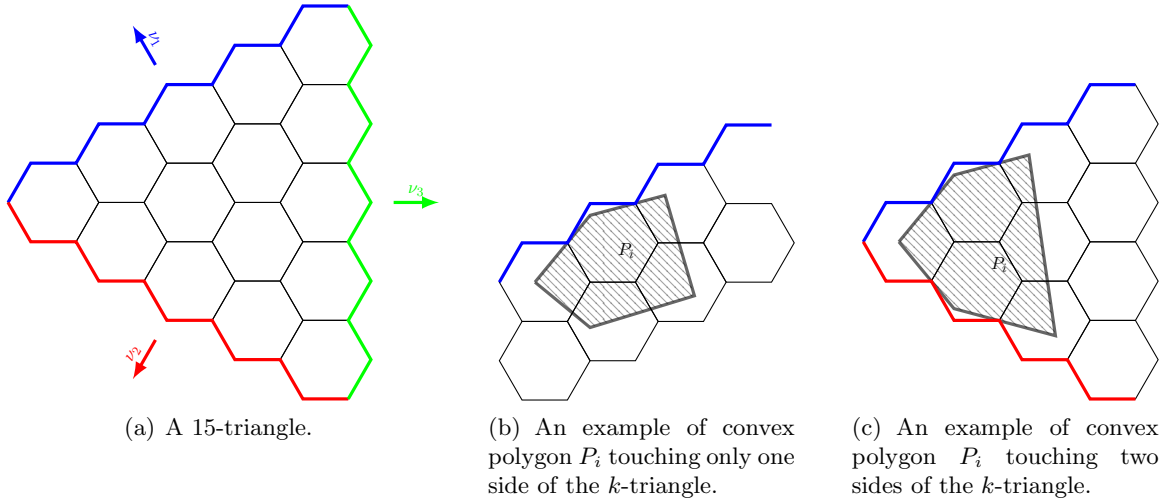
In order to prove Lemma 16, we need some preliminaries.

Definition 17. We say that a k -hexagonal structure is a k -triangle if it has the shape of an equilateral triangle (see Figure 3 (a) below). In particular, the number of cells k is of the form $k = l(l+1)/2$, where l is the number of cells on one of the sides of the triangle. The boundary of the k -triangle is composed of three sets B_1 , B_2 and B_3 , each of the sets being composed of these sides whose exterior normal has positive scalar product with the vector ν_1 , ν_2 and ν_3 , respectively.

Lemma 18. Let Ω_k be a k -triangle, and let $\{E_i\}$ be a convex k -cluster of Ω_k . Consider the optimization problem

$$\max \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k |C_i| : \{C_i\} \text{ convex } k\text{-cluster of } \Omega_k, C_i \supseteq E_i \forall i = 1, \dots, k \right\}.$$

Then:



- (i) A solution $\{C_i^{opt}\}$ exists, and each C_i^{opt} is a convex polygon P_i with a finite number of sides.
- (ii) Every side of P_i intersects in its relative interior $\cup_{j \neq i} \partial P_j \cup \partial \Omega_k$.
- (iii) If n_i denotes the number of sides of P_i , it holds

$$\frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \leq 6.$$

Proof. (i) The existence is straightforward since, if we endow the class of convex k -clusters with the Hausdorff topology, we are maximizing a continuous functional on a compact set under the closed constraint $C_i \supseteq E_i$.

Since every C_i^{opt} is a convex set, to prove that it is a polygon it is enough to show that the portions of ∂C_i^{opt} which are free, meaning that they do not lie neither on ∂C_j^{opt} for any $j \neq i$, nor on $\partial \Omega_k$, are line segments (possibly degenerated into a point). Let Γ be any such portion, and assume by contradiction it is not a line segment. Then there are two distinct points p, q on Γ such that the tangent lines to Γ through p and q are not parallel; consequently, it is possible to construct a convex set, contained into $\Omega_k \setminus \cup_{j \neq i} C_j^{opt}$, containing E_i , and having a strictly larger area than C_i^{opt} , contradicting the maximality of $\sum_{i=1}^k |C_i^{opt}|$.

Notice finally that the number of sides of each P_i is necessarily finite in view of the convexity of the polygons, which ensure that the contact set $\partial P_i \cap \partial P_j$ of the polygons P_i and P_j is connected (and hence that the number of contacts is finite).

(ii) Assume by contradiction that there is a side S of P_i which does not intersect in its relative interior $\cup_{j \neq i} \partial P_j \cup \partial \Omega_k$. Then by adding to P_i a small triangle with basis S , we would find a convex set, contained into $\Omega_k \setminus \cup_{j \neq i} P_j$, containing E_i , and having a strictly larger area than P_i . This contradicts the maximality of $\sum_{i=1}^k |P_i|$.

(iii) Denote by P_0 the unbounded connected component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{i=1}^k P_i$. In order to compute the sum $\sum_{i=1}^k n_i$, we construct a suitable planar graph associated with the family of polygons $\{P_0, \dots, P_k\}$.

For every $i = 0, 1, \dots, k$, we associate with the polygon P_i a vertex.

Before we construct the edges of the graph, we make some preliminary observations:

- For j and i in $\{1, \dots, k\}$, the intersection $\partial P_i \cap \partial P_j$ may be either empty, or a segment with strictly positive \mathcal{H}^1 measure, or a point;
- For $j = 0$ and i in $\{1, \dots, k\}$, the intersection $\partial P_0 \cap \partial P_i$ may be either empty, or a set with strictly positive \mathcal{H}^1 measure, or a finite number of points. Notice in particular that $\partial P_0 \cap \partial P_i$ may be disconnected.

Then we give the following rule:

- for j and i in $\{1, \dots, k\}$, we connect the vertices corresponding to P_j and P_i with one edge if and only if $\partial P_i \cap \partial P_j$ is either a line segment with a strictly positive \mathcal{H}^1 measure, or a point lying in the interior of a side of P_i or P_j ;
- for $j = 0$ and i in $\{1, \dots, k\}$, we connect the vertices corresponding to P_0 and P_i if and only if $\partial P_i \cap \partial P_0$ contains a side of P_i (that is a side that has an interior contact point with $\partial \Omega_k$, but not with any of the convex polygons P_j , for $j \geq 1$ and $j \neq i$). In this case, we connect the vertices corresponding to P_0 and P_i exactly with one edge for each connected component of $\partial P_i \cap \partial P_0$ containing a side of P_i .

Note that it is possible to perform the above construction in such a way that different edges do not intersect outside the vertices, so that the graph thus constructed is planar (in order to construct a representation of the graph in the plane it is sufficient to associate to each polygon P_i a point X_i in its interior and then connect the points X_i and X_j by a curve passing through $\partial P_i \cap \partial P_j$).

We notice that this planar graph may admit multiple edges connecting P_0 to one of the convex polygons P_i . On the other hand, by construction, we have that each face of the graph has at least three edges. In fact if two edges e_1 and e_2 , both connecting P_i to P_0 , determine one face of the graph, then the intersections of these edges with ∂P_i are on the same connected component of $\partial P_i \cap \partial P_0$, which is impossible by construction since to each connected component of $\partial P_i \cap \partial P_0$ is associated at most one edge.

