

THE PROBLEM OF MINIMAL RESISTANCE FOR FUNCTIONS AND DOMAINS*

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To the memory of T. Lachand-Robert.

Abstract. Here we solve the problem posed by Comte and Lachand-Robert in [8] (2001). Take a bounded domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ and a piecewise smooth non-positive function $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ vanishing on $\partial\Omega$. Consider a flow of point particles falling vertically down and reflected elastically from the graph of u . It is assumed that each particle is reflected no more than once (no multiple reflections are allowed); then the resistance of the graph to the flow is expressed as $R(u; \Omega) = \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} (1 + |\nabla u(x)|^2)^{-1} dx$. It is required to find $\inf_{\Omega, u} R(u; \Omega)$. One can easily see that $|\nabla u(x)| < 1$ for all regular $x \in \Omega$, and therefore one always has $R(u; \Omega) > 1/2$.

We prove that the infimum of R is exactly $1/2$. This result is somewhat paradoxical, and the proof is inspired by, and is partly similar to, the paradoxical solution given by Besicovitch to the Kakeya problem [1].

Key words. Newton's problem of least resistance, shape optimization, Kakeya problem.

AMS subject classifications. 49Q10, 49K30

1. Introduction. The famous problem of least resistance first stated by Newton in [12] gave rise to a series of interesting variational problems that have been intensively studied in the last two decades (see, e.g., [2]-[11]). A nice review of problems and methods in this area can be found in [9]. These problems originate from a simple mechanical model where a flow of point particles with constant velocity is incident on a solid body. When hitting the surface of the body, the particles are elastically reflected from it. The flow is homogeneous and is so rarefied that mutual interaction of particles can be neglected. The force acting on the body and created by collisions of the flow particles with the body is called the *resistance*. One needs to find the body, from a prescribed class of bodies, that minimizes the resistance.

One normally imposes an additional condition on the body shape stating that no particle collides with the body more than once. With this assumption, the problem of minimal resistance can be written in a comfortable analytic form. Namely, introduce orthogonal coordinates x_1, x_2, z , assume that the flow falls vertically down with the velocity $(0, 0, -1)$, and define the function $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ whose graph coincides with the upper part of the body. (Here $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is the orthogonal projection of the body on the (x_1, x_2) -plane and the graph of u is formed by points of collision with the flow particles.) Then the resistance of the body equals $2\rho|\Omega| R(u; \Omega)$, where ρ is the density of the flow, $|\Omega|$ is the area of Ω , and

$$(1.1) \quad R(u; \Omega) = \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} \frac{dx}{1 + |\nabla u(x)|^2},$$

with $x = (x_1, x_2)$ being a point of the plane.

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On the other hand, the condition itself (in what follows it will be called *single impact condition*, or just SIC) has a quite complicated analytic form and is difficult to deal with. Therefore it is often substituted with some other conditions, which are stronger but easier to work with [2, 4]. One such condition which is very popular in the literature states that the body is convex (and therefore the corresponding function u is concave) [2, 4, 5, 10, 11].

A very interesting problem was proposed in 2001 by Comte and Lachand-Robert [8]. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a bounded domain and let $u : \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a piecewise C^1 function such that $u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$ and $u(x) < 0$ for all $x \in \Omega$. It is additionally assumed that u satisfies the single impact condition which can be stated analytically as follows: for any regular point $x \in \Omega$ and any $t > 0$ such that $x - t\nabla u(x) \in \bar{\Omega}$,

$$(1.2) \quad \frac{u(x - t\nabla u(x)) - u(x)}{t} \leq \frac{1}{2}(1 - |\nabla u(x)|^2).$$

A function u satisfying the above assumptions will be called *admissible*.

REMARK 1. It can be easily seen that condition (1.2) is equivalent to the following geometric condition: any particle of the vertical flow with the velocity $(0, 0, -1)$, after the perfectly elastic reflection from a regular point of the graph of u , further moves freely above the graph (it may, however, touch the graph at some points). Indeed, consider a particle that initially moves according to

$$x(t) = x \in \Omega, \quad z(t) = -t, \quad t \leq -u(x).$$

The particle reflects from $\text{graph}(u)$ at $(x, u(x))$, and its velocity after the reflection is

$$(1.3) \quad v^+(x) = \frac{(-2\nabla u(x), 1 - |\nabla u(x)|^2)}{1 + |\nabla u(x)|^2}.$$

Its motion after the reflection is described by

$$(1.4) \quad x(t) = x - \frac{2\nabla u(x)}{1 + |\nabla u(x)|^2} (t + u(x)),$$

$$(1.5) \quad z(t) = u(x) + \frac{1 - |\nabla u(x)|^2}{1 + |\nabla u(x)|^2} (t + u(x)), \quad t \geq -u(x).$$

On the other hand, single impact condition (1.2) can be rewritten as

$$(1.6) \quad u(x - \tau\nabla u(x)) \leq u(x) + \frac{\tau}{2} (1 - |\nabla u(x)|^2)$$

whenever $\tau > 0$ and $x - \tau\nabla u(x) \in \bar{\Omega}$. Substituting $\tau = 2(t + u(x))/(1 + |\nabla u(x)|^2)$ and using (1.4) and (1.5), one rewrites (1.6) in the equivalent form

$$u(x(t)) \leq z(t) \quad \text{whenever } t \geq -u(x) \text{ and } x(t) \in \bar{\Omega},$$

which means exactly that after the reflection at $(x, u(x))$ the particle moves freely above the graph of u .

