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Unique isoperimetric foliations of asymptotically flat manifolds in all dimensions

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1 Introduction

The question of isoperimetry *What is the largest amount of volume that can be enclosed by a given amount of area?* can be traced back to antiquity.¹ The first mathematically rigorous results are as recent as the nineteenth century. The question of isoperimetry and its close relative, the analysis of minimal surfaces, are two of the model problems of the geometric calculus of variations.

The list of geometries where an explicit answer to the question of isoperimetry is available is short. We provide an overview of available results in Appendix H. In this paper and [22], we extend this list by a class of Riemannian manifolds (M, g) for which we describe all large isoperimetric regions completely.

We refer the reader to Sect. 2 for the precise definitions of all terms in the statement of our first main theorem:

¹We refer the reader to [14] for a beautiful collection of materials on the history of the isoperimetric problem.

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Theorem 1.1 *Let (M, g) be an n -dimensional initial data set with $n \geq 3$ that is C^0 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$. There exists $V_0 > 0$ such that for every $V \geq V_0$ the infimum in*

$$\inf\{\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial\Omega) : \Omega \subset M \text{ is a smooth region with } \mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega) = V\} \quad (1)$$

is achieved by a smooth isoperimetric region $\Omega_V \subset M$. The boundary of Ω_V is close to a centered coordinate sphere S_r where r is such that $\mathcal{L}_g^n(B_r) = V = \mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega_V)$. If (M, g) is C^2 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$, then $V_0 > 0$ can be chosen such that for every $V \geq V_0$, Ω_V is the unique minimizer of (1), and such that the hypersurfaces $\{\partial\Omega_V\}_{V \geq V_0}$ foliate $M \setminus \Omega_0$ smoothly. If (M, g) is also asymptotically even, then the centers of mass of the boundaries $\partial\Omega_V$ converge to the center of mass of (M, g) as $V \rightarrow \infty$.

Theorem 1.1 follows from Theorems 5.12 and 6.1. The class of Riemannian manifolds (M, g) to which Theorem 1.1 applies appears naturally in mathematical relativity as initial data for the Einstein equations. It also appears naturally in conformal geometry: If (\bar{M}, \bar{g}) is a closed Riemannian manifold of positive Yamabe type and if either $3 \leq n \leq 5$ or if (\bar{M}, \bar{g}) is locally conformally flat, then $(\bar{M} \setminus \{p\}, G^{\frac{4}{n-2}}\bar{g})$ lies in this class. Here, $p \in \bar{M}$ and G is the Green's function with pole at p of the conformal Laplace operator of g , cf. Theorem V.3.6 in [63] and Propositions 3.3 and 4.4 in [61].

The critical points for the isoperimetric problem are exactly the constant mean curvature surfaces. Stable critical points are volume preserving stable constant mean curvature surfaces. The study of such surfaces also has a rich (if relatively recent) history. We mention in particular Alexandrov's theorem which shows that closed constant mean curvature surfaces in Euclidean space are round spheres. In their seminal paper [32], G. Huisken and S.-T. Yau proved that the complement of a bounded set of a three dimensional initial data set (M, g) that is C^4 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$ is foliated by strictly volume preserving stable constant mean curvature spheres. Moreover, the leaves of this foliation are the unique volume preserving stable constant mean curvature spheres of their mean curvature within a large class of surfaces, including all nearby ones. This uniqueness has been extended to a larger class of surfaces in important work by J. Qing and G. Tian [49]. G. Huisken and S.-T. Yau have also shown in [32] that the centers of mass of their surfaces have a limit, the "Huisken-Yau geometric center of mass". H. Bray conjectured in [7] that the surfaces found in [32] are in fact isoperimetric. We have confirmed this conjecture in [22] by establishing an effective volume comparison result for initial data sets that are C^0 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$, building on H. Bray's characterization [7] of the isoperimetric regions in the exact spatial Schwarzschild geometry. We re-

fer the reader to the introductions of [21, 22] for a more extensive discussion including the physical significance of these results and further references.

Theorem 1.1 here extends these results in several ways:

- (i) Our result holds in all dimensions. The existence of a foliation by volume preserving stable constant mean curvature surfaces when (M, g) is C^4 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m \neq 0$ has been shown by R. Ye in [71] in all dimensions. The proofs of the uniqueness results for large volume preserving stable constant mean curvature surfaces in [32, 49] depend delicately on some tools that are special to three dimensional initial data sets.
- (ii) The uniqueness of the leaves *in the class of isoperimetric surfaces* in our result is *global*. The uniqueness results of [32, 49] apply only to surfaces that lie far in the asymptotic regime of the initial data set (M, g) where the geometry is close to that of the exact spatial Schwarzschild geometry. An important ingredient in our proof is the recent characterization of closed constant mean curvature surfaces in the exact spatial Schwarzschild geometry by S. Brendle [8].
- (iii) Unlike [32], we only require that (M, g) is C^2 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$. To accomplish this, we rely on strong a priori position estimates for large isoperimetric regions in initial data sets that are C^0 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$. These estimates come from our effective volume comparison result, see Theorems 3.5 and 4.1. In the case $n = 3$, we also rely on an idea from [38] which in turn depends on the effective version of Schur's lemma of C. De Lellis and S. Müller in [17].
- (iv) When $n = 3$ and (M, g) is C^4 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$, the convergence of the centers of mass of the leaves of the foliation was established in [32]. L.-H. Huang showed in [28, 29] that the Huisken-Yau geometric center of mass coincides with the usual center of mass [4, 50]. Our proof here, which works in all dimensions, uses ideas from [28, 29], but it is both shorter and more elementary. In particular, we do not rely on the delicate density theorem of [29].

One key ingredient in our proof of Theorem 1.1 is an all-dimensional analogue of the effective volume comparison theorem for 3-dimensional initial data sets (M, g) that are C^0 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$ that was obtained by the authors in [22]. This result is established in Sect. 3.

In [53], M. Ritoré has shown that in a complete Riemannian surface with non-negative curvature, isoperimetric regions Ω_V exist in M for every volume $V > 0$. Our second main result is the existence of large isoperimetric regions in *arbitrary* 3-dimensional initial data sets with non-negative scalar curvature:

Theorem 1.2 *Assume that (M, g) is a three dimensional initial data set that has non-negative scalar curvature. There exists a sequence of isoperimetric regions $\Omega_i \subset M$ with $\mathcal{L}_g^3(\Omega_i) \rightarrow \infty$.*

The proof of Theorem 1.2, which is given in Sect. 7, is indirect and uses recent deep insights of G. Huisken’s on the isoperimetric mass of initial data sets. Note that our theorem implies in particular that (M, g) contains large volume preserving stable constant mean curvature surfaces. Using arguments as for example in [21] it follows that appropriate homothetic rescalings of these large isoperimetric regions to a fixed volume are close to coordinate balls. The existence of such surfaces in this generality seems to lie deep and out of reach of e.g. implicit-function type arguments.

2 Definitions and notation

Definition 2.1 Let $n \geq 3$. An initial data set (M, g) is a connected complete boundaryless n -dimensional Riemannian manifold such that there exists a bounded open set $U \subset M$ so that $M \setminus U \cong_x \mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_{\frac{1}{2}}(0)$, and such that in the coordinates induced by $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ we have that

$$r|g_{ij} - \delta_{ij}| + r^2|\partial_k g_{ij}| + r^3|\partial_{kl}^2 g_{ij}| \leq C \quad \text{for all } r \geq 1,$$

where $r := \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$.

Given $m > 0$, $\gamma \in (0, 1]$, and an integer $k \geq 0$, we say that an initial data set is \mathcal{C}^k -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$ at rate γ if

$$\sum_{l=0}^k r^{n-2+\gamma+l} |\partial^l (g - g_m)_{ij}| \leq C \quad \text{for all } r \geq 1,$$

where $(g_m)_{ij} = (1 + \frac{m}{2|x|^{n-2}})^{\frac{4}{n-2}} \delta_{ij}$.

We say that an initial data set (M, g) that is \mathcal{C}^2 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$ at rate γ is asymptotically even, if

$$r^{n+1+\gamma} |\mathbf{R}(x) - \mathbf{R}(-x)| \leq C \quad \text{for all } x \text{ with } |x| = r \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$

Here, \mathbf{R} is the scalar curvature of g .

We extend r as a smooth regular function to the entire initial data set (M, g) such that $r(U) \subset [0, 1)$. We use S_r, B_r to denote the surface $\{x \in M : |x| = r\}$ and the region $\{x \in M : |x| \leq r\}$ in M respectively. We will not distinguish between the end $M \setminus U$ of M and its image $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_{\frac{1}{2}}(0)$ under x .

If $\Omega \subset M$ is Borel and has locally finite perimeter, then its reduced boundary in (M, g) is denoted by $\partial^* \Omega$.

Definition 2.2 The isoperimetric area function $A_g : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is defined by

$$A_g(V) := \inf \{ \mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial^* \Omega) : \Omega \subset M \text{ is Borel, has finite perimeter, and } \mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega) = V \}. \tag{2}$$

A Borel set $\Omega \subset M$ with finite perimeter such that $\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega) = V$ and $A_g(V) = \mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial^* \Omega)$ is called an isoperimetric region of (M, g) of volume V .

3 A refinement of Bray’s isoperimetric comparison theorem for Schwarzschild in all dimensions

Throughout this section we will use the notation for the spatial Schwarzschild manifold of mass $m > 0$,

$$\left(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}, g_m := \left(1 + \frac{m}{2|x|^{n-2}} \right)^{\frac{4}{n-2}} \sum_{i=1}^n dx_i^2 \right),$$

set forth in Appendix D.

In his thesis [7], H. Bray has proven that the centered coordinate spheres in the three-dimensional Schwarzschild manifold of mass $m > 0$ are isoperimetric. His argument also applies to compact perturbations of Schwarzschild provided the coordinate spheres are sufficiently large. The following proposition follows from straightforward modifications of H. Bray’s original, three dimensional arguments in [7], see also [22, Sect. 3]. The proof uses the analogue of the Hawking mass for rotationally symmetric Riemannian manifolds in higher dimensions, which we review in Appendix B. See also [1, 6, 15] for other extensions of the results in H. Bray’s thesis.

Proposition 3.1 (Bray’s volume preserving charts in higher dimension) *Let $m > 0$ and $r > r_h$ be given. There exist $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, $c > 0$, $s_0 \in [0, c)$, $u_c \in C^{1,1}((0, \infty))$, and $w_c \in C^{1,1}((s_0, \infty))$ with the following properties:*

- (a) *The sphere $\{c\} \times \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ in the metric cone $((0, \infty) \times \mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \alpha^{-2}ds^2 + \alpha^{\frac{2}{n-1}}s^2g_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}})$ has the same area and the same (positive) mean curvature as $S_r = S_r(0) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with respect to g_m .*
- (b) *$u_c(s) = \alpha$ for $s \leq c$. u_c is a smooth non-decreasing function on (c, ∞) and $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} u_c(s) = 1$. The derivative of u_c at $s = c$ exists and equals 0.*

- (c) $w_c \geq 1$, $w_c(s) \equiv 1$ for $s \geq c$, the derivative of w_c at $s = c$ exists and is 0, $\lim_{s \searrow s_0} w_c(s) = \infty$, and w_c is smooth on (s_0, c) .
- (d) Define the metric $g_m^c := u_c^{-2} ds^2 + u_c^{\frac{2}{n-1}} s^2 g_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}}$ on $(s_0, \infty) \times \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$. Then $((s_0, \infty) \times \mathbb{S}^{n-1}, w_c^{\frac{4}{n-2}} g_m^c)$ is isometric to $(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}, g_m)$ under a rotationally invariant map that sends $\{c\} \times \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ to $S_r(0)$.
- (e) As quadratic forms, we have that $\alpha^2 g_m^c \leq ds^2 + s^2 g_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} \leq u_c^{-\frac{2}{n-1}} g_m^c$ on $(s_0, \infty) \times \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$.

The additional observations about α , c , and u_c in the following proposition, in particular (e), are the key to making H. Bray’s characterization of isoperimetric regions in Schwarzschild into an effective volume comparison theorem. We omit the proofs, which are simple adaptations of the arguments in [22].