The Euler formula on \mathbb{R}^2 gives

$$V - E + F = 2,$$

being V , E , and F respectively the number of vertices, edges, and faces of the graph. On the numbers V, E, F we know the following facts: the number V of vertices equals $k + 1$ (because we have added the exterior polygon P_0 to the initial family of k polygons); moreover, the number F of faces can be bounded in terms of the number E of edges through the elementary inequality $3F \leq 2E$ (because, since $k \geq 2$, every face has at least 3 edges and every edge is on 2 faces). Thus, from the Euler formula we infer

$$(30) \quad 3k - 3 \geq E.$$

The family \mathcal{E} of all edges of the graph is the union of two disjoint subfamilies: the subfamily \mathcal{E}_{in} of the edges which connect a pair of polygons P_i and P_j in $\{P_1, \dots, P_k\}$, and the subfamily \mathcal{E}_{out} of the edges which connects P_0 with a polygon in $\{P_1, \dots, P_k\}$. Thus, denoting respectively by E_{in} and E_{out} the cardinalities of such subfamilies, we have

$$(31) \quad E = E_{\text{in}} + E_{\text{out}}.$$

We are going to estimate separately E_{in} and E_{out} in terms of the numbers

$N_{\text{in}} :=$ total number of sides of polygons P_i ($i = 1, \dots, k$), which intersect
the boundary of another polygon P_j ($j = 1, \dots, k$) in their relative interior

$N_{\text{out}} :=$ the remaining sides of P_1, \dots, P_k .

We first consider the edges in the subfamily \mathcal{E}_{in} . Let e_{ij} be any such edge, connecting the vertices which correspond to P_i and P_j . If the intersection $\partial P_i \cap \partial P_j$ occurs in the relative interior of a side of P_i (resp., such a side of P_j), we associate with e_{ij} such a side of P_i (resp. a side of P_j). In this way, the number of sides which are associated with an edge is at most 2. Notice also that the same side can be associated with more than one edge, if it contains more than one intersection between different polygons.

Therefore, we have:

$$(32) \quad 2E_{\text{in}} \geq N_{\text{in}}.$$

From (30), (31), and (32), we deduce that

$$6k - 6 \geq 2E = 2(E_{\text{in}} + E_{\text{out}}) \geq N_{\text{in}} + 2E_{\text{out}}.$$

Therefore, to achieve the proof of statement (iii), it is enough to show that

$$(33) \quad 2E_{\text{out}} + 6 \geq N_{\text{out}}.$$

We notice that, according to Lemma 18 (ii), every side of P_1, \dots, P_k which touches *only* $\partial\Omega_k$ (in its relative interior) is associated to some edge in \mathcal{E}_{out} . Let's count the total number N_{out} of such sides.

Let e_i be an edge in \mathcal{E}_{out} , connecting the vertices which correspond to P_i and P_0 , through a certain connected component of $\partial P_i \cap \partial P_0$ containing a side of P_i . Let S_1, \dots, S_m be the (consecutive) sides of P_i corresponding to the edge e_i .

We distinguish three cases:

- Suppose that the chain S_1, \dots, S_m touches $\partial\Omega_k$ only in points of the side B_1 of the k -triangle Ω_k (see Figure 3 (c)). Then, by the convexity of P_i , the number of sides associated to the edge e_i in \mathcal{E}_{out} is at most 2 that is, $m = 1$ or $m = 2$.
- Suppose that the chain S_1, \dots, S_m touches two of the sides of the k -triangle, say B_1 and B_2 (see Figure 3 (b)). Then, there can be at most two sides of P_i for each side of the k -triangle. Thus, $m \leq 4$. Moreover, we can suppose that there is at most one convex polygon P_i touching both B_1 and B_2 with a connected chain of the form S_1, \dots, S_m . In fact, let U_{12} be the connected of $\Omega_k \setminus \overline{P_i}$ whose boundary contains the vertex $B_1 \cap B_2$. Then, there are no polygons in U_{12} . In fact, if this is not the case, then we could translate all these polygons in the direction ν_3 until one of these polygons touches P_i . Now, in this new (still optimal) configuration, the chain S_1, \dots, S_m is disconnected. As a conclusion, there are at most three polygons touching two sides of the k -triangle with a connected chain of sides; each of these chains contains at most 4 segments.
- The last case is that the chain S_1, \dots, S_m touches all the three sides of the k -triangle. This case is outruled by performing the same translation as above.

In conclusion, we have that each edge e_i connecting P_i to P_0 contains at most two sides of P_i . As an exception, there might be at most three other polygons for which one of the edges has an extra contribution of 2 more sides, so that the extra-contribution of all polygons is at most $3 \cdot 2 = 6$, which concludes the proof of (33). \square

Proof of Lemma 16. Let us prove separately statements (i) and (ii).

Proof of statement (i). Let us show that, if $\{E_i\}$ is any convex k -cluster of Ω_k , it holds

$$(34) \quad \sum_{i=1}^k F(E_i) \geq kF(H).$$

Claim: To prove the above property we may assume without loss of generality that Ω_k is a k -triangle.

Indeed, assume that we can prove the inequality (34) for convex k -clusters contained into a k -triangle (for arbitrary large $k \in \mathbb{N}$). Let now Ω_k be any given k -hexagonal structure, and let $\{E_i\}$ be a convex k -cluster of Ω_k .

We observe that Ω_k can be embedded into a larger k' -hexagonal structure $\Omega_{k'}$, $\Omega_{k'} \supset \Omega_k$, such that $\Omega_{k'}$ is a k' -triangle.

We consider the convex k' -cluster $\{E'_i\}$ of $\Omega_{k'}$ obtained by adding to the family $\{E_i\}$ a number of $(k' - k)$ copies of H , namely E'_i equals E_i for $1 \leq i \leq k$, and E'_i equals a copy of H for $k + 1 \leq i \leq k'$.

By assumption, we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k'} F(E'_i) \geq k' F(H).$$

Since

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k'} F(E'_i) = \sum_{i=1}^k F(E_i) + (k' - k)F(H),$$

we infer that

$$\sum_{i=1}^k F(E_i) \geq kF(H).$$

Let us now prove that inequality (34) for any k -cluster $\{E_i\}$ contained into a k -triangle.

Let $\{P_i\}$ be a family of polygons associated with $\{E_i\}$ according to Lemma 18.

Since $\sum_{i=1}^k |P_i| \leq k$, and $F(P_i)|P_i|^{\alpha/2} \geq \gamma(n_i)$ for every $i = 1, \dots, k$, we have

$$(35) \quad k^{\alpha/2} \sum_{i=1}^k F(P_i) \geq \left(\sum_{i=1}^k |P_i| \right)^{\alpha/2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\gamma(n_i)}{|P_i|^{\alpha/2}} \right).$$

By applying the Hölder inequality $\sum_i |x_i y_i| \leq (\sum_i |x_i|^p)^{1/p} (\sum_i |y_i|^{p'})^{1/p'}$ with

$$p = \frac{\alpha + 2}{2}, \quad q = \frac{\alpha + 2}{\alpha}, \quad x_i := \frac{\gamma(n_i)^{2/(\alpha+2)}}{|P_i|^{\alpha/(\alpha+2)}}, \quad y_i = |P_i|^{\alpha/(\alpha+2)},$$

we infer from (35) that

$$k^{\alpha/2} \sum_{i=1}^k F(P_i) \geq \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \gamma(n_i)^{2/(\alpha+2)} \right)^{(\alpha+2)/2}.$$

By virtue of Lemma 18 (iii) and assumption (H3) (ii), we deduce that

$$k^{\alpha/2} \sum_{i=1}^k F(P_i) \geq k^{(\alpha+2)/2} \gamma(6),$$

and, in turn, that

$$\sum_{i=1}^k F(E_i) \geq \sum_{i=1}^k F(P_i) \geq k\gamma(6).$$

Proof of statement (ii). In order to prove the equality $M_k(\Omega_k) = F(H)$ we are going to show that, if $\{E_i\}$ is a convex k -cluster of Ω_k such that

$$(36) \quad \max_{i=1,\dots,k} F(E_i) \leq F(H)$$

it holds necessarily

$$(37) \quad \max_{i=1,\dots,k} F(E_i) = F(H).$$

Claim: To prove the above implication we may assume without loss of generality that Ω_k is a k -triangle.

