Zeta Functions and Complex Dimensions of Relative Fractal Drums: Theory, Examples and Applications

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Abstract.   In 2009, the first author introduced a new class of zeta functions, called 'distance zeta functions', associated with arbitrary compact fractal subsets of Euclidean spaces of arbitrary dimension. It represents a natural, but nontrivial extension of the theory of 'geometric zeta functions' of bounded fractal strings (initiated also by the first author in the early 1990s). In this memoir, we introduce the class of 'relative fractal drums' (or RFDs), which contains the classes of bounded fractal strings and of compact fractal subsets of Euclidean spaces as special cases. Furthermore, the associated (relative) distance zeta functions of RFDs, extend (in a suitable sense) the aforementioned classes of fractal zeta functions. This notion is very general and flexible, enabling us to view practically all of the previously studied aspects of the theory of fractal zeta functions from a unified perspective as well as to go well beyond the previous theory. An unexpected novelty is that the upper box (or Minkowski) dimension associated with an RFD can also assume *negative* values (including $-\infty$), which can be interpreted as a flatness property of the RFD. The abscissa of (absolute) convergence of any relative fractal drum is equal to the relative box dimension of the RFD. We pay particular attention to the question of constructing meromorphic extensions of the distance zeta functions of RFDs, as well as to the construction of transcendentally ∞-quasiperiodic RFDs (i.e., roughly, RFDs with infinitely many quasiperiods, all of which are algebraically independent). We also describe a class of RFDs (and, in particular, a new class of bounded sets), called *maximal hyperfractals*, such that the critical line of (absolute) convergence consists solely of nonremovable singularities of the associated relative distance zeta functions. Finally, we also describe a class of Minkowski measurable RFDs which possess an infinite sequence of complex dimensions of arbitrary multiplicity $m \geq 1$, and even an infinite sequence of essential singularities along the critical line.

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Preface

The purpose of this memoir is to develop the theory of complex dimensions for arbitrary compact subsets A of Euclidean spaces $\mathbb{R}^N$, of arbitrary dimension $N \geq 1$. To this end, in 2009, the first author has introduced a new class of zeta functions, called *distance zeta functions* ζ_A of fractal sets A, the poles of which (after ζ_A has been suitably meromorphically extended) are defined as the *complex dimensions* of A. This notion establishes an important bridge between the geometry of fractal sets, Number Theory and Complex Analysis.

The development of the higher-dimensional theory of complex dimensions of fractal sets has led us to the discovery of the *tube zeta functions* $\tilde{\zeta}_A$ of fractal sets, which are not only a valuable technical tool, but a natural companion of the distance zeta functions ζ_A. Both the distance and tube zeta functions enable us to extend in a nontrivial way the existing theory of geometric zeta functions $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$ of bounded fractal strings $\mathcal{L}$. An even broader perspective is achieved by introducing the so-called *relative fractal drums* (RFDs) (A, Ω) in Euclidean spaces, which extend the notions of bounded fractal sets in $\mathbb{R}^N$, as well as of bounded fractal strings. The associated *relative fractal zeta functions* $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ enable us to consider the theory of fractal zeta functions from a unified perspective. An unexpected novelty is that a relative fractal drum (A, Ω) can have a (naturally defined) *Minkowski* (*or box*) *dimension* $\dim_B(A, \Omega)$ of *negative* value (and even of value $-\infty$), or more generally, that its principal complex dimensions (i.e., the poles of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ on the critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = D\}$, where $D = \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$ is the upper Minkowski dimension of (A, Ω)) can have negative real parts.

The residue of a fractal zeta function, computed at the value D of the abscissa of (absolute) convergence of the zeta function (i.e., at the Minkowski dimension), is very closely related to the *Minkowski content* of the corresponding set or RFD. Furthermore, we also study the quasiperiodicity of relative fractal drums, by using a classical result from (transcendental) analytic number theory, due to Alan Baker. Roughly, for any given positive integer n, it is possible to construct a fractal set with n algebraically independent quasiperiods; as a result, we obtain a *transcendentally n-quasiperiodic set*. Moreover, we can even construct transcendentally ∞-quasiperiodic sets, i.e., fractal sets with infinitely many algebraically independent quasiperiods.

Towards the end of this memoir, special emphasis is given to the construction of fractal sets A which have principal complex dimensions (i.e., the poles of the distance zeta function ζ_A with real part equal to $D = \overline{\dim}_B A$) of any given multiplicity $m \geq 2$ and even with 'infinite multiplicity' $m = \infty$; i.e., in this case, the principal complex dimensions of A are, in fact, essential singularities of its distance zeta function ζ_A.

Finally, we also construct fractal sets A in $\mathbb{R}^N$, which we call *maximal hyperfractals*, such that the corresponding distance zeta function has the entire critical line of (absolute) convergence $\{\operatorname{Re} s = D\}$ as the set of its nonremovable singularities.

We conclude this memoir by a discussion of the notion of "fractality", formulated in terms of the present higher-dimensional theory of complex dimensions. Furthermore, we illustrate this discussion by means of an RFD suitably associated with the Cantor graph (or the "devil's staircase").

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1. The development of the idea of dimension: from integers to complex numbers

The development of the mathematical ideas behind the concept of *dimension* started in the 19th century, with the need to precisely define some basic notions like the 'line' and 'surface'. Its history can be very roughly subdivided into the following three parts, all of them deeply interlaced: the history of integer dimensions, fractal dimensions, and complex dimensions.

1.1.1. Integer dimensions. Until the beginning of the 20th century, the notion of 'dimension' has been in use exclusively as a *nonnegative integer*. It was rigourously defined in the 19th century, first for linear objects, i.e., in the area of linear algebra (where it was defined as the number of elements of any base of a given linear space). Soon, several other integer dimensional quantities have been introduced, in order to study arbitrary subsets of Euclidean spaces (and, more generally, of topological spaces). These basic dimensional quantities are known as the small inductive dimension (Menger–Urysohn), the large inductive dimension (Brouwer–Čech) and the covering dimension (Čech–Lebesgue). A history of the extremely complex subject of integer dimensions appearing in Topology is given in the survey article [**CriJo**].

1.1.2. Fractal dimensions. The foundations of the theory of *fractal dimensions* have already been laid out in the 1920s, in the works of Minkowski, Hausdorff, Besicovich and Bouligand, by introducing (suitably defined) dimensions which can assume *noninteger* (more specifically, nonnegative real) values, in order to better understand geometric properties of very general subsets of Euclidean spaces. These developments resulted in the *Hausdorff dimension* and the *Minkowski dimension* or the *Minkowski–Bouligand dimension* (also called the *box dimension*, the notion that we adopt in this memoir), which have become essential tools of modern *Fractal Geometry*.

Many distinguished scholars contributed in various ways to spreading and developing these ideas, and thereby, in particular, to the introduction of the seemingly counterintuitive concept of fractal dimension; there are too many of them to name them all here. (See, for example, [**Man**, Chapter XI].) In addition, the methods of Fractal Geometry are today extremely developed and frequently used in various specialized scientific fields, both from the theoretical and applied points of view. The relevance of this branch of Mathematics can be seen, in particular, in its numerous applications, ranging from the technical and natural sciences to finance and economics, and even to the visual arts. Its present vitality is demonstrated by the existence of several professional research journals dedicated exclusively to the study

of problems emerging from Fractal Geometry. An overview of the early history of
Fractal Geometry and the development of its main ideas can be found in [**Man**].
(See also [**Lap10**].)

1.1.3. Complex dimensions. The idea of introducing *complex dimensions*
(more specifically, of *complex numbers* as dimensions) as a quantification of the
inner (oscillatory) geometric properties of objects called *bounded fractal strings*
$\mathcal{L}$, has been proposed in the beginning of the 1990s by the first author of this
memoir, based in part on earlier work in [**Lap1–3**, **LapPo1–2**, **LapMa1–2**]. Very
roughly, bounded fractal strings can be identified with certain bounded subsets of
the real line. In order to define the complex dimensions of a given bounded fractal
string $\mathcal{L}$, one has to assign to it the corresponding (geometric) *zeta function* $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$.
The 'complex dimensions' of bounded fractal strings are then defined as the poles
of a suitable meromorphic extension of the geometric zeta function in question.
The development of the main ideas and results behind the mathematical theory
of complex dimensions of fractal strings can be found in [**Lap-vFr3**]. (See also
[**Lap-vFr1–2**].)

It is natural to ask the following question: Is it possible to define the 'complex
dimensions' for *any* (nonempty) bounded subset A of Euclidean space? In other
words, is there a natural zeta function ζ_A, such that its poles can be considered as
the 'complex dimensions' of a given set A (assuming that a suitable meromorphic
extension of ζ_A is possible)? The answer to this question has been obtained by the
first author in 2009, by introducing a class of *distance zeta functions* ζ_A, as we call
them in this memoir.

As the result of a collaboration between the authors of this memoir, initiated by
the first author in 2009, it soon became clear that the notion of 'complex dimensions'
can be introduced not only for bounded subsets of Euclidean spaces, but even for
much more general geometric objects, denoted by (A, Ω), which we call *relative
fractal drums* (RFDs). (An example of relative fractal drum is given by $(\partial\Omega, \Omega)$,
where Ω is a bounded open subset of some Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^N$, with $N \geq 1$, while
$\partial\Omega$ is its topological boundary. The special case when $N = 1$ precisely corresponds
to a bounded fractal string.) The study of the *complex dimensions of relative
fractal drums* is the main goal of the present memoir. The flexibility of this notion,
as well as of the corresponding notion of relative distance zeta function $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$, has
enabled us to view the existing theory of complex dimensions of fractal strings (and
their generalizations to fractal sprays) from a unified perspective and to extend it
beyond recognition. An unexpected novelty was the possibility for the relative
Minkowski dimensions of some classes of relative fractal drums to take negative
values (including the value $-\infty$).

We should mention that the set of complex dimensions of a given RFD (and,
in particular, of a given bounded set of $\mathbb{R}^N$) is always a discrete subset of $\mathbb{C}$, and
hence, consists of a (finite or countable) sequence of complex numbers, with finite
multiplicities (as poles of the corresponding fractal zeta functions). In the future,
we may extend this notion to also include the possible essential singularities of
the corresponding fractal zeta functions. Indeed, in this memoir, we construct
fractal sets and RFDs whose fractal zeta functions have infinitely many essential
singularities.

The theory of complex dimensions of relative fractal drums, developed in this
memoir, provides a useful bridge between Fractal Geometry, Number Theory and

Complex Analysis. This theory is extensively developed in [**LapRaŽu1–8**], as well as in the present memoir, but nevertheless is far from being completed. It has brought to light numerous interesting questions and new challenging problems for further research; see, especially, [**LapRaŽu1**, Chapter 6] and [**LapRaŽu6**, §8].

1.2. Relative fractal drums and their distance zeta functions

In 2009, the first author has introduced a new class of zeta functions ζ_A, called 'distance zeta functions', associated with arbitrary compact subsets A of a given Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^N$ of arbitrary dimension N. More specifically, the *distance zeta function* ζ_A of a bounded set $A \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ is defined by

$$(1.2.1) \qquad \zeta_A(s) := \int_{A_\delta} d(x, A)^{s-N} \mathrm{d}x,$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s$ sufficiently large, where δ is a fixed positive real number and A_δ is the Euclidean δ-neighborhood of A. (Here, $d(x, A) := \inf\{|x - a| : a \in A\}$ denotes the Euclidean distance from x to A and the integral is understood in the sense of Lebesgue and is therefore absolutely convergent.) They have been studied in [**LapRaŽu2**], as well as in the research monograph [**LapRaŽu1**, Chapter 2].

We extend the class of distance zeta functions from a class of compact sets to a new class of objects that we call 'relative fractal drums' (RFDs); see Definition 1.2 below. This enables us to provide a unified approach to the study of fractal zeta functions. An unexpected novelty is that RFDs allow *negative* upper box (or Minkowski) dimension (defined by (1.4.3) below), or even equal to $-\infty$; see Proposition 2.14 below.

DEFINITION 1.1. Let Ω be an open subset of $\mathbb{R}^N$, possibly unbounded, but of finite N-dimensional Lebesgue measure. Assume that A is a (nonempty) subset of $\mathbb{R}^N$ such that

$$(1.2.2) \qquad \text{there exists } \delta > 0 \text{ such that } \Omega \subseteq A_\delta.$$

We then say that the ordered pair (A, Ω) is a *relative fractal drum* (or an RFD, in short) in $\mathbb{R}^N$.

We stress that when working with an RFD (A, Ω), we always assume that both A and Ω are nonempty.

Relative fractal drums represent a natural extension of the following classes of objects simultaneously:

(a) The class $\mathtt{STR}_b$ of *bounded fractal strings* $\mathcal{L} := (\ell_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$; indeed, for any given bounded fractal string[1] $\mathcal{L} := (\ell_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$, we can define a disjoint union

$$(1.2.3) \qquad \Omega := \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} I_j$$

of open intervals I_j such that $|I_j| = \ell_j$ for each $j \geq 1$, and $A := \partial\Omega$; then $\mathcal{L}$ can be identified with any such RFD $(\partial\Omega, \Omega)$; the set Ω is referred to as a *geometric realization of the bounded fractal string* $\mathcal{L}$; using this identification, we can

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[1]A bounded fractal string $\mathcal{L} := (\ell_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ is defined as the nonincreasing sequence of positive real numbers $(\ell_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \ell_j < \infty$; see [**Lap-vFr3**].

write $\mathcal{L} = (\partial\Omega, \Omega)$; it is sometimes convenient to deal with the *canonical geometric representation of* $\mathcal{L}$, defined by

$$(1.2.4) \qquad A_{\mathcal{L}} := \left\{ a_j := \sum_{k \geq j} \ell_k : j \in \mathbb{N} \right\},$$

and in this case, the set

$$(1.2.5) \qquad \Omega_{\mathrm{can},\mathcal{L}} := (0, \ell_1) \setminus A_{\mathcal{L}} = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} (a_k, a_{k+1})$$

is obviously a geometric realization of $\mathcal{L}$, which we call the *canonical geometric realization of* $\mathcal{L}$;

(b) The class $\mathtt{COM}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ of *compact fractal sets* A in Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^N$, by identifying A with the corresponding RFD (A, A_δ), for any fixed $\delta > 0$.

Moreover, denoting by $\mathtt{RFD}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ the family of all RFDs in $\mathbb{R}^N$, we have the following natural inclusions, for any $N \geq 1$:

$$(1.2.6) \qquad \mathtt{STR}_b \subset \mathtt{COM}(\mathbb{R}^N) \subset \mathtt{RFD}(\mathbb{R}^N).$$

Here, any bounded fractal string $\mathcal{L} := (\ell_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ can be identified with the compact set $\overline{A} \subset \mathbb{R}$, where $A := \{ a_j = \sum_{k=j}^{\infty} \ell_k : j \in \mathbb{N} \} \subset \mathbb{R}$.

We now introduce the main definition of this memoir.

DEFINITION 1.2. Let (A, Ω) be a relative fractal drum (or an RFD) in $\mathbb{R}^N$. The *distance zeta function* $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ *of the relative fractal drum* (A, Ω) (or the *relative distance zeta function* of the RFD (A, Ω)) is defined by

$$(1.2.7) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) := \int_{\Omega} d(x, A)^{s-N} \mathrm{d}x,$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\mathrm{Re}\, s$ sufficiently large.

The family of relative distance zeta functions represents a natural extension of the following classes of fractal zeta functions:

(a) The class of *geometric zeta functions* $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$, associated with bounded fractal strings $\mathcal{L} := (\ell_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ and defined (for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\mathrm{Re}\, s$ sufficiently large) by

$$(1.2.8) \qquad \zeta_{\mathcal{L}}(s) := \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \ell_j^s$$

(it has been extensively studied in the research monograph [**Lap-vFr3**], by the first author and van Frankenhuijsen, as well as in the relevant references therein); more precisely, we show that

$$(1.2.9) \qquad \zeta_{\mathcal{L}}(s) = s 2^{s-1} \zeta_{\partial\Omega,\Omega}(s)$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\mathrm{Re}\, s$ sufficiently large, where Ω is any geometric realization of $\mathcal{L}$, described in (a), appearing immediately after Definition 1.1.

(b) The class of *distance zeta functions* ζ_A associated with compact fractal subsets A of Euclidean spaces, defined by (1.2.1).

We point out that some of the results of this memoir (especially in §2.1) can be viewed in the context of very general convolution-type integrals of the form

$$(1.2.10) \qquad H(s) = \int_E f(s,t)\,\mathrm{d}\mu(t),$$

about which we cite the following well-known result. We shall need it in the proofs of Theorem 3.2 and Proposition 3.12 below.

THEOREM 1.3. *Let V be an open set in $\mathbb{C}$ (or even in $\mathbb{C}^n$). Furthermore, let $(E, \mathcal{B}(E), \mu)$ be a measure space, where E is a locally compact metrizable space, $\mathcal{B}(E)$ is the Borel σ-algebra of E, and μ is a positive or complex (local, i.e., locally bounded) measure, with associated total variation measure denoted by $|\mu|$. Assume that a function $f : V \times E \to \mathbb{C}$ is given, satisfying the following three conditions*:

(1) *$f(\,\cdot\,, t)$ is holomorphic for $|\mu|$-a.e. $t \in E$,*

(2) *$f(s, \,\cdot\,)$ is μ-measurable for all $s \in V$, and*

(3) *a suitable growth property is fulfilled by f: for every compact subset K of V, there exists $g_K \in L^1(|\mu|)$ such that $|f(s,t)| \le g_K(t)$, for all $s \in V$ and $|\mu|$-a.e. $t \in K$.*

*Then, the function H defined by (1.2.10) is holomorphic on V. Moreover, one can interchange the derivative and the integral. (The problem of complex differentiating under the integral sign is discussed, for example, in [**Mattn**].) More precisely, for every $s \in V$ and every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we have*

$$(1.2.11) \qquad F^{(k)}(s) = \int_E \frac{\partial^k}{\partial s^k} f(s,t)\,\mathrm{d}\mu(t).$$

REMARK 1.4. According to [**Mattn**] and as is well known, if conditions (1) and (2) from Theorem 1.3 are satisfied, then condition (3) is equivalent to the following condition, which is generally slightly easier to verify in practice:

(3′) $\int_E |f(\,\cdot\,, t)|\mathrm{d}|\mu|(t)$ is locally bounded; that is, for each fixed $s_0 \in V$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that

$$(1.2.12) \qquad \sup_{s \in V, |s-s_0|<\delta} \int_E |f(s,t)|\mathrm{d}|\mu|(t) < \infty.$$

In other words, we can replace condition (3) with condition (3′) in the statement of Theorem 1.3. (This is the case because the notion of holomorphicity is *local*.)

1.3. Overview of the main results of this memoir

We note that the notion of *complex dimensions of a relative fractal drum* (RFD), necessary for a clearer understanding of this overview, is introduced in Definition 1.6 below. The definitions of the relative Minkowski content and of the relative box (or, more accurately, Minkowski) dimension can be found in Equations (1.4.1) and (1.4.2) below, respectively.

Overview of Chapter 2. The main result of §2.1 is contained in parts (a) and (b) of Theorem 2.1, according to which the abscissa of (absolute) convergence $D(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$ of the distance zeta function $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ of any RFD (A, Ω) is equal to the upper box (i.e., Minkowski) dimension $\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$ of the RFD. Part (c) of the same theorem provides some mild conditions under which the value of $D := \dim_B(A, \Omega)$

(assuming that $\dim_B(A, \Omega)$ exists) is a singularity of the relative distance zeta function $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$, and therefore also coincides with the abscissa of holomorphic continuation of the distance zeta function of the RFD.

Theorem 2.2 shows that for a nondegenerate RFD (A, Ω) and provided $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ possesses a meromophic extension to an open connected neighborhood of $D :=\dim_B A < N$, the residue of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ evaluated at D always lies (up to the multiplicative constant $(N - D)$) between the lower and the upper D-dimensional Minkowski contents of the RFD. In particular, if the RFD is Minkowski measurable, then the residue $\operatorname{res}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}, D)$ is, up to the same multiplicative constant, equal to the D-dimensional Minkowski content of the RFD.

In Proposition 2.10 of §2.2, we show that if there is at least one point $a \in \overline{A} \cap \overline{\Omega}$ at which the RFD (A, Ω) satisfies a suitable *cone property* with respect to Ω (see Definition 2.6), then $D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) \geq 0$. In general, however, the value of $D(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$ (i.e., of the upper relative box dimension $\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$), can take on any prescribed negative value (see Proposition 2.12), and even the value $-\infty$ (see Corollary 2.14).

In §2.3, dealing with the *scaling property of the relative distance zeta functions*, the main result is stated in Theorem 2.16. It has important applications to the study of self-similar sprays (or tilings). Corollary 2.17 states an interesting scaling property of the residues of relative distance zeta functions, evaluated at their simple poles; see Equation (2.3.2). The countable additivity of the relative distance zeta function with respect to the disjoint union of RFDs (a notion introduced in Definition 2.18) is established in Theorem 2.19.

In §2.4, we introduce the notion of the *relative tube zeta function* (see Equation (2.4.1)), which is closely related to the relative distance zeta function (see the functional equation (2.4.2) connecting these two fractal zeta functions). Equation (2.4.5) in Proposition 2.21 connects the residues (evaluated at any visible complex dimension) of the relative tube and distance functions. In Example 2.22, we calculate (via a direct computation) the complex dimensions of the torus RFD. Much more generally, in Proposition 2.23, we calculate the distance zeta function (and the complex dimensions) of the boundary of any (nonempty) compact set C of *positive reach* (and, in particular, of any compact convex subset of $\mathbb{R}^N$); we also obtain at the same time a similar result for the boundary of a smooth compact submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^N$ (thereby significantly extending the results of the aforementioned Example 2.22).

The important problem of the existence and construction of meromorphic extensions of some classes of relative (tube and distance) zeta functions is studied in §2.5. It is treated in Theorem 2.24 for a class of Minkowski measurable RFDs, and in Theorem 2.25 for a class of Minkowski nonmeasurable (but Minkowski nondegenerate) RFDs.

The main result of §2.6 is stated in Theorem 2.40, dealing with the construction of ∞-*quasiperiodic relative fractal drums*, a notion introduced in Definition 2.37. Its proof makes an essential use of suitable families of *generalized Cantor sets* $C^{(m,a)}$ with two parameters m and a, introduced in Definition 2.28, and of some of their properties listed in Proposition 2.29. Theorem 2.40 can be considered as a fractal set-theoretic interpretation of Baker's theorem from transcendental number theory (see Theorem 2.30). It provides an explicit construction of a transcendentally ∞-quasiperiodic relative fractal drum. In particular, this RFD possesses infinitely

many algebraically incommensurable quasiperiods. In Definition 2.38, we also introduce the new notions of *hyperfractal RFDs*, as well as of *strong hyperfractals* and of *maximal hyperfractals*. It turns out that the relative fractal drums constructed in Theorem 2.40 are not only ∞-quasiperiodic, but are also maximally hyperfractal. Accordingly, the critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = D\}$, where $D := \dim_B(A, \Omega)$, consists solely of nonremovable singularities of the associated fractal zeta function; a fortiori, the distance and tube zeta functions of the RFD cannot be meromorphically extended beyond this vertical line.

The *scaling property of relative tube zeta functions* is provided in Proposition 2.42. This result is analogous to the one obtained for relative distance zeta functions in Theorem 2.16.

Overview of Chapter 3. This chapter deals with the problem of *embeddings of RFDs* into higher-dimensional Euclidean spaces. Theorem 3.3 of §3.1 shows that the notion of complex dimensions of fractal sets does not depend on the dimension of the ambient space. In Theorem 3.10 of §3.2, an analogous result is obtained for general RFDs. An important role in the accompanying computations is played by the gamma function, the Euler beta function, as well as by the Mellin zeta function of an RFD, introduced in Equation (3.2.19). In Example 3.15, we apply these results in order to calculate the complex dimensions of the Cantor dust.

Overview of Chapter 4. In this chapter, we study *relative fractal sprays* in $\mathbb{R}^N$, introduced in Definition 4.1 of §4.1. The main result is given in Theorem 4.6, which deals with the distance zeta function of relative fractal sprays.

In §4.2, we study the relative Sierpiński sprays and their complex dimensions. Example 4.12 deals with the relative Sierpiński gasket, while Example 4.14 deals with the inhomogeneous Sierpiński N-gasket RFDs, for any $N \geq 2$. Furthermore, Example 4.15 deals with the relative Sierpiński carpet, while Example 4.17 deals with the Sierpiński N-carpet, for any $N \geq 2$. Interesting new phenomena occur in this context, which are discussed throughout §4.2.

In Definition 4.18 of §4.3, we recall (and extend to RFDs) the notion of *self-similar sprays* (or *tilings*), defined by a suitable *ratio list* of finitely many real numbers in $(0, 1)$.

Theorem 4.21 provides an explicit form for the distance zeta function of a self-similar spray, which can be found in Equation (4.3.12). The results obtained here are illustrated by the new examples of the 1/2-square fractal and of the 1/3-square fractal, discussed in Example 4.23 and in Example 4.24, respectively.

In §4.4, we describe a constructive method for generating principal complex dimensions[2] of relative fractal drums of any prescribed multiplicity $m \geq 2$, including infinite multiplicity. (The latter case where $m = \infty$ corresponds to essential singularities of the associated fractal zeta function.) In Example 4.26, we provide the construction of the *m-th order a-string*, while we define the *m-th order Cantor string* in Equation (4.4.5). In Examples 4.28 and 4.29, we construct Minkowski measurable RFDs which possess infinitely many principal complex dimensions of arbitrary multiplicity m, with $m \geq 2$ and even with $m = \infty$ (i.e., corresponding to essential singularities).

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[2]The *principal complex dimensions* of an RFD are the poles of the associated fractal (i.e., distance or tube) zeta function with maximal real part D, where D is both the abscissa of (absolute) convergence of the zeta function and the (relative) Minkowski dimension of the RFD; see Definition 1.6 and part (b) of Theorem 2.1 below.

Overview of Chapter 5. This chapter is dedicated to the discussion of the notion of *fractality* (of RFDs), and its intimate relationship with the notion of the complex dimensions of RFDs. In §5.1, *fractal and subcritically fractal RFDs* are discussed. These notions are illustrated in §5.2 in the case of the *Cantor graph RFD*.

1.4. Notation

In the sequel, an important role is played by the definition of the upper and lower Minkowski contents of RFDs and of the upper and lower box (or Minkowski) dimensions of RFDs. We shall follow the definitions introduced by the third author in [**Žu2**], but with an essential difference: the parameter r appearing below can be *any* real number, and not just a nonnegative real number. (See Remark 1.5 below.) Hence, for a given parameter $r \in \mathbb{R}$, we define the *r-dimensional upper and lower Minkowski contents* of an RFD (A, Ω) in $\mathbb{R}^N$ as follows:[3]

$$(1.4.1) \qquad \mathcal{M}^{*r}(A, \Omega) := \limsup_{t \to 0^+} \frac{|A_t \cap \Omega|}{t^{N-r}}, \quad \mathcal{M}_*^r(A, \Omega) := \liminf_{t \to 0^+} \frac{|A_t \cap \Omega|}{t^{N-r}}.$$

We also call them the *relative upper Minkowski content* and *lower Minkowski content* of (A, Ω), respectively. They represent a natural extension of the corresponding notions of upper and lower Minkowski contents of bounded sets in $\mathbb{R}^N$, introduced by Federer in [**Fed2**].

As usual, we then define the *upper box dimension* of the RFD (A, Ω) by

$$(1.4.2) \qquad \begin{aligned} \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) &:= \inf\{r \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{M}^{*r}(A, \Omega) = 0\} \\ &= \sup\{r \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{M}^{*r}(A, \Omega) = +\infty\}, \end{aligned}$$

as well as the *lower box dimension* of (A, Ω) by

$$(1.4.3) \qquad \begin{aligned} \underline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) &:= \inf\{r \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{M}_*^r(A, \Omega) = 0\} \\ &= \sup\{r \in \mathbb{R} : \mathcal{M}_*^r(A, \Omega) = +\infty\}. \end{aligned}$$

We refer to $\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$ and $\underline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$ as the *relative upper and lower box* (*or Minkowski*) *dimension* of (A, Ω), respectively. The novelty here is that, contrary to the usual upper and lower box dimensions, the *relative* upper and lower Minkowski dimensions can attain negative values as well, and even $-\infty$. More specifically, it is easy to see that

$$-\infty \le \underline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) \le \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) \le N.$$

If $\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) = \underline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$, then the common value is denoted by $\dim_B(A, \Omega)$ and we call it the *box* (or *Minkowski*) *dimension of the* RFD (A, Ω), or just the *relative box* (*i.e., Minkowski*) *dimension*.[4]

If there exists $D \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $0 < \mathcal{M}_*^D(A, \Omega) \le \mathcal{M}^{*D}(A, \Omega) < \infty$, then we say that the RFD (A, Ω) is *Minkowski nondegenerate*. Clearly, in this case we have that $D = \dim_B(A, \Omega)$.

If for some $r \in \mathbb{R}$, we have $\mathcal{M}^{*r}(A, \Omega) = \mathcal{M}_*^r(A, \Omega)$, the common value is denoted by $\mathcal{M}^r(A, \Omega)$. If for some $D \in \mathbb{R}$, $\mathcal{M}^D(A, \Omega)$ exists and $\mathcal{M}^D(A, \Omega) \in$

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[3]For a given measurable set $E \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, its N-dimensional Lebesgue measure is denoted by $|E| = |E|_N$.

[4]We caution the reader, however, that unlike in the standard case of bounded subsets of $\mathbb{R}^N$, the notion of *relative Minkowski dimension* of an RFD has not yet been given a suitable geometric interpretation in terms of "box counting".

$(0, +\infty)$, then we say that the RFD (A, Ω) is *Minkowski measurable*. Clearly, in this case, the dimension of (A, Ω) exists and we have $D = \dim_B(A, \Omega)$.

For example, if the sets A and Ω are a positive distance apart (i.e., $\inf\{|x - y| : x \in A, y \in \Omega\} > 0$), then it is easy to see that $\dim_B(A, \Omega) = -\infty$. Indeed, since $|A_t \cap \Omega| = 0$ for all sufficiently small $t > 0$, we have that $\mathcal{M}^r(A, \Omega) = 0$ for all $r \in \mathbb{R}$. A class of nontrivial examples for which $-\infty < \dim_B(A, \Omega) < 0$ can be found in Proposition 2.12.

In the case when $\Omega := A_\delta$, where A si a *bounded* subset of $\mathbb{R}^N$ and δ is a fixed positive real number, we obtain the usual (nonrelative) values of *box (or Minkowski) dimensions*, i.e., $\overline{\dim}_B A := \overline{\dim}_B(A, A_\delta)$, $\underline{\dim}_B A := \dim_B(A, \mathcal{A}_\delta)$, $\dim_B A := \dim_B(A, A_\delta)$, which are all nonnegative in this case, as well as the values of the usual Minkowski contents of A; that is, $\mathcal{M}^{r*}(A) := \mathcal{M}^{r*}(A, A_\delta)$, $\mathcal{M}_*^r(A) := \mathcal{M}_*^r(A, A_\delta)$, $\mathcal{M}^r(A) := \mathcal{M}^r(A, A_\delta)$, for any $r \geq 0$. It is easy to see that these values do not depend on the choice of $\delta > 0$.

REMARK 1.5. These definitions extend to a general RFD the definitions used in [**Lap1**] for an ordinary fractal drum (i.e., a drum with fractal boundary) in the case of Dirichlet boundary conditions; see also [**Lap-vFr2**, §12.5] and the relevant references therein, including [**Brocar**, **Lap2–3**]). We then have $(A, \Omega) = (\partial\Omega, \Omega)$, where Ω is a (nonempty) bounded open subset of $\mathbb{R}^N$; it follows at once that $D := D(\zeta_{\partial\Omega, \Omega}) \geq 0$. In fact, we always have that $D \in [N - 1, N]$; see [**Lap1**]. The special case when $N = 1$ corresponds to bounded fractal strings, for which we must have that $D \in [0, 1]$; see, for example, [**Lap1–3**, **LapPo1–2**, **LapMa1–2**, **HeLap**, **LapLu–vFr1–2**].

In the sequel, we use the following notation. Given $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \cup \pm\infty$, we denote, for example, the open right half-plane $\{s \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re} s > \alpha\}$ by $\{\operatorname{Re} s > \alpha\}$, with the obvious convention if $\alpha = \pm\infty$; namely, for $\alpha = +\infty$, we obtain the empty set and for $\alpha = +\infty$, we have all of $\mathbb{C}$. Moreover, if $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, we denote the vertical line $\{s \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re} s = \alpha\}$ by $\{\operatorname{Re} s = \alpha\}$.

We also let $\mathbb{N} := \{1, 2, 3 \ldots\}$ and $\mathbb{N}_0 := \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} = \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$. The logarithm of a positive real number x with base $a > 0$ is denoted by $\log_a x$; i.e., $y = \log_a x \Leftrightarrow x = a^y$. Furthermore, $\log x := \log_e x$ is the natural logarithm of x; i.e., $y = \log x \Leftrightarrow x = e^y$.

Let $f(s) := \int_E \varphi(x)^s \mathrm{d}\mu(x)$ be a *tamed* generalized Dirichlet-type integral (DTI), in the sense of [**LapRaŽu2**, Definition 2.12]; that is, $\varphi \geq 0$ $|\mu|$-a.e. on E and φ is essentially $|\mu|$-bounded on E, where $|\mu|$ is the total variation of the local complex or positive measure on the locally compact space E. Then, we denote by $D(f)$ the *abscissa of (absolute) convergence* of f; i.e., $D(f) \in [-\infty, \infty]$) is the infimum of all $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ such that φ^α (or, equivalently, $\varphi(x)^{\operatorname{Re} s}$, with $\alpha := \operatorname{Re} s$) is $|\mu|$-integrable. If $D(f) \in \mathbb{R}$, the corresponding vertical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = D(f)\}$ in the complex plane is called the *critical line* of f. Furthermore, we denote by $D_{\mathrm{mer}}(f)$ the *abscissa of meromorphic continuation* of f (i.e., $D_{\mathrm{mer}}(f) \in [-\infty, \infty]$ is the infimum of all $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ such that f possesses a meromorphic extension to the open right half-plane $\{\operatorname{Re} s > \alpha\}$). We define $D_{\mathrm{hol}}(f)$, the *abscissa of holomorphic continuation* of f, in exactly the same way as for $D_{\mathrm{mer}}(f)$, except for "meromorphic" replaced by

"holomorphic".[5] In general, for any tamed DTI f, we have that

(1.4.4) $-\infty \leq D_{\mathrm{mer}}(f) \leq D_{\mathrm{hol}}(f) \leq D(f) \leq +\infty.$

(See [**LapRaŽu1**, Theorem A.2] for the next to last inequality, and [**LapRaŽu1**, Appendix A] for the general theory of tamed DTIs.)

In order to be able to define the key notions of complex dimensions and of principal complex dimensions (see Equation (2.1.4) in Chapter 2 below), we assume that the function f has the property that it can be extended to a meromorphic function defined on $G \subseteq \mathbb{C}$, where G is an open and connected neighborhood of the *window* W defined by

$$W = \{s \in \mathbb{C} : \mathrm{Re}\, s \geq S(\mathrm{Im}\, s)\}.$$

Here, the function $S : \mathbb{R} \to (-\infty, D(\zeta_A)]$, called the *screen*, is assumed to be Lipschitz continuous. Note that if $f := \zeta_{A,\Omega}$, then the closed set W contains the *critical line* $\{\mathrm{Re}\, s = D(\zeta_{A,\Omega})\}$; in fact, it also contains the closed half-plane $\{\mathrm{Re}\, s \geq D(\zeta_{A,\Omega})\}$.

DEFINITION 1.6 (Complex dimensions of an RFD). The set of poles of f located in a window W containing the critical line $\{\mathrm{Re}\, s = D(f)\}$ is denoted by $\mathcal{P}(f, W)$. When the window W is known, or when $W := \mathbb{C}$, we often use the shorter notation $\mathcal{P}(f)$ instead. If $f := \zeta_{A,\Omega}$ and $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ can be meromorphically extended to a connected open subset containing the closed right half-plane $\{\mathrm{Re}\, s \geq D(\zeta_{A,\Omega})\}$, the multiset of poles (i.e., we also take the multiplicities of the poles into account) is called the multiset of (*visible*) *complex dimensions* of (A, Ω). The multiset of complex dimensions on the critical line of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ is called the multiset of *principal complex dimensions* of (A, Ω). This multiset is independent of the choice of δ, as well as of the meromorphic extension of ζ. We note that analogous definitions will be used in the case of the relative tube zeta function $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$, introduced in Equation (2.4.1) below, instead of the relative distance zeta function $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$.

If Ω is a given subset of $\mathbb{R}^N$, its closure and boundary are denoted by $\overline{\Omega}$ and $\partial\Omega$ respectively.

For two given sequences of positive numbers $(a_k)_{k\geq 1}$ and $(b_k)_{k\geq 1}$ we write $a_k \sim b_k$ as $k \to \infty$ if $\lim_{k\to\infty} a_k/b_k = 1$. Analogosly, if $a(\cdot)$ and $b(\cdot)$ are two real-valued functions defined on an open interval $(0, t_0)$, we write $a(t) \sim b(t)$ as $t \to 0^+$ if $\lim_{t\to 0^+} a(t)/b(t) = 1$.

We shall also need the relation $\sim$ between Dirichlet-type integral functions (DTIs) and meromorphic functions (that is, $f \sim g$, where f is a DTI and g is a meromorphic function) in the sense of [**LapRaŽu2**, Definition 2.22], which we now briefly recall.

DEFINITION 1.7. Let f and g be tamed Dirichlet-type integrals, both admitting a (necessarily unique) meromorphic extension to an open connected subset U of $\mathbb{C}$ which contains the closed right half-plane $\{\mathrm{Re}\, s \geq D(f)\}$. Then, the function f is said to be *equivalent* to g, and we write $f \sim g$, if $D(f) = D(g)$ (and this common value is a real number) and furthermore, the sets of poles of f and g, located on the common critical line $\{\mathrm{Re}\, s = D(f)\}$, coincide. Here, the multiplicities of the

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[5]Note that $D_{\mathrm{mer}}(f)$ and $D_{\mathrm{hol}}(f)$ can be defined for any given meromorphic function f on a domain U of $\mathbb{C}$, whereas $D(f)$ is only well defined if f is a tamed DTI. (See [**LapRaŽu2**] or [**LapRaŽu1**, Appendix A].)

poles should be taken into account. In other words, we view the set of principal poles $\mathcal{P}_c(f)$ of f as a multiset. More succinctly,

$$(1.4.5) \qquad f \sim g \quad \overset{\text{def.}}{\Longleftrightarrow} \quad D(f) = D(g) \; (\in \mathbb{R}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{P}_c(f) = \mathcal{P}_c(g).$$

Basic properties of relative distance and tube zeta functions

2.1. Holomorphicity of relative distance zeta functions

In the sequel, we denote by $D(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$ the abscissa of (absolute) convergence of a given relative distance zeta function $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$. It is clear that $D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) \in [-\infty, N]$. Recall from the discussion in Chapter 1 that an analogous definition can be introduced for much more general, tamed Dirichlet-type integrals, introduced in [**LapRaŽu2**], as well as in the monograph [**LapRaŽu1**, especially in Appendix A].