Resistance (1.1) and SIC (1.2) are invariant under isometries and dilations of the x -plane. Namely, consider a bounded domain Ω and an admissible function $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Let $k > 0$ and f be an isometry of the plane. Take $\tilde{\Omega} = f(k\Omega)$ and define the function $\tilde{u} : \tilde{\Omega} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\tilde{u}(f(kx)) = ku(x) \quad \text{for } x \in \bar{\Omega}.$$

PROPOSITION 1.1. *The function \tilde{u} is admissible and $R(\tilde{u}; \tilde{\Omega}) = R(u; \Omega)$.*

The proof is given in Appendix.

In Fig. 1 examples of function satisfying and not satisfying SIC are given.



FIG. 1. *Examples of a function that (a) satisfies and (b) does not satisfy single impact condition.*

The problem stated by Comte and Lachand-Robert reads as follows.

Problem. *Minimize the functional $R(u; \Omega)$ (1.1) over all bounded domains Ω and admissible functions $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.*

REMARK 2. The original formulation in [8] concerns the (seemingly more restricted) problem of minimization over bounded domains Ω tiling the plane. However, as follows from Theorem 1.3, these problems are equivalent.

Two other interesting problems of minimal resistance for bodies satisfying the single impact condition, with and without rotational symmetry, were studied by Comte and Lachand-Robert in [6] and [7].

Curiously, the problem of Comte and Lachand-Robert admits the following mechanical interpretation. An aircraft moves at a very large height in a thin atmosphere. One wants to make small dimples on parts of wings or fuselage so as to diminish the aerodynamic resistance of the aircraft. The problem amounts to optimization of the shape of dimples. Of course, the mechanical assumptions adopted here are oversimplified, especially as concerns perfectly elastic reflections of atmospheric particles from the aircraft.

It is easy to see that for any domain Ω , $\sup_u R(u; \Omega) = 1$, and the supremum is attained, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, at any sequence of functions of the form $\frac{1}{n}u(x)$. On the other hand, for any admissible function u and any regular point $x \in \Omega$ we have

$$(1.7) \quad |\nabla u(x)| < 1.$$

This can be derived from both geometric considerations and formula (1.2). Indeed, if $|\nabla u(x)| \geq 1$, the particle reflected from the point $(x, u(x))$ will then move downward (the third component of velocity will be non-positive), and therefore will inevitably hit the graph of u once again.

One can also use analytical reasoning: when $x - t\nabla u(x) \in \partial\Omega$, the left hand side of formula (1.2) is positive, and therefore, the right hand side should also be positive.

As a result, one always has $R(u; \Omega) > 1/2$, and so, for any Ω

$$\sup_u R(u; \Omega) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \inf_u R(u; \Omega) \geq 1/2.$$

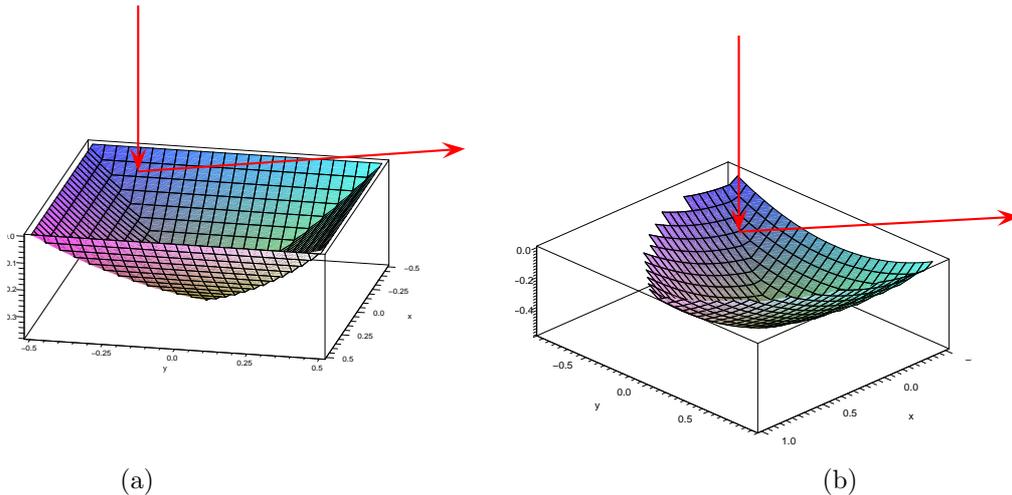


FIG. 2. Graphs of u^a and u^b ; a side view. The images are generated by Maple. The trajectory of a single particle of the flow is shown in each case.

Until now it was not even known if $\inf_{\Omega, u} R(u; \Omega)$ is equal to or greater than $1/2$. It was found in [8] that

$$R(u^a; \Omega^a) \approx 0.593$$

for the function $u^a(x_1, x_2) = \max\{\varphi(|x_1|+1/2), \varphi(|x_2|+1/2)\}$, with $\varphi(r) = (r^2-1)/2$ and $\Omega^a = (-1/2, 1/2) \times (-1/2, 1/2)$. Besides, it was shown in [13] that

$$R(u^b; \Omega^b) \approx 0.581,$$

where u^b and Ω^b are defined as follows. Take an equilateral triangle ABC with unit sides and denote by $r_A(x)$, $r_B(x)$, $r_C(x)$ the distances from x to A , B , C ; then $u^b(x) = \max\{\varphi(r_A(x)), \varphi(r_B(x)), \varphi(r_C(x))\}$ and $\Omega^b = \{x : r_A(x) < 1, r_B(x) < 1, r_C(x) < 1\}$ is a Reuleaux triangle. The images of u^a and u^b generated by Maple are shown in Fig. 2. The indentation on the boundary of the graph (b) is an artefact of the used computer program.