Indeed, assume that we can prove the implication (36) \Rightarrow (37) for k -triangle. Let now Ω_k be any given k -hexagonal structure, let $\{E_i\}$ be a convex k -cluster of Ω_k satisfying (36), and let us show that it satisfies (37).

We observe that, for some $k' \geq k$, Ω_k can be embedded into a larger k' -triangle $\Omega_{k'}$, that is $\Omega_{k'} \supset \Omega_k$. We consider the convex k' -cluster $\{E'_i\}$ of $\Omega_{k'}$ obtained by adding to the family $\{E_i\}$ a number of $(k' - k)$ copies of H , namely E'_i equals E_i for $1 \leq i \leq k$, and E'_i equals a copy of H for $k + 1 \leq i \leq k'$.

By construction, the convex k' -cluster $\{E'_i\}$ still satisfies the condition

$$\max_{i=1,\dots,k'} F(E'_i) \leq F(H).$$

Since we are assuming that the implication (36) \Rightarrow (37) holds true for $\Omega_{k'}$, we have

$$\max_{i=1,\dots,k'} F(E'_i) \leq F(H),$$

which in turn implies (37).

Let us now prove the implication (36) \Rightarrow (37) for k -triangles. Let Ω_k be a k -triangle, and let $\{E_i\}$ be a convex k -cluster of Ω_k satisfying (36). Let $\{P_i\}$ be a family of polygons associated with $\{E_i\}$ according to Lemma 18.

By using (36), the monotonicity hypothesis (H1) made on F , and assumption (H3) (i), we see that

$$(38) \quad F(P_i) \leq F(E_i) \leq F(H) \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, k;$$

so we are done if we show that

$$(39) \quad F(P_i) \geq F(H) \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, k.$$

Let us denote by n_i the number of sides of the convex polygon P_i .

By using (38), assumption (H3) (i), and the definition of $\gamma(n_i)$, we have

$$\gamma(6)|P_i|^{\alpha/2} \geq F(P_i)|P_i|^{\alpha/2} \geq \gamma(n_i) \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, k.$$

We deduce that

$$(40) \quad F(P_i) \geq \frac{\gamma(n_i)}{|P_i|^{\alpha/2}} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, k$$

and

$$(41) \quad |P_i| \geq \left(\frac{\gamma(n_i)}{\gamma(6)} \right)^{2/\alpha} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, k.$$

Using (41), summed over k , Lemma 18 (iii), and assumption (H3) (ii), we get

$$(42) \quad k \geq \sum_{i=1}^k |P_i| \geq \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{\gamma(n_i)}{\gamma(6)} \right)^{2/\alpha} \geq k.$$

We deduce that all the inequalities (41) hold as equalities, and then from (40) we obtain

$$(43) \quad F(P_i) \geq \gamma(6) \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, k;$$

finally, in view of assumption (H3) (i), we obtain the required inequalities (39).

Remark 19. Note that, in case F satisfies a quantitative Faber-Krahn inequality of the kind

$$F(P/|P|) \geq \gamma(n) + \delta_n(P/|P|, P_n^*) \quad \text{for every } n\text{-gon } P,$$

where the non-negative function δ_n vanishes if and only if P is regular, then one can modify the above proofs in order to show that not only $m_k(\Omega_k) = kF(H)$ (resp., $M_k(\Omega_k) = F(H)$), but also that actually the unique optimal partition consists of regular hexagons.

4. PROOF OF THEOREM 6

Remark 20. Before entering into the proof let us stress that, in the setting of Theorem 6, the assertion $m_k(\Omega_k) = F(H)$ for every k -hexagonal structure Ω_k seems to be too strong. In particular, if one tries to prove it by adapting the arguments used in the proof of Lemma 16, one gets troubles in order to pass from the case of a triangular hexagonal structure to the case of a generic hexagonal structure. Indeed, embedding a given k -hexagonal structure Ω_k into a k' -triangle (with $k' > k$), it is not true that for every convex k -partition $\{P_i\}$ of Ω_k it is possible to find a convex k' -partition $\{P'_i\}$ of $\Omega_{k'}$ such that $P'_i \cap \Omega_{k'}$ equals $P_i \cap \Omega_k$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$ and $P'_i \cap \Omega_{k'}$ equals a copy of H for $k+1 \leq i \leq k'$.

The proof of Theorem 6 needs some preliminary lemmas.

Lemma 21. *Let Q be a convex polygon with n_Q sides; let $\{P_i\}_{i=1,\dots,k}$ be a convex k -partition of Q , and let n_i denote the number of sides of $P_i \cap Q$. Then*

$$\frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \leq 6 + \frac{n_Q - 6}{k}.$$

Proof. Throughout the proof, we denote for brevity by P_i the polygon $P_i \cap Q$, for $i = 1, \dots, k$. Moreover, we denote by P_0 the complement of Q in \mathbb{R}^2 .

Let us assume without loss of generality that $k \geq 2$ (otherwise the statement is immediately satisfied).

In order to compute the sum $\sum_{i=1}^k n_i$, we construct a suitable graph associated with the family of polygons $\{P_0, \dots, P_k\}$.

More precisely, for every $i = 0, 1, \dots, k$, we associate with the polygon P_i a vertex.

We denote by \mathcal{I} the family of indices $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ such that $\partial P_i \cap \partial Q$ has a strictly positive \mathcal{H}^1 measure. For $i \in \mathcal{I}$, some polygon P_i may disconnect Q (meaning that the complement in Q of the interior of P_i may be disconnected). Then, for $i \in \mathcal{I}$, we denote by $m(i)$ the number of connected components of $\partial P_i \cap \partial Q$ having strictly positive \mathcal{H}^1 -measure. Then we give the following rule:

- for j and i in $\{1, \dots, k\}$, we connect the vertices corresponding to P_j and P_i if and only if their common boundary $\partial P_i \cap \partial P_j$ has a strictly positive \mathcal{H}^1 measure;
- for $j = 0$ and i in $\{1, \dots, k\}$, we connect the vertices corresponding to P_0 and P_i if and only if $\partial P_i \cap \partial Q$ has a strictly positive \mathcal{H}^1 measure, and in this case we connect such vertices exactly with $m(i)$ edges (one edge for each connected component of $\partial P_i \cap \partial Q$ having strictly positive \mathcal{H}^1 measure).

For the planar graph thus constructed, the Euler formula on \mathbb{R}^2 gives

$$V - E + F = 2,$$

being V , E , and F respectively the number of vertices, edges, and faces of the graph. On the numbers V, E, F we know the following facts: the number V of vertices equals $k + 1$ (because we have added the exterior polygon P_0 to the initial family of k polygons); moreover, reasoning as in the proof of Lemma 18, the number F of faces can be bounded in terms of the number E of edges through the elementary inequality $3F \leq 2E$ (since we can construct a planar graph with the same number of faces and edges, which does not contain multiple edges). Thus, from the Euler formula we infer

$$(44) \quad 3k - 3 \geq E.$$

The family \mathcal{E} of all edges of the graph is the union of two disjoint subfamilies: the subfamily \mathcal{E}_{in} of the edges connecting a pair of polygons P_i and P_j in $\{P_1, \dots, P_k\}$, and the subfamily \mathcal{E}_{out} of the edges connecting P_0 with a polygon in $\{P_1, \dots, P_k\}$. Thus, denoting respectively by E_{in} and E_{out} the cardinalities of such subfamilies, we have

$$(45) \quad E = E_{\text{in}} + E_{\text{out}}.$$

We are going to estimate separately E_{in} and E_{out} in terms of the numbers

$$N_{\text{in}} := \text{total number of sides of } P_1, \dots, P_k \text{ which do not lie on } \partial Q$$

$$N_{\text{out}} := \text{total number of sides of } P_1, \dots, P_k \text{ which lie on } \partial Q.$$