Proposition 3.2 (Cf. [22, Sect. 3]) *We have that*

- (a) $c^n = r^n (1 + \frac{2n-2}{n-2} \frac{m}{r^{n-2}} + O(\frac{1}{r^{2n-4}}))$
- (b) $\alpha = 1 - \frac{n-1}{n} \frac{m}{r^{n-2}} + O(\frac{1}{r^{2n-4}})$
- (c) *The scalar curvature of the conical metric $((0, \infty) \times \mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \alpha^{-2} ds^2 + \alpha^{\frac{2}{n-1}} s^2 g_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}})$ equals $(n-1)(n-2)s^{-2}(\alpha^{-\frac{2}{n-1}} - \alpha^2)$.*
- (d) *The Schwarzschild volume between S_r and the horizon S_{r_h} is greater than the volume of $(0, c] \times \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ with respect to the metric $\alpha^{-2} ds^2 + \alpha^{\frac{2}{n-1}} s^2 g_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}}$. The difference is*

$$\begin{aligned} V_0 &= \frac{\omega_{n-1} r^n}{n} \frac{n-2}{2} \frac{m}{r^{n-2}} + O\left(\frac{1}{r^{n-4}}\right) \\ &= \frac{\omega_{n-1} c^n}{n} \frac{n-2}{2} \frac{m}{c^{n-2}} + O\left(\frac{1}{c^{n-4}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

- (e) *Fix $\tau_0 > 1$ and let $\tau \geq \tau_0$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} u_c(\tau c) - u_c(c) &= u_c(\tau c) - \alpha \\ &= \frac{(n-1)m}{2nc^{n-2}\tau^n} (2\tau^n - n\tau^2 + (n-2)) + O\left(\frac{1}{c^{2n-4}}\right) \\ &\geq \delta \frac{m}{c^{n-2}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\tau}\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

provided that c is sufficiently large (depending only on m and τ_0), and where $\delta > 0$ is a constant depending only on n .

With these preparations, it is a simple matter to carry over the derivation of the effective volume comparison result [22, Proposition 3.3] to arbitrary dimensions. The result is based on the concept introduced in the following definition:

Definition 3.3 (Cf. [22, Definition 3.2]) Let (M, g) be an initial data set that is C^0 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$. Let Ω be a bounded Borel set with finite perimeter in (M, g) . Given parameters $\tau > 1$ and $\eta \in (0, 1)$ we say that such a set Ω is (τ, η) -off-center if

- (i) $\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega)$ is so large that there exists a coordinate sphere $S_r = \partial B_r$ with $\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega) = \mathcal{L}_g^n(B_r)$ and $r \geq 1$, and if
- (ii) $\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial^* \Omega \setminus B_{\tau r}) \geq \eta \mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(S_r)$.

There are several measures of asymmetry in the literature that lead to effective versions of the classical isoperimetric inequality in Euclidean space, cf. Appendix H.8. The following effective version of Bray’s characterization of the isoperimetric regions in Schwarzschild is not a consequence of an effective isoperimetric inequality in Euclidean space; it depends on the positivity of the mass in a crucial way.

Proposition 3.4 (Effective Volume Comparison in Schwarzschild, cf. [22, Proposition 3.3]) *Given $m > 0$ and $(\tau, \eta) \in (1, \infty) \times (0, 1)$ there exists $V_0 > 0$ so that the following holds: Let $V \geq V_0$ and let $r \geq r_h$ be such that $V = \mathcal{L}_{g_m}^n(B_r \setminus B_{r_h})$ and let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded Borel set with finite perimeter such that $B_{r_h} \subset \Omega$ and $\mathcal{L}_{g_m}^n(\Omega \setminus B_{r_h}) = V$. If Ω is (τ, η) -off-center, i.e. if $\mathcal{H}_{g_m}^{n-1}(\partial^* \Omega \setminus B_{\tau r}) \geq \eta \mathcal{H}_{g_m}^{n-1}(S_r)$, then*

$$\mathcal{H}_{g_m}^{n-1}(\partial^* \Omega) \geq \mathcal{H}_{g_m}^{n-1}(S_r) + c\eta m \left(1 - \frac{1}{\tau}\right)^2 r. \tag{3}$$

Here, $c > 0$ is a constant that only depends on n .

The proof of the main theorem in this section below is literally the same as in [22], except for adapting various exponents throughout the proof. Since the modifications are delicate, we include the full argument.

Theorem 3.5 (Cf. [22, Theorem 3.4]) *Let (M, g) be an initial data set that is C^0 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$. For every tuple $(\tau, \eta) \in (1, \infty) \times (0, 1)$ and every constant $\Theta > 0$ there exists a constant $V_0 > 0$ such that the following holds: Given a bounded Borel set Ω with finite perimeter in (M, g) and with $\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega) \geq V_0$ that is (τ, η) -off-center with*

$\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial^* \Omega)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega)^{-\frac{1}{n}} \leq \Theta$ and such that $\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial^* \Omega \cap B_\sigma) \leq \Theta \sigma^{n-1}$ holds for all $\sigma \geq 1$, one has

$$\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial^* \Omega) \geq \mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(S_r) + c\eta m \left(1 - \frac{1}{\tau}\right)^2 r$$

where $r \geq 1$ is such that $\mathcal{L}_g^n(B_r) = \mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega)$, and where $c > 0$ is a constant that only depends on n .

Proof For ease of exposition we only consider smooth regions Ω . The result for sets with finite perimeter follows from this by approximation. We will use here that $\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial \Omega) \rightarrow \infty$ as $\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega) \rightarrow \infty$, which follows from the isoperimetric inequality in Lemma E.4. Note also that $\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega) = \frac{\omega_{n-1} r^n}{n} + O(r^{n-1})$.

We break into several steps:

- (a) Let $\tilde{\Omega} := \Omega \cup B_1 \subset M$. Let $\tilde{\Omega}_m := (x(\Omega \setminus B_1) \cup B_1(0)) \setminus B_{r_h}(0)$ be the corresponding region in Schwarzschild.
- (b) Note that $\mathcal{L}_g^n(\tilde{\Omega}) = \mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega) + O(1)$ and $\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial \tilde{\Omega}) = \mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial \Omega) + O(1)$. Moreover, $\tilde{\Omega}$ satisfies $\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial \tilde{\Omega} \cap B_\sigma) \leq \tilde{\Theta} \sigma^{n-1}$ for all $\sigma \geq 1$ where $\tilde{\Theta}$ depends only on Θ and (M, g) .
- (c) By Corollary A.2 with $\beta = \frac{\gamma}{2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{g_m}^{n-1}(\partial \tilde{\Omega}_m) &\leq \mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial \tilde{\Omega}) + O(\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial \tilde{\Omega})^{\frac{2-\gamma}{2(n-1)}}) \\ &\leq \mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial \Omega) + O(\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial \Omega)^{\frac{2-\gamma}{2(n-1)}}). \end{aligned}$$

- (d) By Lemma A.3 with $\alpha = \frac{2+\gamma}{2}$, $\mathcal{L}_{g_m}^n(\tilde{\Omega}_m) = \mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega) + O(\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega)^{\frac{4-\gamma}{2n}})$.
- (e) By Lemma A.3 with $\alpha = \frac{2+\gamma}{2}$ and choice of r , $\mathcal{L}_{g_m}^n(B_r \setminus B_{r_h}) = \mathcal{L}_{g_m}^n(B_r \setminus B_1) + O(1) = \mathcal{L}_g^n(B_r \setminus B_1) + O(\mathcal{L}_g^n(B_r \setminus B_1)^{\frac{4-\gamma}{2n}}) = \mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega) + O(\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega)^{\frac{4-\gamma}{2n}})$.
- (f) By (d) and (e) and choice of r we have that $\mathcal{L}_{g_m}^n(\tilde{\Omega}_m) = \mathcal{L}_{g_m}^n(B_r \setminus B_{r_h}) + O(r^{\frac{4-\gamma}{2}})$. Let \tilde{r} be such that $\mathcal{L}_{g_m}^n(\tilde{\Omega}_m) = \mathcal{L}_{g_m}^n(B_{\tilde{r}} \setminus B_{r_h})$. Then $\tilde{r} = r + O(r^{-n+\frac{6-\gamma}{2}})$.
- (g) The Schwarzschild region $\tilde{\Omega}_m$ is $(\frac{1+\tau}{2}, \frac{\eta}{2})$ -off-center provided that $\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega)$ is sufficiently large. Hence $\mathcal{H}_{g_m}^{n-1}(S_{\tilde{r}}) + c\eta m(1 - \frac{1}{\tau})^2 \tilde{r} \leq \mathcal{H}_{g_m}^{n-1}(\partial \tilde{\Omega}_m)$ by (3).
- (h) $\mathcal{H}_{g_m}^2(S_r) = \mathcal{H}_{g_m}^{n-1}(S_r) \leq \mathcal{H}_{g_m}^{n-1}(S_{\tilde{r}}) + O(\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega)^{\frac{2-\gamma}{2n}})$ where the inequality follows by explicit computation from $\mathcal{L}_{g_m}^n(B_r \setminus B_{r_h}) = \mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega) + O(\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega)^{\frac{4-\gamma}{2n}})$.

- (i) $\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(S_r) \leq \mathcal{H}_{g_m}^{n-1}(S_r) + O(1)$. This is obvious.
- (j) $\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(S_r) \leq \mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial\Omega) - \frac{c}{2}\eta m(1 - \frac{1}{\tau})^2 r + O(\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega)^{\frac{2-\gamma}{2n}}) + O(\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial\Omega)^{\frac{2-\gamma}{2(n-1)}})$.

The conclusion follows from this since $\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial\Omega)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega)^{-\frac{1}{n}} \leq \Theta$ and since $\frac{2-\gamma}{2} < 1$. □

4 Large isoperimetric regions center

The results in this section follow from the effective volume comparison result in Theorem 3.5 and the results in Appendix E essentially as in [22].

Theorem 4.1 (Cf. [22, Theorem 5.1]) *Let (M, g) be an initial data set that is C^0 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$. There exists a constant $V_0 > 0$ so that if Ω is an isoperimetric region with $\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega) = V \geq V_0$, then Ω is smooth and $\partial\Omega$ is a connected smooth hypersurface that is close to the coordinate sphere S_r , where r is such that $\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega) = \mathcal{L}_g^n(B_r) = V$. The scale invariant $C^{2,\alpha}$ norms of functions that describe such $\partial\Omega$ as normal graphs above the corresponding coordinate spheres S_r tend to zero as $V \rightarrow \infty$.*

Proof It follows exactly as in the proof of Theorem 5.1 in [22] that the reduced boundary of Ω outside of $B_{\frac{r}{2}}$ is a smooth connected closed hypersurface with the properties asserted for the boundary of Ω in the statement of the theorem. Assume that $B_{r/2} \cap \text{supp}(\partial^*\Omega) \neq \emptyset$ and let $\rho_0 := \sup\{\rho \in [1, r/2] : S_\rho \cap \text{supp}(\partial^*\Omega) \neq \emptyset\}$. The half-space theorem [67, Corollary 37.6] shows that $S_{\rho_0} \cap \text{supp}(\partial^*\Omega) \neq \emptyset$ consists of regular points. If S_{ρ_0} is mean convex, this contradicts the maximum principle. Since all sufficiently large coordinate spheres are mean convex, we conclude that $\mathcal{L}_g^n(B_{\frac{r}{2}} \setminus \Omega)$ is bounded independently of V . If it were non-zero, we could consider the smooth region $\Omega \cup B_{\frac{r}{2}}$ and move its mean convex outer boundary inwards to adjust the (relatively small) increase in volume back to V . The resulting region has less boundary area than Ω , a contradiction. □

Theorem 4.2 (Cf. [22, Theorem 5.2]) *Let (M, g) be an initial data set that is C^0 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$. There exists $V_0 > 0$ so that for every volume $V \geq V_0$ there exists a smooth isoperimetric region Ω with $\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega) = V$.*

Remark 4.3 It follows from the argument in [7, Lemma 5] that a closed isoperimetric surface in a Riemannian manifold with non-negative Ricci-curvature is either connected or totally geodesic. It is tempting to impose a

curvature condition and transplant Bray’s argument to minimizing sequences (as in Proposition E.3) to prevent them from splitting up into a part that stays behind and a part that diverges to infinity. Such arguments are investigated for various kinds of asymptotic geometries in recent work of A. Mondino and S. Nardulli. Note that the Ricci-tensor of the Schwarzschild manifold has a negative eigenvalue. Moreover, every complete one-ended asymptotically flat manifold that has non-negative Ricci-curvature is flat. (This follows from the Bishop-Gromov comparison theorem.)

