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A SHAPE OPTIMAL CONTROL PROBLEM WITH CHANGING SIGN DATA

GIUSEPPE BUTTAZZO, BOZHIDAR VELICHKOV

ABSTRACT. In this paper we consider a shape optimization problem in which the data in the cost functional and in the state equation may change sign, and so no monotonicity assumption is satisfied. Nevertheless, we are able to prove that an optimal domain exists. We also deduce some necessary conditions of optimality for the optimal domain. The results are applied to show the existence of an optimal domain in the case where the cost functional is completely identified, while the right-hand side in the state equation is only known up to a probability P in the space $L^2(D)$.

Keywords: shape optimization, free boundary, capacitary measures, stochastic optimization

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 49Q10, 49J45, 49A22, 35J25, 49B60

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we consider a shape optimization problem of the form

$$\min \{F(\Omega) : \Omega \in \mathcal{A}\}$$

where F is the shape cost function and \mathcal{A} the class of admissible domains. For this kind of problems in general one should not expect the existence of an optimal domain, since minimizing sequences could be made of finely perforated domains, leading at the limit to existence of only relaxed solutions that are not domains but Borel measures. In some particular cases however an optimal domain exists; the most general existence result providing optimal solutions that are domains and not measures is still given by Theorem 2.5 of [6] (see also [5]), where the crucial assumption is that the shape cost functional F is monotone decreasing with respect to the set inclusion. A similar result for monotone costs in the framework of optimization problems for Schrödinger potentials has been obtained in [7].

The cost functional F we consider here is not in general monotone decreasing for the set inclusion; nevertheless we are able to prove the existence of an optimal domain for it. We fix:

- a bounded Lipschitz domain $D \subset \mathbb{R}^d$,
- a right-hand side $f \in L^2(D)$,
- a cost coefficient $g \in L^2(D)$,

and we consider the admissible class of domains

$$\mathcal{A} = \{\Omega \subset D, \Omega \text{ quasi open, } |\Omega| \leq 1\}, \quad (1.1)$$

where $|\cdot|$ denotes the Lebesgue measure in \mathbb{R}^d . In order the problem be nontrivial we assume that $|D| > 1$.

1.1. Statement of the problem and main results. For every $\Omega \in \mathcal{A}$ we denote by u_Ω the unique solution of the Dirichlet problem

$$-\Delta u = f \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad u \in H_0^1(\Omega), \quad (1.2)$$

where $H_0^1(\Omega)$ is the Sobolev space of functions in $H^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ vanishing capacity quasi everywhere outside Ω . The optimization problem we are dealing with is

$$\min \left\{ \int_D g(x)u_\Omega(x) dx : \Omega \in \mathcal{A} \right\}. \quad (1.3)$$

Note that, by the definition of u_Ω , problem (1.3) is an optimal control problem, where $H_0^1(D)$ is the space of states, \mathcal{A} is the set of controls, (1.2) is the state equation, and $\int_D g(x)u_\Omega(x) dx$ is the cost function. We stress the fact that we do not assume any sign condition on the data f, g .

It is well known that in the special case $g = -f/2$ the optimization problem (1.3) can be written, through an Euler-Lagrange derivation and an integration by parts, as

$$\min \{ \mathcal{E}(\Omega) : \Omega \in \mathcal{A} \}$$

where $\mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ is the Dirichlet energy

$$\mathcal{E}(\Omega) = \min \left\{ \int \left[\frac{1}{2} |\nabla u|^2 - f(x)u \right] dx : u \in H_0^1(\Omega) \right\}.$$

This would allow to see easily, thanks to the inclusion of the Sobolev spaces

$$\Omega_1 \subset \Omega_2 \implies H_0^1(\Omega_1) \subset H_0^1(\Omega_2),$$

that the shape function $\mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ is decreasing with respect to the set inclusion, and then an immediate application of the existence Theorem 2.5 of [6] would give a solution Ω_{opt} of problem (1.3), with the additional property that $|\Omega_{opt}| = 1$.

The same conclusion would easily hold when $f \geq 0$ and $g \leq 0$; indeed, in this case, thanks to the maximum principle, the solutions u_Ω would be monotonically increasing with respect to Ω , and again the shape cost function $\Omega \mapsto \int_D g(x)u_\Omega(x) dx$ would turn out to be decreasing with respect to Ω , providing then (again by the existence Theorem 2.5 of [6]) an optimal solution Ω_{opt} of problem (1.3), with $|\Omega_{opt}| = 1$.

On the contrary, when f and g are general functions in $L^2(D)$, the existence Theorem 2.5 of [6] cannot be applied and the existence of an optimal domain for the minimization problem (1.3) requires a deeper investigation. Our main existence result is the following.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $f, g \in L^2(D)$ be given; then the minimization problem (1.3) admits a solution Ω_{opt} in the admissible class \mathcal{A} .*

Moreover, the optimal sets have the following properties:

- if $g \geq 0$ we have either $|\Omega_{opt}| = 1$ or $|\Omega_{opt}| < 1$ and $\{f < 0\} \subset \Omega_{opt}$ (Theorem 4.5); similarly, if $f \geq 0$ we have either $|\Omega_{opt}| = 1$ or $|\Omega_{opt}| < 1$ and $\{g < 0\} \subset \Omega_{opt}$;
- if Ω_{opt} is smooth, the state functions u and v on Ω_{opt} , corresponding to the solutions of the PDE (1.2) with right-hand side f and g respectively, satisfy

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} = \text{const} \quad \text{on} \quad \partial\Omega_{opt} \cap D,$$

the constant being zero if $|\Omega_{opt}| < 1$ (Section 3);

- if $|\Omega_{opt}| < 1$ and $f \geq 0$, then the function v_Ω , corresponding to the function g , is a solution of an obstacle problem (Proposition 5.4) and thus, under some appropriate assumptions on the regularity of g , the optimal set Ω_{opt} is open and its boundary is smooth (Corollary 5.5);

- if $D = \mathbb{R}^d$ and f, g are radially symmetric functions, f radially decreasing and g radially increasing, then the optimal set Ω_{opt} is a ball centered in zero (Proposition 6.1).

1.2. A stochastic optimal control problem. A probabilistic counterpart of the optimization problem (1.3) is given by the case when the function g appearing in the cost functional (1.3) is completely known, while the right-hand side f in (1.2) has the form $f = f_0 + h$, where f_0 is given and h is some random perturbation. The purpose of such a model is to obtain shapes corresponding to mechanical structures that are robust and reliable even if the data are not completely known. Several models involving uncertainties has been already studied; from the numerical point of view we refer for instance to [1] and the references therein, while in most of the cases there are no available theoretical results, even in some simplified situations.

An interesting result in this spirit is concerned with the existence of optimal domains for the worst-case functional

$$\min_{\Omega \in \mathcal{A}} \sup_{h \in L^p} \int_D g(x) R_\Omega(f_0 + h) dx,$$

and was proved in [2] under the assumptions that $g \leq 0$, $f_0 > 0$, and the perturbation h is small. Here R_Ω denotes the resolvent operator which associates to every $f \in L^2(D)$ the solution u_Ω of (1.2).

Another situation of practical interest is when the perturbation h belongs to some probability space and the cost functional is given by the average over all possible choices of h . The existence of minimizer in this situation can be deduced from Theorem 1.1 without any smallness assumption on the uncertainty h .

