# The visibility problem for Ahlfors regular sets

Damian Dąbrowski





### Visible parts

Let  $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  be compact and  $\theta \in \mathbb{S}^1$ .

Let  $\ell_{x,\theta}$  denote the half-line starting at x with direction  $\theta$ .

### Visible parts

Let  $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  be compact and  $\theta \in \mathbb{S}^1$ .

Let  $\ell_{x,\theta}$  denote the half-line starting at x with direction  $\theta$ .

The visible part of *E* from  $\theta$  is the set  $Vis_{\theta}(E) \subset E$  defined as

$$\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E) = \left\{ x \in E : \ell_{x,\theta} \cap E = \{x\} \right\}$$



### Visible parts

Let  $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  be compact and  $\theta \in \mathbb{S}^1$ .

Let  $\ell_{x,\theta}$  denote the half-line starting at x with direction  $\theta$ .

The visible part of *E* from  $\theta$  is the set  $Vis_{\theta}(E) \subset E$  defined as

$$\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E) = \left\{ x \in E : \ell_{x,\theta} \cap E = \{x\} \right\}$$



How big is  $Vis_{\theta}(E)$  for a typical direction  $\theta$ ?

How big is  $Vis_{\theta}(E)$  for a typical direction  $\theta$ ?

• Trivially,

 $\dim \pi_{\theta}(E) \leq \dim \operatorname{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \leq \dim E.$ 

How big is  $Vis_{\theta}(E)$  for a typical direction  $\theta$ ?

• Trivially,

```
\dim \pi_{\theta}(E) \leq \dim \operatorname{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \leq \dim E.
```

• If dim  $E \leq 1$ , then for a.e.  $\theta$  we have dim  $\pi_{\theta}(E) = \dim E$ , so

 $\dim \operatorname{Vis}_{\theta}(E) = \dim E$ 

How big is  $Vis_{\theta}(E)$  for a typical direction  $\theta$ ?

• Trivially,

```
\dim \pi_{\theta}(E) \leq \dim \operatorname{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \leq \dim E.
```

• If dim  $E \leq 1$ , then for a.e.  $\theta$  we have dim  $\pi_{\theta}(E) = \dim E$ , so

 $\dim \operatorname{Vis}_{\theta}(E) = \dim E$ 

• If dim E > 1, then for a.e.  $\theta$  we have dim  $\pi_{\theta}(E) = 1$ , so

 $1 \leq \dim \operatorname{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \leq \dim E$ 

How big is  $Vis_{\theta}(E)$  for a typical direction  $\theta$ ?

• Trivially,

```
\dim \pi_{\theta}(E) \leq \dim \operatorname{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \leq \dim E.
```

• If dim  $E \leq 1$ , then for a.e.  $\theta$  we have dim  $\pi_{\theta}(E) = \dim E$ , so

 $\dim \operatorname{Vis}_{\theta}(E) = \dim E$ 

• If dim E > 1, then for a.e.  $\theta$  we have dim  $\pi_{\theta}(E) = 1$ , so

 $1 \leq \dim \operatorname{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \leq \dim E$ 

Visibility conjecture

If dim E > 1, then for a.e.  $\theta$  we have

### Visibility conjecture

If dim E > 1, then for a.e.  $\theta$  we have



### Visibility conjecture

If dim E > 1, then for a.e.  $\theta$  we have



### Visibility conjecture

If dim E > 1, then for a.e.  $\theta$  we have



### Visibility conjecture

If dim E > 1, then for a.e.  $\theta$  we have



### Visibility conjecture

If dim E > 1, then for a.e.  $\theta$  we have



### Visibility conjecture

If dim E > 1, then for a.e.  $\theta$  we have



The conjecture has been verified for

• quasicircles, graphs of continuous functions (Järvenpää-Järvenpää-McManus-O'Neil '03) The conjecture has been verified for

- quasicircles, graphs of continuous functions (Järvenpää-Järvenpää-McManus-O'Neil '03)
- $\cdot$  fractal percolation

(Arhosalo-Järvenpää-Järvenpää-Rams-Shmerkin '12)

The conjecture has been verified for

- quasicircles, graphs of continuous functions (Järvenpää-Järvenpää-McManus-O'Neil '03)
- $\cdot$  fractal percolation