5 Uniqueness of large isoperimetric regions and the existence of an isoperimetric foliation

Let $\tau \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ and $R, C > 1$. We consider the Banach space $\mathcal{B}_{R,\tau,C}$ of tuples (u, g) , where $u \in C^{2,\alpha}(S_R(0))$ is such that

$$\sup_{S_r(0)} R^{-1}|u| + |Du| + R|D^2u| + R^{1+\alpha}[D^2u]_\alpha \leq \tau,$$

where the derivatives and norms are those of $S_r(0)$, and where g_{ij} is a C^2 metric on $\overline{B}_{2R}(0) \setminus B_{\frac{R}{2}}(0)$ such that for some $\gamma \in (0, 1]$,

$$|(g - g_m)_{ij}| + R|\partial_k(g - g_m)_{ij}| + R^2|\partial_{kl}^2(g - g_m)_{ij}| \leq CR^{2-n-\gamma} \tag{4}$$

on $\overline{B}_{2R}(0) \setminus B_{\frac{R}{2}}(0)$ for all $i, j, k, l \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

Here, $(g_m)_{ij} = (1 + \frac{m}{2r^{n-2}})^{\frac{4}{n-2}}\delta_{ij}$ are the coefficients of the Schwarzschild metric of mass $m > 0$. Given $(u, g) \in \mathcal{B}_{R,\tau,C}$, we will consider the surface $\text{graph}(u) := \{(1 + R^{-1}u(x))x : x \in S_R(0)\} \subset \overline{B}_{2R}(0) \setminus B_{\frac{R}{2}}(0)$ and compute associated geometric quantities with respect to g .

The classes $\mathcal{B}_{R,\tau,C}$ and how we use them are closely related to the classes \mathcal{B}_σ in the work of G. Huisken and S.-T. Yau [32, p. 286], cf. the proof of Theorem 5.1 and the remarks in the last paragraph on p. 311 in their paper.

5.1 Curvature estimates for surfaces in $\mathcal{B}_{R,\tau,C}$

Proposition 5.1 *Given $C > 0$, there exist $R_0 > 0$ and $\tau_0 \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ such that for all $R > R_0$ and $\tau \in (0, \tau_0)$, we have the following estimates for geometric quantities of $\Sigma = \text{graph}(u)$ with respect to g for all $(u, g) \in \mathcal{B}_{R,\tau,C}$:*

$$|\mathring{h}| \leq c(\tau R^{-1} + R^{1-n-\gamma}),$$

$$\frac{(n-1)}{2} \leq |HR| \leq 2(n-1),$$

$$|\text{Rm}| \leq cR^{-n}, \tag{5}$$

$$\left| \text{Rc}(v, v) + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)m}{R^n} \right| \leq c(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma}), \quad \text{and}$$

$$|\iota_\Sigma^*(\text{Rm}\lfloor v)| \leq c(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma}).$$

Here, Rm and Rc denote the Riemann and the Ricci curvature tensors of g , v the unit normal of Σ with respect to g , \mathring{h} the trace free part of the second fundamental form of Σ , H the mean curvature, ι_Σ the embedding of Σ into \mathbb{R}^n , $\bar{\nabla}$ the covariant derivative with respect to the induced metric on Σ , and $c > 0$ is a constant that only depends on n and C . Contractions are taken with respect to the first index. Our sign conventions are reviewed in Appendix C.

Lemma 5.2 (J. Simons’ identity) *Let Σ be a hypersurface of a Riemannian manifold (M, g) with induced metric \bar{g}_{ij} , second fundamental form h_{ij} , and mean curvature $H = \bar{g}^{ij}h_{ij}$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta}h_{ij} &= \bar{\nabla}_{ij}^2 H + Hh_i^k h_{kj} - |h|^2 h_{ij} + h_i^k (\iota_\Sigma^* \text{Rm})_{jlk} + h^{kl} (\iota_\Sigma^* \text{Rm})_{kijl} \\ &\quad + \bar{\nabla}_j (\iota_\Sigma^* (\text{Rc}\lfloor v)_i) + \bar{\nabla}^k (\iota_\Sigma^* (\text{Rm}\lfloor v)_{ijk}). \end{aligned}$$

The corollary below follows from separating h into its trace free and pure trace part, $h_{ij} = \mathring{h}_{ij} + \frac{1}{n-1}H\bar{g}_{ij}$.

Corollary 5.3 *Assumptions as in Lemma 5.2. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta}\mathring{h}_{ij} &= \left(\bar{\nabla}^2 H - \frac{\bar{\Delta}H}{n-1}\bar{g} \right)_{ij} + H \left(\mathring{h}_i^k \mathring{h}_{kj} - \frac{1}{n-1}|\mathring{h}|^2 \bar{g}_{ij} \right) + \frac{1}{n-1}H^2 \mathring{h}_{ij} \\ &\quad - |h|^2 \mathring{h}_{ij} + \mathring{h}_i^k (\iota_\Sigma^* \text{Rm})_{ljk} + \mathring{h}^{kl} (\iota_\Sigma^* \text{Rm})_{kijl} \\ &\quad + \bar{\nabla}_j (\iota_\Sigma^* (\text{Rc}\lfloor v)_i) + \bar{\nabla}^k (\iota_\Sigma^* (\text{Rm}\lfloor v)_{ijk}) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}\bar{\Delta}|\mathring{h}|^2 &= \langle \mathring{h}, \bar{\nabla}^2 H \rangle + |\bar{\nabla}\mathring{h}|^2 + H \text{tr} \mathring{h}^3 + \frac{1}{n-1}H^2|\mathring{h}|^2 - |\mathring{h}|^4 \\ &\quad + \mathring{h}^{ij} \mathring{h}_{ik} (\iota_\Sigma^* \text{Rm})_{ljk} + \mathring{h}^{ij} \mathring{h}^{kl} (\iota_\Sigma^* \text{Rm})_{kijl} \\ &\quad + \mathring{h}^{ij} \bar{\nabla}_j (\iota_\Sigma^* (\text{Rc}\lfloor v)_i) + \mathring{h}^{ij} \bar{\nabla}^k (\iota_\Sigma^* (\text{Rm}\lfloor v)_{ijk}). \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

Here, $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the inner product with respect to \bar{g} .

Lemma 5.4 *Given $C > 0$, there exist $R_0 > 0$ and $\tau_0 \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ such that for all $R > R_0$ and $\tau \in (0, \tau_0)$ the following holds: If $(u, g) \in \mathcal{B}_{R,\tau,C}$ is such that $\Sigma = \text{graph}(u)$ has constant mean curvature H with respect to g , and if v is a non-negative Lipschitz function on Σ , then*

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{2} \langle \bar{\nabla} v, \bar{\nabla} |\mathring{h}|^2 \rangle + \frac{1}{2(n-1)} v H^2 |\mathring{h}|^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \\ & \leq c \int_{\Sigma} |\bar{\nabla} v| |\mathring{h}| |\iota_{\Sigma}^*(\text{Rm}\lfloor v)| + v |\iota_{\Sigma}^*(\text{Rm}\lfloor v)|^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Here, $c > 0$ denotes a constant which only depends on n and C .

Proof Using Proposition 5.1 we can estimate

$$\begin{aligned} & |H \text{tr } \mathring{h}^3| + |\mathring{h}|^4 + |\mathring{h}^{ij} \mathring{h}_{ik} (\iota_{\Sigma}^* \text{Rm})_{l_jlk}| + |\mathring{h}^{ij} \mathring{h}^{kl} (\iota_{\Sigma}^* \text{Rm})_{kijl}| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2(n-1)} H^2 |\mathring{h}|^2 \end{aligned}$$

provided that $\tau_0 \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ is small enough and $R_0 > 0$ is large enough. In conjunction with (6) we obtain the differential inequality

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{2} \bar{\Delta} |\mathring{h}|^2 + \frac{1}{2(n-1)} H^2 |\mathring{h}|^2 + |\bar{\nabla} \mathring{h}|^2 \\ & \leq -\mathring{h}^{ij} \bar{\nabla}_j (\iota_{\Sigma}^*(\text{Rc}\lfloor v)_i) - \mathring{h}^{ij} \bar{\nabla}^k (\iota_{\Sigma}^*(\text{Rm}\lfloor v)_{ijk}). \end{aligned}$$

We multiply this inequality with v and integrate over Σ . Upon an integration by parts of the first term on the left and the two terms on the right, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{2} \langle \bar{\nabla} v, \bar{\nabla} |\mathring{h}|^2 \rangle + \frac{1}{2(n-1)} v H^2 |\mathring{h}|^2 + v |\bar{\nabla} \mathring{h}|^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \\ & \leq \int_{\Sigma} \bar{\nabla} v * \mathring{h} * \iota_{\Sigma}^*(\text{Rm}\lfloor v) + v * \bar{\nabla} \mathring{h} * \iota_{\Sigma}^*(\text{Rm}\lfloor v) d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \\ & \leq \int_{\Sigma} \bar{\nabla} v * \mathring{h} * \iota_{\Sigma}^*(\text{Rm}\lfloor v) + \frac{1}{2} v |\bar{\nabla} \mathring{h}|^2 + cv |\iota_{\Sigma}^*(\text{Rm}\lfloor v)|^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

The result below corresponds to [32, Lemma 5.6], where a variant of the iteration technique of [60] for volume preserving stable constant mean curvature surfaces is applied to obtain curvature estimates. Here, we use only that the surfaces have constant mean curvature, along with J. Simons’ identity and a standard Stampacchia iteration. Another ingredient in our proof is an insight from [38] related to an integration by parts on certain covariant derivatives of

curvature that appear contracted with the tracefree part of the second fundamental form in J. Simons' identity. This is applied to the effect that we get by assuming that (M, g) is C^2 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$, rather than C^4 -asymptotic as in [32].

Proposition 5.5 *Given $C > 0$, there exist $R_0 > 0$ and $\tau_0 \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ such that for all $R > R_0$ and $\tau \in (0, \tau_0)$ the following holds: If $(u, g) \in \mathcal{B}_{R,\tau,C}$ is such that $\Sigma = \text{graph}(u)$ has constant mean curvature H with respect to g , then*

$$|\mathring{h}| \leq c(\tau R^{1-n} + R^{1-n-\gamma}),$$

where c is a constant that only depends on C and n .

Proof We let $u := |\mathring{h}|^2$ and $s := \sup_{\Sigma} u$. Let $u_k := (u - k)_+$, where $k \geq 0$ is a constant. Then $\Omega_k := \text{supp } u_k$ satisfies $\Omega_k \subset \{u \geq k\}$. On Ω_k we have that $\bar{\nabla}u_k = \bar{\nabla}u$, on its complement we have $\bar{\nabla}u_k = 0$ almost everywhere. Let $A(k) := \mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\Omega_k)$.