Some of the basic properties of distance zeta functions of RFDs are listed in the following theorem.

THEOREM 2.1. *Let (A, Ω) be a relative fractal drum in $\mathbb{R}^N$. Then the following properties hold:*

(a) The relative distance zeta function $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ is holomorphic in the half-plane $\{\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)\}$, and for those same values of s, we have

$$\zeta'_{A,\Omega}(s) = \int_{\Omega} d(x, A)^{s-N} \log d(x, A)\, dx.$$

(b) The lower bound on the (absolute) convergence region $\{\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)\}$ of the relative distance zeta function $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ is optimal. In other words,

$$(2.1.1) \qquad D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega).$$

(c) If $D := \dim_B(A, \Omega)$ exists, $D < N$ and $\mathcal{M}_*^D(A, \Omega) > 0$, then $\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) \to +\infty$ as $s \in \mathbb{R}$ converges to D from the right. Hence, under these assumptions, we have that[1]

$$(2.1.2) \qquad D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = D_{\mathrm{hol}}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = \dim_B(A, \Omega).$$

We omit the proof since it follows the same steps as in the case when $\Omega := A_\delta$ (that is, as in the case of a bounded set A); see [**LapRaŽu2**, Theorem 2.5]. In the proof of part (a) of Theorem 2.1, we need the following result. *For any relative fractal drum (A, Ω) in $\mathbb{R}^N$, we have that*

$$(2.1.3) \qquad \gamma < N - \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) \quad \implies \quad \int_{\Omega} d(x, A)^{-\gamma} dx < \infty.$$

---

[1]The abscissa of holomorphic continuation, denoted by $D_{\mathrm{hol}}(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$, is defined in the discussion preceding Equation (1.4.4) above.

In the case when $\Omega = A_\delta$, where δ is a positive real number, this implication reduces to the Harvey–Polking result (see [**HarvPo**]) since in that case, $\overline{\dim}_B(A, A_\delta) = \overline{\dim}_B A$. We note that the technical condition (1.2.2) on the RFD (A, Ω) from Definition 1.1 is needed in order that the integrals appearing during the computation of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ are well defined for $\operatorname{Re} s$ large enough.

It is clear that the function $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ is a tamed generalized Dirichlet-type integral in the sense of [**LapRaŽu2**, Definition 2.12]. If the RFD (A, Ω) is such that the corresponding relative zeta function $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ can be meromorphically extended to an open, connected window W containing the critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = D(\zeta_{A,\Omega})\}$, then the poles of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ located on the critical line are called the *principal complex dimensions* of the RFD (A, Ω). The corresponding multiset of complex dimensions of the RFD (A, Ω) is denoted by $\dim_{PC}(A, \Omega)$. In other words,

$$(2.1.4) \qquad \dim_{PC}(A, \Omega) := \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}, W) \cap \{\operatorname{Re} s = D(\zeta_{A,\Omega})\}.$$

It is easy to see that the multiset $\dim_{PC}(A, \Omega)$ does not depend on the choice of window W. If A is a *bounded* subset of $\mathbb{R}^N$ and δ a fixed positive real number, the multiset of *principal complex dimensions of A* is defined by

$$(2.1.5) \qquad \dim_{PC} A := \dim_{PC}(A, A_\delta),$$

and this multiset does not depend on the choice of $\delta > 0$.

Analogously, for any bounded fractal string $\mathcal{L}$ for which $D := \overline{\dim}_B \mathcal{L} > 0$, we define the multiset of principal complex dimensions of $\mathcal{L}$ by

$$(2.1.6) \qquad \dim_{PC} \mathcal{L} := \dim_{PC}(\partial\Omega, \Omega),$$

where Ω is any geometric realization of the fractal string $\mathcal{L}$; see Equation (1.2.9) which connects the standard geometric zeta function $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$ with the relative distance zeta function $\zeta_{\partial\Omega,\Omega}$. It is clear that the multiset $\dim_{PC}(\partial\Omega, \Omega)$ does not depend on the choice of the geometric realization Ω, because the same is true for the relative distance zeta function $\zeta_{\partial\Omega,\Omega}$.

In light of [**LapRaŽu2**, Theorem 3.3], we have the following result.

THEOREM 2.2. *Assume that (A, Ω) is a Minkowski nondegenerate RFD in $\mathbb{R}^N$, that is, $0 < \mathcal{M}_*^D(A, \Omega) \leq \mathcal{M}^{*D}(A, \Omega) < \infty$ (in particular, $\dim_B(A, \Omega) = D$), and $D < N$. If $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ can be meromorphically continued to a connected open neighborhood of $s = D$, then D is necessarily a simple pole of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$, and*

$$(2.1.7) \qquad (N - D)\mathcal{M}_*^D(A, \Omega) \leq \operatorname{res}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}, D) \leq (N - D)\mathcal{M}^{*D}(A, \Omega).$$

Furthermore, if (A, Ω) is Minkowski measurable, then

$$(2.1.8) \qquad \operatorname{res}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}, D) = (N - D)\mathcal{M}^D(A, \Omega).$$

In the following example, we compute the relative distance zeta function of an open ball in $\mathbb{R}^N$ with respect to its boundary.

EXAMPLE 2.3. Let $\Omega := B_R(0)$ be the open ball in $\mathbb{R}^N$ of radius R and let $A = \partial\Omega$ be the boundary of Ω, i.e., the $(N - 1)$-dimensional sphere of radius R. Then, introducing the new variable $\rho = R - r$ and letting $\omega_N := |B_1(0)|_N$, the

N-dimensional Lebesgue measure of the unit ball in $\mathbb{R}^N$, we have that

$$\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = N\omega_N \int_0^R (R-r)^{s-N} r^{N-1} \mathrm{d}r = N\omega_N \int_0^R \rho^{s-N} (R-\rho)^{N-1} \mathrm{d}\rho$$

$$= N\omega_N \int_0^R \rho^{s-N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} (-1)^k \binom{N-1}{k} R^{N-1-k} \rho^k \mathrm{d}\rho$$

$$= N\omega_N R^s \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \binom{N-1}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{s-(N-k-1)}$$

$$= N\omega_N R^s \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \binom{N-1}{j} \frac{(-1)^{N-j-1}}{s-j},$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s > N-1$. It follows that $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ can be meromorphically extended to the whole complex plane and is given by

$$(2.1.9) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = N\omega_N R^s \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \binom{N-1}{j} \frac{(-1)^{N-j-1}}{s-j},$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$.

Therefore, we have that

$$\dim_B(A,\Omega) = D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = N-1,$$

$$(2.1.10) \qquad \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = \{0,1,\ldots,N-1\} \quad \text{and} \quad \dim_{PC}(A,\Omega) = \{N-1\}.$$

Furthermore,

$$(2.1.11) \qquad \operatorname{res}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}, j) = (-1)^{N-j-1} N\omega_N \binom{N-1}{j} R^j,$$

for $j = 0, 1, \ldots, N-1$. As a special case of (2.1.11), for $j = D := N-1$ we obtain that

$$(2.1.12) \qquad \operatorname{res}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}, D) = N\omega_N R^{N-1} = \mathcal{M}^D(A,\Omega) = (N-D)\mathcal{M}^D(A,\Omega).$$

(This is a very special case of Equation (2.1.8) appearing in Theorem 2.2 above.) The second to last equality in (2.1.12) follows from the following direct computation (with $D := N-1$):

$$(2.1.13) \qquad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}^D(A,\Omega) &= \lim_{t\to 0^+} \frac{|A_t \cap \Omega|}{t^{N-D}} \\ &= \lim_{t\to 0^+} \frac{\omega_N R^N - \omega_N(R-t)^N}{t} = N\omega_N R^{N-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, recall that $\mathcal{H}^D(A) = \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial B_R(0)) = N\omega_N R^{N-1}$, where $\mathcal{H}^{N-1}$ is the $(N-1)$-dimensional Hausdorff measure. Hence, $\mathcal{M}^D(A,\Omega) = \mathcal{H}^D(A)$.

REMARK 2.4. We note that the usual notions of distance and tube zeta functions, ζ_A and $\tilde{\zeta}_A$, associated with a bounded subset A of $\mathbb{R}^N$ (see [**LapRaŽu1–3**]), can be recovered by considering the RFD (A, A_δ), for some $\delta > 0$:

$$(2.1.14) \qquad \begin{aligned} \zeta_A(s) &= \zeta_{A,A_\delta}(s) = \int_{A_\delta} d(x,A)^{s-N} \, \mathrm{d}x, \\ \tilde{\zeta}_A(s) &= \tilde{\zeta}_{A,A_\delta}(s) = \int_0^\delta t^{s-N-1} |A_t| \, \mathrm{d}t. \end{aligned}$$

Here, $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,A_\delta}$ is the relative tube zeta function of the RFD (A, A_δ), as defined in Equation (2.4.1) of §2.4 below.

2.2. Cone property of relative fractal drums

We introduce the cone property of a relative fractal drum (A, Ω) at a prescribed point, in order to show that the abscissa of convergence $D(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$ of the associated relative zeta function $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ be nonnegative. The main result of this section is stated in Proposition 2.10. We also construct a class of nontrivial RFDs for which the relative box dimension is an arbitrary negative number (see Proposition 2.12) or even equal to $-\infty$ (see Corollary 2.14 and Remark 2.15, along with part (a) of Proposition 2.10).

DEFINITION 2.5. Let $B_r(a)$ be a given ball in $\mathbb{R}^N$, of radius r and center a. Let ∂B be the boundary of the ball, which is an $(N-1)$-dimensional sphere, and assume that G is a closed connected subset contained in a hemisphere of ∂B. Intuitively, G is a disk-like subset ('calotte') of a hemisphere contained in the sphere ∂B. We assume that G is open with respect to the relative topology of ∂B. The *cone* $K = K_r(a, G)$ *with vertex at* a, and of radius r, is defined as the interior of the convex hull of the union of $\{a\}$ and G.

DEFINITION 2.6. Let (A, Ω) be a relative fractal drum in $\mathbb{R}^N$ such that $\overline{A} \cap \overline{\Omega} \neq \emptyset$. We say that the *relative fractal drum* (A, Ω) *has the cone property at a point* $a \in \overline{A} \cap \overline{\Omega}$ if there exists $r > 0$ such that Ω contains a cone $K_r(a, G)$ with vertex at a (and of radius r).

REMARK 2.7. If $a \in \overline{A} \cap \Omega$ (hence, a is an inner point of Ω), then the cone property of the relative fractal drum (A, Ω) is obviously satisfied at this point. So, the cone property is actually interesting only on the boundary of Ω, that is, at $a \in \overline{A} \cap \partial\Omega$.

EXAMPLE 2.8. Given $\alpha > 0$, let (A, Ω_α) be the relative fractal drum in $\mathbb{R}^2$ defined by $A = \{(0,0)\}$ and $\Omega_\alpha = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < y < x^\alpha, x \in (0,1)\}$. If $0 < \alpha \le 1$, then the cone property of (A, Ω) is fulfilled at $a = (0,0)$, whereas for $\alpha > 1$ it is not satisfied (at $a = (0,0)$). Using these domains, we can construct a one-parameter family of RFDs with negative box dimension; see Proposition 2.12 below.

In order to prove Proposition 2.10 below, we first need an auxiliary result.

LEMMA 2.9. *Assume that* $K = K_r(a, G)$ *is an open cone in* $\mathbb{R}^N$ *with vertex at* a *(and of radius* $r > 0$*), and* $f \in L^1(0, r)$ *is a nonnegative function. Then there exists a positive integer* m*, depending only on* N *and on the opening angle of the cone, such that*

$$(2.2.1) \qquad \int_{B_r(a)} f(|x - a|)\, \mathrm{d}x \le m \int_K f(|x - a|)\, \mathrm{d}x.$$

PROOF. Since the sphere ∂B is compact, there exist finitely many calottes $G_1, \ldots, G_m$ contained in the sphere, which are all congruent to G (that is, each G_i can be obtained from G by a rigid motion, for $i = 1, \ldots, m$), and which cover ∂B.

Let $K_i = K_r(a, G_i)$, with $i = 1, \ldots, m$, be the corresponding cones with vertex at a. It is clear that the value of

$$(2.2.2) \qquad \int_{K_i} f(|x - a|)\, \mathrm{d}x$$

does not depend on i. Since $B_r(a) = \cup_{i=1}^m K_i$, we then have

$$(2.2.3) \qquad \int_{B_r(a)} f(|x - a|)\, \mathrm{d}x \leq \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{K_i} f(|x - a|)\, \mathrm{d}x = m \int_K f(|x - a|)\, \mathrm{d}x,$$

as desired. $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\quad$ $\square$

PROPOSITION 2.10. *Let (A, Ω) be a relative fractal drum in $\mathbb{R}^N$. Then:*

(a) If the sets A and Ω are a positive distance apart (i.e., if $d(A, \Omega) > 0$), then $D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = -\infty$; that is, $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ is an entire function. Furthermore, $\dim_B(A, \Omega) = -\infty$.

(b) Assume that there exists at least one point $a \in \overline{A} \cap \overline{\Omega}$ at which the relative fractal drum (A, Ω) satisfies the cone property. Then $D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) \geq 0$.

PROOF. (a) For $r > 0$ small enough such that $r < d(A, \Omega)$, where $d(A, \Omega)$ is the distance between A and Ω, we have $A_r \cap \Omega = \emptyset$; so that $\zeta_{A, A_r \cap \Omega}(s) = 0$ for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$. Therefore, $D(\zeta_{A, A_r \cap \Omega}) = -\infty$. Since $\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) - \zeta_{A, A_r \cap \Omega}(s)$ is an entire function, we conclude that we also have that $D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = -\infty$. Since $|A_\varepsilon \cap \Omega| = 0$ for all sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$, we have $\mathcal{M}^r(A, \Omega) = 0$ for all $r \in \mathbb{R}$, and therefore, $\dim_B(A, \Omega) = -\infty$.

(b) Let us reason by contradiction and therefore assume that $D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) < 0$. In particular, $\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s)$ is continuous at $s = 0$ (because it must then be holomorphic at $s = 0$, according to part (a) of Theorem 2.1 above). By hypothesis, there exists an open cone $K = K_r(a, G)$, such that $K \subseteq \Omega$. Using the inequality $d(x, A) \leq |x - a|$ (valid for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ since $a \in \Omega$) and Lemma 2.9, we deduce that for any real number $s \in (0, N)$,

$$\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) \geq \zeta_{A,K}(s) = \int_K d(x, A)^{s-N} \mathrm{d}x \geq \int_K |x - a|^{s-N} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{m} \int_{B_r(a)} |x - a|^{s-N} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{N\omega_N}{m} r^s s^{-1}.$$

This implies that $\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) \to +\infty$ as $s \to 0^+$, $s \in \mathbb{R}$, which contradicts the holomorphicity (or simply, the continuity) of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s)$ at $s = 0$. $\qquad\qquad$ $\square$

The cone condition can be replaced by a much weaker condition, as we will now explain in the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 2.11. *Let $(r_k)_{k \geq 0}$ be a decreasing sequence of positive real numbers, converging to zero. We define a subset of the cone $K_r(a, G)$ as follows:*

$$(2.2.4) \qquad K_r(a, G, (r_k)_{k \geq 0}) = \Big\{ x \in K_r(a, G) : |x - a| \in \bigcup_{k=0}^\infty (r_{2k}, r_{2k+1}) \Big\}.$$

If we assume that the sequence $(r_k)_{k \geq 1}$ is such that

$$(2.2.5) \qquad \sum_{k=0}^\infty (-1)^k r_k^s \to L > 0 \quad \text{as} \quad s \to 0^+,\, s \in \mathbb{R},$$
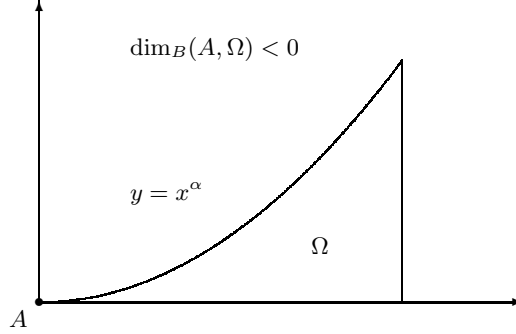
FIGURE 1. A relative fractal drum (A, Ω) with negative box dimension $\dim_B(A, \Omega) = 1 - \alpha < 0$ (here $\alpha > 1$), due to the 'flatness' of the open set Ω at A; see Proposition 2.12. This provides a further illustration of *the drop in dimension phenomenon* (for relative box dimensions).

then the conclusion of Proposition 2.10(b) still holds, with the cone condition involving $K = K(a, G)$ replaced by the above modified cone condition, involving the set $K' := K_r(a, G, (r_k)_{k \geq 0})$ contained in K.

PROOF. In order to establish this claim, it suffices to use a procedure analogous to the one used in the proof of Proposition 2.10:

$$\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) \geq \int_{K'} |x - a|^{s-N} dx \geq \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{B_{r_{2k}}(a) \backslash B_{r_{2k+1}}(s)} |x - a|^{s-N} dx$$

$$= \frac{N\omega_N}{m} s^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (r_{2k}^s - r_{2k+1}^s) = \frac{N\omega_N}{m} s^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k r_k^s.$$

For example, if $r_k = 2^{-k}$, then condition (2.2.5) is fulfilled since

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k r_k^s = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k 2^{-ks} = \frac{1}{1 + 2^{-s}} \to \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{as} \quad s \to 0^+, \, s \in \mathbb{R}.$$

This concludes the proof of the proposition. $\qquad \square$

The following proposition (building on Example 2.8 above) shows that the box dimension of a relative fractal drum can be negative, and even take on any prescribed negative value; see Figure 1.

PROPOSITION 2.12. *Let $A = \{(0, 0)\}$ and*

(2.2.6) $\Omega = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < y < x^\alpha, \, x \in (0, 1)\},$

where $\alpha > 1$. (See Figure 1.) Then the relative fractal drum (A, Ω) has a negative box dimension. More specifically, $\dim_B(A, \Omega)$ exists, the relative fractal drum (A, Ω) is Minkowski measurable and

$$\dim_B(A, \Omega) = D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = 1 - \alpha < 0,$$

(2.2.7) $$\mathcal{M}^{1-\alpha}(A, \Omega) = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha},$$

$$D_{\text{mer}}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) \leq 3(1 - \alpha).$$

Furthermore, $s = 1 - \alpha$ is a simple pole of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$.

PROOF. First note that $A_\varepsilon = B_\varepsilon((0,0))$. Therefore, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, we have

$$|A_\varepsilon \cap \Omega| \leq \int_0^\varepsilon x^\alpha \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\varepsilon^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}.$$

If we choose a point $(x(\varepsilon), y(\varepsilon))$ such that

$$(x(\varepsilon), y(\varepsilon)) \in \partial(A_\varepsilon) \cap \{(x,y) : y = x^\alpha, \ x \in (0,1)\},$$

then the following equation holds:

$$(2.2.8) \qquad\qquad x(\varepsilon)^2 + x(\varepsilon)^{2\alpha} = \varepsilon^2.$$

It is clear that

$$|A_\varepsilon \cap \Omega| \geq \int_0^{x(\varepsilon)} x^\alpha \mathrm{d}x = \frac{x(\varepsilon)^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}.$$

Letting $D := 1 - \alpha$, we conclude that

$$(2.2.9) \qquad \frac{1}{\alpha+1}\Big(\frac{x(\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon}\Big)^{\alpha+1} \leq \frac{|A_\varepsilon \cap \Omega|}{\varepsilon^{2-D}} \leq \frac{1}{\alpha+1}, \quad \text{for all} \quad \varepsilon > 0.$$

We deduce from (2.2.8) that $x(\varepsilon) \sim \varepsilon$ as $\varepsilon \to 0^+$, since

$$(2.2.10) \qquad \frac{x(\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} = (1 + x(\varepsilon)^{2(\alpha-1)})^{-1/2} \to 1 \quad \text{as} \quad \varepsilon \to 0^+;$$

therefore, (2.2.9) implies that $\dim_B(A, \Omega) = D$ and $\mathcal{M}^D(A, \Omega) = 1/(\alpha+1)$.

Using (2.2.9) again, we have that

$$(2.2.11) \qquad 0 \leq f(\varepsilon) := \frac{1}{\alpha+1} - \frac{|A_\varepsilon \cap \Omega|}{\varepsilon^{2-D}} \leq \frac{1}{\alpha+1}\Big(1 - \Big(\frac{x(\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon}\Big)^{\alpha+1}\Big).$$

Using (2.2.10) and the binomial expansion, we conclude that

$$\Big(\frac{x(\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon}\Big)^{\alpha+1} = 1 - \frac{\alpha+1}{2} x(\varepsilon)^{2\alpha-2} + o(x(\varepsilon)^{2\alpha-2}) \quad \text{as} \quad \varepsilon \to 0^+.$$

Hence, we deduce from (2.2.11) that

$$f(\varepsilon) = O(x(\varepsilon^{2\alpha-2})) = O(\varepsilon^{2\alpha-2}) \quad \text{as} \quad \varepsilon \to 0^+.$$

Since $|A_\varepsilon \cap \Omega| = \varepsilon^{2-D}((\alpha+1)^{-1} + f(\varepsilon))$, we conclude that

$$D_{\mathrm{mer}}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) \leq D - (2\alpha - 2) = 3(1 - \alpha).$$

Furthermore, $s = D$ is a simple pole.

Finally, we note that the equality $D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = D$ follows from (2.1.1). $\qquad\square$

In the following lemma, we show that for any $\delta > 0$, the sets of principal complex dimensions of the RFDs (A, Ω) and $(A, A_\delta \cap \Omega)$ coincide.

LEMMA 2.13. *Assume that (A, Ω) is a relative fractal drum in $\mathbb{R}^N$. Then, for any $\delta > 0$, we have*

$$(2.2.12) \qquad\qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega} \sim \zeta_{A, A_\delta \cap \Omega},$$

where the equivalence relation $\sim$ is given in Definition 1.7. In particular,

$$(2.2.13) \qquad\qquad \dim_{PC}(A, \Omega) = \overline{\dim}_{PC}(A, A_\delta \cap \Omega)$$

and therefore,

$$(2.2.14) \qquad\qquad \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) = \overline{\dim}_B(A, A_\delta \cap \Omega).$$

Here, A_δ, the δ-neighborhood of A, can be taken with respect to any norm on $\mathbb{R}^N$. (This extra freedom will be used in Corollary 2.14 just below.)

Proof. Recall that according to the definition of a relative fractal drum (A, Ω), there exists $\delta_1 > 0$ such that $d(x, A) < \delta_1$ for all $x \in \Omega$; see Definition 1.1. On the other hand, we have that $d(x, A) > \delta$ for all $x \in \Omega \setminus A_\delta$. Therefore, we conclude that the difference

$$\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) - \zeta_{A, A_\delta \cap \Omega}(s) = \int_{\Omega \setminus A_\delta} d(x, A)^{s-N} \mathrm{d}x$$

defines an entire function. This proves the desired equivalence in (2.2.12). The remaining claims of the lemma follow immediately from this equivalence. Finally, the fact that any norm on $\mathbb{R}^N$ can be chosen to define A_δ follows from the equivalence of all the norms on $\mathbb{R}^N$. $\qquad\square$

The following result provides an example of a nontrivial relative fractal drum (A, Ω) such that $\dim_B(A, \Omega) = -\infty$. It suffices to construct a domain Ω of $\mathbb{R}^2$ which is *flat* in a neighborhood of one of its boundary points.

COROLLARY 2.14 (**A maximally flat RFD**). *Let* $A = \{(0,0)\}$ *and*

$$(2.2.15) \qquad \Omega' = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < y < \mathrm{e}^{-1/x},\ 0 < x < 1\}.$$

Then $\dim_B(A, \Omega')$ *exists and*

$$(2.2.16) \qquad \dim_B(A, \Omega') = D(\zeta_{A, \Omega'}) = -\infty.$$

Proof. Let us fix $\alpha > 1$. Then, by l'Hospital's rule, we have that

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-1/x}}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{t^\alpha}{\mathrm{e}^t} = 0.$$

Hence, there exists $\delta = \delta(\alpha) > 0$ such that $0 < \mathrm{e}^{-1/x} < x^\alpha$ for all $x \in (0, \delta)$; that is,

$$\Omega'_{\delta(\alpha)} \subset \Omega_{\delta(\alpha)},$$

where

$$\Omega'_{\delta(\alpha)} := \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < y < \mathrm{e}^{-1/x},\ 0 < x < \delta(\alpha)\,\}$$

and

$$\Omega_{\delta(\alpha)} := \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < y < x^\alpha,\ 0 < x < \delta(\alpha)\,\}.$$

Using Lemma 2.13, with Ω' instead of Ω and with the ℓ^∞-norm on $\mathbb{R}^2$ instead of the usual Euclidean norm (note that $\Omega'_{\delta(\alpha)} = \Omega' \cap B_{\delta(\alpha)}(0)$, where $B_\delta(0) := \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |(x,y)|_\infty < \delta\}$ and $|(x,y)|_\infty := \max\{|x|, |y|\}$), along with Proposition 2.12, we see that

$$\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega') = \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega'_{\delta(\alpha)}) \le \dim_B(A, \Omega_{\delta(\alpha)}) = 1 - \alpha.$$

The claim follows by letting $\alpha \to +\infty$, since then, we have that

$$-\infty \le \underline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega') \le \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega') = -\infty.$$

We conclude, as desired, that $\dim_B(A, \Omega)$ exists and is equal to $-\infty$. $\qquad\square$

REMARK 2.15. (*Flatness and 'infinitely sharp blade'*). It is easy to see that Corollary 2.14 can be significantly generalized. For example, it suffices to assume that a is a point on the boundary of Ω such that the *flatness property of A (at a) relative to Ω* holds. This can even be formulated in terms of subsets A of the boundary of Ω. We can imagine a bounded open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ with a Lipschitz boundary $\partial \Omega$, except on a subset $A \subset \partial \Omega$, which may be a line segment, near
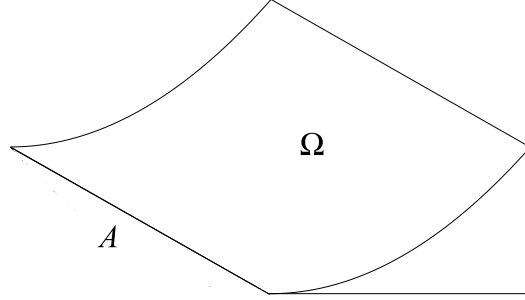
FIGURE 2. A relative fractal drum (A, Ω) with infinite flatness, as described in Remark 2.15. In other words, Ω has infinite flatness near A; equivalently, $\dim_B(A, \Omega) = -\infty$, which provides an even more dramatic illustration of *the drop in dimension phenomenon* (for relative box dimensions).

which Ω is flat; see Figure 2. A simple construction of such a set is $\Omega = \Omega' \times (0, 1)$, where Ω' is given as in Corollary 2.14, and $A = \{(0, 0)\} \times (0, 1)$; see Equation (2.2.15). Note that this domain is not Lipschitz near the points of A, and not even Hölderian. The *flatness of a relative fractal drum* (A, Ω) can be defined by

$$\mathrm{fl}(A, \Omega) = \left(\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)\right)^-,$$

where $(r)^- := \max\{0, -r\}$ is the negative part of a real number r. *We say that the flatness of (A, Ω) is nontrivial if $\mathrm{fl}(A, \Omega) > 0$, that is, if $\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) < 0$.* In the example mentioned just above, we have a relative fractal drum (A, Ω) with infinite flatness, i.e., with $\mathrm{fl}(A, \Omega) = +\infty$. Intuitively, it can be viewed as an 'ax' with an 'infinitely sharp' blade.

2.3. Scaling property of relative distance zeta functions

We start this section with the following result, which shows that if (A, Ω) is a given relative fractal drum, then for any $\lambda > 0$, the zeta function $\zeta_{\lambda A, \lambda \Omega}(s)$ of the scaled relative fractal drum $\lambda(A, \Omega) := (\lambda A, \lambda \Omega)$ is equal to the zeta function $\zeta_{A, \Omega}(s)$ of (A, Ω) multiplied by λ^s.

THEOREM 2.16 (Scaling property of relative distance zeta functions). *Let $\zeta_{A, \Omega}(s)$ be the relative distance zeta function of an RFD (A, Ω). Then, for any positive real number λ, we have that $D(\zeta_{\lambda A, \lambda \Omega}) = D(\zeta_{A, \Omega}) = \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$ and*

$$(2.3.1) \qquad\qquad \zeta_{\lambda A, \lambda \Omega}(s) = \lambda^s \zeta_{A, \Omega}(s),$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\mathrm{Re}\, s > \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$ and any $\lambda > 0$. (See also Corollary 2.17 below for a more general statement.)

PROOF. The claim is established by introducing a new variable $y = x/\lambda$, and by noting that $d(\lambda y, \lambda A) = \lambda\, d(y, A)$, for any $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ (which is an easy consequence of the homogeneity of the Euclidean norm). Indeed, in light of part (b) of Theorem 2.1,

for any $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) = D(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$, we have successively:

$$\zeta_{\lambda A, \lambda \Omega}(s) = \int_{\lambda \Omega} d(x, \lambda A)^{s-N} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int_{\Omega} d(\lambda y, \lambda A)^{s-N} \lambda^N \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \lambda^s \int_{\Omega} d(y, A)^{s-N} \mathrm{d}y = \lambda^s \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s).$$

It follows that (2.3.1) holds and $\zeta_{\lambda A, \lambda \Omega}$ is holomorphic for $\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$. Since $D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$ (by part (b) of Theorem 2.1), we deduce that $D(\zeta_{\lambda A, \lambda \Omega}) \leq D(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$, for every $\lambda > 0$. But then, replacing λ by its reciprocal λ^{-1} in this last inequality, we obtain the reverse inequality (more specifically, we replace (A, Ω) by $(\lambda^{-1}A, \lambda^{-1}\Omega)$ to deduce that for every $\lambda > 0$, $D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) \leq D(\zeta_{\lambda^{-1}A, \lambda^{-1}\Omega})$; we then substitute λ^{-1} for λ in this last inequality in order to obtain the desired reversed inequality: for every $\lambda > 0$, $D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) \leq D(\zeta_{\lambda A, \lambda \Omega}))$, and hence, we conclude that

$$\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) = D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = D(\zeta_{\lambda A, \lambda \Omega}),$$

for all $\lambda > 0$, as desired. $\square$

We note that if $\mathcal{L} = (\ell_j)_{j \geq 1}$ is a fractal string, and λ is a positive constant, then for the scaled string $\lambda \mathcal{L} := (\lambda \ell_j)_{j \geq 1}$, the corresponding claim in Theorem 2.16 is trivial: $\zeta_{\lambda \mathcal{L}}(s) = \lambda^s \zeta_{\mathcal{L}}(s)$, for every $\lambda > 0$. Indeed, by definition of the geometric zeta function of a fractal string (see Equation (1.2.8)), we have

$$\zeta_{\lambda \mathcal{L}}(s) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (\lambda \ell_j)^s = \lambda^s \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \ell_j^s = \lambda^s \zeta_{\mathcal{L}}(s),$$

for $\operatorname{Re} s > D(\zeta_{\mathcal{L}})$. (The same argument as above then shows that $D(\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}) = D(\zeta_{\lambda \mathcal{L}})$.) Then, by analytic (i.e., meromorphic) continuation, the same identity continues to hold in any domain to which $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$ can be meromorphically extended to the left of the critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = D(\zeta_{\mathcal{L}})\}$.

The following result supplements Theorem 2.16 in several different and significant ways.

COROLLARY 2.17. *Fix $\lambda > 0$. Assume that $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ admits a meromorphic continuation to some open connected neighborhood U of the open half-plane $\{\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)\}$. Then, so does $\zeta_{\lambda A, \lambda \Omega}$ and the identity (2.3.1) continues to hold for every $s \in U$ which is not a pole of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ (and hence, of $\zeta_{\lambda A, \lambda \Omega}$ as well).*

Moreover, if we assume, for simplicity, that ω is a simple pole of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ (and hence also, of $\zeta_{\lambda A, \lambda \Omega}$), then the following identity holds:

(2.3.2) $$\operatorname{res}(\zeta_{\lambda(A,\Omega)}, \omega) = \lambda^{\omega} \operatorname{res}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}, \omega).$$

If s is a multiple pole, then an analogous statement can be made about the principal parts (instead of the residues) of the zeta functions involved, as the reader can easily verify.

PROOF. The fact that $\zeta_{\lambda A, \lambda \Omega}$ is holomorphic at a given point $s \in U$ if $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ is holomorphic at s (for example, if $\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$), follows from (2.3.1) and the equality $D(\zeta_{\lambda A, \lambda \Omega}) = D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$. An analogous statement is true if "holomorphic" is replaced with "meromorphic". More specifically, by analytic

continuation of (2.3.1), $\zeta_{\lambda A, \lambda \Omega}$ is meromorphic in an open connected set U if and only if $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ is meromorphic in U, and then, clearly, identity (2.3.1) continues to hold for every $s \in U$ which is not a pole of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ (and hence also, of $\zeta_{\lambda A, \lambda \Omega}$). Therefore, the first part of the corollary is established.

Next, assume that ω is a simple pole of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$. Then, in light of (2.3.1) and the discussion in the previous paragraph, we have that for all s in a pointed neighborhood of ω (contained in U but not containing any other pole of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$),

$$(2.3.3) \qquad (s - \omega)\zeta_{\lambda(A,\Omega)}(s) = \lambda^s \left((s - \omega)\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) \right).$$

The fact that (2.3.2) holds now follows by letting $s \to \omega$, $s \neq \omega$ in (2.3.3). Indeed, we then have

$$\mathrm{res}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}, \omega) = \lim_{s \to \omega}(s - \omega)\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s),$$

and similarly for $\mathrm{res}(\zeta_{\lambda(A,\Omega)}, \omega)$. $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ $\square$

The scaling property of relative zeta functions (established in Theorem 2.16 and Corollary 2.17) motivates us to introduce the notion of relative fractal spray, which is very close to (but not identical with) the usual notion of fractal spray introduced by the first author and Carl Pomerance in [**LapPo3**] (see [**Lap-vFr3**] and the references therein). First, we define the operation of union of (disjoint) families of RFDs (Definition 2.18).

DEFINITION 2.18. Let $(A_j, \Omega_j)_{j \geq 1}$ be a countable family of relative fractal drums in $\mathbb{R}^N$, such that the corresponding family of open sets $(\Omega_j)_{j \geq 1}$ is disjoint (i.e., $\Omega_j \cap \Omega_k = \emptyset$ for $j \neq k$), $A_j \subseteq \Omega_j$ for each $j \in \mathbb{N}$, and the set $\Omega := \cup_{j=1}^\infty \Omega_j$ is of finite N-dimensional Lebesgue measure (but may be unbounded). Then, the *union of the* (finite or countable) *family of relative fractal drums* (A_j, Ω_j) $(j \geq 1)$ is the relative fractal drum (A, Ω), where $A := \cup_{j=1}^\infty A_j$ and $\Omega := \cup_{j=1}^\infty \Omega_j$. We write

$$(2.3.4) \qquad (A, \Omega) = \bigsqcup_{j=1}^\infty (A_j, \Omega_j).$$

It is easy to derive the following countable additivity property of the distance zeta functions.

THEOREM 2.19. *Assume that* $(A_j, \Omega_j)_{j \geq 1}$ *is a finite or countable family of RFDs satisfying the conditions of Definition 2.18, and let* (A, Ω) *be its union (in the sense of Equation* (2.3.4) *appearing in Definition 2.18). Furthermore, assume that the following condition is fulfilled:*

$$(2.3.5) \qquad \text{For any } j \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } x \in \Omega_j, \text{ we have that } d(x, A) = d(x, A_j).$$

Then, for $\mathrm{Re}\, s > \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$,

$$(2.3.6) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \sum_{j=1}^\infty \zeta_{A_j,\Omega_j}(s).$$

Condition (2.3.5) *is satisfied, if for every* $j \in \mathbb{N}$, A_j *is equal to the boundary of* Ω_j *in* $\mathbb{R}^N$ *(that is,* $A_j := \partial\Omega_j$*).*

PROOF. The claim follows from the following computation, which is valid for $\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$:

$$\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \int_\Omega d(x, A)^{s-N} \mathrm{d}x = \sum_{j=1}^\infty \int_{\Omega_j} d(x, A)^{s-N} \mathrm{d}x$$

(2.3.7)

$$= \sum_{j=1}^\infty \int_{\Omega_j} d(x, A_j)^{s-N} \mathrm{d}x = \sum_{j=1}^\infty \zeta_{A_j,\Omega_j}(s).$$

More specifically, clearly, (2.3.7) holds for every real number s such that $s > \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) \geq D(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$. Therefore, for such a value of s,

$$\zeta_{A,\Omega_j}(s) = \int_{\Omega_j} d(x, A)^{s-N} \mathrm{d}x \leq \int_\Omega d(x, A)^{s-N} \mathrm{d}x = \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) < \infty,$$

for every $j \geq 1$. Hence,

(2.3.8) $$\sup_{j \geq 1}\{D(\zeta_{A,\Omega_j})\} \leq D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) \leq \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega),$$

from which (2.3.7) now follows for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$, in light of the countable additivity of the local complex Borel measure (and hence, locally bounded measure) on Ω, given by $\mathrm{d}\gamma(x) := d(x, A)^{s-N} \mathrm{d}x$. (Note that according to the hypothesis of Definition 2.18, we have $|\Omega| < \infty$, so that $d\gamma$ is indeed a local complex Borel measure; see, e.g., [**Foll**] or [**Ru**], along with [**DolFri**], [**JohLap**], [**JohLapNi**] and [**LapRaŽu1**, Appendix A].)   □

REMARK 2.20. In the statement of Theorem 2.19, the numerical series on the right-hand side of (2.3.6) converges absolutely (and hence, converges also in $\mathbb{C}$) for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$. In particular, for every real number s such that $s > \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$, it is a convergent series of positive terms (i.e., it has a finite sum). It remains to be investigated whether (and under which hypotheses) Equation (2.3.6) continues to hold for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ in a common domain of meromorphicity of the zeta functions $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ and ζ_{A,Ω_j} for $j \geq 1$ (away from the poles). At the poles, an analogous question could be raised for the corresponding residues (assuming, for simplicity, that the poles are simple).