Thus, it was first found that $\inf_u R(u; \Omega) < 0.594$, and this estimate was then substituted with a better one, $\inf_u R(u; \Omega) < 0.582$. The function u^a and then the function u^b were for some time considered as true minimizers of the Comte-Lachand-Robert problem.

Here we state our main results.

THEOREM 1.2. $\inf_{u, \Omega} R(u; \Omega) = 1/2$.

As a simple corollary of Theorem 1.2, we get

THEOREM 1.3. For any domain Ω one has $\inf_u R(u; \Omega) = 1/2$.

These results are quite paradoxical; they mean that most part of the graph of u should be formed by "mirrors" with the angle of inclination close to 45° . After the reflection from these mirrors the particles should move a very long way along gently

sloping "valleys" below the "zero level", and the total area of these valleys should be close to zero. In the next section we give a solution which, in a part, is close to another paradoxical solution given by Besicovitch to the Kakeya problem [1].

2. Proof of the main results. Recall that the Kakeya problem is as follows: among all domains in which a segment of unit length can be continuously turned around through 360° , find the domain of smallest area. Besicovitch proved that the infimum of area is zero. An essential part of his proof was the following: he divided an isosceles triangle into a large number of small triangles by joining the apex with points on the base and then shifted the obtained triangles in the directions parallel to the base. The shift length was of course different for different triangles. As a result, a figure of arbitrarily small area was obtained.

Our task is somewhat more difficult, as will be seen below. We also divide an isosceles triangle into a large number of thin triangles and apply a linear transformation to each of them (different transformations for different triangles). Certain parts of the thin triangles should overlap to form a figure of vanishing relative area, and the remaining parts should be disjoint.

Let us first introduce some notation. Take a triangle ABC on the x -plane and draw a segment MN parallel to its base AC with the endpoints on the two lateral sides (see Fig. 3). The triangle ABC and the segment MN will be called the *big triangle* and the *separating segment*, respectively. The open sets MBN and $AMNC$ will be called the *small triangle* and the *trapezoid* associated with the big triangle ABC and denoted by the signs \triangle and \triangleleft . The ratio

$$\kappa = \frac{\text{dist}(B, MN)}{\max\{|AB|, |BC|\}}$$

will be called *the ratio associated with the big triangle ABC* , and $\max\{|AB|, |BC|\}$ will be denoted by r_0 . Here of course $\text{dist}(B, MN)$ means the smallest distance from B to a point of the segment MN . In Fig. 3, the ratio equals $\kappa = |BH|/|BC|$, where BH is the height of the small triangle, and $r_0 = |BC|$.

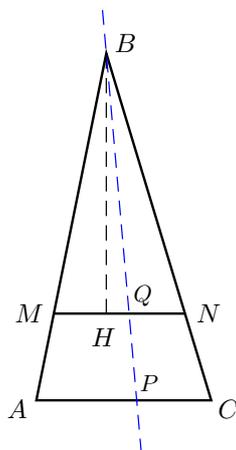


FIG. 3. A big triangle.

The values κ and r_0 can also be characterized as follows: the smallest ring centered at B that contains \triangleleft has the outer radius r_0 and the inner radius κr_0 .

Introduce polar coordinates on the x -plane $r = r(x)$, $\theta = \theta(x)$ with the pole at B and define the function u_{ABC} in the closed domain ABC by

$$(2.1) \quad u_{ABC}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{r^2(x) - r_0^2}{2r_0}, & \text{if } x \in \Delta \\ -c, & \text{if } x \in \Delta \cup MN \\ 0, & \text{if } x \in AB \cup BC \cup CA \end{cases}.$$

The positive constant c is chosen so as

$$-c \leq \inf_{x \in \Delta} u_{ABC}(x);$$

thereby the function u_{ABC} is not uniquely defined. The function is negative in the interior of the triangle ABC and is zero on its sides.

The graph of the restriction of u_{ABC} on Δ is a piece of a circular paraboloid with vertical axis and with focus at $(B, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^3$. This means that a particle of the flow reflected from this piece of paraboloid will then move along a ray through the focus. Thus, the third coordinate of the reflected particle will gradually increase and therefore no further reflections will happen (the trajectory only touches the graph of u_{ABC} at the point $(B, 0)$). Further, a particle hitting the graph at a point corresponding to the small triangle MBN (where u_{ABC} is constant) is reflected back in the vertical direction and does not make reflections anymore. Thus, the function u_{ABC} satisfies SIC.

This can also be checked in a purely analytical way. Indeed, if $x \in \Delta$ then the vector $\nabla u_{ABC}(x)$ is proportional to \overrightarrow{Bx} ; besides, $|\nabla u_{ABC}(x)|^2 = r^2(x)/r_0^2$, and the point $x - t\nabla u_{ABC}(x)$ lies on the segment $[B, x]$. One easily sees that $u(x - t\nabla u_{ABC}(x)) < u_{ABC}(x)$ (here one should consider the two cases where $x \in \Delta$ and $x \in \Delta$), and therefore the left hand side of (1.2) is negative, while the right hand side is positive. If, otherwise, $x \in \Delta$ then $\nabla u_{ABC}(x) = 0$, and therefore the left hand side of (1.2) equals zero and the right hand side equals $1/2$.

