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Citation: Dettmers, Kristin et al. "A Survey of Complex Dimensions, Measurability, and the Lattice/Nonlattice Dichotomy." *Discrete and Continuous Dynamical Systems - Series S* 10.2 (2017): 213–240.

As Published: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3934/dcdss.2017011>

Publisher: American Institute of Mathematical Sciences (AIMS)

Persistent URL: <http://hdl.handle.net/1721.1/110078>

Version: Final published version: final published article, as it appeared in a journal, conference proceedings, or other formally published context

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A SURVEY OF COMPLEX DIMENSIONS, MEASURABILITY, AND THE LATTICE/NONLATTICE DICHOTOMY

KRISTIN DETTMERS

Department of Mathematics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, MA 02139, USA

ROBERT GIZA, RAFAEL MORALES AND JOHN A. ROCK*

Department of Mathematics and Statistics
California State Polytechnic University
Pomona, CA 91768, USA

CHRISTINA KNOX

Department of Mathematics, University of California
Riverside, CA 92521, USA

ABSTRACT. The theory of *complex dimensions of fractal strings* developed by Lapidus and van Franchenhuijsen has proven to be a powerful tool for the study of Minkowski measurability of fractal subsets of the real line. In a very general setting, the Minkowski measurability of such sets is characterized by the structure of corresponding complex dimensions. Also, this tool is particularly effective in the setting of self-similar fractal subsets of \mathbb{R} which have been shown to be Minkowski measurable if and only if they are *nonlattice*. This paper features a survey on the pertinent results of Lapidus and van Franchenhuijsen and a preliminary extension of the theory of complex dimensions to subsets of Euclidean space, with an emphasis on self-similar sets that satisfy various separation conditions. This extension is developed in the context of *box-counting measurability*, an analog of Minkowski measurability, which is shown to be characterized by complex dimensions under certain mild conditions.

1. Introduction. Let A be a bounded set in Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^m . We address the *box-counting content* of A (see Definition 2.7), an analog of Minkowski content (see Definition 2.2) given by

$$\mathcal{B}(A) := \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{N_B(A, \varepsilon^{-1})}{\varepsilon^{-D}},$$

where D is the box-counting dimension of A and $N_B(A, \varepsilon^{-1})$ is the maximum number of disjoint closed balls with centers $\mathbf{a} \in A$ and radii $\varepsilon > 0$. If $\mathcal{B}(A)$ exists in $(0, \infty)$, then A is said to be *box-counting measurable*; see Definition 2.7.

Self-similar sets in \mathbb{R}^m provide the key setting for this paper. Let $\Phi = \{\varphi_j\}_{j=1}^N$ denote a *self-similar system*, an iterated function system in which each φ_j is a

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary: 11M41, 28A12, 28A80; Secondary: 11J99, 28A75, 28C15, 32A10, 32A20, 37B10, 37C25, 40A05, 40A10.

Key words and phrases. Fractals, lattice, nonlattice, self-similarity, Hausdorff metric, Diophantine approximation, box-counting function, box-counting dimension, Minkowski content, Minkowski dimension, fractal strings, zeta functions, complex dimensions.

The authors Dettmers, Giza, and Rock were supported by NSF grant DMS-1247679.

* Corresponding author: John A. Rock.

contracting similarity acting on \mathbb{R}^m . Also, let F denote the unique nonempty compact set satisfying $F = \cup_{j=1}^N \varphi_j(F)$, i.e., F is a self-similar set; see [7] as well as Definition 2.10. If the scaling ratio of φ_j is denoted by r_j and there are some positive real number r and positive integers k_j such that $r_j = r^{k_j}$, then Φ and F are said to be *lattice*. Otherwise, Φ and F are *nonlattice*; see Definition 2.26. Although the terminology is not used by Lalley in [9], the box-counting measurability of self-similar sets is studied therein. Also, some of the results in [9] are used in [20], the new results of which are presented for the first time in Section 4 of this paper.

A conjecture of Lapidus made in the early 1990s claims that, under appropriate conditions, a self-similar set is Minkowski measurable if and only if it is nonlattice. Such a conjecture was proven for subsets of the real line, under assumptions including that the self-similar system in question satisfies the *open set condition* (see Definition 2.16 as well as [3, 7, 21]) and the Minkowski dimension D of the attractor satisfies $0 < D < 1$ (see the work of Falconer in [2] and Lapidus and van Frankenhuijsen in [17], as well as Theorem 3.26 in the present text). The conjecture of Lapidus asserts that the statement holds in \mathbb{R}^m for $m \geq 2$ and self-similar sets of Minkowski dimension D where $m - 1 < D < m$. Gatzouras was able to prove that if a set F is a nonlattice self-similar set then F is Minkowski measurable; see [6]. The converse remains an open problem from which a substantial amount of active research has stemmed. For instance, see [8, 12, 13, 19]. An analog of Gatzouras' result in terms of box-counting measurability for self-similar subsets of \mathbb{R}^m with $m \geq 1$ is provided by Theorem 2.28 (a restatement of Theorem 1 in [9]). This theorem is also a key motivation for Corollary 5.5 below and other results of this paper.

Minkowski content has attracted attention due in part to its connection with the (modified) Weyl-Berry conjecture as proven in the context of subsets of \mathbb{R} by Lapidus and Pomerance in [14]. This result establishes a relationship between the Minkowski content of the boundary of a bounded open set in \mathbb{R} and the spectral asymptotics of the corresponding Laplacian. In turn this led to a reformulation of the Riemann hypothesis as an inverse spectral problem associated with bounded open subsets of \mathbb{R} (see [11]) and the development of the theory of *complex dimensions of fractal strings*; see [17] as well as Section 3 below.

Also in [17], Lapidus and van Frankenhuijsen use complex dimensions to expand upon the lattice/nonlattice dichotomy of certain self-similar sets in \mathbb{R} beyond Minkowski measurability. A *fractal string* is a nonincreasing sequence $\mathcal{L} = (\ell_j)_{j=1}^\infty$ of positive real numbers which tend to zero; see Definition 3.1. The set of complex dimensions of \mathcal{L} , denoted by $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}}(W)$, is the set of poles of a meromorphic extension of the Dirichlet series $\sum_{j=1}^\infty \ell_j^s$ defined for suitable region $W \subseteq \mathbb{C}$; see Definition 3.3. This Dirichlet series is called the *geometric zeta function* of \mathcal{L} , and its meromorphic extension to any suitable region W is denoted by $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$.

Given a bounded open subset of \mathbb{R} denoted by Ω with infinitely many connected components, the lengths of these components constitute a fractal string. The complex dimensions of this fractal string are used, for instance, to characterize the Minkowski measurability of $\partial\Omega$, the boundary of Ω ; see Theorem 3.11 and [17]. In the case where $\partial\Omega$ is a self-similar set, the complex dimensions are given by the complex solutions of the corresponding Moran equation (as in (1) below). That is,

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}} \subseteq \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}} := \left\{ s \in \mathbb{C} : 1 - \sum_{j=1}^N r_j^s = 0 \right\},$$

where the scaling ratios of the self-similar system that define $\partial\Omega$ are given by the *scaling vector* $\mathbf{r} = (r_j)_{j=1}^N$. Note that, by Moran's Theorem (Theorem 2.22,

see also [3, 7]), the Minkowski dimension of $\partial\Omega$ in this case is the unique positive real number in \mathcal{S}_r . Moreover, deep connections between the structure of the complex dimensions of lattice and nonlattice self-similar sets in \mathbb{R} , expanding the lattice/nonlattice dichotomy in this setting, are developed in [17, Chapter 3]. In particular, simultaneous Diophantine approximation is used therein to tremendous effect to explore the intricate structure of such complex dimensions.

In the present paper, we make use of many of the results of Lapidus and van Frankenhuysen in [17] in terms of the complex dimensions associated with $N_B(A, \cdot)$, the box-counting function of a given bounded set A in \mathbb{R}^m (not just \mathbb{R}). In particular, by making use of the *box-counting fractal strings* and developed by Lapidus, Žubričić, and Rock in [16] (see Definition 4.1), we show that the box-counting measurability of A is characterized by the structure of the corresponding complex dimensions. This result is presented in Corollary 5.5 as an analog of [17, Theorem 8.15] (which appears as Theorem 3.11 below). Additionally, we show that under mild conditions the box-counting content is given by

$$\mathcal{B}(A) = \frac{\text{res}(\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}(s); D)}{D},$$

where D is the box-counting dimension of A (see Definition 2.5), \mathcal{L} is the box-counting fractal string constructed using $N_B(A, \cdot)$, and $\text{res}(\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}(s); \omega)$ is the residue of $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$ at $\omega \in W$ for a suitably defined W . Also, in terms of self-similar sets in \mathbb{R}^m that are either *strongly separated* or satisfy either the *open set condition* (see Definitions 2.19 or 2.16, respectively), we show that the corresponding complex dimensions are often given by elements of \mathcal{S}_r ; see Corollaries 4.10 and 4.15.

Various attempts to extend the theory of complex dimensions to sets in \mathbb{R}^m have been made. For instance, the approach taken in [12, 13] involves similarly defined complex dimensions and the Minkowski measurability and tilings of self-similar sets that satisfy the open set condition along with certain a nontriviality condition, but this approach does not extend to other types of bounded sets in \mathbb{R}^m . In [15], a theory of complex dimensions is developed in the context of *distance* and *tube zeta functions* associated with arbitrary bounded sets in \mathbb{R}^m . However, at the time of writing this paper, the results presented therein have not been used to provide an extension of lattice/nonlattice dichotomy to self-similar sets in \mathbb{R}^m .

The structure of the paper is as follows. In Section 2, we summarize many of the classical results on Minkowski/box-counting dimension and self-similar sets, including a discussion of simultaneous Diophantine approximation and its connection to the lattice/nonlattice dichotomy. In Section 3, we summarize the results on fractal strings and complex dimensions of [17] that motivate and are used to prove the new results presented in later sections. In Section 4, the new results of master's thesis [20] pertaining to box-counting fractal strings of self-similar sets in \mathbb{R}^m under various separation conditions are presented along with a couple of key examples. Section 5 concludes the paper with a discussion of a few results from the master's thesis [18], an application of which includes the criterion for box-counting measurability presented in Corollary 5.5.

2. Preliminaries.

2.1. Dimensions and contents. The following notation and terminology are well-known in the literature on fractal geometry.

Notation 2.1. Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ and $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$. Let $d(\mathbf{x}, A)$ denote the distance between \mathbf{x} and A given by $d(\mathbf{x}, A) := \inf\{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}\|_m : \mathbf{a} \in A\}$, where $\|\cdot\|_m$ denotes the usual m -dimensional Euclidean norm. The notation d_m denotes the m -dimensional Euclidean metric. For $\varepsilon > 0$, the *open ε -neighborhood* of A , denoted by A_ε , is the set of points in \mathbb{R}^m within ε of A given by $A_\varepsilon := \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m : d(\mathbf{x}, A) < \varepsilon\}$. Also, m -dimensional Lebesgue measure is denoted by vol^m .