Using $v = u_k$ as a test function in Lemma 5.4, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega_k} \frac{1}{2} |\bar{\nabla}u|^2 + \frac{1}{2(n-1)} H^2 |\mathring{h}|^2 u_k d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \\ & \leq c \int_{\Omega_k} |\bar{\nabla}u| |\mathring{h}| |\iota_{\Sigma}^*(\text{Rm}\lfloor v)| + u_k |\iota_{\Sigma}^*(\text{Rm}\lfloor v)|^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Using that $u_k \leq u \leq s$ we see that the right hand side can be estimated by

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_{\Omega_k} |\bar{\nabla}u|^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} + cA(k)s(\tau^2 R^{-2n} + R^{-2n-2\gamma})$$

so that

$$\int_{\Omega_k} |\bar{\nabla}u|^2 + H^2 u_k^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \leq cA(k)s(\tau^2 R^{-2n} + R^{-2n-2\gamma}). \tag{7}$$

In dimensions $n > 3$ we continue the estimate as follows. We combine the Hölder inequality and the Michael-Simon-Sobolev inequality [39, Theorem 2.1] to find that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega_k} u_k^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} & \leq A(k)^{2/(n-1)} \left(\int_{\Omega_k} u_k^{2(n-1)/(n-3)} d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \right)^{(n-3)/(n-1)} \\ & \leq cA(k)^{2/(n-1)} \int_{\Omega_k} |\bar{\nabla}u|^2 + H^2 u_k^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

In dimension $n = 3$ we estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega_k} u_k^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^2 &\leq \left(\int_{\Omega_k} |\bar{\nabla}u| + H|u_k| d\mathcal{H}_g^2 \right)^2 \\ &\leq cA(k) \int_{\Omega_k} |\bar{\nabla}u|^2 + H^2|u_k|^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^2. \end{aligned}$$

In conjunction with (7) we obtain, in both cases, that is for all $n \geq 3$, that

$$\int_{\Omega_k} u_k^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \leq cA(k)^{(n+1)/(n-1)} s(\tau^2 R^{-2n} + R^{-2n-2\gamma}).$$

Let $h > k$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} (h - k)^2 A(h) &\leq \int_{\Omega_h} u_k^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \leq \int_{\Omega_k} u_k^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \\ &\leq cA(k)^{(n+1)/(n-1)} s(\tau^2 R^{-2n} + R^{-2n-2\gamma}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus the function A satisfies the iteration inequality from [33, Lemma B.1] with $\alpha = 2$, $\beta = \frac{n+1}{n-1}$, and $C = cs(\tau^2 R^{-2n} + R^{-2n-2\gamma})$. This lemma yields that $A(d) = 0$ with

$$d^2 = cs(\tau^2 R^{-2n} + R^{-2n-2\gamma}) A(0)^{2/(n-1)}.$$

Note that $A(0)^{2/(n-1)} = \mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\Sigma)^{2/(n-1)} \leq cR^2$. Hence

$$\sup |\hat{h}|^2 = s \leq d \leq cs^{1/2}(\tau R^{1-n} + R^{1-n-\gamma}). \quad \square$$

5.2 Eigenvalue estimates

In this subsection we use the curvature estimate in Proposition 5.5 to derive precise estimates for the spectrum of the Jacobi operator on constant mean curvature spheres in $\mathcal{B}_{R,\tau,C}$. The strategy is that of [32, Sect. 4] adapted to arbitrary dimensions. Because the details of this adaption are delicate we present the full argument here.

Lemma 5.6 (Lichnerowicz, e.g. [62, Sect. III.4]) *Assume that Σ is a closed $(n - 1)$ -dimensional manifold with Riemannian metric \bar{g} and Ricci curvature $\bar{R}c \geq \kappa \bar{g}$, where $\kappa \geq 0$. Then the first non-zero eigenvalue μ_0 of $-\bar{\Delta}$ satisfies*

$$\mu_0 \geq \frac{n - 1}{n - 2} \kappa.$$

Proposition 5.7 Cf. [32, Lemma 3.13] *Given $C > 0$, there exist $R_0 > 0$ and $\tau_0 \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ such that for all $R > R_0$ and $\tau \in (0, \tau_0)$, if $(u, g) \in \mathcal{B}_{R,\tau,C}$ and if $\Sigma = \text{graph}(u)$ has constant mean curvature H with respect to g , then the first eigenvalue μ_0 of $-\bar{\Delta}$ on Σ satisfies the estimate*

$$\mu_0 \geq \frac{H^2}{n-1} + \frac{2(n-1)m}{R^n} - O(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma}).$$

Proof The Ricci curvature of the induced metric \bar{g} on Σ is

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\text{Rc}}_{ij} &= \text{Rc}_{ij} - \text{Rm}_{vijv} + Hh_{jk} - h_{ik}h_{jl} \\ &= \text{Rc}_{ij} - \text{Rm}_{vijv} + \frac{n-2}{(n-1)^2} H^2 \bar{g}_{ij} + \frac{n-3}{n-1} H \hat{h}_{ij} - \hat{h}_{ik} \hat{h}_{jk}. \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

Note that since g_m is scalar flat and conformally flat, the scalar and Weyl curvature of g are of order $O(R^{-n-\gamma})$. In particular,

$$\text{Rm}_{vijv} = \frac{1}{n-1} \text{Rc}(v, v) \bar{g}_{ij} + O(R^{-n-\gamma}).$$

Using Proposition 5.1, we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rc}_{ij} - \text{Rm}_{vijv} &= -\frac{2}{n-1} \text{Rc}(\partial_r, \partial_r) \bar{g}_{ij} + O(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma}) \\ &= \frac{2(n-2)m}{R^n} \bar{g}_{ij} + O(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma}). \end{aligned}$$

In view of Proposition 5.5, the last two terms in (8) are of order $O(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma})$. The proposition follows from Lemma 5.6 with $\kappa \geq \frac{2(n-2)m}{R^n} + \frac{n-2}{(n-1)^2} H^2 - O(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma})$. \square

Corollary 5.8 (Cf. [32, Theorem 4.1]) *Assumptions as in Proposition 5.7. Then the lowest eigenvalue of the Jacobi operator*

$$Lu = -\bar{\Delta}u - (|h|^2 + \text{Rc}(v, v))u$$

on functions with zero mean, that is

$$\lambda_1 := \inf \left\{ \int_{\Sigma} f L f d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \mid \int_{\Sigma} f^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} = 1 \text{ and } \int_{\Sigma} f d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} = 0 \right\},$$

satisfies

$$\lambda_1 \geq \frac{n(n-1)m}{R^n} - O(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma}).$$

Proof Given f with $\int_{\Sigma} f^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} = 1$ and $\int_{\Sigma} f d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} = 0$, we use Propositions 5.7 and 5.5 and (5) to obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Sigma} f Lf d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \\ &= \int_{\Sigma} |\bar{\nabla} f|^2 - f^2(|h|^2 + \text{Rc}(v, v)) d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \\ &\geq \int_{\Sigma} f^2 \left(\frac{1}{n-1} H^2 + \frac{2(n-1)m}{R^n} - |h|^2 - \text{Rc}(v, v) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - O(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma}) \right) d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \\ &\geq \left(\frac{n(n-1)m}{R^n} - O(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma}) \right) \int_{\Sigma} f^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 5.9 (Cf. [32, Theorem 4.1]) *Assumptions as in Proposition 5.7. Then the Jacobi operator L on Σ is invertible with the explicit bound $\mu_1 \geq \frac{n(n-1)m}{R^n} - O(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma})$ for the eigenvalue of least absolute value.*

Proof Let μ_0 be the smallest eigenvalue of L , that is

$$\mu_0 := \inf \left\{ \int_{\Sigma} f Lf d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \mid \int_{\Sigma} f^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} = 1 \right\}.$$

Choosing f to be the constant function $f = \mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\Sigma)^{-1/2}$, we find that

$$\mu_0 \leq -\frac{H^2}{n-1} + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)m}{R^n} + O(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma}), \tag{9}$$

where we use the estimates from Proposition 5.5 and (5). On the other hand, by dropping the Dirichlet energy term and using (5), we find that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Sigma} f Lf d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \\ &\geq - \int_{\Sigma} (|h|^2 + \text{Rc}(v, v)) f^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \\ &\geq \left(-\frac{H^2}{n-1} + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)m}{R^n} - O(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma}) \right) \int_{\Sigma} f^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

In conjunction with (9), this gives

$$\left| \mu_0 + \frac{H^2}{n-1} - \frac{(n-1)(n-2)m}{R^n} \right| \leq O(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma}).$$

Let h_0 be the corresponding eigenfunction, so that $Lh_0 = \mu_0 h_0$. Denote by \bar{h}_0 its mean value. Multiply the eigenvalue equation by $(h_0 - \bar{h}_0)$ and integrate to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Sigma} (h_0 - \bar{h}_0)L(h_0 - \bar{h}_0)d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} - \mu_0 \int_{\Sigma} (h_0 - \bar{h}_0)^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \\ &= \bar{h}_0 \int_{\Sigma} (h_0 - \bar{h}_0)(|h|^2 + \text{Rc}(v, v))d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}. \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

By Corollary 5.8, the first term on the left is non-negative, so we drop it. The second term on the left has the factor $-\mu_0$ which we can estimate from below $-\mu_0 \geq \frac{1}{2(n-1)}H^2$. On the right we use that the function $(h_0 - \bar{h}_0)$ is L^2 -orthogonal to constant functions in combination with the fact that H^2 is constant and (5) to infer that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Sigma} (h_0 - \bar{h}_0)(|h|^2 + \text{Rc}(v, v))d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \\ &= \int_{\Sigma} (h_0 - \bar{h}_0)(|\mathring{h}|^2 + O(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma}))d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

In view of (10), we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{H^2}{2(n-1)} \int_{\Sigma} (h_0 - \bar{h}_0)^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \\ & \leq \frac{H^2}{4(n-1)} \int_{\Sigma} (h_0 - \bar{h}_0)^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \\ & \quad + c|\bar{h}_0|^2 H^{-2} \int_{\Sigma} (|\mathring{h}|^4 + O(\tau^2 R^{-2n} + R^{-2n-2\gamma}))d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

This implies the estimate

$$\int_{\Sigma} (h_0 - \bar{h}_0)^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \leq O(\tau^2 R^{3-n} + R^{3-n-2\gamma})|\bar{h}_0|^2. \tag{11}$$

Let μ_1 be the next eigenvalue of L with corresponding eigenfunction h_1 . We show that its mean value \bar{h}_1 is small. To this end, observe that h_1 is L^2 -orthogonal to h_0 and therefore

$$0 = \int_{\Sigma} h_0 h_1 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} = \int_{\Sigma} (h_1 - \bar{h}_1)(h_0 - \bar{h}_0)d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} + \bar{h}_0 \int_{\Sigma} h_1 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}.$$

Hence we get from (11) that

$$\left| \int_{\Sigma} h_1 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \right| \leq O(\tau R^{\frac{3-n}{2}} + R^{\frac{3-n}{2}-\gamma}) \left(\int_{\Sigma} |h_1 - \bar{h}_1|^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \right)^{1/2},$$

or equivalently

$$|\bar{h}_1| \leq O\left(\tau R^{\frac{5-3n}{2}} + R^{\frac{5-3n}{2}-\gamma}\right) \left(\int_{\Sigma} |h_1 - \bar{h}_1| d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}\right)^{1/2}. \tag{12}$$

Multiply the equation $Lh_1 = \mu_1 h_1$ by $(h_1 - \bar{h}_1)$ and integrate. This yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Sigma} (h_1 - \bar{h}_1)L(h_1 - \bar{h}_1)d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \\ &= \mu_1 \int_{\Sigma} (h_1 - \bar{h}_1)^2 + \bar{h}_1 \int_{\Sigma} (h_1 - \bar{h}_1)(|h|^2 + \text{Rc}(v, v))d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

The term on the left can be estimated below using Corollary 5.8 by $(\frac{n(n-1)m}{R^n} - O(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma})) \int_{\Sigma} (h_1 - \bar{h}_1)^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}$. Exploiting as before that $(h_1 - \bar{h}_1)$ is L^2 -orthogonal to constant functions to estimate the second term on the right, we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{n(n-1)m}{R^n} - O(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma})\right) \int_{\Sigma} (h_1 - \bar{h}_1)^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \\ & \leq \mu_1 \int_{\Sigma} (h_1 - \bar{h}_1)^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} + O(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma})|\bar{h}_1| \int_{\Sigma} |h_1 - \bar{h}_1| d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \\ & \leq \mu_1 \int_{\Sigma} (h_1 - \bar{h}_1)^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} + O(\tau^2 R^{2-2n} + R^{2-2n-2\gamma}) \\ & \quad \times \int_{\Sigma} (h_1 - \bar{h}_1)^2 d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Here, the second inequality follows from combining (12) with Cauchy-Schwarz to estimate the L^1 -norm in terms of the L^2 -norm. In conclusion, we arrive at the estimate

$$\mu_1 \geq \frac{n(n-1)m}{R^n} - O(\tau R^{-n} + R^{-n-\gamma}).$$

Since μ_1 is positive, all other eigenvalues of L are also positive. Moreover, since $|\mu_0| > |\mu_1|$, the eigenvalue μ_1 is the one with the least absolute value. \square

5.3 The uniqueness argument

Here we adapt an idea from [38, Sect. 6] to derive uniqueness of constant mean curvature surfaces of a given mean curvature in the class $\mathcal{B}_{R,\tau,C}$. The advantage of this approach over the method in [32, Sect. 4] is that we need only require the metric to be C^2 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$,

instead of C^4 -asymptotic. Also, volume preserving stability is not a hypothesis in our approach, but part of the conclusion, cf. Corollary 5.8.

