

Estimates of Dirichlet Eigenvalues for One-Dimensional Fractal Drums

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Dedicated to Professor Weiyi Su on the occasion of her 80th birthday

Abstract. Let Ω , with finite Lebesgue measure $|\Omega|$, be a non-empty open subset of \mathbb{R} , and $\Omega = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \Omega_j$, where the open sets Ω_j are pairwise disjoint and the boundary $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$ has Minkowski dimension $D \in (0, 1)$. In this paper we study the Dirichlet eigenvalues problem on the domain Ω and give the exact second asymptotic term for the eigenvalues, which is related to the Minkowski dimension D . Meanwhile, we give sharp lower bound estimates for Dirichlet eigenvalues for such one-dimensional fractal domains.

Key Words: One-dimensional fractal drum, Dirichlet eigenvalues, Pólya conjecture, Minkowski dimension.

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1 Introduction and main results

Let Ω , with boundary $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$ be a non-empty open subset of \mathbb{R}^n ($n \geq 1$). We assume that Ω has finite Lebesgue measure $|\Omega|$. Then we consider the following Dirichlet eigenvalues problem:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = \lambda u & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma. \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

As is well-known (or see [4]), the problem (1.1) has a sequence of discrete eigenvalues, which can be ordered, after counting finite multiplicity as

$$0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_k \leq \cdots \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_k \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{as} \quad k \rightarrow +\infty.$$

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In 1911, Weyl studied the problem (1.1) and obtained the following first asymptotic term for a bounded open Ω in \mathbb{R}^n (see [16, 17]):

$$\lambda_k \sim \frac{4\pi^2 k^{\frac{2}{n}}}{(B_n |\Omega|)^{\frac{2}{n}}} \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (1.2)$$

where B_n is the volume of the unit ball in \mathbb{R}^n and we say that $f_k \sim g_k$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$ means $\frac{f_k}{g_k} \rightarrow 1$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$.

In 1961, Pólya [14] gave his conjecture for any bounded open subset Ω in \mathbb{R}^n , the Dirichlet eigenvalues has the following lower bounds for any $k \geq 1$,

$$\lambda_k \geq \frac{4\pi^2 k^{\frac{2}{n}}}{(B_n |\Omega|)^{\frac{2}{n}}}, \quad (1.3)$$

also he proved his conjecture (1.3) would be true when Ω is a plane domain which tiles \mathbb{R}^2 . Later in 1983, Peter Li and Yau [12] proved for general bounded domain Ω with smooth boundary, the Dirichlet eigenvalues had the following lower bounds:

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \geq \frac{n}{n+2} \frac{4\pi^2 k^{\frac{2+n}{n}}}{(B_n |\Omega|)^{\frac{2}{n}}} \quad \text{for any } k \geq 1. \quad (1.4)$$

In this direction, there are a lot of research works on eigenvalues for smooth domains (or regular domains), e.g., one can see [7, 8, 13, 15].

However, when Ω is fractal domain, i.e., its boundary Γ is "fractal", the situation will be more complicated (cf. [2, 3, 5, 9–11]). Here in this paper, we shall study the case for Ω is one-dimensional fractal string (see the definition below). We shall give the results for second asymptotic term and precise lower bound estimates of Dirichlet eigenvalues for such kinds of fractal sets.

Let us start to consider the open bounded subset $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with boundary Γ , we shall first give some definitions about Minkowski measurability and Minkowski dimension as follows:

Definition 1.1. Let $\Gamma_\varepsilon = \{x : d(x, \Gamma) < \varepsilon\}$, where $d(x, \Gamma)$ denotes the Euclidean distance of x to the boundary Γ . For $d \in [n-1, n]$, the (d -dimensional) upper Minkowski content and lower Minkowski content of Γ are given by

$$\mathcal{M}^*(d; \Gamma) \triangleq \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \varepsilon^{-(n-d)} |\Gamma_\varepsilon \cap \Omega|, \quad \mathcal{M}_*(d; \Gamma) \triangleq \liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \varepsilon^{-(n-d)} |\Gamma_\varepsilon \cap \Omega|.$$

The Minkowski dimension of Γ is defined as

$$D = \inf_{d \in [n-1, n]} \{d : \mathcal{M}^*(d; \Gamma) < +\infty\}. \quad (1.5)$$

If $0 < \mathcal{M}_*(D; \Gamma) = \mathcal{M}^*(D; \Gamma) = \mathcal{M}(D; \Gamma) < +\infty$, then Γ is D -dimensional Minkowski measurable with Minkowski measure $\mathcal{M}(D; \Gamma)$.

In case of $D \in (n - 1, n]$, we call Ω the domain with fractal boundary Γ (or called the fractal domain). If $n = 1$, we have the following definition:

Definition 1.2 (Fractal string). Let

$$\Omega = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \Omega_j$$

be a non-empty open subset of \mathbb{R} , with finite Lebesgue measure

$$|\Omega| = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |\Omega_j| < +\infty,$$

where the open sets Ω_j are pairwise disjoint. Let $\ell_j \triangleq |\Omega_j|$, and set ℓ_1, \dots from large to small. If Minkowski dimension for the boundary of Ω $D \in (0, 1]$, we call $\mathcal{L} = \{\ell_j\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$ the fractal string of Ω .

Example 1.1. Let $\Omega = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \Omega_j$, Ω_j are pairwise disjoint intervals, and $|\Omega_j| = \ell_j$, $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \ell_j < +\infty$. Denote $\mathcal{L} = \{\ell_j\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$ as the fractal string of Ω , in each Ω_j there exists a local eigenvalues

$$\lambda_{m,j}(\Omega_j) = \frac{\pi^2 m^2}{\ell_j^2} \quad \text{for } m, j = 1, \dots .$$

Then we extend their eigenfunctions $u_{m,j}$ to be zero on other intervals, so we obtain the expression of $\lambda_{m,j}$ in the whole Ω :

$$\lambda_{m,j} = \frac{\pi^2 m^2}{\ell_j^2} \quad \text{for } m, j = 1, \dots . \tag{1.6}$$

After arranging them from small to large, we get the all eigenvalues of (1.1).