2.4. Relative tube zeta functions

We begin this section by introducing the *relative tube zeta function* associated with the relative fractal drum (A, Ω) in $\mathbb{R}^N$. It is defined by

(2.4.1) $$\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}(s) := \int_0^\delta t^{s-N-1} |A_t \cap \Omega| \, \mathrm{d}t,$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s$ sufficiently large, where $\delta > 0$ is fixed. As we see, $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$ involves the *relative tube function* $t \mapsto |A_t \cap \Omega|$. As was noted in Remark 2.4, if $\Omega := A_\delta$ with $A \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ bounded, we recover the tube zeta function of the set A; that is, $\tilde{\zeta}_A(s) := \int_0^\delta t^{s-N-1} |A_t| \, \mathrm{d}t$, for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s$ sufficiently large.

The abscissa of convergence of the relative tube zeta function $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$ is given by $D(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}) = \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$. This follows from the following fundamental identity (or

functional equation), which connects the relative tube zeta function $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$ and the relative distance zeta function $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$, defined by (1.2.7):

$$(2.4.2) \qquad \zeta_{A,A_\delta\cap\Omega}(s) = \delta^{s-N}|A_\delta\cap\Omega| + (N-s)\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}(s),$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{\dim}_B(A,\Omega)$. Its proof is based on the the known identity

$$(2.4.3) \qquad \int_{A_\delta\cap\Omega} d(x,A)^{-\gamma}\,\mathrm{d}x = \delta^{-\gamma}|A_\delta\cap\Omega| + \gamma\int_0^\delta t^{-\gamma-1}|A_t\cap\Omega|\,\mathrm{d}t,$$

where $\gamma > 0$; see [**Žu1**, Theorem 2.9(a)], or a more general form provided in [**Žu2**, Lemma 3.1]. As a special case, when $\Omega := A_\delta$ with $A \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ bounded, Equation (2.4.2) reduces to

$$(2.4.4) \qquad \zeta_A(s) = \delta^{s-N}|A_\delta| + (N-s)\tilde{\zeta}_A(s),$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{\dim}_B A$, which has been obtained in [**LapRaŽu2**].

The following proposition connects the residues of relative tube and distance functions.

PROPOSITION 2.21. *Assume that (A,Ω) is an RFD in $\mathbb{R}^N$. Let U be a connected open subset of $\mathbb{C}$ to which the relative distance zeta function $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ can be meromorphically extended, and such that it contains the critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = D(\zeta_{A,\Omega})\}$. Then the relative tube function $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$ can be meromorphically extended to U as well. Furthermore, if $\omega \in U$ is a simple pole of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$, then it is also a simple pole of $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$ and we have that*

$$(2.4.5) \qquad \operatorname{res}(\zeta_{A,\Omega},\omega) = (N-\omega)\cdot\operatorname{res}(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega},\omega).$$

Moreover, the functional equation (2.4.2) continues to hold for all $s \in U$.

The proposition also holds if we interchange the relative distance function and relative tube function in the above statement.

PROOF. Since the difference $\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) - \zeta_{A,A_\delta\cap\Omega}(s) = \zeta_{A,\Omega\setminus A_\delta\cap\Omega}(s)$ is an entire function (note that $\delta < d(x,A) < c$, where $c := \sup_{x\in A} d(x,A) < \infty$; see property (1.2.2) in Definition 1.1 of the RFD), it suffices to prove the proposition in the case of the RFD $(A, A_\delta\cap\Omega)$ instead of (A,Ω). The claim now follows from the functional equation (2.4.2). We leave the details to the interested reader. $\qquad\square$

EXAMPLE 2.22 (Torus relative fractal drum). Let Ω be an open solid torus in $\mathbb{R}^3$ defined by two radii r and R, where $0 < r < R < \infty$, and let $A := \partial\Omega$ be its topological boundary. In order to compute the tube zeta function of the *torus RFD* (A,Ω), we first compute its tube function. Let $\delta \in (0,r)$ be fixed. Using Cavalieri's principle, we have that

$$(2.4.6) \qquad |A_t\cap\Omega|_3 = 2\pi R\left(r^2 - (r-t)^2\right) = 2\pi R(2rt - t^2),$$

for all $t \in (0,\delta)$, from which it follows that

$$(2.4.7) \qquad \tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}(s) := \int_0^\delta t^{s-4}|A_t\cap\Omega|_3\,\mathrm{d}t = 2\pi R\left(2r\frac{\delta^{s-2}}{s-2} - \frac{\delta^{s-1}}{s-1}\right),$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s > 2$. The right-hand side defines a meromorphic function on the entire complex plane, so that, using the principle of analytic continuation, $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$ can be (uniquely) meromorphically extended to the whole of $\mathbb{C}$. In particular, we see that the multiset of complex dimensions of the torus RFD (A,Ω) is given by

$\mathcal{P}(A, \Omega) = \{1, 2\}$. Each of the complex dimensions 1 and 2 is simple. In particular, we have that

$$(2.4.8) \qquad \dim_{PC}(A, \Omega) = \{2\} \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{res}(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}, 2) = 4\pi R r.$$

Also, $\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) = D(\tilde{\zeta}_A) = 2$. From Equation (2.5.8) appearing in Theorem 2.24 below, we conclude that the 2-dimensional Minkowski content of the torus RFD (A, Ω) is given by

$$(2.4.9) \qquad \mathcal{M}^2(A, \Omega) = 4\pi R r.$$

Since $|A_t|_3 = 2\pi R \left((r + t)^2 - (r - t)^2\right)$, we can also easily compute the 'ordinary' tube zeta function $\tilde{\zeta}_A$ of the torus surface A in $\mathbb{R}^3$:

$$(2.4.10) \qquad \tilde{\zeta}_A(s) = 8\pi R r \frac{\delta^{s-2}}{s - 2},$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$. In particular, $\operatorname{res}(\tilde{\zeta}_A, 2) = 8\pi R r$. Using Equations (2.4.2) and (2.4.4), we deduce from (2.4.10) the corresponding expressions for the distance zeta functions, which are valid for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$:

$$(2.4.11) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = 2\pi R \Big(2r \frac{\delta^{s-1}}{s - 2} - \frac{2}{s - 1}\Big), \quad \zeta_A(s) = 8\pi R r \frac{\delta^{s-2}}{s - 2}.$$

Also,

$$\mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = \mathcal{P}(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}) = \{1, 2\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{P}_c(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = \mathcal{P}_c(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}) = \{2\}$$

(with each pole 1 and 2 being simple) and

$$\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) = D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = D(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}) = 2.$$

Furthermore, we see that $\operatorname{res}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}, 2) = 4\pi R r$ and $\operatorname{res}(\zeta_A, 2) = 8\pi R r$, in agreement with (2.4.5) in Proposition 2.21 above.

One can easily extend the example of the 2-torus to any (smooth) closed submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^N$ (and, in particular, of course, to the n-torus, with $n \geq 2$). This can be done by using Federer's tube formula [**Fed1**] for sets of positive reach, which extends and unifies Weyl's tube formula [**Wey**] for (proper) smooth submanifolds of $\mathbb{R}^N$ and Steiner's formula (obtained by Steiner [**Stein**] and his successors) for compact convex subsets of $\mathbb{R}^N$. The global form of Federer's tube formula expresses the volume of t-neighborhoods of a (compact) set of positive reach[2] $A \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ as a polynomial of degree at most N in t, whose coefficients are (essentially) the so-called *Federer's curvatures* and which generalize Weyl's curvatures in [**Wey**] (see [**BergGos**] for an exposition) and Steiner's curvatures in [**Stein**] (see [**Schn**, Chapter 4] for a detailed exposition) in the case of submanifolds and compact convex sets, respectively.

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[2]A closed subset C of $\mathbb{R}^N$ is said to be of *positive reach* if there exists $\delta > 0$ such that every point $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ within a distance less than δ from C has a unique metric projection onto C; see [**Fed1**]. The *reach* of C is defined as the supremum of all such positive numbers δ. Clearly, every closed convex subset of $\mathbb{R}^N$ is of infinite (and hence, positive) reach.

In the present context, for a compact set of positive reach $C \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, it is easy to deduce from the tube formula in [**Fed1**] an explicit expression for $\tilde{\zeta}_A(s)$, as follows (with $A := \partial C$).[3]

PROPOSITION 2.23. *Let $A = \partial C$ be the boundary of a (nonempty) compact set C of positive reach in $\mathbb{R}^N$. Then, for any $\delta > 0$ sufficiently small, we have that*

$$(2.4.12) \qquad \tilde{\zeta}_A(s) := \tilde{\zeta}_A(s; \delta) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} c_k \frac{\delta^{s-k}}{s-k},$$

where $|A_t| = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} c_k t^{N-k}$ for all $t \in (0, \delta)$ and the coefficients c_k are the (normalized) Federer curvatures. (From the functional equation (2.4.2) above, one then deduces at once a corresponding explicit expression for the distance zeta function $\zeta_A(s) := \zeta_A(s; \delta)$.)

Hence, $\dim_B A$ exists and

$$(2.4.13) \quad D := D(\tilde{\zeta}_A) = D(\zeta_A) = \dim_B A = \max\{k \in \{0, 1, \dots, N-1\} : c_k \neq 0\}$$

and (since $D \leq N - 1 < N$),

$$(2.4.14) \qquad \mathcal{P} := \mathcal{P}(\tilde{\zeta}_A) = \mathcal{P}(\zeta_A) \subseteq \{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}.$$

In fact,

$$(2.4.15) \qquad \mathcal{P} = \{k \in \{0, 1, \dots, N-1\} : c_k \neq 0\} \subseteq \{k_0, \dots, D\},$$

where $k_0 := \min\{k \in \{0, 1, \dots, D\} : c_k \neq 0\}$. Furthermore, each of the complex dimensions of A is simple.

Finally, if C is such that its affine hull is all of $\mathbb{R}^N$ (which is the case when the interior of C is nonempty and, in particular, if C is a convex body), then $D = N - 1$, while if C is a (smooth) submanifold with boundary the closed d-dimensional smooth submanifold $A := \partial C$ (with $0 \leq d \leq N - 1$), then $D = d$.

For the 2-torus A, we have $N = 3$, $D = 2$ (since the Euler characteristic of A is equal to zero), $c_2 \neq 0$,[4] $c_1 \neq 0$, and hence, $c_0 = 0$, $k_0 = 1$ and $\mathcal{P} = \{1, 2\}$, as was found in Example 2.22 via a direct computation.

We note that much more general tube formulas called (as in [**Lap-vFr2–3**] and [**LapPeWi2–3**], [**LapPeWi1–2**]) "fractal tube formulas" are obtained in [**LapRaŽu5**] (as well as in [**LapRaŽu1**], Chapter 5, see also [**LapRaŽu4**]) for arbitrary bounded sets (and even more generally, RFDs) in $\mathbb{R}^N$, under mild growth assumptions on the associated fractal zeta functions.

2.5. Meromorphic extensions of relative zeta functions

We shall use the following assumption on the asymptotics of the relative tube function $t \mapsto |A_t \cap \Omega|$:

$$(2.5.1) \qquad |A_t \cap \Omega| = t^{N-D} h(t)(\mathcal{M} + O(t^\alpha)) \quad \text{as} \quad t \to 0^+,$$

where $\mathcal{M} > 0$, $\alpha > 0$ and $D \leq N$ are given in advance. Here, we assume that the function $h(t)$ is positive and has a sufficiently slow growth near the origin, in

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[3]Relative versions are also possible, for example for the RFD $(A, \mathring{C})$, where $\mathring{C}$ is the interior of C, assumed to be nonempty.

[4]Note that c_2 is just proportional to the area of the 2-torus, with the proportionality constant being a standard positive constant.

the sense that for any $c > 0$, $h(t) = O(t^c)$ as $t \to 0^+$. Typical examples of such functions are $h(t) = (\log t^{-1})^m$, $m \geq 1$, or more generally,

$$h(t) = \big(\underbrace{\log \ldots \log}_{n} (t^{-1}) \big)^m$$

(the m-th power of the n-th iterated logarithm of t^{-1}, for $n \geq 1$), and in these cases we obviously have $\mathcal{M}^D(A, \Omega) = +\infty$. For this and other examples, see [**HeLap**]. The function $t \mapsto t^D h(t)^{-1}$ is usually called a *gauge function*, but for the sake of simplicity, we shall instead use this name only for the function $h(t)$.

Assuming that a relative fractal drum (A, Ω) in $\mathbb{R}^N$ is such that $D = \dim_B(A, \Omega)$ exists, and $\mathcal{M}_*^D(A, \Omega) = 0$ or $+\infty$ (or $\mathcal{M}^{*D}(A, \Omega) = 0$ or $+\infty$), it makes sense to define a new class of relative lower and upper Minkowski contents of (A, Ω), associated with a suitably chosen gauge function $h(t)$:

(2.5.2)
$$\mathcal{M}_*^D(A, \Omega, h) = \liminf_{t \to 0^+} \frac{|A_t \cap \Omega|}{t^{N-D} h(t)},$$
$$\mathcal{M}^{*D}(A, \Omega, h) = \limsup_{t \to 0^+} \frac{|A_t \cap \Omega|}{t^{N-D} h(t)}.$$

The aim is to find an *explicit* gauge function so that these two contents are in $(0, +\infty)$, and the functions $r \mapsto \mathcal{M}_*^r(A, \Omega, h)$ and $r \mapsto \mathcal{M}^{*r}(A, \Omega, h)$, $r \in \mathbb{R}$, defined exactly as in (2.5.2), except for D replaced with r, have a jump from $+\infty$ to 0 when r crosses the value of D. In this generality, the above contents are called *gauge relative Minkowski contents* (with respect to h).

If for some gauge function h, say, we have that $\mathcal{M}^D(A, \Omega, h) \in (0, +\infty)$ (which means, as usual, that $\mathcal{M}_*^D(A, \Omega, h) = \mathcal{M}^{*D}(A, \Omega, h)$ and that this common value, denoted by $\mathcal{M}^D(A, \Omega, h)$, lies in $(0, +\infty)$), we say (as in [**HeLap**]) that the fractal drum (A, Ω) is *h-Minkowski measurable*.

In what follows, we denote the Laurent expansion of a meromorphic extension (assumed to exist) of the relative tube zeta function $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$ to an open, connected neighborhood of $s = D$ (more specifically, an open pointed disk centered at $s = D$) by

(2.5.3)
$$\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}(s) = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} c_j (s - D)^j,$$

where, of course, $c_j = 0$ for all $j \ll 0$ (that is, there exists $j_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $c_j = 0$ for all $j < j_0$).

Let us first introduce some notation. Given a T-periodic function $G : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, we denote by G_0 its truncation to $[0, T]$; that is

(2.5.4)
$$G_0(\tau) = \begin{cases} G(t) & \text{if } \tau \in [0, T] \\ 0 & \text{if } \tau \notin [0, T], \end{cases}$$

while the Fourier transform of G_0 is denoted by $\hat{G}_0$:

(2.5.5)
$$\hat{G}_0(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\pi \mathrm{i}\, t\tau} G_0(\tau) \, d\tau = \int_0^T e^{-2\pi \mathrm{i}\, t\tau} G(\tau) \, d\tau,$$

where $\mathrm{i} := \sqrt{-1}$ is the imaginary unit.

The following theorem shows that, in order to obtain a meromorphic extension of the zeta function to the left of the abscissa of convergence, it is important to have

some information about the second term in the asymptotic expansion of the relative tube function $t \mapsto |A_\delta \cap \Omega|$ near $t = 0$. It is important to note that the presence (in Theorem 2.24) of the gauge function $h(t) := (\log t^{-1})^m$ is closely related to the multiplicity of the principal complex dimension D, which is equal to $m + 1$. Theorem 2.24 extends [**LapRaŽu3**, Theorem 4.24] to the general setting of RFDs.

Observe that since the case when $m = 0$ is allowed in Theorem 2.24 just below, that theorem enables us to deal, in particular, with the usual class of Minkowski measurable RFDs (for which the gauge function h is trivial, i.e., satisfies $h(t) \equiv 1$).

THEOREM 2.24 (Minkowski measurable RFDs). *Let (A, Ω) be a relative fractal drum in $\mathbb{R}^N$ such that (2.5.1) holds for some $D \leq N$, $\mathcal{M} > 0$, $\alpha > 0$ and with $h(t) := (\log t^{-1})^m$ for all $t \in (0, 1)$, where m is a nonnegative integer. Then the relative fractal drum (A, Ω) is h-Minkowski measurable, $\dim_B(A, \Omega) = D$, and $\mathcal{M}^D(A, \Omega, h) = \mathcal{M}$. Furthermore, the relative tube zeta function $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$ has for abscissa of convergence $D(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}) = D$, and it possesses a (necessarily unique) meromorphic extension (at least) to the open right half-plane $\{\operatorname{Re} s > D - \alpha\}$; that is, the abscissa of meromorphic continuation $D_{\mathrm{mer}}(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega})$ of $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$ can be estimated by*

$$(2.5.6) \qquad D_{\mathrm{mer}}(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}) \leq D - \alpha.$$

Moreover, $s = D$ is the unique pole in this half-plane, and it is of order $m + 1$. In addition, the coefficients of the Laurent series expansion (2.5.3) corresponding to the principal part of $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$ at $s = D$ are given by

$$(2.5.7) \qquad \begin{aligned} c_{-m-1} &= m!\mathcal{M}, \\ c_{-m} &= \cdots = c_{-1} = 0 \quad \text{(provided } m \geq 1.) \end{aligned}$$

If $m = 0$, then D is a simple pole of $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$ and we have that

$$(2.5.8) \qquad \operatorname{res}(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}, D) = \mathcal{M}.$$

PROOF. Let us set

$$(2.5.9) \qquad \begin{aligned} \zeta_1(s) &= \mathcal{M} z_m(s), \quad z_m(s) = \int_0^\delta t^{s-D-1}(\log t^{-1})^m \mathrm{d}t, \\ \zeta_2(s) &= \int_0^\delta t^{s-N-1}(\log t^{-1})^m \, O(t^{N-D+\alpha}) \, \mathrm{d}t. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}(s) = \zeta_1(s) + \zeta_2(s)$, we can proceed as follows. It is easy to see that for each $\varepsilon > 0$, we have $(\log t^{-1})^m = O(t^{-\varepsilon})$ as $t \to 0^+$; hence,

$$|\zeta_2(s)| \leq \int_0^\delta O(t^{\operatorname{Re} s-1-D+(\alpha-\varepsilon)}) \, \mathrm{d}t.$$

Then, since the integral is well defined for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s > D - (\alpha - \varepsilon)$, we deduce that $D(\zeta_2) \leq D - (\alpha - \varepsilon)$. Letting $\varepsilon \to 0^+$, we obtain the desired inequality: $D(\zeta_2) \leq D - \alpha$.

By means of the change of variable $\tau = \log t^{-1}$ (for $0 < t \leq \delta$), it is easy to see that

$$(2.5.10) \qquad z_m(s) = \int_{\log \delta^{-1}}^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-\tau(s-D)} \tau^m \mathrm{d}\tau.$$

Integration by parts yields the following recurrence relation, where we have to assume (at first) that $\operatorname{Re} s > D$:

$$(2.5.11) \qquad z_m(s) = \frac{1}{s-D} \left((\log \delta^{-1})^m \delta^{s-D} + m z_{m-1}(s) \right), \quad \text{for } m \geq 1,$$

and $z_0(s) = (s-D)^{-1} \delta^{s-D}$. Since $D(\zeta_2) \leq D - \alpha$, it is clear that the coefficients c_j, $j < 0$, of the Laurent series expansion (2.5.3) of $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}(s) = \zeta_1(s) + \zeta_2(s)$ in a connected open neighborhood of $s = D$ do not depend on $\delta > 0$. Indeed, changing the value of $\delta > 0$ to $\delta_1 > 0$ in (2.4.1) is equivalent to adding $\int_\delta^{\delta_1} t^{s-N-1} |A_t \cap \Omega| \, dt$, which is an entire function of s. Therefore, without loss of generality, we may take $\delta = 1$ in (2.5.11):

$$(2.5.12) \qquad z_m(s) = \frac{m}{s-D} z_{m-1}(s) = \cdots = \frac{m!}{(s-D)^m} z_0(s) = \frac{m!}{(s-D)^{m+1}}.$$

In this way, we obtain that

$$(2.5.13) \qquad \zeta_1(s) = \frac{m!}{(s-D)^{m+1}} \mathcal{M},$$

and we can meromorphically continue ζ_1 from the half-plane $\{\operatorname{Re} s > D\}$ to the entire complex plane. The claim then follows from the equality $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}(s) = \zeta_1(s) + \zeta_2(s)$. $\qquad \square$

A large class of examples of RFDs satisfying condition (2.5.1), involving power logarithmic gauge functions, can be found in Example 4.26 of §4.4 below, based on [**LapRaŽu5**, Theorem 6.13]. (In fact, [**LapRaŽu5**, Theorem 6.13] can be understood as a partial converse of the above result, Theorem 2.24.) These RFDs are constructed by using consecutive tensor products of a suitable bounded fractal string $\mathcal{L}$, i.e., by an iterated spraying of $\mathcal{L}$; see [**LapRaŽu5**] for details. A nontrivial class of examples is already obtained when $\mathcal{L}$ is the ternary Cantor string. A similar comment can be made about the analogous condition (2.5.14) appearing in the folowing theorem.

THEOREM 2.25 (Minkowski nonmeasurable RFDs). *Let (A, Ω) be a relative fractal drum in $\mathbb{R}^N$ such that there exist $D \leq N$, a nonconstant periodic function $G : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ with minimal period $T > 0$, and a nonnegative integer m, satisfying*

$$(2.5.14) \qquad |A_t \cap \Omega| = t^{N-D} (\log t^{-1})^m \left(G(\log t^{-1}) + O(t^\alpha) \right) \quad \text{as} \quad t \to 0^+.$$

Then $\dim_B(A, \Omega)$ exists and $\dim_B(A, \Omega) = D$, G is continuous, and

$$\mathcal{M}_*^D(A, \Omega, h) = \min G, \quad \mathcal{M}^{*D}(A, \Omega, h) = \max G,$$

where $h(t) := (\log t^{-1})^m$ for all $t \in (0, 1)$. Furthermore, the tube zeta function $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$ has for abscissa of convergence $D(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}) = D$, and it possesses a (necessarily unique) meromorphic extension (at least) to the open right half-plane $\{\operatorname{Re} s > D - \alpha\}$; that is,

$$(2.5.15) \qquad D_{\mathrm{mer}}(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}) \leq D - \alpha.$$

Moreover, all of its poles located in this half-plane are of order $m + 1$, and the set of poles $\mathcal{P}(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega})$ is contained in the vertical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = D\}$. More precisely,

$$(2.5.16) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega})) &= \mathcal{P}_c(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}) \\ &= \left\{ s_k = D + \frac{2\pi}{T} k \mathrm{i} \in \mathbb{C} : \hat{G}_0\left(\frac{k}{T}\right) \neq 0, \ k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

where $s_0 = D \in \mathcal{P}(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega})$ and $\hat{G}_0$ is the Fourier transform of G_0 (as given by (2.5.5)). The nonreal poles come in complex conjugate pairs; that is, for each $k \geq 1$, if s_k is a pole, then s_{-k} is a pole as well.

In addition, for any given $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, if $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}(s) = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} c_j^{(k)}(s - s_k)^j$ is the Laurent expansion of the tube zeta function in a connected open neighborhood of $s = s_k$, then

$$(2.5.17) \quad \begin{aligned} c_j^{(k)} &= 0 \quad \text{for} \quad j < 0, \quad j \neq -m-1, \\ c_{-m-1}^{(k)} &= \frac{m!}{T} \hat{G}_0\left(\frac{k}{T}\right), \end{aligned}$$

where G_0 is the restriction of G to the interval $[0, T]$, and $\hat{G}_0$ is given by (2.5.5), as above. Also,

$$(2.5.18) \quad |c_{-m-1}^{(k)}| \leq \frac{m!}{T} \int_0^T G(\tau)\, \mathrm{d}\tau, \quad \lim_{k \to \infty} c_{-m-1}^{(k)} = 0.$$

In particular, for $k = 0$, that is, for $s_0 = D$, we have

$$(2.5.19) \quad \begin{aligned} c_{-m-1}^{(0)} &= \frac{m!}{T} \int_0^T G(\tau)\, \mathrm{d}\tau, \\ m!\, \mathcal{M}_*^D(A, \Omega, h) &< c_{-m-1}^{(0)} < m!\, \mathcal{M}^{*D}(A, \Omega, h). \end{aligned}$$

If $m = 0$ (i.e., $h(t) = 1$ for all $t \in (0, 1)$), then D is a simple pole of $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$ and we have that

$$(2.5.20) \quad \operatorname{res}(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}, D) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T G(\tau)\, \mathrm{d}\tau = \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}$$

and

$$(2.5.21) \quad \mathcal{M}_*^D(A, \Omega) < \operatorname{res}(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}, D) < \mathcal{M}^{*D}(A, \Omega),$$

where $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}} = \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}^D(A, \Omega)$ denotes the average Minkowski content of (A, Ω). (See Remark 2.26 below.)

PROOF. Let us define z_m by

$$z_m(s) = \int_0^\delta t^{s-D-1} (\log t^{-1})^m G(\log t^{-1})\, \mathrm{d}t.$$

The function $z_0(s)$ is the exact counterpart of $\zeta_1(s)$ from the proof of [**LapRaŽu3**, Theorem 4.24], with $|A_t|$ changed to $|A_t \cap \Omega|$ and where, much as in that proof, $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega} = \zeta_1 + \zeta_2$ and ζ_2 is an entire function. It is easy to see that $z_m(s) = (-1)^m z_0^{(m)}(s)$; therefore, the functions $z_m(s)$ and $z_0(s)$ have the same meromorphic extension, and the same sets of poles. This proves that $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}(s)$ can be meromorphically extended from $\{\operatorname{Re} s > D\}$ to the half-plane $\{\operatorname{Re} s > D - \alpha\}$. The set of poles

(complex dimensions) of the relative zeta function, belonging to this half-plane, is given by

$$\mathcal{P}(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}) = \mathcal{P}(z_m) = \mathcal{P}(z_0)$$
$$= \left\{ s_k = D + \frac{2\pi}{T} k\mathtt{i} \in \mathbb{C} : \hat{G}_0\left(\frac{k}{T}\right) \neq 0, \ k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}.$$

Each of these poles is simple. Furthermore, if

$$z_0(s) = \sum_{j=-1}^{\infty} a_j^{(k)} (s - s_k)^j$$

is the Laurent series of $z_0(s)$ in a neighborhood of $s = s_k$, then

$$z_0^{(m)}(s) = (-1)^m m! \, a_{-1}^{(k)} (s - s_k)^{-m-1} + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(m+j)!}{j!} a_{m+j}^{(k)} (s - s_k)^j.$$

Hence,

$$c_{-m-1}^{(k)} = m! a_{-1}^{(k)} = m! \frac{1}{T} \hat{G}_0\left(\frac{k}{T}\right),$$

where, in the last equality, we have used [**LapRaŽu3**, Eq. (4.32)]. The remaining claims are proved much as the corresponding ones made in [**LapRaŽu3**, Theorem 4.24]. $\qquad \square$

REMARK 2.26. In Equation (2.5.20), $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}} = \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}^D(A, \Omega)$, the *average Minkowski content* of (A, Ω), is defined as the multiplicative Cesàro average of $t^{-(N-D)}|A_t \cap \Omega|$:

(2.5.22) $$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}^D(A, \Omega) := \lim_{\tau \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\log \tau} \int_{1/\tau}^{1} \frac{|A_t \cap \Omega|}{t^{N-D}} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t},$$

provided the limit exists in $[0, +\infty]$. (See Equation (2.5.1) and compare with [**Lap-vFr3**, Definition 8.29, Eq. (8.55)].)

REMARK 2.27. In light of the functional equation (2.4.2) connecting $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ and $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$, Theorems 2.24 and 2.25 also hold for relative *distance* zeta functions (instead of relative tube zeta functions), provided $D < N$, and that in this case, all of the expressions for the residues and the Laurent coefficients are multiplied by $N - D$

2.6. Construction of ∞-quasiperiodic relative fractal drums

Our construction of quasiperiodic RFDs (see Definition 2.37 below) given in this section is based on a certain two-parameter family of generalized Cantor sets, which we now describe.

DEFINITION 2.28. The generalized Cantor sets $C^{(m,a)}$ are determined by an integer $m \geq 2$ and a positive real number a such that $ma < 1$. In the first step of the analog of Cantor's construction of the standard ternary Cantor set, we start with m equidistant, closed intervals in $[0, 1]$ of length a, with $m - 1$ 'holes', each of length $(1 - ma)/(m - 1)$. In the second step, we continue by scaling by the factor a each of the m intervals of length a; and so on, ad infinitum. The (two-parameter) *generalized Cantor set* $C^{(m,a)}$ is defined as the intersection of the decreasing sequence of compact sets constructed in this way. It is easy to check that $C^{(m,a)}$ is a perfect, uncountable compact subset of $\mathbb{R}$. (Recall that a *perfect set* is a closed set without any isolated points.) Furthermore, $C^{(m,a)}$ is also self-similar.

In order to avoid any possible confusion, we note that the generalized Cantor sets introduced here are different from the generalized Cantor strings introduced and studied in [**Lap-vFr3**, Chapter 10]. With our present notation, the classic ternary Cantor set is obtained as $C^{(2,1/3)}$.

We note that the box dimension of $C^{(m,a)}$ exists and is equal to its Hausdorff dimension, as well as its similarity dimension (here, $\log_{1/a} m$). The proof of this fact in the case of the classic Cantor set can be found in [**Fal1**]; see also [**Hut**]. For any pair (m,a) as above, this follows from a general result in [**Hut**] (described in [**Fal1**, Theorem 9.3]) because $C^{(m,a)}$ is a self-similar set satisfying the open set condition. (See also [**Mora**].)

It can be shown that the generalized Cantor sets $C^{(m,a)}$ have the following properties. Apart from the proof of (2.6.5), the proof of the next proposition is similar to that for the standard Cantor set (see [**Lap-vFr3**, Eq. (1.11)]).

PROPOSITION 2.29. *If $C^{(m,a)} \subset \mathbb{R}$ is the generalized Cantor set introduced in Definition 2.28, where m is an integer, $m \geq 2$, and $a \in (0, 1/m)$, then*

$$(2.6.1) \qquad D := \dim_B C^{(m,a)} = D(\zeta_A) = \log_{1/a} m.$$

Furthermore, the tube formula associated with $C^{(m,a)}$ is given by

$$(2.6.2) \qquad |C_t^{(m,a)}| = t^{1-D} G(\log t^{-1})$$

for all $t \in (0, \frac{1-ma}{2(m-1)})$, where $G = G(\tau)$ is a nonconstant periodic function, with minimal period equal to $T = \log(1/a)$, and is defined by

$$(2.6.3) \qquad G(\tau) = c^{D-1}(ma)^{g\left(\frac{\tau-c}{T}\right)} + 2\,c^D m^{g\left(\frac{\tau-c}{T}\right)}.$$

Here, $c = \frac{1-ma}{2(m-1)}$, and $g : \mathbb{R} \to [0,+\infty)$ is the 1-periodic function defined by $g(x) = 1 - x$ for $x \in (0,1]$.

Moreover,

$$(2.6.4) \qquad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_*^D(C^{(m,a)}) &= \min G = \frac{1}{D}\left(\frac{2D}{1-D}\right)^{1-D}, \\ \mathcal{M}^{*D}(C^{(m,a)}) &= \max G = \left(\frac{1-ma}{2(m-1)}\right)^{D-1}\frac{m(1-a)}{m-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, if we assume that $\delta \geq \frac{1-ma}{2(m-1)}$, then the distance zeta function of $A := C^{(m,a)}$ is given by

$$(2.6.5) \qquad \zeta_A(s) := \int_{-\delta}^{1+\delta} d(x,A)^{s-2}\mathrm{d}x = \left(\frac{1-ma}{2(m-1)}\right)^{s-1}\frac{1-ma}{s(1-ma^s)} + \frac{2\delta^s}{s}.$$

As a result, $\zeta_A(s)$ admits a meromorphic continuation to all of $\mathbb{C}$, given by the last expression in (2.6.5). In particular, the set of poles of $\zeta_A(s)$ (in $\mathbb{C}$) and the residue of $\zeta_A(s)$ at $s = D$ are respectively given by

$$\mathcal{P}(\zeta_A) = (D + \mathbf{p}i\mathbb{Z}) \cup \{0\} \quad \text{and}$$

$$(2.6.6) \qquad \mathrm{res}(\zeta_A, D) = \frac{1-ma}{DT}\left(\frac{1-ma}{2(m-1)}\right)^{D-1},$$

where $\mathbf{p} = 2\pi/T$ *is the oscillatory period* (*in the sense of* [**Lap-vFr3**]). *Furthermore,*

$$D = \frac{\log m}{2\pi}\,\mathbf{p},$$

and both $\mathbf{p} \to 0^+$ *and* $D \to 0^+$ *as* $a \to 0^+$. *In particular,* $\mathcal{P}(\zeta_A)$ *converges to the imaginary axis in the Hausdorff metric, as* $a \to 0^+$. *Finally, each pole in* $\mathcal{P}(\zeta_A)$ *is simple.*

In the sequel, we shall need the following important theorem from transcendental number theory, due to Baker [**Ba**, Theorem 2.1].

THEOREM 2.30 (Baker, [**Ba**, Theorem 2.1]). *Let* $n \in \mathbb{N}$ *with* $n \geq 2$. *If* $m_1, \ldots, m_n$ *are positive algebraic numbers such that* $\log m_1, \ldots, \log m_n$ *are linearly independent over the rationals, then*

$$1, \log m_1, \ldots, \log m_n$$

are linearly independent over the field of all algebraic numbers (*or algebraically independent, in short*). *In particular, the numbers* $\log m_1, \ldots, \log m_n$ *are transcendental, as well as their pairwise quotients.*

Here, we describe a general construction of quasiperiodic fractal drums possessing infinitely many algebraically incommensurable periods. It is based on properties of generalized Cantor sets, as well as on Baker's theorem (Theorem 2.30 just above).

Let $m \geq 2$ be a given integer and $D \in (0,1)$ a given real number. Then, for $a > 0$ defined by $a = m^{-1/D}$, we have $am = m^{1-1/D} < 1$, and hence, the generalized Cantor set $A = C^{(m,a)}$ is well defined, and $\dim_B A = \log_{1/a} m = D$.

DEFINITION 2.31. A finite set of real numbers is said to be *rationally* (*resp., algebraically*) *linearly independent* or simply, *rationally* (*resp., algebraically*) *independent*, if it is linearly independent over the field of rational (resp., algebraic) real numbers.

DEFINITION 2.32. A sequence $(T_i)_{i \geq 1}$ of real numbers is said to be *rationally* (*resp., algebraically*) *linearly independent* if any of its finite subsets is rationally (resp., algebraically) independent. We then say that $(T_i)_{i \geq 1}$ is *rationally* (*resp., algebraically*) *independent*, for short.

DEFINITION 2.33. Let $m \geq 2$ be a positive integer. Let $\mathbf{p} = (p_i)_{i \geq 1}$ be the sequence of all prime numbers, arranged in increasing order; that is,

$$\mathbf{p} = (2, 3, 5, 7, 11, \ldots).$$

We then define the *exponent sequence* $\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{e}(m) := (\alpha_i)_{i \geq 1}$ *associated with* m, where $\alpha_i \geq 0$ is the multiplicity of p_i in the factorization of m. We also let

$$(2.6.7) \qquad \mathbf{p}^{\mathbf{e}} := \prod_{\{i \geq 1 : \alpha_i > 0\}} p_i^{\alpha_i}.$$

The set of all sequences $\mathbf{e}$ with components in $\mathbb{N}_0 = \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, such that all but at most finitely many components are equal to zero, is denoted by $(\mathbb{N}_0)_c^\infty$.

With this definition, for any integer $m \geq 2$, we obviously have $m = \mathbf{p}^{\mathbf{e}(m)}$. Conversely, any $\mathbf{e} \in (\mathbb{N}_0)_c^\infty$ defines a unique integer $m \geq 2$ such that $m = \mathbf{p}^{\mathbf{e}}$.

DEFINITION 2.34. Given an exponent vector $\mathbf{e} = (\alpha_i)_{i \geq 1} \in (\mathbb{N}_0)_c^\infty$, we define the *support of* $\mathbf{e}$ as the set of all indices $i \in \mathbb{N}$ for which $\alpha_i > 0$, and we write

$$(2.6.8) \qquad\qquad S(\mathbf{e}) = \operatorname{supp}(\mathbf{e}) := \{i \geq 1 : \alpha_i > 0\}.$$

The *support of an integer* $m \geq 2$ is defined as $\operatorname{supp} m := \operatorname{supp} \mathbf{e}(m)$.

The following definition will be useful in the sequel.

DEFINITION 2.35. We say that a set $\{\mathbf{e}_i : i \geq 1\}$ of exponent vectors is *rationally linearly independent* if any of its finite subsets is linearly independent over $\mathbb{Q}$. We then say for short that the exponent vectors are *rationally independent*.

The following two definitions, Definition 2.36 and Definition 2.37, refine and extend the definition of n-quasiperiodic function and set introduced in [**LapRaŽu2**].

DEFINITION 2.36. We say that a function $G : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is *∞-quasiperiodic* if it is of the form

$$G(\tau) = H(\tau, \tau, \dots),$$

where $H : \ell^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathbb{R},$[5] $H = H(\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots)$ is a function which is T_j-periodic in its j-th component, for each $j \in \mathbb{N}$, with $T_j > 0$ as minimal periods, and such that the set of periods

$$(2.6.9) \qquad\qquad \{T_j : j \geq 1\}$$

is *rationally* independent. We say that the *order of quasiperiodicity* of the function G is equal to infinity (or that the function G is *∞-quasiperiodic*).

In addition, we say that G is

(a) *transcendentally quasiperiodic of infinite order* (or *transcendentally ∞-quasiperiodic*) if the periods in (2.6.9) are *algebraically* independent;

(b) *algebraically quasiperiodic of infinite order* (or *algebraically ∞-quasiperiodic*) of infinite order if the periods in (2.6.9) are *rationally* independent and algebraically dependent.