Proposition 5.10 *Given $C > 0$ there exists $\tau_0 > 0$ such that for every $\tau \in (0, \tau_0)$ there exists $R_0 > 0$ so that for all $R > R_0$ the following holds: Let $(u, g) \in \mathcal{B}_{R, \tau/2, C}$ be such that $\Sigma = \text{graph } u$ has constant mean curvature H with respect to g . There exists a differentiable 1-parameter family of functions $u_t \in C^{2,\alpha}(S_R(0))$ such that $u_0 = u$, such that each $\Sigma_t = \text{graph}(u_t)$ for $t \in [0, 1]$ has constant mean curvature H with respect to the metric $g_t := tg_m + (1 - t)g$, and such that $(u_t, g_t) \in \mathcal{B}_{R, \tau, C}$.*

Proof Clearly, g_t satisfies (4) with the same constant C as g . We choose $\tau_0 > 0$ and $R_0 > 0$ as in Propositions 5.5 and 5.9. In particular, the Jacobi operator L on $\text{graph}(u)$ with respect to g is invertible for all $(u, g) \in \mathcal{B}_{R, \tau, C}$, provided that $R > R_0$ and $\tau \in (0, \tau_0)$.

Consider the set $I \subset (0, 1]$ of all $t \in (0, 1]$ such that there exists a differentiable curve

$$[0, t) \rightarrow C^{2,\alpha}(S_R(0)) : s \mapsto u_s$$

with $0 \mapsto u$, and such that $(u_s, g_s) \in \mathcal{B}_{R, \tau, C}$ and $\text{graph } u_s$ has constant mean curvature H with respect to g_s for all $s \in [0, t)$.

Consider the operator

$$\mathcal{H} : C^{2,\alpha}(S_R(0)) \times [0, t] \rightarrow C^{0,\alpha}(S_R(0))$$

which maps a pair (v, s) to the mean curvature of $\text{graph } v$ with respect to the metric g_s . The derivative of \mathcal{H} with respect to the first variable is given by the Jacobi operator $L_{(v,s)}$ of $\text{graph } v$ with respect to the metric g_s . By assumption, $\text{graph}(u)$ has constant mean curvature H with respect to g . By Proposition 5.9, the operator $L_{(u,0)}$ is invertible. It follows that I contains a neighborhood of 0.

Let $t \in I$ and $s \mapsto u_s$ be the corresponding curve for $s \in [0, t)$. Standard compactness theory for solutions of the parametric constant mean curvature equation shows that there exists a limit $u_t \in \mathcal{B}_{R, \tau, C}$ of u_s as $s \nearrow t$ such that $\text{graph}(u_t)$ has constant mean curvature H with respect to g_t . Applying Proposition 5.9 and the implicit function theorem as in the preceding paragraph, we see that the curve $s \rightarrow u_s$ can be continued differentiably beyond t . It remains to show that this extended part remains in $\mathcal{B}_{R, \tau, C}$ so long as $t \leq 1$.

We show that our assumptions imply that in fact $(u_t, g_t) \in \mathcal{B}_{R, 3\tau/4, C}$, so that by continuity the extension above remains in $\mathcal{B}_{R, \tau, C}$. Differentiating the equation $\mathcal{H}(u_s, g_s) = H$ with respect to s for $s \in [0, t]$ we get

$$L_{(u_s, s)} \left(\frac{\partial u_s}{\partial s} \langle \partial_r, v_s \rangle \right) = -D_2 \mathcal{H}(u_s, g_s),$$

where $D_2\mathcal{H}(u_s, g_s)$ denotes the variation of \mathcal{H} with respect to s and ν_s denotes the normal to $\text{graph}(u_s)$ with respect to g_s . We calculate that $D_2\mathcal{H}(u_s, g_s) = O(R^{1-n-\gamma})$. From Proposition 5.9 we know that the norm of the inverse of $L_{(u_s, s)}$ is bounded by $\frac{2R^n m}{n(n-1)}$. It follows that $\frac{\partial u_s}{\partial s} = O^{2, \alpha}(R^{1-\gamma})$ and hence that

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{S_R(0)} R^{-1}|u_t - u| + |D(u_t - u)| + R|D^2(u_t - u)| + R^{1+\alpha}[D^2(u_t - u)]_\alpha \\ & \leq C' R^{-\gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

Choosing R_0 even larger, if necessary, we can ensure that the right hand side is less than $\tau/4$, so that indeed $u_t \in \mathcal{B}_{R, \frac{3\tau}{4}, C}$. □

The proof of the following is now the same as that of [38, Theorem 6.5]:

Theorem 5.11 *Given $C > 0$, there exists $\tau \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$, $R_0 > 0$, and $C' > 0$ so that for all $R \geq R_0$ there exists exactly one $(u, g) \in \mathcal{B}_{R, \tau, C}$ such that $\Sigma = \text{graph}(u)$ has the same constant mean curvature with respect to g as $S_R(0)$ with respect to g_m . Moreover, we have that $(u, g) \in \mathcal{B}_{R, C'R^{-\gamma}, C}$, i.e.*

$$\sup_{S_R(0)} R^{-1}|u| + |Du| + R|D^2u| + R^{1+\alpha}[D^2u]_\alpha \leq C'R^{-\gamma}.$$

Proof We choose the constants $\tau_0 > 0$ and $R_0 > 0$ as in Proposition 5.10. Assume that there are two such surfaces $\Sigma^i = \text{graph}(u^i)$ for $i = 1, 2$. Proposition 5.10 implies that we can deform both surfaces Σ^i along differentiable paths u_t^i to surfaces of constant mean curvature H in the Schwarzschild metric g_m . By the Alexandrov theorem in Schwarzschild proven by S. Brendle in [8] and the fact that R is large, we find that $u_1^1 = u_1^2 = 0$. Since the implicit function theorem gives local uniqueness, this implies that $u_t^1 = u_t^2$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$, in particular for $t = 0$. That $(u, g) \in \mathcal{B}_{R, C'R^{-\gamma}, C}$ now follows from the estimates at the end of the proof of Proposition 5.10. Reading the argument backwards gives the existence of u . □

5.4 Existence of an isoperimetric foliation

Theorem 5.11 and the invertibility of the Jacobi operator proven in Proposition 5.9 show that the asymptotic regime of an initial data set (M, g) that is \mathcal{C}^2 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$ is foliated by strictly volume preserving stable constant mean curvature surfaces. The existence of such a foliation was proven for dimension $n = 3$ in [38] and, earlier, in [32, 71] under stronger asymptotic conditions. Theorem 4.1 shows that in such an initial data set, large isoperimetric regions exist for every sufficiently large volume,

and that their boundaries are constant mean curvature surfaces to which the uniqueness assertion in Theorem 5.11 applies. In summary, we obtain the following result:

Theorem 5.12 *Let (M, g) be an initial data set that is \mathcal{C}^2 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$ at rate $\gamma \in (0, 1]$. There exist $V_0, C' > 0$ with the following properties: For every $V \geq V_0$ there exists a unique isoperimetric region $\Omega_V \subset M$ of volume V . The boundary of Ω_V is a connected smooth embedded closed strictly volume preserving stable constant mean curvature surface Σ_V of mean curvature H_V . We have that $U \subset \Omega_V$ and hence that $\Sigma_V \subset M \setminus U \cong_x \mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_{\frac{1}{2}}(0)$. Let $R > 0$ large be chosen such that $S_R(0)$ has constant mean curvature H_V with respect to g_m . There exists $u_V \in \mathcal{C}^{2,\alpha}(S_R(0))$ with*

$$\sup_{S_R(0)} R^{-1}|u| + |Du| + R|D^2u| + R^{1+\alpha}[D^2u]_\alpha \leq C'R^{-\gamma}$$

and such that $\Sigma_V = \text{graph}(u_V)$. The isoperimetric surfaces $\{\Sigma_V\}_{V \geq V_0}$ form a smooth foliation of the region $M \setminus \Omega_{V_0}$. Here, $U \subset M$ and $C > 0$ are as in Definition 2.1.

6 The center of mass

In this section we let (M, g) be \mathcal{C}^2 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$, and we assume that (M, g) is asymptotically even. Under these conditions² the limits

$$C_l = \frac{1}{2m(n-1)\omega_{n-1}} \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{r} \int_{S_r} \sum_{i,j=1}^n x_l(g_{ij,i} - g_{ii,j})x_j - \sum_{i=1}^n (g_{il}x_i - g_{ii}x_l)d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1}$$

exist for every $l \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. $C = (C_1, \dots, C_n)$ is called the center of mass of (M, g) . See [4, 50] for the origin of the concept of the center of mass for three dimensional initial data sets, and to the recent papers [16, 28, 29] for the relationship of this definition with other, partially equivalent geometric notions.

The main result of this section is that under the given assumptions the centers of mass of the surfaces Σ_H with $H \in (0, H_0)$ converge to C as $H \searrow 0$.

²The condition that $R(x) - R(-x) = O(|x|^{-n-1-\gamma})$ ensures that this limit exists. Cf. with the proof of Lemma F.1.

The convergence of the centers of mass of the surfaces has been established in dimension $n = 3$ for metrics that are C^4 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild with mass $m > 0$ by G. Huisken and S.-T. Yau [32, Theorem 4.2]. L.-H. Huang showed in dimension $n = 3$ that this limit equals the center of mass of (M, g) if the latter exists [28, Theorem 2]. In the following we generalize this result to arbitrary dimension. Even when $n = 3$, our proof here is different from the one in [28], cf. Remark 6.2.

Theorem 6.1 *Let (M, g) be an initial data set that is C^2 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$, and assume that (M, g) is asymptotically even. Let $\{\Sigma_V\}_{V \geq V_0}$ be the isoperimetric surfaces of Theorem 5.12. For $l \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, define*

$$a(V)_l := \mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1}(\Sigma_V)^{-1} \int_{\Sigma_V} x_l d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1}.$$

Then $a(V)_l \rightarrow C_l$ as $V \rightarrow \infty$, where $C = (C_1, \dots, C_n)$ denotes the center of mass of (M, g) .

Proof In this proof, c is a constant depending only on (M, g) that may vary from line to line. We may parametrize the surfaces $\{\Sigma_V\}_{V \geq V_0}$ by their constant mean curvatures $H = H(V)$, or, equivalently, by $R = R(V)$, where R is such that $S_R(0)$ has constant mean curvature H with respect to g_m . From Theorem 5.12 and Proposition 5.5 (with $\tau = C'R^{-\gamma}$) we know that $\lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} H(\frac{nV}{\omega_{n-1}})^{\frac{1}{n}} = n - 1 = \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} HR$, and that $|\mathring{h}|_g \leq cR^{1-n-\gamma}$, where \mathring{h}_g is the traceless part of the second fundamental form of Σ_R . It follows that $\sup_\Sigma |\mathring{h}_\delta|_\delta + \sup_\Sigma |H_\delta - H| \leq cR^{1-n}$. By Lemma G.1, there exists a coordinate sphere $S_H := S_{r_H}(p_H)$ and $v_H \in C^2(S_H)$ such that $\Sigma_H = \{F_H(y) : y \in S_H\}$, where $F_H : S_H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is given by $F_H(y) := y + v_H(y) \frac{y - p_H}{r_H}$, and such that³

$$\sup_{S_H} r_H^{-1} |v_H| + |Dv_H| + r_H |D^2v_H| \leq cR^{2-n}. \tag{13}$$

It follows that $|\frac{r_H}{R} - 1| \leq cR^{2-n}$, that $|p_H|/r_H \leq cR^{-\gamma}$, and that

$$|a(H) - p_H| \leq cR^{3-n}.$$

³If (M, g) is C^3 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$, we can derive the estimate $|\nabla_g \mathring{h}|_g \leq cR^{-n-\gamma}$ using a maximum principle argument (the Bernstein trick, differentiating J. Simons' identity), and argue as in the proof of [32, Proposition 2.1] to improve the right hand side of this estimate to $R^{2-n-\gamma}$. This would improve the subsequent estimates and we could treat the cases $n = 3$ and $n \geq 4$ in one step.