In the case of $n = 1$ and $D \in (0, 1)$, Lapidus [9] proved that if $\mathcal{L} = \{\ell_j\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$ is the fractal string of Ω . Then the condition $\ell_j \asymp j^{-\frac{1}{D}}$ as $j \rightarrow +\infty$ holds, (where $f(x) \asymp g(x)$ (as $x \rightarrow +\infty$) means that there exists $X > 0$ and $0 < a \leq b < +\infty$ such that when $x > X$, $af(x) \leq g(x) \leq bf(x)$), iff the boundary Γ of Ω has Minkowski dimension D and $0 < \mathcal{M}_*(D; \Gamma) \leq \mathcal{M}^*(D; \Gamma) < +\infty$. In this case, Lapidus [9] in 1993 gave that

$$\varphi(\lambda) - N(\lambda) \asymp \lambda^{\frac{D}{2}} \quad \text{for } \lambda \rightarrow +\infty, \tag{1.7}$$

where

$$N(\lambda) = \#\{k \geq 1 : \lambda_k \leq \lambda\}$$

is Dirichlet counting function,

$$\varphi(\lambda) = |\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi}$$

is called "Weyl term".

Furthermore, if there exists $L > 0$ then the condition $\ell_j \sim Lj^{-\frac{1}{D}}$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$ holds iff the boundary Γ is D -dimensional Minkowski measurable and

$$\mathcal{M}(D; \Gamma) = \frac{2^{1-D}}{1-D} L^D.$$

In this case, when the boundary is Minkowski measurable, Lapidus [9] proved the following result for second asymptotic term of Dirichlet counting function $N(\lambda)$:

$$N(\lambda) = \varphi(\lambda) - c_D \mathcal{M}(D; \Gamma) \lambda^{\frac{D}{2}} + o(\lambda^{\frac{D}{2}}) \quad \text{for } \lambda \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (1.8)$$

where $c_D = 2^{-(1-D)} \pi^{-D} (D-1) \zeta(D)$ ($\zeta(z)$ is Riemann-zeta function). In this paper, by using Lapidus' result, we shall give the exact second asymptotic term of Dirichlet eigenvalues λ_k , namely

Theorem 1.1 (Asymptotic expansion). *Let $\Omega = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \Omega_j$ be a non-empty open subset of \mathbb{R} , with finite Lebesgue measure $|\Omega| = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |\Omega_j| < +\infty$, where the open sets Ω_j are pairwise disjoint. Let $\ell_j \triangleq |\Omega_j|$, and $\mathcal{L} = \{\ell_j\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$ is the fractal string of Ω . The boundary Γ of Ω has Minkowski dimension $D \in (0, 1)$, and $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ are the Dirichlet eigenvalues of (1.1). Then*

$$\lambda_k - \frac{\pi^2}{|\Omega|^2} k^2 \asymp k^{1+D} \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow +\infty. \quad (1.9)$$

Furthermore, if $\ell_j \sim Lj^{-\frac{1}{D}}$, ($j \rightarrow \infty$) for some constant $L > 0$, then

$$\lambda_k = \frac{\pi^2}{|\Omega|^2} k^2 + \frac{\mathcal{T}_D \mathcal{M}(D; \Gamma)}{|\Omega|^{2+D}} k^{1+D} + o(k^{1+D}) \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (1.10)$$

where $\mathcal{M}(D; \Gamma)$ is Minkowski measure of Γ , the constant $\mathcal{T}_D = -2^D \zeta(D) (1-D) \pi^2 > 0$ and $\zeta(z)$ is Riemann-zeta function.

Theorem 1.1 also gives an estimate of the multiplicity of the eigenvalues, see Subsection 2.3 below.

Let's turn to the second result, the lower bounds for the Dirichlet eigenvalues. For one-dimensional fractal domain, if its boundary has Minkowski dimension $D \in (0, 1)$, then we know that $\ell_j \asymp j^{-\frac{1}{D}}$, ($j \rightarrow \infty$), i.e., there exist $0 < \alpha_* \leq \alpha^* < +\infty$ such that for all ℓ_j which will satisfy

$$0 < \alpha_* \leq L_j \leq \alpha^* < +\infty \quad \text{for } j \geq 1, \quad L_j = \ell_j^{\frac{1}{D}}. \quad (1.11)$$

Now our second result will be given as follows:

Theorem 1.2 (Lower bounds of eigenvalues). *Under the conditions in Theorem 1.1, if the boundary Γ has Minkowski dimension $D \in (0, 1)$, then there exist positive constants α_* and α^* (as defined by (1.11)). such that the Dirichlet eigenvalues $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ of (1.1) have the following lower bounds:*

$$|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} \geq k + \frac{P}{|\Omega|^D} k^D \quad \text{for } k \geq 1. \quad (1.12)$$

More precise, for any $k \geq 1$ we have

$$\lambda_k \geq \frac{\pi^2}{|\Omega|^2} k^2 + \frac{2\pi^2 P}{|\Omega|^{2+D}} k^{1+D} + \frac{\pi^2 P^2}{|\Omega|^{2+2D}} k^{2D}, \quad (1.13)$$

where

$$P = \frac{D\alpha_*}{(\alpha^{*D} + \ell_1^D)^{\frac{1}{D}-1} (1-D)} \quad (1.14)$$

is called crucial constant.

By Theorem 1.1, the order of k for the second term in (1.12) and (1.13) respectively will be the best. Now let us give more precise lower bound for the second term as follows.