We say that a sequence $(T_i)_{i \geq 1}$ of real numbers is *algebraically dependent* of infinite order if there exists a finite subset J of $\mathbb{N}$ such that $(T_i)_{i \in J}$ is algebraically dependent (that is, linearly dependent over the field of algebraic numbers). Recall that a finite set of real numbers $\{T_1, \dots, T_k\}$ is said to be *algebraically dependent* if there exist k algebraic real numbers $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$, not all of which are equal to zero, such that $\lambda_1 T_1 + \cdots + \lambda_k T_k = 0$.

DEFINITION 2.37. Let (A, Ω) be a relative fractal drum in $\mathbb{R}^N$ having the following tube formula:

$$(2.6.10) \qquad |A_t \cap \Omega| = t^{N-D}(G(\log t^{-1}) + o(1)) \quad \text{as} \quad t \to 0^+,$$

where $D \in (-\infty, N]$, and G is nonnegative such that

$$0 < \liminf_{\tau \to +\infty} G(\tau) \leq \limsup_{\tau \to +\infty} G(\tau) < \infty.$$

(Note that it then follows that $\dim_B(A, \Omega)$ exists and is equal to D. Moreover, $\mathcal{M}_*^D(A, \Omega) = \liminf_{\tau \to +\infty} G(\tau)$ and $\mathcal{M}^{*D}(A, \Omega) = \limsup_{\tau \to +\infty} G(\tau)$.)

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[5]Here, $\ell^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ stands for the usual Banach space of bounded sequences $(\tau_j)_{j \geq 1}$ of real numbers, endowed with the norm $\|(\tau_j)_{j \geq 1}\|_\infty := \sup_{j \geq 1} |\tau_j|$.

We then say that the *relative fractal drum* (A, Ω) *in* $\mathbb{R}^N$ *is quasiperiodic* and of *infinite order of quasiperiodicity* (or, in short, ∞-*quasiperiodic*) if the function $G = G(\tau)$ is ∞-quasiperiodic; see Definition 2.36.

In addition, (A, Ω) is said to be

(*a*) a *transcendentally* ∞-*quasiperiodic relative fractal drum* if the corresponding function G is transcendentally ∞-quasiperiodic;

(*b*) an *algebraically* ∞-*quasiperiodic relative fractal drum* if the corresponding function G is algebraically ∞-quasiperiodic.

The following definition is closely related to the the notion of fractality (given in [**Lap-vFr3**], §12.1.1 and §12.1.2, including Figures 12.1–12.3, along with §13.4.3).

DEFINITION 2.38. Let A be a bounded subset of $\mathbb{R}^N$ and let $D := \overline{\dim}_B A$. Then:

(*i*) The set A is a *hyperfractal* (or is *hyperfractal*) if there is a screen S along which the associated tube (or equivalently, if $D < N$, distance) zeta function is a natural boundary. This means that the zeta function cannot be meromorphically continued to an open neighborhood of S (or, equivalently, of the associated window W).

(*ii*) The set A is a *strong hyperfractal* (or is *strongly hyperfractal*) if the critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = D\}$ is a natural boundary of the associated zeta function; that is, if we can choose $S = \{\operatorname{Re} s = D\}$ in (*i*).

(*iii*) Finally, the set A is *maximally hyperfractal* if it is strongly hyperfractal and every point of the critical line is a nonremovable singularity of the zeta function.

An analogous definition can be provided (in the obvious manner) where instead of A, we have a fractal string $\mathcal{L} = (\ell_j)_{j \geq 1}$ in $\mathbb{R}$ or a relative fractal drum (A, Ω) in $\mathbb{R}^N$.

REMARK 2.39. Following [**Lap-vFr3**], but now using the higher-dimensional theory of complex dimensions developed in this memoir and in [**LapRŽu1–7**], we say that a bounded set $A \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ (or, more generally, an RFD (A, Ω) in $\mathbb{R}^N$) is "fractal" if it has at least one nonreal visible complex dimension[6] (i.e., if the associated fractal zeta function has a nonreal visible pole) or if it is hyperfractal (in the sense of part (*i*) of Definition 2.38 just above).

The following result can be considered as a fractal set-theoretic interpretation of Baker's theorem [**Ba**, Theorem 2.1] (i.e., of Theorem 2.30 above) from transcendental number theory. It provides a construction of a transcendentally ∞-quasiperiodic relative fractal drum. In particular, this drum possesses infinitely many algebraically incommensurable quasiperiods T_i. In our construction, we use the two-parameter family of generalized Cantor sets $C^{(m,a)}$ introduced in Definition 2.28 and whose basic properties are described in Proposition 2.29.

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[6]Then, it clearly has at least two complex conjugate nonreal complex dimensions.

THEOREM 2.40. *Let $D \in (0,1)$ be a given real number, and let $(m_i)_{i \geq 1}$ be a sequence of integers such that $m_i \geq 2$ for each $i \geq 1$. For any $i \geq 1$, define $a_i = m_i^{-1/D}$ and let $C^{(m_i, a_i)}$ be the corresponding generalized Cantor sets (see Definition 2.28). Assume that $(\Omega_i)_{i \geq 1}$ is a family of disjoint open intervals on the real line such that $|\Omega_i| \leq C_1 m_i^{1-1/D} c_i^{1/D}$ for each $i \geq 1$, where the sequence $(c_i)_{i \geq 1}$ of positive real numbers is summable, and $C_1 > 0$. Let*

$$(A, \Omega) := \bigcup_{i \geq 1} (A_i, \Omega_i), \quad \text{where} \quad A_i := |\Omega_i| \, C^{(m_i, a_i)} + \inf \Omega_i, \quad \text{for all} \quad i \geq 1.$$

Assume that the sequence of real numbers

(2.6.11) $\{ \log m_1, \dots, \log m_n, \dots \}$ *is rationally independent.*

Then the sequence of real numbers

(2.6.12) $\left\{ \dfrac{1}{D}, T_1, T_2, \dots \right\}$

is algebraically independent. In other words, the relative fractal drum (A, Ω) is transcendentally quasiperiodic with infinite order of quasiperiodicity. Furthermore,

(2.6.13) $D(\zeta_{A, \Omega}) = D_{\mathrm{mer}}(\zeta_{A, \Omega}),$

and moreover, all the points on the critical line $\{ \mathrm{Re}\, s = D \}$ are nonremovable singularities of $\zeta_{A, \Omega}$; in other words, the relative fractal drum (A, Ω) is also maximally hyperfractal (in the sense of Definition 2.38(iii) above).

Finally, the relative fractal drum (A, Ω) is Minkowski nondegenerate, in the sense that

$$0 < \mathcal{M}_*^D(A, \Omega) \leq \mathcal{M}^{*D}(A, \Omega) < \infty.$$

Theorem 2.40 admits a partial extension. If instead of condition (2.6.11) we assume that $m_i \to \infty$ as $i \to \infty$, then (2.6.13) still holds, and, moreover, all of the points of the critical line are nonremovable singularities of ζ_A. Furthermore, the fractal drum (A, Ω) is Minkowski nondegenerate.

We shall need the following lemma, which states a simple scaling property of the tube functions and Minkowski contents of RFDs. We note that Relation (2.6.15) below yields a partial extension of [**Žu2**, Proposition 4.4.]. Compare also with the scaling property of the corresponding distance zeta function $\zeta_{A, \Omega}$, obtained in Theorem 2.16.

LEMMA 2.41. *(a) Let (A, Ω) be a relative fractal drum in $\mathbb{R}^N$. Then, for any fixed $\lambda > 0$ and for all $t > 0$, we have that*

(2.6.14) $(\lambda A)_t \cap \lambda \Omega = \lambda (A_{t/\lambda} \cap \Omega), \quad |(\lambda A)_t \cap \lambda \Omega| = \lambda^N |A_{t/\lambda} \cap \Omega|.$

Furthermore, for any real parameter $r \in \mathbb{R}$, we have the following scaling (or homogeneity) properties of the relative upper and lower Minkowski contents:

(2.6.15) $\mathcal{M}^{*r}(\lambda A, \lambda \Omega) = \lambda^r \mathcal{M}^{*r}(A, \Omega), \quad \mathcal{M}_*^r(\lambda A, \lambda \Omega) = \lambda^r \mathcal{M}_*^r(A, \Omega).$

(b) If A is a generalized Cantor set $C^{(m, a)}$ (see Definition 2.28), then

$$|(\lambda C^{(m, a)})_t \cap (0, \lambda)| = t^{1-D} (G_\lambda(\log t^{-1}) - 2t^D),$$

where

$$G_\lambda(\tau) := \lambda^D G(\tau + \log \lambda)$$

and G is the T-periodic function defined in Equation (2.6.3) of Proposition 2.29.

PROOF. (a) Scaling the set $A_t \cap \Omega$ by the factor λ, we obtain $\lambda(A_t \cap \Omega)$. On the other hand, the same result is then obtained as an intersection of the scaled sets $(\lambda A)_{\lambda t}$ and $\lambda \Omega$; that is,

$$\lambda(A_t \cap \Omega) = (\lambda A)_{\lambda t} \cap \lambda \Omega.$$

The first equality in (2.6.14) now follows by replacing t with t/λ. The second one is an immediate consequence of the first one. We also have

$$\mathcal{M}^{*r}(\lambda A, \lambda \Omega) = \limsup_{t \to 0^+} \frac{|(\lambda A)_t \cap \lambda \Omega|}{t^{N-r}} = \lambda^N \limsup_{t \to 0^+} \frac{|(A)_{t/\lambda} \cap \Omega|}{t^{N-r}}$$

$$= \lambda^N \limsup_{\tau \to 0^+} \frac{|(A)_\tau \cap \Omega|}{(\lambda \tau)^{N-r}} = \lambda^r \mathcal{M}^{*r}(A, \Omega),$$

The second equality in (2.6.15) is proved in the same way, but by now using the lower limit instead of the upper limit.

(b) In the case of the generalized Cantor set, we use (2.6.14) with $N = 1$ and Proposition 2.29:

$$|(\lambda C^{(m,a)})_t \cap (0, \lambda)| = \lambda |C^{(m,a)}_{t/\lambda} \cap (0,1)| = \lambda \left(\frac{t}{\lambda}\right)^{1-D} \left(G\left(\log \frac{\lambda}{t}\right) - 2(t/\lambda)^D\right)$$

$$= t^{1-D}\left(\lambda^D G(\log \lambda + \log t^{-1}) - 2t^D\right).$$

This completes the proof of the lemma. $\square$

Relative tube zeta functions have a scaling property which is analogous to that obtained for the tube zeta functions of bounded sets. We leave the proof to the interested reader.

PROPOSITION 2.42 (Scaling property of relative tube zeta functions). *Let* (A, Ω) *be a relative fractal drum and let* $\delta > 0$. *Let us denote by* $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega;\delta}(s)$ *the associated relative fractal zeta function defined by Equation (2.4.1). Then, for any* $\lambda > 0$, *we have* $D(\tilde{\zeta}_{\lambda A, \lambda \Omega; \lambda \delta}) = D(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega;\delta}) = \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$ *and*

$$(2.6.16) \qquad \tilde{\zeta}_{\lambda A, \lambda \Omega; \lambda \delta}(s) = \lambda^s \tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega;\delta}(s),$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ *such that* $\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$. *Furthermore, if* $\omega \in \mathbb{C}$ *is a simple pole of* $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega;\delta}$, *where* $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega;\delta}$ *is meromophically extended to an open connected neighborhood of the critical line (as ususal, we keep the same notation for the extended function), then*

$$(2.6.17) \qquad \operatorname{res}(\tilde{\zeta}_{\lambda A, \lambda \Omega; \lambda \delta}, \, \omega) = \lambda^\omega \operatorname{res}(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega;\delta}, \, \omega).$$

In the proof of Theorem 2.40, we shall use the following simple fact. If a function $G(\tau) = H(\tau, \tau, \dots)$ is transcendentally quasiperiodic with respect to a sequence of quasiperiods $(T_i)_{i \geq 1}$, it is clear that for any fixed sequence of real numbers $\mathbf{d} = (d_i)_{i \geq 1}$, the corresponding function

$$G_{\mathbf{d}}(\tau) := H(d_1 + \tau, d_2 + \tau, \dots)$$

is quasiperiodic with respect to the same sequence of quasiperiods $(T_i)_{i \geq 1}$.

PROOF OF THEOREM 2.40. *Step* 1: First of all, note that the generalized Cantor sets $C^{(m_i, a_i)}$ are well defined, since $m_i a_i = m_i^{1-1/D} < 1$. Furthermore,

$$|\Omega| = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |\Omega_i| \leq C_1 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} m_i^{1-1/D} c_i^{1/D} \leq C_1 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_i^{1/D} \leq C_1 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_i < \infty,$$

where we have assumed without loss of generality that $c_i \leq 1$ for all $i \geq 1$. Using Lemma 2.41, we have

$$|A_t \cap \Omega| = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |(A_i)_t \cap \Omega_i| = t^{1-D} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |\Omega_i|^D \left(G_i \left(\log |\Omega_i| + \log \frac{1}{t} \right) - 2t^D \right)$$

$$= t^{1-D} \left(G \left(\log \frac{1}{t} \right) - 2|\Omega| t^D \right),$$

where

$$G(\tau) := \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |\Omega_i|^D G_i (\log |\Omega_i| + \tau),$$

and the functions $G_i = G_i(\tau)$ are T_i-periodic, with $T_i := \log 1/a_i$, for all $i \geq 1$. This shows that $G(\tau) = H(\tau, \tau, \dots)$, where

$$H((\tau_i)_{i \geq 1}) := \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |\Omega_i|^D G_i (\log |\Omega_i| + \tau_i).$$

Note that the last series is well defined, and that so is the series defining $G(\tau)$. Indeed, letting $\mathcal{M}_i = \mathcal{M}^{*D}(C^{(m_i, a_i)})$ and using Proposition 2.29, we see that

$$(2.6.18) \qquad 0 < G_i(\tau) \leq \mathcal{M}_i = \left(\frac{2(m_i - 1)}{1 - m_i a_i} \right)^{1-D} \frac{m_i}{m_i - 1} (1 - a_i) \leq C \, m_i^{1-D},$$

where C is a positive constant independent of i, since $m_i \to \infty$ and $m_i a_i \to 0$ as $i \to \infty$. Therefore,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |\Omega_i|^D G_i(\tau_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (C_1^D m_i^{D-1} c_i)(C m_i^{1-D}) = C C_1^D \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_i < \infty.$$

In particular,

$$\mathcal{M}^{*D}(A, \Omega) \leq C C_1^D \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_i < \infty.$$

On the other hand, since $(A_1, \Omega_1) \supset (A, \Omega)$, we can use Lemma 2.41(a) (with

$r = D$) and Proposition 2.29 to obtain that

$$\mathcal{M}_*^D(A, \Omega) \geq \mathcal{M}_*^D(A_1, \Omega_1) = |\Omega_1|^D \mathcal{M}_*^D(C^{(m_1, a_1)})$$

$$= |\Omega_1|^D \frac{1}{D} \left(\frac{2D}{1-D} \right)^{1-D} > 0.$$

Step 2: Let n be any fixed positive integer. Since the set of real numbers

$$\{ \log m_1, \dots, \log m_n \}$$

is rationally independent, we conclude from Baker's theorem (see Theorem 2.30 above or [**Ba**, Theorem 2.1]) that the set of numbers $\{1, \log m_1, \ldots, \log m_n\}$ is algebraically independent. Dividing all these numbers by D, and using $D = (\log m_i)/T_i$, where $T_i = \log(1/a_i)$ for all $i \geq 1$ (see Proposition 2.29), we deduce that

$$\left\{\frac{1}{D}, \frac{\log m_1}{D}, \ldots, \frac{\log m_n}{D}\right\} = \left\{\frac{1}{D}, T_1, \ldots, T_n\right\}$$

is algebraically independent as well. Since n is arbitrary, this proves that the relative fractal drum (A, Ω) is transcendentally ∞-quasiperiodic, in the sense of Definition 2.37.

Step 3: To prove the last claim, note that the critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = D\}$ contains the union of the set of poles $\mathcal{P}_i = D + \mathbf{p}_i \mathrm{i} \mathbb{Z}$ of the tube zeta functions $\tilde{\zeta}_{A_i, \Omega_i}$, $i \geq 1$. Since the integers m_i are all distinct, we have that $m_i \to \infty$ as $i \to \infty$, and therefore, $\mathbf{p}_i = 2\pi/T_i = 2\pi D/\log m_i \to 0$. This proves that the union $\cup_{i \geq 1} \mathcal{P}_i$, as a set of nonisolated singularities of $\tilde{\zeta}_{A, \Omega} = \sum_{i \geq 1} \tilde{\zeta}_{A_i, \Omega_i}$, is dense in the critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = D\}$. (Indeed, it is easy to deduce from the definitions that the subset of nonremovable singularities of $\zeta_{A, \Omega}$ along the critical line $L := \{\operatorname{Re} s = D\}$ is closed in L and, hence, must coincide with L since it is also dense in L; see the proof of [**LapRŽu2**, Theorem 5.3].) It follows, in particular, that (2.6.13) holds, as desired. $\qquad \square$

It is noteworthy that the sequence $\mathcal{M}^{*D}(C^{(m_i, a_i)}, (0, 1))$ appearing in Theorem 2.40 is divergent. More precisely, it is easy to deduce from the equality in (2.6.18) that

$$\mathcal{M}^{*D}(C^{(m_i, a_i)}, (0, 1)) \sim (2m_i)^{1-D} \quad \text{as} \quad i \to \infty.$$

The conditions of Theorem 2.40 are satisfied if, for example, $m_i := p_i$ for all $i \geq 1$ (that is, $(m_i)_{i \geq 1}$ is the sequence of prime numbers $(p_i)_{i \geq 1}$, written in increasing order), and if $C_1 := 1$ and $c_i := 2^{-i}$ for every $i \geq 1$.

Embeddings into higher-dimensional spaces

In this chapter, we obtain useful results concerning relative fractal drums and bounded subsets of $\mathbb{R}^N$ embedded into higher-dimensional spaces. In particular, we show that the complex dimensions (and their multiplicities) of a bounded set (or, more generally, of a relative fractal drum) are independent of the dimension of the ambient space. (See Theorem 3.3 and Theorem 3.10.) In addition, we apply some of these results in order to calculate the complex dimensions of the Cantor dust. (See Example 3.15.)

3.1. Embeddings of bounded sets

We begin this section by stating a result which (along with the subsequent result, Theorem 3.2) will be key to the developments in this chapter.

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Let $A \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded set and let $\overline{D} := \overline{\dim}_B A$. Then, for the tube zeta functions of A and $A \times \{0\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$, the following equality holds:*

$$(3.1.1) \qquad \tilde{\zeta}_{A \times \{0\}}(s; \delta) = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\tilde{\zeta}_A(s; \delta \sin \tau)}{\sin^{s-N-1} \tau} \, \mathrm{d}\tau,$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{D}$.

PROOF. First of all, it is well-known and easy to check that $\overline{\dim}_B(A \times \{0\}) = \overline{\dim}_B A$, from which we conclude that the tube zeta functions of A and $A \times \{0\}$ are both holomorphic in the right half-plane $\{\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{D}\}$. Furthermore, we use the fact (see [**Res**, Proposition 6]) that for every $t > 0$, we have

$$(3.1.2) \qquad |(A \times \{0\})_t|_{N+1} = 2 \int_0^t |A_{\sqrt{t^2-u^2}}|_N \, \mathrm{d}u,$$

where, as before, $| \cdot |_N$ denotes the N-dimensional Lebesgue measure. (See also the proof of Lemma 3.5 in §3.2 below.) After having made the change of variable $u = t \cos v$, this yields

$$(3.1.3) \qquad |(A \times \{0\})_t|_{N+1} = 2t \int_0^{\pi/2} |A_{t \sin v}|_N \sin v \, \mathrm{d}v.$$

Finally, for the tube zeta function of $A \times \{0\}$, we can write successively:

$$\tilde{\zeta}_{A \times \{0\}}(s; \delta) = \int_0^\delta t^{s-N-2} |(A \times \{0\})_t|_{N+1} \, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= 2 \int_0^\delta t^{s-N-1} \mathrm{d}t \int_0^{\pi/2} |A_{t \sin v}|_N \sin v \, \mathrm{d}v$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin v \, \mathrm{d}v \int_0^\delta t^{s-N-1} |A_{t \sin v}|_N \, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{N+1-s} v \, \mathrm{d}v \int_0^{\delta \sin v} \tau^{s-N-1} |A_\tau|_N \, \mathrm{d}\tau$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\tilde{\zeta}_A(s; \delta \sin v)}{\sin^{s-N-1} v} \, \mathrm{d}v,$$

where we have used the Fubini–Tonelli theorem in order to justify the interchange of integrals (in the third equality), as well as made another change of variable (in the fourth equality), namely, $\tau = t \sin v$. This completes the proof of the proposition. $\square$

In the following theorem, $\Gamma(t) := \int_0^{+\infty} x^{t-1} \mathrm{e}^{-x} \, \mathrm{d}x$, initially defined for $t > 0$, is the usual gamma function, meromorphically extended to all of $\mathbb{C}$.

THEOREM 3.2. *Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded set and let $\overline{D} := \overline{\dim}_B A$. Then, we have the following equality between $\tilde{\zeta}_A$, the tube zeta function of A, and $\tilde{\zeta}_{A_M}$, the tube zeta function of $A_M := A \times \{0\} \cdots \times \{0\} \times \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{N+M}$, with $M \in \mathbb{N}$:*

$$(3.1.4) \qquad \tilde{\zeta}_{A_M}(s; \delta) = \frac{(\sqrt{\pi})^M \, \Gamma\left(\frac{N-s}{2} + 1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{N+M-s}{2} + 1\right)} \tilde{\zeta}_A(s; \delta) + E(s; \delta),$$

initially valid for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\mathrm{Re}\, s > \overline{D}$. Here, the error function $E(s) := E(s; \delta)$, (initially defined in the case when $M = 1$ by the integral on the right-hand side of Equation (3.1.7) below) admits a meromorphic extension to all of $\mathbb{C}$. The possible poles (in $\mathbb{C}$) of $E(s; \delta)$ are located at $s_k := N + 2 + 2k$ for every $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, and all of them are simple. (It follows that $\tilde{\zeta}_A$ is well defined at each s_k.) Moreover, we have that for each $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$,

$$(3.1.5) \qquad \mathrm{res}(E(\,\cdot\,; \delta), s_k) = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (\sqrt{\pi})^M}{k! \, \Gamma\left(\frac{M}{2} - k\right)} \tilde{\zeta}_A(s_k; \delta).$$

(We refer to Theorem 3.3 below for more precise information about the domain of validity of the approximate functional equation (3.1.4), and to Corollary 3.4 for information about the relationship between the visible poles of $\tilde{\zeta}_A$ and $\tilde{\zeta}_{A_M}$.) More specifically, if M is even, then all of the poles s_k of $E(s; \delta)$ are canceled for $k \geq M/2$; i.e., the corresponding residues in (3.1.5) are equal to zero. On the other hand, if M is odd, then there are no such cancellations and all of the residues in (3.1.5) are nonzero; so that all the s_k's are (simple) poles of $E(s; \delta)$ in that case.

PROOF. We will prove the theorem in the case when $M = 1$. The general case then follows immediately by induction. From Proposition 3.1, we have that formula (3.1.1) holds for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\mathrm{Re}\, s > \overline{\dim}_B A$. In turn, this latter

identity can be written as follows:

$$\tilde{\zeta}_{A\times\{0\}}(s;\delta) = 2\tilde{\zeta}_A(s;\delta)\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{\mathrm{d}\tau}{\sin^{s-N-1}\tau}$$

(3.1.6)
$$-2\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\sin^{s-N-1}v}\int_{\delta\sin v}^{\delta}\tau^{s-N-1}|A_\tau|_N\,\mathrm{d}\tau$$

$$= \tilde{\zeta}_A(s;\delta)\cdot\mathrm{B}\left(\frac{N-s}{2}+1,\frac{1}{2}\right)+E(s;\delta),$$

where B denotes the Euler beta function and

(3.1.7) $$E(s;\delta) := -2\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\sin^{s-N-1}v}\int_{\delta\sin v}^{\delta}\tau^{s-N-1}|A_\tau|_N\,\mathrm{d}\tau.$$

By using the functional equation which links the beta function with the gamma function (namely, $\mathrm{B}(x,y) = \Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)/\Gamma(x+y)$ for all $x, y > 0$ and hence, upon meromorphic continuation, for all $x, y \in \mathbb{C}$), we obtain that (3.1.4) holds (with $M = 1$) for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\mathrm{Re}\,s > \overline{\dim}_B A$.

By looking at $E(s;\delta)$, we see that the integrand is holomorphic for every $v \in (0,\pi/2)$ since the integral $\int_{\delta\sin v}^{\delta}\tau^{s-N-1}|A_\tau|_N\mathrm{d}\tau$ is equal to $\tilde{\zeta}_A(s;\delta) - \tilde{\zeta}_A(s;\delta\sin v)$, which is an entire function. Furthermore, if we assume that $\mathrm{Re}\,s < N+1$, then since $\tau \mapsto \tau^{\mathrm{Re}\,s-N-1}$ is decreasing, we have the following estimate:

$$|E(s;\delta)| \le 2\int_0^{\pi/2}\sin^{N+1-\mathrm{Re}\,s}v\,\mathrm{d}v\int_{\delta\sin v}^{\delta}\tau^{\mathrm{Re}\,s-N-1}|A_\tau|_N\,\mathrm{d}\tau$$

$$\le 2|A_\delta|_N\int_0^{\pi/2}\sin^{N+1-\mathrm{Re}\,s}v\,\mathrm{d}v\int_{\delta\sin v}^{\delta}\tau^{\mathrm{Re}\,s-N-1}\,\mathrm{d}\tau$$

(3.1.8)
$$\le 2\delta^{\mathrm{Re}\,s-N-1}|A_\delta|_N\int_0^{\pi/2}\sin^{N+1-\mathrm{Re}\,s}v\,\sin^{\mathrm{Re}\,s-N-1}v\int_{\delta\sin v}^{\delta}\mathrm{d}\tau$$

$$= 2\delta^{\mathrm{Re}\,s-N}|A_\delta|_N\int_0^{\pi/2}(1-\sin v)\,\mathrm{d}v$$

$$= 2\delta^{\mathrm{Re}\,s-N}|A_\delta|_N\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-1\right).$$

From this we conclude that for $s_0 \in \{\mathrm{Re}\,s < N+1\}$, the condition $(3')$ of Remark 1.4 is satisfied, which implies, in light of Theorem 1.3, that $E(s;\delta)$ is holomorphic on the open left half-plane $\{\mathrm{Re}\,s < N+1\}$.

On the other hand, we know that both of the tube zeta functions $\tilde{\zeta}_A$ and $\tilde{\zeta}_{A_M}$ are holomorphic on $\{\mathrm{Re}\,s > \overline{\dim}_B A\} \supseteq \{\mathrm{Re}\,s > N\}$. The fact that $E(s;\delta)$ is meromorphic on $\mathbb{C}$, as well as the statement about its poles, now follows from Equation (3.1.4) (with $M = 1$) and the fact that the gamma function is nowhere vanishing in $\mathbb{C}$. (In fact, $1/\Gamma(s)$ is an entire function with zeros at the nonpositive integers.) More specifically, the locations of the poles of $E(s;\delta)$ must coincide with the locations of the poles $s_k = N+2+2k$, for $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, of $\Gamma((N-s)/2+1)$ since the left-hand side of (3.1.4) is holomorphic on $\{\mathrm{Re}\,s > \overline{\dim}_B A\}$ and because $\tilde{\zeta}_A(s_k) > 0$ (since it is defined as the integral of a positive function). (Note that since $N \ge \overline{D}$, we have $s_k > \overline{D}$, and hence, $\tilde{\zeta}_A$ is well defined at s_k, for each $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$.)

Finally, by multiplying (3.1.4) by $(s-s_k)$, taking the limit as $s \to s_k$ and then using the fact that the residue of the gamma function at $-k$ is equal to $(-1)^k/k!$, we deduce that (3.1.5) holds, as desired. Furthermore, if M is odd, there are no

cancellations between the poles of the numerator and of the denominator in (3.1.4) since an integer cannot be both even and odd; i.e., the residues are nonzero for each $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$. On the other hand, if M is even, then it is clear that all of the residues at s_k for $k \geq M/2$ are equal to zero, i.e., the corresponding poles at s_k cancel out with the poles of the denominator in (3.1.4). This concludes the proof of the theorem. $\square$

Theorem 3.2 has as an important consequence, namely, the fact that the notion of complex dimensions does not depend on the dimension of the ambient space.

THEOREM 3.3. *Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded set and A_M be its embedding into $\mathbb{R}^{N+M}$, with $M \in \mathbb{N}$. Then, the tube zeta function $\tilde{\zeta}_A$ of A has a meromorphic extension to a given connected open neighborhood U of the critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = \overline{\dim}_B A\}$ if and only if the analogous statement is true for the tube zeta function $\tilde{\zeta}_{A_M}$ of A_M. Furthermore, in that case, the approximate functional equation (3.1.4) remains valid for all $s \in U$. In addition, the multisets of the poles of $\tilde{\zeta}_A$ and $\tilde{\zeta}_{A_M}$ located in U coincide; i.e., $\mathcal{P}(\tilde{\zeta}_A, U) = \mathcal{P}(\tilde{\zeta}_{A_M}, U)$.[1] Consequently, neither the values nor the multiplicities of the complex dimensions of A depend on the dimension of the ambient space.*

PROOF. This is a direct consequence of Theorem 3.2 and the principle of analytic continuation. More specifically, identity (3.1.4) is valid for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{\dim}_B A$ and the function $E(s; \delta)$ is meromorphic on $\mathbb{C}$. Furthermore, according to Theorem 3.2, the poles of $E(s; \delta)$ belong to $\{\operatorname{Re} s \geq N + 2\}$, which implies that the function $s \mapsto E(s; \delta)$ is holomorphic on $\{\operatorname{Re} s < N + 2\}$. Identity (3.1.4) then remains valid if any of the two zeta functions involved (namely, $\tilde{\zeta}_A$ or $\tilde{\zeta}_{A_M}$) has a meromorphic continuation to some connected open neighborhood of the critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = \overline{\dim}_B A\}$. This completes the proof of the theorem. $\square$

COROLLARY 3.4. *Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded set (with $\overline{D} := \overline{\dim}_B A$) such that its tube zeta function $\tilde{\zeta}_A$ has a meromorphic continuation to a connected open neighborhood U of the critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = \overline{\dim}_B A\}$. Furthermore, suppose that $s = \overline{D}$ is a simple pole of $\tilde{\zeta}_A$. Let $A_M \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{N+M}$ be the embedding of A into $\mathbb{R}^{N+M}$, as in Theorem 3.2. Then*

$$(3.1.9) \qquad \operatorname{res}(\tilde{\zeta}_{A_M}, \overline{D}) = \frac{(\sqrt{\pi})^M \, \Gamma\left(\frac{N-\overline{D}}{2} + 1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{N+M-\overline{D}}{2} + 1\right)} \operatorname{res}(\tilde{\zeta}_A, \overline{D}).$$

We point out here that the above corollary is compatible with the dimensional invariance of the normalized Minkowski content, obtained in [**Res**]. More specifically, if in the above corollary, we assume, in addition, that $\overline{D}$ is the only pole of the tube zeta function of A on the critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = \overline{D}\}$ (i.e., $\overline{D}$ is the only complex dimension of A with real part $\overline{D}$), then, according to [**LapRaŽu5**, Theorem 5.2], A and $A \times \{0\}$ are Minkowski measurable, with Minkowski dimension $D := \overline{D}$ and Minkowski contents satisfying the following identity:

$$(3.1.10) \qquad \frac{\mathcal{M}^D(A)}{\pi^{\frac{D-N}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{N-D}{2} + 1\right)} = \frac{\mathcal{M}^D(A \times \{0\})}{\pi^{\frac{D-N-1}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{N+1-D}{2} + 1\right)}.$$

---

[1] Recall that the bounded sets A and A_M have the same upper Minkowski dimension, $\overline{\dim}_B A = \overline{\dim}_B A_M$, and hence, the same critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = \overline{\dim}_B A\}$.

3.2. Embeddings of relative fractal drums

The results obtained in the previous section in the context of bounded subsets of $\mathbb{R}^N$ can also be obtained in the more general context of relative fractal drums (RFDs) in $\mathbb{R}^N$. More specifically, let (A, Ω) be a relative fractal drum in $\mathbb{R}^N$ and let

$$(A \times \{0\}, \Omega \times (-1, 1))$$

be its natural embedding into $\mathbb{R}^{N+1}$. We want to connect the relative tube zeta functions of these two RFDs; the following lemma will be needed for this purpose.

LEMMA 3.5. *Let (A, Ω) be a relative fractal drum in $\mathbb{R}^N$ and fix $\delta \in (0, 1)$. Then we have*

$$(3.2.1) \qquad \left| (A \times \{0\})_\delta \cap (\Omega \times (-1, 1)) \right|_{N+1} = 2 \int_0^\delta |A_{\sqrt{\delta^2 - u^2}} \cap \Omega|_N \, \mathrm{d}u.$$

PROOF. We proceed much as in the proof of [**Res**, Proposition 6]. Namely, we let $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R} \equiv \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$ and define

$$(3.2.2) \qquad V := \{(x, y) \,:\, d_{N+1}((x, y), A \times \{0\}) \le \delta\} \cap \{(x, y) \,:\, x \in \Omega, |y| < 1\},$$

where for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, d_k denotes the Euclidean distance in $\mathbb{R}^k$. It is clear that the following equality holds: $d_{N+1}((x, y), A \times \{0\}) = \sqrt{d_N(x, A)^2 + y^2}$. This implies that for a fixed $y \in [-\delta, \delta]$, we have

$$(3.2.3) \qquad \begin{aligned} V_y :&= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^N \,:\, d_{N+1}((x, y), A \times \{0\}) \le \delta \right\} \\ &= \left\{ x \,:\, d_N(x, A) \le \sqrt{\delta^2 - y^2} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

(Note that if $|y| > \delta$, then V_y is empty.) Finally, Fubini's theorem implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| (A \times \{0\})_\delta \cap (\Omega \times (-1, 1)) \right|_{N+1} &= \int_V \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \int_{-\delta}^\delta \mathrm{d}y \int_{V_y \cap \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N \,:\, x \in \Omega\}} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 2 \int_0^\delta |A_{\sqrt{\delta^2 - y^2}} \cap \Omega|_N \, \mathrm{d}y, \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof of the lemma. $\square$

The above lemma will eventually yield (in Theorem 3.10 below) an RFD analog of Proposition 3.1 from §3.1 above. First, however, we will show that the upper and lower relative box dimensions of an RFD are independent of the ambient space dimension.

PROPOSITION 3.6. *Let (A, Ω) be an RFD in $\mathbb{R}^N$ and let*

$$(3.2.4) \qquad (A, \Omega)_M := (A_M, \Omega \times (-1, 1)^M)$$

be its embedding into $\mathbb{R}^{N+M}$, for some $M \in \mathbb{N}$. Then we have that

$$(3.2.5) \qquad \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) = \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)_M$$

and

$$(3.2.6) \qquad \underline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) = \underline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)_M.$$

PROOF. We only prove the proposition in the case when $M = 1$, from which the general result then easily follows by induction. It is clear that for $0 < \delta < 1$, we have

$$(A \times \{0\})_\delta \cap (\Omega \times (-1,1)) \subseteq (A \times \{0\})_\delta \cap (\Omega \times (-\delta,\delta))$$
$$\subseteq (A_\delta \cap \Omega) \times (-\delta,\delta);$$

so that

$$(3.2.7) \qquad |(A \times \{0\})_\delta \cap (\Omega \times (-1,1))|_{N+1} \leq 2\delta |A_\delta \cap \Omega|_N.$$

This observation, in turn, implies that for every $r \in \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$(3.2.8) \qquad \frac{|(A \times \{0\})_\delta \cap (\Omega \times (-1,1))|_{N+1}}{\delta^{N+1-r}} \leq \frac{2|A_\delta \cap \Omega|_N}{\delta^{N-r}}.$$

Furthermore, by successively taking the upper and lower limits as $\delta \to 0^+$ in Equation (3.2.8) just above, we obtain the following inequalities, involving the r-dimensional upper and lower relative Minkowski contents of the RFDs $(A, \Omega)_1$ and (A, Ω), respectively:

$$(3.2.9) \qquad \mathcal{M}^{*r}(A, \Omega)_1 \leq 2\mathcal{M}^{*r}(A, \Omega) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{M}_*^r(A, \Omega)_1 \leq 2\mathcal{M}_*^r(A, \Omega).$$

In light of the definition of the relative upper and lower box (or Minkowski) dimensions (see Equation (1.4.3) and the text surrounding it), we deduce that

$$(3.2.10) \qquad \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)_1 \leq \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) \quad \text{and} \quad \underline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)_1 \leq \underline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega).$$

On the other hand, for geometric reasons, we have that

$$(A_{\delta/2} \cap \Omega) \times \left(-\frac{\delta\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\delta\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \subseteq (A \times \{0\})_\delta \cap (\Omega \times (-1,1));$$

so that

$$(3.2.11) \qquad \delta\sqrt{3}|A_{\delta/2} \cap \Omega|_N \leq |(A \times \{0\})_\delta \cap (\Omega \times (-1,1))|_{N+1}.$$

Much as before, this inequality implies that for every $r \in \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$(3.2.12) \qquad \frac{\sqrt{3}|A_{\delta/2} \cap \Omega|_N}{2^{N-r}(\delta/2)^{N-r}} \leq \frac{|(A \times \{0\})_\delta \cap (\Omega \times (-1,1))|_{N+1}}{\delta^{N+1-r}}$$

and by successively taking the upper and lower limits as $\delta \to 0^+$, we obtain that

$$(3.2.13) \qquad \frac{\sqrt{3}\mathcal{M}^{*r}(A, \Omega)}{2^{N-r}} \leq \mathcal{M}^{*r}(A, \Omega)_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}\mathcal{M}_*^r(A, \Omega)}{2^{N-r}} \leq \mathcal{M}_*^r(A, \Omega)_1.$$

Finally, this completes the proof because (again in light of Equation (1.4.3) and the text surrounding it) (3.2.13) implies the reverse inequalities for the upper and lower relative box dimensions in (3.2.10). $\qquad \square$

REMARK 3.7. Observe that it follows from Proposition 3.6 (combined with part (b) of Theorem 2.1) that the RFDs (A, Ω) and $(A, \Omega)_M$ have the same upper Minkowski dimension, $\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) = \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)_M$, and hence, the same critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)\}$. This fact will be used implicitly in the statement of Proposition 3.8 as well as in the statements of Theorems 3.9 and 3.10 just below.