Definition 2.2. The *upper* and *lower Minkowski dimensions* of a bounded set $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ are respectively defined by

$$\overline{\dim}_M A := m - \liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log \text{vol}^m(A_\varepsilon)}{\log \varepsilon}, \quad \text{and} \quad \underline{\dim}_M A := m - \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log \text{vol}^m(A_\varepsilon)}{\log \varepsilon}.$$

When $\overline{\dim}_M A = \underline{\dim}_M A$, the corresponding limit exists and the common value, denoted by $\dim_M A$, is called the *Minkowski dimension* of A . In the case where $D_M = \dim_M A$ exists, the *upper* and *lower Minkowski contents* of A are respectively defined by

$$\mathcal{M}^*(A) := \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\text{vol}^m(A_\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon^{m-D_M}}, \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{M}_*(A) := \liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\text{vol}^m(A_\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon^{m-D_M}}.$$

If $\mathcal{M}^*(A) = \mathcal{M}_*(A)$, the corresponding limit exists and the common value, denoted by $\mathcal{M}(A)$, is called the *Minkowski content* of A . If $0 < \mathcal{M}_*(A) = \mathcal{M}^*(A) < \infty$, then A is said to be *Minkowski measurable*.

A well-known equivalent formulation of Minkowski dimension is *box-counting dimension*. As noted in [3] and elsewhere, the types of “boxes” used in the computation of box-counting dimension can vary. However, in this paper (as in [16, 20]), only the specific notion of box-counting function defined below is considered.

Definition 2.3. Let A be a bounded subset of \mathbb{R}^m . The *box-counting function* of A is the function $N_B(A, \cdot) : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ where $N_B(A, x)$ denotes the maximum number of disjoint closed balls with centers $\mathbf{a} \in A$ and radii $x^{-1} > 0$.

Remark 2.4. Note that for $\varepsilon > 0$, $N_B(A, \varepsilon^{-1})$ denotes the maximum number of disjoint closed balls with centers $\mathbf{a} \in A$ and radii ε . Although it may seem unnatural to define the box-counting function in terms of $x = \varepsilon^{-1}$, this notation is used throughout [16] and [20] in order to make use of the results of [17], as done in Section 4 below. Hence, the convention is adopted here as well.

Definition 2.5. For a bounded set $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$, the *lower* and *upper box-counting dimensions* of A , denoted by $\underline{\dim}_B A$ and $\overline{\dim}_B A$, respectively, are given by

$$\underline{\dim}_B A := \liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log N_B(A, x)}{\log x} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{\dim}_B A := \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log N_B(A, x)}{\log x}.$$

When $\underline{\dim}_B A = \overline{\dim}_B A$, the corresponding limit exists and the common value, denoted by $\dim_B A$, is called the *box-counting dimension* of A .

The following theorem is a classic result in dimension theory.

Theorem 2.6. *Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$. Then, when either exists, $\dim_M A = \dim_B A$.*

The terminology *box-counting content* does not seem to be used elsewhere in the literature. However, the concept (see Definition 2.7) is a key component of [9] and allows for content to be studied in the context of box-counting functions. Such an approach is central to [20], the new results of which are presented and expanded

upon in Section 4 of this paper. Note that, at least intuitively, for a bounded set $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ we have for some positive constant c that

$$\text{vol}^m(A_\varepsilon) \approx c\varepsilon^m N_B(A, \varepsilon^{-1}),$$

which is to say that the volume of the open ε -neighborhood of a set A is approximately equal to the product of the maximum number of disjoint closed balls of radius ε with centers in A and the “size” of each ball given by $c\varepsilon^m$.

Definition 2.7. Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ be such that $D_B := \dim_B A$ exists. The *upper* and *lower box-counting contents* of A are respectively defined by

$$\mathcal{B}^*(A) := \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_B(A, x)}{x^{D_B}} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{B}_*(A) := \liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_B(A, x)}{x^{D_B}}.$$

If $\mathcal{B}^*(A) = \mathcal{B}_*(A)$, the corresponding limit exists and the common value, denoted by $\mathcal{B}(A)$, is called the *box-counting content* of A . If $0 < \mathcal{B}_*(A) = \mathcal{B}^*(A) < \infty$, then A is said to be *box-counting measurable*.

Example 2.8. For the closed unit interval $[0, 1]$, it is readily shown that $\dim_B[0, 1] = \dim_M[0, 1] = 1$ and that $[0, 1]$ is Minkowski measurable with $\mathcal{M}([0, 1]) = 1$. It is also true that $[0, 1]$ is box-counting measurable. In this case, $N_B([0, 1], x) = [x/2] + 1$ where $[y]$ denotes the integer part of $y \in \mathbb{R}$ and, hence, $\mathcal{B}([0, 1]) = 1/2$.

2.2. The Hausdorff metric and self-similar sets. Self-similar sets can be constructed as fixed points of self-similar systems, as described in the next two definitions. Let \mathbb{K} denote the set of nonempty compact subsets of a Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^m equipped with d_m .

Definition 2.9. Let $A, B \in \mathbb{K}$. The *Hausdorff metric* d_H is defined by

$$d_H(A, B) := \inf\{\varepsilon > 0 : A \subseteq [B]_\varepsilon \text{ and } B \subseteq [A]_\varepsilon\},$$

where $[A]_\varepsilon$ denotes the closed ε -neighborhood of A .

It is a well-known fact that \mathbb{K} equipped with the Hausdorff metric is a complete metric space (see [4, 2.10.21]). Thus, Banach’s Fixed-Point Theorem applies and establishes the existence of a unique *attractor* for Φ , see [5, §10.3].

Definition 2.10. A function $\varphi : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ is a *contracting similarity* on \mathbb{R}^m if for all $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and some $0 < r < 1$, called the *scaling ratio* of φ , we have

$$d_m(\varphi(\mathbf{x}), \varphi(\mathbf{y})) = rd_m(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}).$$

A *self-similar system* on \mathbb{R}^m is a finite collection $\Phi = \{\varphi_j\}_{j=1}^N$ of $N \geq 2$ contracting similarities on \mathbb{R}^m . By a mild abuse of notation, a self-similar system Φ may be interpreted as a map $\Phi : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ defined by $\Phi(\cdot) := \bigcup_{j=1}^N \varphi_j(\cdot)$. The *scaling vector* of Φ is given by $\mathbf{r} = (r_j)_{j=1}^N$ where, for each $j = 1, 2, \dots, N$, the contracting similarity φ_j has scaling ratio r_j . The *attractor* of Φ is the unique nonempty compact set $F \in \mathbb{K}$ such that $\Phi(F) = F$. Also, a *self-similar set* is the attractor of a self-similar system.

Contracting similarities have the following characterization (see Proposition 2.3.1 of [7]) which is used in the proof of Theorems 2.33 and 4.12 below.

Proposition 2.11. A function φ is a contracting similarity on \mathbb{R}^m with scaling ratio r if and only if $\varphi(\cdot) = rT(\cdot) + \mathbf{t}$, where T is an orthonormal transformation, \mathbf{t} is a fixed translation vector, and $0 < r < 1$.

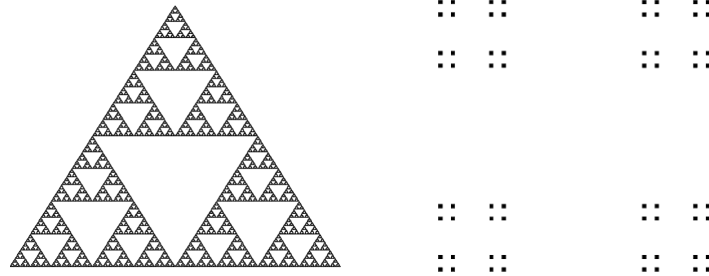


FIGURE 1. On the left, an approximation of the Sierpiński gasket S_G discussed in Example 2.14. On the right, an approximation of the Quarter Fractal Q discussed in Example 2.15.

The following examples are revisited throughout the paper.

Example 2.12. The Cantor set C is the attractor of the self-similar system Φ_C on \mathbb{R} given by the following pair of contracting similarities:

$$\varphi_1(x) = \frac{x}{3}, \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_2(x) = \frac{x}{3} + \frac{2}{3}.$$

The scaling vector of Φ_C is given by $\mathbf{r}_C = (1/3, 1/3)$.

Example 2.13. Consider the self-similar system Φ_ϕ on \mathbb{R} given by

$$\varphi_1(x) = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_2(x) = \frac{x}{2^\phi},$$

where $\phi = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$ (the Golden Ratio). The attractor of this self-similar system is a Cantor-like set denoted by A_ϕ and its scaling vector is given by $\mathbf{r}_\phi = (1/2, 1/2^\phi)$.

Example 2.14. The Sierpiński gasket S_G is the attractor of the self-similar system Φ_S on \mathbb{R}^2 given by the following three contracting similarities:

$$\varphi_1(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{x}, \quad \varphi_2(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{x} + \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right), \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_3(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{x} + \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right).$$

The scaling vector of Φ_S is $\mathbf{r}_S = (1/2, 1/2, 1/2)$. See Figure 1.

Example 2.15. Consider the self-similar set given by the attractor Q of the self-similar system $\Phi_Q = \{\varphi_j\}_{j=1}^4$ on \mathbb{R}^2 given by

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1(\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{x}, & \varphi_2(\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{x} + \left(\frac{3}{4}, 0\right), & \varphi_3(\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{x} + \left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right), & \text{and} \\ \varphi_4(\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{x} + \left(0, \frac{3}{4}\right). \end{aligned}$$

The scaling vector of Φ_Q is $\mathbf{r}_1 = (1/4, 1/4, 1/4, 1/4)$. The set Q is called the *Quarter Fractal*. See Figure 1.

2.3. Separation conditions and Moran's theorem. The open set condition and the strong open set condition are common in the literature on self-similar sets. For instance, see [3, 6–9, 12, 13, 17, 20, 21].

Definition 2.16. A self-similar system $\Phi = \{\varphi_j\}_{j=1}^N$ is said to satisfy the *open set condition* if there exists a nonempty open set $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ such that $\varphi_j(V) \subseteq V$ for each j and the images $\varphi_j(V)$ are pairwise disjoint. If, in addition, $V \cap F \neq \emptyset$ where F is the attractor of Φ , then Φ is said to satisfy the *strong open set condition*.

The open set condition implies the strong open set condition, as shown in [21].

Theorem 2.17. *A self-similar system satisfies the open set condition if and only if it satisfies the strong open set condition.*

Thus, it is sufficient to assume the open set condition holds in order to apply a result of Lalley (which uses the strong open set condition, see [9, 10]), allowing for the result obtained in Proposition 4.13.

Example 2.18. Each of the self-similar systems in Examples 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, and 2.15 satisfy the (strong) open set condition. Note, however, that an open set may satisfy the open set condition but not the *strong* open set condition.

An even stronger separation condition is used to generate some of the results presented in Sections 4 and 5.

Definition 2.19. Let $\Phi = \{\varphi_j\}_{j=1}^N$ be a self-similar system with attractor F . Then Φ and F are said to be *strongly separated* if the images of F under the contracting similarities φ_j are pairwise disjoint. If, in addition,

$$\delta := \sup\{\alpha : d(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) > \alpha \ \forall \mathbf{x} \in \varphi_j(F), \mathbf{y} \in \varphi_k(F), j \neq k, j, k = 1, \dots, N\}$$

is positive and finite, then Φ and F are said to be *δ -disjoint*.

Remark 2.20. Note that strongly separated self-similar systems satisfy the (strong) open set condition and their attractors are always totally disconnected. Also, Φ_C , Φ_ϕ , and Φ_Q are strongly separated, but Φ_S is not.