Theorem 1.3 (Precise lower bounds). *Under the conditions of Theorem 1.2, then for all integer $k \geq 1$ we have*

$$|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} \geq C_k, \quad (1.15)$$

where C_k is the positive solution of equation

$$x = k + \frac{P}{|\Omega|^D} x^D,$$

and P is the same as Theorem 1.2. Moreover, for $k \geq 1$,

$$C_k \geq k + \frac{P}{|\Omega|^D} k^D. \quad (1.16)$$

Observe that the estimate of the lower bounds in Theorem 1.3 is more precise than the result in Theorem 1.2.

Remark 1.1. 1. By Theorem 1.3, we have

$$\lambda_k \geq \frac{\pi^2 k^2}{|\Omega|^2} + \frac{2\pi^2 P}{|\Omega|^{D+2}} C_k^D k + \frac{\pi^2 P^2}{|\Omega|^{2D+2}} C_k^{2D}.$$

It is easy to check that $C_k^D k = \mathcal{O}(k^{1+D})$, so the order of k in the second term here is also the best.

2. If there exists $L > 0$ such that $\ell_j \sim Lj^{-\frac{1}{b}}$ as $j \rightarrow +\infty$. Then the boundary Γ is Minkowski measurable with Minkowski measure

$$\mathcal{M}(D; \Gamma) = \frac{2^{1-D}}{1-D} L^D.$$

Thus we can choose $\alpha_* = \gamma_* L$, $\alpha^* = \gamma^* L$ and $\ell_1 = \gamma_1 L$, then the crucial constant in Theorems 1.2 and 1.3 becomes

$$P = P_{\mathcal{M}} = \frac{D\gamma_* \mathcal{M}(D; \Gamma)}{(\gamma_*^D + \gamma_1^D)^{\frac{1}{b}-1} 2^{1-D}}.$$

In this paper, we will prove Theorem 1.1 in Section 2, and proofs of Theorems 1.2 and 1.3 will be given in Section 3. Finally, we shall give some examples in Section 4.

2 Proof of Theorem 1.1

2.1 Proof of Theorem 1.1

Proposition 2.1. *Under the conditions of Theorem 1.1, if $\ell_j \asymp j^{-\frac{1}{b}}$ (as $j \rightarrow +\infty$) with $D \in (0, 1)$, $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ is the Dirichlet eigenvalues of (1.1), $N(\lambda)$ is counting function of $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$, then*

$$\varphi(\lambda) - N(\lambda) \asymp \lambda^{\frac{D}{2}}, \quad \lambda \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (2.1)$$

is equivalent to

$$\lambda_k - \frac{\pi^2}{|\Omega|^2} k^2 \asymp k^{1+D}, \quad k \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (2.2)$$

where $\varphi(\lambda) = |\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi}$.

Proof. If (2.1) holds, then there exist $0 < \delta_* \leq \delta^* < +\infty$ and λ_0 large enough, such that when $\lambda > \lambda_0$,

$$\delta_* \lambda^{\frac{D}{2}} \leq \varphi(\lambda) - N(\lambda) = |\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} - N(\lambda) \leq \delta^* \lambda^{\frac{D}{2}}.$$

Then

$$|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} - \delta^* \lambda^{\frac{D}{2}} \leq N(\lambda) \leq |\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} - \delta_* \lambda^{\frac{D}{2}}. \quad (2.3)$$

Also we know that there exists $K_1 > 0$, such that when $k > K_1$, we have $\lambda_k > \lambda_0$. And it's obvious that $N(\lambda_k) \geq k$. Then

$$k \leq N(\lambda_k) \leq |\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} - \delta_* \lambda_k^{\frac{D}{2}}. \quad (2.4)$$

On the other hand, we notice that $N(\lambda)$ is right continuous step function. So we construct a left continuous step function $M(\lambda)$ when $\lambda > \lambda_0$:

$$M(\lambda) = \begin{cases} N(\lambda), & \lambda \text{ is continuous point of } N(\lambda), \\ \lim_{p \rightarrow \lambda^-} N(p), & \text{anywhere else.} \end{cases} \tag{2.5}$$

It is easy to obtain $M(\lambda_k) < k$ for all $\lambda_k > \lambda_0$. Now, if $\lambda > \lambda_0$, when λ is continuous point of $N(\lambda)$,

$$M(\lambda) = N(\lambda) \geq |\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} - \delta^* \lambda^{\frac{D}{2}},$$

when λ is not continuous point of $N(\lambda)$,

$$M(\lambda) = \lim_{p \rightarrow \lambda^-} N(p) \geq \lim_{p \rightarrow \lambda^-} \left(|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{p}}{\pi} - \delta^* p^{\frac{D}{2}} \right) = |\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} - \delta^* \lambda^{\frac{D}{2}}.$$

So for all $\lambda > \lambda_0$, we obtain

$$M(\lambda) \geq |\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} - \delta^* \lambda^{\frac{D}{2}}.$$

Furthermore, since

$$\lambda_k^{\frac{D}{2}} \in o(\sqrt{\lambda_k}) \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow \infty,$$

then there exists $K_2 > 0$ such that

$$|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} - \delta^* \lambda_k^{\frac{D}{2}} > 0$$

if $k \geq K_2$. Thus, when $k > \max\{K_1, K_2\}$,

$$k > M(\lambda_k) \geq |\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} - \delta^* \lambda_k^{\frac{D}{2}} > 0. \tag{2.6}$$

Now we consider the following:

$$b_k =: \frac{\lambda_k - \frac{\pi^2 k^2}{|\Omega|^2}}{k^{1+D}} = \frac{|\Omega|^2 \lambda_k - \pi^2 k^2}{|\Omega|^2 k^{1+D}}. \tag{2.7}$$