A section of the graph of u_{ABC} by the vertical plane through a horizontal straight line containing B (the line PB in Fig. 3) is shown in Fig. 4. The section is formed by an arc of parabola and a horizontal segment. Each particle of the flow that initially belongs to the plane of section, after reflection from the arc or the segment will also belong to this plane. A particle that hits the arc of parabola will then pass through B (see Fig. 4). One can also see that $|PB| < r_0$ and $|QB| > \kappa r_0$. In Fig. 4 the smallest possible value of the constant, $c = -\inf_{x \in \Delta} u_{ABC}(x)$, has been chosen.

One can now estimate the resistance associated with the trapezoid,

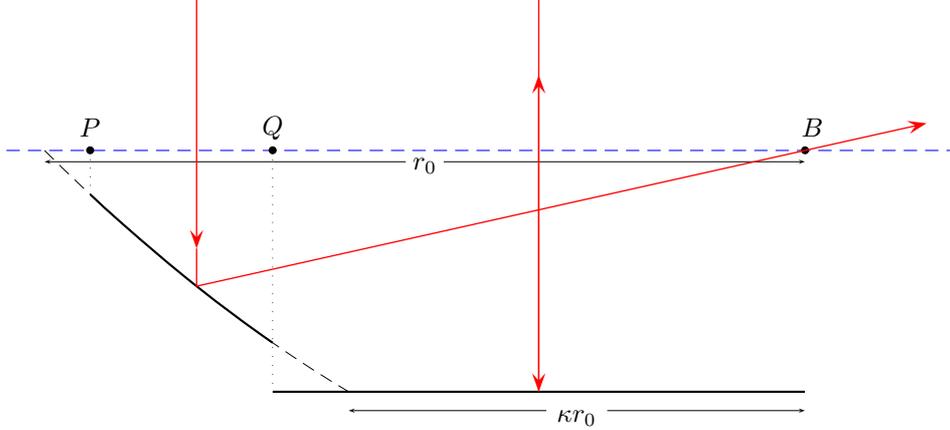
$$R(u_{ABC}|_{\Delta}; \Delta) = \frac{1}{|\Delta|} \int_{\Delta} \frac{dx}{1 + \frac{r^2(x)}{r_0^2}}.$$

Taking into account that $r(x)/r_0 \geq \kappa$, one obtains that

$$R(u_{ABC}|_{\Delta}; \Delta) \leq \frac{1}{1 + \kappa^2}.$$

On the other hand, the resistance of the small triangle equals 1.

Intuitively, if κ is close to 1, the slope of motion of reflected particles will be small and therefore the resistance will be close to $1/2$. However, in this case the relative area of the small triangle (and therefore the resistance of the big triangle ABC) will be close to 1. The idea of the proof is to take a large collection of big


 FIG. 4. A vertical section of the graph of u_{ABC} .

triangles such that the associated small triangles effectively overlap, and so the relative area of their union is small.

For each natural n we take a family of 2^n big triangles enumerated by $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2^n$. Let κ_k^n be the associated ratios, Δ_k^n and \square_k^n be the corresponding small triangles and trapezoids, and denote

$$\Delta^n = \cup_{k=1}^{2^n} \Delta_k^n \quad \text{and} \quad \square^n = \cup_{k=1}^{2^n} \square_k^n.$$

PROPOSITION 2.1. *There exist families of triangles Δ_k^n , $n = 1, 2, \dots$; $k = 1, \dots, 2^n$ satisfying the following conditions:*

(i) *for each n , the sets $\square_1^n, \square_2^n, \dots, \square_{2^n}^n, \Delta^n$ are mutually disjoint;*

(ii) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\Delta^n|}{|\square^n|} = 0;$

(iii) *there exists a sequence $a_n > 0$ converging to zero as $n \rightarrow \infty$ such that $\kappa_k^n \geq 1 - a_n$.*

This proposition is a key point of the proof. At the first glance it looks paradoxical: according to (iii), the area of each trapezoid \square_k^n is much smaller than the area of Δ_k^n . On the other hand, (ii) implies that the small triangles Δ_k^n , $k = 1, \dots, 2^n$ strongly overlap, so that the area of their union is much smaller than the area of the union of trapezoids \square_k^n .

Proof. First we define the procedure of δ -doubling. Take a big triangle ABC with the separating segment MN , and let T be the midpoint of MN (see Fig. 5). Denote $|MN| = a$, and let the height of the small triangle MBN be h and the height of the trapezoid $AMNC$ be d . Extend the sides MB and NB beyond the point B to obtain the segments MM' and NN' , with

$$|BM'| = \delta|BM| \quad \text{and} \quad |BN'| = \delta|BN|.$$

Let the straight lines $M'T$ and $N'T$ intersect the segment AC at the points C' and A' , respectively; $N'T$ intersects MB at the point R , and $M'T$ intersects NB at the point S . The procedure of δ -doubling applied to ABC results in the two new big

triangles $AM'C'$ and $A'N'C'$; their separating lines MT and TN have the length $a/2$ each. The heights of the new small triangles $MM'T$ and $NN'T$ have the same length $(1 + \delta)h$. The two obtained trapezoids do not intersect and belong to the original trapezoid, and the area of their union is greater than ad .