Definition 2.21. Let Φ be a self-similar system that satisfies the open set condition with attractor F and scaling vector $(r_j)_{j=1}^N$ where $N \geq 2$. The *similarity dimension* of F , denoted by $D_{\mathbf{r}}$, is the unique nonnegative real solution of the *Moran equation*

$$\sum_{j=1}^N r_j^\sigma = 1, \quad \sigma \in \mathbb{R}. \tag{1}$$

Theorem 2.22 (Moran’s Theorem). *Let Φ be a self-similar system that satisfies the open set condition with attractor F and scaling vector $\mathbf{r} = (r_j)_{j=1}^N$ where $N \geq 2$. Then $\dim_M F = \dim_B F = D_{\mathbf{r}}$.*

Remark 2.23. Given a scaling vector $\mathbf{r} = (r_j)_{j=1}^N$, we are also interested in the set of complex solutions of (1) denoted by

$$\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}} := \left\{ \omega \in \mathbb{C} : \sum_{j=1}^N r_j^\omega = 1 \right\}. \tag{2}$$

In particular, these values provide the *complex dimensions* associated with many of the self-similar sets studied throughout this paper.

Example 2.24. By Theorem 2.22, the self-similar sets C , A_ϕ , S_G and Q in Examples 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, and 2.15 have the following box-counting dimensions:

$$\dim_B C = \log_3 2, \quad \dim_B A_\phi = \log_\phi 2, \quad \dim_B S_G = \log_2 3, \quad \text{and} \quad \dim_B Q = 1.$$

In particular, the box-counting dimension of A_ϕ is given by the unique positive real number $D_\phi = \dim_B A_\phi = \log_\phi 2$ that satisfies the following equation:

$$1/2^{D_\phi} + (1/2^\phi)^{D_\phi} = 1,$$

where ϕ is the Golden Ratio. The approximation $D_\phi \approx .77921$ follows from Lemma 3.29 of [17] and serves as an application of the simultaneous Diophantine approximation provided by Lemma 3.16 of [17]. See Section 2.5 below.

Remark 2.25. The subset of \mathbb{K} , defined just above Definition 2.9, comprising finite sets of points with rational components is countable and dense in \mathbb{K} (which shows that \mathbb{K} is separable). Hence, in the Hausdorff metric, any $A \in \mathbb{K}$ can be approximated as closely as one would like by a finite set. However, such an approximation *does not* correspond to a satisfactory notion of approximation for the *dimensions* of the corresponding sets. Indeed, finite sets are 0-dimensional, but a compact subset of \mathbb{R}^m can have Minkowski dimension anywhere in $[0, m]$.

As discussed in Theorems 2.33 and 4.12, the approximation of a *nonlattice* self-similar set by a sequence of *lattice* self-similar sets in the Hausdorff metric, as well as the convergence of their *box-counting complex dimensions* in the sense described in Remark 3.28, follow from the simultaneous Diophantine approximation of the corresponding scaling vectors described in the next section.

2.4. Lattice/nonlattice dichotomy and measurability. Much of the remainder of this paper focuses on the *lattice/nonlattice dichotomy* for self-similar sets in Euclidean space, an introduction to which is provided in this section. For the purposes of this paper, the dichotomy is studied in the context of (inner) Minkowski dimension on the real line in Section 3.2 and in the context of box-counting dimension in Sections 4 and 5).

Definition 2.26. Let Φ be a self-similar system with scaling vector $\mathbf{r} = (r_j)_{j=1}^N$ and attractor F . Then Φ , its scaling vector \mathbf{r} , and its attractor F are said to be *lattice* if there exist $0 < r < 1$ and N positive integers k_j such that $\gcd(k_1, \dots, k_N) = 1$ and $r_j = r^{k_j}$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, N$. Otherwise Φ , \mathbf{r} , and F are said to be *nonlattice*.

Example 2.27. The self-similar systems Φ_C , Φ_S , and Φ_Q in Examples 2.12, 2.14, and 2.15, respectively, are lattice. On the other hand, the self-similar system Φ_ϕ in Example 2.13 is nonlattice since $\mathbf{r}_\phi = (1/2, 1/2^\phi)$ and $\phi = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$ is irrational. See Example 2.32 below for a discussion on the componentwise lattice approximation of \mathbf{r}_ϕ and see Remark 3.28 for a discussion regarding the “quasiperiodic” structure of the complex dimensions of the *Golden string* $\Omega_\phi = [0, 1] \setminus A_\phi$.

In the sequel, we write $f(x) \sim g(x)$ as $x \rightarrow a$ when $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)/g(x) = 1$.

Theorem 2.28. *Let Φ be a self-similar system that satisfies the open set condition with attractor F and scaling vector \mathbf{r} . Let $D := \dim_B F = D_{\mathbf{r}}$.*

(a) [Nonlattice] *If the additive group generated by $\{\log r_j\}$ is dense in \mathbb{R} , then there exists $C > 0$ such that*

$$N_B(F, x) \sim Cx^D, \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow \infty.$$

(b) [Lattice] *If the additive group generated by $\{\log r_j\}$ is $h\mathbb{Z}$ for some $h > 0$, then for each $\beta \in [0, h)$ there exists $C_\beta > 0$ such that*

$$N_B(F, e^{nh-\beta}) \sim C_\beta e^{D(nh-\beta)}, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Remark 2.29. Part (a) of Theorem 2.28 says that nonlattice sets are box-counting measurable (see Definition 2.7) and part (b) says that lattice sets exhibit a log-periodic structure. Additionally, if for some lattice set F there exist $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in [0, h)$ such that $C_{\beta_1} \neq C_{\beta_2}$, then F is not box-counting measurable and F is said to exhibit *geometric oscillations of order* $D = \dim_B F = D_{\mathbf{r}}$. This is the case for the 1-dimensional Quarter Fractal Q and the Sierpiński gasket S_G with $D = 1$ and $D = \log_2 3$, respectively. See Examples 2.14, 2.15, 4.16, and 4.17.

Example 2.30. The closed unit interval $[0, 1]$ is a self-similar set generated by both lattice and nonlattice self-similar systems. For instance, a corresponding lattice scaling vector is $(1/2, 1/2)$ and a corresponding nonlattice scaling vector is $(1/2, 1/3, 1/6)$. As noted in Example 2.8, $[0, 1]$ is both Minkowski measurable and box-counting measurable. Part (a) of Theorem 2.28 also implies that $[0, 1]$ is box-counting measurable. Part (b) of Theorem 2.28 applies as well, but in this case $C_{\beta} = \mathcal{B}([0, 1]) = 1/2$ for all $\beta \in [0, h)$.

2.5. Simultaneous Diophantine approximation. The simultaneous Diophantine approximation provided by Lemma 3.16 of [17] says that if at least one of a finite set of real numbers $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N$ is irrational, then these numbers can be approximated by rational numbers *with a common denominator*. Thus, one can find integers q such that for each $j = 1, \dots, N$, the product $q\alpha_j$ is within a small distance to the nearest integer. Of course, the statement holds trivially if none of the real numbers are irrational, and as such this case is ignored. This leads to Lemma 2.31. Note that this simultaneous Diophantine approximation also leads to the convergence of a sequence of lattice sets to a given nonlattice set in the Hausdorff metric (as in Theorem 2.33) as well as the convergence of corresponding *complex dimensions* (as in Theorem 4.12 below and described heuristically in Remark 3.28).

Lemma 2.31. *Let $\mathbf{r} = (r_j)_{j=1}^N$ be a nonlattice scaling vector. Then there exists a sequence $(\mathbf{r}_M)_{M=1}^{\infty}$ of lattice scaling vectors, each of order N , such that $\mathbf{r}_M \rightarrow \mathbf{r}$ componentwise as $M \rightarrow \infty$.*

Example 2.32. A simple yet illustrative example of the convergence described in Lemma 2.31 stems from the nonlattice set A_{ϕ} in Examples 2.13 and 2.27 (see [17]). It is well known that ϕ is approximated by ratios of consecutive terms of the Fibonacci sequence $(f_M)_{M=0}^{\infty}$ (using the convention $f_0 = 0$ and $f_1 = 1$), i.e. $f_{M+1}/f_M \rightarrow \phi$ as $M \rightarrow \infty$. Thus, \mathbf{r}_{ϕ} is approximated by

$$\mathbf{r}_M = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2^{f_{M+1}/f_M}} \right),$$

where $M \geq 1$. Then with $r = 1/2^{1/f_M}$, $k_1 = f_M$, and $k_2 = f_{M+1}$ we have

$$\mathbf{r}_M = (r^{k_1}, r^{k_2}) = \left(\left(\frac{1}{2^{1/f_M}} \right)^{f_M}, \left(\frac{1}{2^{1/f_M}} \right)^{f_{M+1}} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2^{f_{M+1}/f_M}} \right)$$

and hence $\mathbf{r}_M \rightarrow \mathbf{r}_{\phi}$ as $M \rightarrow \infty$. In Figure 3, ϕ approximated by f_{M+1}/f_M for $M = 2, \dots, 9$.

The sequence of lattice scaling vectors in the Lemma 2.31 give rise to a sequence of lattice sets which converge to a given nonlattice set.

Theorem 2.33. *Let $\Phi = \{\varphi_j\}_{j=1}^N$ be a nonlattice self-similar system on \mathbb{R}^m with attractor F and scaling vector \mathbf{r} . Then there exists a sequence of lattice self-similar*

systems $(\Phi_M)_{M=1}^\infty$ with scaling vector \mathbf{r}_M and attractor F_M for each $M \in \mathbb{N}$ such that each of the following statements holds as $M \rightarrow \infty$:

- (i) $\mathbf{r}_M \rightarrow \mathbf{r}$ componentwise; and
- (ii) $F_M \rightarrow F$ in the Hausdorff metric.

If, in addition, Φ is δ -disjoint, then

- (iii) for large enough M , Φ_M is δ_M -disjoint for some $\delta_M > 0$ and $\delta_M \rightarrow \delta$.

Proof. The key to the construction of the lattice sets F_M lies in replacing the scaling ratios of a given nonlattice system Φ by those of the lattice scaling ratios stemming from an application of Lemma 2.31 as follows:

- (i) For each $j = 1, \dots, N$ we have $\varphi_j(\cdot) = r_j T_j(\cdot) + \mathbf{t}_j$ by Proposition 2.11.
- (ii) For each $j = 1, \dots, N$ and each $M \in \mathbb{N}$, define $r_{M,j}$ using the simultaneous Diophantine approximation provided by Lemma 2.31.
- (iii) For each $M \in \mathbb{N}$, define $\Phi_M = \{\varphi_{M,j}\}_{j=1}^N$ by

$$\varphi_{M,j}(\cdot) := r_{M,j} T_j(\cdot) + \mathbf{t}_j$$

for each $j = 1, \dots, N$. Also, define F_M to be the attractor of Φ_M .

By Theorem 11.1 in Chapter III of [1], which (for our purposes) says that attractors of self-similar systems depend continuously on the scaling vectors, we have $F_M \rightarrow F$ since $\mathbf{r}_M \rightarrow \mathbf{r}$ as $M \rightarrow \infty$. Therefore, $(\Phi_M)_{M=1}^\infty$ is a sufficient sequence of lattice self-similar systems.