More precisely, given a probability P on $L^2(D)$, we aim to minimize the averaged cost

$$F(\Omega) = \int \left(\int_D g(x) R_\Omega(f) dx \right) dP(f) \quad (1.4)$$

over the admissible class \mathcal{A} given by (1.1). We assume that the barycenter

$$B_P := \int f dP(f)$$

belongs to $L^2(D)$ and we notice that it is well defined when P has a finite first moment

$$\int \|f\|_{L^2} dP(f) < +\infty.$$

Thus, setting $\langle u, v \rangle := \int_D u(x)v(x) dx$, for $u, v \in L^2(D)$, and using the fact that the resolvent operator R_Ω is self-adjoint, we obtain that the cost functional in (1.4) can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} F(\Omega) &= \int \langle R_\Omega(f), g \rangle dP(f) = \int \langle R_\Omega(g), f \rangle dP(f) \\ &= \langle R_\Omega(g), B_P(f) \rangle = \int_D g(x) R_\Omega(B_P) dx. \end{aligned}$$

In this way we are then in the framework of the existence Theorem 1.1.

1.3. Organization of the paper. In Section 3 we prove the existence of an optimal domain Ω_{opt} (Theorem 1.1). Then we compute the so called *shape derivative* assuming that Ω_{opt} is regular enough. The study of the regularity properties of the optimal domains is an interesting and difficult issue; obtaining the regularity of a general solution Ω_{opt} from its minimality would be a very interesting result.

In Section 4 we study the minimizers for which the constraint $|\Omega_{opt}| \leq 1$ is not saturated. Note that this is a rather general situation, since no monotonicity of the shape cost function is assumed. Nevertheless, in several cases ($f \geq 0$ and $|\{g < 0\}| \geq 1$) we may still obtain that the optimal domain verifies $|\Omega_{opt}| = 1$ as we see in Theorem 4.5. In Section 5 we show that Ω_{opt} is a solution of an obstacle problem and as a consequence we obtain that it has a regular free boundary in the sense of Corollary 5.5.

Finally, in Section 6 we study the case of radially symmetric functions f and g . It is natural to expect that under this assumption the optimal domains are balls centered at zero. Also in this case the lack of monotonicity of the functional represents a difficult issue since the energy does not necessarily decrease under symmetrization. Nevertheless, we are able to prove that for every Ω there is a ball B (not necessarily of the same measure as Ω) having a smaller energy. We also provide an example of an optimal set Ω_{opt} of measure strictly smaller than one.

2. SOBOLEV SPACES, QUASI-OPEN SETS AND CAPACITARY MEASURES

In this section we briefly recall several notions related to capacity theory, quasi open sets, and capacity measures; we refer to the book [4] for more details concerning these notions.

2.1. Sobolev functions and their representatives. The Sobolev space $H^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is the closure of $C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ with respect to the norm

$$\|u\|_{H^1} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^2 dx \right)^{1/2}.$$

For every function $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ there is a set $E_u \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ such that:

- every point in $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus E_u$ is a Lebesgue point for u , that is

$$u(x_0) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r(x_0)} u(x) dx, \quad \text{for every } x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus E_u;$$

- E_u has capacity zero, $\text{cap}(E_u) = 0$, where for a set $E \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, $\text{cap}(E)$ is defined as

$$\text{cap}(E) := \inf \left\{ \|\phi\|_{H^1}^2 : \phi \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^d), \phi = 1 \text{ in a neighborhood of } E \right\}.$$

We notice that a Sobolev function u is defined up to a set of zero capacity, that is $u_1 \sim u_2$ if and only if $\text{cap}(\{u_1 \neq u_2\}) = 0$.

2.2. Quasi-open sets and the space $H_0^1(\Omega)$. We say that a set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is quasi open if it is of the form $\Omega = \{u > 0\}$ for some $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$. We notice that all the open sets are quasi-open. Given a quasi-open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ we define the Sobolev space

$$H_0^1(\Omega) := \left\{ u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^d) : \text{cap}(\{u \neq 0\} \setminus \Omega) = 0 \right\}.$$

We notice that $H_0^1(\Omega)$ is a closed subspace of $H^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$. In fact, if $u_n \rightarrow u$ in $H^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$, then up to a subsequence $u_n \rightarrow u$ pointwise outside of a set of zero capacity. If Ω is open then $H_0^1(\Omega)$ coincides with the usual Sobolev space defined as the closure of $C_c^\infty(\Omega)$ with respect to the H^1 norm. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a quasi-open set of finite measure and let $f \in L^2(\Omega)$. We say that a function $u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ is a solution of the equation

$$-\Delta u = f \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad u \in H_0^1(\Omega),$$

if we have

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla \varphi dx = \int_{\Omega} f \varphi dx, \quad \text{for every } \varphi \in H_0^1(\Omega).$$

2.3. Capacitary measures. We say that a nonnegative Borel measure μ is *capacitary* if for every set $E \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ with $\text{cap}(E) = 0$, we have $\mu(E) = 0$. We denote by $\mathcal{M}_{\text{cap}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ the class of capacitary measures on \mathbb{R}^d . In particular, if two functions u_1 and u_2 are in the same equivalence class of $H^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$, and μ is a capacitary measure, then u_1 and u_2 are in the same equivalence class of $L^2(\mu)$. For a quasi-open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ and for a measure $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{cap}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ we define the space

$$H_\mu^1(\Omega) = H_0^1(\Omega) \cap L^2(\mu) = \left\{ u \in H_0^1(\Omega) : \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^2 d\mu < \infty \right\}.$$

For a given function $f \in L^2(\Omega)$ we say that $u \in H_\mu^1(\Omega)$ is a solution of the equation

$$-\Delta u + \mu u = f \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad u \in H_\mu^1(\Omega),$$

if we have

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla \varphi dx + \int_{\Omega} u \varphi d\mu = \int_{\Omega} f \varphi dx \quad \forall \varphi \in H_\mu^1(\Omega).$$

Let μ be a capacitary measure in \mathbb{R}^d . The set of finiteness Ω_μ of μ is defined as

$$\Omega_\mu = \bigcup_{u \in H_\mu^1(\mathbb{R}^d)} \{u \neq 0\}.$$

We notice that the set Ω_μ is a quasi-open set due to the fact that H_μ^1 is separable. Moreover, if $\mu = 0$ on Ω_μ , then $H_\mu^1(\mathbb{R}^d) = H_0^1(\Omega_\mu)$.

2.4. Convergence of capacitary measures. Consider a bounded open set $D \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ and the family of capacitary measures

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{cap}}(D) = \left\{ \mu \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{cap}}(\mathbb{R}^d) : \Omega_\mu \subset D \right\}.$$

For every capacitary measure $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{cap}}(D)$ we consider the torsion function w_μ , solution of the equation

$$-\Delta w_\mu + \mu w_\mu = 1 \quad \text{in } D, \quad w_\mu \in H_\mu^1(D).$$

We notice that w_μ uniquely determines the measure μ . In fact, we have

$$\Omega_\mu = \{w_\mu > 0\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mu = \frac{\Delta w_\mu + 1}{w_\mu} \quad \text{on } \Omega_\mu.$$

The set $\mathcal{M}_{\text{cap}}(D)$, endowed with the distance

$$d_\gamma(\mu_1, \mu_2) = \|w_{\mu_1} - w_{\mu_2}\|_{L^2},$$

is a compact metric space (see for instance [11]). Moreover, the family of capacitary measures I_Ω associated to smooth domains $\Omega \subset D$ is dense in $\mathcal{M}_{\text{cap}}(D)$, where the measure I_Ω is defined by

$$I_\Omega(E) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \text{cap}(E \setminus \Omega) = 0, \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