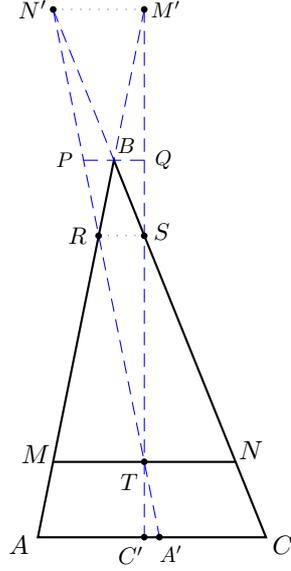


FIG. 5. The procedure of doubling: the triangle ABC is substituted with the triangles $AM'C'$ and $A'N'C'$.

Draw the line through B parallel to MN and denote by P and Q the points of its intersection with $N'T$ and $M'T$. The triangles $TN'N$ and $PN'B$ are similar with the ratio $\delta/(1 + \delta)$; therefore

$$|PB| = \frac{\delta}{1 + \delta} |TN| = \frac{\delta}{1 + \delta} |MT|.$$

Thus, the triangles RPB and RMT are similar with the same ratio; in particular, we have $|RB| = \delta|MR|/(1 + \delta)$, hence

$$(2.2) \quad |RB| = \frac{\delta}{1 + 2\delta} |MB|.$$

Consider the triangles MBN and MBN' . Relation (2.2) gives the ratio of their sides RB and MB , and the ratio of their heights dropped to these sides equals δ . Therefore the area of the triangle MBN' equals

$$|MBN'| = \frac{\delta^2}{1 + 2\delta} |MBN| = \frac{\delta^2}{1 + 2\delta} \cdot \frac{ah}{2}.$$

The area of the triangle SBM' is the same. Thus, the increase of the total area as a result of doubling is smaller than $\delta^2 ah$.

Let us now apply the procedure of doubling several times. Initially one has the triangle ABC , and at the m th step ($m \geq 1$) one applies the procedure of δ_m -doubling to each of 2^{m-1} triangles obtained at the previous step. Thus, the separating lines

of the triangles at the m th step have the length $2^{-m}a$ each, and their union is the segment MN . The height of each such triangle equals

$$h_m = (1 + \delta_m) \cdot \dots \cdot (1 + \delta_1)h,$$

and its area equals $2^{-m-1}a \cdot h_m$.

Let S_m be the area of the union of triangles at the m th step. The increase of the area at the $(m + 1)$ th step is smaller than $2^m \cdot \delta_{m+1}^2 2^{-m}ah_m$; that is,

$$(2.3) \quad S_{m+1} < S_m + \delta_{m+1}^2 ah_m.$$

Take $h_m = m + 1$ (and in particular, $h = h_0 = 1$); then we have $\delta_m = 1/m$ and $S_0 = a/2$, and by (2.3),

$$S_{m+1} < S_m + \frac{a}{m+1}.$$

One easily concludes that $S_m < a(\ln m + 3/2)$ for $m \geq 1$.

In Fig. 6 the initial triangle and the triangles obtained at the steps 1 – 3 of the doubling procedure are shown.

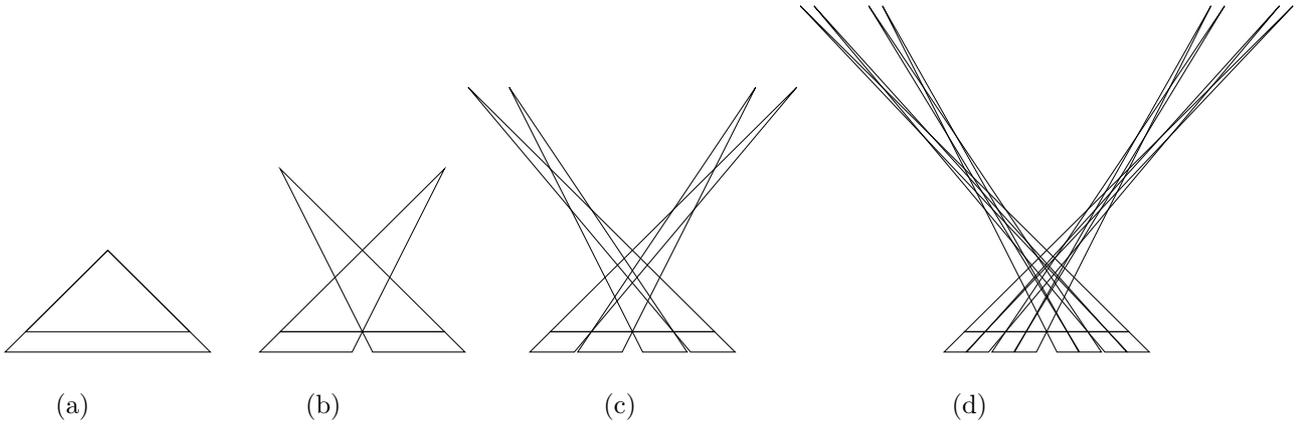


FIG. 6. The original triangle (a); two triangles obtained at the 1st step (b); four triangles obtained at the 2nd step (c); eight triangles obtained at the 3rd step (d).

For all m , the trapezoids of the m th step are disjoint. Indeed, let this be true at the m th step. Two trapezoids obtained when doubling a triangle of the m th step are disjoint and are contained in the trapezoid associated with the original triangle; therefore they do not intersect any other trapezoid obtained at the $(m + 1)$ th step. The trapezoids also do not intersect the small triangles, since they lie on the opposite sides of the line MN . The total area of the trapezoids is greater than ad .