If Φ is strongly separated, then it readily follows from Definitions 2.9 and 2.19 that, for large enough M , Φ_M is strongly separated. Also, assuming δ_M does not tend to δ yields a contradiction in light of the fact that $F_M \rightarrow F$. \square

3. The theory of complex dimensions of fractal strings.

3.1. Fractal strings, complex dimensions, and zeta functions. This section provides a summary of some of the results from the theory of fractal strings, complex dimensions, and zeta functions, with a focus on Minkowski measurability (in terms of *inner* Minkowski content and dimension) of certain subsets of the real line. See [17] for a full and thorough introduction to the theory of complex dimensions of fractal strings. These results both motivate and provide a foundation for the new results explored in Sections 4 and 5 below.

Definition 3.1. An *ordinary fractal string* Ω is a bounded open subset of the real line. A *fractal string* $\mathcal{L} = (\ell_j)_{j=1}^\infty$ is a nonincreasing sequence of positive real numbers such that $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \ell_j = 0$. By a mild abuse of notation, one may think of a fractal string \mathcal{L} as the multiset

$$\mathcal{L} = \{l_n : l_n \text{ has multiplicity } m_n, n \in \mathbb{N}\},$$

where $(l_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is the strictly decreasing sequence of distinct lengths $\ell_j = l_n$ and the multiplicity m_n is the number indices j such that $\ell_j = l_n$.

Remark 3.2. An ordinary fractal string Ω can be expressed as the countable union of pairwise disjoint open intervals. Throughout this work, as in [17], we assume an ordinary fractal string Ω comprises infinitely many connected components with lengths determining a fractal string \mathcal{L} .

Definition 3.3. Let $\mathcal{L} = (\ell_j)_{j=1}^\infty$ be a fractal string. The *abscissa of convergence* of the Dirichlet series $\sum_{j=1}^\infty \ell_j^s$ where $s \in \mathbb{C}$ is defined by

$$\sigma := \inf \left\{ \alpha \in \mathbb{R} : \sum_{j=1}^\infty \ell_j^\alpha < \infty \right\}.$$

The *dimension of a fractal string* \mathcal{L} , denoted by $D_{\mathcal{L}}$, is defined by $D_{\mathcal{L}} = \sigma$. The *geometric zeta function* of \mathcal{L} , denoted by $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$, is defined by

$$\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}(s) := \sum_{j=1}^\infty \ell_j^s = \sum_{n=1}^\infty m_n l_n^s,$$

where $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\operatorname{Re}(s) > D_{\mathcal{L}}$ and the lengths l_n and multiplicities m_n are as in Definition 3.1. Note that $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$ is holomorphic on the half-plane $\operatorname{Re}(s) > D_{\mathcal{L}}$ (see [22, §VI.2]).

The following theorem is a restatement of Theorem 1.10 of [17] and justifies the notion of referring to $D_{\mathcal{L}}$ as a dimension.

Theorem 3.4. *Let Ω be an ordinary fractal string comprising infinitely many connected components such that $\operatorname{vol}^1(\Omega) = \sup \Omega - \inf \Omega$. Then $D_{\mathcal{L}} = \overline{\dim}_M(\partial\Omega)$, where $\partial\Omega$ denotes the boundary of Ω .*

Remark 3.5. We are also interested in the *inner Minkowski content, dimension, and measurability* of subsets of \mathbb{R} . In Definition 2.2, setting $m = 1$ and replacing vol^m with the *inner volume* of an ordinary fractal string Ω , given by

$$V(\varepsilon) := \operatorname{vol}^1(\Omega \cap (\partial\Omega)_\varepsilon),$$

yields inner Minkowski content, dimension, and measurability (and the upper and lower counterparts) which we denote by $i\mathcal{M}$, \dim_{iM} , etc., respectively. In this setting, an analog of Theorem 3.4 holds: If Ω is an ordinary fractal string comprising infinitely many connected components, then $D_{\mathcal{L}} = \overline{\dim}_{iM}(\partial\Omega)$.

Note that the assumption $\operatorname{vol}^1(\Omega) = \sup \Omega - \inf \Omega$ in Theorem 3.4 ensures that $\overline{\dim}_M(\partial\Omega) = \overline{\dim}_{iM}(\partial\Omega)$. This condition is not always satisfied.

Example 3.6. There are ordinary fractal strings for which $\operatorname{vol}^1(\Omega) \neq \sup \Omega - \inf \Omega$ and the conclusion of Theorem 3.4 does not hold. For instance, complements of certain Smith-Volterra-Cantor sets (some of which are also called *fat Cantor sets*) have this property. To construct a particular example, mimic the “middle-third removal” construction of the Cantor set C as follows: Remove an open interval of length $1/4$ centered at $1/2$ from the unit interval $[0, 1]$, leaving a compact set comprising the disjoint union of two closed intervals. Repeat the process in a recursive fashion for each positive integer $n \geq 1$ by removing an interval of length $1/4^n$ from the center of the 2^{n-1} connected components at that stage, leaving a compact set comprising 2^n connected components of equal length. Define C_4 to be the intersection of all the (nonempty) compact sets that remain after each step.

The set C_4 is a nonempty, compact, perfect, nowhere dense subset of $[0, 1]$ with *positive* 1-dimensional Lebesgue measure. The open set $\Omega_4 := [0, 1] \setminus C_4$ is an ordinary fractal string with $\partial\Omega_4 = C_4$ and lengths given by

$$\mathcal{L}_4 = \{1/4^n : 1/4^n \text{ occurs with multiplicity } 2^{n-1}, n \in \mathbb{N}\}.$$

As such, the Dirichlet series $\sum_{n=1}^\infty 2^{n-1} 4^{-n\alpha}$ is a geometric series that converges to $4^{-\alpha}/(1 - 2 \cdot 4^{-\alpha})$ for $\alpha > 1/2$. Hence, $D_{\mathcal{L}_4} = 1/2$. On the other hand, the length

of C_4 is given by

$$\text{vol}^1(C_4) = 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-1}}{4^n} = 1 - \frac{1/4}{1 - (2/4)} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Therefore, $\dim_M C_4 = 1 \neq 1/2 = D_{\mathcal{L}_4}$. Furthermore, as explained in Example 3.13, C_4 is not *inner* Minkowski measurable with respect to its *inner* Minkowski dimension given by $\dim_{iM} C_4 = D_{\mathcal{L}_4} = 1/2$. This fact is closely tied to the structure of the *complex dimensions* of \mathcal{L}_4 , as indicated in Theorem 3.11.

Additionally, it turns out that \mathcal{L}_4 happens to be equal to set of lengths of a *self-similar string* (see Definition 3.19 and Example 3.24), but C_4 is not a self-similar set. Indeed, the scaling ratios implied by the above construction vary from one step to the next and as such C_4 cannot be the attractor of a self-similar system (it is not the fixed point of a self-similar system).

The complex dimensions of a fractal string are defined as the poles of a meromorphic extension of its geometric zeta function.

Definition 3.7. Let \mathcal{L} be a fractal string. A *screen* S is a contour

$$S := \{f(t) + it \in \mathbb{C} : t \in \mathbb{R}\},$$

where $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [-\infty, D_{\mathcal{L}}]$ is a continuous function. A *window* $W \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ is the set of points which lie to the right of a screen S given by

$$W := \{s \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Re}(s) \geq f(\text{Im}(s))\},$$

where f defines S . Let $W \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ be a window contained in an open connected neighborhood on which $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$ has a meromorphic extension but such that $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$ does not have a pole on the corresponding screen S . The set of *visible complex dimensions* of \mathcal{L} is the set $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}}(W)$ given by

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}}(W) := \{\omega \in W : \zeta_{\mathcal{L}} \text{ has a pole at } \omega\}.$$

If $W = \mathbb{C}$, (i.e., if $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$ has a meromorphic extension to all of \mathbb{C}), then

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}} := \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}}(\mathbb{C}) = \{\omega \in \mathbb{C} : \zeta_{\mathcal{L}} \text{ has a pole at } \omega\}$$

is called the set of *complex dimensions* of \mathcal{L} .

By a mild abuse of notation, both the geometric zeta function of \mathcal{L} and its meromorphic extension to some window are denoted by $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$.

One of the key results in the theory of complex dimensions for ordinary fractal strings is the criterion for Minkowski measurability provided by Theorem 3.11 below. This result involves the following counting function.

Definition 3.8. Let \mathcal{L} be a fractal string. The *geometric counting function* of \mathcal{L} , denoted by $N_{\mathcal{L}}$, is defined for $x > 0$ by

$$N_{\mathcal{L}}(x) := \#\{j \in \mathbb{N} : \ell_j^{-1} \leq x\} = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}, \ell_n^{-1} \leq x} m_n.$$

Theorem 3.9 is a partial restatement of Theorem 1.17 of [17].

Theorem 3.9. *Let \mathcal{L} be a fractal string of dimension $D_{\mathcal{L}}$ and assume that $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$ has a meromorphic extension to a neighborhood of $D_{\mathcal{L}}$. If*

$$N_{\mathcal{L}}(x^{D_{\mathcal{L}}}) = O(x^{D_{\mathcal{L}}}) \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow \infty,$$

then $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$ has a simple pole at $D_{\mathcal{L}}$.

The following lemma is partially a restatement of Lemma 13.110 of [17], and a more general result is Proposition 5.2 below. A *much* stronger result, which is beyond the scope of this paper, holds in the setting of Mellin transforms and generalized fractal strings (viewed as measures) as described in [17].

Lemma 3.10. *Let \mathcal{L} be a fractal string. Then*

$$\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}(s) = s \int_0^\infty N_{\mathcal{L}}(x)x^{-s-1}dx$$

and, moreover, the integral converges (and hence, the equation holds) if and only if $\sum_{j=1}^\infty \ell_j^s$ converges, i.e., if and only if $\operatorname{Re}(s) > D_{\mathcal{L}} = \sigma$.

In [17, §5.3], the terms *languid* and *strongly languid* describe the growth of a geometric zeta function $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$ in terms of three technical conditions called **L1**, **L2**, and **L2'**. **L1** is a polynomial growth condition along horizontal lines (in the complex plane) necessarily avoiding the poles of $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$, **L2** is a polynomial growth condition along the vertical direction of a corresponding screen, and **L2'** is a stronger version of **L2**. A fractal string \mathcal{L} is *languid* if $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$ satisfies **L1** and **L2**, and is *strongly languid* if $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$ satisfies **L1** and **L2'**. These conditions allow for some of the key results in [17] to hold, such as Theorem 8.15 therein, which appears here as Theorem 3.11. This theorem is a primary motivation behind the new results presented in Section 4 and especially Corollary 5.5 and Proposition 5.7. (See also [15, 16, 18, 20].)

Theorem 3.11. *Let Ω be an ordinary fractal string, with lengths \mathcal{L} , comprising infinitely connected components such that $\operatorname{vol}^1(\Omega) = \sup \Omega - \inf \Omega$. Suppose \mathcal{L} is languid for a screen passing between the vertical line $\operatorname{Re}(s) = D_{\mathcal{L}}$ and all of the complex dimensions of \mathcal{L} with real part strictly less than $D_{\mathcal{L}}$ and not passing through zero. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $D_{\mathcal{L}}$ is the only complex dimension with real part $D_{\mathcal{L}}$, and it is simple.
- (ii) $N_{\mathcal{L}}(x) = E \cdot x^{D_{\mathcal{L}}} + o(x^{D_{\mathcal{L}}})$ for some positive constant E .
- (iii) $\partial\Omega$, the boundary of Ω , is Minkowski measurable.