3. EXISTENCE OF OPTIMAL SHAPES AND OPTIMALITY CONDITIONS

In this section we prove the existence Theorem 1.1. We first relax the problem to the class of capacitary measures $\mathcal{M}_{\text{cap}}(D)$ that represents the closure of the admissible class \mathcal{A} with respect to the γ -convergence. The relaxed problem is written again as an optimal control problem, with admissible class given by

$$\mathcal{M} = \left\{ \mu \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{cap}}(D), |\Omega_\mu| \leq 1 \right\},$$

being Ω_μ the *set of finiteness* of μ . For every admissible $\mu \in \mathcal{M}$ we consider the state equation

$$-\Delta u + \mu u = f \quad \text{in } D, \quad u \in H_0^1(D) \cap L^2(\mu), \quad (3.1)$$

and we indicate its unique solution by u_μ . The relaxed optimization problem related to (1.3) can be then stated as

$$\min \left\{ \int_D g(x) u_\mu dx : \mu \in \mathcal{M} \right\}. \quad (3.2)$$

It is convenient to introduce the resolvent operator $R_\mu : L^2(D) \rightarrow L^2(D)$ which associates to every $f \in L^2(D)$ the solution u_μ of (3.1). Thanks to the fact that R_μ is self-adjoint we can write the cost function as

$$\int_D g(x) R_\mu(f) dx = \int_D R_\mu(g) f(x) dx.$$

Proof of Theorem 1.1. It is well known that the relaxed admissible class \mathcal{M} is compact with respect to γ -convergence and that the cost function is γ -continuous (see for instance [4]); therefore an optimal relaxed solution μ to problem (3.2) exists.

For every bounded continuous function ϕ and for every $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough we consider the capacitary measure $\mu_\varepsilon = (1 + \varepsilon\phi)\mu$; since ϕ is bounded and ε is small we have that $\mu_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{M}$ and $\Omega_{\mu_\varepsilon} = \Omega_\mu$. Moreover, the spaces $H_{\mu_\varepsilon}^1$ and H_μ^1 coincide. Let us denote by u_ε the solution of the PDE

$$-\Delta u_\varepsilon + \mu_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon = f \quad \text{in } D, \quad u_\varepsilon \in H_{\mu_\varepsilon}^1$$

and by u the solution of

$$-\Delta u + \mu u = f \quad \text{in } D, \quad u \in H_\mu^1.$$

By the minimality of μ we have

$$\int_D g u_\varepsilon dx \geq \int_D g u dx,$$

which gives

$$\int_D g \frac{u_\varepsilon - u}{\varepsilon} dx \geq 0. \quad (3.3)$$

Denoting by w_ε the function $(u_\varepsilon - u)/\varepsilon$ we have that w_ε satisfies the PDE

$$-\Delta w_\varepsilon + \mu w_\varepsilon = -\phi u_\varepsilon \mu \quad \text{in } D, \quad w_\varepsilon \in H_\mu^1.$$

Since μ_ε γ -converges to μ we have that $u_\varepsilon \rightarrow u$ weakly in H_μ^1 ; hence $w_\varepsilon \rightarrow w$ weakly in H_μ^1 , where w is the solution of the PDE

$$-\Delta w + \mu w = -\phi u \mu \quad \text{in } D, \quad w \in H_\mu^1.$$

Passing to the limit in (3.3) as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ gives

$$0 \leq \int_D g w dx = \int_D g R_\mu(-\phi u \mu) dx = - \int_D R_\mu(g) \phi u d\mu.$$

Since ϕ is arbitrary, we obtain that

$$R_\mu(g) u = 0 \quad \mu\text{-a.e.} \quad (3.4)$$

Since $u = 0$ where $\mu = +\infty$, by the form of the cost functional, without loss of generality we may assume that $\Omega_\mu = \{u \neq 0\}$. Analogously, since the cost functional can also be written as $\int_D R_\mu(g) f dx$, we may assume that $\mu = +\infty$ on $R_\mu(g) = 0$. Thus by (3.4) the capacitary measure μ takes only values 0 and $+\infty$ and hence it is a domain. \square

We now formally deduce the optimality condition on the boundary of an optimal set $\Omega \subset D$ (for the rigorous proof we refer to [14, Chapter 5]). We assume that Ω is sufficiently regular ($\partial\Omega \in C^{2,\alpha}$) and we set for simplicity $u = R_\Omega(f)$ and $v = R_\Omega(g)$. For a smooth

vector field $V \in C_c^\infty(D; \mathbb{R}^d)$ we consider the perturbation $\Omega_t = (Id + tV)(\Omega)$ and the solutions $u_t = R_{\Omega_t}(f)$ and $v_t = R_{\Omega_t}(g)$. The formal derivatives

$$u' = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} u_t \quad \text{and} \quad v' = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} v_t,$$

are solutions respectively of the problems:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u &= 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega, & u' + V \cdot \nabla u &= 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega; \\ \Delta v &= 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega, & v' + V \cdot \nabla v &= 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the derivative of the cost functional is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \int_{\Omega_t} u_t g \, dx &= \int_{\Omega} u' g \, dx = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u' \cdot \nabla v \, dx - \int_{\partial\Omega} u' \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \\ &= \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} V \cdot \nabla u = \int_{\partial\Omega} V \cdot n \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \frac{\partial v}{\partial n}. \end{aligned}$$

We now consider two cases:

Case 1. If the volume constraint is saturated, that is $|\Omega| = 1$, then we have to consider perturbations only with respect to divergence-free vector fields V . In this case we obtain

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} (V \cdot n) \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} = 0 \quad \text{for every } V \in C_c^\infty(D; \mathbb{R}^d) \text{ such that } \operatorname{div} V = 0,$$

which gives the optimality condition

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} = \text{const} \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

Case 2. If the volume constraint is not saturated, that is $|\Omega| < 1$, then we have

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} V \cdot n \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} = 0 \quad \text{for every } V \in C_c^\infty(D; \mathbb{R}^d),$$

which gives the optimality condition

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

In the case when $f \geq 0$, we have that $|\nabla u| > 0$ on the boundary of the optimal set $\Omega = \{u > 0\}$. Thus the optimality condition can be written in the simplified form

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial n} = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

This situation is untypical for the shape optimization problem, where the cost functional is usually monotone with respect to the set inclusion. We give an explicit example of a case when the constraint is not saturated in Section 6. In the next section we analyze this type of solutions and their connection with the obstacle problem.

4. MINIMIZERS WITH NONSATURATED CONSTRAINT

In this section we consider minimizers Ω which do not saturate the volume constraint, that is $|\Omega| < 1$. We restrict our attention to the case $f \geq 0$ on D , while the cost coefficient g may change sign. Equivalently, since the resolvent operators are self-adjoint, we may consider $g \geq 0$ and f changing sign. In Subsection ?? we prove that an optimal set Ω necessarily contains the set $\{g < 0\}$. In Subsection 5 we establish a relation of the minimizer Ω with the obstacle problem.

The main result of this section is a necessary condition of optimality (Theorem 4.5). The argument is carried out from the point of view of the state function $u = R_\Omega(f)$ relative to a nonnegative right-hand side f . Before we pass to the statement and the proof of Theorem 4.5 we recall several classical results concerning the function u .