Fix n and take $d = \sqrt{n}$. Let Δ_k^n and \triangleleft_k^n , $k = 1, \dots, 2^n$ be the triangles and trapezoids of the n th step. We have already verified that (i) is true. Further,

$$|\Delta^n| = |\cup_{k=1}^{2^n} \Delta_k^n| = S_n < a(\ln n + 3/2)$$

and the total area of trapezoids is

$$|\triangleleft^n| = |\cup_{k=1}^{2^n} \triangleleft_k^n| > a\sqrt{n};$$

therefore (ii) is also fulfilled.

Let now $A_k BC_k$ be the k th big triangle ($1 \leq k \leq 2^n$) and $M_k N_k$ be its separating line. Assume without loss of generality that $|A_k B| \geq |C_k B|$. Using that

$$\frac{|M_k B|}{|A_k B|} = \frac{h_n}{h_n + d} = \frac{n+1}{n+1+\sqrt{n}},$$

$|M_k N_k| = 2^{-n}a$, and $|A_k B| > n+1+\sqrt{n}$, one obtains

$$\kappa_k^n = \frac{\text{dist}(B, M_k N_k)}{|A_k B|} \geq \frac{|M_k B| - |M_k N_k|}{|A_k B|} \geq \frac{n+1}{n+1+\sqrt{n}} - \frac{2^{-n}a}{n+1+\sqrt{n}},$$

so (iii) is also satisfied.

□

Now we use relation (2.1) to define the function u_k^n in each big triangle, choosing the constant $c = c_n$ to be the same for all k . Let $\Omega_n = \Delta^n \cup \bar{\Delta}^n$. Using (i), we define the function u_n on Ω_n so that its restriction on each big triangle of the n th step coincides with the corresponding function u_k^n . Using now (ii) and (iii), we obtain the estimates for the resistance of u_n ,

$$R(u_n; \Omega_n) \leq \frac{|\bar{\Delta}^n|}{|\bar{\Delta}^n| + |\Delta^n|} \frac{1}{1 + (1-a_n)^2} + \frac{|\Delta^n|}{|\bar{\Delta}^n| + |\Delta^n|} \rightarrow 1/2 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Thus, $\inf_{u, \Omega} R(u; \Omega) = 1/2$. Theorem 1.2 is proved.

REMARK 3. The sequence of domains Ω_n does not converge in any reasonable sense. On the contrary, the domains become more and more complicated as n grows. It may seem disturbing that the size of Ω_n goes to infinity. However, applying the scaling transformation $\tilde{\Omega}_n = \frac{1}{n} \Omega_n$, $\tilde{u}_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} u_n(nx)$, one comes to the sequence of domains $\tilde{\Omega}_n$ with bounded diameter, and by Proposition 1.1 one has $R(\tilde{\Omega}_n; \tilde{u}_n) = R(\Omega_n; u_n) \rightarrow 1/2$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Let us now prove Theorem 1.3.

We say that Ω^i is a copy of Ω , if there exist a real value $k_i > 0$ and an isometry f_i of the plane such that $f_i(k_i \Omega) = \Omega^i$.

PROPOSITION 2.2. *Let $\varepsilon > 0$. Then for any two bounded domains Ω and $\tilde{\Omega}$ there exists a finite family $\{\Omega^i\}$ of mutually non-intersecting copies of Ω , all contained in $\tilde{\Omega}$, such that $|\tilde{\Omega} \setminus (\cup_i \Omega^i)| < \varepsilon$.*

Proof. Take a square $|x_1| < M$, $|x_2| < M$ containing Ω and fix $\delta = |\Omega|/M^2$. Obviously, $0 < \delta < 1$, and any square Q on the plane contains a copy of Ω that occupies the area $\delta|Q|$. Further, take a square lattice $x_1 = am$, $x_2 = an$, $a > 0$, $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, choosing a so small that the squares Q^i of the lattice contained in the domain $\tilde{\Omega}$ occupy more than one half of its area, $|\cup_i Q^i| > \frac{1}{2}|\tilde{\Omega}|$. For each square Q^i take a copy $\Omega^{(i0)}$ of Ω contained in Q^i and such that $|\Omega^{(i0)}| = \delta|Q^i|$. Thus, we have

$$|\cup_i \Omega^{(i0)}| > \frac{\delta}{2}|\tilde{\Omega}|.$$

Next we inductively define the sequence of domains $\tilde{\Omega}^j$, $j = 0, 1, \dots, j_0$ and finite families $\Omega^{(ij)}$ ($j = 1, \dots, j_0 - 1$) of copies of Ω such that for all j the domains of the family $\{\Omega^{(ij)}\}_i$ are mutually disjoint,

$$|\cup_i \Omega^{(ij)}| > \frac{\delta}{2}|\tilde{\Omega}^j|, \quad \tilde{\Omega}^0 = \tilde{\Omega}, \quad \tilde{\Omega}^{j+1} = \tilde{\Omega}^j \setminus (\cup_i \Omega^{(ij)}) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq j \leq j_0 - 1,$$

and $(1 - \delta/2)^{j_0} < \varepsilon$. We have $|\tilde{\Omega}^j| < (1 - \delta/2)^j |\tilde{\Omega}|$, and therefore,

$$|\tilde{\Omega} \setminus (\cup_{i,j} \Omega^{(ij)})| = |\tilde{\Omega}^{j_0}| < \varepsilon.$$