Since each edge of the graph in the subfamily \mathcal{E}_{in} appears at least twice when counting the number of sides of P_1, \dots, P_k which do not lie on ∂Q , we have

$$(46) \quad 2E_{\text{in}} \geq N_{\text{in}}.$$

On the other hand, by construction, we have

$$(47) \quad E_{\text{out}} = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} m(i);$$

moreover, in the counting of N_{out} , each connected component of $\partial P_i \cap \partial Q$ (for $i \in \mathcal{I}$) of strictly positive \mathcal{H}^1 measure gives a contribution of at most 2 extra sides other than the initial sides of Q , so that

$$(48) \quad N_{\text{out}} - n_Q \leq 2 \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} m(i).$$

By (44), (45), (46), (47), and (48), we conclude that

$$6k - 6 + n_Q \geq 2E + n_Q = 2(E_{\text{in}} + E_{\text{out}}) + n_Q \geq N_{\text{in}} + 2 \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} m(i) + n_Q \geq N_{\text{in}} + N_{\text{out}} = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i.$$

□

Lemma 22. *Under the assumptions of Theorem 6, let Q_k be a family of convex polygons with at most $C\sqrt{k}$ sides, where C is a positive constant (independent of k). Then there exists \bar{k} (depending on C and on the constants k_0 and δ_0 appearing in assumption (H2) (ii)) such that*

$$m_k(Q_k) \geq \frac{|Q_k|^{\alpha/2}}{k^{\alpha/2}} \gamma \left(6 + \frac{C}{\sqrt{k}} \right) \quad \forall k \geq \bar{k}.$$

Proof. Let $\rho_k = \frac{k^{1/2}}{|Q_k|^{1/2}}$, so that $|\rho_k Q_k| = k$. By homogeneity of $m_k(\cdot)$, we have

$$m_k(Q_k) = \rho_k^{-\alpha} m_k(\rho_k Q_k) = \frac{k^{-\alpha/2}}{|Q_k|^{-\alpha/2}} m_k(\rho_k Q_k).$$

Thus we are reduced to prove that there exists \bar{k} such that

$$m_k(\rho_k Q_k) \geq \gamma \left(6 + \frac{C}{\sqrt{k}}\right) \quad \forall k \geq \bar{k}.$$

In the remaining of the proof we assume with no loss of generality that $\rho_k = 1$ and $|Q_k| = k$.

Let us show that there exists $\bar{k} \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, if $k \geq \bar{k}$ and $\{P_i\}$ is a convex k -partition of Q_k satisfying

$$(49) \quad \max_{i=1, \dots, k} F(P_i \cap Q_k) \leq \gamma \left(6 + \frac{C}{\sqrt{k}}\right),$$

it holds necessarily

$$(50) \quad \max_{i=1, \dots, k} F(P_i \cap Q_k) = \gamma \left(6 + \frac{C}{\sqrt{k}}\right).$$

Let us denote by n_i^k the number of sides of the polygon $P_i \cap Q_k$.

We observe that, by Lemma 21, and since the number of sides n_{Q_k} of Q_k is at most $C\sqrt{k}$, it holds

$$(51) \quad \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k n_i^k \leq 6 + \frac{n_{Q_k} - 6}{k} \leq 6 + \frac{C\sqrt{k} - 6}{k} \leq 6 + \frac{C}{\sqrt{k}}.$$

By using (49) and the definition of $\gamma(n_i^k)$, we have

$$\gamma \left(6 + \frac{C}{\sqrt{k}}\right) |P_i \cap Q_k|^{-\alpha/2} \geq F(P_i \cap Q_k) |P_i \cap Q_k|^{-\alpha/2} \geq \gamma(n_i^k) \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, k.$$

We deduce that

$$(52) \quad F(P_i \cap Q_k) \geq \gamma(n_i^k) |P_i \cap Q_k|^{\alpha/2} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, k$$

and

$$(53) \quad |P_i \cap Q_k| \leq \frac{\gamma(n_i^k)^{-2/\alpha}}{\gamma \left(6 + \frac{C}{\sqrt{k}}\right)^{-2/\alpha}} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, k.$$

Now we sum the inequalities (53) over $i = 1, \dots, k$. We get

$$k = \sum_{i=1}^k |P_i \cap Q_k| \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\gamma(n_i^k)^{-2/\alpha}}{\gamma \left(6 + \frac{C}{\sqrt{k}}\right)^{-2/\alpha}} \leq k.$$

where the last inequality holds true thanks to (51) and assumption (H2) (ii), provided k is sufficiently large. More precisely it must be $k \geq k_0$ and $C/\sqrt{k} \leq \delta_0$, with k_0 and δ_0 given by assumption (H2) (ii), so it is enough to take $k \geq \bar{k} := \max\{k_0, C^2/\delta_0^2\}$.

We deduce that, for $k \geq \bar{k}$, all the inequalities (53) hold as equalities, and then from (52) we obtain

$$(54) \quad F(P_i \cap Q_k) \geq \gamma \left(6 + \frac{C}{\sqrt{k}}\right) \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, k,$$

which achieves the proof of (50). \square

To state next lemma, we need to introduce a definition. Given an open bounded and convex domain Ω , and a tiling $(H_i)_{i \in I}$ of \mathbb{R}^2 made by copies H_i of the unit area regular hexagon H , as done in the proof of Theorem 3, we set

$$I^{\text{int}}(\rho, \Omega) := \left\{ i \in I : H_i \subset (\rho\Omega) \right\},$$

$$\rho^{\text{int}}(k, \Omega) := \inf \left\{ \rho > 0 : \#I^{\text{int}}(\rho, \Omega) \geq k \right\}$$

(for any positive ρ , $\rho\Omega$ denotes the dilation of Ω of factor ρ).

Since Ω is fixed, hereafter we shorten the notation into $\rho_k = \rho^{\text{int}}(k, \Omega)$, and $I^{\text{int}}(\rho) = I^{\text{int}}(\rho, \Omega)$.

We observe that, setting

$$I_{\partial\Omega}^{\text{int}}(\rho) := \left\{ i \in I^{\text{int}}(\rho) : H_i \cap \partial(\rho\Omega) \neq \emptyset \right\},$$

it holds

$$(55) \quad \#I^{\text{int}}(\rho_k) - \#I_{\partial\Omega}^{\text{int}}(\rho_k) < k.$$

Indeed, otherwise $\rho_k\Omega$ would contain at least k hexagons (not touching $\partial(\rho_k\Omega)$), contradicting the minimality of ρ_k among the radii ρ such that $\#I^{\text{int}}(\rho) \geq k$.

Then we can remove from the family of all the hexagons covered by $\rho_k\Omega$ some ones, all of them touching $\partial(\rho_k\Omega)$, in such a way that the remaining number is exactly k . Notice that the choice of the hexagons touching $\partial(\rho_k\Omega)$ which can be removed is possibly not unique, but thanks to (55) there is at least one.

Keeping the above notation, we give the following

Definition 23. We call an *inner k -hexagonal structure* of Ω any k -hexagonal structure contained into $\rho_k\Omega$ obtained as described above, *i.e.*, by removing some hexagons touching $\partial(\rho_k\Omega)$ from the family of all hexagons contained into $\rho_k\Omega$.