Remark 4.1. Let $f \in L^2(D)$ and let $u \in H_0^1(D)$ be a nonnegative function such that $\Delta u + f \geq 0$ on D in sense of distributions, that is

$$\int_D (-\nabla u \cdot \nabla \varphi + f\varphi) dx \geq 0 \quad \text{for every nonnegative } \varphi \in C_c^\infty(D).$$

It is well-known that $\nu := \Delta u + f$ is a (positive) measure. Moreover, $\Delta u + f$ is a Radon measure in D . In fact, if $B_r(x_0) \subset D$, there is a nonnegative function $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(D)$ such that $\varphi = 1$ on $B_r(x_0)$; thus

$$(\Delta u + f)(B_r(x_0)) \leq \int_D \varphi d\nu = \int_D (-\nabla u \cdot \nabla \varphi + f\varphi) dx < +\infty.$$

In what follows we use an important characterization of $\Delta u + f$ to construct competitors for the solution of the problem (3.2). For the proof we refer to [12] (Theorem 5.1).

Lemma 4.2. *Let $f \in L^2(D)$ and let $u \in H_0^1(D)$ be a nonnegative function. Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) $\Delta u + f \mathbb{1}_{\{u>0\}} \geq 0$ on D in the sense of distributions;
- (ii) there exists a capacitary measure $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{cap}}(D)$ such that $\Omega_\mu = \{u > 0\}$ and

$$-\Delta u + \mu u = f \quad \text{in } D, \quad u \in H_\mu^1.$$

Let now $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a bounded quasi-open set and let $u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ be the solution of

$$-\Delta u = f \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad u \in H_0^1(\Omega). \quad (4.1)$$

The following lemma describes the behavior of u around the boundary points of low density for Ω . The result is classical and we give the proof for the sake of completeness.

Lemma 4.3. *Let $r_0 > 0$, $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $f \in L^2(B_{r_0}(x_0))$, with $f \geq 0$. Suppose that*

$$M := \sup_{0 < r \leq r_0} \left(\frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r(x_0)} f^2(x) dx \right)^{1/2} < +\infty.$$

Then there exists a constant $\varepsilon > 0$, depending only on the dimension d and on M , such that if Ω satisfies the hypothesis

$$\frac{|B_r(x_0) \cap \Omega|}{|B_r|} \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{for every } 0 < r < r_0,$$

then for the solution u of (4.1) we have the estimate

$$\frac{1}{r^2 |B_r|} \int_{B_r(x_0)} |\nabla u|^2 dx \leq 2^{d+2} \sup \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{r_0^2 |B_{r_0}|} \int_{B_{r_0}(x_0)} |\nabla u|^2 dx \right\}.$$

Proof. Suppose, without loss of generality, that $x_0 = 0$. Let $0 < r < r_0$ and $\phi \in C_0^\infty(B_r)$ be a function such that $0 \leq \phi \leq 1$ on B_r , $\phi = 1$ on $B_{r/2}$ and $|\nabla \phi| \leq 3/r$. The proof is obtained by iteration of the following Caccioppoli inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B_{r/2}} |\nabla u|^2 dx &\leq \int_{B_r} |\nabla(\phi u)|^2 dx = \int_{B_r} |\nabla \phi|^2 u^2 dx + \int_{B_r} \nabla u \cdot \nabla(\phi^2 u) dx \\ &= \int_{B_r} |\nabla \phi|^2 u^2 dx + \int_{B_r} f \phi^2 u dx \\ &\leq \frac{9}{r^2} \int_{B_r} u^2 dx + \left(\int_{B_r} f^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \left(\int_{B_r} u^2 dx \right)^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, there are constants $\Lambda_1 > 0$ and $\delta_0 > 0$ such that if $|\Omega \cap B_r| \leq \delta_0 |B_r|$ and $v \in H^1(B_r)$ is such that $v = 0$ on $B_r \setminus \Omega$, then

$$\int_{B_r} v^2 dx \leq \Lambda_1 r^2 \left(\frac{|\Omega \cap B_r|}{|B_r|} \right)^{2/d} \int_{B_r} |\nabla v|^2 dx. \quad (4.2)$$

This follows by rescaling of the estimate from Lemma 4.4 applied to the domain $D = B_1$. Thus, we obtain,

$$\int_{B_{r/2}} |\nabla u|^2 dx \leq 9\Lambda_1 \varepsilon^{2/d} \int_{B_r} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \left(\int_{B_r} f^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \left(\Lambda_1 \varepsilon^{2/d} r^2 \int_{B_r} |\nabla u|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}.$$

Dividing by $r^2|B_r|$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{r^2|B_r|} \int_{B_{r/2}} |\nabla u|^2 dx &\leq \frac{9\Lambda_1 \varepsilon^{2/d}}{r^2|B_r|} \int_{B_r} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \left(\frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r} f^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{\Lambda_1 \varepsilon^{2/d}}{r^2|B_r|} \int_{B_r} |\nabla u|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \frac{9\Lambda_1 \varepsilon^{2/d}}{r^2|B_r|} \int_{B_r} |\nabla u|^2 dx + M\Lambda_1^{1/2} \varepsilon^{1/d} \left(\frac{1}{r^2|B_r|} \int_{B_r} |\nabla u|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Let us indicate by r_n and a_n the quantities

$$r_n = r_0 2^{-n}, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{r_n^2|B_{r_n}|} \int_{B_{r_n}} |\nabla u|^2 dx.$$

Then, for ε small enough we have

$$a_{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{2} a_n + \frac{1}{2} a_n^{1/2},$$

which gives that $a_n \leq \sup\{1, a_0\}$, for every $n \geq 1$. \square

In the next lemma we prove the estimate (4.2), which essentially follows by the argument explained in Example 5.3 of [8], carried out in dimension 2, but which can be adapted to any dimension $d \geq 2$.

Lemma 4.4. *Let $D \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a connected bounded open set with Lipschitz boundary. Then, there are constants $\Lambda_1 > 0$ and $\delta_0 > 0$ such that, for every $v \in H^1(D)$ for which $|\{v \neq 0\}| \leq \delta_0$, we have*

$$\int_D v^2 dx \leq \Lambda_1 |\{v \neq 0\}|^{2/d} \int_D |\nabla v|^2 dx.$$

Proof. We first notice that by replacing v by $|v|$ we can assume that $v \geq 0$ in D . We then notice that since D is Lipschitz and connected, there are constants δ_0 and C_D such that the following isoperimetric inequality holds in D

$$|\Omega|^{d-1} \leq C_D P(\Omega; D) \quad \text{for every } \Omega \subset D \text{ with } |\Omega| \leq \delta_0,$$

where $P(\Omega; D) = \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(\partial^* \Omega \cap D)$ is the relative perimeter in the sense of De Giorgi.