By (2.4) and (2.6),

$$b_k \leq \frac{|\Omega|^2 \lambda_k - \pi^2 \left(|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} - \delta^* \lambda_k^{\frac{D}{2}} \right)^2}{|\Omega|^2 \left(|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} - \delta^* \lambda_k^{\frac{D}{2}} \right)^{1+D}} = \frac{2|\Omega| \pi \delta^* \lambda_k^{\frac{1+D}{2}} - \pi^2 \delta^{*2} \lambda_k^D}{|\Omega|^2 \left(|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} - \delta^* \lambda_k^{\frac{D}{2}} \right)^{1+D}}, \tag{2.8a}$$

$$b_k \geq \frac{|\Omega|^2 \lambda_k - \pi^2 \left(|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} - \delta_* \lambda_k^{\frac{D}{2}} \right)^2}{|\Omega|^2 \left(|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} - \delta_* \lambda_k^{\frac{D}{2}} \right)^{1+D}} = \frac{2|\Omega| \pi \delta_* \lambda_k^{\frac{1+D}{2}} - \pi^2 \delta_*^2 \lambda_k^D}{|\Omega|^2 \left(|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} - \delta_* \lambda_k^{\frac{D}{2}} \right)^{1+D}}. \tag{2.8b}$$

Let $k \rightarrow \infty$, since $1 + D > 2D$, the right hand side of (2.8a) goes to $2(\frac{\pi}{|\Omega|})^{2+D} \delta^*$ and the same of (2.8b) goes to $2(\frac{\pi}{|\Omega|})^{2+D} \delta_*$. Thus we obtain (2.2).

Conversely, consider the interval $[\lambda_k, \lambda_{k+t})$, where $\lambda_{k-1} < \lambda_k = \lambda_{k+1} = \dots = \lambda_{k+t-1} < \lambda_{k+t}$. Thus for any $\lambda \in [\lambda_k, \lambda_{k+t})$, $N(\lambda) = k + t - 1$. So in $[\lambda_k, \lambda_{k+t})$,

$$f(\lambda) =: \frac{|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} - N(\lambda)}{\lambda^{\frac{D}{2}}} = \frac{|\Omega|}{\pi} \lambda^{\frac{1-D}{2}} - (k+t-1) \lambda^{-\frac{D}{2}} \tag{2.9}$$

is monotonically increasing and continuous. We call every interval like $[\lambda_k, \lambda_{k+t})$ a continuous and monotonic interval (CM interval) of $f(\lambda)$. Since λ_k is finite multiplicity, every CM interval has finite length and there are infinitely many CM intervals.

If we take the subsequence $\{\lambda_{k_j} : N(\lambda_{k_j}) = k_j\}$, then $[\lambda_{k_j}, \lambda_{k_{j+1}})$ turns out to be a CM interval of $f(x)$. Noticing that $\lambda_{k_{j+1}} = \lambda_{k_j+1}$, we rewrite $[\lambda_{k_j}, \lambda_{k_{j+1}})$ as $[\lambda_{k_j}, \lambda_{k_j+1})$. Hence for any $\lambda \in [\lambda_{k_j}, \lambda_{k_j+1})$,

$$f(\lambda) = \frac{|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} - N(\lambda)}{\lambda^{\frac{D}{2}}} \leq \frac{|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_{k_j+1}}}{\pi} - N(\lambda_{k_j})}{(\sqrt{\lambda_{k_j+1}})^D} \triangleq \theta_j,$$

where one should notice that

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \lambda_{k_j+1}^-} N(\lambda) = N(\lambda_{k_j}).$$

In fact,

$$\theta_j = \sup_{\lambda \in [\lambda_{k_j}, \lambda_{k_j+1})} \{f(\lambda)\}$$

and

$$\limsup_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} f(\lambda) = \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \theta_j. \tag{2.10}$$

Since the condition (2.2) and the formula (2.7) give that

$$\lambda_k - \frac{\pi^2}{|\Omega|^2} k^2 = b_k k^{1+D} \asymp k^{1+D} \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow +\infty, \tag{2.11}$$

then there exist $K > 0$ and $0 < b_* \leq b^* < +\infty$, such that when $k > K$, we have $b_* \leq b_k \leq b^*$. Here we can assume that

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow +\infty} b_k = b^* \quad \text{and} \quad \liminf_{k \rightarrow +\infty} b_k = b_*. \tag{2.12}$$

Putting λ_k into θ_j , one has

$$\theta_j = \frac{\sqrt{(k_j + 1)^2 + \frac{|\Omega|^2}{\pi^2} b_{k_j+1} (k_j + 1)^{1+D}} - k_j}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 (k_j+1)^2}{|\Omega|^2} + (k_j + 1)^{1+D} b_{k_j+1}}\right)^D}$$

$$= \frac{2k_j + 1 + \frac{|\Omega|^2}{\pi^2} b_{k_j+1} (k_j + 1)^{1+D}}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi^2(k_j+1)^2}{|\Omega|^2} + (k_j + 1)^{1+D} b_{k_j+1}}\right)^D \left(\sqrt{(k_j + 1)^2 + \frac{|\Omega|^2}{\pi^2} b_{k_j+1} (k_j + 1)^{1+D}} + k_j\right)}.$$

Since there are infinitely many CM intervals, then $j \rightarrow +\infty$ is equivalent to $k_j \rightarrow +\infty$. Hence

$$\limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} \theta_j = \frac{b^*}{2} \left(\frac{|\Omega|}{\pi}\right)^{D+2}. \tag{2.13}$$

By (2.10) and (2.13), we get

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} f(\lambda) \leq \limsup_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} f(\lambda) = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \theta_j \leq \limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} \theta_j = \frac{b^*}{2} \left(\frac{|\Omega|}{\pi}\right)^{D+2} < +\infty. \tag{2.14}$$

By using the same method, for any $\lambda \in [\lambda_{k_j}, \lambda_{k_j+1})$, we have

$$f(\lambda) = \frac{|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} - N(\lambda)}{\lambda^{\frac{D}{2}}} \geq \frac{|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_{k_j}}}{\pi} - N(\lambda_{k_j})}{(\sqrt{\lambda_{k_j}})^D} \triangleq \eta_j.$$