We can now state the desired results for embedded RFDs and their relative zeta functions. In light of Lemma 3.5 and Proposition 3.6, the proofs follow the same steps as in the corresponding results established in §3.1 about bounded subsets of $\mathbb{R}^N$ (namely, Proposition 3.1 and Theorem 3.2, respectively), and for this reason, we will omit them.

PROPOSITION 3.8. *Fix* $\delta \in (0,1)$ *and let* (A, Ω) *be an RFD in* $\mathbb{R}^N$, *with* $\overline{D} := \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$. *Then, for the relative tube zeta functions of* (A, Ω) *and* $(A, \Omega)_1 := (A \times \{0\}, \Omega \times (-1, 1))$, *the following equality holds:*

$$(3.2.14) \qquad \tilde{\zeta}_{A \times \{0\}, \Omega \times (-1,1); \delta}(s) = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\tilde{\zeta}_{A, \Omega; \delta \sin \tau}(s)}{\sin^{s-N-1} \tau} \, \mathrm{d}\tau,$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ *such that* $\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{D}$.

THEOREM 3.9. *Fix* $\delta \in (0,1)$ *and let* (A, Ω) *be an RFD in* $\mathbb{R}^N$, *with* $\overline{D} := \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$. *Then, we have the following equality between* $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$, *the tube zeta function of* (A, Ω), *and* $\tilde{\zeta}_{A_M, \Omega \times (-1,1)^M}$, *the tube zeta function of the relative fractal drum* $(A, \Omega)_M := (A_M, \Omega \times (-1, 1)^M)$ *in* $\mathbb{R}^{N+M}$, *for some* $M \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$(3.2.15) \qquad \tilde{\zeta}_{A_M, \Omega \times (-1,1)^M; \delta}(s) = \frac{(\sqrt{\pi})^M \, \Gamma\left(\frac{N-s}{2} + 1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{N+M-s}{2} + 1\right)} \tilde{\zeta}_{A, \Omega; \delta}(s) + E(s; \delta),$$

initially valid for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ *such that* $\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{D}$. *(See Theorem 3.10 for more precise information about the domain of validity of the approximate functional equation* (3.2.15).*) Here, the error function* $E(s) := E(s; \delta)$ *is meromorphic on all of* $\mathbb{C}$. *Furthermore, the possible poles (in* $\mathbb{C}$*) of* $E(s; \delta)$ *are located at* $s_k := N + 2 + 2k$ *for every* $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, *and all of them are simple. (It follows that* $\tilde{\zeta}_A$ *is well defined at each* s_k.*) Moreover, we have that for each* $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$,

$$(3.2.16) \qquad \operatorname{res}(E(\,\cdot\,; \delta), s_k) = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (\sqrt{\pi})^M}{k! \, \Gamma\left(\frac{M}{2} - k\right)} \tilde{\zeta}_{A, \Omega; \delta}(s_k).$$

More specifically, if M *is even, then all of the poles* s_k *of* $E(s; \delta)$ *are canceled for* $k \geq M/2$; *i.e., the corresponding residues in* (3.2.16) *are equal to zero. On the other hand, if* M *is odd, then there are no such cancellations and all of the residues in* (3.2.16) *are nonzero; so that all of the* s_k*'s are (simple) poles of* $E(s; \delta)$ *in that case.*

We deduce at once from Theorem 3.9 the following key result about the invariance of the complex dimensions of a relative fractal drum with respect to the dimension of the ambient space. This result extends Theorem 3.3 to general RFDs.

THEOREM 3.10. *Let* (A, Ω) *be an RFD in* $\mathbb{R}^N$ *and let the RFD* $(A, \Omega)_M := (A_M, \Omega \times (-1, 1)^M)$ *be its embedding into* $\mathbb{R}^{N+M}$, *for some* $M \in \mathbb{N}$. *Then, the tube zeta function* $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega} := \tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$ *of* (A, Ω) *has a meromorphic extension to a given open connected neighborhood* U *of the critical line* $\{\operatorname{Re} s = \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)\}$ *if and only if the analogous statement is true for the tube zeta function* $\tilde{\zeta}_{(A,\Omega)_M} := \tilde{\zeta}_{A_M, \Omega \times (-1,1)^M}$ *of* $(A, \Omega)_M$. *(See Remark 3.7 just above.) Furthermore, in that case, the approximate functional equation* (3.2.15) *remains valid for all* $s \in U$. *In addition, the multisets of the poles of* $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$ *and* $\tilde{\zeta}_{(A,\Omega)_M}$ *belonging to* U *coincide; i.e.,*

$$(3.2.17) \qquad \mathcal{P}(\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}, U) = \mathcal{P}(\tilde{\zeta}_{(A,\Omega)_M}, U).$$

Consequently, neither the values nor the multiplicities of the complex dimensions of the RFD (A, Ω) depend on the dimension of the ambient space.

REMARK 3.11. In the above discussion about embedding RFDs into higher-dimensional spaces, we can also make similar observations if we embed (A, Ω) as a 'one-sided' RFD, for example of the form $(A \times \{0\}, \Omega \times (0, 1))$, a fact which can be more useful when decomposing a relative fractal drum into a union of relative fractal subdrums in order to compute its distance (or tube) zeta function. This observation follows immediately from the above results for 'two-sided' embeddings of RFDs since, by symmetry, we have

$$(3.2.18) \qquad \tilde{\zeta}_{A \times \{0\}, \Omega \times (-1,1)}(s) = 2\,\tilde{\zeta}_{A \times \{0\}, \Omega \times (0,1)}(s).$$

We note that when using the above formulas, one only has to be careful to take into account the factor 2. Furthermore, we can also embed (A, Ω) as

$$(A \times \{0\}, \Omega \times (-\alpha, \alpha)) \quad \text{or} \quad (A \times \{0\}, \Omega \times (0, \alpha)),$$

for some $\alpha > 0$, but in that case, the corresponding formulas will only be valid for all $\delta \in (0, \alpha)$.

We could now use the functional equation (2.4.2) connecting the tube and distance zeta functions, in order to translate the above results in terms of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$, the (relative) distance zeta function of the RFD (A, Ω). However, we will instead use another approach because it gives some additional information about the resulting error function. More specifically, consider the *Mellin zeta function of a relative fractal drum* (A, Ω) defined by

$$(3.2.19) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}^{\mathfrak{M}}(s) := \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-N-1} |A_t \cap \Omega|\,\mathrm{d}t,$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ located in a suitable vertical strip. In fact, in light of [**LapRaŽu5**, Theorem 5.7] (see also [**LapRaŽu1**, Theorem 5.4.7]), the above Lebesgue integral is absolutely convergent (and hence, convergent) for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\mathrm{Re}\,s \in (\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega), N)$. Moreover, the relative distance and Mellin zeta functions of (A, Ω) are connected by the functional equation

$$(3.2.20) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = (N - s)\zeta_{A,\Omega}^{\mathfrak{M}}(s),$$

on every open connected set $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ to which any of the two zeta functions has a meromorphic continuation. Observe that in (3.2.20), the parameter δ is absent. Indeed, this means implicitly that the functional equation (3.2.20) is valid only for the parameters $\delta > 0$ for which the inclusion $\Omega \subseteq A_\delta$ is satisfied; that is, when $\zeta_{A,\Omega;\delta}(s) = \int_\Omega d(x, A)^{s-N}\,\mathrm{d}x$ is satisfied.

We will now embed the relative fractal drum (A, Ω) of $\mathbb{R}^N$ into $\mathbb{R}^{N+1}$ as

$$(A \times \{0\}, \Omega \times \mathbb{R}).$$

Strictly speaking, this is not a relative fractal drum in $\mathbb{R}^{N+1}$ since there does not exist a $\delta > 0$ such that $\Omega \times \mathbb{R} \subseteq (A \times \{0\})_\delta$. On the other hand, observe that Lemma 3.5 is now valid for every $\delta > 0$; that is,

$$(3.2.21) \qquad \left| (A \times \{0\})_\delta \cap (\Omega \times \mathbb{R}) \right|_{N+1} = 2 \int_0^\delta |A_{\sqrt{\delta^2 - u^2}} \cap \Omega|_N\,\mathrm{d}u.$$

PROPOSITION 3.12. *Let (A, Ω) be an RFD in $\mathbb{R}^N$ such that $\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) < N$. Then the function $F = F(s)$, defined by the integral*

$$(3.2.22) \qquad F(s) := \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-N-2} \big|(A \times \{0\})_t \cap (\Omega \times \mathbb{R})\big|_{N+1} \, dt,$$

is holomorphic inside the vertical strip $\{\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) < \operatorname{Re} s < N\}$.

PROOF. We split the integral into two integrals: $F(s) = \int_0^1 + \int_1^{+\infty}$. According to Proposition 3.6, the first integral

$$\int_0^1 t^{s-N-2} \big|(A \times \{0\})_t \cap (\Omega \times \mathbb{R})\big|_{N+1} \, dt$$
$$= \int_0^1 t^{s-N-2} \big|(A \times \{0\})_t \cap (\Omega \times (-1,1))\big|_{N+1} \, dt$$

defines a holomorphic function on the right half-plane $\{\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)\}$.

In order to deal with the second integral, we observe that

$$\big|(A \times \{0\})_t \cap (\Omega \times \mathbb{R})\big|_{N+1} \le 2t|\Omega|_N,$$

and, consequently,

$$\left| \int_1^{+\infty} t^{s-N-2} \big|(A \times \{0\})_t \cap (\Omega \times \mathbb{R})\big|_{N+1} dt \right| \le 2|\Omega|_N \int_1^{+\infty} t^{\operatorname{Re} s - N - 1} \, dt$$
$$= \frac{2|\Omega|_N}{N - \operatorname{Re} s},$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s < N$. In light of Theorem 1.3 and Remark 1.4, the latter inequality implies that the integral over $(1, +\infty)$ defines a holomorphic function on the left half-plane $\{\operatorname{Re} s < N\}$. Therefore, it follows that $F(s)$ is holomorphic in the vertical strip $\{\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) < \operatorname{Re} s < N\}$ and the proof of the proposition is complete. $\qquad \square$

In light of the above proposition, we continue to use the convenient notation $\zeta_{A \times \{0\},, \Omega \times \mathbb{R}}^{\mathfrak{M}}$ for the integral (3.2.22) although, as was noted earlier, $(A \times \{0\}, \Omega \times \mathbb{R})$ is not technically a relative fractal drum in $\mathbb{R}^{N+1}$. The following result is the counterpart of Theorem 3.2 in the present, more general context.

THEOREM 3.13. *Let (A, Ω) be a relative fractal drum in $\mathbb{R}^N$ such that $\overline{D} := \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) < N$. Then, for every $a > 0$, the following approximate functional equation holds:*

$$(3.2.23) \qquad \zeta_{A \times \{0\}, \Omega \times (-a,a)}(s) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\,\Gamma\left(\frac{N-s}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{N+1-s}{2}\right)} \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) + E(s; a),$$

initially valid for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{D}$. Here, the error function $E(s) := E(s; a)$ is initially given (for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s < N$) by

$$(3.2.24) \quad E(s; a) := (s - N - 1) \int_a^{+\infty} t^{s-N-2} \big|(A \times \{0\})_t \cap \Omega \times (\mathbb{R} \setminus (-a, a))\big|_{N+1} \, dt,$$

and admits a meromorphic extension to all of $\mathbb{C}$, with a set of simple poles equal to $\{N + 2k : k \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$.

Moreover, Equation (3.2.23) remains valid on any connected open neighborhood of the critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = \overline{D}\}$ to which $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ (or, equivalently, $\zeta_{A\times\{0\},\Omega\times(-a,a)}$) can be meromorphically continued.

PROOF. In a completely analogous way as in the proof of Theorem 3.2, we obtain that

$$(3.2.25) \qquad \tilde{\zeta}_{A\times\{0\},\Omega\times\mathbb{R};\delta}(s) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\,\Gamma\left(\frac{N-s}{2}+1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{N+1-s}{2}+1\right)}\tilde{\zeta}_{A,,\Omega;\delta}(s) + \tilde{E}(s;\delta),$$

now valid for all $\delta > 0$ (see Equation (3.2.21) above and the discussion preceding it). Furthermore, the error function $\tilde{E}(s) := \tilde{E}(s;\delta)$ is holomorphic on $\{\operatorname{Re} s < N + 1\}$ and

$$(3.2.26) \qquad |\tilde{E}(s,\delta)| \leq 2\delta^{\operatorname{Re} s - N}|A_\delta \cap \Omega|_N\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-1\right)$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s < N + 1$. See the proof of Theorem 3.2 and Equation (3.1.8) for the derivation of the above estimate. The estimate (3.2.26) now implies that the sequence of holomorphic functions $\tilde{E}(\,\cdot\,;n)$ tends to 0 as $n \to \infty$, uniformly on every compact subset of $\{\operatorname{Re} s < N\}$, since $|A_n \cap \Omega| = |\Omega|$ for all n sufficiently large. Furthermore, we also have that $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega;n} \to \zeta_{A,\Omega}^{\mathfrak{M}}$ and

$$(3.2.27) \qquad \tilde{\zeta}_{A\times\{0\},\Omega\times\mathbb{R}}(s;n) \to \zeta_{A\times\{0\},\Omega\times\mathbb{R}}^{\mathfrak{M}} \quad \text{as} \quad n \to \infty,$$

uniformly on every compact subset of $\{\overline{D} < \operatorname{Re} s < N\}$. This implies that by taking the limit in (3.2.25) as $\delta \to +\infty$, we obtain the following functional equality between holomorphic functions:

$$(3.2.28) \qquad \zeta_{A\times\{0\},\Omega\times\mathbb{R}}^{\mathfrak{M}}(s) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\,\Gamma\left(\frac{N-s}{2}+1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{N+1-s}{2}+1\right)}\zeta_{A,\Omega}^{\mathfrak{M}}(s),$$

valid in the vertical strip $\{\overline{D} < \operatorname{Re} s < N\}$. (We can obtain this equality even more directly by applying Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem to a counterpart of (3.2.14).)

Moreover, according to (3.2.20), we have the functional equation

$$(3.2.29) \qquad \zeta_{A\times\{0\},\Omega\times\mathbb{R}}^{\mathfrak{M}}(s) = \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}\,\Gamma\left(\frac{N-s}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{N+1-s}{2}+1\right)}\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s),$$

from which we deduce that the right-hand side admits a meromorphic extension to the right half-plane $\{\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{D}\}$, with simple poles located at the simple poles of $\Gamma((N-s)/2)$; that is, at $s_k := N + 2k$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$. (Observe that in the above ratio of gamma functions, there are no cancellations between the poles of the numerator and of the denominator; indeed, an integer cannot be both even and odd.) From this we conclude that by the principle of analytic continuation, the same property also holds for the left-hand side of (3.2.29) and, furthermore, the left-hand side has a meromorphic extension to any domain $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ to which the right-hand side can be meromorphically extended.

In order to complete the proof of the theorem, we now observe that for any $a > 0$, since

$$\left|(A \times \{0\})_t \cap (\Omega \times \mathbb{R})\right| = \left|(A \times \{0\})_t \cap (\Omega \times (-a,a))\right|$$
$$+ \left|(A \times \{0\})_t \cap (\Omega \times (\mathbb{R} \setminus (-a,a)))\right|,$$

the left-hand side of (3.2.29) can be split into two parts:

$$\zeta_{A\times\{0\},\Omega\times\mathbb{R}}^{\mathfrak{M}}(s) = \zeta_{A\times\{0\},\Omega\times(-a,a)}^{\mathfrak{M}}(s)$$
$$+ \int_{a}^{+\infty} t^{s-N-2}\big|(A\times\{0\})_t \cap (\Omega\times(\mathbb{R}\setminus[-a,a]))\big|\,dt$$
$$= \frac{\zeta_{A\times\{0\},\Omega\times(-a,a)}(s)}{N+1-s} - \frac{E(s;a)}{N+1-s}.$$

We then combine this observation with (3.2.29) to obtain (3.2.23). In light of part
(a) of Theorem 2.1, we know that $\zeta_{A\times\{0\},\Omega\times(-a,a)}(s)$ is holomorphic on the open
right half-plane $\{\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{D}\}$. Furthermore, much as in the proof of Proposition
3.12, we can show that $E(s) := E(s;a)$ defines a holomorphic function on the
open left half-plane $\{\operatorname{Re} s < N\}$. This fact, together with the functional equation
(3.2.23), now ensures that $E(s;a)$ admits a meromorphic continuation to all of $\mathbb{C}$,
with a set of simple poles equal to $\{N+2k : k \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$. (Note that $\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) > 0$
for all $s \in [N,+\infty)$, which implies that there are no zero-pole cancellations on the
right-hand side of (3.2.23).) This completes the proof of Theorem 3.13. $\qquad\square$

We note that in Example 3.15 below, we actually want to embed (A,Ω) into
$\mathbb{R}^{N+1}$, as $(A\times\{0\}, \Omega\times(0,a))$ for some $a > 0$. By looking at the proof of the above
theorem and using a suitable symmetry argument, we can obtain the following
result, which deals with this type of embedding.

THEOREM 3.14. *Let (A,Ω) be a relative fractal drum in $\mathbb{R}^N$ such that $\overline{D} :=$*
$\overline{\dim}_B(A,\Omega) < N$. *Then, the following approximate functional equation holds*:

$$(3.2.30) \qquad \zeta_{A\times\{0\},\Omega\times(0,a)}(s) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\,\Gamma\left(\frac{N-s}{2}\right)}{2\Gamma\left(\frac{N+1-s}{2}\right)}\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) + E(s;a),$$

initially valid for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{D}$. Here, the error function $E(s) :=$
$E(s;a)$ is initially given (for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s < N$) by

$$(3.2.31) \quad E(s;a) := (s-N-1)\int_{a}^{+\infty} t^{s-N-2}|(A\times\{0\})_t \cap \Omega\times(\mathbb{R}\setminus(0,a))|_{N+1}\,dt,$$

and admits a meromorphic continuation to all of $\mathbb{C}$, with a set of simple poles equal
to $\{N+2k : k \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$.

Moreover, Equation (3.2.30) remains valid on any connected open neighborhood
of the critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = \overline{D}\}$ to which $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ (or, equivalently, $\zeta_{A\times\{0\},\Omega\times(0,a)}$) can
be meromorphically continued.

EXAMPLE 3.15. (*Complex dimensions of the Cantor dust RFD*). In this ex-
ample, we will consider the relative fractal drum consisting of the Cantor dust
contained in $[0,1]^2$ and compute its distance zeta function. More precisely, let
$A := C^{(1/3)} \times C^{(1/3)}$ be the Cantor dust (i.e., the Cartesian product of the ternary
Cantor set $C := C^{1/3}$ by itself) and let $\Omega := (0,1)^2$. We will not obtain for ζ_A
an explicit formula in a closed form but we will instead use Theorem 3.2 in order
to deduce that the distance zeta function of the Cantor dust has a meromorphic
continuation to all of $\mathbb{C}$.

More interestingly, we will also show that the set of complex dimensions of the
Cantor dust is the union of (a nontrivial subset of) a periodic set contained in the
critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = \log_3 4\}$ and the set of complex dimensions of the Cantor set
(which is a periodic set contained in the critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = \log_3 2\}$). *This fact is*

significant because it shows that in this case, the distance (or tube) zeta function also detects the 'lower-dimensional' fractal nature of the Cantor dust.

Note that, as is well known, the Minkowski dimension of the RFD (or Cantor string) $(C, (0, 1))$ is given by $\dim_B(C, (0, 1)) = \log_3 2$ (see [**Lap-vFr1**, §1.2.2]. Furthermore, it will follow from the discussion below that, as might be expected since $(A, \Omega) = (C, (0, 1)) \times (C, (0, 1)))$,

$$(3.2.32) \qquad \dim_B(A, \Omega) = 2 \dim_B(C, (0, 1)) = \log_3 4.$$

Consequently, the critical line of the RFD $(C, (0, 1))$ in $\mathbb{R}$ (the *Cantor string RFD*) is the vertical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = \log_3 2\}$, while the critical line of the Cantor dust, viewed as the RFD (A, Ω) in $\mathbb{R}^2$, is the vertical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = \log_3 4\}$, as was stated in the previous paragraph.

The construction of the RFD (A, Ω) can be carried out by beginning with the unit square and removing the open middle-third 'cross', and then iterating this procedure ad infinitum. This procedure implies that we can subdivide the Cantor dust into a countable union of RFDs which are scaled down versions of two base (or generating) RFDs, (A_1, Ω_1) and (A_2, Ω_2). The first one of these base RFDs, (A_1, Ω_1), is defined by $\Omega_1 := (0, 1/3)^2$ and by A_1 being the union of the four vertices of the closure of Ω_1 (namely, of the square $[0, 1/3]^2$). Furthermore, the second base RFD is defined by $\Omega_2 := (0, 1/3) \times (0, 1/6)$ and by A_2 being the ternary Cantor set contained in $[0, 1/3] \times \{0\}$.

At the n-th level of the iteration, we have exactly 4^{n-1} RFDs of the type $(a_n A_1, a_n \Omega_1)$ and $8 \cdot 4^{n-1}$ RFDs of the type $(a_n A_2, a_n \Omega_2)$, where $a_n := 3^{-n}$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. This observation, together with the scaling property of the relative distance zeta function (see Theorem 2.16), yields successively (for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s$ sufficiently large):

$$
\begin{aligned}
\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 4^{n-1} \zeta_{a_n A_1, a_n \Omega_1}(s) + 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 4^{n-1} \zeta_{a_n A_2, a_n \Omega_2}(s) \\
(3.2.33) \qquad &= \left(\zeta_{A_1, \Omega_1}(s) + 8 \zeta_{A_2, \Omega_2}(s) \right) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 4^{n-1} \cdot 3^{-ns} \\
&= \frac{1}{3^s - 4} \left(\zeta_{A_1, \Omega_1}(s) + 8 \zeta_{A_2, \Omega_2}(s) \right).
\end{aligned}
$$

Moreover, for the relative distance zeta function of (A_1, Ω_1), we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
\zeta_{A_1, \Omega_1}(s) &= 8 \int_0^{1/6} \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{x} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{s-2} \mathrm{d}y \\
(3.2.34) \qquad &= 8 \int_0^{\pi/4} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^{1/6 \cos \varphi} r^{s-1} \, \mathrm{d}r \\
&= \frac{8}{6^s s} \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^{-s} \varphi \, \mathrm{d}\varphi = \frac{8 I(s)}{6^s s},
\end{aligned}
$$

where $I(s) := \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^{-s} \varphi \, \mathrm{d}\varphi$ and is easily seen to be an entire function. (In fact, $I(s) = 2^{-1} \mathrm{B}_{1/2}(1/2, (1-s)/2)$, where $\mathrm{B}_x(a, b) := \int_0^x t^{a-1}(1-t)^{b-1} \mathrm{d}t$ is the incomplete beta function.) Consequently, $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ admits a meromorphic continuation

to all of $\mathbb{C}$ and we have

$$(3.2.35) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \frac{8}{3^s - 4}\left(\frac{I(s)}{6^s s} + \zeta_{A_2,\Omega_2}(s)\right),$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$. Furthermore, let $\zeta_{C,,(0,1)}$ be the relative distance zeta function of the Cantor middle-third set constructed inside $[0,1]$; see [**LapRaŽu5**, Example 6.3]. Alternatively, use the relation $\zeta_{C,(0,1)}(s) = \zeta_{\mathcal{L}_{CS}}(s)(2^{1-s}/s)$, where $\mathcal{L}_{CS}$ is the Cantor string and (by [**Lap-vFr3**, Eq. (1.29), p. 22]) $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}_{CS}}(s) = 1/(3^s - 2)$, for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$. From Theorem 3.14 and the scaling property of the relative distance zeta function (Theorem 2.16), we now deduce that

$$(3.2.36) \qquad \begin{aligned} \zeta_{A_2,\Omega_2}(s) &= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\,\Gamma\left(\frac{1-s}{2}\right)}{2\Gamma\left(\frac{2-s}{2}\right)}\zeta_{3^{-1}C,3^{-1}(0,1)}(s) + E(s; 6^{-1}) \\ &= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1-s}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2-s}{2}\right)}\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{6^s s(3^s - 2)} + E(s; 6^{-1}), \end{aligned}$$

where $E(s; 6^{-1})$ is meromorphic on all of $\mathbb{C}$ with a set of simple poles equal to $\{2k + 1 : k \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$; so that for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$, we have

$$(3.2.37) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \frac{8}{s(3^s - 4)}\left(\frac{I(s)}{6^s} + \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1-s}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2-s}{2}\right)}\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{6^s s(3^s - 2)} + E(s; 6^{-1})\right).$$

Formula (3.2.37) implies that $\mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$, the set of all complex dimensions (in $\mathbb{C}$) of the 'relative' Cantor dust, is a subset of

$$(3.2.38) \qquad \left(\log_3 4 + \frac{2\pi}{\log 3}\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z}\right) \cup \left(\log_3 2 + \frac{2\pi}{\log 3}\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z}\right) \cup \{0\}$$

and consists of simple poles of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$. Of course, we know that $\log_3 4 \in \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$, but we can only conjecture that the other poles on the critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = \log_3 4\}$ are in $\mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$ since it may happen that there are some zero-pole cancellations in (3.2.37). On the other hand, since it is known that the Cantor dust is not Minkowski measurable (see [**FaZe**]), we can deduce from [**LapRaŽu5**, Theorem 5.2] that there must exist at least two other (necessarily nonreal) poles $s_{\pm k_0} = \log_3 4 \pm \frac{2k_0 \pi \mathrm{i}}{\log 3}$ of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$, for some $k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$. (Indeed, according to [**LapRaŽu5**, Theorem 5.2], $D := \log_3 4$ cannot be the only complex dimension of (A, Ω) on the critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = D\}$ since otherwise, the Cantor dust would be Minkowski measurable, which is a contradiction.) Based on (3.2.37), we cannot even claim that $0 \in \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$ for sure, but we can see that all of the principal complex dimensions of the Cantor set are elements of $\mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$; i.e., $\log_3 2 + \frac{2\pi}{\log 3}\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$). We conjecture that we also have $\log_3 4 + \frac{2\pi}{\log 3}\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$; that is, we conjecture that $\mathcal{P}_c(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = \log_3 4 + \frac{2\pi}{\log 3}\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z}$.

The above example can be easily generalized to the case of Cartesian products of any finite number of generalized Cantor sets (as given by Definition 2.28), in which case we conjecture that the set of complex dimensions of the product is contained in the union of the sets of complex dimensions of each of the factors, modulo any zero-pole cancellations which may occur. In light of this and other similar examples, it would be interesting to obtain some results about zero-free regions for fractal zeta functions. We leave this problem as a possible subject for further investigations.

Zeta functions of relative fractal sprays and generating principal complex dimensions of any multiplicity

In this chapter, we consider a special type of RFDs, called *relative fractal sprays*, and study their distance zeta functions. We then illustrate our results by computing the corresponding complex dimensions of relative Sierpiński sprays. More specifically, we determine the complex dimensions (as well as the associated residues) of the relative Sierpiński gasket (Example 4.12) and of the relative Sierpiński carpet (Example 4.15); we also consider higher-dimensional analogs of these examples, namely, the inhomogeneous Sierpiński N-gasket RFD (Example 4.14) and the Sierpiński N-carpet RFD (Example 4.17).

4.1. Relative fractal sprays in $\mathbb{R}^N$

We now introduce the definition of relative fractal spray, which is very similar to (but more general than) the notion of fractal spray (see [**LapPo3**], [**Lap-vFr3**, Definition 13.2], [**LapPe1–2**] and [**LapPeWi1–2**]), itself a generalization of the notion of (ordinary) fractal string [**LapPo1–2**, **Lap1–3**, **Lap-vFr3**].

DEFINITION 4.1. Let $(\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0)$ be a fixed relative fractal drum in $\mathbb{R}^N$ (which we call the *base relative fractal drum*, or *generating relative fractal drum*), $(\lambda_j)_{j\geq 0}$ a decreasing sequence of positive numbers (scaling factors), converging to zero, and $(b_j)_{j\geq 0}$ a given sequence of positive integers (multiplicities). The associated *relative fractal spray* is a relative fractal drum (A, Ω) obtained as the disjoint union of a sequence of RFDs, $\mathcal{F} := \{(\partial\Omega_i, \Omega_i) : i \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$, where $\mathbb{N}_0 := \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, such that each Ω_i can be obtained from $\lambda_j\Omega_0$ by a rigid motion in $\mathbb{R}^N$, and for each $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$ there are precisely b_j RFDs in the family $\mathcal{F}$ that can be obtained from $\lambda_j\Omega_0$ by a rigid motion. Any relative fractal spray (A, Ω), generated by the base relative fractal drum (or 'basic shape') Ω_0 and the sequences of 'scales' $(\lambda_j)_{j\geq 0}$ with associated 'multiplicities' $(b_j)_{\geq 0}$, is denoted by

(4.1.1) $$(A, \Omega) := \mathrm{Spray}(\Omega_0, (\lambda_j)_{j\geq 0}, (b_j)_{\geq 0}).$$

The family $\mathcal{F}$ is called the *skeleton of the spray*. The distance zeta function $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ of the relative fractal spray (A, Ω) is computed in Theorem 4.6 below.

If there exist $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ and an integer $b \geq 2$ such that $\lambda_j = \lambda^j$ and $b_j = b^j$, for all $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$, then we simply write

$$(A, \Omega) = \mathrm{Spray}(\Omega_0, \lambda, b).$$

DEFINITION 4.2. The relative fractal spray $(A, \Omega) = \mathrm{Spray}(\Omega_0, (\lambda_j)_{j\geq 0}, (b_j)_{j\geq 0})$ can be viewed as a relative fractal drum generated by $(\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0)$ and a fractal string

$\mathcal{L} = (\ell_j)_{j\geq 0}$, consisting of the decreasing sequence $(\lambda_j)_{j\geq 0}$ of positive real numbers, in which each λ_j has multiplicity b_j for every $j \geq 0$. Thus, we can write $(A, \Omega) = \mathrm{Spray}(\Omega_0, \mathcal{L})$. It is also convenient to view the construction of (A, Ω) in Definition 4.1 as the *tensor product* of the base relative fractal drum (A_0, Ω_0) and the fractal string $\mathcal{L}$:

$$(4.1.2) \qquad (A, \Omega) = (\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0) \otimes \mathcal{L}.$$

We can also define the *tensor product of two (possibly unbounded) fractal strings* $\mathcal{L}_1 = (\ell_{1j})_{j\geq 1}$ and $\mathcal{L}_2 = (\ell_{2k})_{k\geq 1}$ as the following fractal string (note that here, $\mathcal{L}_1$ and $\mathcal{L}_2$ are viewed as nonincreasing sequences of positive numbers tending to zero, but that we may have $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \ell_{1j} = +\infty$ or $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ell_{2k} = +\infty$):

$$(4.1.3) \qquad \mathcal{L}_1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_2 := (\ell_{1j}\ell_{2k})_{j,k\geq 1}.$$

By construction, the multiplicity of any $l \in \mathcal{L}_1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_2$ is equal to the number of ordered pairs of (ℓ_{1j}, ℓ_{2k}) in the Cartesian product $\mathcal{L}_1 \times \mathcal{L}_2$ of multisets such that $l = \ell_{1j}\ell_{2k}$.

EXAMPLE 4.3. Let $\Omega_0 := B_1(0)$ be the open unit disk in the plane $\mathbb{R}^2$ and $A_0 := \partial\Omega_0$ the unit circle. Let $\mathcal{L} := (\ell_j)_{j\geq 0}$ be the Cantor string. In other words, $\mathcal{L}$ is the multiset consisting of $l_k = 3^{-k-1}$ with multiplicity 2^k for each $k \geq 0$. As in Definition 4.2, we define the RFD (A, Ω) as the tensor product

$$(4.1.4) \qquad (A, \Omega) := (A_0, \Omega_0) \otimes \mathcal{L}.$$

Then,

$$
\begin{aligned}
(4.1.5) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^k \zeta_{3^{-k-1}(A_0,\Omega_0)}(s) \\
&= 3^{-s} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^k 3^{-sk} \zeta_{A_0,\Omega_0}(s) = \frac{3^{-s}\zeta_{A_0,\Omega_0}(s)}{1 - 2\cdot 3^{-s}} \\
&= \frac{2\pi(s-2)3^{-s}}{s(s-1)(1 - 2\cdot 3^{-s})},
\end{aligned}
$$

where in the last equality we have used Equation (2.1.9) with $N = 2$. It follows that $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ has a meromorphic continuation to all of $\mathbb{C}$ given by the last expression of (4.1.5). Therefore, we deduce that

$$(4.1.6) \qquad \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = \{0\} \cup \left(\log_3 2 + \frac{2\pi}{\log 3}\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z}\right) \cup \{1\}, \quad \dim_{PC}(\tilde{A}, \tilde{\Omega}) = \{1\},$$

and all the complex dimensions are simple. The RFD (A, Ω) has a vertical sequence of equidistant complex dimensions (namely, $\{\log_3 2 + \frac{2\pi}{\log 3}\mathrm{i}k\}_{k\in\mathbb{Z}}$), while there is only one principal complex dimension (namely, $s = 1$), and it is simple. Using [**LapRaŽu5**, Theorem 5.2], we conclude that the RFD (A, Ω) is Minkowski measurable.

We point out, however, that one can also show (by using the results and techniques of [**LapRaŽu5**] and [**LapRaŽu1**, Chapter 5]) that the RFD (A, Ω) is (*strictly*) *subcritically Minkowski nonmeasurable in dimension* $d := \log_3 2$, in a sense specified in the just mentioned references. Heuristically, this means that it has *geometric oscillations of lower order* $d = \log_3 2$, but none of leading order $D = 1$.

We can easily modify the notion of relative fractal spray in Definition 4.1 in order to deal with a finite collection of K basic RFDs (or generating RFDs) $(\partial\Omega_{01}, \Omega_{01}), \ldots, (\partial\Omega_{0K}, \Omega_{0K})$, where K is and integer ≥ 1, similarly as in [**LapPo3**], [**Lap-vFr3**, Definition 13.2] (and [**LapPe1–2**, **LapPeWi1–2**]). A slightly more general notion would consist in replacing $(\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0)$ by any relative fractal drum (A_0, Ω_0); see [**LapRaŽu1**].

It is important to stress that, from our point of view, the sets Ω_i in the definition of a relative fractal spray (Definition 4.1) do not have to be 'densely packed'. In fact, in general, they cannot be 'densely packed', as indicated by Example 4.5(c) below. They can just be viewed as the union of the disjoint family $\{(\partial\Omega_i, \Omega_i)\}_{i\geq 0}$ of RFDs in $\mathbb{R}^N$. The corresponding disjoint family of open sets $\{\Omega_i\}_{i\geq 0}$ can even be unbounded in $\mathbb{R}^N$, since its union does not have to be of finite N-dimensional Lebesgue measure.

The following simple lemma provides necessary and sufficient conditions for a relative fractal spray (A, Ω) to be such that $|\Omega| < \infty$.

LEMMA 4.4. *Assume that* $(A, \Omega) := \mathrm{Spray}(\Omega_0, (\lambda_j)_{j\geq 0}, (b_j)_{\geq 0})$ *in* $\mathbb{R}^N$ *is a relative fractal spray. Then* $|\Omega| < \infty$ *if and only if* $|\Omega_0| < \infty$ *and*

$$(4.1.7) \qquad\qquad \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j \lambda_j^N < \infty.$$

In that case, we have

$$(4.1.8) \qquad\qquad |\Omega| = |\Omega_0| \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j \lambda_j^N.$$

In particular, the relative fractal drum (A, Ω) *is well defined and* $\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) \leq N$.

PROOF. Let us prove the sufficiency part. For $\Omega_j = \lambda_j \Omega_0$ we have $|\Omega_j| = |\lambda_j \Omega_0| = \lambda_j^N |\Omega_0|$, and therefore,

$$|\Omega| = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\Omega_j| = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j |\lambda_j \Omega_0| = |\Omega_0| \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j \lambda_j^N.$$

The proof of the necessity part is also easy and is therefore omitted. $\square$

EXAMPLE 4.5. Here, we provide a few simple examples of relative fractal sprays:

(a) The ternary Cantor set can be viewed as a relative fractal drum

$$(A, \Omega) = \mathrm{Spray}(\Omega_0, 1/3, 2)$$

(called the *Cantor relative fractal drum*, or the *relative Cantor fractal spray*), generated by

$$(\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0) = (\{1/3, 2/3\}, (1/3, 2/3))$$

as the base relative fractal drum, $\lambda = 1/3$ and $b = 2$. Its relative box dimension exists and is equal to $D = \log_3 2$. Of course, this is just an example of ordinary fractal string, namely, the well-known Cantor string; see [**Lap-vFr3**, §1.1.2].

(b) The Sierpiński gasket can be viewed as a relative fractal drum (called the *Sierpiński relative fractal drum*, or *Sierpiński relative fractal spray*), generated by
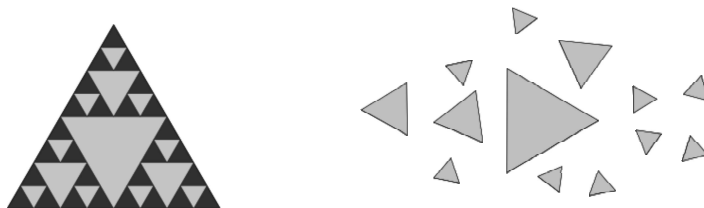
FIGURE 1. Left: The Sierpiński gasket A, viewed as relative fractal drum (A, Ω), with Ω being the countable disjoint union of open triangles contained in the unit triangle Ω_0. Right: An equivalent interpretation of the Sierpiński gasket drum (A, Ω). Here, Ω is a coutable disjoint union of open equilateral triangles, and $A = \partial\Omega$. (There are 3^j triangles with sides 2^{-j-1} in the union, $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$.) Both pictures depict the first three iterations of the construction. We can also view the standard Sierpiński gasket A as a relative fractal drum (A, Ω), in which Ω is just the open unit triangle on the left picture.

$(\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0)$ as the basic relative fractal drum, where Ω_0 is an open equilateral triangle of sides of length $1/2$, $\lambda = 1/2$ and $b = 3$. (See the left part of Figure 1.) Its relative box dimension exists and is equal to $D = \log_2 3$.

(c) If Ω_0 is any bounded open set in $\mathbb{R}^2$ (say, an open disk), $\lambda = 1/2$ and $b = 3$, we obtain a fractal spray $(A, \Omega) = \mathrm{Spray}(\Omega_0, 1/2, 3)$, in the sense of Definition 4.1. In Theorem 4.6, we shall see that if Ω_0 has a Lipschitz boundary, then the set of poles of the relative zeta function of this fractal spray (which is a relative fractal drum), as well as the multiplicities of the poles, do not depend on the choice of Ω_0. In this sense, examples (b) and (c) are equivalent. In particular, the box dimension of the *generalized Sierpiński relative fractal drum* is constant, and equal to $D = \log_2 3$.