Now, let $\tilde{D}_n = \{x \cdot \nu_1 > 0\} \cap \{x \cdot \nu_2 > 0\}$ be the unbounded domain formed by the intersection of the two hyperplanes $\{x \cdot \nu_1 = 0\}$ and $\{x \cdot \nu_2 = 0\}$ forming (an interior) angle $2\pi/n$. By reflecting any set $\tilde{\Omega} \subset D_n$ n times around $\{x \cdot \nu_1 = 0\} \cap \{x \cdot \nu_2 = 0\}$ we get that, for any fixed mass $m > 0$, the set $\tilde{\Omega}_m$ that minimizes the perimeter $P(\tilde{\Omega}_m; \tilde{D}_n)$, among all sets of Lebesgue measure m , is the intersection of \tilde{D}_n with the ball $B(nm)$ centered in zero of measure nm . In particular, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} |\tilde{\Omega}_m|^{(d-1)/d} &= m^{(d-1)/d} = n^{-(d-1)/d} |B(nm)|^{(d-1)/d} \\ &= n^{-(d-1)/d} C_d P(B(nm)) = n^{1/d} C_d P(\tilde{\Omega}_m; \tilde{D}_n), \end{aligned}$$

where C_d is a dimensional constant. For every set $\Omega \subset D$ we now consider the symmetrized set $\Omega^* = \tilde{\Omega}_m$, where $m = |\Omega|$. Thus, we have

$$P(\Omega; D) \geq C_D |\Omega|^{(d-1)/d} = C_D |\Omega^*|^{(d-1)/d} = C_D n^{1/d} C_d P(\Omega^*; \tilde{D}_n).$$

Fixing n large enough, such that $n^{1/d} C_D C_d \geq 1$, we get $P(\Omega; D) \geq P(\Omega^*; \tilde{D}_n)$. Now, for every non-negative function $v \in H^1(D)$ we define the symmetrized function $v^* \in H^1(\tilde{D}_n)$ obtained through the symmetrization of each level of v , that is $\{v^* > t\} = \{v > t\}^*$ for

every $t \geq 0$. Then, we have $\int_D v^2 dx = \int_{\tilde{D}_n} |v^*|^2 dx$, while for the gradient of v we proceed precisely as in [8, Example 5.3] and using the co-area formula we estimate

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_D |\nabla v|^2 dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\int_{\{v=t\}} |\nabla v| d\mathcal{H}^{d-1} \right) dt \\
&\geq \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\left(\int_{\{v=t\}} |\nabla v|^{-1} d\mathcal{H}^{d-1} \right)^{-1} \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(\{v=t\} \cap D)^2 \right) dt \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(|f'(t)|^{-1} \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(\{v=t\} \cap D)^2 \right) dt \\
&\geq \int_0^{+\infty} \left(|f'(t)|^{-1} \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(\{v^*=t\} \cap \tilde{D}_n)^2 \right) dt \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\left(\int_{\{v^*=t\}} |\nabla v^*|^{-1} d\mathcal{H}^{d-1} \right)^{-1} \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(\{v^*=t\} \cap \tilde{D}_n)^2 \right) dt \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\int_{\{v^*=t\}} |\nabla v^*| d\mathcal{H}^1 \right) dt = \int_{\tilde{D}_n} |\nabla v^*|^2 dx,
\end{aligned}$$

where $f(t) = |\{v > t\}| = |\{v^* > t\}|$. Finally, the claim follows by the Faber-Krahn inequality in \mathbb{R}^d , which gives that there is a dimensional constant C_d for which

$$\int_{\tilde{D}_n} |v^*|^2 dx \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_1(B^*)} \int_{\tilde{D}_n} |\nabla v^*|^2 dx = C_d n^{2/d} |\{v^* > 0\}|^{2/d} \int_{\tilde{D}_n} |\nabla v^*|^2 dx,$$

where $\lambda_1(B^*)$ is the first eigenvalue of the ball B^* (of volume $n|\{v^* > 0\}|$), obtained by reflecting n times $\{v^* > 0\}$ around $\{x \cdot \nu_1 = 0\} \cap \{x \cdot \nu_2 = 0\}$ \square

Theorem 4.5. *Let $f \geq 0$, $f \in L^2(D)$ and $g \in L^2(D)$. Suppose that $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is a solution of the problem (1.3) such that $|\Omega| < 1$. Then $\{fg < 0\} \subset \Omega$.*

Proof. Suppose by contradiction that this is not the case. Then there is a point $x_0 \in D$ such that x_0 is a point of density 0 for Ω and x_0 is a Lebesgue point for f and g with $f(x_0) > 0$ and $g(x_0) < 0$, that is

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r(x_0)} f(x) dx &= f(x_0) > 0, \\
\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r(x_0)} g(x) dx &= g(x_0) < 0, \\
\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Omega \cap B_r(x_0)|}{|B_r|} &= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Let $r > 0$ be fixed. Consider the functions u, v solutions of the problems

$$\begin{aligned}
-\Delta u &= f \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad u \in H_0^1(\Omega), \\
-\Delta v &= f \quad \text{in } B_r(x_0), \quad v = u \quad \text{on } \partial B_r(x_0),
\end{aligned}$$

set $\nu = \Delta u + f \mathbb{1}_{\{u>0\}}$ and take $r > 0$ such that $\nu(\partial B_r(x_0)) = 0$. The function $v - u$ is a solution of the PDE

$$-\Delta(v - u) = \nu + f \mathbb{1}_{B_r(x_0) \setminus \Omega} \quad \text{in } B_r(x_0), \quad v - u \in H_0^1(B_r(x_0)),$$

in the sense that for all $\psi \in H_0^1(B_r(x_0))$ we have

$$\int_{B_r(x_0)} \nabla(v - u) \cdot \nabla \psi dx = \int_{B_r(x_0) \setminus \Omega} \psi f dx + \int_{B_r(x_0)} \psi d\nu.$$

In particular, by the maximum principle, we have that $v - u > 0$ on $B_r(x_0)$. We now show that

$$\Delta(v - u) + \nu \mathbb{1}_{B_r(x_0)} + f \mathbb{1}_{B_r(x_0) \setminus \Omega} \geq 0 \quad \text{in } D, \quad (4.3)$$

in sense of distributions. Let $\phi \in C_c^\infty(D)$ be a nonnegative function. For every $\varepsilon > 0$, consider the function

$$p_\varepsilon(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } t \geq \varepsilon, \\ 0 & \text{if } t \leq 0, \\ t/\varepsilon & \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq \varepsilon. \end{cases}$$

Then $p_\varepsilon(v - u)\phi \in H_0^1(B_r(x_0))$ and so we have

$$\int_{B_r(x_0)} \nabla(v - u) \cdot \nabla(p_\varepsilon(v - u)\phi) dx = \int_{B_r(x_0) \setminus \Omega} p_\varepsilon(v - u)\phi f dx + \int_{B_r(x_0)} p_\varepsilon(v - u)\phi d\nu,$$

which, by developing the gradient, gives

$$\int_{B_r(x_0)} p_\varepsilon(v - u)\nabla(v - u) \cdot \nabla\phi dx \leq \int_{B_r(x_0) \setminus \Omega} p_\varepsilon(v - u)\phi f dx + \int_{B_r(x_0)} p_\varepsilon(v - u)\phi d\nu.$$

Passing to the limit as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, we obtain

$$\int_{B_r(x_0)} \nabla(v - u) \cdot \nabla\phi dx \leq \int_{B_r(x_0) \setminus \Omega} \phi f dx + \int_{B_r(x_0)} \phi d\nu,$$

which concludes the proof of (4.3). Define now $\tilde{u} \in H_0^1(D)$ by

$$\tilde{u}(x) = \begin{cases} u(x) & \text{if } x \in D \setminus B_r(x_0), \\ v(x) & \text{if } x \in B_r(x_0). \end{cases}$$