Thus

$$\eta_j = \inf_{\lambda \in [\lambda_{k_j}, \lambda_{k_j+1})} \{f(\lambda)\},$$

and

$$\liminf_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} f(\lambda) = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \eta_j. \tag{2.15}$$

Putting λ_k into η_j , we obtain

$$\eta_j = \frac{\frac{|\Omega|^2}{\pi^2} b_{k_j} k_j^{1+D}}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 k_j^2}{|\Omega|^2} + k_j^{1+D} b_{k_j}}\right)^D \left(\sqrt{k_j^2 + \frac{|\Omega|^2}{\pi^2} b_{k_j} k_j^{1+D}} + k_j\right)}.$$

Therefore

$$\liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \eta_j = \frac{b_*}{2} \left(\frac{|\Omega|}{\pi}\right)^{D+2}. \tag{2.16}$$

So (2.15) and (2.16) imply

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} f(\lambda) \geq \liminf_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} f(\lambda) = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \eta_j \geq \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \eta_j = \frac{b_*}{2} \left(\frac{|\Omega|}{\pi}\right)^{D+2} > 0. \tag{2.17}$$

Consequently, by (2.14) and (2.17), we can deduce that (2.1). This completes the proof of Proposition 2.1. \square

Next, we consider the case of $\ell_j \sim Lj^{-\frac{1}{D}}, (j \rightarrow \infty)$.

Proposition 2.2. *Under the conditions of Theorem 1.1, if $\ell_j \sim Lj^{-\frac{1}{D}}, (j \rightarrow \infty)$ holds for some $L > 0$ with $D \in (0, 1)$, $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ is the eigenvalues of (1.1), and $N(\lambda)$ is counting function of $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$. Then*

$$\varphi(\lambda) - N(\lambda) \sim \frac{-\zeta(D)L^D}{\pi^D} \lambda^{\frac{D}{2}} \quad \text{for } \lambda \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (2.18)$$

is equivalent to

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k = \frac{-2\pi^2 \zeta(D)L^D}{|\Omega|^{2+D}}, \quad (2.19)$$

where b_k is defined as (2.7).

Proof. First, if (2.19) holds, then from (2.12) we have

$$b_* = b^* = \frac{-2\pi^2 \zeta(D)L^D}{|\Omega|^{2+D}}.$$

Thus

$$\frac{-\zeta(D)L^D}{\pi^D} = \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \eta_j \leq \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} f(\lambda) \leq \limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} \theta_j = \frac{-\zeta(D)L^D}{\pi^D},$$

where $f(\lambda)$ defined as (2.9). So we obtain (2.18).

Conversely, if (2.18) holds, by Proposition 2.1, b_k will be bounded. Thus we only need to prove that

$$b_* = b^* = \frac{-2\pi^2 \zeta(D)L^D}{|\Omega|^{2+D}}.$$

We use the same method for λ_{k_j} as that in Proposition 2.1. Then we also have the results in (2.13) and (2.16). It remains to prove

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \eta_j = \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \theta_j.$$

By (2.10) and (2.18), we obtain

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \theta_j = \limsup_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} f(\lambda) = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} f(\lambda) = \frac{-\zeta(D)L^D}{\pi^D},$$

which, with (2.13), implies

$$\frac{b^*}{2} \left(\frac{|\Omega|}{\pi} \right)^{D+2} = \limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} \theta_j = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \theta_j = \frac{-\zeta(D)L^D}{\pi^D}.$$

Hence

$$b^* = \frac{-2\pi^2 \zeta(D)L^D}{|\Omega|^{2+D}}. \quad (2.20)$$

Next, we calculate b_* . By (2.15) and (2.18), we have

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \eta_j = \liminf_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} f(\lambda) = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} f(\lambda) = \frac{-\zeta(D)L^D}{\pi^D},$$

which, with (2.16), implies

$$\frac{b_*}{2} \left(\frac{|\Omega|}{\pi} \right)^{D+2} = \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \eta_j = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \eta_j = \frac{-\zeta(D)L^D}{\pi^D}.$$

Hence

$$b_* = \frac{-2\pi^2\zeta(D)L^D}{|\Omega|^{2+D}}. \tag{2.21}$$

Consequently, by (2.20) and (2.21) we have (2.19). Proposition 2.2 is proved. \square

Finally, from the results of Lapidus [9] (see (1.7) and (1.8) above), the proof of Theorem 1.1 will be given directly by the results in Proposition 2.1 and Proposition 2.2.

2.2 Multiplicity estimate

As a direct application of Theorem 1.1, we give an estimate of $a_k \triangleq N(\lambda_k) - k$, which implies the estimate of the multiplicity for the eigenvalues λ_k .

Proposition 2.3. *Under the conditions of Theorem 1.1, $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ is the Dirichlet eigenvalues of (1.1). $N(\lambda)$ is counting function of $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ and let $a_k \triangleq N(\lambda_k) - k$. For $D \in (0, 1)$ and $L > 0$, if $\ell_j \sim Lj^{-\frac{1}{D}}$, ($j \rightarrow \infty$), then*

$$a_k = o(k^D) \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Proof. If $\ell_j \sim Lj^{-\frac{1}{D}}$, ($j \rightarrow \infty$), then from Lapidus's result (1.8) and Proposition 2.2, we obtain (2.18) and

$$b \triangleq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k = \frac{\mathcal{J}_D \mathcal{M}(D; \Gamma)}{|\Omega|^{2+D}} = \frac{-2\pi^2\zeta(D)L^D}{|\Omega|^{2+D}}. \tag{2.22}$$