In other words, the Sierpiński gasket $(A, \Omega) = \mathrm{Spray}(\Omega_0, 1/2, 3)$, appearing in Example 4.5(b), can be viewed as *any* countable disjoint collection of open triangles in the plane (which can even be an unbounded collection) and their bounding triangles, of sizes $\lambda_j = 2^{-j-1}$ and multiplicities $b_j = 3^j$, $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$, and not just as the standard disjoint collection of open triangles, densely packed inside the unit open triangle; see the right part of Figure 1.

By using the scaling property stated in Theorem 2.16, it is easy to explicitly compute the distance zeta function of relative fractal sprays. Note that the zeta function involves the Dirichlet series $f(s) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j \lambda_j^s$. Theorem 4.6 just below can be considered as an extension of Theorem 2.16.

THEOREM 4.6 (Distance zeta function of relative fractal sprays). *Let*

$$(A, \Omega) = \mathrm{Spray}(\Omega_0, (\lambda_j)_{j \geq 0}, (b_j)_{j \geq 0})$$

be a relative fractal spray in $\mathbb{R}^N$, in the sense of Definition 4.1, and such that $|\Omega_0| < \infty$. Assume that condition (4.1.7) of Lemma 4.4 is satisfied; that is, $|\Omega| < \infty$. Let Ω be the (countable, disjoint) union of all the open sets appearing in the

skeleton, corresponding to the fractal spray. (*In other words,* Ω *is the disjoint union of the open sets* Ω_j*, each repeated with the multiplicity* b_j *for* $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$*.*) *Let* $f(s) := \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j \lambda_j^s$*.* (*Note that according to* (4.1.7), *this Dirichlet series converges absolutely for* $\operatorname{Re} s \geq N$*; i.e.,* $D(f) \leq N$*.*) *Then, for* $\operatorname{Re} s > \max\{\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega), D(f)\}$*, the distance zeta function of the relative fractal spray* (A, Ω) *is given by*

$$(4.1.9) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = f(s) \cdot \zeta_{\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0}(s),$$

and

$$(4.1.10) \qquad \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) = \max\{\overline{\dim}_B(\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0), D(f)\}.$$

PROOF. Clearly, it follows from (4.1.7) that $f(N) < \infty$. Hence, $D(f) \leq N$; so that $\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) \leq N$. Each open set of the skeleton of the relative fractal spray is obtained by a rigid motion of sets of the form $\lambda_j \Omega_0$, and for any fixed j, there are precisely b_j such sets. Identity (4.1.9) then follows immediately from Theorems 2.16 and 2.19. The remaining claims are easily derived using this identity. $\square$

It follows from Definition 4.2 and relation (4.1.9) that the distance zeta function of the tensor product is equal to the product of the zeta functions of its components:

$$(4.1.11) \qquad \zeta_{(\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0) \otimes \mathcal{L}}(s) = \zeta_{\mathcal{L}}(s) \cdot \zeta_{\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0}(s).$$

Equation (4.1.10) can therefore be written as follows:

$$(4.1.12) \qquad \overline{\dim}_B((\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0) \otimes \mathcal{L}) = \max\{\overline{\dim}(\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0), \overline{\dim}_B \mathcal{L}\}.$$

DEFINITION 4.7. The Dirichlet series $f(s) := \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} b_j \lambda_j^s$ (or, more generally, its meromorphic extension to a connected open subset U of $\mathbb{C}$, when it exists), is called the *scaling zeta function* of the relative fractal spray (A, Ω) and is denoted by $\zeta_{\mathfrak{S}}(s)$; hence, the factorization formula (4.1.9) can also be rewritten as follows:

$$(4.1.13) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \zeta_{\mathfrak{S}}(s) \cdot \zeta_{\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0}(s).$$

THEOREM 4.8. *Assume that a relative fractal spray* $(A, \Omega) = \operatorname{Spray}(\Omega_0, \lambda, b)$, *as introduced at the end of Definition 4.1, is such that* $|\Omega_0| < \infty$*,* $\lambda \in (0, 1)$*,* $b \geq 2$ *is an integer, and* $b\lambda^N < 1$*. Then, for* $\operatorname{Re} s > \max\{\overline{\dim}_B(\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0), \log_{1/\lambda} b\})$*, we have*

$$(4.1.14) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \frac{\zeta_{\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0}(s)}{1 - b\lambda^s},$$

and the lower bound for $\operatorname{Re} s$ *is optimal. In particular, it is equal to* $D(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$*, and hence,*

$$\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) = D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = \max\{\overline{\dim}_B(\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0), \log_{1/\lambda} b\}.$$

If, in addition, Ω_0 *is bounded and has a Lipschitz boundary such that* $\partial\Omega_0$ *can be described by finitely many Lipschitz charts, then*

$$(4.1.15) \qquad \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) = \max\{N - 1, \log_{1/\lambda} b\}.$$

Therefore, if we assume that $\log_{1/\lambda} b \in (N - 1, N)$*, then the set* $\dim_{PC}(A, \Omega) = \mathcal{P}_c(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$ *of principal complex dimensions of the relative fractal spray* (A, Ω) *is given by*

$$(4.1.16) \qquad \dim_{PC}(A, \Omega) = \log_{1/\lambda} b + \frac{2\pi}{\log(1/\lambda)} i\mathbb{Z}.$$

PROOF. If $\lambda_j := \lambda$ and $b_j := b^j$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$, with $b\lambda^N < 1$, then $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b^j \lambda^{jN} = \frac{1}{1-b\lambda^N} < \infty$; so that $|\Omega| < \infty$, as desired. Identity (4.1.14) follows immediately from (4.1.9), using the fact that for Ω_0 with a Lipschitz boundary satisfying the stated assumption, we have $\overline{\dim}_B(\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0) = \overline{\dim}_B\partial\Omega_0 = N - 1$ (this follows, for example, from [**ŽuŽup**, Lemma 3]), together with the property of finite stability of the upper box dimension; see, e.g., [**Fal1**, p. 44]. $\qquad\square$

EXAMPLE 4.9. Here, we construct a relative fractal spray

$$(A, \Omega) = \mathrm{Spray}(\Omega_0, (\lambda_j)_{j \geq 1}, (b_j)_{\geq 1})$$

in $\mathbb{R}^2$ such that $|\Omega_0| < \infty$, $b_j \equiv 1$, $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j^2 < \infty$ (hence, $|\Omega| < \infty$ by Lemma 4.4), and such that the base set Ω_0 is *unbounded*, as well as its boundary $\partial\Omega_0$. Let Ω_0 be any unbounded Borel set of finite 2-dimensional Lebesgue measure, such that both Ω_0 and $\partial\Omega_0$ are unbounded, and Ω_0 is contained in the horizontal strip

$$V_1 := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < y < 1\}.$$

We can explicitly construct such a set as follows:

$$\Omega_0 := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < y < x^{-\alpha}, \ x > 1\},$$

where $\alpha > 1$, so that $|\Omega_0| < \infty$.

Furthermore, let $(V_j)_{j \geq 1}$ be a countable, disjoint sequence of horizontal strips in the plane, defined for each $j \in \mathbb{N}$ by $V_j = V_1 + (0, j)$, the Minkowski sum of V_j and $(0, j)$. Let $(\lambda_j)_{j \geq 1}$ be a sequence of real numbers in $(0, 1)$ such that $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j^2 < \infty$. It is clear that for any λ_j, $j \geq 2$, the set $\lambda_j \Omega_0$ is congruent (up to a rigid motion) to the subset $\Omega_j := \lambda_j \Omega_0 + (0, j)$ of V_j. Then, the fractal spray

$$(A, \Omega) = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} (\partial\Omega_j, \Omega_j)$$

has the desired properties.

4.2. Relative Sierpiński sprays and their complex dimensions

We provide two examples of relative fractal sprays, dealing with the *relative Sierpiński gasket* and the *relative Sierpiński carpet*, respectively. In the sequel, it will be useful to introduce the following definition.

DEFINITION 4.10. We say that *two given relative fractal drums* (A_1, Ω_1) *and* (A_2, Ω_2) *in* $\mathbb{R}^N$ *are congruent if there exists an isometry* $f : \mathbb{R}^N \to \mathbb{R}^N$ *such that* $A_2 = f(A_1)$ *and* $\Omega_2 = f(\Omega_1)$.

It is easy to see that the congruence of RFDs is an equivalence relation.

The following lemma states, in particular, that any two congruent RFDs have equal distance zeta functions. We leave its proof as a simple excercise for the interested reader.

LEMMA 4.11. *Let* (A_1, Ω_1) *and* (A_2, Ω_2) *be two congruent RFDs in* $\mathbb{R}^N$. *Then, for any* $r \in \mathbb{R}$, *we have*

$$(4.2.1) \qquad \mathcal{M}_*^r(A_1, \Omega_1) = \mathcal{M}_*^r(A_2, \Omega_2), \quad \mathcal{M}^{*r}(A_1, \Omega_1) = \mathcal{M}^{*r}(A_2, \Omega_2)$$

and

$$(4.2.2) \qquad \underline{\dim}_B(A_1, \Omega_1) = \underline{\dim}_B(A_2, \Omega_2), \quad \overline{\dim}_B(A_1, \Omega_1) = \overline{\dim}_B(A_2, \Omega_2).$$
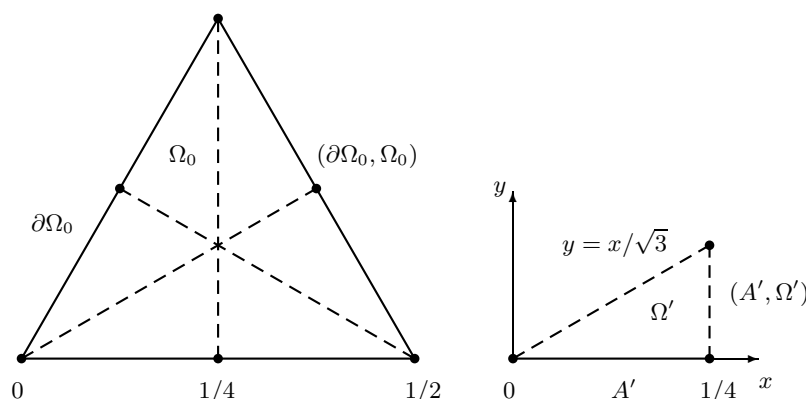
FIGURE 2. On the left is depicted the base relative fractal drum $(\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0)$ of the relative Sierpiński gasket, where Ω_0 is the associated (open) equilateral triangle with sides $1/2$. It can be viewed as the (disjoint) union of six RFDs, all of which are congruent to the relative fractal drum (A', Ω') on the right. This figure explains Equation (4.2.4) appearing in Example 4.12; see Lemma 4.11.

Furthermore,

$$(4.2.3) \qquad\qquad \zeta_{A_1,\Omega_1}(s) = \zeta_{A_2,\Omega_2}(s)$$

for any $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s > \overline{\dim}_B(A_1, \Omega_1)$.

It follows from (4.2.3) that under the hypotheses of Lemma 4.11 and given a connected open set $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$, ζ_{A_1,Ω_1} and ζ_{A_2,Ω_2} have the exact same mermomorphic continuation to U, and therefore the same poles in U and associated residues (or more generally, principal parts in the case of multiple poles). In particular, two congruent RFDs have the same (visible) complex dimensions.

EXAMPLE 4.12. (*Relative Sierpiński gasket*). Let A be the Sierpiński gasket in $\mathbb{R}^2$, the outer boundary of which is an equilateral triangle with unit sides. Consider the countable family of all open triangles in the standard construction of the gasket. (Namely, these are the open triangles which are deleted at each stage of the construction.) If Ω is the largest open triangle (with unit sides), then the *relative Sierpiński gasket* is defined as the ordered pair (A, Ω). The distance zeta function $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ of the relative Sierpiński gasket (A, Ω) can be computed as the distance zeta function of the following relative fractal spray (see Definition 4.1):

$$\mathrm{Spray}(\Omega_0, \lambda = 1/2, b = 3),$$

where Ω_0 is the first deleted open triangle with sides $1/2$. It suffices to apply Equation (4.1.14) from Theorem 4.8. Decomposing Ω_0 into the union of six congruent right triangles (determined by the heights of the triangle Ω_0, see Figure 2) with

disjoint interiors, we have that

$$\zeta_{\partial\Omega_0,\Omega_0}(s) = 6\,\zeta_{A',\Omega'}(s) = 6\int_{\Omega'} d((x,y),A')^{s-2}\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y$$

(4.2.4)

$$= 6\int_0^{1/4}\mathrm{d}x\int_0^{x/\sqrt{3}} y^{s-2}\mathrm{d}y = 6\frac{(\sqrt{3})^{1-s}2^{-s}}{s(s-1)},$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s > 1$. Using Equation (4.1.14) and appealing to Lemma 4.11, we deduce that the distance zeta function of the relative Sierpiński gasket (A,Ω) satisfies

(4.2.5) $$\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \frac{6(\sqrt{3})^{1-s}2^{-s}}{s(s-1)(1-3\cdot 2^{-s})} \sim \frac{1}{1-3\cdot 2^{-s}},$$

where the equality holds for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s > \log_2 3$ and the equivalence $\sim$ holds in the sense of Definition 1.7. Therefore, by the principle of analytic continuation, it follows that $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ has a meromorphic extension to the entire complex plane, given by the same closed form as in Equation (4.2.5). More specifically,

(4.2.6) $$\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \frac{6(\sqrt{3})^{1-s}2^{-s}}{s(s-1)(1-3\cdot 2^{-s})}, \quad \text{for all} \quad s \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Hence, the set of all of the complex dimensions (in $\mathbb{C}$) of the relative Sierpiński gasket is given by

(4.2.7) $$\mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = \left(\log_2 3 + \frac{2\pi}{\log 2}\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z}\right) \cup \{0,1\}.$$

Each of these complex dimensions in (4.2.7) is simple (i.e., is a simple pole of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$). Note that here, $\{0,1\}$ can be interpreted as the set of *integer dimensions* of A, in the sense of [**LapPe2–3**] and [**LapPeWi1**]. In particular, we deduce from (4.2.7) that $D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = \log_2 3$, and we thus recover a well-known result. Namely, the set $\dim_{PC}(A,\Omega) := \mathcal{P}_c(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$ of principal complex dimensions of the relative Sierpiński gasket (A,Ω) is given by

(4.2.8) $$\dim_{PC}(A,\Omega) = \log_2 3 + \mathbf{p}\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z},$$

where $\mathbf{p} = 2\pi/\log 2$ is the oscillatory period of the Sierpiński gasket; see [**Lap-vFr3**], §6.6.1].

Note, however, that in [**Lap-vFr1–3**], the complex dimensions are obtained in a completely different manner (via an associated spectral zeta function) and not geometrically. In addition, all of the complex dimensions of the Sierpiński gasket A are shown to be principal (that is, to be located on the vertical line $\operatorname{Re} s = \log_2 3 = \dim_B A$), a conclusion which is slightly different from (4.2.7) above.[1] We also refer to [**ChrIvLap**] and [**LapSar**], as well as to [**LapPe2–3**] and [**LapPeWi1–2**], for different approaches (via a spectral zeta function associated to a suitable geometric Dirac operator and via a self-similar tiling associated with A, respectively) leading to the same conclusion.

In light of (4.2.6), the residue of the distance zeta function $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ of the relative Sierpiński gasket computed at any principal pole $s_k := \log_2 3 + \mathbf{p}k\mathrm{i}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, is given

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[1]Analogously, for a fractal string RFD (A,Ω), we have $\mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}) \cup \{0\}$; here, of course, $N = 1$ instead of $N = 2$.

by

$$\text{res}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}, s_k) = \frac{6(\sqrt{3})^{1-s_k}}{2^{s_k}(\log 2)s_k(s_k-1)}.$$

In particular,

$$|\text{res}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}, s_k)| \sim \frac{6(\sqrt{3})^{1-D}}{D\,2^D \log 2} k^{-2} \quad \text{as} \quad k \to \pm\infty,$$

where $D := \log_2 3$.

The following proposition shows that the relative Sierpiński gasket can be viewed as the relative fractal spray generated by the relative fractal drum (A', Ω') appearing on the right-hand side of Figure 2.

PROPOSITION 4.13 (**Relative Sierpiński gasket**). *Let (A', Ω') be the relative fractal drum defined on the right part of Figure 2. Let (A, Ω) be the relative fractal spray generated by the base relative fractal drum (A', Ω'), with scaling ratio $\lambda = 1/2$ and with multiplicities $m_k = 6 \cdot 3^{k-1}$, for any positive integer k:*

(4.2.9) $\qquad (A, \Omega) = \text{Spray}((A', \Omega'), \lambda = 1/2, m_k = 6 \cdot 3^{k-1} \text{ for } k \in \mathbb{N}).$

(Note that we assume here that the base relative fractal drum (A', Ω') has a multiplicity equal to 8.) Then, the relative distance zeta function of the relative fractal spray (A, Ω) is equal to the relative distance zeta function of the relative Sierpiński gasket; see Equation (4.2.6).

EXAMPLE 4.14. (*Inhomogeneous Sierpiński N-gasket RFD*). The usual Sierpiński gasket is contained in the unit triangle in the plane. Its analog in $\mathbb{R}^3$, which we call the *inhomogeneous Sierpiński 3-gasket* or *inhomogeneous tetrahedral gasket*, and denote by A_3, is obtained by deleting the middle open octahedron (from the initial compact, convex unit tetrahedron), defined as the interior of the convex hull of the midpoints of each of the six edges of the initial tetrahedron (thus, four sub-tetrahedrons are left after the first step), and so on. Such sets, along with their higher-dimensional counterparts, are discussed, for example, in [**KiLap**].

More generally, for any integer $N \geq 2$, the *inhomogeneous Sierpiński N-gasket* A_N, contained in $\mathbb{R}^N$, can be defined as follows. Let $V_N := \{P_1, P_2, \ldots, P_{N+1}\}$ be a set of N points in $\mathbb{R}^N$ such that the mutual distance of any two points from the set is equal to 1.

The set V_N, where $N \geq 2$, with the indicated property, can be constructed inductively as follows. For $N = 2$, we take V_2 to be the set of vertices of any unit triangle in $\mathbb{R}^2$. We then reason by induction. Given $N \geq 2$, we assume that the set V_N of $N+1$ points in R^N has been constructed. Note that the set V_N is contained in a sphere, whose center is denoted by O. Let us consider the line of $\mathbb{R}^{N+1} = \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}$ through the point O and perpendicular to the hyperplane $\mathbb{R}^N = \mathbb{R}^N \times \{0\}$ in $\mathbb{R}^{N+1}$. There exists a unique point P_{N+2} in the half-plane $\{x_{N+1} > 0\}$ of $\mathbb{R}^{N+1}$, which is a unit distance from all of the N vertices of V_N. (Here, we identify V_N with $V_N \times \{0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$.) We then define V_{N+1} by $V_{N+1} := V_N \cup \{P_{N+2}\}$.

Let us define Ω_N as the convex hull of the set V_N. As usual, we call it the *N-simplex*. Let $\Omega_{N,0}$, called the *N-plex*, be the open set defined as the interior of the convex hull of the set of midpoints of all of the $\binom{N+1}{2}$ edges of the N-simplex Ω_N. [For example, for $N = 2$, the set $\Omega_{2,0}$ (that is, the 2-plex) is an open equilateral triangle in $\mathbb{R}^2$ of side lengths equal to $1/2$, while for $N = 3$, the
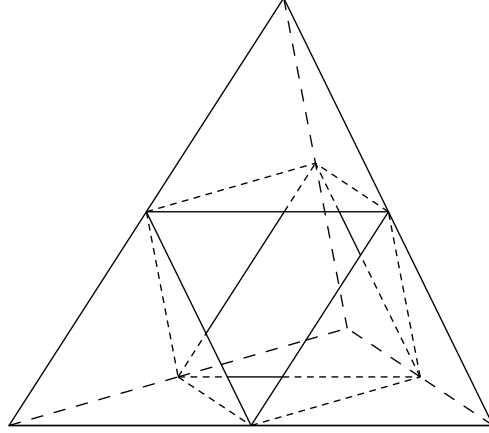
FIGURE 3. The open octahedron $\Omega_{3,0}$ inscribed into the largest (compact) tetrahedron Ω_3, surrounded with 4 smaller (compact) tetrahedra scaled by the factor $1/2$. Each of them contains analogous scaled open octahedra, etc. The countable family of all open octahedra (viewed jointly with their boundaries) constitutes the tetrahedral gasket RFD or the Sierpiński 3-gasket RFD. The complement of the union of all open octahedra, with respect to the initial tetrahedron Ω_3, is called the *inhomogeneous Sierpiński* 3-*gasket*.

Unlike the classic Sierpiński 3-gasket (also known as the Sierpiński pyramid or tetrahedron) S_3, which is a (homogeneous or standard) self-similar set in $\mathbb{R}^3$ and satisfies the usual fixed point equation, $S = \cup_{j=1}^4 \Phi_j(S)$, where $\{\Phi_j\}_{j=1}^4$ are suitable contractive similitudes of $\mathbb{R}^3$ with respective fixed points $\{P_j\}_{j=1}^4$ and scaling ratios $\{r_j\}_{j=1}^4$ of common value $1/2$, the inhomogeneous Sierpiński 3-gasket A_3 is *not* a self-similar set. Instead, it is an *inhomogeneous self-similar set* (in the sense of [**BarDem**], see also Equation (4.2.37) below and the discussion surrounding it). More specifically, $A := A_3$ satisfies the following *inhomogeneous* fixed point equation (of which it is the unique solution in the class of all nonempty compact subsets of $\mathbb{R}^3$), $A = \bigcup_{j=1}^4 \Phi_j(A) \cup B$, where B is the boundary of the first octahedron $\Omega_{3,0}$ (in fact, B can simply be taken as the union of four middle triangles on the boundary of the outer tetrahedron Ω_3).

set $\Omega_{3,0}$ (that is, the 3-plex) is an open octahedron in $\mathbb{R}^3$ of side lengths equal to $1/2$.] The set $\overline{\Omega}_N \setminus \Omega_{N,0}$ is equal to the union of $N+1$ congruent N-simplices with disjoint interiors, having all of their sides equal to $1/2$. This is the first step of the construction. We proceed analogously with each of the $N+1$ compact N-simplices. The compact set A_N obtained in this way is called the *inhomogeneous Sierpiński N-gasket*. It can be identified with the relative fractal spray (A_N, Ω_N) in $\mathbb{R}^N$, called the *inhomogeneous Sierpiński N-gasket RFD* (and, in short, the *inhomogeneous N-gasket RFD*), defined by

$$(4.2.10) \qquad (A_N, \Omega_N) = \mathrm{Spray}\,((\partial\Omega_{N,0}, \Omega_{N,0}), \lambda = 1/2, b = N+1).$$

(See the end of Definition 4.1.) According to Theorem 4.8, we have

$$(4.2.11) \qquad \zeta_{A_N,\Omega_N}(s) = \zeta_{\mathfrak{S}}(s) \cdot \zeta_{\partial\Omega_{N,0},\Omega_{N,0}}(s),$$

where the *scaling zeta function* $\zeta_{\mathfrak{S}}(s)$ of the N-gasket RFD is given for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s > \log_2(N+1)$ by

$$(4.2.12) \qquad \zeta_{\mathfrak{S}}(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(N+1)^k (2^{-k})^s = \frac{1}{1-(N+1)2^{-s}}.$$

Upon analytic continuation, it follows that $\zeta_{\mathfrak{S}}$ can be meromorphically continued to the whole of $\mathbb{C}$ and is given by

$$(4.2.13) \qquad \zeta_{\mathfrak{S}}(s) = \frac{1}{1-(N+1)2^{-s}}, \quad \text{for all } s \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Since (by (4.2.13)) the set of poles of $\zeta_{\mathfrak{S}}$ is given by

$$(4.2.14) \qquad \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{\mathfrak{S}}) = \log_2(N+1) + \frac{2\pi}{\log 2}\,\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z}$$

and the set of poles of the distance zeta function of the *relative N-plex* $(\partial\Omega_{N,0}, \Omega_{N,0})$ is given by

$$(4.2.15) \qquad \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{\partial\Omega_{N,0},\Omega_{N,0}}) = \{0,1,\dots,N-1\},$$

and $(\zeta_{\partial\Omega_{N,0},\Omega_{N,0}}) \neq 0$ for all $s \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{\partial\Omega_{N,0},\Omega_{N,0}})$, we conclude that the set of poles (complex dimensions) of the *relative Sierpiński N-gasket* (A_N, Ω_N) is given by

$$(4.2.16) \qquad \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A_N,\Omega_N}) = \{0,1,\dots,N-1\} \cup \left\{ \log_2(N+1) + \frac{2\pi}{\log 2}\,\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z} \right\},$$

where each complex dimension is simple. In particular,[2]

$$(4.2.17) \qquad \dim_{PC}(A_N,\Omega_N) = \begin{cases} \log_2 3 + \frac{2\pi}{\log 2}\,\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z} & \text{for } N=2, \\ 2 + \frac{2\pi}{\log 2}\,\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z} & \text{for } N=3, \\ \{N-1\} & \text{for } N \geq 4, \end{cases}$$

and

$$(4.2.18) \qquad \overline{\dim}_B(A_N,\Omega_N) = \begin{cases} \log_2 3 & \text{for } N=2, \\ N-1 & \text{for } N \geq 3, \end{cases}$$

which extends the well-known results for $N=2$ and 3, corresponding to the usual Sierpiński gasket in $\mathbb{R}^2$ and the tetrahedral gasket in $\mathbb{R}^3$, respectively. (Namely, their respective relative box dimensions are equal to $\log_2 3$ and 2).

It can be shown that in this case, $\dim_B(A_N,\Omega_N)$ and $\dim_B A_N$ exist and

$$(4.2.19) \qquad \dim_B(A_N,\Omega_N) = \dim_B A_N = \dim_H A_N,$$

as given by the right-hand side of (4.2.18), where (as before) $\dim_H(\,\cdot\,)$ denotes the Hausdorff dimension. Furthermore, it is easy to see that $\dim_{PC}(A_N,\Omega_N) = \dim_{PC} A_N$.

The relative distance zeta function $\zeta_{\partial\Omega_{N,0},\Omega_{N,0}}$ of the N-plex RFD can be explicitly computed as follows, in the case when $N=3$. It is easy to see that the octahedral RFD $(\partial\Omega_{3,0}, \Omega_{3,0})$ can be identified with sixteen copies of disjoint RFDs, each of which is congruent to the pyramidal RFD (T, Ω') in $\mathbb{R}^3$, where Ω' is the

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[2]Recall that, by definition, $\dim_{PC}(A_N,\Omega_N) = \mathcal{P}_c(\zeta_{A_N,\Omega_N})$.

open (irregular) pyramid with vertices at $O(0,0,0)$, $A(1/4,0,0)$, $B(1/4,1/4,0)$ and $C(0,0,1/(2\sqrt{2}))$, while the triangle $T = \mathrm{conv}\,(A,B,C)$ is a face of the pyramid. Since for any $(x,y,z) \in \Omega'$ we have

$$(4.2.20) \qquad d((x,y,z),T) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{2}x - z\right),$$

we deduce that

$$
\begin{aligned}
(4.2.21) \qquad \zeta_{\partial\Omega_{3,0},\Omega_{3,0}}(s) &= 16\zeta_{T,\Omega'}(s) \\
&= 16\iiint_{\Omega'} d((x,y,z),T)^{s-3}\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y\,\mathrm{d}z \\
&= 16\int_0^{1/4}\mathrm{d}x\int_0^x\mathrm{d}y\int_0^{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}-\sqrt{2}\,x}\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}-\sqrt{2}x-z}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{s-3}\mathrm{d}z.
\end{aligned}
$$

Evaluating the last integral in (4.2.21), we obtain by direct computation that

$$
\begin{aligned}
(4.2.22) \qquad \zeta_{\partial\Omega_{3,0},\Omega_{3,0}}(s) &= 16\frac{(\sqrt{3})^{3-s}}{s-2}\int_0^{1/4}\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}-\sqrt{2}\,x\right)^{s-2}x\,\mathrm{d}x \\
&= 8\frac{(\sqrt{3})^{3-s}}{s-2}\int_0^{1/(2\sqrt{2})}u^{s-2}\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}-u\right)\mathrm{d}u \\
&= \frac{8(\sqrt{3})^{3-s}(2\sqrt{2})^{-s}}{s(s-1)(s-2)},
\end{aligned}
$$

for any complex number s such that $\mathrm{Re}\,s > 2$. Therefore, we deduce from (4.2.11) that the distance zeta function of the thetrahedral RFD in R^3 can be meromorphically extended to the whole complex plane and is given for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ by

$$(4.2.23) \qquad \zeta_{A_3,\Omega_3}(s) = \frac{8(\sqrt{3})^{3-s}(2\sqrt{2})^{-s}}{s(s-1)(s-2)(1-4\cdot 2^{-s})}.$$

It is worth noting that $s = 2$ is the only pole of order 2, since $s = 2$ is the simple pole of both $(s-2)^{-1}$ and $(1-4\cdot 2^{-s})^{-1}$. More specifically, since the derivative of $1-4\cdot 2^{-s}$ computed at $s=2$ is nonzero (and, in fact, is equal to $4\log 2$), then $s = 2$ is a simple zero of $1-4\cdot 2^{-s}$; that is, it is a simple pole of $1/(1-4\cdot 2^{-s})$.

Moreover, it immediately follows from Equation (4.2.23) that

$$(4.2.24) \qquad \zeta_{A_3,\Omega_3}(s) \sim \frac{1}{(s-2)(1-4\cdot 2^{-s})}.$$

In particular, as we have already seen in Equation (4.2.17), we have

$$(4.2.25) \qquad \dim_{PC}(A_3,\Omega_3) = 2 + \frac{2\pi}{\log 2}\,\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z}.$$

Since $D = 2$ is a simple pole of both $1/(s-2)$ and $1/(1-4\cdot 2^{-s})$, we conclude that $D = 2$ is the only complex dimension of order two of the RFD (A_3,Ω_3). Consequently, the case of the relative Sierpiński 3-gasket (A_3,Ω_3) reveals a new phenomenon: its relative box dimension $D = 2$ is a complex dimension of order (i.e., multiplicity) two, while all the other complex dimensions of the relative Sierpiński 3-gasket (including the double sequence of nonreal complex dimensions on the critical line of convergence $\{\mathrm{Re}\,s = 2\}$) are simple.

By using arguments similar to those used when $N = 3$, one can show that for any $N \geq 3$, the distance zeta function of the relative N-plex $(\partial\Omega_{N,0}, \Omega_{N,0})$ is of the form

$$(4.2.26) \qquad \zeta_{\partial\Omega_{N,0},\Omega_{N,0}}(s) = \frac{g(s)}{s(s-1)\ldots(s-(N-1))},$$

where $g(s)$ is a nonvanishing entire function. In the special case when $N = 3$, this is in accordance with Equation (4.2.22) above. Therefore, from Equations (4.2.11) and (4.2.13) above, we conclude that

$$(4.2.27) \qquad \zeta_{A_N,\Omega_N}(s) = \frac{g(s)}{s(s-1)\ldots(s-(N-1))(1-(N+1)2^{-s})}.$$

This extends Equation (4.2.23) to any $N \geq 3$.

In the case when $N \geq 4$, $D = N - 1$ is the only principal complex dimension of the relative Sierpiński N-gasket. (Indeed, for $N \geq 4$ we have that $\log_2(N+1) < N - 1$ (i.e., $N + 1 < 2^{N-1}$), which can be easily proved, for example, by using mathematical induction.) Also, all the other complex dimensions are simple. Furthermore, we immediately deduce from Equation (4.2.27) that

$$(4.2.28) \qquad \zeta_{A_N,\Omega_N}(s) \sim \frac{1}{s-(N-1)}.$$

Moreover, if $N \geq 4$ is of the form $N = 2^k - 1$ for some integer $k \geq 3$, then $s = k$ (note that it is smaller than $D = N - 1$) is the only complex dimension of order two (since it is a simple pole of both $(s-k)^{-1}$ and $(1-(N+1)2^{-s})^{-1}$), while all the other complex dimensions are simple.

On the other hand, if $N \geq 4$ is not of the form $N = 2^k - 1$ for any integer $k \geq 3$, then all of the complex dimensions of the relative Sierpiński N-gasket are simple.

Roughly speaking, in the case when $N = 3$, the fact that $s = 2$ has multiplicity two can be explained geometrically as follows: firstly, $s = 2$ is a simple pole arising from the self-similarity of the RFD (A_3, Ω_3),[3] while at the same time, $s = 2$ is a simple pole arising from the geometry of the boundary of the first (deleted) octahedron, which is also 2-dimensional.

In the case of the ordinary Sierpiński gasket, i.e, of the relative Sierpiński 2-gasket, the value of $s = \log_2 3$ (which is the simple pole arising from the self-similarity of (A_2, Ω_2)) is strictly larger than the dimension $s = 1$ of the boundary of the deleted triangle (i.e., of the 2-plex $\Omega_{2,0}$). Moreover, the relative Sierpiński 2-gasket is Minkowski nondegenerate and Minkowski nonmeasurable, while the relative Sierpiński 3-gasket is Minkowski degenerate, with its 2-dimensional Minkowski content being equal to $+\infty$.

On the other hand, when $N \geq 4$, the dimension $N - 1$ of the boundary of the N-plex $\Omega_{N,0}$ is larger than the similarity dimension $\log_2(N+1)$ arising from fractality. Since $D = \log_2(N+1)$ is the only complex dimension on the critical line (and it is simple), we conclude that for $N \geq 4$, the RFD (A_N, Ω_N) is Minkowski measurable (see [**LapRaŽu5**]). Thus, the case when $N = 3$ is indeed very special among all relative Sierpiński N-gaskets.

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[3]Indeed, the similarity dimension of the 3-gasket A_3 is equal to 2.

We refer the interested reader to [**LapRaŽu5**] and [**LapRaŽu8**] (as well as to the relevant part of [**LapRaŽu1**, §5.5]) for a detailed discussion of the property of Minkowski measurability (or of Minkowski nonmeasurability) of the N-gasket RFD (A_N, Ω_N), for any $N \geq 2$ and for the corresponding fractal tube formulas. Let us simply mention here that for $N = 3$, a suitable gauge function can be found with respect to which A_3 is not only Minkowski nondegenerate but is also Minkowki measurable. (Note that for $N \neq 3$, A_N is Minkowski nondegenerate in the usual sense, that is, relative to the trivial gauge function.)

Let σ_0 be the common *similarity dimension* of the inhomogneous Sierpiński N-gasket A_N, the relative Sierpiński N-gasket (A_N, Ω_N) (where the latter is viewed as a self-similar fractal spray or RFD) and the classic Sierpiński N-gasket S_N (to be discussed below). Since the corresponding scaling ratios $\{r_j\}_{j=1}^{N+1}$ satisfy $r_1 = \cdots = r_{N+1} = 1/2$, the similarity dimension σ_0, defined as being the unique real solution s of the Moran equation $\sum_{j=1}^{N+1} r_j^s = 1$ (i.e., here, $2^s = N+1$, $s \in \mathbb{R}$), is given by

$$\sigma_0 = \log_2(N+1). \tag{4.2.29}$$

In light of Equation (4.1.10) and since $\dim_B(A_{N,0}, \Omega_{N,0}) = N - 1$ (by Equation (4.2.15)), we see that $\dim_B(A_N, \Omega_N) = \sigma_0$ for $N = 2$ or $N = 3$, that

$$\sigma_0 = \dim_B(A_N, \Omega_N) > \dim_B(A_{N,0}, \Omega_{N,0}) \tag{4.2.30}$$

for $N = 2$,

$$\sigma_0 = \dim_B(A_N, \Omega_N) = \dim_B(A_{N,0}, \Omega_{N,0}) \ (= 2) \tag{4.2.31}$$

for $N = 3$, whereas for every $N \geq 4$, we have that

$$\sigma_0 = \log_2(N+1) < \dim_B(A_N, \Omega_N) = \dim_B(A_{N,0}, \Omega_{N,0}) = N - 1. \tag{4.2.32}$$

(Recall from (4.2.19) that $\dim_B A_N = \dim_B(A_N, \Omega_N)$.) On the other hand, if S_N denotes the *classic Sierpiński N-gasket* in $\mathbb{R}^N$ (to be further discussed below), then for every $N \geq 2$, we have that

$$\dim_B S_N \ (= \dim_H S_N) \ = \sigma_0 = \log_2(N+1). \tag{4.2.33}$$

The latter statement follows from a classic result of Hutchinson in [**Hut**] for self-similar sets satisfying the open set condition (which is the case of S_N for every $N \geq 2$) and extending to higher dimensions the basic result of Moran [**Mora**] for one-dimensional self-similar sets.[4] (See [**Fal1**, Theorem 9.3] for the statement and a detailed proof of this theorem.)

We close this discussion of the N-gasket RFD (A_N, Ω_N) by explaining the discrepancy between the results obtained in (4.2.30), (4.2.31) and, especially, (4.2.32) for the self-similar spray (A_N, Ω_N) and the usual result (4.2.33) for the self-similar set S_N, the classic Sierpiński N-gasket.

---

[4]Note that $S_1 \subset \mathbb{R}$ is just the unit interval, viewed as a self-similar set with scaling ratios $r_1 = r_2 = 1/2$. However, in the present discussion, we consider the more interesting case when $N \geq 2$.

First of all, note that in light of (4.2.11) and (4.2.13) (see also Theorem 4.6), we must have

$$\overline{\dim}_B(A_N, \Omega_N) \ (= \overline{\dim}_B A_N)$$

(4.2.34)
$$= \max\{\sigma_0, \overline{\dim}_B(A_{N,0}, \Omega_{N,0})\}$$
$$= \max\{\log_2(N+1), N-1\},$$

and that, in the present case, the upper Minkowski dimensions can be replaced by the Minkowski dimensions in Equation (4.2.34).

Indeed, by (4.2.11), we have

(4.2.35)
$$D(\zeta_{A_N, \Omega_N}) = \max\{D(\zeta_{\mathfrak{S}}), D(\zeta_{A_{N,0}, \Omega_{N,}})\}$$

and by part (b) of Theorem 2.1, we have

$$D(\zeta_{A_N, \Omega_N}) = \overline{\dim}_B D(A_N, \Omega_N)$$

and

$$D(\zeta_{A_{N,0}, \Omega_{N,0}}) = \overline{\dim}_B D(A_{N,0}, \Omega_{N,0}),$$

from which (4.2.34) follows since $\sigma_0 = \log_2(N+1)$. (See Theorem 4.6.)