Moreover, if any of these conditions is satisfied, then

$$\mathcal{M}(\partial\Omega) = 2^{1-D_{\mathcal{L}}} \frac{E}{1-D_{\mathcal{L}}} = 2^{1-D_{\mathcal{L}}} \frac{\operatorname{res}(\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}(s); D_{\mathcal{L}})}{D_{\mathcal{L}}(1-D_{\mathcal{L}})}. \tag{3}$$

Remark 3.12. In Theorem 3.11, if the hypothesis $\operatorname{vol}^1(\Omega) = \sup \Omega - \inf \Omega$ is dropped, the results still hold but with *inner* Minkowski measurability in part (iii) and (3) gives the *inner* Minkowski content ${}_i\mathcal{M}(\partial\Omega)$.

Example 3.13. By Example 3.6, we have

$$\zeta_{\mathcal{L}_4}(s) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty 2^{n-1}4^{-ns} = \frac{4^{-s}}{1-2 \cdot 4^{-s}}, \tag{4}$$

for $\operatorname{Re}(s) > D_{\mathcal{L}_4} = 1/2$. The closed form on the right-hand side of this equation allows for a meromorphic extension of $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}_4}$ to all of \mathbb{C} and it is used to verify that \mathcal{L}_4 is strongly languid. Also, this geometric zeta function is identical to the geometric zeta function of a *self-similar string*, see Definition 3.19 and Example 3.24 below. It follows that

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}_4} := \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}_4}(\mathbb{C}) = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + i \frac{2\pi}{\log 4} z : z \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}. \tag{5}$$

Note that $D_{\mathcal{L}_4} = 1/2$ is *not* the only complex dimension with real part equal to $1/2$, so by Theorem 3.11, the fat Cantor set C_4 is not inner Minkowski measurable. (See Definition 2.2 and Remark 3.5.) On the other hand, C_4 is Minkowski measurable and it can be shown to have Minkowski content $\mathcal{M}(C_4) = 1/2$.

Example 3.14. The Cantor string is the ordinary fractal string given by $\Omega_{CS} := [0, 1] \setminus C$ where C is the Cantor set. The corresponding fractal string \mathcal{L}_{CS} (also referred to as the Cantor string) is given by

$$\mathcal{L}_{CS} = \{1/3^n : 1/3^n \text{ has multiplicity } 2^{n-1}, n \in \mathbb{N}\}.$$

The geometric zeta function of the Cantor string, denoted by ζ_{CS} , is given by

$$\zeta_{CS}(s) := \zeta_{\mathcal{L}_{CS}}(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{n-1} 3^{-ns} = \frac{3^{-s}}{1 - 2 \cdot 3^{-s}},$$

for $\operatorname{Re}(s) > D_{\mathcal{L}_{CS}} = \dim_M C = \log_3 2$. The closed form on the right-hand side of this equation allows for a meromorphic extension of ζ_{CS} to all of \mathbb{C} and it is used to show that \mathcal{L}_{CS} is strongly languid. It follows that the set of complex dimensions of the Cantor string is given by

$$\mathcal{D}_{CS} := \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}_{CS}}(\mathbb{C}) = \left\{ \log_3 2 + i \frac{2\pi}{\log 3} z : z \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}.$$

We have that $D_{CS} := D_{\mathcal{L}_{CS}} = \log_3 2 = \dim_B C$. Moreover, D_{CS} is *not* the only complex dimension with real part equal to D_{CS} , so by Theorem 3.11, the Cantor set C is not Minkowski measurable. This fact was established in [14] via the equivalence of (ii) and (iii) and showing that (ii) does not hold. Actually, in [14], \mathcal{M}^* and \mathcal{M}_* are explicitly computed and shown to be different (with $0 < \mathcal{M}_* < \mathcal{M}^* < \infty$).

Note that in part (i) of Theorem 3.11, the only complex dimensions of interest are the ones which have real part equal to $D_{\mathcal{L}}$. This motivates the following definition, which agrees in spirit with the definition of *principal complex dimensions* of [15].

Definition 3.15. Let \mathcal{L} be a fractal string with dimension $D_{\mathcal{L}}$ and visible complex dimensions $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}}(W)$ associated with a window W . The *principal complex dimensions* of \mathcal{L} , denoted by $\dim_{PC} \mathcal{L}$, is given by

$$\dim_{PC} \mathcal{L} := \{\omega \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}}(W) \subseteq \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(\omega) = D_{\mathcal{L}}\}.$$

Remark 3.16. Note that the principal complex dimensions $\dim_{PC} \mathcal{L}$ are independent of the choice of window W . For the Cantor string \mathcal{L}_{CS} and the fractal string \mathcal{L}_4 we have $\dim_{PC} \mathcal{L}_{CS} = \mathcal{D}_{CS}$ and $\dim_{PC} \mathcal{L}_4 = \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}_4}$, respectively.

For an ordinary fractal string Ω with lengths \mathcal{L} , the complex dimensions of \mathcal{L} provide more than just a criterion for the Minkowski measurability of the boundary $\partial\Omega$. In particular, if \mathcal{L} is strongly languid, the geometric counting function $N_{\mathcal{L}}$ can be written as a sum over the complex dimensions of the residues of $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$ as in the following theorem, a special case of Theorem 5.14 in [17].

Theorem 3.17. *Let \mathcal{L} be a strongly languid fractal string. Then, for some $a > 0$ and all $x > a$, the pointwise explicit formula for $N_{\mathcal{L}}$ is given by*

$$N_{\mathcal{L}}(x) = \sum_{\omega \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}}(W)} \operatorname{res} \left(\frac{x^s \zeta_{\mathcal{L}}(s)}{s}; \omega \right) + \{\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}(0)\},$$

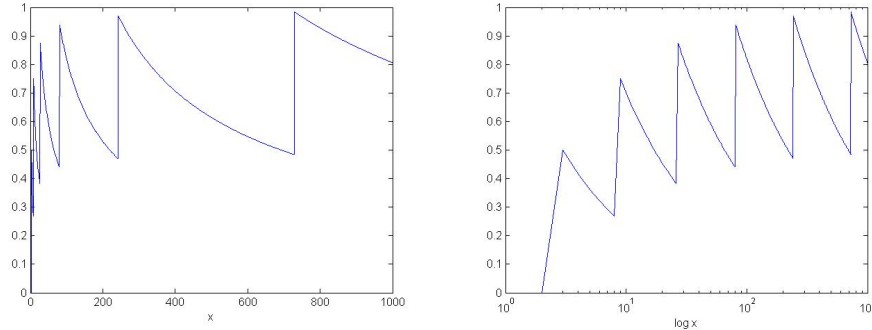


FIGURE 2. The geometric oscillations of the Cantor string Ω_{CS} seen in the plot and semilog plot of $N_{CS}(x)/x^D$, on the left and right, respectively. Here, N_{CS} is the geometric counting function of the Cantor string and $D = \dim_B C = \log_3 2$. See Example 3.18. (The function is discontinuous, the vertical line segments are an artifact of the program used to generate the images.)

where the term in braces is included only if $0 \in W \setminus \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}}(W)$. If, in addition, all of the principal complex dimensions of \mathcal{L} are simple, then for $x > a$ we have

$$N_{\mathcal{L}}(x) = \sum_{\omega \in \dim_{PC} \mathcal{L}} \frac{x^\omega}{\omega} \operatorname{res}(\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}(s); \omega) + o(x^{D_{\mathcal{L}}}). \tag{6}$$

Example 3.18. As determined in [17, p.23], the geometric counting function of the Cantor string Ω_{CS} , denoted by N_{CS} , is given by

$$N_{CS}(x) = 2^n - 1 = \frac{1}{2 \log 3} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{x^{D+ikp}}{D+ikp} - 1, \tag{7}$$

where $D = D_{CS} = \log_3 2$, $p = 2\pi/\log 3$, and $n = [\log_3 x]$ where $[y]$ denotes the integer part of $y \in \mathbb{R}$. Note that in [17], this formula is derived directly using a particular Fourier series. Nonetheless, the formula for N_{CS} provided in (7) also follows from an application of Theorem 3.17 since each complex dimension $\omega = D + ikp \in \mathcal{D}_{CS}$ is simple and the residue of ζ_{CS} at each ω is independent of $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. The common value of these residues is given by

$$\operatorname{res}(\zeta_{CS}(s); D + ikp) = \frac{1}{2 \log 3}.$$

Now, consider Figure 2. The (nearly) log-periodic structure of $N_{CS}(x)/x^D$ can be seen in this figure, which is indicated by the *geometric oscillations of order D* inherent to Ω_{CS} . Also, the fact that the Cantor set C is *not* Minkowski measurable (as discussed above in Example 3.14) can be inferred from this figure. In this case, Minkowski content and inner Minkowski content coincide (as defined in Remark 3.5.) Since $\operatorname{vol}^1(C) = 0$, $\mathcal{M}^*(C) = i \cdot \mathcal{M}^*(C)$ and $\mathcal{M}_*(C) = i \cdot \mathcal{M}_*(C)$. As shown in [14], we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}^*(C) &= i \cdot \mathcal{M}^*(C) = 2^{2-D} \approx 2.5830, \quad \text{and} \\ \mathcal{M}_*(C) &= i \cdot \mathcal{M}_*(C) = 2^{1-D} D^{1-D} (1-D)^{1-D} \approx 2.4950. \end{aligned}$$

In light of Theorem 3.17 and the fact that

$$V(\varepsilon) := \text{vol}^1(\Omega \cap (\partial\Omega)_\varepsilon) = 2\varepsilon \cdot N_{\mathcal{L}}(1/2\varepsilon) + \sum_{j:\ell_j < 2\varepsilon} \ell_j,$$

(7) indicates that the complex dimensions in \mathcal{D}_{CS} encode the geometric oscillations which force C to fail to be Minkowski measurable.

Similar results hold for Ω_4 , the fat Cantor set C_4 , and the lattice set F_0 defined in Example 3.24 in the context of inner Minkowski content, dimension, and measurability. Also see Examples 3.6, 3.13, and 3.23.

3.2. Lattice/nonlattice dichotomy of self-similar strings. Many results regarding the special case of the lattice/nonlattice dichotomy for (nontrivial) self-similar subsets of the real line have been established. See [17].

Definition 3.19. Let $\Phi = \{\varphi_j\}_{j=1}^N$ be a self-similar system on \mathbb{R} that satisfies the open set condition with attractor F and scaling vector $\mathbf{r} = (r_j)_{j=1}^N$ where $N \geq 2$. Let $I = [\inf F, \sup F]$ and $L = \sup F - \inf F$. If $\sum_{j=1}^N r_j < 1$, then the nonempty ordinary fractal string $\Omega = I \setminus F$ is called a *self-similar string*. If Φ is lattice (or nonlattice), then Ω is a *lattice (or nonlattice) string*.

Remark 3.20. Let $\Omega = I \setminus F$ be a self-similar string. Let K denote the positive number of connected components in $I \setminus (\cup_j \varphi_j(I))$ which have positive length, and let $g_k L$ denote the length of the k th connected component for $k = 1, \dots, K$ arranged so that $0 < g_1 \leq \dots \leq g_K < 1$ and $\sum_{k=1}^K g_k + \sum_{j=1}^N r_j = 1$. The g_k are called the *gaps* of Ω . (See [17, Chapter 2].) Note that $\partial\Omega = F$ in this case.