□

PROPOSITION 2.3. *Let $\varepsilon > 0$. Then for any pair of bounded domains Ω , $\tilde{\Omega}$ and any admissible function $u : \tilde{\Omega} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ there exists an admissible function $\tilde{u} : \tilde{\Omega} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that*

$$R(\tilde{\Omega}; \tilde{u}) < R(\Omega; u) + \varepsilon.$$

Proof. Take a finite family $\Omega^i = f_i(k_i\Omega)$ of non-intersecting copies of Ω contained in $\tilde{\Omega}$ and such that $|\tilde{\Omega} \setminus (\cup_i \Omega^i)| < \varepsilon |\tilde{\Omega}|$. The transformations $f_i k_i$ induce the functions u_i on $\tilde{\Omega}^i$ by

$$u_i(f_i(k_i x)) = k_i u(x) \quad \text{for all } x \in \tilde{\Omega}.$$

By Proposition 1.1, these functions are admissible and $R(u_i; \Omega^i) = R(u; \Omega)$.

Define the admissible function \tilde{u} on $\tilde{\Omega}$ by

$$\tilde{u}(x) = \begin{cases} u_i(x), & \text{if } x \in \Omega^i \\ -c, & \text{if } x \in \tilde{\Omega} \setminus (\cup_i \Omega^i) \\ 0, & \text{if } x \in \partial \tilde{\Omega}, \end{cases}$$

where c is an arbitrary positive constant. One has

$$R(\tilde{\Omega}; \tilde{u}) = \sum_i \frac{|\Omega^i|}{|\tilde{\Omega}|} R(u_i; \Omega^i) + \frac{|\tilde{\Omega} \setminus (\cup_i \Omega^i)|}{|\tilde{\Omega}|} < R(\Omega; u) + \varepsilon.$$

□

By Theorem 1.2, there exists a sequence of admissible functions $u_n : \tilde{\Omega}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $R(u_n; \Omega_n) \rightarrow 1/2$. Let Ω be a bounded domain. By Proposition 2.3, for each natural n there exists an admissible function $\tilde{u}_n : \tilde{\Omega} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $R(\tilde{u}_n; \Omega) < R(u_n; \Omega_n) + 1/n$. This implies that $\inf_u R(u; \Omega) = 1/2$. Theorem 1.3 is proved.

Appendix. Proof of Proposition 1.1.

We give two proofs of the Proposition: a mechanical and an analytical ones. In our opinion, both are instructive.

Mechanical proof. Let $\delta > 0$. Consider a finite number of particles (mass points) with the x -coordinates at vertices of the square lattice $\delta\mathbb{Z} \times \delta\mathbb{Z}$ falling vertically downward on the graph of u . Each particle initially moves according to

$$x(t) = x = (m_1\delta, m_2\delta) \in \Omega \quad (m_1, m_2 \in \mathbb{Z}), \quad z(t) = -t, \quad t \leq -u(x),$$

then elastically reflects at $(x, u(x))$, and then moves freely above the graph of u with the velocity $v^+(x)$ given by (1.3). The vertical component of the momentum imparted by the particle to the graph of u equals $-2\mu/(1 + |\nabla u(x)|^2)$, where μ is the mass of the particles. Taking $\mu = \delta^2/|\Omega|$ and summing over all imparted momenta, we find that the vertical component of the total momentum imparted to the graph equals

$$-\frac{1}{|\Omega|} \sum_{(m_1\delta, m_2\delta) \in \Omega \cap (\delta\mathbb{Z} \times \delta\mathbb{Z})} \frac{\delta^2}{1 + |\nabla u(m_1\delta, m_2\delta)|^2}.$$

This expression is the Riemann integral sum for the integral $-R(u; \Omega)$ and converges to it as $\delta \rightarrow 0$.

Now apply successively two transformations of \mathbb{R}^3 , the dilation $\varphi : (x, z) \mapsto (kx, kz)$ and the isometry $\psi : (x, z) \mapsto (f(x), z)$. The composition $g = \psi\varphi : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ takes the plane domain $\Omega \times \{0\}$ to $\tilde{\Omega} \times \{0\}$ and $\text{graph}(u)$ to $\text{graph}(\tilde{u})$. Moreover, g conjugates the billiard in the complement of $\text{graph}(u)$ and the billiard in the complement of $\text{graph}(\tilde{u})$. In particular, if $(x(t), z(t))$ describes the motion of a particle above $\text{graph}(u)$ with the initial data $x(t) = x \in \Omega$, $z(t) = -t$ then $(\tilde{x}(t), \tilde{z}(t)) = g(x(t/k), z(t/k))$ describes the motion above $\text{graph}(\tilde{u})$ with the initial data $\tilde{x}(t) = f(kx) \in \tilde{\Omega}$, $\tilde{z}(t) = -t$. It follows that the motion $(\tilde{x}(t), \tilde{z}(t))$ has a single reflection from $\text{graph}(\tilde{u})$ and then is free. Thus, \tilde{u} satisfies SIC and therefore is admissible.