We aim to show that $\Delta\tilde{u} + f \mathbb{1}_{\{\tilde{u} > 0\}} \geq 0$ on D . In fact, using ϕ as a test function for $\Delta\tilde{u} + f \mathbb{1}_{\{\tilde{u} > 0\}}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_D (-\nabla\tilde{u} \cdot \nabla\phi + f \mathbb{1}_{\{\tilde{u} > 0\}}\phi) dx \\ &= \int_{\Omega \setminus B_r(x_0)} (-\nabla u \cdot \nabla\phi + f\phi) dx + \int_{B_r(x_0)} (-\nabla v \cdot \nabla\phi + f\phi) dx \\ & \quad + \int_{\Omega \cap B_r(x_0)} (-\nabla u \cdot \nabla\phi + f\phi) dx - \int_{\Omega \cap B_r(x_0)} (-\nabla u \cdot \nabla\phi + f\phi) dx \\ &= \int_{\Omega} (-\nabla u \cdot \nabla\phi + f\phi) dx + \int_{B_r(x_0)} (-\nabla(v - u) \cdot \nabla\phi + f\phi \mathbb{1}_{B_r(x_0) \setminus \Omega}) dx \\ &\geq \int_D \phi d\nu - \int_{B_r(x_0)} \phi d\nu \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

which proves the claim. Thus, by Lemma 4.2, we have that there is a capacity measure $\tilde{\mu} \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{cap}}(D)$ such that $\Omega_{\tilde{\mu}} = \{\tilde{u} > 0\} = \Omega \cup B_r(x_0)$ and

$$-\Delta\tilde{u} + \tilde{\mu}\tilde{u} = f \quad \text{on } D, \quad \tilde{u} \in H_{\tilde{\mu}}^1(D).$$

Now, by the optimality of Ω we have that for $r > 0$ sufficiently small

$$0 \leq \int_D g\tilde{u} dx - \int_D gu dx = \int_{B_r(x_0)} g(v - u) dx. \quad (4.4)$$

In order to conclude it is now sufficient to study the asymptotic behavior of the integral on the right-hand side as $r \rightarrow 0$. Assume for simplicity that $x_0 = 0$. We consider the functions w and h solutions of the equations

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta w &= f \quad \text{in } B_r, & w &\in H_0^1(B_r), \\ \Delta h &= 0 \quad \text{in } B_r, & h - u &\in H_0^1(B_r), \end{aligned}$$

and we set

$$f_r(x) = f(rx), \quad g_r(x) = g(rx), \quad w_r(x) = \frac{1}{r^2}w(rx), \quad h_r(x) = \frac{1}{r^2}h(rx), \quad u_r(x) = \frac{1}{r^2}u(rx).$$

We notice that:

- (i) Since $x_0 = 0$ is a Lebesgue point for both f and g , we have that $f_r \rightarrow f(0)$ and $g_r \rightarrow g(0)$ strongly in $L^2(B_1)$, as $r \rightarrow 0$.
- (ii) The function w_r is a solution of the equation

$$-\Delta w_r = f_r \quad \text{in } B_1, \quad w \in H_0^1(B_1),$$

and $w_r \rightarrow w_0$ strongly in $H_0^1(B_1)$, where $w_0(x) = \frac{f(0)}{2d}(1 - |x|^2)$ is the solution of

$$-\Delta w_0 = f(0) \quad \text{in } B_1, \quad w_0 \in H_0^1(B_1).$$

- (iii) There is a constant C , not depending on r , such that

$$\int_{B_1} |\nabla h_r|^2 dx \leq \int_{B_1} |\nabla u_r|^2 dx \leq C. \quad (4.5)$$

The first inequality is due to the harmonicity of h_r , while the second one is a consequence of Lemma 4.3. Thus, $\|h_r - u_r\|_{H^1}^2 \leq C$ and so, up to a subsequence, we may assume that $z_r = h_r - u_r$ converges weakly in $H_0^1(B_1)$ and strongly in $L^2(B_1)$ to some function $z_0 \in H_0^1(B_1)$. We now prove that $z_0 = 0$. In fact, given a function $\phi \in C_c^\infty(B_1)$ we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B_1} \nabla \phi \cdot \nabla z_r dx &= - \int_{B_1} \nabla \phi \cdot \nabla u_r dx \\ &\leq \|\nabla \phi\|_{L^\infty} |\{u_r \neq 0\} \cap B_1|^{1/2} \left(\int_{B_1} |\nabla u_r|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq C \|\nabla \phi\|_{L^\infty} \left(\frac{|\Omega \cap B_r|}{|B_r|} \right)^{1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

where the equality is due to the fact that h_r is harmonic, the first inequality is by Cauchy-Schwartz, and the last inequality is due to the estimate (4.5). Now since the density of Ω is zero in 0, passing to the limit as $r \rightarrow 0$, we obtain

$$\int_{B_1} \nabla \phi \cdot \nabla z_0 dx \leq 0.$$

Since ϕ is arbitrary we obtain that z_0 is harmonic in B_1 and since $z_0 = 0$ on ∂B_1 we get that $z_0 = 0$. Thus we conclude that

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{B_1} |h_r - u_r|^2 dx = 0.$$

By the results from (i), (ii) and (iii), we get that

$$\int_{B_r} g(v - u) dx = r^{2-d} \int_{B_1} g_r(w_r + h_r - u_r) dx = r^{2-d} \left(\int_{B_1} g(x_0)w_0(x) dx + o(r) \right),$$

which is strictly negative, for $r > 0$ sufficiently small, so contradicting (4.4). \square

Remark 4.6. Since the resolvent operator is self-adjoint, in Theorem 4.5 we may equivalently assume $g \geq 0$ and deduce that if $|\Omega| < 1$ then $\{gf < 0\} \subset \Omega$. By a simple change of sign in the data we also have that if $f \leq 0$ (or if $g \leq 0$) and $|\Omega| < 1$, then $\{gf < 0\} \subset \Omega$.

5. UNCONSTRAINED MINIMIZERS AND THE OBSTACLE PROBLEM

Let $D \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a bounded open set. We say that $\Omega \subset D$ is an unconstrained minimizer if it is a solution of the optimization problem

$$\min \left\{ \int_{\Omega} R_{\Omega}(g)f(x) dx : \Omega \text{ quasi-open, } \Omega \subset D \right\} \quad (5.1)$$

where we removed the measure constraint on Ω . In Proposition 5.4 we prove that the solution of (5.1) is related to the solution of the obstacle problem

$$\min \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \int_D |\nabla v|^2 dx + \int_D g(x)v(x) dx : v \in H_0^1(D), v \geq 0 \text{ on } D \right\}. \quad (5.2)$$

We first prove the following lemma characterizing the solutions of (5.2).

Lemma 5.1. *Let $D \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a bounded open set and $g \in L^2(D)$. Then the solution v of the obstacle problem (5.2) satisfies*

$$v = \sup_{\Omega \subset D} v_{\Omega}, \quad (5.3)$$

where the maximum is over all quasi-open subsets $\Omega \subset D$ and v_{Ω} is the solution of

$$\Delta v_{\Omega} = g \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad v_{\Omega} \in H_0^1(\Omega). \quad (5.4)$$

Proof. Suppose that $\Omega \subset D$ is a quasi-open set. It is sufficient to prove that $v \geq v_{\Omega}$ in D . Indeed, set

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_D |\nabla u|^2 dx + \int_D u(x)g(x) dx,$$

and consider the test functions $v \vee v_{\Omega}$ and $v \wedge v_{\Omega}$. Since $v \vee v_{\Omega} \leq 0$ in D and $v \wedge v_{\Omega} \in H_0^1(\Omega)$, we have the inequalities

$$J(v) \leq J(v \vee v_{\Omega}) \quad \text{and} \quad J(v_{\Omega}) \leq J(v \wedge v_{\Omega}).$$

On the other hand, by the definition of J we have

$$J(v) + J(v_{\Omega}) = J(v \vee v_{\Omega}) + J(v \wedge v_{\Omega}).$$

Thus, we obtain

$$J(v) = J(v \vee v_{\Omega}) \quad \text{and} \quad J(v_{\Omega}) = J(v \wedge v_{\Omega}).$$

By the uniqueness of the solution of the obstacle problem and of the equation (5.4), we have that $v = v \vee v_{\Omega}$ and $v_{\Omega} = v \wedge v_{\Omega}$ which concludes the proof. \square

Remark 5.2. The supremum in (5.3) is realized by the quasi-open set $\Omega = \{v > 0\}$.