(Arhosalo-Järvenpää-Järvenpää-Rams-Shmerkin '12)

 self-similar and self-affine sets satisfying additional hypotheses (JJMO '03, Falconer-Fraser '13, Rossi '21, Järvenpää-Järvenpää-Suomala-Wu '22) Progress for general sets:

• (Järvenpää-Järvenpää-Niemela '04)

$$0 < \mathcal{H}^{s}(E) < \infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{H}^{s}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E)) = 0$$

Progress for general sets:

• (Järvenpää-Järvenpää-Niemela '04)

$$0 < \mathcal{H}^{s}(E) < \infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{H}^{s}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E)) = 0$$

• (Orponen '22)

dim Vis<sub> $\theta$ </sub>(*E*)  $\leq$  1.99

Progress for general sets:

• (Järvenpää-Järvenpää-Niemela '04)

$$0 < \mathcal{H}^{s}(E) < \infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{H}^{s}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E)) = 0$$

• (Orponen '22)

dim Vis<sub> $\theta$ </sub>(*E*)  $\leq$  1.99

Still unknown:

 $\dim \operatorname{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \stackrel{?}{<} \dim E$ 

A compact set *E* is *s*-Ahlfors regular if for all  $x \in E$ , 0 < r < diam(E)

 $\mathcal{H}^{s}(E \cap B(x, r)) \sim r^{s}.$ 

A compact set *E* is *s*-Ahlfors regular if for all  $x \in E$ , 0 < r < diam(E) $\mathcal{H}^{s}(E \cap B(x, r)) \sim r^{s}$ .

Equivalently: for any 0 < r < R < diam(E) and  $x \in E$ 

$$N(E \cap B(x, R), r) \sim \left(\frac{R}{r}\right)^s$$

A compact set *E* is s-Ahlfors regular if for all  $x \in E$ , 0 < r < diam(E) $\mathcal{H}^{s}(E \cap B(x, r)) \sim r^{s}$ .

Equivalently: for any 0 < r < R < diam(E) and  $x \in E$ 

$$N(E \cap B(x, R), r) \sim \left(\frac{R}{r}\right)^s$$

E.g. all self-similar sets satisfying the open set condition are Ahlfors regular.

Theorem (D. '23)

### If E is compact, then

$$\dim \operatorname{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \leq 2 - \frac{1}{6}$$

Theorem (D. '23)

If E is compact, then

$$\dim \operatorname{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \leq 2 - \frac{1}{6}$$

Theorem (D. '23)

If E is s-Ahlfors regular, s > 1, then

$$\dim \operatorname{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \leq s - \alpha(s - 1),$$

where  $\alpha = 0.1835...$ 

Orponen's approach

### Orponen's approach

Fix  $\theta \in \mathbb{S}^1$ . We want to show

$$\mathcal{H}^{2-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E))=0.$$

### Orponen's approach

Fix  $\theta \in \mathbb{S}^1$ . We want to show

$$\mathcal{H}^{2-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E))=0.$$

Fix  $\delta > 0$ . Let  $\mathcal{L}$  be the lines with direction  $\theta$ . We divide

- good lines:  $\ell \in \mathcal{L}_G$  if  $\ell \cap E$  is similar to  $\ell(\delta) \cap E(\delta)$
- bad lines:  $\ell \in \mathcal{L}_B$  otherwise



### Good part

Set  $L_G := \bigcup_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}_G} \ell$  and  $L_B := \bigcup_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}_B} \ell$ . You can easily estimate  $\mathcal{H}^{2-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \cap L_G)$ .



To estimate  $Vis_{\theta}(E) \cap L_B$ , one uses Fourier analysis to show that

 $\mathcal{H}_{\infty}^{1-\tau}(\pi_{\theta}(L_B))=0.$ 



10

# To estimate $\operatorname{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \cap L_B$ , one uses Fourier analysis to show that $\mathcal{H}^{1-\tau}_{\infty}(\pi_{\theta}(L_B)) = 0.$

Then,

 $\mathcal{H}^{2-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \cap L_B) \leq \mathcal{H}^{2-\tau}_{\infty}(L_B)$ 

# To estimate $Vis_{\theta}(E) \cap L_B$ , one uses Fourier analysis to show that $\mathcal{H}^{1-\tau}_{\infty}(\pi_{\theta}(L_B)) = 0.$