By Lemma F.1,

$$\left| m(n-1)\omega_{n-1}(p_H - C)_l - \int_{S_H} (x - p_H)_l \left(H^{S_H} - \frac{n-1}{r_H} \right) d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1} \right| \leq c(R^{1-2\gamma} + R^{-\gamma}). \tag{14}$$

We now analyze the integral on the left hand side to show that it tends to zero as $H \rightarrow 0$. The same argument as in [32, Theorem 5.1] shows that for a given vector $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we have that

$$0 = \int_{\Sigma_H} (H^{\Sigma_H} - H_\delta^{\Sigma_H}) \delta(b, v_\delta^{\Sigma_H}) d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1}. \tag{15}$$

Here, we use the subscript δ to indicate that a geometric quantity is computed with respect to the Euclidean metric. We claim that

$$\left| \int_{S_H} (H^{S_H} - H_\delta^{S_H}) \delta(b, v_\delta^{S_H}) d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1} \right| \leq cR^{2-n}. \tag{16}$$

To see this, we use the diffeomorphism $F_H : S_H \rightarrow \Sigma_H$ to pull back the integral (15) to S_H . Using (13), we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} |\delta(v_\delta^{S_H}(y), b) - \delta(v_\delta^{\Sigma_H}(F_H(y)), b)| &\leq cR^{2-n}, \\ |F_H^*(\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1} \llcorner \Sigma) - \mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1} \llcorner S_H| &\leq cR^{2-n}, \quad \text{and} \\ |(H^{\Sigma_H} - H_\delta^{\Sigma_H}) - (H^{S_H} - H_\delta^{S_H})| &\leq cR^{3-2n}. \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

In conjunction with (15), this gives (16).

Note that $H_\delta^{S_H} = \frac{n-1}{r_H}$ and $v_\delta^{S_H}(x) = r_H^{-1}(x - p)$ for $x \in S_H$. If we let $b = e_l$ be a coordinate vector, it follows from (16) and (14) that

$$|(p_H - C)_l| \leq c(R^{1-2\gamma} + R^{-\gamma} + R^{3-n}). \tag{18}$$

The second error term tends to zero as $H \rightarrow \infty$. We will assume for the moment that $n \geq 4$, so that the third error term tends to zero as $H \rightarrow \infty$. If also $\gamma > \frac{1}{2}$, then we are done. If this is not the case then (18) still gives that for $H \in (0, H_0)$ sufficiently small we have that

$$|p_H| \leq cR^{1-2\gamma}.$$

We are now in the position to apply Lemma F.1 with $\gamma_1 = 2\gamma$ to improve (18) to

$$|(p_H - C)_l| \leq c(R^{1-3\gamma} + R^{-\gamma} + R^{3-n}).$$

Repeating this argument a finite number of times, we find that

$$|(p_H - C)_l| \leq c(R^{-\gamma} + R^{3-n}).$$

This concludes the proof in the case $n \geq 4$.

We will use a different method to approximate Σ_H by a sphere when $n = 3$, following [38, Proposition 4.3], to improve our estimates in this dimension. First, note that the curvature estimate $|\mathring{h}_g| \leq cR^{-2-\gamma}$ implies that $|\mathring{h}_{g_m}|_{g_m} \leq cR^{-2-\gamma}$. Using conformal invariance, we see that

$$\int_{\Sigma_H} |\mathring{h}_\delta|_\delta^2 d\mathcal{H}_\delta^2 \leq cR^{-2-2\gamma}.$$

Results of C. De Lellis and S. Müller [17, 18] imply that there exists a sphere $S_H = S_{r_H}(p_H) \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ with $r_H = \sqrt{\mathcal{H}_\delta^2(\Sigma)/4\pi}$ and a conformal map $\psi_H : S_H \rightarrow \Sigma_H \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ with conformal factor w_H such that $\psi_H^* \delta = w_H^2 \delta|_{S_H}$. Moreover, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| H_\delta^{\Sigma_H} - \frac{2}{r_H} \right\|_{L^2(\Sigma_H)} &\leq cR^{-1-\gamma}, \\ \sup_{S_H} |\psi_H - \text{id}| &\leq cR^{-\gamma}, \\ \|v_\delta^{\Sigma_H} \circ \psi - v_\delta^{S_H}\|_{L^2(S_H)} &\leq cR^{-\gamma}, \quad \text{and} \\ \|w_H - 1\|_{L^2(S_H)} &\leq cR^{-\gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

The first three of these estimates are immediate from [17, Theorem 1.1], using Sobolev embedding and rescaling. The last estimate follows from [18, Theorem 1.1]. Using these estimates in place of (17) in the above argument, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{S_H} (H^{S_H} - H_\delta^{S_H}) \delta(b, v_\delta^{S_H}) d\mathcal{H}_\delta^2 \right| &\leq cR^{-1-\gamma} \quad \text{and} \\ |a(H) - p_H| &\leq cR^{-\gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

The rest of the argument proceeds exactly as in the case $n \geq 4$. □

Remark 6.2 We give a brief outline of L.-H. Huang’s proof of Theorem 6.1 in dimension $n = 3$. First, the foliation through volume preserving stable constant mean curvature spheres that is constructed in [32] using volume preserving mean curvature flow coincides with the foliation found in [71]. R. Ye’s construction of the leaves in [71] proceeds by perturbing large coordinate

spheres in Euclidean space to constant mean curvature surfaces with respect to the asymptotically flat metric. The obstruction to accomplishing this stems from the translational symmetries of Euclidean space, which account for the co-kernel of the linearized mean curvature operator on volume preserving deformations. The integral in (14) measures the part of the “error” that lies in the co-kernel. This obstruction vanishes on Euclidean coordinate sphere whose center is (close) to the center of mass of the initial data set. The size of the required perturbations is then so small that the centers of gravity of the constant mean curvature surfaces approach the centers of the Euclidean spheres they are constructed from, as their diameter tends to infinity.

7 The isoperimetric mass

Throughout this section, we let (M, g) be a three dimensional initial data set as in Definition 2.1, except that we allow M to have a non-empty compact boundary. If $\partial M \neq \emptyset$, we assume that ∂M is a minimal surface, and that there are no other compact minimal surfaces in M . We modify the definition of the isoperimetric profile function $A_g : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as follows:

$$A_g(V) := \inf \left\{ \mathcal{H}_g^2(\partial^* \Omega \cap M) : \Omega \subset \hat{M} \text{ is a Borel set with finite perimeter containing } \hat{M} \setminus M, \text{ and } \mathcal{L}_g^3(\Omega \cap M) = V \right\}.$$

Here, \hat{M} is an extension of M across its boundary, if $\partial M \neq \emptyset$, and $\hat{M} = M$ otherwise. Note that $A_g(V)$ is independent of the choice of \hat{M} . The classical regularity theory for this minimization problem with volume constraint and obstacle is discussed with precise references to the literature in [22, Sect. 4]. For $V > 0$ the minimizers have a smooth boundary that is disjoint from ∂M . As before, minimizers will be called isoperimetric regions.

Definition 7.1 (G. Huisken [30, 31]) We say that a sequence of smooth bounded regions $\{\Omega_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ is an exhaustion of (M, g) , if $\Omega_i \subset \Omega_{i+1}$ for each $i = 1, 2, \dots$ and if $\bigcup_{i=1}^\infty \Omega_i = M$. The isoperimetric mass of (M, g) is defined as

$$m_{\text{iso}}(M, g) := \sup \left\{ \limsup_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\mathcal{H}_g^2(\partial \Omega_i)} \left(\mathcal{L}_g^3(\Omega_i) - \frac{1}{6\sqrt{\pi}} \mathcal{H}_g^2(\partial \Omega_i)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) : \{\Omega_i\}_{i=1}^\infty \text{ is an exhaustion of } (M, g) \right\}. \tag{19}$$

Theorem 7.2 (G. Huisken [30], see also [31]) *Let (M, g) be a three dimensional initial data set. Assume that the scalar curvature of (M, g) is*

non-negative. Then $m_{\text{iso}}(M, g) \geq 0$. Equality holds if, and only if, $(M, g) = (\mathbb{R}^3, \sum_{i=1}^3 dx_i^2)$.

Subsequent to the work of G. Huisken, it was observed by X.-Q. Fan, P. Miao, Y. Shi, and L.-T. Tam in [23] that the “lim sup” in G. Huisken’s definition (19) recovers the ADM-mass of the initial data set when evaluated along exhaustions by concentric coordinate balls in an asymptotic coordinate system. In particular, $m_{\text{iso}}(M, g) \geq m_{\text{ADM}}(M, g)$ and the conclusion of Theorem 7.2 is seen to be a consequence of the positive mass theorem.

Definition 7.3 We define the modified isoperimetric mass of (M, g) as

$$\tilde{m}_{\text{iso}}(M, g) := \limsup_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{A_g(V)} \left(V - \frac{1}{6\sqrt{\pi}} A_g(V)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right).$$

It is easy to see that $\tilde{m}_{\text{iso}}(M, g) \geq m_{\text{iso}}(M, g)$. In particular, Theorem 7.2 holds with $m_{\text{iso}}(M, g)$ replaced by $\tilde{m}_{\text{iso}}(M, g)$.

Proof of Theorem 1.2 In view of Theorem 7.2, we may assume that $\tilde{m}_{\text{iso}}(M, g) > 0$. Let $V > 0$. By Proposition E.3, there exists an isoperimetric region $\Omega \subset M$ (it may be empty) and a sequence of coordinate balls $B(p_i, r_i)$ with $p_i \rightarrow \infty$ and $0 \leq r_i \rightarrow r \in [0, \infty)$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$ such that $\mathcal{L}_g^3(\Omega) + \mathcal{L}_g^3(B(p_i, r_i)) = V$ and such that $\mathcal{H}_g^2(\partial\Omega) + \mathcal{H}_g^2(\partial B(p_i, r_i)) \rightarrow A_g(V)$. Our goal is to show that by choosing V sufficiently large we can arrange for $\mathcal{L}_g^3(\Omega)$ to be greater than any given threshold. Let $V > 0$ large be such that

$$\frac{2}{A_g(V)} \left(V - \frac{1}{6\sqrt{\pi}} A_g(V)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) > \frac{\tilde{m}_{\text{iso}}(M, g)}{2}.$$

Combining this with the lower bound $A_g(V) \geq 4\pi r^2$ we obtain the estimate

$$\mathcal{L}_g^3(\Omega) \geq \frac{\tilde{m}_{\text{iso}}(M, g)}{4} A_g(V).$$

That $A_g(V) \rightarrow \infty$ as $V \rightarrow \infty$ follows from Lemma E.4. □

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Appendix A: Integral decay estimates

Our computations in this appendix take place in the part of an initial data set (M, g) that is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_1(0)$ and where

$$r|g_{ij} - \delta_{ij}| \leq C \quad \text{for all } r \geq 1.$$

For Corollary A.3 we require in addition that for some $\gamma \in (0, 1]$,

$$r^{n-2+\gamma} \left| g_{ij} - \left(1 + \frac{m}{2r^{n-2}} \right)^{\frac{4}{n-2}} \delta_{ij} \right| \leq C \quad \text{for all } r \geq 1, \tag{20}$$

i.e. that (M, g) is \mathcal{C}^0 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$. The proofs of the statements in this appendix are straightforward extensions of those in [22, Appendix A] to higher dimensions, and we omit them.

Lemma A.1 *Let (M, g) be an initial data set. Let $\rho \geq 1$ and let $\Sigma \subset M$ be a closed hypersurface such that $\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\Sigma \cap B_r \setminus B_\rho) \leq \Theta r^{n-1}$ for all $r \geq \rho$. Then the estimate*

$$\int_{\Sigma \setminus B_\rho} r^{-p} d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \leq \frac{p}{p - (n - 1)} \Theta \rho^{(n-1)-p}$$

holds for every $p > (n - 1)$.

Proof The proof uses the co-area formula as in [64, p. 52]. □

Corollary A.2 *Let (M, g) be an initial data set. For all $\rho \geq 1$ and $\gamma \in (0, 1]$ and every closed hypersurface $\Sigma \subset M$ with $\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\Sigma \cap B_r \setminus B_\rho) \leq \Theta r^{n-1}$ for all $r \geq \rho$ one has*

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Sigma \setminus B_\rho} r^{-(n-2+\gamma)} d\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1} \\ & \leq \rho^{-\beta} \mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\Sigma \setminus B_\rho)^{\frac{1-\gamma+\beta}{n-1}} \left(\frac{(n-2+\gamma)\Theta}{\beta} \right)^{\frac{n-2+\gamma-\beta}{n-1}} \end{aligned}$$

for every $\beta \in (0, n - 2 + \gamma)$.

Lemma A.3 *Let (M, g) be an initial data set for which the decay assumptions (20) hold. There is a constant $C' \geq 1$ depending only on C such that for every $\rho \geq 1$ and every bounded measurable subset $\Omega \subset M$ one has*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega \setminus B_\rho) - \mathcal{L}_{g_m}^n(\Omega \setminus B_\rho) \right| \\ & \leq C' \left(\frac{n-1+\gamma-\alpha}{\alpha-1} \right)^{\frac{n-1+\gamma-\alpha}{n}} \mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega \setminus B_\rho)^{\frac{1-\gamma+\alpha}{n}} \rho^{1-\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

for every $\alpha \in (1, n - 1 + \gamma)$.