Remark 5.3. By the density of the (smooth) open sets in the family of quasi-open sets we have that

$$v = \sup \{v_{\Omega} : \Omega \text{ open, } \Omega \subset D\}.$$

Proposition 5.4. *Let $D \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a bounded open set and let $f, g \in L^2(D)$ with $f \geq 0$ on D . Then the unique minimizer of the unconstrained problem (5.1) is the quasi-open set $\Omega = \{v > 0\}$, where v is the solution of the obstacle problem (5.2).*

Proof. Let $\Omega \subset D$ be a quasi-open set. By Lemma 5.1 we have that $v \geq v_{\Omega}$. Since $f \geq 0$ we have that

$$\int_D R_{\Omega}(g)f dx = - \int_D v_{\Omega}f dx \geq - \int_D v f dx = \int_D R_{\{v>0\}}(g)f dx,$$

which concludes the proof. \square

As a corollary we obtain the following result.

Corollary 5.5. *Let $D \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a bounded open set and let $f, g \in L^2(D)$ with $f \geq 0$ in D . Suppose that $\Omega \subset D$ is a solution of the optimization problem (1.3) such that $|\Omega| < 1$. Then:*

- (i) *if $g \in L^p(D)$, for some $p > d$, then Ω is an open subset of D and the function $v = R_\Omega(g)$ is $C^{1,\beta}$ regular in D , where $\beta = 1 - d/p$;*
- (ii) *if the set $\{g > 0\}$ is open and $g : \{g > 0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is Hölder continuous, then v is $C^{1,1}$ regular in the set $\{g > 0\}$ and $|\nabla v| = 0$ on the free boundary $\partial\Omega \cap \{g > 0\}$;*
- (iii) *under the hypotheses from the previous point, the free boundary $\partial\Omega \cap \{g > 0\}$ can be decomposed into two disjoint sets $\text{Reg}(\partial\Omega)$ and $\text{Sing}(\partial\Omega)$, where:*
 - *$\text{Reg}(\partial\Omega)$ is an open subset of $\partial\Omega \cap \{g > 0\}$ and is locally the graph of a $C^{1,\alpha}$ function, for some $\alpha > 0$; if $g \in C^\infty(\{g > 0\})$, then $\text{Reg}(\partial\Omega)$ is smooth;*
 - *$\text{Sing}(\partial\Omega) = \bigcup_{k=0}^{d-1} S_k$, where each S_k is contained in the union of countably many submanifolds of dimension k and class $C^{1,\log}$ ($C^{1,\alpha}$ in dimension two).*

Proof. We first notice that since Ω is such that $|\Omega| < 1$, it is an unconstrained minimizer of (5.1) in the set $\tilde{D} = \Omega \cup B_r(x_0) \cap D$, for every sufficiently small ball $B_r(x_0)$. By Proposition 5.4, the function $R_\Omega(-g)$ is a solution of the obstacle problem (5.2) in \tilde{D} . Thus, all the regularity result for the obstacle problem are valid for $v = R_\Omega(g)$, in particular the statements (i), (ii) and (iii). For the proof of (i) we refer to [3]; for (ii) was first proved in [9] (see also [15] for the higher regularity of the free boundary and [17] for an alternative approach), while for (iii) we refer to the recent papers [10] and [13]. \square

6. THE CASE OF RADIALY SYMMETRIC COST FUNCTIONAL

In this section we consider a special class of functionals, where $f = 1$ and $g : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is radially symmetric and nondecreasing on each radius. It is natural to conjecture that in this situation the optimal set is a ball centered at the origin. In the case when $g \leq 0$ this follows by a classical symmetrization argument; on the other hand, if g changes sign, the cost functional is nonmonotone and the known symmetrization results fail in the comparison argument of a general domain with a ball of the same measure. In this section we prove the following proposition.

Proposition 6.1. *Suppose that $f = 1$ and $g : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a given radially symmetric nondecreasing function such that $g(0) < 0$. Then, setting*

$$R_g = \sup \left\{ R > 0 : \int_0^R r^{d-1} g(r) dr \leq 0 \right\},$$

the ball, of radius $\inf\{\omega_d^{-1/d}, R_g\}$ and centered at the origin, is a solution of the problem

$$\min \left\{ \int_D g(x) u_\Omega(x) dx : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d, \Omega \text{ quasi open, } |\Omega| \leq 1 \right\}. \quad (6.1)$$

Remark 6.2. The condition $g(0) < 0$ assures that the solution of (6.1) is nontrivial. Indeed, if $g \geq 0$ on \mathbb{R}^d , then the empty set is a solution as well as every quasi-open subset of $\{g = 0\}$.

As a consequence of Proposition 6.1 we obtain the following example.

Example 6.3. Suppose that $f = 1$ and $g = -\mathbb{1}_{B_{r_0}} + \mathbb{1}_{B_{r_0}^c}$ for some radius $r_0 > 0$. Then the solution Ω_{opt} of the problem (6.1) is unique and is given by the ball of volume $\min\{2|B_{r_0}|, 1\}$. Indeed, the solution is a ball B_R that contains the set $B_{r_0} = \{g < 0\}$. The energy of the ball B_R is given by the formula

$$f(R) = d\omega_d \left[- \int_0^{r_0} \frac{R^2 - r^2}{2d} r^{d-1} dr + \int_{r_0}^R \frac{R^2 - r^2}{2d} r^{d-1} dr \right].$$

Taking the derivative with respect to R we get that

$$f'(R) = \frac{\omega_d}{d} R(R^d - 2r_0^d).$$

Thus, the function f achieves its minimum at $2^{1/d}r_0$, if $2r_0^d \leq \omega_d^{-1/d}$, and at 1, if $2r_0^d \geq \omega_d^{-1/d}$, which gives the claim.

The rest of the section is dedicated to the proof of Proposition 6.1.

6.1. The Schwarz rearrangement of a torsion function. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a bounded open or quasi-open set and $u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ be the torsion function of Ω , that is the solution of

$$-\Delta u = 1 \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad u \in H_0^1(\Omega). \quad (6.2)$$

Let Ω^* be the ball centered at zero of measure $|\Omega|$ and let $u^* : \Omega^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the radially decreasing rearrangement of u . We set $M = \|u\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)}$ and $\Omega_t = \{u > t\}$, for every $t \in [0, M]$. Then the set $\Omega_t^* = \{u^* > t\}$ is the ball centered at zero of measure $|\Omega_t^*| = |\Omega_t|$. On every set Ω_t^* we consider the function w_t solution of the PDE

$$-\Delta w_t = 1 \quad \text{in } \Omega_t^*, \quad w_t \in H_0^1(\Omega_t^*).$$

A well-known result of Talenti [16] gives that

$$u^*(x) - t \leq w_t(x) \quad \text{for every } x \in \Omega_t^* \text{ and every } t \in [0, M]. \quad (6.3)$$

In the next lemma we use this comparison to obtain that the function u^* is itself a solution of a certain PDE on Ω^* .