Then,

$$\mathcal{H}^{2-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \cap L_B) \leq \mathcal{H}^{2-\tau}_{\infty}(L_B) = \mathcal{H}^{1-\tau}_{\infty}(\pi_{\theta}(L_B)) = 0.$$

To estimate  $Vis_{\theta}(E) \cap L_B$ , one uses Fourier analysis to show that  $\mathcal{H}^{1-\tau}_{\infty}(\pi_{\theta}(L_B)) = 0.$ 

Then,

$$\mathcal{H}^{2-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \cap L_B) \leq \mathcal{H}^{2-\tau}_{\infty}(L_B) = \mathcal{H}^{1-\tau}_{\infty}(\pi_{\theta}(L_B)) = 0.$$

All in all,

 $\mathcal{H}^{2-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E)) \leq \mathcal{H}^{2-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \cap L_G) + \mathcal{H}^{2-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \cap L_B) = 0,$ and so dim  $\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \leq 2 - \tau$ .

# Improvement for Ahlfors regular sets

### Slices of fractals

#### Theorem (Marstrand '54)

If s > 1 and  $0 < \mathcal{H}^{s}(E) < \infty$ , then for a.e.  $\theta$  and  $\mathcal{H}^{s}$ -a.e.  $x \in E$ 

 $\dim(E \cap \ell_{x,\theta}) = s - 1.$ 



### Heavy lines

#### We say that $\ell$ is a **heavy line** for *E* if

 $\dim(E \cap \ell) > \dim E - 1.$ 

# Heavy lines

We say that  $\ell$  is a **heavy line** for *E* if  $\dim(E \cap \ell) > \dim E - 1.$ For  $\theta \in \mathbb{S}^1$  we define the **heavy part** of *E* as  $H_{\theta}(E) = E \cap \bigcup_{\ell \in \mathcal{H}_{\theta}} \ell,$ 

where  $\mathcal{H}_{\theta}$  is the collection of heavy lines for *E* with direction  $\theta$ .



# Heavy lines

We say that  $\ell$  is a **heavy line** for *E* if  $\dim(E \cap \ell) > \dim E - 1.$ For  $\theta \in \mathbb{S}^1$  we define the **heavy part** of *E* as  $H_{\theta}(E) = E \cap \bigcup_{\ell \in \mathcal{H}_{\theta}} \ell,$ 

where  $\mathcal{H}_{\theta}$  is the collection of heavy lines for *E* with direction  $\theta$ .

**Theorem (D. '23)** If E is s-Ahlfors regular, s > 1, then for a.e.  $\theta$ 

 $\dim H_{\theta}(E) \leq 1.$ 

Compare with Marstrand:  $\mathcal{H}^{s}(H_{\theta}(E)) = 0.$ 

Theorem (D. '23) If E is s-Ahlfors regular, s > 1, then  $\dim \operatorname{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \le s - \alpha(s - 1),$ 

where  $\alpha = 0.1835...$ 

Theorem (D. '23)

If E is s-Ahlfors regular, s > 1, then

$$\dim \operatorname{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \leq s - \alpha(s - 1),$$

where  $\alpha = 0.1835...$ 

Fix  $\theta \in \mathbb{S}^1$ . We want to show

 $\mathcal{H}^{\mathrm{S}-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E))=0$ 

for any  $\tau < \alpha(s-1)$ .

### Improvement to Orponen's proof

### Fix $\delta > 0$ . Let $\mathcal{L}$ be the lines with direction $\theta$ . We divide • $\ell \in \mathcal{H}$ if $\ell$ is heavy for E



### Improvement to Orponen's proof

#### Fix $\delta > 0$ . Let $\mathcal{L}$ be the lines with direction $\theta$ . We divide

- $\ell \in \mathcal{H}$  if  $\ell$  is heavy for *E*
- $\ell \in \mathcal{L}_{G}$  if  $\ell \cap E$  is similar to  $\ell(\delta) \cap E(\delta)$