Theorem 3.21. Let Ω be a self-similar string (as in Definition 3.19) with lengths \mathcal{L} . Then the geometric zeta function $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}$ has a meromorphic extension to the whole complex plane given by

$$\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}(s) = \frac{L^s \sum_{k=1}^K g_k^s}{1 - \sum_{j=1}^N r_j^s}, \quad s \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Here, $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}}(1) = L$ is the total length of Ω as well as the length of the interval I .

Corollary 3.22. Let Ω be a self-similar string (as in Definition 3.19) with lengths \mathcal{L} . Then the set of complex dimensions $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}}$ is a subset of $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}}$, the complex solutions of the Moran equation (1) given by (2). Also, each complex dimension has a multiplicity at most that of the corresponding solution. If, in addition, Ω has a single value for the gaps $g_1 = \dots = g_K$, then $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}} = \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}}$.

Example 3.23. The Cantor string Ω_{CS} and the Golden string $\Omega_\phi := [0, 1] \setminus A_\phi$ are self-similar strings, each with a single gap. So, Corollary 3.22 applies to Ω_{CS} and Ω_ϕ , and the complex dimensions are given by $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}_C}$ and $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}_\phi}$, accordingly. The set of complex dimensions \mathcal{D}_{CS} of the Cantor string Ω_{CS} (or \mathcal{L}_{CS}) is determined in Example 3.14. The complex dimensions $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}_\phi}$ of the Golden string Ω_ϕ are the solutions of the transcendental equation

$$2^{-\omega} + 2^{-\phi\omega} = 1, \quad \omega \in \mathbb{C}. \quad (8)$$

See Figure 3 for images of successive approximations of the complex dimensions of the Golden string. These images were not obtained through solving (8) directly but rather through the approximation of the complex dimensions, stated in terms of the structure of roots of Dirichlet polynomials, as detailed in Chapter 3 of [17] and described heuristically in Remark 3.28.

Example 3.24. Note that Ω_4 is not a self-similar string since C_4 is not a self-similar set, as discussed in Example 3.6. Nonetheless, the fractal string \mathcal{L}_4 is the set of lengths of a self-similar string. Consider the lattice self-similar system Φ_0 on the interval $[0, 1/2]$ comprising $\varphi_1(x) = x/4$ and $\varphi_2(x) = x/4 + 3/8$ with attractor F_0 . The corresponding lattice string $\Omega_0 = [0, 1/2] \setminus F_0$ has a single gap $g_1 = 1/2$ (note that $g_1L = (1/2)^2 = 1/4$ is the length of the the open interval $(1/8, 3/8)$) and a pair of scaling ratios equal to $1/4$. Moreover, the fractal string \mathcal{L}_0 comprising the lengths of Ω_0 is exactly given by \mathcal{L}_4 . Thus, the geometric zeta functions and complex dimensions coincide, respectively. That is, $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}_0} = \zeta_{\mathcal{L}_4}$ and $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}_0} = \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}_4}$. (See (4) and (5).)

As indicated in Example 3.13, C_4 is Minkowski measurable but it is not *inner* Minkowski measurable. However, as is the case for the Cantor set C , Theorem 3.11 and Remark 3.12 imply that F_0 is neither Minkowski measurable nor inner Minkowski measurable. (See Theorem 3.26 below.)

The complex dimensions of self-similar strings and the box-counting complex dimensions of many self-similar subsets of some Euclidean space (see Section 4) are often given by the set of complex solutions of Moran equations of the form (1). These sets are denoted by $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}}$ and defined in (2).

The following theorem is a small part of Theorems 3.6 and 3.23 in [17] which provides a wealth of information regarding the structure of the set $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}}$.

Theorem 3.25. *Let $\mathbf{r} = (r_1, \dots, r_N)$ be a scaling vector. If \mathbf{r} is lattice, then the elements of $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}}$ are obtained by finding the complex solutions z of the equation*

$$\sum_{j=1}^N r_j^\omega = \sum_{u=1}^M m_u z^{k_u} = 1,$$

where $z = e^{-\omega \log r^{-1}}$, m_u is the number of j such that $r_j = r^{k_u}$, and M is the number of distinct values among the r_j . Hence there exist finitely many solutions $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_q$ such that

$$\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}} = \{\omega_t + inp : n \in \mathbb{Z}, t = 1, \dots, q\},$$

where $p = 2\pi / \log r^{-1}$.

If \mathbf{r} is nonlattice, then $\omega = D_{\mathbf{r}}$ is the only element of $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}}$ with real part equal to $D_{\mathbf{r}}$ and all others have real part less than $D_{\mathbf{r}}$. Also, there exists a sequence of elements of $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}}$ approaching $\text{Re}(s) = D_{\mathbf{r}}$ from the left.

The Minkowski measurability of the boundary of a self-similar string is directly related to whether the string is lattice or nonlattice. The following theorem is a combination of the results stated in Theorem 8.23 and 8.36 from [17].

Theorem 3.26. *The boundary of a self-similar string is Minkowski measurable if and only if it is nonlattice.*

Example 3.27. The Golden string is nonlattice, and as such Theorem 3.26 implies that A_ϕ in Minkowski measurable. Thus, Theorem 3.25 implies that set of principal complex dimensions of the Golden string is a singleton comprising $D_{\mathcal{L}_\phi} \approx .77921$. That is, $\dim_{PC} \mathcal{L}_\phi = \{D_{\mathcal{L}_\phi}\}$. Moreover, D_ϕ is a simple pole of $\zeta_{\mathcal{L}_\phi}$, so Theorem 3.11 applies and the (inner) Minkowski content of A_ϕ is given by (3).

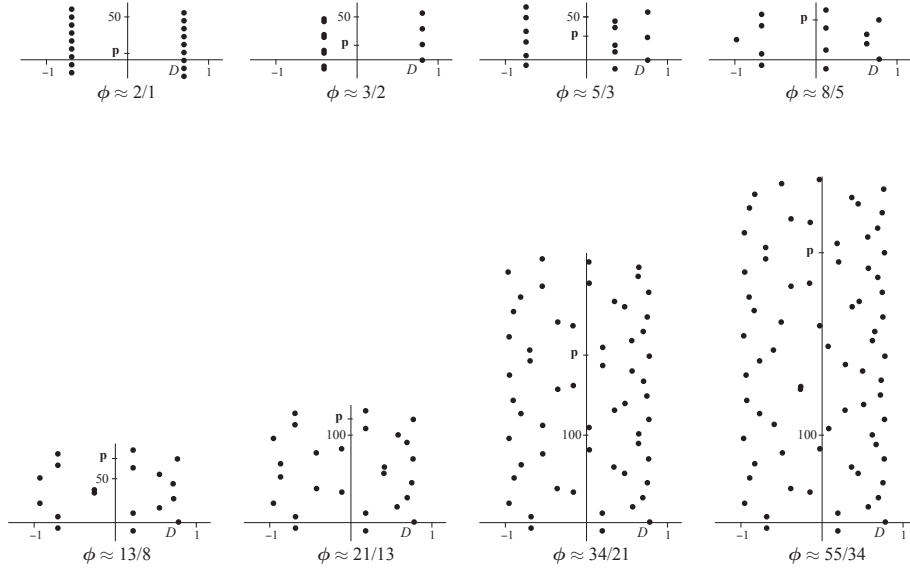


FIGURE 3. A lattice approximation of $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}_\phi}$, the complex dimensions of the Golden string Ω_ϕ with lengths \mathcal{L}_ϕ . The plots show the complex dimensions $\mathcal{D}_M = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 2^{-z} + 2^{-z\phi_M} = 1\}$ where $\phi_M = f_{M+1}/f_M$ approximates ϕ for $M = 2, \dots, 9$. In each case, the point D denotes the Minkowski dimension of the approximating attractor, and the figure repeats with period \mathbf{p} . Note, however, that $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}_\phi}$ itself is *not* periodic. See Examples 2.13, 2.32, and 3.23 as well as Theorem 3.25 and Remark 3.28.

Remark 3.28. Chapter 3 of [17] provides a thorough description of the manner in which the set of roots of a *nonlattice* Dirichlet polynomial are approximated by the set of roots of a *lattice* Dirichlet polynomial. In this paper, this approximation is discussed in terms of sequences with convergence denoted by $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}_M} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}}$ as $M \rightarrow \infty$ and loosely described as follows: Given a nonlattice scaling vector \mathbf{r} and any fixed $T > 0$, there is a lattice scaling vector \mathbf{r}_M (constructed through Lemma 2.31) such that each of the roots in $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}}$ with imaginary part less than T (in absolute value) is approximated in a uniform manner by a root in $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}_M}$ and the multiplicity of the corresponding roots coincide. Moreover, the oscillatory period \mathbf{p} (i.e., the period in the imaginary direction) of the roots in $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}_M}$ with maximal real part D is much smaller than T . See Figure 3 for a collection of images which show the approximation of the roots in $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}_\phi}$ associated with the nonlattice scaling vector \mathbf{r}_ϕ . By Corollary 3.22, we have $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}_\phi} = \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}_\phi}$.

The approximations seen in Figure 3 are given by a sequence of roots stemming from lattice scaling vectors whose components depend directly on the ratios of Fibonacci numbers, see Example 2.32. Note that, by Corollary 3.22, the convergence $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}_M} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}}$ as $M \rightarrow \infty$ described above also describes the “quasiperiodic” behavior of the structure of the complex dimensions of a self-similar string.

As noted above, the approximation used in the proof of Theorem 2.33 makes explicit use of Lemma 2.31 which, in turn, brings along the convergence of complex dimensions in the context of self-similar strings as described in Remark 3.28

and Figure 3. This begs the question as to whether the convergence of complex dimensions also holds in suitable context for self-similar subsets of *any* Euclidean space and not just subsets of \mathbb{R} (as is the case for self-similar strings). A potentially suitable context is described in the remainder of the paper by making use of the results presented in this section. In particular, one of the goals of studying *box-counting zeta functions* in Sections 4 and 5 is to find a framework in which the lattice/nonlattice dichotomy can be discussed in terms *box-counting complex dimensions*.

4. Box-counting zeta functions of self-similar sets.

4.1. Box-counting fractal strings and zeta functions. The material presented in this section follows from the results of Lalley in [9] as discussed in Sections 2.4 and 2.5, along with those determined by Knox in [20]. The work done in [20] was motivated by that of Lapidus and van Frankenhuisjen in [17] (as outlined in Section 3) and the *box-counting fractal strings and zeta functions* introduced by Lapidus, Žubrinić, and Rock in [16].

Definition 4.1. Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ be a bounded infinite set and let $N_B(A, \cdot)$ denote the box-counting function of A given in Definition 2.3. Let the range of $N_B(A, \cdot)$ be denoted by $(M_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, a strictly increasing sequence of positive integers. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let l_n be the scale given by

$$l_n^{-1} = \sup\{x \in (0, \infty) : N_B(A, x) = M_n\}.$$

That is, l_n^{-1} is the positive real number where N_B jumps from M_n to M_{n+1} . Now, let $m_1 = M_2$, and let $m_n = M_{n+1} - M_n$, for $n \geq 2$. The *box-counting fractal string* of A , denoted by \mathcal{L}_B , is the fractal string with distinct lengths $(l_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and corresponding multiplicities $(m_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$.

The following technical proposition and lemma were introduced in [16] as part of the development of a theory of box-counting fractal strings, zeta functions, and complex dimensions. In particular, they allow one to make use of the results of Lapidus and van Frankenhuisjen in [17] (as outlined in Section 3) in the context of box-counting functions, dimension, and content.