Then we rewrite λ_k as (2.11) again. By Example 1.1 we can define a local counting function

$$N(\lambda; \Omega_j) \triangleq \# \left\{ m \geq 1 : \frac{\pi^2 m^2}{\ell_j^2} \leq \lambda \right\} = \left[\ell_j \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} \right]$$

for fixed Ω_j , where $[x]$ means the largest integer which is not smaller than x . Then we have

$$N(\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^\infty N(\lambda; \Omega_j) = \sum_{j=1}^\infty \left[\ell_j \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} \right]. \tag{2.23}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} a_k + k = N(\lambda_k) &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left[\ell_j \sqrt{\frac{k^2}{|\Omega|^2} + \frac{b_k}{\pi^2} k^{1+D}} \right] \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \ell_j \sqrt{\frac{k^2}{|\Omega|^2} + \frac{b_k}{\pi^2} k^{1+D}} \\ &= \sqrt{k^2 + \frac{|\Omega|^2 b_k}{\pi^2} k^{1+D}}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $k \rightarrow +\infty$, we have

$$0 \leq \frac{a_k}{k} \leq \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + \frac{|\Omega|^2 b_k}{\pi^2} k^{1+D}} - k}{k} \rightarrow 0, \quad (2.24a)$$

$$0 \leq \frac{a_k}{k^D} \leq \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + \frac{|\Omega|^2 b_k}{\pi^2} k^{1+D}} - k}{k^D} \rightarrow \frac{|\Omega|^2 b}{2\pi^2}. \quad (2.24b)$$

Hence $a_k = o(k)$ and $a_k = \mathcal{O}(k^D)$. More precise, we put λ_k into $f(\lambda)$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} f(\lambda_k) &= \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + \frac{|\Omega|^2}{\pi^2} b_k k^{1+D}} - k - a_k}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 k^2}{|\Omega|^2} + k^{1+D} b_k} \right)^D} \\ &= \frac{\frac{|\Omega|^2}{\pi^2} b_k - 2\frac{a_k}{k^D} - \frac{a_k^2}{k^{1+D}}}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{|\Omega|^2} + k^{D-1} b_k} \right)^D \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{|\Omega|^2}{\pi^2} b_k k^{D-1}} + 1 + \frac{a_k}{k} \right)}, \end{aligned}$$

which, with (2.18), (2.22), (2.24a) and (2.24b), implies

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{|\Omega|^2}{\pi^2} b_k - 2\frac{a_k}{k^D} \right) \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(f(\lambda_k) \left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{|\Omega|^2} + k^{D-1} b_k} \right)^D \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{|\Omega|^2}{\pi^2} b_k k^{D-1}} + 1 + \frac{a_k}{k} \right) + \frac{a_k^2}{k^{1+D}} \right) \\ &= \frac{-2\zeta(D)L^D}{|\Omega|^D}. \end{aligned}$$

Combining with (2.19), we obtain that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} 2\frac{a_k}{k^D} = 0,$$

which means $a_k = o(k^D)$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$. Proposition 2.3 is proved. \square

There are a lot of examples in which $a_k \rightarrow +\infty$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$ (e.g., $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}$ is a Cantor string). However, here we can give a special example in which for each k , we have $a_k = 0$.

Example 2.1. Let $\Omega = \cup_{j=1}^{\infty} \Omega_j$, with $|\Omega_j| = \ell_j = j^{-\sqrt{2}}$. Then Minkowski dimension of $\partial\Omega$ is $D = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \in (0, 1)$. In this case we have $a_k = 0$ for each k .

Proof. Assume that the multiplicity of eigenvalue λ_k is large than 1, then there exist $k_1, k_2, j_1, j_2 \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, such that

$$\pi^2 k_1^2 j_1^{2\sqrt{2}} = \pi^2 k_2^2 j_2^{2\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{and} \quad (k_1 - k_2)(j_1 - j_2) \neq 0.$$

That implies

$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} = \left(\frac{j_2}{j_1}\right)^{\sqrt{2}}.$$

This is a contradiction with Gelfond-Schneider Theorem (see [1,6]) that says if r and t are algebraic numbers with $r \neq 0, 1$, and t is irrational, then r^t is a transcendental number. Thus the multiplicity for each eigenvalue is 1, that means $a_k = N(\lambda_k) - k = 0$. \square

3 Proof of Theorem 1.2 and Theorem 1.3

3.1 Proof of Theorem 1.2

First, from (2.23) we have

$$k \leq N(\lambda_k) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left[\ell_j \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} \right] \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \ell_j \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} = |\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi}.$$

Thus,

$$\lambda_k \geq \frac{\pi^2}{|\Omega|^2} k^2, \tag{3.1a}$$

$$k \leq N(\lambda_k) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left[\ell_j \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} \right] = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \ell_j \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} - \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \ell_j \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} \right\}, \tag{3.1b}$$

where $\{x\} = x - [x] \in [0, 1)$. Let $x = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi}$, then the condition (1.11) gives that when $j > (\alpha^* x)^D$, $\ell_j x < 1$ holds. So $\{\ell_j x\} = \ell_j x$. Hence, in the case of $\ell_j \geq \alpha_* j^{-\frac{1}{D}}$, one has

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \{\ell_j x\} &= \sum_{j \leq (\alpha^* x)^D} \{\ell_j x\} + \sum_{j > (\alpha^* x)^D} \ell_j x \\ &\geq \alpha_* x \sum_{j \geq [(\alpha^* x)^D] + 1} j^{-\frac{1}{D}} \\ &\geq \frac{x D \alpha_*}{(1 - D) ([(\alpha^* x)^D] + 1)^{\frac{1}{D} - 1}}. \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

Observe that $x \geq \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_1}}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\ell_1}$, we have

$$[(\alpha^* x)^D] + 1 \leq (\alpha^* x)^D + 1 \leq (\alpha^{*D} + \ell_1^D) x^D. \quad (3.3)$$

