# Regularity of the free boundary for the two-phase Bernoulli problem 

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## Summary of the main results

Given a bounded open set $D \subset \mathbb{R}^{d}, d \geq 2$, we consider the two-phase functional

$$
\begin{equation*}
J_{\mathrm{TP}}(u, D):=\int_{D}|\nabla u|^{2} d x+\lambda_{+}^{2}\left|\Omega_{u}^{+} \cap D\right|+\lambda_{-}^{2}\left|\Omega_{u}^{-} \cap D\right|, \tag{TP}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\lambda_{+}$and $\lambda_{-}$are non-negative constants and where we set $\Omega_{u}^{+}=\{u>0\}$ and $\Omega_{u}^{-}=\{u<0\}$. The paper is dedicated to the regularity of the free boundary $\partial \Omega_{u}^{+} \cup \partial \Omega_{u}^{-}$of local minimizers $u$ of $J_{\text {TP }}$ in $D$.
History. The functional $J_{\text {TP }}$ was introduced in [ACF], where the authors studied the regularity of the free boundary in $d=2$, in the case

$$
\begin{equation*}
\lambda_{+}>0 \quad \text { and } \quad \lambda_{-}=0 \tag{CASE1}
\end{equation*}
$$

and showed that $\partial \Omega_{u}^{+}=\partial \Omega_{u}^{-}$in $D$ and is a $C^{1}$-regular curve.
In $d>2$, the regularity, still under the condition CASE 1), was first obtained by Caffarelli in the seminal papers [Caf1, Caf2]; more recently, a new viscosity solution approach was developed in [DFS1, DFS2].


Fig.1. $\partial \Omega_{u}^{ \pm}$in CASE 1.


Fig.2. $\partial \Omega_{u}^{ \pm}$in CASE 2).

Main result. The behavior of $\partial \Omega_{u}^{+}$and $\partial \Omega_{u}^{-}$changes completely when

$$
\lambda_{+}>0 \quad \text { and } \quad \lambda_{-}>0
$$

(CASE 2)
as the two free boundaries may not coincide and branching points may appear (see Fig.2). In fact, the first regularity result in this case was obtained only recently. First, in dimension $d=2$, in [SV], we proved that the free boundaries $\partial \Omega_{u}^{+}$and $\partial \Omega_{u}^{-}$are $C^{1, \alpha}$-regular curves, while in [STV] we obtained the same result for almost minimizers.
In this paper, we prove that, in any dimension $d \geq 2, \partial \Omega_{u}^{+}$and
$\partial \Omega_{u}^{-}$are $C^{1, \alpha}$-regular manifolds in a neighborhood of $\partial \Omega_{u}^{+} \cap \partial \Omega_{u}^{-}$.
In particular, this completes the analysis started in $[\mathrm{ACF}]$ and is a first step towards the description of the singularities of the vectorial Bernoulli problem (see [MTV2]) introduced in [CSY, KL, MTV].

Applications. As a consequence of our anaysis, we obtain (in any dimension $d \geq 2$ ) a $C^{1, \alpha}$-regularity result for the optimal sets, solutions of the shape optimization problem (introduced in $[\mathrm{BuV}]$ and $[\mathrm{BoV}]$ )

$$
\min \left\{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\lambda_{1}\left(\Omega_{i}\right)+m_{i}\left|\Omega_{i}\right|\right): \Omega_{i} \subset D \text { open } ; \Omega_{i} \cap \Omega_{j}=\emptyset \text { for } i \neq j\right\} .
$$

where $m_{i}>0$ and $\lambda_{1}\left(\Omega_{i}\right)$ denotes the first eigenvalue for the Dirichlet Laplacian on $\Omega_{i}$. On the right, a numerical simulation (where $D$ is the thorus
 and $n=8$ ) by Bogosel (see $[\mathrm{BoV}]$ ). The case $m_{i}=0$, for all $i$, is the classical optimal partition problems, for which the regularity is well-known (see [CL1, CL2, CTV] and the references therein).

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