Lemma 24. Let $H_k(\Omega)$ be an inner k -hexagonal structure of Ω , and let $\text{conv}(H_k(\Omega))$ denote its convex envelope. Then

- (i) the number of sides of $\text{conv}(H_k(\Omega))$ does not exceed $C\sqrt{k}$, being C a positive constant depending only on Ω ;
- (ii) it holds

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|\text{conv}(H_k(\Omega))|}{|\rho_k\Omega|} = 1$$

Proof. (i) We denote by p the number of hexagons in $H_k(\Omega)$ having a free side, meaning a side which is not in common with another hexagon in $H_k(\Omega)$. Clearly the number of sides of $\text{conv}(H_k(\Omega))$ is not larger than $6p$. So we are going to estimate p . We observe that, if h is a copy of H lying in $H_k(\Omega)$ and having a free edge, it holds necessarily

$$(56) \quad h \subseteq \partial(\rho_k\Omega) \oplus B_4 := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \text{dist}(x, \partial(\rho_k\Omega)) \leq 4\}.$$

Indeed, if h' is a copy of H lying outside $H_k(\Omega)$ and having a side in common with h , by construction h' cannot be entirely contained into $\rho_k\Omega$ (because otherwise h' will be an hexagon in $H_k(\Omega)$). Therefore any such hexagon h' meets necessarily the boundary of $\rho_k\Omega$, and the inclusion (56) follows, since the diameter of H is less than 2.

In view of (56), and since any hexagon with a free edge has unit area, we have

$$p \leq |\partial(\rho_k \Omega) \oplus B_4|.$$

Now we observe that

$$|\partial(\rho_k \Omega) \oplus B_4| = \rho_k^2 |\partial\Omega \oplus B_{4/\rho_k}| \leq \rho_k^2 M \frac{4}{\rho_k} \mathcal{H}^1(\partial\Omega) = 4M \mathcal{H}^1(\partial(\rho_k \Omega)),$$

where the last inequality holds for some positive constant $M = M(\Omega)$ independent of k . Indeed, by the Lipschitz regularity assumed on $\partial\Omega$, the perimeter $\mathcal{H}^1(\partial\Omega)$ agrees with the so-called Minkowski content of $\partial\Omega$, namely with $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} (2\varepsilon)^{-1} |\partial\Omega \oplus B_\varepsilon|$.

We deduce that

$$p \leq 4M \mathcal{H}^1(\partial\Omega) \rho_k \leq C \sqrt{k},$$

where the last equality holds for some positive constant $C = C(\Omega)$ since $\rho_k \sim \sqrt{k}$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$ (cf. the proof of Theorem 3).

(ii) Let us denote for brevity $Q_k := \text{conv}(H_k(\Omega))$. Since $Q_k \subseteq \rho_k \Omega$, we have immediately

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|Q_k|}{|\rho_k \Omega|} \leq 1.$$

We have to prove that also the converse estimate holds true. Since (56) is satisfied for every $h \in H_k(\Omega)$ having a free edge, it holds

$$\rho_k \Omega \subseteq H_k(\Omega) \cup [\partial(\rho_k \Omega) \oplus B_4],$$

so that

$$|\rho_k \Omega| \leq |H_k(\Omega)| + |\partial(\rho_k \Omega) \oplus B_4| \leq |Q_k| + |\partial(\rho_k \Omega) \oplus B_4|.$$

We have already shown in part (i) of the proof that

$$|\partial(\rho_k \Omega) \oplus B_4| \leq 4M \mathcal{H}^1(\partial(\rho_k \Omega)),$$

for some positive constant $M = M(\Omega)$ independent of k . Therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|Q_k|}{|\rho_k \Omega|} &\geq \liminf_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|\rho_k \Omega| - |\partial(\rho_k \Omega) \oplus B_4|}{|\rho_k \Omega|} \\ &\geq \liminf_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{4M \mathcal{H}^1(\partial(\rho_k \Omega))}{|\rho_k \Omega|} \right) \\ &= \liminf_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{4M \rho_k \mathcal{H}^1(\partial\Omega)}{\rho_k^2 |\Omega|} \right) = 1, \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality holds since $\rho_k \sim \sqrt{k}$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$. □

Proof of Theorem 6.

Let $(H_i)_{i \in I}$ denote a tiling of \mathbb{R}^2 made by copies H_i of the unit area regular hexagon H . In the same way as in the proof of Lemma 15, for any positive factor of dilation ρ , we introduce the families of indices $I^{\text{int}}(\rho, \Omega)$ and $I^{\text{ext}}(\rho, \Omega)$; moreover, for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we define the radii $\rho^{\text{int}}(k, \Omega)$ and $\rho^{\text{ext}}(k, \Omega)$, and we recall that they behave asymptotically as $\frac{\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{|\Omega|}}$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$ (cf. (25)).

We observe that, since F satisfies assumption (H2), the map $\Omega \mapsto m_k(\Omega)$ is homogeneous of degree α under dilations. Moreover, if $\Omega \subseteq \Omega'$, it holds $\mathcal{P}_k(\Omega') \subseteq \mathcal{P}_k(\Omega)$ and, since F satisfies assumption (H1), we have

$$\Omega \subseteq \Omega' \quad \Rightarrow \quad F(P_i \cap \Omega) \leq F(P_i \cap \Omega') \quad \forall \{P_i\} \in \mathcal{P}_k(\Omega').$$

Consequently, the map $\Omega \mapsto m_k(\Omega)$ is monotone increasing under inclusions. We are ready to give an upper and lower bound for $m_k(\Omega)$.

Upper bound. We take $\rho = \rho^{\text{ext}}(k, \Omega)$.

By using the homogeneity and increasing monotonicity of $m_k(\cdot)$, we get

$$m_k(\Omega) = \rho^{-\alpha} m_k(\rho\Omega) \leq \rho^{-\alpha} m_k(\Omega_k),$$

where Ω_k denotes a k -hexagonal structure; moreover, since there exists a convex k -partition $\{P_i\} \in \mathcal{P}_k(\Omega_k)$ having among its elements a convex polygon whose intersection with Ω_k is a copy of H , we have $m_k(\Omega_k) \leq F(H)$. We infer that

$$(57) \quad \limsup_{k \rightarrow +\infty} k^{\alpha/2} m_k(\Omega) \leq \limsup_{k \rightarrow +\infty} k^{\alpha/2} (\rho^{\text{ext}}(k, \Omega))^{-\alpha} F(H) = |\Omega|^{\alpha/2} F(H),$$

where in the last equality we have exploited the fact that $\rho^{\text{ext}}(k, \Omega) \sim \frac{\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{|\Omega|}}$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$.

Lower bound. We take $\rho = \rho^{\text{int}}(k, \Omega)$, and we choose an inner k -hexagonal structure $H_k(\Omega)$ according to Definition 23. We set $Q_k := \text{conv}(H_k(\Omega))$. Since $\rho\Omega \supseteq Q_k$ (because $\rho\Omega \supseteq H_k(\Omega)$ and we assumed Ω convex), by homogeneity and increasing monotonicity of $m_k(\cdot)$, we have

$$m_k(\Omega) = \rho^{-\alpha} m_k(\rho\Omega) \geq \rho^{-\alpha} m_k(Q_k).$$

By Lemma 24 (i), the number of sides of Q_k is not larger than $C\sqrt{k}$, for a positive constant $C = C(\Omega)$. Then, by Lemma 22, there exists \bar{k} such that

$$m_k(Q_k) \geq \frac{|Q_k|^{\alpha/2}}{k^{\alpha/2}} \gamma\left(6 + \frac{C}{\sqrt{k}}\right) \quad \forall k \geq \bar{k}.$$

Thus we have

$$k^{\alpha/2} m_k(\Omega) \geq k^{\alpha/2} (\rho^{\text{int}}(k, \Omega))^{-\alpha} m_k(Q_k) \geq (\rho^{\text{int}}(k, \Omega))^{-\alpha} |Q_k|^{\alpha/2} \gamma\left(6 + \frac{C}{\sqrt{k}}\right)$$

Now, we pass to the liminf as $k \rightarrow +\infty$ in the above inequality. By applying Lemma 24 (ii), and recalling the assumption that γ is continuous at 6 with $\gamma(6) = F(H)$, we conclude that

$$(58) \quad \liminf_{k \rightarrow +\infty} k^{\alpha/2} m_k(\Omega) \geq |\Omega|^{\alpha/2} \liminf_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \gamma\left(6 + \frac{C}{\sqrt{k}}\right) = |\Omega|^{\alpha/2} F(H).$$

The proof is archived by combining (57) and (58). □

5. PROOF OF PROPOSITION 11

The functional $F(\Omega) = \lambda_1(\Omega)$ satisfies the hypotheses (H1) and (H2) of both Theorems 2 and 3. Assumption (17) corresponds to the hypothesis (H3) (i) of those theorems. Next lemma shows that assumptions (17)-(18) ensure the validity of hypothesis (H3) (ii). Consequently, Proposition 11 follows.