Proof The volume elements differ by terms $O(r^{2-n-\gamma})$. □

Appendix B: Hawking-mass

Let g be a rotationally symmetric metric on $(a, b) \times \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$. Given $r \in (a, b)$, let $A = A(r) := \mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\{r\} \times \mathbb{S}^{n-1})$ denote the area of the coordinate sphere $\{r\} \times \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$, and $H = H(r)$ its (scalar) mean curvature, computed as the tangential divergence of the normal vector field in direction ∂_r . Define the function

$$m(r) := \left(\frac{A}{\omega_{n-1}} \right)^{(n-2)/(n-1)} \left(1 - \frac{A^{2/(n-1)} H^2}{\omega_{n-1}^{2/(n-1)} (n-1)^2} \right).$$

This expression appears in different but equivalent form in [35, (13)]. It is constructed so as to evaluate to the mass on the centered spheres in the Schwarzschild metric. In particular, it restricts to the usual Hawking mass in dimension $n = 3$.

Lemma B.1 (Cf. [35, Sect. 2]) *Assume that the scalar curvature of g is non-negative, and that $r \rightarrow A(r)$ is non-decreasing. Then $m(r)$ is a non-decreasing function. If $m = m(c) = m(d)$ for some $c, d \in (a, b)$ with $c < d$, then $([c, d] \times \mathbb{S}^{n-1}, g)$ is isometric through a rotationally invariant map to $(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : c' \leq |x| \leq d'\}, (1 + \frac{m}{2|x|^{n-2}})^{\frac{4}{n-2}} \delta_{ij})$ for some $0 < c' < d'$ such that $1 + \frac{m}{2(c')^{n-2}} > 0$.*

Appendix C: Standard formulae

We collect several basic facts from Riemannian geometry, for ease of reference and to set forth the sign conventions that are used throughout the paper.

We begin with our conventions for the Riemann curvature tensor. Let X, Y, Z, W be vector fields on a Riemannian manifold (M, g) . Let ∇ denote the Levi-Civita connection associated with g . Then $\text{Rm}(X, Y, Z, W) = g(\nabla_X(\nabla_Y Z) - \nabla_Y(\nabla_X Z) - \nabla_{[X, Y]}Z, W)$. The Ricci curvature is given by $\text{Rc}(X, Y) := \text{trace}_g \text{Rm}(\cdot, X, Y, \cdot)$. The scalar curvature is given by $R := \text{trace}_g \text{Rc}(\cdot, \cdot)$.

Lemma C.1 (Kulkarni–Nomizu product) *Let a_{ij}, b_{ij} be two symmetric $(0, 2)$ tensors. Then the $(0, 4)$ tensor $c_{ijkl} := (a \odot b)_{ijkl} = a_{jk}b_{il} + a_{il}b_{jk} - a_{ik}b_{jl} - a_{jl}b_{ik}$ has the symmetries of the Riemann curvature tensor, i.e. $c_{ijkl} = -c_{jikl}$ and $c_{ijkl} = c_{klij}$. If (M, g) be a Riemannian manifold and if Rm is its Riemann curvature tensor, then $Rm = \frac{Rc \odot g}{n-2} + \frac{Rg \odot g}{2n(n-1)} + W$, where $\overset{\circ}{R}c := Rc - \frac{R}{n}g$ is the trace free part of the Ricci tensor, and where W is the Weyl curvature.*

Lemma C.2 (Codazzi and Gauss equations) *Let Σ be a hypersurface in a Riemannian manifold (M, g) , let $p \in \Sigma$, and let $\{e_1, \dots, e_{n-1}, \nu\}$ be a local orthonormal frame of TM near p such that ν restricts to a unit normal vector field along Σ . We denote by $\bar{g}_{ij} = g(e_i, e_j)$ the induced metric on Σ , and by $h_{ij} := g(\nabla_{e_i}\nu, e_j)$ the components of the second fundamental form of Σ with respect to ν . Let $\bar{g}^{ij}h_{ij} = H$ be the scalar mean curvature of Σ . Then $\bar{\nabla}_k h_{ij} - \bar{\nabla}_i h_{kj} = Rm_{kivj}$, where $\bar{\nabla}$ denotes covariant differentiation with respect to \bar{g} . We have that $\bar{R}m_{ijkl} = Rm_{ijkl} + h_{il}h_{jk} - h_{ik}h_{jl}$.*

Appendix D: The geometry of the spatial Schwarzschild metric

Consider the n -dimensional spatial Schwarzschild Riemannian manifold of mass $m > 0$,

$$\left(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}, g_m := \left(1 + \frac{m}{2r^{n-2}} \right)^{\frac{4}{n-2}} \sum_{i=1}^n dx_i^2 \right),$$

where $r = |x|$. Given $r > 0$, we will denote the centered coordinate sphere $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| = r\}$ in this coordinate system by S_r . The sphere S_{r_h} with $r_h = (\frac{m}{2})^{1/(n-2)}$ is called the horizon. We record the following properties of this geometry; our sign conventions here are those of Appendix C.

- (a) The inversion $x \rightarrow r_h^2 \frac{x}{|x|^2}$ induces a reflection symmetry of g_m across the horizon.
- (b) The g_m -area of S_r is $\phi_m^{\frac{2(n-1)}{n-2}} r^{n-1} \omega_{n-1}$.
- (c) The g_m -mean curvature with respect to the unit normal in direction of ∂_r of S_r equals $\phi_m^{-n/(n-2)} (1 - \frac{m}{2r^{n-2}})^{\frac{n-1}{r}}$. The horizon S_{r_h} is a minimal surface, and the mean curvature of the spheres S_r for $r > r_h$ is positive.
- (d) The conformal factor $\phi_m := 1 + \frac{m}{2r^{n-2}}$ is harmonic with respect to the Euclidean metric $\sum_{i=1}^n dx_i^2$. The scalar and the Weyl curvature of g_m vanish.
- (e)

$$Rc_{g_m} = \frac{(n-2)m}{r^n \phi_m^{2n/(n-2)}} (g_m - n\phi_m^{4/(n-2)} dr \otimes dr).$$

(f)

$$\operatorname{Rm}_{g_m} = \frac{m}{r^n \phi_m^{2n/(n-2)}} (g_m \odot g_m - n \phi_m^{4/(n-2)} (dr \otimes dr) \odot g_m).$$

Appendix E: Regularity of isoperimetric regions and the behavior of minimizing sequences

The regularity of isoperimetric regions in complete Riemannian manifolds is that of area minimizing boundaries (see [40, 58, 59] and the references therein):

Proposition E.1 *Let Ω be an isoperimetric region in (M, g) . Its reduced boundary $\partial^* \Omega$ is a smooth hypersurface away from a singular set of Hausdorff dimension $\leq n - 8$.*

The following technical lemma, which is needed to check the hypotheses of Theorem 3.5, follows from explicit comparison:

Lemma E.2 (Cf. [22, Lemma 4.3]) *Let (M, g) be an initial data set. There exists a constant $\Theta > 0$ so that for every isoperimetric region Ω with $\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega) \geq 1$ one has that $\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial\Omega \cap B_r) \leq \Theta r^{n-1}$ for all $r \geq 1$, and that $\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial\Omega)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega)^{-\frac{1}{n}} \leq \Theta$.*

The following proposition characterizes the behavior of minimizing sequences for the isoperimetric problem (2) in initial data sets. It is a slight refinement of [58, Theorem 2.1]:

Proposition E.3 (Cf. [22, Proposition 4.2]) *Given $V > 0$ there exists an isoperimetric region $\Omega \subset M$ —which may be empty—and a sequence of coordinate balls $B(p_i, r_i)$ with $p_i \rightarrow \infty$ and $0 \leq r_i \rightarrow r \in [0, \infty)$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$ such that $\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega) + \mathcal{L}_g^n(B(p_i, r_i)) = V$ and such that $\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial\Omega) + \mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial B(p_i, r_i)) \rightarrow A_g(V)$. If $r > 0$ and $\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega) > 0$, then the mean curvature of $\partial\Omega$ equals $\frac{n-1}{r}$.*

The following lemma is standard, cf. [22, Lemma 2.4].

Lemma E.4 *Let (M, g) be an initial data set. There exists a constant $C > 0$ depending only on (M, g) such that*

$$\left(\int_M |f|^{\frac{n}{n-1}} d\mathcal{L}_g^n \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \leq C \int_M |df|_g d\mathcal{L}_g^n \quad \text{for all } f \in \mathcal{C}_c^1(M).$$

For any bounded Borel set $\Omega \subset M$ with finite perimeter one has that

$$\mathcal{L}_g^n(\Omega)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \leq C\mathcal{H}_g^{n-1}(\partial^*\Omega).$$

Appendix F: An alternative expression for the center of mass

The following lemma is an extension of [29, Lemma 2.1]. Rather than applying a density theorem as in [29], our proof below relies on an elementary integration by parts, cf. the papers [36, 37] by S. Ma.

Lemma F.1 (Cf. [29, Lemma 2.1]) *Let g_{ij} be a metric on \mathbb{R}^n that is \mathcal{C}^2 -asymptotic to Schwarzschild of mass $m > 0$ and asymptotically even at rate $\gamma \in (0, 1]$. Then for all $c > 0$ and $\gamma_1 \in (0, 1]$ there exists $c' > 0$ such that for all $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $|p| \leq cr^{1-\gamma_1}$ and $r \geq 1$ we have that*

$$\left| \int_{S_r(p)} (x_l - p_l) \left(H^{S_r(p)} - \frac{n-1}{r} \right) d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1} - m(n-1)\omega_{n-1}(p_l - C_l) \right| \leq c'(r^{1-\gamma-\gamma_1} + r^{-\min\{\gamma, \gamma_1\}}).$$

Here, $H^{S_r(p)}$ denotes the mean curvature of $S_r(p)$ with respect to g .

Proof Throughout the proof we will sum over repeated indices. Let $h_{ij} := g_{ij} - \delta_{ij}$ and let $\rho = \frac{x-p}{|x-p|}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} H^{S_r(p)} - \frac{n-1}{r} &= \frac{1}{2}h_{ij,k}\rho_i\rho_j\rho_k + \frac{1}{2}h_{ii,j}\rho_j - h_{ij,i}\rho_j + \frac{n+1}{2}\frac{h_{ij}}{r}\rho_i\rho_j \\ &\quad - \frac{h_{ii}}{r} + E \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

where E is an error term with $|E(x)| \leq c'|x-p|^{3-2n}$, uniformly for p such that $2|p| \leq r$ when r is large. This follows from a calculation exactly as in the case $n = 3$, cf. [29, Lemma 2.1]. Moreover, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} |E(x) - E(2p-x)| &\leq c'|x-p|^{3-2n-\min\{\gamma, \gamma_1\}} \\ \text{for all } |p| \leq c|x|^{1-\gamma_1} \text{ and } |x-p| &\geq 1. \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

We claim that for each $l \in \{1, \dots, n\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \int_{S_r(p)} (x_l - p_l) h_{ij,k} \rho_i \rho_j \rho_k d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{S_r(p)} h_{il} \rho_i + (x_l - p_l) \left(\frac{h_{ii}}{r} - (n+1) \frac{h_{ij}}{r} \rho_i \rho_j + h_{ij,j} \rho_i \right) d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1}. \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

To see this, define the vector field $X_{(l)} := (x_l - p_l) h_{ij} \rho_i \partial_j$ and note that

$$\int_{S_r(p)} \operatorname{div}_\delta^{S_r(p)} X_{(l)} d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1} = \int_{S_r(p)} H_\delta^{S_r(p)} \delta(X, \rho) d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1}.$$

Using that $H_\delta^{S_r(p)} = \frac{n-1}{r}$ and that

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div}_\delta^{S_r(p)} X_{(l)} &= (\delta_{jk} - \rho_j \rho_k) \partial_k X_{(l)}^j \\ &= h_{il} \rho_i + (x_l - p_l) \left(\frac{h_{ii}}{r} - 2 \frac{h_{ij}}{r} \rho_i \rho_j + h_{ij,j} \rho_i - h_{ij,k} \rho_i \rho_j \rho_k \right) \end{aligned}$$

we obtain (23). Multiply (21) by $(x_l - p_l)$ and integrate over $S_r(p)$. Using (23) we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{S_r(p)} (x_l - p_l) \left(H^{S_r(p)} - \frac{n-1}{r} \right) d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{S_r(p)} (x_l - p_l) (h_{ii,j} - h_{ij,i}) \rho_j + (h_{il} \rho_i - h_{ii} \rho_i) d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1} \\ & \quad + \int_{S_r(p)} (x_l - p_l) E d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1}. \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

Using (22) we see that the last term has order $O(r^{3-n-\min\{\gamma, \gamma_1\}})$. To analyze the first term, let

$$Y_{(l)} := (x_l(g_{ij,i} - g_{ii,j}) - (g_{jl} - g_{ii} \delta_{lj})) \partial_j$$

so that

$$C_l = \frac{1}{2m(n-1)\omega_{n-1}} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{S_R(0)} Y_{(l)}^j \frac{x_j}{R} d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1}.$$

Note that $\operatorname{div}_\delta Y_{(l)} = x^l (\mathbf{R}_g + \partial g * \partial g)$. It follows that $|\operatorname{div}_\delta Y_{(l)}| \leq cr^{1-n-\gamma}$ and $|\operatorname{div}_\delta Y_{(l)}(x) + \operatorname{div}_\delta Y_{(l)}(-x)| \leq cr^{-n-\gamma}$.