Lemma 6.4. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a bounded quasi-open set and let u be the solution of (6.2). Then the Steiner symmetrization u^* of u is a solution of the equation*

$$-\operatorname{div}((1 + a(u^*))\nabla u^*) = 1 \quad \text{in } \Omega^*, \quad u^* \in H_0^1(\Omega^*), \quad (6.4)$$

where $a : [0, M] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a nonnegative function.

Proof. We use the notation introduced at the begining of the section. Let $f : [0, M] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a given C^1 function such that $f(0) = 0$. Then $f(u^*) \in H_0^1(\Omega^*)$ and we have, by using the coarea formula,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega^*} \nabla u^* \cdot \nabla f(u^*) \, dx - \int_{\Omega^*} f(u^*) \, dx &= \int_{\Omega^*} f'(u^*) |\nabla u^*|^2 \, dx - \int_{\Omega} f(u) \, dx \\ &= \int_0^M f'(t) \int_{\partial\Omega_t^*} |\nabla u^*| \, d\mathcal{H}^{d-1} \, dt - \int_{\Omega} f(u) \, dx \\ &= - \int_0^M f'(t) a(t) \int_{\partial\Omega_t^*} |\nabla u^*| \, d\mathcal{H}^{d-1} \, dt \\ &\quad + \int_0^M f'(t) \int_{\partial\Omega_t^*} |\nabla w_t| \, d\mathcal{H}^{d-1} \, dt - \int_{\Omega} f(u) \, dx, \end{aligned} \quad (6.5)$$

where we set

$$a(t) := \frac{\int_{\partial\Omega_t^*} |\nabla w_t| \, d\mathcal{H}^{d-1} - \int_{\partial\Omega_t^*} |\nabla u^*| \, d\mathcal{H}^{d-1}}{\int_{\partial\Omega_t^*} |\nabla u^*| \, d\mathcal{H}^{d-1}}.$$

By the coarea formula the function a is well defined for a.e. $t \in [0, M]$ and, thanks to (6.3), it turns out to be nonnegative. We also notice that the difference of the last two terms in (6.5) vanishes. Indeed, using an integration by parts for w_t we get

$$\int_{\partial\Omega_t^*} |\nabla w_t| \, d\mathcal{H}^{d-1} = - \int_{\partial\Omega_t^*} \frac{\partial w_t}{\partial n} \, d\mathcal{H}^{d-1} = - \int_{\Omega_t^*} \Delta w_t \, dx = |\Omega_t^*|.$$

Analogously, since $u - t$ is the solution of $-\Delta(u - t) = 1$ on Ω_t we get

$$\int_{\partial\Omega_t} |\nabla u| d\mathcal{H}^{d-1} = - \int_{\partial\Omega_t} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} d\mathcal{H}^{d-1} = - \int_{\Omega_t} \Delta u dx = |\Omega_t|.$$

Since $|\Omega_t| = |\Omega_t^*|$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^M f'(t) \int_{\partial\Omega_t^*} |\nabla w_t| d\mathcal{H}^{d-1} dt &= \int_0^M f'(t) \int_{\partial\Omega_t} |\nabla u| d\mathcal{H}^{d-1} dt \\ &= \int_{\Omega_t} f'(u) |\nabla u|^2 dx = \int_{\Omega} f(u) dx. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, by the co-area formula, the first term in the last line of (6.5) can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^M f'(t) a(t) \int_{\partial\Omega_t^*} |\nabla u^*| d\mathcal{H}^{d-1} dt &= \int_{\Omega^*} f'(u^*) a(u^*) |\nabla u^*|^2 dx \\ &= \int_{\Omega^*} a(u^*) \nabla u^* \cdot \nabla f(u^*) dx. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, by (6.5) we infer

$$\int_{\Omega^*} (1 + a(u^*)) \nabla u^* \cdot \nabla f(u^*) dx = \int_{\Omega^*} f(u^*) dx.$$

Since the equality is true for every f , with $f(0) = 0$, we obtain (6.4). \square

In the next subsection we establish which is the optimal function a on a ball of fixed radius R .

6.2. An optimization problem for radially decreasing functions. Let $a : [0, R_0] \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ be a given nonnegative measurable function. Let $R \leq R_0$ and $u_{a,R}$ be the solution of the PDE

$$-\operatorname{div}((1 + a)\nabla u) = 1 \quad \text{in } B_R, \quad u \in H_0^1(B_R).$$

Then $u_{a,R} = u_{a,R}(r)$ is radially symmetric and is a solution of the problem

$$-\frac{1}{r^{d-1}} \partial_r (r^{d-1} (1 + a(r)) \partial_r u(r)) = 1 \quad \text{in } (0, R), \quad u(R) = u'(0) = 0.$$

Integrating in r we get that $u_{a,R}$ is explicitly given by

$$u_{a,R}(r) = \frac{1}{d} \int_r^R \frac{s}{1 + a(s)} ds.$$

We consider a radial nondecreasing function $g : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $g(0) < 0$ and the associated cost functional $\mathcal{F}(a, R)$ given by

$$\mathcal{F}(a, R) = \int_{B_R} g(x) u_{a,R}(x) dx.$$

Setting

$$G(s) = \int_0^s r^{d-1} g(r) dr,$$

we obtain

$$\mathcal{F}(a, R) = \frac{1}{d} \int_0^R r^{d-1} g(r) \int_r^R \frac{s}{1 + a(s)} ds dr = \frac{1}{d} \int_0^R \frac{G(s) s}{1 + a(s)} ds.$$

Since g is nondecreasing and $g(0) < 0$, we have that the set $\{g \leq 0\}$ is an interval of the form $[0, R_g]$ (we set $R_g = +\infty$ in the case when $g \leq 0$ on \mathbb{R}^d). Then we have

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{F}(a, R) \geq \mathcal{F}(0, R) & \text{if } R \leq R_g, \\ \mathcal{F}(a, R) \geq \mathcal{F}(0, R_g) & \text{if } R > R_g. \end{cases} \quad (6.6)$$

Indeed, if $R \leq R_g$, then $G \leq 0$ and (6.6) follows since in this case the functional $\mathcal{F}(a, R)$ is monotone increasing in a . On the other hand, if $R > R_g$, we have that

$$\mathcal{F}(a, R) = \frac{1}{d} \int_0^R \frac{G(s)s}{1+a(s)} ds \geq \frac{1}{d} \int_0^{R_g} \frac{G(s)s}{1+a(s)} ds = \mathcal{F}(a, R_g),$$

and (6.6) again follows since $\mathcal{F}(a, R_g)$ is monotone increasing in a .

Proof of Proposition 6.1. Given a quasi-open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ and a function u solution of (6.2) we consider the ball Ω^* of measure $|\Omega|$ and the symmetrized function u^* . By the Riesz inequality we have that

$$\int_{\Omega} g(x)u(x) dx \geq \int_{\Omega^*} g^*(x)u^*(x) dx.$$

By Lemma 6.4 we get that

$$\int_{\Omega^*} g^*(x)u^*(x) dx = \mathcal{F}(a(u^*), R),$$

where R is the radius of Ω^* . Now the inequality (6.6) gives that

$$\mathcal{F}(a(u^*), R) \geq \mathcal{F}(0, R \wedge R_g) \geq \mathcal{F}(0, \omega_d^{-1/d} \wedge R_g).$$

If B is the ball of radius $\omega_d^{-1/d} \wedge R_g$, by the definition of \mathcal{F} we have that

$$\mathcal{F}(0, R \wedge R_g) = \int_B g(x)u_B(x) dx,$$

which concludes the proof of Proposition 6.1. \square

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