Now compare the finite flow of particles incident on $\text{graph}(u)$ defined above with the new flow incident on $\text{graph}(\tilde{u})$ with the initial x -coordinates in the square lattice $f(k\delta\mathbb{Z} \times k\delta\mathbb{Z})$. The particles of the new flow have mass μ and initially move according to

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \tilde{x} = f(km_1\delta, km_2\delta) \in \tilde{\Omega} \quad (m_1, m_2 \in \mathbb{Z}), \quad \tilde{z}(t) = -t.$$

There is a natural one-to-one correspondence between particles in the flows, their masses are equal, and their trajectories are similar. Therefore the momenta imparted by the flows to $\text{graph}(u)$ and $\text{graph}(\tilde{u})$, correspondingly, coincide. Denoting $\tilde{\delta} = k\delta$ and taking into account that $|\tilde{\Omega}| = \delta^2|\Omega|$, one obtains that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \sum_{(m_1\delta, m_2\delta) \in \Omega \cap (\delta\mathbb{Z} \times \delta\mathbb{Z})} \frac{\delta^2}{1 + |\nabla u(m_1\delta, m_2\delta)|^2} \\ = \frac{1}{|\tilde{\Omega}|} \sum_{(m_1\tilde{\delta}, m_2\tilde{\delta}) \in \tilde{\Omega} \cap f(\tilde{\delta}\mathbb{Z} \times \tilde{\delta}\mathbb{Z})} \frac{\tilde{\delta}^2}{1 + |\nabla \tilde{u}(m_1\tilde{\delta}, m_2\tilde{\delta})|^2}, \end{aligned}$$

and passing to the limite $\delta \rightarrow 0$ in both sides one gets $R(u; \Omega) = R(\tilde{u}; \tilde{\Omega})$.

Analytical proof. It suffices to prove the Proposition separately for the transformations (a) $x \mapsto kx$ and (b) $x \mapsto f(x)$.

(a) One has $\tilde{\Omega} = k\Omega$, $\tilde{u}(kx) = ku(x)$, and $\nabla \tilde{u}(kx) = \nabla u(x)$. Let $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{\Omega}$ be a regular point of \tilde{u} and take $t > 0$ such that $\tilde{x} - t\nabla \tilde{u}(\tilde{x}) \in \tilde{\Omega}$. Denote $x = \tilde{x}/k$ and $\tau = t/k$, then x is a regular point of u and $x - \tau\nabla u(x) \in \Omega$, and by (1.2),

$$\frac{u(x - \tau\nabla u(x)) - u(x)}{\tau} \leq \frac{1}{2}(1 - |\nabla u(x)|^2).$$

Substituting x for \tilde{x}/k and τ for t/k in this equation and using that $k^{-1}\tilde{u}(\tilde{x}) = u(x)$ and $\nabla \tilde{u}(\tilde{x}) = \nabla u(x)$, one concludes that

$$(A.1) \quad \frac{\tilde{u}(\tilde{x} - t\nabla \tilde{u}(\tilde{x})) - \tilde{u}(\tilde{x})}{t} \leq \frac{1}{2}(1 - |\nabla \tilde{u}(\tilde{x})|^2).$$

Thus, \tilde{u} satisfies SIC.

Make the change of variable $(y_1, y_2) = (kx_1, kx_2)$ in the integral in the right hand side of (1.1). Using that $dy_1 dy_2 = k^2 dx_1 dx_2$ (and therefore $dy = k^2 dx$), $\tilde{\Omega} =$

$k\Omega$, $|\tilde{\Omega}| = k^2|\Omega|$, and $\nabla u(x) = \nabla \tilde{u}(y)$, we obtain

$$(A.2) \quad R(u; \Omega) = \frac{1}{|\tilde{\Omega}|} \int_{\tilde{\Omega}} \frac{dy}{1 + |\nabla \tilde{u}(y)|^2} = R(\tilde{u}; \tilde{\Omega}).$$

(b) Represent f as the composition of a translation and an isometry preserving the origin, $f(x) = Sx + b$, where x and b are associated with column vectors in \mathbb{R}^2 and S is a 2×2 orthogonal matrix. We have $\tilde{\Omega} = f(\Omega)$, $\tilde{u}(f(x)) = u(x)$, and $\nabla \tilde{u}(f(x)) = S\nabla u(x)$ (here ∇u also means a column vector). Let $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{\Omega}$ be a regular point of \tilde{u} , $t > 0$, and $\tilde{x} - t\nabla \tilde{u}(\tilde{x}) \in \tilde{\Omega}$. Take $x = f^{-1}(\tilde{x})$. We have $\tilde{x} - t\nabla \tilde{u}(\tilde{x}) = Sx + b - tS\nabla u(x) = f(x - t\nabla u(x))$; therefore $x - \tau\nabla u(x) \in \Omega$, and by (1.2),

$$\frac{u(x - t\nabla u(x)) - u(x)}{t} \leq \frac{1}{2}(1 - |\nabla u(x)|^2).$$

Using that $u(x - t\nabla u(x)) = \tilde{u}(f(x - t\nabla u(x))) = \tilde{u}(\tilde{x} - t\nabla \tilde{u}(\tilde{x}))$, $u(x) = \tilde{u}(\tilde{x})$, and $|\nabla \tilde{u}(f(x))| = |\nabla u(x)|$, one comes again to the inequality (A.1). Thus, \tilde{u} satisfies SIC.

Make the change of variable $y = f(x)$ in the integral in the right hand side of (1.1). Using that this change preserves the area, $f(\Omega) = \tilde{\Omega}$, $|\Omega| = |\tilde{\Omega}|$, and $|\nabla u(x)| = |\nabla \tilde{u}(y)|$, one comes again to equality (A.2).

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