Then

$$([(\alpha^* x)^D] + 1)^{\frac{1}{b}-1} \leq (\alpha^{*D} + \ell_1^D)^{\frac{1}{b}-1} x^{1-D}. \quad (3.4)$$

Thus from (3.2) one has

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \{\ell_j x\} \geq \frac{x D \alpha_*}{(1-D)((\alpha^* x)^D + 1)^{\frac{1}{b}-1}} \geq \frac{x D \alpha_*}{(\alpha^{*D} + \ell_1^D)^{\frac{1}{b}-1} (1-D) x^{1-D}} = P x^D, \quad (3.5)$$

where

$$P = \frac{D \alpha_*}{(\alpha^{*D} + \ell_1^D)^{\frac{1}{b}-1} (1-D)}.$$

Putting (3.5) into (3.1b), we have

$$k \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \ell_j \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} - \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \ell_j \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} \right\} \leq |\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} - P \left(\frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} \right)^D.$$

Thus, from (3.1a), one has

$$|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} \geq k + P \left(\frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} \right)^D \geq k + \frac{P}{|\Omega|^D} k^D. \quad (3.6)$$

The estimate (1.12) is proved. That means

$$\lambda_k \geq \frac{\pi^2}{|\Omega|^2} k^2 + \frac{2\pi^2 P}{|\Omega|^{2+D}} k^{1+D} + \frac{\pi^2 P^2}{|\Omega|^{2+2D}} k^{2D}.$$

Theorem 1.2 is proved. \square

Corollary 3.1. *Under the conditions of Theorem 1.2, if $\mathcal{L} = \{\ell_j\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$ is Minkowski measurable, that is, $\ell_j \sim L j^{-\frac{1}{b}}$, ($j \rightarrow \infty$), then (1.13) holds and the crucial constant P becomes*

$$P = P_{\mathcal{M}} = \frac{D \mu_* \mathcal{M}(D; \Gamma)}{(\mu_1^D + \mu^{*D})^{\frac{1}{b}-1} 2^{1-D}},$$

where $\alpha^* = \mu^* L$, $\alpha_* = \mu_* L$, $\ell_1 = \mu_1 L$ and $\mathcal{M}(D; \Gamma) = \frac{2^{1-D} L^D}{1-D}$. Meanwhile, Theorem 1.3 has a similar corollary.

3.2 Proof of Theorem 1.3

Lemma 3.1. *We have the following results:*

1. *There is only one positive root of the equation $x = k + Bx^D$, where $0 < D < 1, k \geq 1$ and $B > 0$.*
2. *Denote the positive root by x_0 . For any $x_1 > 0$, we set a sequence $\{x_n =: x_n(x_1)\}_{n=1}^\infty$ as defined by $x_{n+1} = k + Bx_n^D$ for $n \geq 1$. Then*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = x_0.$$

That means, for any $x_1 > 0$, x_n has the same limitation x_0 .

Proof. Let $s(x) = k + Bx^D - x$, then $s(0) = k > 0$ and $s(x) \rightarrow -\infty$ as $x \rightarrow +\infty$. So $s(x)$ has at least a root in $(0, +\infty)$. Next we show the positive root is unique. Noticing that $s'(x) = DBx^{D-1} - 1$, and we have $s(x)$ is monotonically increasing in $(0, (DB)^{\frac{1}{1-D}})$ and monotonically decreasing in $((DB)^{\frac{1}{1-D}}, +\infty)$. Also $s(x) > 0$ in $(0, (DB)^{\frac{1}{1-D}})$ for $s(0) = k > 0$. So the zeros must be in $((DB)^{\frac{1}{1-D}}, +\infty)$ and there is only one root. Now we have proved the first part of the lemma. We denote the root by x_0 and $s(x) > 0$ in $(0, x_0)$. To the second part of this lemma. If $x_1 = x_0$, then $x_n = x_0$ and the limit is x_0 . If $0 < x_1 < x_0$, by induction we can easily prove that for any $n \geq 1, x_n < x_0$. Next, $x_{n+1} - x_n = k + Bx_n^D - x_n > 0$ since $x_n < x_0$ and $s(x) > 0$ in $(0, x_0)$. Thus $\{x_n\}$ is monotonically increasing. Hence x_n has the limitation that is the positive solution of equation $x = k + Bx^D$. The proof for $x_1 > x_0$ will be similar so we omit the details. Hence we have proved the equation $x = k + Bx^D$ has only one positive root, Lemma 3.1 is proved. □

Now we give the proof of Theorem 1.3.

Proof. By (3.6), we have

$$|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} \geq k + P \left(\frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} \right)^D. \tag{3.7}$$

Let $T_k = |\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi}$, then (3.7) becomes

$$T_k \geq k + \frac{P}{|\Omega|^D} T_k^D. \tag{3.8}$$

Consider the sequence $\{x_n(k)\}_{n=1}^\infty$:

$$x_1(k) = k + \frac{P}{|\Omega|^D} T_k^D \quad \text{and} \quad x_{n+1}(k) = k + \frac{P}{|\Omega|^D} (x_n(k))^D.$$

Thus by induction we have for any fixed $k \geq 1$, $x_{n+1}(k) \leq x_n(k)$ holds for every $n \geq 1$. Thus, by iteration we have for $n \geq 1$

$$T_k \geq x_1(k) \geq \cdots \geq x_n(k). \quad (3.9)$$

Let $n \rightarrow +\infty$ and from Lemma 3.1, we have

$$T_k \geq C_k,$$

where C_k is the positive root of equation

$$x = k + \frac{P}{|\Omega|^D} x^D.$$

The estimate (1.15) in Theorem 1.3 is proved.