Lemma 25. *Under the assumptions (17)-(18), the map $n \mapsto \gamma(n)$ defined by (14) satisfies*

$$(59) \quad \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \leq 6 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_i) \geq \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6).$$

Before proving this lemma, let us observe that if (59) holds, then one also gets

$$(60) \quad \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \leq 6 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \gamma(n_i) \geq \gamma(6)$$

as a direct consequence of Cauchy-Schwartz inequality. It is important to notice that (60) may be proved to hold even in the absence of (59). This could occur in the case in which the estimates on the values a, b in (18) are not fine enough for (59), but good for (60). The proof of (60) follows step by step Lemma 25.

The assumptions $a = 6.022\pi$ and $b = 5.82\pi$ in (18) are good enough to prove Lemma 25, but there is some flexibility. The precise requirements for a and b will naturally follow from the proof.

We refer the reader to [19] for a precise computation of the eigenvalues.

Proof. We prove the statement by induction over k .

Assume $k = 1$. We have to show that $n \leq 6 \Rightarrow \gamma(n) \geq \gamma(6)$. This is straightforward, since for every $n \leq 6$ an optimal polygon P_n^{opt} for the minimization problem which defines $\gamma(n)$ can be approximated in Hausdorff distance by a sequence $\{H_j\}$ of convex hexagons, so that

$$\gamma(n) = \lambda_1(P_n^{\text{opt}}) |P_n^{\text{opt}}| = \lim_j \lambda_1(H_j) |H_j| \geq \gamma(6).$$

We now assume that (59) holds true for a certain $k \in \mathbb{N}$, and we deduce it for $k + 1$. Given n_1, \dots, n_{k+1} satisfying

$$(61) \quad \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} n_i \leq 6,$$

let us show that

$$(62) \quad \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_i) \geq \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6).$$

Without loss of generality, we assume that

$$\max_{i=1, \dots, k+1} n_i = n_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \min_{i=1, \dots, k+1} n_i = n_2.$$

The idea is to use an exact estimate for a small number of integers, including n_1 and n_2 , which have average at least 6, and to use the induction argument for the remaining

integers. For convenience, let us list below the inequalities we are going to exploit:

$$(63) \quad \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(3) = \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{2}}(P_3^*) = \left(\frac{4\pi^2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 2.693\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(64) \quad \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(4) = \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{2}}(P_4^*) = \sqrt{2}\pi \geq 2.506\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(65) \quad \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(5) \geq a^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 2.4539\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(66) \quad \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6) = \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{2}}(P_6^*) \leq 2.433\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(67) \quad \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(7) \geq b^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 2.4124\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$(68) \quad \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{2}}(B) \geq 2,404\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Above, B is the ball of unit area whose value is explicitly known in term of the Bessel function J_0 and is larger than 5.783π . Notice that (63)-(64) hold true since the regular triangle P_3^* and the square P_4^* minimize λ_1 among triangles and quadrilaterals of given area (the proof by Steiner symmetrization can be found for instance in [18, Section 3]); on the other hand, (65)-(67) are exactly our assumption (18). Inequality (66) is a consequence of hypothesis (17) associated to a numerical estimate from above of the eigenvalue on the regular hexagon.

We are going to distinguish the three cases $n_1 \geq 9$, $n_1 = 8$, and $n_1 = 7$.

• *Case 1: $n_1 \geq 9$.*

Clearly $n_2 < 6$, and we distinguish the three subcases $n_2 = 3, 4, 5$.

– *Subcase (1a): $n_2 = 3$.*

Since $n_1 + n_2 \geq 12$, by (61) we have $\sum_{i=3}^{k+1} n_i \leq (k-1)6$; hence, from the induction hypothesis, we infer that $\sum_{i=3}^{k+1} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_i) \geq (k-1)\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6)$. The thesis follows by adding to the previous inequality the following one:

$$(69) \quad \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_1) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_2) \geq \lambda_1(B) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(3) \geq 2,404\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2.693\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 2\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6).$$

Here we have used (63) to estimate $\gamma(n_2)$, and the Faber Krahn inequality in order to bound from below $\gamma(n_1)$ with the first Dirichlet eigenvalue of the ball B of unit area. The last inequality in (69) follows from (66).

– *Subcase (1b): $n_2 = 4$.*

We repeat the same argument as in Subcase (1a), with the inequality (69) replaced by the following one, obtained from (64):

$$(70) \quad \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_1) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_2) \geq \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{2}}(B) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(4) \geq 2,404\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2.506\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 2\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6).$$

– *Subcase (1c): $n_2 = 5$.*

By the definition of n_2 we have that, for every $i \geq 2$, $n_i < 6$ implies $n_i = 5$. Moreover, since the average of the n_i 's does not exceed 6, and $n_1 \geq 9$, there exist at least another integer, say n_3 , such that $n_3 = 5$.

Since $n_1 + n_2 + n_3 \geq 9 + 5 + 5 > 18$, by (61) and the induction hypothesis we have $\sum_{i=4}^{k+1} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_i) \geq (k-2)\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6)$.

We conclude by adding to the previous inequality the following one:

$$(71) \quad \begin{aligned} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_1) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_2) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_3) &\geq \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{2}}(B) + 2\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(5) \geq 2,404\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2a^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\geq 2,404\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \cdot 2.4539\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 3\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6). \end{aligned}$$

Here we have used the Faber-Krahn inequality, the assumption (18) made on $\gamma(5)$, and (66).

• *Case 2: $n_1 = 8$.*

– *Subcase (2a): $n_2 = 4$.*

Since $n_1 + n_2 \geq 12$, we proceed as in cases (1a) and (1b). Indeed, the same inequality as in (70) holds, and the thesis follows as usual by addition and exploiting the induction hypothesis.

– *Subcase (2b): $n_2 = 5$.*

By arguing as done as in case (1c), we see that there exists at least another integer, say n_3 , such that $n_3 = 5$. We have $n_1 + n_2 + n_3 = 18$. Then we can conclude as done in case (1c), since $\sum_{i=4}^{k+1} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_i) \geq (k-2)\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6)$, and the the same inequality as in (71) is in force.