Identity (4.2.34) explains why (4.2.30), (4.2.31) and (4.2.32) hold. Indeed, if we let $D_G := \dim_B(A_{N,0}, \Omega_{N,0})$ (the Minkowski dimension of the base RFD $(A_{N,0}, \Omega_{N,0})$ generating the self-similar RFD (A_N, Ω_N)) and $D := \dim_B(A_N, \Omega_N)$, we deduce from (4.2.34) and an elementary computation that $D = \sigma_0$ if $N = 2$, $D = \sigma_0 = D_G$ if $N = 3$, whereas $D = D_G$ if $N \geq 4$, in agreement with (4.2.30), (4.2.31) and (4.2.32), respectively.

From the geometric point of view, the difference between A_N and S_N can be explained as follows. As is well known (see, e.g., [**KiLap**] and the relevant references therein), the (homogeneous) Sierpiński N-gasket S_N is a self-similar set (satisfying the open set condition), associated with the iterated function system (IFS) $\{\Phi_j\}_{j=1}^{N+1}$, where (for $j = 1, \ldots, N+1$) each Φ_j is a contractive similitude of $\mathbb{R}^N$ with fixed point P_j and scaling ratio $r_j = 1/2$; i.e., the associated scaling ratio list $\{r_j\}_{j=1}^{N+1}$ of $\{\Phi_j\}_{j=1}^{N+1}$ is given by $r_1 = \cdots = r_{N+1} = 1/2$. More specifically, S_N is the unique (nonempty) compact subset K of $\mathbb{R}^N$ which is the solution of the (homogeneous) fixed point equation

(4.2.36)
$$K = \mathbf{\Phi}(K) := \bigcup_{j=1}^{N+1} \Phi_j(K).$$

On the other hand, unless $N = 2$, the inhomogeneous Sierpiński N-gasket A_N is *not* a self-similar set in the classic sense of [**Hut**] (see also [**Fal1**, Chapter 9]). (For $N = 2$, A_2 coincides with the usual Sierpiński gasket S_2.) However, interestingly, it is an *inhomogeneous* self-similar set, in the sense of Barnsley and Demko [**BarDem**] (see also [**BarDem, Fra**] and the relevant reference therein for further results about such sets). More specifically, A_N is the unique (nonempty) solution K of the *inhomogeneous* fixed point equation

(4.2.37)
$$K = \mathbf{\Phi}(K) \cup B,$$

where $\mathbf{\Phi}$ is defined as above and B is a suitable compact subset of $\mathbb{R}^N$. For $N = 2$, the set $A_2 = S_2$ is both homogeneous and inhomogeneous, since it satisfies Equation (4.2.37) both for $B = \emptyset$ and $B = \partial A_{2,0}$ (the boundary of the unit triangle). By
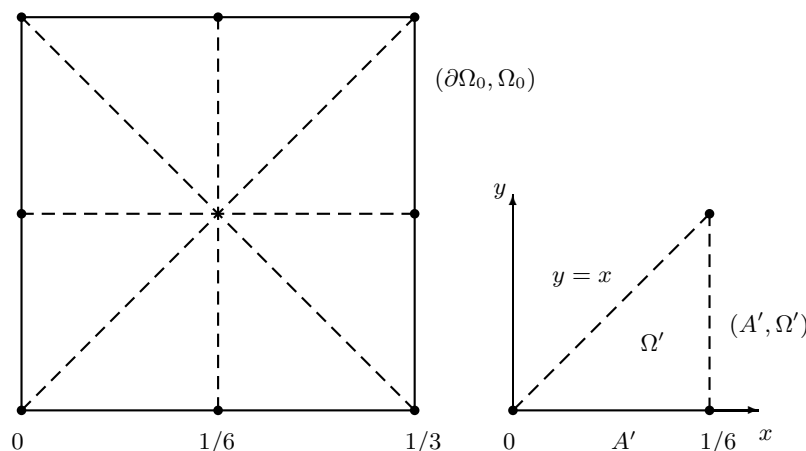
FIGURE 4. On the left is the base relative fractal drum $(\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0)$ of the relative Sierpiński carpet (A, Ω) described in Example 4.15, where Ω_0 is the associated (open) square with sides $1/3$. The base relative fractal drum $(\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0)$ can be viewed as the (disjoint) union of eight RFDs, all of which are congruent to the relative fractal drum (A', Ω') on the right. This figure explains Equation (4.2.39); see Lemma 4.11.

contrast, when $N \geq 3$, the compact set B is *nonempty* and hence, A_N is not self-similar for this IFS $\{\Phi_j\}_{j=1}^{N+1}$, For $N = 3$, a description of several possible choices for B can be found in the caption of Figure 3. When $N \geq 3$, let us simply state that we can choose B to be the boundary of $\Omega_{N,0}$: $B = \partial\Omega_{N,0}$. (Other choices are possible, however.)

EXAMPLE 4.15. (*Relative Sierpiński carpet*). Let A be the Sierpiński carpet contained in the unit square Ω. Let (A, Ω) be the corresponding *relative Sierpiński carpet*, with Ω being the unit square. Its distance zeta function $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ coincides with the distance zeta function of the following relative fractal spray (see Definition 4.1):

$$\text{Spray}(\Omega_0, \lambda = 1/3, b = 8),$$

where Ω_0 is the first deleted open square with sides $1/3$. Similarly as in Example 4.12, using Theorem 4.8 and Lemma 4.11, we obtain that $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$, the relative distance zeta functions of (A, Ω), has a meromorphic continuation to the entire complex plane given for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ by

$$(4.2.38) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \frac{8 \cdot 6^{-s}}{s(s-1)(1 - 8 \cdot 3^{-s})}.$$

Indeed, clearly, the base relative fractal drum $(\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0)$ is the (disjoint) union of eight relative fractal drums, each of which is congruent to a relative fractal drum (A', Ω'), where Ω' is an appropriate isosceles right triangle; see Figure 4. We then

deduce from Lemma 4.11 that

$$\zeta_{\partial\Omega_0,\Omega_0}(s) = 8\,\zeta_{A',\Omega'}(s) = 8\int_{\Omega'} d((x,y),A')^{s-2}\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y$$

(4.2.39)

$$= 8\int_0^{1/6}\mathrm{d}x\int_0^x y^{s-2}\mathrm{d}y = \frac{8\cdot 6^{-s}}{s(s-1)}$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s > 1$, and hence, in light of Theorem 4.8, that $\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s)$ is given by (4.2.38). Note that, after analytic continuation, we also have

(4.2.40)
$$\zeta_{\partial\Omega_0,\Omega_0}(s) = \frac{8\cdot 6^{-s}}{s(s-1)}, \quad \text{for all } s \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Since by (4.2.40),

$$\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) \sim \frac{1}{1-8\cdot 3^{-s}},$$

one deduces from this equivalence that the abscissa of convergence of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ is given by $D = \log_3 8 = \dim_B(A,\Omega)$, where the equality follows from Theorem 2.1(b).

Here, the relative box dimension of A coincides with its usual box dimension, namely, $\log_3 8$. Moreover, the set $\mathcal{P}_c(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$ of relative principal complex dimensions of the Sierpiński carpet A with respect to the unit square Ω is given by

(4.2.41)
$$\dim_{PC}(A,\Omega) = \log_3 8 + \mathbf{p}i\mathbb{Z},$$

where $\mathbf{p} := 2\pi/\log 3$ is the oscillatory period of the Sierpiński carpet A.

Observe that it follows immediately from (4.2.38) that the set $\mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$ of all relative complex dimensions of the Sierpiński carpet A (with respect to the unit square Ω) is given by

$$\mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = \dim_{PC} A \cup \{0,1\} = (\log_3 8 + \mathbf{p}i\mathbb{Z}) \cup \{0,1\},$$

where $\{0,1\}$ can be viewed as the set of 'integer dimensions' of A (in the sense of [**LapPe2–3**] and [**LapPeWi1**], see also [**Lap-vFr3**, §13.1]). Furthermore, each of these relative complex dimensions is simple (i.e., is a simple pole of $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$). Interestingly, these are exactly the complex dimensions which one would expect to be associated with A, according to the theory developed in [**LapPe2–3**] and [**LapPeWi1–2**] (as described in [**Lap-vFr3**, §13.1]) via self-similar tilings (or sprays) and associated tubular zeta functions.

In light of (4.2.38), the residue of the distance zeta function of the relative Sierpiński carpet (A,Ω) computed at any principal pole $s_k := \log_3 8 + \mathbf{p}ik$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ is given by

$$\operatorname{res}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}, s_k) = \frac{2^{-s_k}}{(\log 3)s_k(s_k-1)}.$$

In particular,

$$|\operatorname{res}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}, s_k)| \sim \frac{2^{-D}}{D\log 3}k^{-2} \quad \text{as} \quad k \to \pm\infty,$$

where $D := \log_3 8$.

Similarly as in the case of the relative Sierpiński gasket (see Proposition 4.13), the relative Sierpiński carpet can be viewed as a fractal spray generated by the base RFD appearing in Figure 4 on the right.

PROPOSITION 4.16 (**Relative Sierpiński carpet**). *Let (A', Ω') be the RFD defined on the right-hand side of Figure 4. Let (A, Ω) be the relative fractal spray generated by the base relative fractal drum (A', Ω'), with scaling ratio $\lambda = 1/3$ and with multiplicities $m_k = 8^k$ for any positive integer k:*

$$(4.2.42) \qquad (A, \Omega) = \mathrm{Spray}((A', \Omega'), \lambda = 1/3, m_k = 8^k \text{ for } k \in \mathbb{N}).$$

(*Note that we assume here that the base relative fractal drum (A', Ω') has a multiplicity equal to 8.*) *Then, the relative distance zeta function of the relative fractal spray (A, Ω) is equal to the relative distance zeta function of the relative Sierpiński carpet. (See Equation* (4.2.38).)

EXAMPLE 4.17. (*Sierpiński N-carpet*). It is easy to generalize the example of the standard Sierpiński carpet (which is a compact subset of the unit square $[0,1]^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, see Example 4.15 above), to the *Sierpiński N-carpet* (or *N-carpet*, for short), defined analogously as a compact subset A of the unit N-dimensional cube $[0,1]^N \subset \mathbb{R}^N$. More precisely, we divide $[0,1]^N$ into the union of 3^N congruent N-dimensional subcubes of length $1/3$ and with disjoint interiors and then remove the middle open subcube. The remaining compact set is denoted by F_1. We then remove the middle open N-dimensional cubes of length $1/3^2$ from the remaining $3^N - 1$ subcubes. The resulting compact subset is denoted by F_2. Proceeding analogously ad infinitum, we obtain a decreasing sequence of compact subsets F_k of $[0,1]^N$, for $k \geq 1$. The Sierpiński N-carpet A is then defined by

$$(4.2.43) \qquad A := \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} F_k.$$

(Note that the Sierpiński 1-carpet coincides with the usual ternary Cantor set, while the Sierpiński 2-carpet coincides with the usual Sierpiński carpet discussed in Example 4.15; furthermore, the Sierpiński 3-carpet is discussed in [**LapRaŽu6**, Example 2].)

It is clear that the *Sierpiński N-carpet RFD* (A, Ω), where A is the Sierpiński N-carpet and $\Omega := (0,1)^N$ is the open unit cube, can be viewed as the following relative fractal spray; see the end of Definition 4.1:

$$(4.2.44) \qquad (A, \Omega) = \mathrm{Spray}\,((\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0), \lambda = 1/3, b = 3^N - 1).$$

(Here, the cube $\Omega_0 = (0, 1/3)^N$ is obtained by a suitable translation of the middle open subcube from the first step of the construction of the set A.) According to Theorem 4.8, we then have that

$$(4.2.45) \qquad \begin{aligned} \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) &= f(s) \cdot \zeta_{\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0}(s) \\ &= \frac{\zeta_{\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0}(s)}{1 - (3^N - 1)3^{-s}} \sim \frac{1}{1 - (3^N - 1)3^{-s}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since Ω_0 has a Lipschitz boundary and $\log_{1/\lambda} b = \log_3(3^N - 1) \in (N-1, N)$, we deduce from (4.1.16) in Theorem 4.8 that the set of principal complex dimensions of the relative Sierpiński N-carpet spray is given by

$$(4.2.46) \qquad \dim_{PC}(A, \Omega) = \log_3(3^N - 1) + \frac{2\pi}{\log 3}\,\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z}$$

and hence,

$$\dim_{PC}(A, \Omega) \subset \{\mathrm{Re}\,s = \log_3(3^N - 1)\} \subset \{N - 1 < \mathrm{Re}\,s < N\}.$$

In particular, according to Theorem 2.1(b), we have that

$$(4.2.47) \qquad \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) = \log_3(3^N - 1).$$

Furthermore, it can be shown that in the present case of the Sierpiński N-carpet RFD, we have that $\dim_B A$ and $\dim_B(A, \Omega)$ exist and

$$(4.2.48) \qquad \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega) = \dim_B(A, \Omega) = \dim_B A = \log_3(3^N - 1).$$

It is easy to see that the set of principal complex dimensions $\dim_{PC} A$ of the Sierpiński N-carpet A in $\mathbb{R}^N$ coincides with the set $\dim_{PC}(A, \Omega)$ appearing in Equation (4.2.46). As simple special cases, we obtain the set of principal complex dimensions of the ternary Cantor set or of the usual Sierpiński carpet appearing in Equation (4.2.41), for $N = 1$ or $N = 2$, respectively.

Since the set of all complex dimensions of the RFD $(\partial\Omega_0, \Omega_0)$ is equal to $\{0, 1, \ldots, N - 1\}$,[5] it follows from Equation (4.2.45) that the set of all complex dimensions of the Sierpiński N-carpet relative fractal spray (A, Ω) is given by

$$(4.2.49) \qquad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) &= \dim_{PC}(A, \Omega) \cup \{0, 1, \ldots, N - 1\} \\ &= \left(\log_3(3^N - 1) + \frac{2\pi}{\log 3} \mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z} \right) \cup \{0, 1, \ldots, N - 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

This concludes our study of the relative fractal drum (A, Ω) naturally associated with the N-dimensional Sierpiński carpet.

4.3. Self-similar sprays and RFDs

Let us now recall the definition of a self-similar spray or tiling (see [**LapPe2**–**3**], [**LapPeWi1**–**2**], [**Lap-vFr3**, §13.1]). More precisely, let us state this definition slightly more generally and in the context of relative fractal drums.

DEFINITION 4.18. (*Self-similar spray or tiling*). Let G be a given open subset (*base set* or *generator*) of $\mathbb{R}^N$ of finite N-dimensional Lebesgue measure and let $\{r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_J\}$ be a finite multiset (also called a *ratio list*) of positive real numbers such that $J \in \mathbb{N}$, $J \geq 2$ and

$$(4.3.1) \qquad \sum_{j=1}^{J} r_j^N < 1.$$

Furthermore, let Λ be the multiset consisting of all the possible 'words' of multiples of the scaling factors $r_1, \ldots, r_J$; that is, let

$$(4.3.2) \qquad \begin{aligned} \Lambda := \{&1, r_1, \ldots, r_J, r_1 r_1, \ldots, r_1 r_J, r_2 r_1, \ldots, r_2 r_J, \ldots, r_J r_1, \ldots, r_J r_J, \\ &r_1 r_1 r_1, \ldots, r_1 r_1 r_J, \ldots\} \end{aligned}$$

and arrange all of the elements of the multiset Λ into a *scaling sequence* $(\lambda_i)_{i \geq 0}$, where $\lambda_0 := 1$. (Note that $0 < \lambda_i < 1$, for every $i \geq 1$.)

A *self-similar spray* (or *tiling*), generated by the base set G and the ratio list $\{r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_J\}$ is an RFD $(\partial\Omega, \Omega)$ in $\mathbb{R}^N$, where Ω is a disjoint union of open sets

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[5]Note that the relative zeta function $\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s)$ appearing in Equation (4.2.45) can be meromophically extended in a unique way to the whole complex plane $\mathbb{C}$ since the same can be done with $\zeta_{\partial\Omega_0,,\Omega_0}(s)$. See, for example, Equation (4.2.40) dealing with the case when $N = 2$.

G_i; i.e.,

$$(4.3.3) \qquad \Omega := \bigsqcup_{i=0}^{\infty} G_i,$$

such that each G_i is congruent to $\lambda_i G$, for every $i \geq 0$. Here, the disjoint union $\sqcup$ can be understood as the disjoint union of RFDs given in Definition 2.18, with $(A_i, \Omega_i) := (\partial G_i, G_i)$ for each $i \geq 0$, in the notation of that definition. In the sequel, $(\partial G, G)$ is also referred to as a *self-similar RFD*.

REMARK 4.19. Note that in the above definition, the scaling sequence $(\lambda_i)_{i \geq 0}$ consists of all the products of ratios $r_1, \ldots, r_J$ appearing in the infinite sum

$$(4.3.4) \qquad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{J} r_j \right)^n,$$

after expanding the powers and counted with their multiplicities. More precisely, we have that for every multi-index $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_J) \in \mathbb{N}_0^J$, the multiplicity of $r_1^{\alpha_1} r_2^{\alpha_2} \ldots r_J^{\alpha_J}$ in the multiset Λ is equal to the multinomial coefficient

$$(4.3.5) \qquad \binom{|\alpha|}{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_J} = \frac{|\alpha|!}{\alpha_1! \, \alpha_2! \cdots \alpha_J!},$$

where $|\alpha| := \sum_{j=1}^{J} \alpha_j$. Of course, depending on the ratios $r_1, \ldots, r_J$, some of the numbers $r_1^{\alpha_1} r_2^{\alpha_2} \ldots r_J^{\alpha_J}$ may be equal for different multi-indices $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^J$.

Furthermore, the condition (4.3.1) ensures that the set $\Omega = \sqcup_{i \geq 0} G_i$ has finite N-dimensional Lebesgue measure. Indeed, we have

$$(4.3.6) \qquad \begin{aligned} |\Omega| &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |G_i| = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |\lambda_i G| = |G| \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \lambda_i^N \\ &= |G| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{J} r_j^N \right)^n = \frac{|G|}{1 - \left(\sum_{j=1}^{J} r_j^N \right)^n}, \end{aligned}$$

since (4.3.1) is satisfied. Note that the second to last equality above follows from the construction of the scaling sequence $(\lambda_i)_{i \geq 0}$.

Consider now a self-similar spray as a relative fractal drum (A, Ω); that is, let $A := \partial \Omega$ and $\Omega := \sqcup_{i \geq 0} G_i$ (see Definition 4.18). The 'self-similarity' of (A, Ω) is nicely exhibited by the scaling relation (4.3.7) given in the following lemma.

LEMMA 4.20. *Let (A, Ω) be a self-similar spray in $\mathbb{R}^N$, as in Definition 4.18. Then, the relative fractal drum (A, Ω) satisfies the following 'self-similar identity':*

$$(4.3.7) \qquad (A, \Omega) = (\partial G, G) \sqcup \bigsqcup_{j=1}^{J} r_j(A, \Omega),$$

where (with the exception of the first term on the right-hand side of (4.3.7)) the symbol $\sqcup_{j=1}^{J}$ indicates that this represents a disjoint union of copies of (A, Ω) scaled by factors $r_1, \ldots, r_J$ and displaced by isometries of $\mathbb{R}^N$.

PROOF. Let us re-index the scaling sequence $(\lambda_i)_{i \geq 0}$ in a way that keeps track of the actual construction of the numbers λ_i out of the scaling ratios $r_1, \ldots, r_J$; see Equation (4.3.2) above. We let

$$(4.3.8) \qquad I := \{\emptyset\} \cup \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \{1, \ldots, J\}^m$$

be the set of all finite sequences consisting of numbers $1, \ldots, J$ (or, equivalently, of all finite words based on the alphabet $\{1, \ldots, J\}$). Furthermore, for every $\alpha \in I$, define

$$(4.3.9) \qquad \lambda_\alpha := \begin{cases} 1, & \alpha = \emptyset \\ r_{\alpha_1} r_{\alpha_2} \cdots r_{\alpha_m}, & \alpha \neq \emptyset. \end{cases}$$

We then deduce from the construction of (A, Ω) that

$$(A, \Omega) = \bigsqcup_{i=0}^{\infty} (\partial G_i, G_i) = \bigsqcup_{i=0}^{\infty} \lambda_i (\partial G, G)$$

$$= \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in I} \lambda_\alpha (\partial G, G) = (\partial G, G) \sqcup \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in I \setminus \{\emptyset\}} \lambda_\alpha (\partial G, G).$$

Observe now that in the last disjoint union above, every $\alpha \in \{1, \ldots, J\}^m$ can be written as $\{j\} \times \{1, \ldots, J\}^{m-1}$, for some $j \in \{1, \ldots, J\}$, if we identify $\{j\}$ with $\{j\} \times \{\emptyset\}$ when $m = 1$. Note that this identification is consistent with the definition of λ_α, in the sense that $\lambda_{\{j\} \times \beta} = r_j \lambda_\beta$ for all $j \in \{1, \ldots, J\}$ and $\beta \in I$. In light of this, we can next partition the last union above with respect to which number $j \in \{1, \ldots, J\}$ the sequence α begins with:

$$(A, \Omega) = (\partial G, G) \sqcup \bigsqcup_{j=1}^{J} \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in \{j\} \times I} \lambda_\alpha (\partial G, G) = (\partial G, G) \sqcup \bigsqcup_{j=1}^{J} \bigsqcup_{\beta \in I} r_j \lambda_\beta (\partial G, G)$$

$$= (\partial G, G) \sqcup \bigsqcup_{j=1}^{J} r_j \left(\bigsqcup_{\beta \in I} \lambda_\beta (\partial G, G) \right) = (\partial G, G) \sqcup \bigsqcup_{j=1}^{J} r_j (A, \Omega).$$

This completes the proof of the lemma. $\qquad \square$

In light of the identity (4.3.7), it is now clear that the distance zeta function of (A, Ω) satisfies the following functional equation, which itself can be considered as a *self-similar identity*:

$$(4.3.10) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \zeta_{\partial G, G}(s) + \sum_{j=1}^{J} \zeta_{r_j(A,\Omega)}(s),$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s$ sufficiently large.[6] Furthermore, for such s, by using the scaling property of the relative distance zeta function (Theorem 2.16), we deduce that the above equation then becomes

$$(4.3.11) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \zeta_{\partial G, G}(s) + \sum_{j=1}^{J} r_j^s \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s).$$

---

[6]For instance, it suffices to assume that $\operatorname{Re} s > N$ since, by Theorem 2.1, all of the zeta functions appearing in (4.3.10) are holomorphic on the right half-plane $\{\operatorname{Re} s > N\}$.

Finally, this last identity together with an application of the principle of analytic continuation now yields the following theorem.

THEOREM 4.21. *Let G be the generator of a self-similar spray in $\mathbb{R}^N$, and let $\{r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_J\}$, with $r_j > 0$ (for $j = 1, \ldots, J$, $J \geq 2$) and such that $\sum_{j=1}^{J} r_j^N < 1$, be its scaling ratios. Furthermore, let $(A, \Omega) := (\partial\Omega, \Omega)$ be the self-similar spray generated by G, as in Definition 4.18. Then, the distance zeta function of (A, Ω) is given by*

$$(4.3.12) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \frac{\zeta_{\partial G,G}(s)}{1 - \sum_{j=1}^{J} r_j^s},$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s$ sufficiently large. In addition,

$$(4.3.13) \qquad D(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = \max\{\overline{\dim}_B(\partial G, G), D\},$$

where $D > 0$ is the unique real solution of $\sum_{j=1}^{J} r_j^D = 1$ (i.e., D is the similarity dimension *of the self-similar spray $(\partial\Omega, \Omega)$).*

More specifically, given a connected open neighborhood U of the critical line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = D\}$, $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ has a meromorphic continuation to U if and only if $\zeta_{\partial G,G}$ does, and in that case, $\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s)$ is given by (4.3.12) for all $s \in U$. Consequently, the visible complex dimensions of (A, Ω) satisfy

$$(4.3.14) \qquad \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}, U) \subseteq (\mathfrak{D} \cap U) \cup \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{\partial G,G}, U),$$

where $\mathfrak{D}$ is the set of all the complex solutions of the Moran equation $\sum_{j=1}^{J} r_j^s = 1$ (i.e., the scaling complex dimensions *of the fractal spray). Finally, if there are no zero-pole cancellations in (4.3.12), then we have an equality in (4.3.14).*

REMARK 4.22. (*Complex dimensions and the definition of fractality*). In [**Lap-vFr1–3**], a geometric object is said to be "fractal" if the associated zeta function has at least one nonreal complex dimension (with positive real part). (See [**Lap-vFr3**, §12.1 and §12.2] for a detailed discussion.) In [**Lap-vFr2, Lap-vFr3**], in order, in particular, to take into account some possible situations pertaining to random fractals (see [**HamLap**], partly described in [**Lap-vFr3**, §13.4]), the definition of fractality (within the context of the theory of complex dimensions) was extended so as to allow for the case described in part (*i*) of Definition 2.38 just above, namely, the existence of a natural boundary along a screen. (See [**Lap-vFr3**, §13.4.3].)

We note that in [**Lap-vFr3**] (and the other aforementioned references), the term "hyperfractal" was not used to refer to case (*i*) (or to any other situation). More important, except for fractal strings and in very special higher-dimensional situations (such as suitable fractal sprays), one did not have to our disposal (as we now do, thanks to the general theory developed in this memoir and in [**LapRaŽu1–7**]) a general definition of "fractal zeta function" associated with an arbitrary bounded subset of $\mathbb{R}^N$, for every $N \geq 1$. Therefore, we can now define the "fractality" of any bounded subset of $\mathbb{R}^N$ (including Julia sets and the Mandelbrot set) and, more generally, of any relative fractal drum, by the presence of a nonreal complex dimension or else by the "hyperfractality" (in the sense of part (*i*) of Definition 2.38) of the geometric object under consideration. Here, "complex dimension" is understood as a (visible) pole of the associated fractal zeta function (the distance or tube zeta function of a bounded subset or a relative fractal drum of $\mathbb{R}^N$, or else, as was the case in most of [**Lap-vFr3**], the geometric zeta function of a fractal string).

Much as in [**Lap-vFr1–3**] and [**Lap3–8**], this terminology (concerning fractality, hyperfractality, and complex dimensions), can be extended to 'virtual geometries', as well as to (absolute or) relative fractal drums, noncommutative geometries, dynamical systems, and arithmetic geometries, via suitably associated 'fractal zeta functions', be they absolute or relative distance or tube zeta functions, spectral zeta functions, dynamical zeta functions, or arithmetic zeta functions (or their logarithmic derivatives thereof).

We will return to the discussion of the notion of fractality in the closing chapter of this memoir, namely, Chapter 5.

EXAMPLE 4.23. (*The 1/2-square fractal*). In this planar example, we will further investigate and illustrate the new interesting phenomenon which occurs in the case of the Sierpiński 3-gasket RFD discussed in Example 4.14. Namely, we start with the closed unit square $I = [0,1]^2$ in $\mathbb{R}^2$ and subdivide it into 4 smaller squares by taking the centerlines of its sides. We then remove the two diagonal open smaller squares, denoted by G_1 and G_2 in Figure 5, so that $G := G_1 \cup G_2$ is our generator in the sense of Definition 4.18. Next, we repeat this step with the remaining two closed smaller squares and continue this process, ad infinitum. The 1/2-square fractal is then defined as the set A which remains at the end of the process; see Figure 5, where the first 6 iterations are shown. More precisely, the set A is the closure of the union of the boundaries of the disjoint family of open squares appearing in Figure 5 and packed in the unit square I. If we now let $\Omega := (0,1)^2$, we have that (A, Ω) is an example of a self-similar spray (or tiling), in the sense of Definition 4.18, with generator $G = G_1 \cup G_2$ and scaling ratios $r_1 = r_2 = 1/2$. Note, however, that A is not a (*homogeneous*) self-similar set in the usual sense (see, e.g., [**Fal1, Hut**]), defined via iterated function systems (or, in short, IFS), but it is an *inhomogeneous* self-similar set.

More specifically, the set A is the unique nonempty compact subset of $\mathbb{R}^2$ which is the solution of the inhomogeneous fixed point equation

$$(4.3.15) \qquad A = \bigcup_{j=1}^{2} \Phi_j(A) \cup B,$$

where Φ_1 and Φ_2 are contractive similitudes of $\mathbb{R}^2$ with fixed points located at the lower left vertex and the upper right vertex of the unit square, respectively, and with a common scaling ratio equal to 1/2 (i.e., $r_1 = r_2 = 1/2$, where $\{r_j\}_{j=1}^2$ are the scaling ratios of the self-similar RFD (A, Ω)). Furthermore, the nonempty compact set B in Equation (4.3.15) is the union of the left and upper sides of the square G_1 and the right and lower sides of the square G_2; see Figure 5. We note that here, the corresponding (classic or homogeneous) self-similar set (i.e., the unique nonempty compact subset C of $\mathbb{R}^2$ which is the solution of the homogeneous fixed point equation, $C = \cup_{j=1}^2 \Phi_j(C)$), is the diagonal C of the unit square connecting the lower left and the upper right vertices of the unit square.

Let us now compute the distance zeta function ζ_A of the 1/2-square fractal. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $\delta > 1/4$; so that we have

$$(4.3.16) \qquad \zeta_A(s) = \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) + \zeta_I(s),$$

where, intuitively, ζ_I denotes the distance zeta function corresponding to the 'outer' δ-neighborhood of A. Clearly, ζ_I is equal to the distance zeta function of the unit
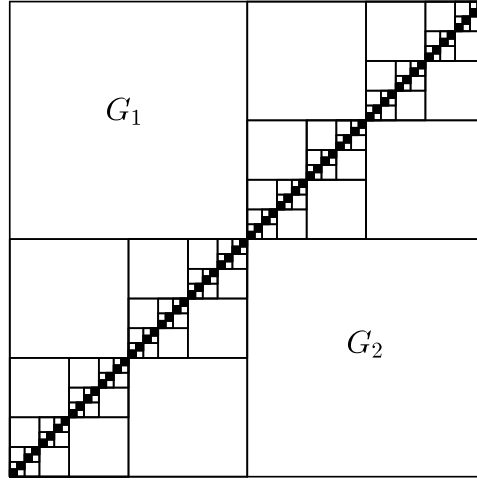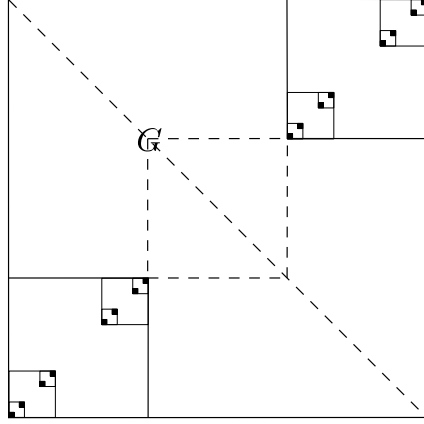
FIGURE 5. The 1/2-square fractal A from Example 4.23. The first 6 iterations are depicted. Here, $G := G_1 \cup G_2$ is the single generator of the corresponding self-similar spray or RFD (A, Ω), in the sense of Definition 4.18.

square $I := [0,1]^2$; it is straightforward to compute it and show that it has a meromorphic extension to all of $\mathbb{C}$ given by

$$(4.3.17) \qquad \zeta_I(s) = \frac{4\delta^{s-1}}{s-1} + \frac{2\pi\delta^s}{s},$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$.

Furthermore, by using Theorem 4.21, we obtain that

$$(4.3.18) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \frac{\zeta_{\partial G, G}(s)}{1 - 2 \cdot 2^{-s}} = \frac{2^s \zeta_{\partial G, G}(s)}{2^s - 2},$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s$ sufficiently large. Next, we compute the distance zeta function of $(\partial G, G)$ by subdividing $G = G_1 \cup G_2$ into 16 congruent triangles (see also Figure 4, which describes the way we subdivide both G_1 and G_2) and by using local Cartesian coordinates $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ to deduce that

$$\zeta_{\partial G, G}(s) = 16 \int_0^{1/4} \mathrm{d}x \int_0^x y^{s-2} \mathrm{d}y = \frac{4^{-s}}{s(s-1)},$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s > 1$. Hence,

$$(4.3.19) \qquad \zeta_{\partial G, G}(s) = \frac{4^{-s}}{s(s-1)},$$

an identity valid initially for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s > 1$, and then, after meromorphic continuation, for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$. Finally, by combining Equations (4.3.16)–(4.3.19), we conclude that the distance zeta function ζ_A is meromorphic on all of $\mathbb{C}$ and is given by

$$(4.3.20) \qquad \zeta_A(s) = \frac{2^{-s}}{s(s-1)(2^s - 2)} + \frac{4\delta^{s-1}}{s-1} + \frac{2\pi\delta^s}{s},$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$.

Consequently, we have that $\dim_B A$ exists,[7]

(4.3.21)
$$D(\zeta_A) = \dim_B A = 1,$$
$$\mathcal{P}(\zeta_A) := \mathcal{P}(\zeta_A, \mathbb{C}) = \{0\} \cup (1 + \mathbf{p}\mathbf{i}\mathbb{Z})$$

and

(4.3.22)
$$\dim_{PC} A := \mathcal{P}_c(\zeta_A) = 1 + \mathbf{p}\mathbf{i}\mathbb{Z},$$

where the oscillatory period $\mathbf{p}$ of A is given by $\mathbf{p} := \frac{2\pi}{\log 2}$. All of the complex dimensions in $\mathcal{P}(\zeta_A)$ are simple except for $\omega = 1$, which is a double pole of ζ_A. Finally, we note that in light of Equation (4.3.21) (and hence, in light of the presence of nonreal complex dimensions), the set A is indeed *fractal* according to our proposed definition of fractality given in Remark 4.22 and further discussed in Chapter 5 below. In fact, according to Equation (4.3.22), it is *critically fractal* (i.e., fractal in dimension $d := 1 = \dim_B A$, in the sense of Chapter 5).

EXAMPLE 4.24. (*The 1/3-square fractal*). In the present planar example, we illustrate a situation which is similar to that of the inhomogeneous Sierpiński N-gasket RFD discussed in Example 4.14 for $N \geq 4$. Again, we start with the closed unit square $I = [0,1]^2$ in $\mathbb{R}^2$ and subdivide it into 9 smaller congruent squares (similarly as in the case of the Sierpiński carpet). Next, we remove 7 of those smaller squares; that is, we only leave the lower left and the upper right squares (see Figure 6). In other words, our generator G (in the sense of Definition 4.18) is the (nonconvex) open polygon depicted in Figure 6.

As usual, we proceed by iterating this procedure with the two remaining closed squares and then continue this process ad infinitum. (The first 4 iterations are depicted in Figure 6.) The 1/3-square fractal is then defined as the set A which remains at the end of the process. We now let $\Omega := (0,1)^2$, which makes the RFD (A, Ω) a self-similar spray (or tiling), in the sense of Definition 4.18, with generator G and scaling ratios $\{r_j\}_{j=1}^2$ such that $r_1 = r_2 = 1/3$. Again, the set A is not a homogeneous self-similar set, but is instead an inhomogeneous self-similar set.

More specifically, the set A is the unique nonempty compact subset of $\mathbb{R}^2$ which is the solution of the inhomogeneous equation

(4.3.23)
$$A = \bigcup_{j=1}^2 \Phi_j(A) \cup B,$$

where Φ_1 and Φ_2 are contractive similitudes of $\mathbb{R}^2$ with fixed points located at the lower left vertex and the upper right vertex of the unit square, respectively, and with a common scaling ratio equal to $1/3$. Furthermore, the set B in Equation (4.3.23) is equal to the boundary of G without the part belonging to the boundary of the two smaller squares which are left behind in the first iteration; see Figure 6. We also observe that here, the corresponding (classic or homogeneous) self-similar set generated by the IFS consisting of Φ_1 and Φ_2, is the ternary Cantor set located along the diagonal of the unit square.

---

[7]The existence of $\dim_B A$ in Example 4.23 (as well as in Examples 4.24 and 4.25 below) follows from [**LapRaŽu1**, Theorem 5.4.30] (see also [**LapRaŽu8**, Theorem 4.2].)

FIGURE 6. The 1/3-square fractal A from Example 4.24. The first 4 iterations are depicted. Here, G is the single generator of the corresponding self-similar spray or RFD (A, Ω), in the sense of Definition 4.18.

We now proceed by computing the distance zeta function ζ_A of the 1/3-square fractal. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $\delta > 1/4$; so that we have

$$(4.3.24) \qquad \zeta_A(s) = \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) + \zeta_I(s),$$

where, as before in Example 4.23, ζ_I denotes the distance zeta function corresponding to the 'outer' δ-neighborhood of A and coincides with the distance zeta function of the unit square $I := [0,1]^2$. Recall that ζ_I was computed in Example 4.23 and is given by Equation (4.3.17).

Furthermore, by using Theorem 4.21, we obtain that

$$(4.3.25) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \frac{\zeta_{\partial G,G}(s)}{1 - 2 \cdot 3^{-s}} = \frac{3^s \zeta_{\partial G,G}(s)}{3^s - 2},$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s$ sufficiently large.

Next, we compute the distance zeta function of $(\partial G, G)$ by subdividing G into 14 congruent triangles denoted by G_i, for $i = 1, \ldots, 14$ (see Figure 6). Therefore, by symmetry, we obtain the following functional equation:

$$(4.3.26) \qquad \zeta_{\partial G,G}(s) = 12\zeta_{\partial G,G_1}(s) + 2\zeta_{\partial G,G_{13}},$$

valid initially for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s$ is sufficiently large.

We use local Cartesian coordinates $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ in order to compute $\zeta_{\partial G,G_1}$ and obtain that

$$\zeta_{\partial G,G_1} = \int_0^{1/3} \mathrm{d}x \int_0^x y^{s-2}\mathrm{d}y = \frac{3^{-s}}{s(s-1)}.$$

Hence,

$$(4.3.27) \qquad \zeta_{\partial G,G_1} = \frac{3^{-s}}{s(s-1)},$$

an identity valid initially for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s > 1$, and then, after meromorphic continuation, for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$. In order to compute $\zeta_{\partial G, G_{13}}$, we use local polar coordinates and deduce that

$$
(4.3.28) \qquad
\begin{aligned}
\zeta_{\partial G, G_{13}}(s) &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{3^{-1}(\sin\theta+\cos\theta)^{-1}} r^{s-1}\mathrm{d}r \\
&= \frac{3^{-s}}{s} \int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^{-s}\mathrm{d}\theta,
\end{aligned}
$$

valid, initially, for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s > 0$ and then, after meromorphic continuation, for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$. It is easy to check that

$$
(4.3.29) \qquad Z(s) := \int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^{-s}\mathrm{d}\theta
$$

is an entire function, since it is a generalized DTI $f(s) := \int_E \varphi(\theta)^s \mathrm{d}\mu(\theta)$, where $E := [0, \pi/2]$, $\varphi(\theta) := (\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^{-1}$ for all $\theta \in E$ is uniformly bounded by positive constants both from the above and below, and $\mathrm{d}\mu(\theta) := \mathrm{d}\theta$.