Proposition 4.2. *Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ be a bounded infinite set. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $x_n = l_n^{-1}$ where l_n is as defined in Definition 4.1. Then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \infty$. Also $x_1 > 0$, $N_B(A, x_1) = 1$, the union of $N_B(A, x_n)$ is the range of $N_B(A, \cdot)$, and for $x_{n-1} < x \leq x_n$ we have that $N_B(A, x_{n-1}) < N_B(A, x) = N_B(A, x_n)$.*

Lemma 4.3. *For a bounded infinite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ and any $x \in (x_1, \infty) \setminus \{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$,*

$$N_B(A, x) = N_{\mathcal{L}_B}(x).$$

Also, for $x \in (0, x_1]$, $N_B(A, x) = 1$ while $N_{\mathcal{L}_B}(x) = 0$.

The following is one of the key results of [16] and, in part, motivates the definition of *box-counting zeta function* given just below.

Theorem 4.4. *Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ be a bounded infinite set. Then*

$$D_{\mathcal{L}_B} = \overline{\dim_B A}.$$

Definition 4.5. The *box-counting zeta function* of bounded infinite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$, denoted by ζ_B , is the geometric zeta function of \mathcal{L}_B . That is,

$$\zeta_B(s) := \zeta_{\mathcal{L}_B}(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m_n l_n^s,$$

where $\operatorname{Re}(s) > D_{\mathcal{L}_B} = \overline{\dim}_B A$. The (*box-counting*) *complex dimensions* of A on a suitably defined window, denoted by $\mathcal{D}_B(W)$, is given by $\mathcal{D}_B(W) := \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}_B}(W)$. If $W = \mathbb{C}$, then $\mathcal{D}_B(\mathbb{C})$ is denoted by \mathcal{D}_B .

Example 4.6. Consider the unit interval $[0, 1]$. Then $N_B([0, 1], x) = [x/2] + 1$ and hence we have $l_n = x_n^{-1} = 2n$, $m_1 = 2$, and $m_n = 1$ for each $n \geq 2$. So,

$$\zeta_B(s) = \frac{2}{2^s} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^s} = \frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{2^s} \zeta(s),$$

where $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 1$ and $\zeta(s)$ denotes the Riemann zeta function. It is well-known that ζ converges for $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 1$ and has a simple pole at $s = 1$, so $D_{\mathcal{L}_B} = \dim_B [0, 1] = 1$.

4.2. Self-similar sets under separation conditions. This section focuses on some the results of [20] which, in part, follow from results of [9]. All of the results presented here make use of either the (strong) open set condition or strongly separated self-similar systems.

Lemma 4.7. Let Φ be a δ -disjoint self-similar system with attractor F and scaling vector $\mathbf{r} = (r_j)_{j=1}^N$. If $x > \delta^{-1}$, then $N_B(F, x) = \sum_{j=1}^N N_B(F, r_j x)$. Moreover, for any $x > 0$,

$$N_B(F, x) = \sum_{j=1}^N N_B(F, r_j x) + L(x) \tag{9}$$

where $L(x)$ is a nonpositive, nondecreasing integer valued step function with a finite number of steps that is bounded below by $1 - N$ and vanishes for $x > \delta^{-1}$.

Proof. A ball with radius $x^{-1} \leq \delta$ and center in $\varphi_j(F)$ does not intersect any other $\varphi_k(F)$ for $k \neq j$. This fact, combined with the self-similarity of F , imply that

$$N_B(F, x) = N_B(\Phi(F), x) = \sum_{j=1}^N N_B(\varphi_j(F), x) = \sum_{j=1}^N N_B(F, r_j x).$$

The properties of $L(x)$ follow readily from Lemma 4.2. □

The following theorem provides a (nearly) closed form for the box-counting zeta function of a self-similar set whose counting function satisfies a renewal equation of the form (9).

Theorem 4.8. Let Φ be a self-similar system that satisfies the open set condition with attractor F and scaling vector $\mathbf{r} = (r_j)_{j=1}^N$. Let \mathcal{L}_B be the box-counting fractal string of F . Suppose $N_B(F, x) = \sum_{j=1}^N N_B(F, r_j x) + L(x)$ where $s \int_{x_1}^{\infty} L(x) x^{-s-1} dx$ converges for $\operatorname{Re}(s) > D_{\mathbf{r}} = \dim_B F$. Then the box-counting zeta function of F is given by

$$\zeta_B(s) = (x_1^{-1})^s + \frac{(N - 1)(x_1^{-1})^s + E(s)}{1 - \sum_{j=1}^N r_j^s} \tag{10}$$

where $\operatorname{Re}(s) > D_{\mathbf{r}} = \dim_B F$ and $E(s) := s \int_{x_1}^{\infty} L(x) x^{-s-1} dx$.

Proof. Temporarily let $s \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $s > D_{\mathbf{r}} = \dim_B F$. By Lemma 4.3, $N_B(F, x) = N_{\mathcal{L}_B}(x)$ for $x \in (x_1, \infty) \setminus \{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$. Since $N_B(F, x) \neq N_{\mathcal{L}_B}(x)$ for an at most countable number of values $x \geq x_1$ and $N_{\mathcal{L}_B}(x) = 0$ for $x < x_1$, applying Lemma 3.10 along with (9) yields

$$\zeta_B(s) = \sum_{j=1}^N s \int_{x_1}^{\infty} N_B(F, r_j x) x^{-s-1} dx + s \int_{x_1}^{\infty} L(x) x^{-s-1} dx. \tag{11}$$

Let $E(s) = s \int_{x_1}^{\infty} L(x) x^{-s-1} dx$ and apply the substitution $u = r_j x$ to get

$$\sum_{j=1}^N s \int_{x_1}^{\infty} N_B(F, r_j x) x^{-s-1} dx = \sum_{j=1}^N r_j^s s \int_{r_j x_1}^{\infty} N_B(F, u) u^{-s-1} du. \tag{12}$$

Since $0 < r_j < 1$ implies $r_j x_1 < x_1$ and we have $N_B(F, u) = 1$ for $u < x_1$. Also,

$$\begin{aligned} s \int_{r_j x_1}^{\infty} N_B(F, u) u^{-s-1} du &= s \int_{r_j x_1}^{x_1} u^{-s-1} du + s \int_{x_1}^{\infty} N_B(F, u) u^{-s-1} du \\ &= (x_1^{-1} r_j^{-1})^s - (x_1^{-1})^s + \zeta_B(s). \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

By combining (11), (12), and (13) we get

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_B(s) &= \sum_{j=1}^N r_j^s ((x_1^{-1} r_j^{-1})^s - (x_1^{-1})^s + \zeta_B(s)) + E(s) \\ &= (x_1^{-1})^s \sum_{j=1}^N (1 - r_j^s) + \zeta_B(s) \sum_{j=1}^N r_j^s + E(s). \end{aligned}$$

Solving for $\zeta_B(s)$ and simplifying yields (10). Hence, the Principal of Analytic Continuation allows ζ_B to extend so as to be holomorphic on the half-plane $\text{Re}(s) > D_{\mathbf{r}} = \dim_B F$ (see [22, §VI.2]). \square

The following corollary is a key step in the development of a lattice/nonlattice dichotomy from the perspective of the theory of (box-counting) complex dimensions associated with strongly separated self-similar systems.

Corollary 4.9. *Let Φ be a δ -disjoint self-similar system with attractor F and scaling vector $\mathbf{r} = (r_j)_{j=1}^N$, and let \mathcal{L}_B be the box-counting fractal string of F . Then the box-counting zeta function of F has a closed form given by*

$$\zeta_B(s) = (x_1^{-1})^s + \frac{(N + e_m - 1)(x_1^{-1})^s + \sum_{k=m}^{n-1} (e_{k+1} - e_k)(y_k^{-1})^s - e_n \delta^s}{1 - \sum_{j=1}^N r_j^s}, \tag{14}$$

where $\text{Re}(s) > D_{\mathbf{r}} = \dim_B F$ and the values of m, n , the e_k and the y_k satisfy the following properties: $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m \leq n$; with $1 - N = e_1 < \dots < e_n < 0$ with $e_k \in \mathbb{Z}$; $0 < y_1 < \dots < y_n \leq \delta^{-1}$; and $m \in \mathbb{N}$ is the smallest number such that $y_m > x_1$.

The proof is omitted but can be found in [20]. Essentially, it follows from a careful decomposition of renewal equation of (9) and the evaluation of the integral defining $E(s)$ in Theorem 4.8. The values of e_k and y_k are determined by the structure of $L(x)$, which is a step function for $0 < x \leq \delta^{-1}$, as provided by Lemma 4.7.

Corollary 4.10 provides a couple of results regarding the complex dimensions of a strongly separated self-similar set. In this corollary and Theorem 4.12, the numerator on the right-hand side of (14) plays a role in determining the structure

of these complex dimensions of strongly separated self-similar sets. So, given a δ -disjoint self-similar set F , let h denote the numerator of (14) given by

$$h(s) := (N + e_m - 1)(x_1^{-1})^s + \sum_{k=m}^{n-1} (e_{k+1} - e_k)(y_k^{-1})^s - e_n \delta^s, \quad (15)$$

where $s \in \mathbb{C}$ has large enough real part.

Corollary 4.10. *Let Φ be a strongly separated self-similar system with attractor F and scaling vector $\mathbf{r} = (r_j)_{j=1}^N$. Then*

$$\mathcal{D}_B = \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}_B} \subseteq \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}} = \left\{ s \in \mathbb{C} : 1 - \sum_{j=1}^N r_j^s = 0 \right\}.$$

Additionally, equality holds if we have $h(s) = 0$ if and only if $s \notin \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}}$.

Remark 4.11. Note that in the strongly separated case, the box-counting fractal string \mathcal{L}_B of a self-similar set is strongly languid. This fact follows from an argument similar to that made for geometric zeta functions of self-similar strings in [17, §6.4]. Hence, Theorem 3.17 applies and yields a formula for the box-counting function $N_B(A, x)$ over the box-counting complex dimensions \mathcal{D}_B for large enough x .

Under certain conditions, the box-counting complex dimensions of a strongly separated nonlattice set are approximated by those of lattice sets.

Theorem 4.12. *Suppose Φ is a δ -disjoint nonlattice self-similar system on \mathbb{R}^m with attractor F , scaling vector \mathbf{r} , and box-counting complex dimensions \mathcal{D} . Additionally, suppose $h(s) = 0$ if and only if $s \notin \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}}$. Then there exists a sequence of lattice self-similar systems $(\Phi_M)_{M=1}^\infty$ with scaling vectors \mathbf{r}_M , attractors F_M , and box-counting complex dimensions \mathcal{D}_M for each $M \in \mathbb{N}$, respectively, such that each of the following holds as $M \rightarrow \infty$:*

- (i) $\mathbf{r}_M \rightarrow \mathbf{r}$ componentwise;
- (ii) $F_M \rightarrow F$ in the Hausdorff metric;
- (iii) for large enough M , F_M is δ_M -disjoint for some $\delta_M > 0$ and $\delta_M \rightarrow \delta$; and
- (iv) $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}}$ and $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}_M} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ in the sense described in Remark 3.28 or, more specifically, in Chapter 3 of [17].