– *Subcase (2c): $n_2 = 3$.*

We distinguish two further subcases:

(i) If in the family $\{n_3, \dots, n_{k+1}\}$ there exists at least an integer, say n_3 , such that $n_3 \in \{7, 8\}$, then we have $n_1 + n_2 + n_3 \geq 8 + 3 + 7 = 18$. Then the induction hypothesis ensures that $\sum_{i=4}^{k+1} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_i) \geq (k-2)\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6)$, and we conclude by adding the inequality

$$\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_1) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_2) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_3) \geq \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{2}}(B) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(3) + \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{2}}(B) \geq 3\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6).$$

(ii) If $n_i \leq 6$ for every $i \in \{3, \dots, k+1\}$, by (63)-(64)-(65) we have $\gamma(n_i) \geq \gamma(6)$ for every $i \in \{3, \dots, k+1\}$. Then the inequality $\sum_{i=3}^{k+1} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_i) \geq (k-2)\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6)$ holds true, and the thesis follows by adding the inequality

$$\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_1) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_2) \geq \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{2}}(B) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(3) \geq 2\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6).$$

• *Case 3: $n_1 = 7$.*

– *Subcase (3a): $n_2 = 5$.*

Since $n_1 + n_2 = 12$, we proceed as in cases (1a), (1b), and (2a). Namely, by (61), we have $\sum_{i=3}^{k+1} n_i \leq (k-1)6$; hence, by induction hypothesis, we have $\sum_{i=3}^{k+1} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_i) \geq (k-2)\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6)$. The thesis follows by adding the inequality

$$\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_1) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_2) = \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(7) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(5) \geq a^{\frac{1}{2}} + b^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 2.4539\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2.4124\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 2\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6),$$

which follows from our assumptions (17)-(18).

– *Subcase (3b): $n_2 = 4$.*

We distinguish two further subcases:

(i) If in the family $\{n_3, \dots, n_{k+1}\}$ there exists at least an integer, say n_3 , such that $n_3 = 7$, then we have $n_1 + n_2 + n_3 \geq 7 + 4 + 7 = 18$. Then by induction hypothesis we have $\sum_{i=4}^{k+1} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_i) \geq (k-2)\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6)$, and we conclude by adding the inequality

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_1) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_2) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_3) &= 2\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(7) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(4) \geq 2b^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2.506\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq \\ &2 \cdot 2.4124\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2.506\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 3\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6). \end{aligned}$$

(ii) If $n_i \leq 6$ for every $i \in \{3, \dots, k+1\}$, by (63)-(64)-(65) we have $\gamma(n_i) \geq \gamma(6)$ for every $i \in \{3, \dots, k+1\}$. Then the thesis follows by adding the two inequalities $\sum_{i=3}^{k+1} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_i) \geq (k-2)\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6)$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_1) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_2) &= \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(7) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(4) \geq b^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2.506\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq \\ &2.4124\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2.506\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 2\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6). \end{aligned}$$

– *Subcase (3c):* $n_2 = 3$.

We have to distinguish three subcases:

(i) Assume that in the family $\{n_3, \dots, n_{k+1}\}$ there exists at least two integers, say n_3 and n_4 , such that $n_3 = n_4 = 7$. Then we have $n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4 = 24$. By (61) we have $\sum_{i=5}^{k+1} n_i \leq (k-4)6$; hence, from the induction hypothesis, it holds $\sum_{i=5}^{k+1} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_i) \geq (k-4)\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6)$. We conclude by adding the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_1) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_2) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_3) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_4) &\geq 3\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(7) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(3) \geq 3b^{\frac{1}{2}} + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(3) \geq \\ &3 \cdot 2.4124\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2.693\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 4\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6). \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Assume that in the family $\{n_3, \dots, n_{k+1}\}$ there exists one integer, say n_3 , such that $n_3 = 7$, while $n_i \leq 6$ for all $i \in \{4, \dots, k+1\}$. Since we have already seen in subcase

(i) of case (3b) that $2\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(7) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(4) \geq 3\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6)$, and since $\gamma(3) > \gamma(4)$, a fortiori we have $2\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(7) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(3) \geq 3\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6)$. Then the thesis follows by adding the two inequalities $\sum_{i=4}^{k+1} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_i) \geq (k-3)\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6)$ and

$$\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_1) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_2) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_3) = 2\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(7) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(3) \geq 3\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6).$$

(ii) Eventually, assume that $n_i \leq 6$ for every $i \in \{3, \dots, k+1\}$. Since we have already seen in subcase (ii) of case (3b) that $\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(7) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(4) \geq 2\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6)$, and since $\gamma(3) > \gamma(4)$, a fortiori we have $\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(7) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(3) \geq 2\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6)$. Then the thesis follows by adding the two inequalities $\sum_{i=3}^{k+1} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_i) \geq (k-2)\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6)$ and

$$\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_1) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_2) = \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(7) + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(3) \geq 2\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}(6).$$

□

6. APPENDIX

Lemma 26. *The function*

$$\psi(t) = \left(\frac{2t \sin(\pi/t) + \sqrt{2\pi t \sin(2\pi/t)}}{\sqrt{2t \sin(2\pi/t)}} \right)^{2/3}$$

is decreasing and strictly convex on $[3, +\infty)$.

Proof. Writing

$$g(s) = \frac{\tan s}{s}, \quad h(s) = 1 + \sqrt{g(s)},$$

we obtain that

$$\psi(t) = \left(\sqrt{t \tan(\pi/t)} + \sqrt{\pi} \right)^{2/3} = \pi^{1/3} [h(s(t))]^{2/3},$$

where

$$s = s(t) = \frac{\pi}{t} \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right], \quad s' = -\frac{\pi}{t^2} = -\frac{s^2}{\pi} < 0, \quad s'' = \frac{2\pi}{t^3} = \frac{2s^3}{\pi^2} > 0.$$

Direct calculations show that, for $s \in (0, \pi/3]$,

$$\begin{aligned} g'(s) &= \frac{1}{s \cos^2 s} - \frac{\tan s}{s^2} = \frac{2s - \sin 2s}{2s^2 \cos^2 s} > 0, \\ g''(s) &= \frac{2 \sin s}{s \cos^3 s} - \frac{2}{s^2 \cos^2 s} + \frac{2 \tan s}{s^3} = 2 \frac{s^2 \sin s - s \cos s + \sin s \cos^2 s}{s^3 \cos^3 s}. \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$h'(s) = \frac{g'(s)}{2\sqrt{g(s)}} > 0, \quad h''(s) = \frac{g''(s)}{2\sqrt{g(s)}} - \frac{[g'(s)]^2}{4[g(s)]^{3/2}} 4[g(s)]^{3/2},$$

on the considered interval, on the one hand we infer

$$\pi^{-1/3} \psi'(t) = \frac{2}{3} [h(s(t))]^{-1/3} h'(s(t)) \cdot s'(t) < 0,$$

so that ψ is decreasing. On the other hand, we are going to show the positivity of

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3\pi^{-1/3}}{2} \psi''(t) &= -\frac{1}{3} [h(s)]^{-4/3} [h'(s) \cdot s']^2 + [h(s)]^{-1/3} h''(s) \cdot [s']^2 + [h(s)]^{-1/3} h'(s) \cdot s'' \\ &> \frac{1}{3} h^{-4/3} [s']^2 \{3h \cdot h'' - [h']^2\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} h^{-4/3} [s']^2 \left\{ 3(1 + \sqrt{g}) \cdot \frac{2g \cdot g'' - [g']^2}{4g^{3/2}} - \frac{[g']^2}{4g} \right\} \\ &> \frac{1}{3} h^{-4/3} [s']^2 \frac{1 + \sqrt{g}}{g^{3/2}} \left\{ \frac{3}{2} g \cdot g'' - [g']^2 \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3}{2} g \cdot g'' - [g']^2 &= \frac{3 \sin s (s^2 \sin s - s \cos s + \sin s \cos^2 s) - (s - \sin s \cos s)^2}{s^4 \cos^4 s} \\ &= \frac{3s^2 \sin^2 s - s \sin s \cos s + 2 \sin^2 s \cos^2 s - s^2}{s^4 \cos^4 s} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}s^2 - \frac{3}{2}s^2 \cos 2s - \frac{1}{2}s \sin 2s + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \cos 4s}{s^4 \cos^4 s} =: \frac{k(s)}{s^4 \cos^4 s}. \end{aligned}$$