Finally, by combining Equation (4.3.17) and Equations (4.3.24)–(4.3.29), we obtain that ζ_A is given by

$$
(4.3.30) \qquad \zeta_A(s) = \frac{2}{s(3^s - 2)} \left(\frac{6}{s-1} + Z(s) \right) + \frac{4\delta^{s-1}}{s-1} + \frac{2\pi\delta^s}{s},
$$

an identity valid initially for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s > 1$ and then, after meromorphic continuation, for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$.

Consequently, we deduce that $\dim_B A$ exists,

$$
(4.3.31)
\begin{aligned}
D(\zeta_A) = \dim_B A &= 1, \\
\mathcal{P}(\zeta_A) := \mathcal{P}(\zeta_A, \mathbb{C}) &\subseteq \{0\} \cup (\log_3 2 + \mathbf{p}\mathbf{i}\mathbb{Z}) \cup \{1\}
\end{aligned}
$$

and

$$
(4.3.32) \qquad \dim_{PC} A := \mathcal{P}_c(\zeta_A) = \{1\},
$$

where the oscillatory period $\mathbf{p}$ of A is given by $\mathbf{p} := \frac{2\pi}{\log 3}$. In Equation (4.3.31), we only have an inclusion since, in principle, some of the complex dimensions with real part $\log_3 2$ may be canceled by the zeros of $6/(s-1) + Z(s)$. However, it can be checked numerically that $\log_3 2 \in \mathcal{P}(\zeta_A)$ and that there also exist nonreal complex dimensions with real part $\log_3 2$ in $\mathcal{P}(\zeta_A)$. All of the complex dimensions in $\mathcal{P}(\zeta_A)$ are simple. We also note that A is indeed *fractal*, according to our proposed definition of fractality (see Remark 4.22 above and Chapter 5 below). More precisely, in light of Equations (4.3.31) and (4.3.32), it is *strictly subcritically fractal* and *fractal in dimension $d = \log_3 2$*, in the sense of Chapter 5.

EXAMPLE 4.25. (*A self-similar fractal nest*). In the final planar example of this section, we investigate the case of a self-similar fractal nest.[8] The set A which we now define is an inhomogeneous self-similar set. Similarly as in Example 4.24, the set A will be *fractal* in the sense of our proposed definition of fractality given in Remark 4.22 and, moreover, will be *strictly subcritically fractal* in the sense of Chapter 5.

---

[8]As we shall see, throughout this example, the use of the adjective "self-similar" is somewhat abusive since only one similarity transformation is involved.

Let $a \in (0, 1)$ be a real parameter. We define the set A as the union of con-
centric circles with center at the origin and of radius a^k for $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ (see Figure
7). Furthermore, let G be the open annulus such that ∂G consists of the circles of
radius 1 and a, as depicted in Figure 7, and let $\Omega := B_1(0)$. We can now consider
the RFD (A, Ω) as a self-similar spray with generator G, in the sense of Definition
4.18.

We note that even though (A, Ω) is a fractal spray, with a single generator G,
it is not (strictly speaking) self-similar in the traditional sense because it only has
one scaling ratio $r = a$ (associated with a single contractive similitude). However,
we will continue using this abuse of language throughout this example. Also, a
moment's reflection reveals that this fact does not affect any of the conclusions
relevant to the distance zeta function of such an RFD. Namely, we obviously have
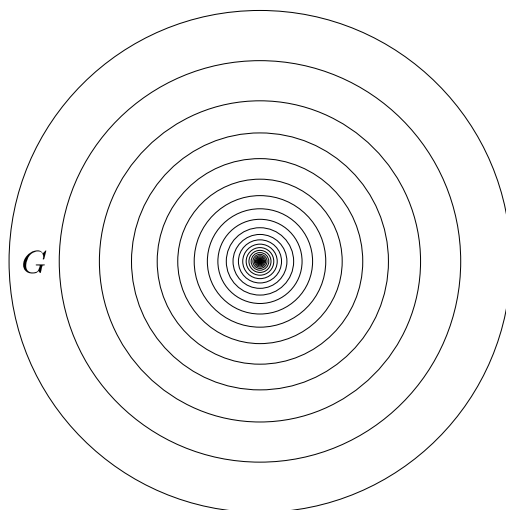
FIGURE 7. The self-similar fractal nest from Example 4.25.

that

(4.3.33) $(A, \Omega) = (\partial G, G) \sqcup a(A, \Omega);$

so that

(4.3.34) $\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \zeta_{\partial G, G}(s) + \zeta_{a(A,\Omega)}(s),$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s$ is sufficiently large. Furthermore, by using the scaling
property of the relative distance zeta function (see Theorem 2.16), we conclude that

(4.3.35) $\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \dfrac{\zeta_{\partial G, G}(s)}{1 - a^s},$

again, for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s$ is sufficiently large.

Next, we compute the distance zeta function of the generator by using polar coordinates (r, θ):

$$
\begin{aligned}
\zeta_{\partial G, G}(s) &= \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_a^{(1+a)/2} (r-a)^{s-2} r \,\mathrm{d}r \\
&\quad + \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{(1+a)/2}^1 (1-r)^{s-2} r \,\mathrm{d}r \\
&= \frac{2^{2-s}\pi(1+a)(1-a)^{s-1}}{s-1},
\end{aligned}
$$
(4.3.36)

an identity valid, after meromorphic continuation, for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$.

Equation (4.3.36) combined with Equation (4.3.35) now yields that $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ is meromorphic on all of $\mathbb{C}$ and is given for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ by

$$
\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \frac{2^{2-s}\pi(1+a)(1-a)^{s-1}}{(s-1)(1-a^s)}.
$$
(4.3.37)

Finally, we fix an arbitrary $\delta > (1-a)/2$ and observe that for the distance zeta function of A, we have

$$
\zeta_A(s) = \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) + \zeta_{A, B_{1+\delta}(0)\setminus\Omega}(s),
$$
(4.3.38)

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s$ sufficiently large. Furthermore, we have that

$$
\zeta_{A, B_{1+\delta}(0)\setminus\Omega}(s) = \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_1^{1+\delta} (r-1)^{s-2} r \,\mathrm{d}r = \frac{2\pi\delta^{s-1}}{s-1} + \frac{2\pi\delta^s}{s},
$$
(4.3.39)

where the last equality is valid, initially, for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s > 1$, and then, after meromorphic continuation, for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$.

Combining now the above equation with (4.3.38), we finally obtain that ζ_A is meromorphic on all of $\mathbb{C}$ and is given by

$$
\zeta_A(s) = \frac{2^{2-s}\pi(1+a)(1-a)^{s-1}}{(s-1)(1-a^s)} + \frac{2\pi\delta^{s-1}}{s-1} + \frac{2\pi\delta^s}{s},
$$
(4.3.40)

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$.

Consequently, we have that $\dim_B A$ exists,

$$
\begin{aligned}
D(\zeta_A) &= \dim_B A = 1 \\
\mathcal{P}(\zeta_A) &:= \mathcal{P}(\zeta_A, \mathbb{C}) = \mathbf{p}\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z} \cup \{1\}
\end{aligned}
$$
(4.3.41)

and

$$
\dim_{PC}(A) := \mathcal{P}_c(\zeta_A) = \{1\},
$$
(4.3.42)

where the oscillatory period $\mathbf{p}$ of A is given by $\mathbf{p} := \frac{2\pi}{\log a^{-1}}$ and all of the complex dimensions in $\mathcal{P}(\zeta_A)$ are simple.

In closing, we mention that A is indeed *fractal* according to our proposed definition of fractality (see Remark 4.22 and Chapter 5). More specifically, in light of Equation (4.3.41), A is *strictly subcritically fractal* and *fractal in dimension $d := 0$*, in the sense of Chapter 5 below.

4.4. Generating principal complex dimensions of relative fractal drums of any multiplicity

A key tool in generating (principal) complex dimensions of higher multiplicities is the tensor product of bounded fractal strings, which we now briefly define; see [**LapRaŽu3**] for more details. If $\mathcal{L}_1 := (\ell_{1j})_{j\geq 1}$ and $\mathcal{L}_2 := (\ell_{2k})_{k\geq 1}$ are two given bounded fractal strings, then the *tensor product* $\mathcal{L}_1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_2$ is defined as the multiset consisting of all possible products of the form $\ell_{1j}\ell_{1k}$ for all ordered pairs $(j,k) \in \mathbb{N}^2$; hence, we take into account the multiplicities. It is easy to see that the tensor product $\mathcal{L}_1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_2$ is also a bounded fractal string. Furthermore, we have that the geometric zeta function of the tensor product is equal to the product of each of the component geometric zeta functions. More specifically, we have that

$$(4.4.1) \qquad \zeta_{\mathcal{L}_1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_2}(s) = \zeta_{\mathcal{L}_1}(s) \cdot \zeta_{\mathcal{L}_2}(s)$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s > \max\{D(\zeta_{\mathcal{L}_1}), D(\zeta_{\mathcal{L}_2})\}$ and

$$D(\zeta_{\mathcal{L}_1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_2}) = \max\{D(\zeta_{\mathcal{L}_1}), D(\zeta_{\mathcal{L}_2})\};$$

see [**LapRaŽu3**, Lemma 4.36].

The following example provides a class of bounded relative fractal drums, generated by an a-string, which illustrates Theorem 2.24 above. Note that here, we have a unique, nonsimple, principal complex dimension, D, on the critical line, and that its multiplicity is equal to an arbitrarily prescribed positive integer m. We shall need the notion of the *disjoint union* (of an at most countable family) *of bounded fractal strings* $\mathcal{L}_m = (\ell_{mj})_{j\geq 1}$ for $m \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$(4.4.2) \qquad \mathcal{L} := \bigsqcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{L}_m,$$

defined as the multiset $\mathcal{L}$ consisting of elements of the union of fractal strings, counting their multiplicities. Assuming, additionally, that $\ell_{m1} \to 0^+$ as $m \to \infty$, it is easy to see that the mulitplicity of each of the elements of the multiset $\mathcal{L} := \sqcup_{m=1}^{\infty}\mathcal{L}_m$ is finite, so that $\mathcal{L}$ is indeed a bounded fractal string.

EXAMPLE 4.26. (*m-th order a-string*) Let $\mathcal{L}(a) := \{\ell_k := k^{-a} - (k+1)^{-a}\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ be the a-string, where $a > 0$ (see [**Lap1**, Example 5.1] and [**Lap-vFr3**, §6.5.1]), and let m be a positive integer. Let $\mathcal{L}_m(a)$ be defined by $\mathcal{L}_1(a) := \mathcal{L}(a)$ for $m = 1$ and as the $(m-1)$-fold tensor product for $m \geq 2$; that is,

$$(4.4.3) \qquad \mathcal{L}_m(a) := \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}(a) & \text{for } m = 1, \\ \mathcal{L}(a) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{L}(a) & \text{for } m \geq 2, \end{cases}$$

which we call the *m-th order a-string*. Then $D = 1/(1+a)$ is the only principal complex dimension of $\mathcal{L}_m(a)$, and it is of multiplicity m. Defining $h(t) := (\log t^{-1})^{m-1}$ for all $t \in (0,1)$, and using [**LapRaŽu5**, Theorem 6.13], we obtain that the fractal string $\mathcal{L}_m(a)$ is h-Minkowski measurable. Moreover, also according to [**LapRaŽu5**, Theorem 6.13] (see also [**LapRaŽu1**, Theorem 5.5.19]), we have that $\mathcal{L}_m(a)$ has the following tube asymptotics:

$$(4.4.4) \qquad |A_t| = t^{1-D}h(t)\,(\mathcal{M} + o(1)) \quad \text{as } t \to 0^+,$$

where $\mathcal{M} \in (0, +\infty)$ is the *h-Minkowski content* of $\mathcal{L}_m(a)$ and can be explicitly computed in terms of the $-m$-th coefficient c_{-m} of the Laurent expansion of the tube

zeta function $\tilde{\zeta}_A$ around $s = D$, as follows: $\mathcal{M} = c_{-m}/(m-1)!$; see [**LapRaŽu5**, Theorem 6.13]. In particular, $\mathcal{L}_m(a)$ is *h-Minkowski measurable*.

In [**LapRaŽu3**, §4.4], we have constructed a (Cantor-type) bounded fractal string $\mathcal{L}_m$ which has infinitely many principal complex dimensions of arbitrary prescribed multiplicity $m \geq 2$. The bounded fractal string was obtained by taking $m-1$ consecutive tensor products of the usual Cantor string $\mathcal{L}_{CS}$; i.e., the $(m-1)$-fold tensor product:

$$(4.4.5) \qquad \mathcal{L}_m := \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_{CS} & \text{for } m = 1, \\ \mathcal{L}_{CS} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{L}_{CS} & \text{for } m \geq 2, \end{cases}$$

which we call *m-th order Cantor string* or the *m-Cantor string* in short. The corresponding multiset of principal complex dimensions is

$$(4.4.6) \qquad \dim_{PC} \mathcal{L}_m = \log_3 2 + \frac{2\pi}{\log 3} \mathrm{i} \mathbb{Z},$$

and each of its elements has multiplicity m. Note that by [**LapRaŽu8**, Theorem 3.1] (see also [**LapRaŽu1**, Theorem 5.4.20]), the m-th order Cantor string $\mathcal{L}_m$ is not Minkowski measurable. Instead, it can be shown that as a consequence of [**LapRaŽu1**, Theorem 5.3.16] or [**LapRaŽu5**, Theorem 5.16], it is *h*-Minkowski nondegenerate with $h(t) := (\log t^{-1})^{m-1}$ for all $t \in (0,1)$.

Furthermore, by letting

$$(4.4.7) \qquad \mathcal{L}_\infty := \bigsqcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{-m}}{m!} \mathcal{L}_m,$$

we obtain a bounded fractal string $\mathcal{L}_\infty$, called the *Cantor string of infinite order* or the *∞-Cantor string*, such that its geometric zeta function $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}_\infty}$ has an infinite sequence of *essential* singularities along the critical line $\{\mathrm{Re}\, s = D\}$, located at each of the points $D + \mathrm{i}\mathbf{p}k$ (with $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $D := \log_3 2$ and $\mathbf{p} := 2\pi/\log 3$) of the periodic set defined by the right-hand side of (4.4.6).

EXAMPLE 4.27. Let m be a fixed positive integer and let a be a positive real number chosen small enough, so that $D := 1/(1+a) > \log_3 2$. Consider the following bounded fractal string $\mathcal{L}$ defined by

$$(4.4.8) \qquad \mathcal{L} := \mathcal{L}_m(a) \sqcup \mathcal{L}_\infty,$$

where the bounded fractal strings $\mathcal{L}_m(a)$ (*m-th order a-string*) and $\mathcal{L}_\infty$ (*∞-Cantor string*) are defined by Equations (4.4.3) and (4.4.7), respectively, and generated by tensor products of a-strings and Cantor strings, respectively. Here, we have that $D_{\mathrm{mer}}(\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}) = \log_3 2$, since the geometric zeta function

$$(4.4.9) \qquad \zeta_{\mathcal{L}}(s) = \zeta_{\mathcal{L}_m(a)}(s) + \zeta_{\mathcal{L}_\infty}(s)$$

is holomorphic on the connected open set $\{\mathrm{Re}\, s > 0\} \setminus \left(\{D\} \cup (\log_3 2 + \frac{2\pi}{\log 3}\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z})\right)$, where $D = \dim_B \mathcal{L}$ and is the (unique) pole of $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$ of order m in the open right half-plane $\{\mathrm{Re}\, s > 0\}$, while $\log_3 2 + \frac{2\pi}{\log 3}\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z}$ is the set of essential singularities of $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$ in $\{\mathrm{Re}\, s > 0\}$. Denoting by $A_{\mathcal{L}} := \{a_k := \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} \ell_j : k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ the standard representation of the fractal string $\mathcal{L} := \{\ell_j\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$, and applying [**LapRaŽu1**, Theorem 5.4.27] to the RFD $(A_{\mathcal{L}}, (A_{\mathcal{L}})_\delta)$ (for any fixed positive real number δ),[9] we obtain

---

[9]The open right half-plane $\{\mathrm{Re}\, s > D_{\mathrm{mer}}(\zeta_{\mathcal{L}})\}$ does not contain any other poles of $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$, except for $s = D$.

the following asymptotic expansion of the tube function of the set $A_{\mathcal{L}}$:

$$(4.4.10) \qquad |(A_{\mathcal{L}})_t| = t^{1-D}h(t)\big(\mathcal{M} + O(t^{D - D_{\mathrm{mer}}(\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}) - \varepsilon})\big) \quad \text{as } t \to 0^+,$$

for any $\varepsilon > 0$, where $h(t) := (\log t^{-1})^{m-1}$ for all $t \in (0,1)$; i.e.,

$$(4.4.11) \qquad |(A_{\mathcal{L}})_t| = t^{a/(1-a)}h(t)\big(\mathcal{M} + O(t^{\frac{1}{1+a} - \log_3 2 - \varepsilon})\big) \quad \text{as } t \to 0^+,$$

where $\mathcal{M}$ is a positive real number (the h-Minkowski content) and can be computed (see [**LapRaŽu1**, Theorem 5.4.27]). According to [**LapRaŽu1**, Theorem 5.4.29], the exponent $\frac{1}{1+a} - \log_3 2$ appearing on the right-hand side of Equation (4.4.11), is optimal; i.e., it cannot be replaced by a larger exponent.

In Examples 4.28 and 4.29 below, we construct *Minkowski measurable* RFDs which possess infinitely many complex dimensions of arbitrary multiplicity m, with $m \geq 1$, or even essential singularities.

EXAMPLE 4.28. Let us first define the unit square RFD (A_0, Ω_0) by $\Omega_0 := [0,1]^2$ and $A_0 := \partial\Omega_0$. We introduce the RFD

$$(4.4.12) \qquad (A'_m, \Omega'_m) := (A_0, \Omega_0) \sqcup \mathcal{L}_m,$$

where we embed $\mathcal{L}_m$ via its *canonical geometric representation* $A_{\mathcal{L}_m}$ into the x-axis of the 2-dimensional plane $\mathbb{R}^2$. Since $\zeta_{A'_m, \Omega'_m}(s) = \zeta_{A_0, \Omega_0}(s) + \zeta_{\mathcal{L}_m}(s)$, we have that

$$(4.4.13) \qquad \mathcal{P}(\tilde{\zeta}_{A'_m, \Omega'_m}) = \{0, 1\} \cup \mathcal{P}',$$

where $\mathcal{P}' := \log_3 2 + \frac{2\pi}{\log 3}\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z}$ and each of the complex dimensions $D + \mathrm{i}\mathbf{p}k$ (with $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $D := \log_3 2$) of $\mathcal{P}'$ is of multiplicity m. On the other hand, the only principal complex dimension of (A'_m, Ω'_m) is 1, and it is simple (i.e., of multiplicity 1). Therefore, according to [**LapRaŽu5**, Theorem 5.2], the RFD (A'_m, Ω'_m) is Minkowski measurable.

EXAMPLE 4.29. Let us again define the unit square RFD (A_0, Ω_0) by $\Omega_0 := [0,1]^2$ and $A := \partial\Omega$. We introduce the RFD

$$(4.4.14) \qquad (A_m, \Omega_m) := (A_0, \Omega_0) \otimes \mathcal{L}_m,$$

where $\mathcal{L}_m$ is the m-th order Cantor string defined by (4.4.5), and the tensor product of the RFD (A_0, Ω_0) and $\mathcal{L}_m$ is defined analogously as in Example 4.3 above. Using Equation (4.1.9) from Theorem 4.6 above (see also Equation (4.1.14) from Theorem 4.8), we obtain that

$$(4.4.15) \qquad \zeta_{A_m, \Omega_m}(s) = \zeta_{A_0, \Omega_0}(s) \cdot \zeta_{\mathcal{L}_m}(s) = \frac{g(s)}{s(s-1)(3^s - 2)^m}.$$

Here, $g(s)$ is an entire function without zeros at 0, 1 or at any point of the arithmetic set

$$(4.4.16) \qquad \mathcal{P}' := \log_3 2 + \frac{2\pi}{\log 3}\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z}.$$

In other words,

$$(4.4.17) \qquad \dim_{PC}(A_m, \Omega_m) = \{1\}, \quad \mathcal{P}(A_m, \Omega_m) = \{0, 1\} \cup \mathcal{P}',$$

and each complex dimension of (A, Ω) lying in the arithmetic set $\mathcal{P}'$ has multiplicity m. The value of $D := \overline{\dim}_B(A_m, \Omega_m) = 1$ is the only complex dimension located on the critical line $\{\mathrm{Re}\, s = 1\}$, while the infinite set $\mathcal{P}'$ is contained in

the line $\{\operatorname{Re} s = \log_3 2\}$ located strictly to the left of the critical line. It follows from [**LapRaŽu5**, Theorem 6.13] (or [**LapRaŽu1**, Theorem 5.4.29]) that the RFD (A, Ω) is h-Minkowski measurable with respect to the gauge function $h(t) := (\log t^{-1})^{m-1}$, for all $t \in (0, 1)$.

We can further define the RFD

$$(4.4.18) \qquad (A_\infty, \Omega_\infty) := \bigsqcup_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{3^{-m}}{m!} \cdot (A_m, \Omega_m).$$

Similarly as above, we have that (with $\mathcal{P}'$ given by (4.4.16))

$$(4.4.19) \qquad \dim_{PC}(A_\infty, \Omega_\infty) = \{1\}, \quad \mathcal{P}(A_\infty, \Omega_\infty) = \{0, 1\} \cup \mathcal{P}',$$

and each complex dimension of $(A_\infty, \Omega_\infty)$ lying in the arithmetic set $\mathcal{P}' = \log_3 2 + \frac{2\pi}{\log 3}\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z}$ is an essential singularity of $\zeta_{A_\infty, \Omega_\infty}$.

Fractality, complex dimensions and singularities

We close this memoir by specifying, within the general theory of fractal zeta functions developed here and in [**LapRaŽu1–7**], the elusive notion of "fractality". Much as in [**Lap-vFr1–3**] (see, especially, [**Lap-vFr3**, §12.1 and §13.4.3]), but now using the general higher-dimensional notion of fractal zeta function and associated notion of complex dimensions, we say that a bounded set A (or, more generally, an RFD (A, Ω)) in $\mathbb{R}^N$ is *fractal* if it has at least one nonreal (visible) complex dimension (i.e., a nonreal pole for its associated fractal zeta function),[1] relative to some screen S, or else if there exists a screen S which is a natural boundary for its fractal zeta function (i.e., such that the fractal zeta function cannot be meromorphically extended to the left of S). In the latter situation, A (or, more generally, (A, Ω)) is said to be *hyperfractal*. In particular, it is said to be *strictly hyperfractal* if we may choose $S = \{\operatorname{Re} s = D\}$, and *maximally hyperfractal* if the critical line $S = \{\operatorname{Re} s = D\}$ consists entirely of nonremovable singularities of the fractal zeta function; see Definition 2.38. Here, as before, we let $D := \overline{\dim}_B A$ (or $D := \overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$. Recall that in Theorem 2.40, we have constructed a family of maximally hyperfractal RFDs.

5.1. Fractal and subcritically fractal RFDs

In this memoir, we have seen many examples of fractals (that are not hyperfractal), for instance, the Cantor string or set, the relative Sierpiński gasket and carpet (Examples 4.12 and 4.15) or, more generally, the relative N-gasket RFD and the N-carpet RFD (Examples 4.14 and 4.17), along with the examples discussed in §4.3. Among these examples, some have nonreal complex dimensions located on the critical line (such as, for instance, the Cantor string, the inhomogeneous Sierpiński gasket and carpet RFDs, the N-carpet RFD for any $N \geq 2$, as well as the inhomogeneous N-gasket (A_N, Ω_N) when $N = 2$ or 3). These are called *critically fractal*. Yet others only have nonreal complex dimensions with real parts strictly less than D. The latter are called *subcritically fractal*. In addition, *strictly subcritical fractals* are subcritical fractals which do not have any nonreal principal complex dimensions (i.e., complex dimensions with real part D). Examples of strictly subcritical fractals include the inhomogeneous Sierpiński N-gasket RFD when $N \geq 4$ (see Example 4.12 above) as well as the modified devil's staircase (or Cantor graph) RFD to be discussed in Example 5.1 below.

Finally, we complete this list of definitions by stating that, given $d \in \mathbb{R}$, the bounded set A (or, more generally, the RFD (A, Ω)) is *fractal in dimension d* if it has nonreal complex dimensions of real parts d. (In light of Theorem 2.1, we must

---

[1]Provided $D := \overline{\dim}_B A$ (resp., $\overline{\dim}_B(A, \Omega)$) $< N$, it does not matter whether we use ζ_A or $\tilde{\zeta}_A$ (resp., $\zeta_{A,\Omega}$ or $\tilde{\zeta}_{A,\Omega}$) throughout this definition.

then necessarily have $d \leq N$.) Hence, a critical fractal is such that $d := D$, while a strictly subcritical fractal is such that $d < D$. For instance, with the notation of Example 4.14, for $N \geq 4$, the Sierpiński N-gasket RFD (A_N, Ω_N) is fractal in dimension

$$(5.1.1) \qquad d = \sigma_0 = \log_2(N+1) < D = N - 1 = \dim_B(A_{N,0}, \Omega_{N,0})$$

but not in dimension D, and therefore, it is strictly subcritically fractal. By contrast, when $N = 2$ or 3, it is critically fractal (indeed, in those cases, it is fractal in dimension $d := D = \sigma_0$, the similarity dimension).

We point out that, much as as was the case in the one-dimensional situation in [**Lap-vFr3**, Chapter 12], based on the general explicit formulas and fractal tube formulas obtained in [**Lap-Fr1–3**] (see, especially, [**Lap-vFr3**, Chapters 5 and 8]), the definitions of fractality, critical fractality and (strict) subcritical fractality are justified in part by the general fractal tube formulas obtained in [**LapRaŽu5**] (see also [**LapRaŽu1**, Chapter 5]).[2] Indeed, the latter tube formulas show that, under mild assumptions, the presence of nonreal complex dimensions of real part $d \in \mathbb{R}$ corresponds to oscillations of order d in the geometry of A (or of (A, Ω)). Similarly, roughly speaking, critical fractality (along with the simplicity of D) corresponds to the Minkowski nonmeasurability of A (or (A, Ω)), while strict subcritical fractality (still assuming the simplicity of D) not only corresponds to (critical) Minkowski measurability but also to (strictly subcritical) Minkowski nonmeasurability in dimension $d < D$. This is the case, for instance, for the inhomogeneous Sierpiński N-gasket RFD (see Example 4.12) whenever $N \geq 4$ (and avoiding nongeneric values of N), for the RFDs of Examples 4.24 and 4.25, as well as for the (modified) devil's staircase RFD, which we discuss in Example 5.1 just below.

Finally, we mention that in reference [**Lap-vF6**] of [**Lap-vFr2–3**], it was conjectured that a generic nonlattice self-similar string is fractal in a countably infinite set of dimensions which is dense in some compact interval $[D_{\min}, D]$, where $D_{\min} < D$. (See also §3.7 of [**Lap-vFr2–3**].) This conjecture has now been proved in [**MorSepVi1**], along with the fact (also observed independently in [**Lap-vFr3**, §3.7.1]) that in the nongeneric case, the above set of fractality is dense in finitely many compact intervals (rather than in a single one). According to the results of [**LapPe3**] and [**LapPeWi1**] (or, more generally, in light of Theorem 4.21 of §4.3 in the present work), the same conclusions hold for (generic and nongeneric) self-similar sprays and tilings (see Definition 4.18). More generally, we expect that under suitable mild assumptions, self-similar sets and RFDs (satisfying the open set condition) enjoy the same properties.

5.2. The Cantor graph relative fractal drum

EXAMPLE 5.1. (*The Cantor graph RFD*). In this example, we compute the distance zeta function of the RFD (A, Ω) in $\mathbb{R}^2$, where A is the graph of the Cantor function and Ω is the union of triangles $\triangle_k$ that lie above and the triangles $\tilde{\triangle}_k$ that lie below each of the horizontal parts of the graph denoted by B_k. (At each

---

[2]These fractal tube formulas generalize to any $N \geq 1$ and to arbitrary bounded sets A (or, more generally, RFDs) in $\mathbb{R}^N$ the ones obtained for fractal strings (i.e., when $N = 1$) in [**Lap-vFr1–3**] (see, especially, [**Lap-vFr3**, Chapter 8]), as well as for the very special but important case of fractal sprays, in [**LapPe2–3**] and, more generally, in [**LapPeWi1–2**] (see [**Lap-vFr3**, §13.1] for an exposition).

step of the construction there are 2^{k-1} mutually congruent triangles $\triangle_k$ and $\tilde{\triangle}_k$.) Each of these triangles is isosceles, has for one of its sides a horizontal part of the Cantor function graph, and has a right angle at the left end of B_k, in the case of $\triangle_k$, or at the right end of B_k, in the case of $\tilde{\triangle}_k$. (See Figure 1.)
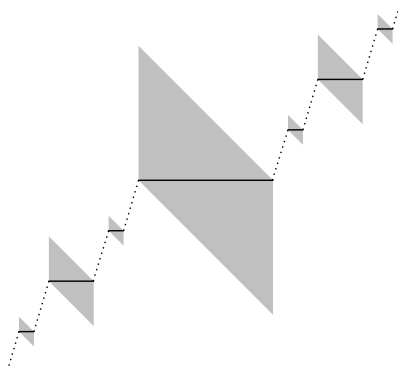
FIGURE 1. The third step in the construction of the Cantor graph relative fractal drum (A, Ω) from Example 5.1. One can see, in particular, the sets B_k, $\triangle_k$ and $\tilde{\triangle}_k$ for $k = 1, 2, 3$.

For obvious geometric reasons and by using the scaling property of the relative distance zeta function of the resulting RFD (A, Ω) (see Theorem 2.16), we then have the following identity:

$$
\zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^k \zeta_{B_k,\triangle_k}(s) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^k \zeta_{3^{-k}B_1, 3^{-k}\triangle_1}(s)
$$

(5.2.1)

$$
= \zeta_{B_1,\triangle_1}(s) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^k}{3^{ks}} = \frac{2\zeta_{B_1,\triangle_1}(s)}{3^s - 2},
$$

valid for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s$ sufficiently large. Here, $(B_1, \triangle_1)$ is the relative fractal drum described above with two perpendicular sides of length equal to 1. It is straightforward to compute its relative distance zeta function:

$$
(5.2.2) \qquad \zeta_{B_1,\triangle_1}(s) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x y^{s-2} dy = \frac{1}{s(s-1)},
$$

valid, initially, for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re} s > 1$ and then, upon meromorphic continuation, for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$. This fact, combined with (the last equality of) Equation (5.2.1), yields the distance zeta function of (A, Ω), which is clearly meromorphic on all of $\mathbb{C}$:

$$
(5.2.3) \qquad \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) = \frac{2}{s(3^s - 2)(s-1)}, \quad \text{for all } s \in \mathbb{C}.
$$

We therefore deduce that the set of complex dimensions of the RFD (A, Ω) is given by

$$
(5.2.4) \qquad \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) := \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}, \mathbb{C}) = \{0, 1\} \cup \left(\log_3 2 + \frac{2\pi}{\log 3} i\mathbb{Z} \right),
$$

with each complex dimension being simple. Hence, its set of principal complex dimensions is given by

$$\dim_{PC}(A, \Omega) := \mathcal{P}_c(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) = \{1\}. \tag{5.2.5}$$

We conclude from part (b) of Theorem 2.1 that $\dim_B(A, \Omega) = 1$ and that the RFD (A, Ω) is Minkowski measurable. Moreover, one also deduces from [**LapRaŽu8**, Theorem 4.2] (or [**LapRaŽu1**, Theorem 5.4.2]) that the (one-dimensional) Minkowski content of (A, Ω) is given by

$$\mathcal{M}^1(A, \Omega) = \frac{\text{res}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}, 1)}{2 - 1} = 2, \tag{5.2.6}$$

which coincides with the length of the Cantor graph (i.e., the graph of the Cantor function, also called the devil's staircase in [**Man**]).

In the sequel, we associate the RFD $(A, A_{1/3})$ in $\mathbb{R}^2$ to the classic Cantor graph. We do not know if the right-hand side of (5.2.4) coincides with the set of complex dimensions of the 'full' graph of the Cantor function (i.e., the original devil's staircase), or equivalently, the RFD $(A, A_{1/3})$, but we expect that this is indeed the case since (A, Ω) is a 'relative fractal subdrum' of $(A, A_{1/3})$. Moreover, it is obvious that for the distance zeta function of the RFD $(A, A_{1/3})$ associated with the graph of the Cantor function, one has

$$\zeta_{A,A_{1/3}}(s) = \zeta_{A,\Omega}(s) + \zeta_{A,A_{1/3}\setminus\Omega}(s). \tag{5.2.7}$$

In order to prove that $\mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$, given by (5.2.4), is a subset of the set of complex dimensions of the 'full' Cantor graph, it would therefore remain to show that $\zeta_{A,A_{1/3}\setminus\Omega}$ has a meromorphic continuation to some connected open neighborhood U of the critical line $\{\text{Re } s = 1\}$ such that U contains the set of complex dimensions of (A, Ω), as given by (5.2.4), and that there are no pole-pole cancellation in the right-hand side of (5.2.7).

We now return to the RFD (A, Ω) (that is, the version of the Cantor graph). As clearly follows from (5.2.4), (A, Ω) is fractal. More specifically, in light of (5.2.5), *it is not critically fractal* (because its only complex dimension of real part D_{CG} ($= \overline{D} = \dim_B(A, \Omega)$) = 1 is 1 itself, the Minkowski dimension of the Cantor graph, and it is simple) *but it is strictly subcritically fractal*. In fact, it is subcritically fractal in a single dimension, namely, in dimension $d := D_{CS} = \log_3 2$, the Minkowski dimension of the Cantor set.

We expect the same result to hold for the devil's staircase itself (i.e., the 'full' graph of the Cantor function), represented by the RFD $(A, A_{1/3})$ and of which (A, Ω) is a 'relative fractal subdrum', as was explained above. Clearly, in light of (5.2.7) and (5.2.4), we have the following inclusions (between multisets):

$$\mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,A_{1/3}}) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega}) \cup \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,A_{1/3}\setminus\Omega})$$
$$\subseteq \{0, 1\} \cup \left\{ D_{CS} + \frac{2\pi}{\log 3}\mathrm{i}\mathbb{Z} \right\}. \tag{5.2.8}$$

Also, we know for a fact that $\dim_B(A, A_{1/3})$ exists and

$$D(\zeta_{A,A_{1/3}}) = \dim_B(A, A_{1/3}) = 1, \tag{5.2.9}$$

so that

$$\dim_{PC}(A, A_{1/3}) := \mathcal{P}_c(\zeta_{A,A_{1/3}}) = \{1\}. \tag{5.2.10}$$

(Thus, we have that $\{1\} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,A_{1/3}})$ in (5.2.8).) Note that (5.2.9) (and hence, (5.2.10)) follows from the rectifiability of the devil's staircase, combined with a well-known result in [**Fed2**] and with part (*b*) of Theorem 2.1.

As was predicted in [**Lap-vFr3**, §12.1.2 and §12.3.2] (see also [**Lap-vFr1–2**]), based on an 'approximate tube formula', we expect that $\mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,A_{1/3}}) = \mathcal{P}(\zeta_{A,\Omega})$, as given by (5.2.4), and hence, that we actually have equalities instead of inclusions in (5.2.8), even equalities between multisets. If so, then the 'full' Cantor graph $(A, A_{1/3})$ is fractal, not critically fractal, but (strictly) subcritically fractal in the single dimension $d := D_{CS} = \log_3 2$.

Clearly, both (A, Ω) and $(A, A_{1/3})$ should be fractal for a proper definition of fractality. This would completely resolve the following apparent paradox: the RFD $(A, A_{1/3})$ is not "fractal" according to Mandelbrot's original definition of fractality given in [**Man**],[3] even though everyone feels and expects it to be "fractal" simply after having glanced at the 'full' Cantor graph $(A, A_{1/3})$ (the 'devil's staircase' in the terminology of [**Man**]). The same is true for the 'partial' Cantor graph (A, Ω), for which we can now rigorously prove that it is "fractal" (in the sense of the theory of complex dimensions) even though it is only (strictly) subcritically fractal, which may explain, in hindsight, why some practitioners refer to it as a "borderline fractal".

We conclude this discussion by quoting (as in [**Lap-vFr3**, p. 335]) Mandelbrot [**Man**, p. 82] writing about the devil's staircase (the 'full' Cantor graph, depicted in [**Man**, Plate 83, p. 83]):

> *One would love to call the present curve a fractal, but to achieve this goal we would have to define fractals less stringently, on the basis of notions other than D* [the Hausdorff dimension] *alone.*

Thanks to the higher-dimensional theory of complex dimensions of fractals and associated fractal tube formulas developed in this memoir and in [**LapRaŽu1–7**], building on the corresponding theory for fractal strings developed in [**Lap-vFr1–3**], we are now tentatively close to having resolved this apparent paradox. Furthermore, if we use the 'partial' Cantor graph (A, Ω) as a suitable substitute for the 'full' Cantor graph, viewed as the RFD $(A, A_{1/3})$, the corresponding paradox is indeed completely resolved here. We invite the interested reader to extend the conclusions of the present example (i.e., Example 5.1) from (A, Ω) to $(A, A_{1/3})$, and thereby, to fully prove the conjectures and statements made in [**Lap-vFr3**, §12.1.2] as well as here about the devil's staircase itself.

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[3]Indeed, Mandelbrot's definition, given in [**Man**, p. 15], can be stated as follows. A geometric object is "fractal" if its Hausdorff dimension is strictly greater than (i.e., is not equal to) its topological dimension. However, note that the Hausdorff, Minkowski and topological dimensions coincide and are equal to 1 in the case of (either the 'full' or the 'partial') Cantor graph. If, in addition, we replaced "Hausdorf dimension" by (relative, upper) "Minkowski dimension" in the above definition and we interpreted the topological dimension in the obvious way, we would also reach the analogous conclusion for both $(A, A_{1/3})$ and (A, Ω), which therefore would still not be fractal according to this modified Mandelbrot definition.

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