Next, we can prove that as the lower bound, C_k is better than (1.12). Consider the sequence $\{y_n(k)\}_{n=1}^\infty$:

$$y_1(k) = k + \frac{P}{|\Omega|^D} k^D \quad \text{and} \quad y_{n+1}(k) = k + \frac{P}{|\Omega|^D} (y_n(k))^D.$$

Then from Lemma 3.1, if $n \rightarrow +\infty$, $y_n(k)$ has the same limitation C_k as $x_n(k)$. Furthermore, observe that for each $k \geq 1$, we have $y_n(k) \leq y_{n+1}(k)$ for all $n \geq 1$, so

$$C_k \geq y_1(k) = k + \frac{P}{|\Omega|^D} k^D.$$

The estimate (1.16) holds and the proof of Theorem 1.3 is completed. \square

When $D = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$, one may solve the equation

$$x = k + \frac{P}{|\Omega|^D} x^D$$

by formula and we give the following result in the case of $D = \frac{1}{2}$.

Corollary 3.2. *Under the conditions of Theorem 1.3, if $D = \frac{1}{2}$, then we have the sharp lower bound:*

$$|\Omega| \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{\pi} \geq k + \frac{P}{2|\Omega|} \sqrt{(4|\Omega|k + P^2) + \frac{P^2}{2|\Omega|}}.$$

Proof. It is obvious from Theorem 1.3. \square

4 Examples

In this section, we will apply our results to give the following examples. Here, if Minkowski dimension $D = \frac{1}{2}$, we will use Theorem 1.3, otherwise we use Theorem 1.2. First, we consider a usual example: $\ell_j = j^{-2}$. Then the Minkowski dimension of the boundary is $D = \frac{1}{2}$ and we have following example.

Example 4.1. Let the fractal string

$$\Omega = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \Omega_j \subseteq \mathbb{R} \quad \text{with} \quad |\Omega_j| = \ell_j = j^{-2},$$

then

$$|\Omega| = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} j^{-2} = \zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \quad D = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{M}\left(\frac{1}{2}; \Gamma\right) = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

From Theorem 1.1, the Dirichlet eigenvalues of (1.1) have the following asymptotic expansion:

$$\lambda_k = \frac{36}{\pi^2} k^2 - 2 \frac{6^{\frac{5}{2}} \zeta\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\pi^3} k^{\frac{3}{2}} + o(k^{\frac{3}{2}}) \quad \text{as} \quad k \rightarrow +\infty.$$

On the other hand, from Theorem 1.3, for $k \geq 1$ we have

$$\frac{\pi\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{6} \geq k + \frac{3}{2\pi^2} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi^2}{3}k + \frac{1}{4}} + \frac{3}{4\pi^2}.$$

The second example is called Cantor string which is defined as

$$\mathfrak{C} = \{\ell_j\}_{j=1}^{\infty} = \{3^{[-\log_2 j]}\}_{j=1}^{\infty} = \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3^2}, \frac{1}{3^2}, \underbrace{\frac{1}{3^3}, \dots, \frac{1}{3^3}}_{2^2}, \dots \right\}. \tag{4.1}$$

Then we have

Example 4.2. Let Cantor string \mathfrak{C} be the fractal string of $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. Then the Minkowski dimension

$$D = \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 3} \quad \text{and} \quad |\Omega| = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^i}{3^{i+1}} = 1.$$

From Theorem 1.2, we take $\alpha_* = \frac{1}{3}$ and $\alpha^* = 1$, the eigenvalues of (1.1) have the following lower bounds for all $k \geq 1$:

$$\lambda_k \geq \pi^2 k^2 + \frac{2\pi^2 \ln 2}{2 \cdot 3^{\frac{\ln 3}{\ln 2} - 1} (\ln 3 - \ln 2)} k^{1 + \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 3}} + \pi^2 \left(\frac{\ln 2}{2 \cdot 3^{\frac{\ln 3}{\ln 2} - 1} (\ln 3 - \ln 2)} \right)^2 k^{\frac{2 \ln 2}{\ln 3}}. \tag{4.2}$$

The last example is a fractal-string as defined by

$$\mathfrak{A} = \{\ell_j\}_{j=1}^{\infty} = \left\{ \frac{1}{j^a} - \frac{1}{(j+1)^a} \right\}_{j=1}^{\infty}. \quad (4.3)$$

Then

$$\ell_j = \frac{1}{j^a} - \frac{1}{(j+1)^a} \sim aj^{-a-1} \quad \text{as } j \rightarrow +\infty, \quad |\Omega| = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \ell_j = 1,$$

and the Minkowski dimension $D = \frac{1}{1+a}$, $\ell_1 \leq L_j \leq a$. Thus we have

Example 4.3. \mathfrak{A} is a fractal-string in \mathbb{R} with Minkowski dimension $D = \frac{1}{1+a}$, which is Minkowski measurable with

$$\mathcal{M}(D; \Gamma) = \frac{2^{1-D} a^D}{1-D} = (a+1) \left(\frac{2}{a} \right)^{\frac{a}{a+1}}.$$

Then from Theorem 1.1 the Dirichlet eigenvalues of (1.1) have the following asymptotic expansion:

$$\lambda_k = \pi^2 k^2 - 2\pi^2 \zeta \left(\frac{1}{a+1} \right) a^{\frac{1}{a+1}} k^{\frac{a+2}{a+1}} + o(k^{\frac{a+2}{a+1}}) \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow +\infty. \quad (4.4)$$

Meanwhile, from Theorem 1.2, the Dirichlet eigenvalues have the following lower bounds for $k \geq 1$:

$$\lambda_k \geq \pi^2 k^2 + \frac{2\pi^2 \ell_1}{a(a^{\frac{1}{1+a}} + \ell_1^{\frac{1}{1+a}})^a} k^{\frac{a}{1+a}} + \frac{\pi^2 \ell_1^2}{a^2(a^{\frac{1}{1+a}} + \ell_1^{\frac{1}{1+a}})^{2a}} k^{\frac{2a}{1+a}}, \quad (4.5)$$

where $\ell_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{2^a}$.

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