By direct calculations we infer $k(0) = k'(0) = 0$ and, for $s \in (0, \pi/4]$,

$$\begin{aligned} k''(s) &= 1 + (-5 + 6s^2) \cos 2s + 14s \sin 2s + 4 \cos 4s \geq 1 - 5 \cos 2s + 7 \sin^2 2s + 4 \cos 4s \\ &= \frac{9}{2} - 5 \cos 2s + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4s \geq \frac{9}{2} - 5 \left(1 - \frac{(2s)^2}{2} + \frac{(2s)^4}{4!} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{(4s)^2}{2} \right) \\ &= 6s^2 - \frac{10}{3} s^4 > 0; \end{aligned}$$

Finally, also when $s \in [\pi/4, \pi/3]$

$$k''(s) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(-5 + 6 \frac{\pi^2}{9} \right) + 7\pi\sqrt{3} - 4 > 0,$$

and also the convexity of ψ follows. \square

Lemma 27. *The function*

$$\varphi(t) = \left(\frac{2t \sin(\pi/t) + \sqrt{2\pi t \sin(2\pi/t)}}{\sqrt{2t \sin(2\pi/t)}} \right)^2$$

is decreasing and strictly convex on $[3, +\infty)$.

Proof. The proof is a direct consequence of Lemma 26. Indeed, keeping the corresponding notation, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(t) &= [\psi(t)]^3, \\ \varphi'(t) &= 3[\psi(t)]^2 \psi'(t) < 0, \\ \varphi''(t) &= 6\psi(t)[\psi'(t)]^2 + 3[\psi(t)]^2 \psi''(t) > 0, \end{aligned}$$

as long as $t \geq 3$. □

Lemma 28. *The function*

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{\pi 2^{4/t} \Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{t}\right)}{t \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{t}\right) \Gamma^2\left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)}$$

is increasing and concave on $[3, +\infty)$.

Proof. The first step consists in writing $\varphi(t)$ as a product of Gamma functions. This can be done by recalling the well known identity $z\Gamma(z) = \Gamma(1+z)$, together with Euler's reflection formula

$$\Gamma(z)\Gamma(1-z) = \frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi z)}, \quad \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + z\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} - z\right) = \frac{\pi}{\cos(\pi z)},$$

and Legendre's duplication formula

$$\Gamma(2z) = \frac{2^{2z}}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma(z) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + z\right)$$

(see [12]). Writing $\alpha = 1/t \in (0, 1/3]$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\pi} \varphi\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right) &= \frac{2^{2\alpha} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + \alpha\right) \cdot \cos(\pi\alpha) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + \alpha\right)}{2^{-2\alpha} \Gamma(1+\alpha) \cdot \sin(\pi\alpha) \Gamma(\alpha)} = \frac{2\sqrt{\pi} \frac{\Gamma(2\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}-\alpha\right)}}{2^{-2\alpha} \Gamma(1+\alpha) \cdot \frac{\pi}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)}} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}}{2^{-2\alpha} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}-\alpha\right)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(2\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(1-\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} = -\frac{\Gamma(-\alpha)}{\Gamma(-2\alpha)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(2\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(-\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \\ &= \exp(g(\alpha)), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$g(\alpha) = \log \left[-\frac{\Gamma(2\alpha) \Gamma^2(-\alpha)}{\Gamma(-2\alpha) \Gamma^2(\alpha)} \right].$$

Since

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \varphi'(t) = \varphi(t) \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{t^2} g'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \right], \quad \frac{1}{\pi} \varphi''(t) = \varphi(t) \cdot \left[\frac{1}{t^4} g'\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{t^3} g''\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) + \frac{1}{t^4} g'''\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \right],$$

the lemma will follow once we show that, whenever $0 < \alpha \leq 1/3$,

$$(72) \quad g'(\alpha) < 0, \quad \alpha^4 g'(\alpha)^2 + 2\alpha^3 g''(\alpha) + \alpha^4 g'''(\alpha) < 0.$$

To this aim we notice that the derivatives of g can be evaluated in terms of the digamma function ψ , given by

$$\psi(z) := \frac{d}{dz} \log \Gamma(z) = -\gamma - \frac{1}{z} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+z} - \frac{1}{n} \right).$$

Since the series above (and that of its derivatives) converges uniformly in $\{|z| \leq 3/4\}$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} g'(\alpha) &= 2 [\psi(2\alpha) + \psi(-2\alpha) - \psi(\alpha) - \psi(-\alpha)] \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+\alpha} + \frac{1}{n-\alpha} - \frac{1}{n+2\alpha} - \frac{1}{n-2\alpha} \right) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{12\alpha^2 n}{(n^2 - \alpha^2)(n^2 - 4\alpha^2)}, \end{aligned}$$

and the first inequality in (72) follows. Furthermore, let us introduce the function

$$h(x) = \frac{12\alpha^2 x}{(x^2 - \alpha^2)(x^2 - 4\alpha^2)}.$$

Through direct inspection we infer that, if α is in the desired interval and $x \geq 1$, it holds

$$h(x) > 0, \quad h'(x) = \frac{12\alpha^2(-3x^4 + 5\alpha^2 x^2 + 4\alpha^4)}{(x^2 - \alpha^2)^2(x^2 - 4\alpha^2)^2} \leq \frac{12\alpha^2(-3 + 5\alpha^2 + 4\alpha^4)}{(x^2 - \alpha^2)^2(x^2 - 4\alpha^2)^2} < 0;$$

this allows to use the elementary inequality

$$h(1) + h(2) < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h(n) < h(1) + \int_1^{\infty} h(x) dx$$

in order to estimate

$$\begin{aligned} (73) \quad -g'(\alpha) &< \frac{12\alpha^2}{(1-\alpha^2)(1-4\alpha^2)} + 2 \left[\log \frac{x^2 - 4\alpha^2}{x^2 - \alpha^2} \right]_{x=1}^{x=\infty} \leq 12\alpha^2 \cdot \frac{9}{8} \cdot \frac{9}{5} + 2 \log \frac{1-\alpha^2}{1-4\alpha^2} \\ &\leq \frac{243}{10} \alpha^2 + 2 \left(\frac{1-\alpha^2}{1-4\alpha^2} - 1 \right) \leq \frac{243}{10} \alpha^2 + 6\alpha^2 \cdot \frac{9}{5} < 36\alpha^2 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(74) \quad -g'(\alpha) > \frac{12\alpha^2}{(1-\alpha^2)(1-4\alpha^2)} + \frac{24\alpha^2}{(4-\alpha^2)(4-4\alpha^2)} > 12\alpha^2 + \frac{3}{2}\alpha^2 > 13\alpha^2.$$

Analogously, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (75) \quad -g''(\alpha) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \frac{12\alpha^2 n}{(n^2 - \alpha^2)(n^2 - 4\alpha^2)} = 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\alpha n^5 - 8\alpha^5 n}{(n^2 - \alpha^2)^2(n^2 - 4\alpha^2)^2} \\ &> 12 \frac{2\alpha - 8\alpha^5}{(1-\alpha^2)^2(1-4\alpha^2)^2} \geq 12 \left(2 - \frac{8}{81} \right) \alpha > 22\alpha \end{aligned}$$

(also this series has positive terms). Taking into account equations (73), (74) and (75) we finally deduce

$$\alpha^4 g'(\alpha)^2 + 2\alpha^3 g'(\alpha) + \alpha^4 g''(\alpha) < 36^2 \alpha^8 - 26\alpha^5 - 22\alpha^5 \leq \alpha^5 \left(36^2 \cdot \frac{1}{27} - 48 \right) = 0,$$

and also the second inequality in (72) follows. \square

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