Let $R > r + |p|$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{B_R(0) \setminus B_r(p)} \operatorname{div}_\delta Y_{(l)} d\mathcal{L}_\delta^n - \int_{B_r(p) \setminus B_r(-p)} \operatorname{div}_\delta Y_{(l)} d\mathcal{L}_\delta^n \\ &= \int_{B_R(0) \setminus (B_r(p) \cap B_r(-p))} \operatorname{div}_\delta Y_{(l)} d\mathcal{L}_\delta^n \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{B_R(0) \setminus (B_r(p) \cap B_r(-p))} \operatorname{div}_\delta Y_{(l)}(x) + \operatorname{div}_\delta Y_{(l)}(-x) d\mathcal{L}_\delta^n(x). \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{B_R(0) \setminus B_r(p)} \operatorname{div}_\delta Y_{(l)} d\mathcal{L}_\delta^n \right| \\ & \leq c' \int_{B_R(0) \setminus B_{\frac{R}{2}}(0)} r^{-n-\gamma} d\mathcal{L}_\delta^n + \left| \int_{B_r(p) \setminus B_r(-p)} \operatorname{div}_\delta Y_{(l)} d\mathcal{L}_\delta^n \right| \\ & \leq c'(r^{-\gamma} + r^{1-\gamma-\gamma_1}) \end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

where we have used the estimate for the odd part of $\operatorname{div}_\delta Y_{(l)}$ in the first inequality, and the estimate for $\operatorname{div}_\delta Y_{(l)}$ and that $\mathcal{L}_\delta^n(B_r(p) \setminus B_r(-p)) \leq c'r^{n-\gamma_1}$ in the second inequality. We emphasize that the right hand side is independent of R . Using the divergence theorem, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{B_R(0) \setminus B_r(p)} \operatorname{div}_\delta Y_{(l)} d\mathcal{L}_\delta^n \\ &= \int_{S_R(0)} Y_{(l)}^j \frac{x_j}{R} d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1} \\ & \quad - \int_{S_r(p)} x_l(h_{ij,i} - h_{ii,j})\rho_j + (h_{ii}\rho_l - h_{il}\rho_i) d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1}. \end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

Letting $R \rightarrow \infty$ in (27) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{S_r(p)} x_l(h_{ij,i} - h_{ii,j})\rho_j + (h_{ii}\rho_l - h_{il}\rho_i) d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1} - 2m(n-1)\omega_{n-1}\mathcal{C}_l \right| \\ & \leq c'(r^{1-\gamma-\gamma_1} + r^{-\gamma}). \end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

We claim that

$$\left| \int_{S_r(p)} p_l(h_{ij,i} - h_{ii,j})\rho_j d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1} - 2m(n-1)\omega_{n-1}p_l \right| \leq Cc'r^{1-\gamma-\gamma_1}. \tag{29}$$

To see this, define the vector field $Y := (h_{ij,i} - h_{ii,j})\partial_j$, note that $\operatorname{div}_\delta Y = R_g + \partial g * \partial g = O(r^{-n-\gamma})$, and that

$$\left| \int_{S_r(p)} (h_{ij,i} - h_{ii,j})\rho_j d\mathcal{H}_\delta^{n-1} - 2m(n-1)\omega_{n-1} \right| \leq \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_r(p)} \operatorname{div}_\delta Y d\mathcal{L}_\delta^n \right| \leq c'r^{-\gamma}.$$

The lemma follows combining (24), (28) and (29). □

Appendix G: Approximation by spheres

Lemma G.1 (Cf. [29, Lemma 4.8] and [32, Proposition 2.1]) *There exist $\delta, c > 0$ depending only on n so that the following holds: Let $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a closed hypersurface. If for some constant $\bar{H} > 0$ one has that $\sup_\Sigma |\mathring{h}| + \sup_\Sigma |H - \bar{H}| \leq \delta \bar{H}$, then Σ is strictly convex, and there exist $r \in (\frac{1}{2} \frac{n-1}{\bar{H}}, 2 \frac{n-1}{\bar{H}})$, $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and a function $v \in C^2(S_r(p))$ such that $\Sigma = \{x + v(x) \frac{x-p}{|x-p|} : x \in S_r(p)\}$ and*

$$\sup_{S_r(p)} r^{-1}|v| + |Dv| + r|D^2v| \leq cr \left(\sup_\Sigma |\mathring{h}| + \sup_\Sigma |H - \bar{H}| \right).$$

Appendix H: Overview of results on isoperimetric regions

Our intention in this section is three-fold: First, to give a complete account of all closed Riemannian manifolds whose isoperimetric regions are fully or largely characterized; second, to describe briefly all techniques and developments in the theory of isoperimetry that appear to us relevant in the context of this paper; and third, to provide the reader with an introduction to the rich literature on this subject.

H.1 Monographs and surveys

R. Osserman’s article [44] surveys the classical literature on the isoperimetric problem. We point out in particular the discussion in Sect. 2, which highlights the difference between characterizing critical and stable critical surfaces for the isoperimetric problem and establishing a sharp isoperimetric inequality, as well as the discussion in Sect. 4 on results and conjectures related to the validity of the planar Euclidean isoperimetric inequality $L^2 - 4\pi A \geq 0$ on Riemannian surfaces with non-positive curvature. R. Osserman’s article [45] gives several effective (“Bonnesen-style”) isoperimetric inequalities on Riemannian surfaces. The proofs depend on the Gauss-Bonnet theorem and F. Fiala’s method of “interior parallels”, cf. the historical discussion in Sect. II.

Section III.C contains some extensions to higher dimension. The extensive monograph [10] by Y.D. Burago and V.A. Zalgaller emphasizes the rich connection with convex and integral geometry and contains many interesting historical references. The more recent survey articles [59] by A. Ros and [55] by M. Ritoré contain a wealth of additional material and up-to-date references.

H.2 Classical isoperimetric inequality

The sharp isoperimetric inequality in the simply connected constant curvature spaces \mathbb{R}^n , \mathbb{S}^n , and \mathbb{H}^n have been established rigorously in all dimensions in a series of papers by E. Schmidt in the 1940's, cf. the Historical Remarks 10.4 as well as Sects. 8–10 in [10]. The isoperimetric regions are exactly the geodesic balls.

H.3 The case of surfaces

The isoperimetric regions of certain rotationally symmetric surfaces have been completely characterized, using curve shortening flow [5, 68], parallel surfaces techniques [24, 46, 69], and by analysis of curves of constant geodesic curvature [11, 12, 41, 52]. The introduction of the recent article [12] by A. Cañete and M. Ritoré contains a thorough overview of these results.

M. Ritoré [53] has shown that solutions of the isoperimetric problem exist for every volume in complete Riemannian planes with non-negative curvature. Conversely, in [52], M. Ritoré gives examples of complete rotationally symmetric planes in which no optimizers for the isoperimetric problem exist for any volume.

H.4 Symmetrization techniques

We refer the reader to Sects. 1.3 and 3.2 in [59] and to Sect. 1.3 [55] for brief descriptions of the symmetrization techniques by J. Steiner and H. Schwarz [66] as well as W.-T. Hsiang and W.-Y. Hsiang [27].

In [27], W.-T. Hsiang and W.-Y. Hsiang apply their symmetrization technique to reduce the study of isoperimetric regions in $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{H}^m$ and in $\mathbb{H}^m \times \mathbb{H}^n$ to an ODE analysis of curves in the plane. In $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{H}^2$, the solutions are completely characterized.

R. Pedrosa and M. Ritoré [48] have characterized the isoperimetric domains of $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ and $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{H}^2$ as well as of $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ when $3 \leq n \leq 8$, using symmetrization as in [27] and ODE and stability analysis.

R. Pedrosa [47] has used spherical symmetrization as in [27] to show that the isoperimetric regions in $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ are connected and smooth, and either topological balls or cylindrical of the form $(a, b) \times \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$. In $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^2$, the author has obtained an explicit description of the isoperimetric regions.

H.5 Small isoperimetric regions in Riemannian manifolds

D. Johnson and F. Morgan [42] have shown that isoperimetric regions of small volume in closed Riemannian manifolds are perturbations of small geodesic balls. An alternative argument that applies in dimension $n = 3$ is given in Theorem 18 of [59]. For the relationship between small isoperimetric regions and scalar curvature we refer to the work of R. Ye [70], P. Pansu [46], O. Druet [19, 20], and S. Nardulli [43].

H.6 Classifying stable constant mean curvature surfaces

Using a particular choice of test function in the stability inequality, J.L. Barbosa, M. DoCarmo [2], and J.L. Barbosa, M. DoCarmo, and J. Eschenburg [3] have shown that in the simply connected space forms, every closed volume preserving stable constant mean curvature hypersurface is a geodesic sphere.

M. Ritoré and A. Ros [56] have characterized the isoperimetric regions in $\mathbb{R}P^3$ and \mathbb{R}^3/S_θ , where S_θ is a subgroup of $O(3)$ generated by a translation or a screw motion, using the stability inequality in several different ways. In [57], the same authors characterize the isoperimetric regions of most products $\mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ where \mathbb{T}^2 is a flat 2-torus. (“Most” means all those from a compact subset in the non-compact moduli space of such manifolds.) A full characterization of the isoperimetric regions of $T^2 \times \mathbb{R}$, where T is a flat torus with injectivity radius 1 and area greater than a certain $\epsilon > 0$, has been given by M. Ritoré in [51].

H.7 Isoperimetric comparison

We point out the Levy-Gromov comparison theorem for the isoperimetric profile for closed Riemannian manifolds whose Ricci curvature is bounded below by that of the sphere, cf. Theorem 19 in [59]. B. Kleiner [34] has proven a sharp isoperimetric comparison result for three dimensional Hadamard manifolds. Alternative proofs of B. Kleiner’s result have been given by M. Ritoré [54] and by F. Schulze [65]; these proofs are surveyed in [55, Sects. 3.2 and 3.3].

H. Bray [7] has characterized the isoperimetric regions homologous to the horizon in the spatial Schwarzschild manifold. His method has been extended by H. Bray and F. Morgan [6] to general spherically symmetric manifolds satisfying certain conditions. J. Corvino, A. Gerek, M. Greenberg, and B. Krummel [15] have applied the methods of [6, 7] to characterize the isoperimetric regions in the spatial Reissner–Nordstrom and Schwarzschild anti de Sitter manifolds. In [9], S. Brendle and the first author use the results in [8, 22] to characterize the isoperimetric regions in the “doubled” Schwarzschild manifold, complementing the results of H. Bray in [7].

H.8 Effective isoperimetric inequalities

In [26], N. Fusco, F. Maggi, and A. Pratelli have given an effective isoperimetric inequality (“Bonnesen-style” as coined by R. Osserman [45]) for sets in \mathbb{R}^n . Their result is sharp in a sense that the authors make precise. Their proof is based on Schwarz–Steiner symmetrization. See also the paper [25] by A. Figalli, F. Maggi, and A. Pratelli and the paper [13] by M. Cicalese and P. Leonardi for alternative proofs based respectively on optimal transport and explicit minimization.

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