### Improvement to Orponen's proof

#### Fix $\delta > 0$ . Let $\mathcal{L}$ be the lines with direction $\theta$ . We divide

- $\ell \in \mathcal{H}$  if  $\ell$  is heavy for *E*
- $\ell \in \mathcal{L}_{G}$  if  $\ell \cap E$  is similar to  $\ell(\delta) \cap E(\delta)$
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot} \ \ell \in \mathcal{L}_B \text{ if } \ell \notin \mathcal{H} \cup \mathcal{L}_G$



We estimate:

 $\cdot$  the heavy part

$$\mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E)\cap \bigcup_{\ell\in\mathcal{H}}\ell)\leq \mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(H_{\theta}(E))=0,$$

We estimate:

 $\cdot$  the heavy part

$$\mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \cap \bigcup_{\ell \in \mathcal{H}} \ell) \leq \mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(H_{\theta}(E)) = 0,$$

 $\cdot\,$  the good part as in Orponen's proof

 $\mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E)\cap L_G)=0,$ 

We estimate:

 $\cdot$  the heavy part

$$\mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \cap \bigcup_{\ell \in \mathcal{H}} \ell) \leq \mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(H_{\theta}(E)) = 0,$$

 $\cdot\,$  the good part as in Orponen's proof

$$\mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E)\cap L_G)=0,$$

 $\cdot$  the bad part

 $\mathcal{H}_{\infty}^{s-\tau}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \cap L_B) \leq \mathcal{H}_{\infty}^{s-\tau}(E \cap L_B)$ 

We estimate:

 $\cdot$  the heavy part

$$\mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \cap \bigcup_{\ell \in \mathcal{H}} \ell) \leq \mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(H_{\theta}(E)) = 0,$$

 $\cdot\,$  the good part as in Orponen's proof

$$\mathcal{H}^{\mathrm{S}-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathrm{Vis}_{\theta}(E)\cap L_G)=0,$$

 $\cdot$  the bad part

$$\mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \cap L_B) \leq \mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(E \cap L_B) \\ \leq \mathcal{H}^{s-\tau-(s-1)}_{\infty}(\pi_{\theta}(L_B)) = \mathcal{H}^{1-\tau}_{\infty}(\pi_{\theta}(L_B))$$

We estimate:

 $\cdot$  the heavy part

$$\mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \cap \bigcup_{\ell \in \mathcal{H}} \ell) \leq \mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(H_{\theta}(E)) = 0,$$

 $\cdot\,$  the good part as in Orponen's proof

$$\mathcal{H}^{\mathrm{S}-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathrm{Vis}_{\theta}(E)\cap L_G)=0,$$

 $\cdot$  the bad part

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}^{\mathsf{s}-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E)\cap L_{B}) &\leq \mathcal{H}^{\mathsf{s}-\tau}_{\infty}(E\cap L_{B}) \\ &\leq \mathcal{H}^{\mathsf{s}-\tau-(\mathsf{s}-1)}_{\infty}(\pi_{\theta}(L_{B})) = \mathcal{H}^{1-\tau}_{\infty}(\pi_{\theta}(L_{B})) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

We estimate:

 $\cdot$  the heavy part

$$\mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E) \cap \bigcup_{\ell \in \mathcal{H}} \ell) \leq \mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(H_{\theta}(E)) = 0,$$

 $\cdot\,$  the good part as in Orponen's proof

$$\mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E)\cap L_G)=0,$$

 $\cdot$  the bad part

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(\mathsf{Vis}_{\theta}(E)\cap L_B) &\leq \mathcal{H}^{s-\tau}_{\infty}(E\cap L_B) \\ &\leq \mathcal{H}^{s-\tau-(s-1)}_{\infty}(\pi_{\theta}(L_B)) = \mathcal{H}^{1-\tau}_{\infty}(\pi_{\theta}(L_B)) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, dim Vis<sub> $\theta$ </sub>(*E*)  $\leq$  s  $- \tau$ .

• Improve  $\alpha = 0.1835...$  in the main theorem! Either for Ahlfors regular sets, or for a smaller class of sets (e.g. nice self-similar sets).

- Improve  $\alpha = 0.1835...$  in the main theorem! Either for Ahlfors regular sets, or for a smaller class of sets (e.g. nice self-similar sets).
- The estimate for dimension of heavy parts has been improved and generalized in [D.-Orponen-Wang '23]. Can this be used to get dimension drop for  $Vis_{\theta}(E)$  for general sets?

# Thank you!