Let h_M denote the numerator determined by F_M and δ_M given by (15), accordingly. If, in addition to the hypotheses above, we have $h_M(s) = 0$ if and only if $s \notin \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}_M}$ for all $M \geq M_0$ where M_0 is some positive integer, then

- (v) $\mathcal{D}_M = \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}_M}$ for $M \geq M_0$ and $\mathcal{D}_M \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ in the sense described in Remark 3.28.

Proof. Theorem 2.33 immediately yields parts (i), (ii), and (iii). Parts (iv) and (v) follow immediately from the application of Corollary 4.10 to Φ and Φ_M for large enough M , accordingly. \square

Similar but more limited results hold for a self-similar set that satisfies the open set condition (and, equivalently by Theorem 2.17, the *strong* open set condition). The following restatement of Proposition 1 of [9] follows from renewal theory.

Proposition 4.13. *Let Φ be a self-similar system that satisfies the open set condition with attractor F and scaling vector $\mathbf{r} = (r_j)_{j=1}^N$. Then, with $D = \dim_B F = D_{\mathbf{r}}$, we have $N_B(F, x) = \sum_{j=1}^N N_B(F, r_j x) + L(x)$ where*

$$|L(x)| \leq \gamma x^{D-\varepsilon}$$

for some constants $\gamma, \varepsilon > 0$.

The next proposition makes use of the previous one to show that self-similar sets satisfying the open set condition have box-counting zeta functions of a certain form. It is the result of personal communication between Lapidus and Rock.

Proposition 4.14. *Let Φ be a self-similar system that satisfies the open set condition with attractor F and scaling vector $\mathbf{r} = (r_j)_{j=1}^N$. Also, let \mathcal{L}_B be the box-counting fractal string of F and $D := \dim_B F = D_{\mathbf{r}}$. Then there exists some $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $E(s) := s \int_{x_1}^{\infty} L(x)x^{-s-1}dx$ converges for $\operatorname{Re}(s) > D - \varepsilon$.*

Proof. By Proposition 4.13, we have $N_B(F, x) = \sum_{j=1}^N N_B(F, r_j x) + L(x)$ where $|L(x)| \leq \gamma x^{D-\varepsilon}$ for some constants $\gamma, \varepsilon > 0$. Now, temporarily let s denote a real number such that $s > D - \varepsilon$. Since $D - \varepsilon - s < 0$, we have $\frac{-\gamma s}{D-\varepsilon-s} > 0$. Therefore, since $\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} a^{D-\varepsilon-s} = 0$, we have

$$|E(s)| \leq s \int_{x_1}^{\infty} \gamma x^{D-\varepsilon} x^{-s-1} dx \leq \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \gamma s \int_{x_1}^a x^{D-\varepsilon-s-1} dx = \frac{-\gamma s x_1^{D-\varepsilon-s}}{D-\varepsilon-s}.$$

Thus, by allowing $s \in \mathbb{C}$ we have that $E(s)$ converges for $\operatorname{Re}(s) > D - \varepsilon$. □

Under the hypotheses of Proposition 4.14 and Theorem 4.8, the principal complex dimensions are solutions of the corresponding Moran equation.

Corollary 4.15. *Let Φ be a self-similar system that satisfies the open set condition with attractor F and scaling vector $\mathbf{r} = (r_j)_{j=1}^N$. Then $\dim_{PC} \mathcal{L}_B \subseteq \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}}$.*

Proof. Since Φ satisfies the open set condition, by Proposition 4.14 there exists some $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $E(s) = s \int_{x_1}^{\infty} L(x)x^{-s-1}dx$ converges for $\operatorname{Re}(s) > D_{\mathbf{r}} - \varepsilon$ where $D_{\mathbf{r}}$. So, by Theorem 4.8 the poles of ζ_B with real part equal to $D_{\mathbf{r}}$ (i.e., principal complex dimensions) must be roots of the Dirichlet polynomial $1 - \sum_{j=1}^N r_j^s$. □

4.3. Examples of box-counting zeta functions of self-similar sets. Theorem 4.8 and Corollary 4.9 allow one to calculate the box-counting zeta functions of the Sierpiński gasket S_G and the totally disconnected Quarter Fractal Q , as done here. See Examples 2.14, 2.15, and 2.24 above, as well as Examples 4.16 and 4.17 in this section. In both cases, Φ_Q and Φ_S satisfy the (strong) open set condition, so Theorem 4.8, Proposition 4.14, and Corollary 4.15 apply, accordingly.

Example 4.16. The Quarter Fractal Q from Example 2.15 is a lattice set that stems from the δ -disjoint self-similar system Φ_Q (with $\delta = 1/2$). The box-counting function of Q is determined in [16]. For $0 < x \leq 2$, we have

$$N_B(Q, x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x \leq 2/\sqrt{2}, \\ 2, & 2/\sqrt{2} < x \leq 8/\sqrt{17}, \\ 3, & 8/\sqrt{17} < x \leq 2. \end{cases}$$

Hence, $M_1 = 1, M_2 = 2$, and $M_3 = 3$. See Figure 1. For $x > 2$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have

$$N_B(Q, x) = \begin{cases} 4^n, & 2 \cdot 4^{n-1} < x \leq 2/\sqrt{2} \cdot 4^n, \\ 2 \cdot 4^n, & 2/\sqrt{2} \cdot 4^n < x \leq 8/\sqrt{17} \cdot 4^n, \\ 3 \cdot 4^n, & 8/\sqrt{17} \cdot 4^n < x \leq 2 \cdot 4^n. \end{cases} \tag{16}$$

It follows that the Quarter Fractal Q is not box-counting measurable. We have that $\dim_B Q = 1$ by Moran’s Theorem (Theorem 2.22). So, considering that the

extreme behavior of $N_B(Q, x)/x$ occurs at the endpoints of the intervals defined in (16), we also have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}^*(Q) &= \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_B(Q, x)}{x^1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^n}{2 \cdot 4^{n-1}} = 2, \quad \text{and} \\ \mathcal{B}_*(Q) &= \liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_B(Q, x)}{x^1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^n}{(2/\sqrt{2}) \cdot 4^n} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Q exhibits geometric oscillations of order $\dim_B Q = 1$.

Since Φ_Q is δ -disjoint with $\delta = 1/2$, Lemma 4.7 implies that the box-counting function of Q satisfies the renewal equation

$$N_B(Q, x) = 4N_B(Q, x/4) + L(x).$$

Moreover, $L(x)$ is explicitly given by

$$L(x) = \begin{cases} -3, & 0 < x \leq 2/\sqrt{2}, \\ -2, & 2/\sqrt{2} < x \leq 8/\sqrt{17}, \\ -1, & 8/\sqrt{17} < x \leq 2, \\ 0, & x > 2. \end{cases}$$

So, by Corollary 4.9 (and in agreement with the results of [16]),

$$\zeta_B(s) = (\sqrt{2}/2)^s + \frac{(\sqrt{2}/2)^s + (\sqrt{17}/8)^s + (1/2)^s}{1 - 4 \cdot 4^{-s}}.$$

It follows that the box-counting complex dimensions of the Quarter Fractal Q (and the principal complex dimensions) are given by

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}_B} = \dim_{PC} \mathcal{L}_B = \mathcal{S}_{r_1} = \left\{ 1 + i \frac{2\pi}{\log 4} k : k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}.$$

Additionally, each of these complex dimensions is a simple pole, so Theorem 3.17 applies and a pointwise explicit formula for $N_B(Q, x)$ is given by (6).

Example 4.17. The Sierpiński gasket S_G is the attractor of the lattice self-similar system Φ_S . This system satisfies the open set condition but is not strongly separated (see Examples 2.14 and 2.18). The box-counting function of S_G is given by

$$N_B(S_G, x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x \leq 2, \\ \frac{3^n + 3}{2}, & 2^n < x \leq 2^{n+1} \quad \text{for } n \geq 1. \end{cases} \tag{17}$$

As in the case of the Quarter Fractal Q , the Sierpiński gasket S_G is not box-counting measurable. We have that $\dim_B S_G = \log_2 3 =: D$. So, considering that the extreme behavior of $N_B(S_G, x)/x^D$ occurs at the endpoints of the intervals defined in (17), we also have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}^*(S_G) &= \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_B(S_G, x)}{x^D} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3^n + 3)/2}{2^{n \log_2 3}} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{and} \\ \mathcal{B}_*(S_G) &= \liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_B(S_G, x)}{x^D} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3^n + 3)/2}{2^{(n+1) \log_2 3}} = \frac{1}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, S_G exhibits geometric oscillations of order $\dim_B S_G = \log_2 3$.

Note that the box-counting function of S_G satisfies the renewal equation

$$N_B(S_G, x) = 3N_B(S_G, x/2) + L(x).$$

Observe that for $0 < x \leq 2$, $L(x) = -2$, and for $2 < x \leq 4$, $L(x) = 0$. Now suppose that $2^n < x \leq 2^{n+1}$ for $n \geq 2$. Then $N(S_G, x) = (3^n + 3)/2$. Since $2^{n-1} < x/2 \leq 2^n$, $N(S_G, x/2) = (3^{n-1} + 3)/2$. So, for $x > 4$ we have that

$$L(x) = N_B(S_G, x) - 3N_B(S_G, x/2) = -3.$$

Applying Theorem 4.8 and evaluating $E(s) = s \int_{x_1}^\infty L(x)x^{-s-1}dx = -3(1/4)^s$ yields

$$\zeta_B(s) = (1/2)^s + \frac{2(1/2)^s - 3(1/4)^s}{1 - 3 \cdot 2^{-s}},$$

for $\text{Re}(s) > \dim_B S_G = \log_2 3$. Note that if $\omega \in \mathbb{C}$ is a root of $1 - 3 \cdot 2^{-s}$, then $(1/2)^\omega = 1/3$ and the numerator of ζ_B equals $2(1/3) - 3(1/3)^2 = 1/3$. Thus, there is no cancellation of the solutions of the Moran equation $1 - 3 \cdot 2^{-s} = 0$. Hence, the principal (box-counting) complex dimensions of the Sierpiński gasket are given by

$$\dim_{PC} \mathcal{L}_B = \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}_S} = \left\{ \log_2 3 + i \frac{2\pi}{\log 2} k : k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}.$$

Additionally, each of the principal complex dimensions is a simple pole, so Theorem 3.17 applies and a pointwise explicit formula for $N_B(S_G, x)$ is given by (6).

5. Related results and future work.

5.1. Generalized content and zeta function. This section provides a preliminary framework for the study of complex dimensions in the setting of a simple class of *Dirichlet type integrals* (see [15] and references therein) as developed in [18]. Note that in the setting developed here there is no underlying geometry.

Definition 5.1. Let $f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$. The *exponent of f* is defined by

$$\alpha_f := \inf\{\alpha \geq 0 : f(x) = O(x^\alpha) \text{ as } x \rightarrow \infty\}.$$

Let $f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ and assume there exists an $x_o > 0$ such that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in (0, x_o)$. Then the *dimension of f* , D_f , is defined by

$$D_f := \inf \left\{ t \in \mathbb{R} : \int_0^\infty f(x)x^{-t-1}dx < \infty \right\}.$$

Additionally, the *zeta function of f* , denoted by ζ_f , is given by

$$\zeta_f(s) := s \int_0^\infty f(x)x^{-s-1}dx,$$

for $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\text{Re}(s) > D_f$. Let $W \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ be a window containing an open connected neighborhood on which ζ_f has a meromorphic extension. The set of *(visible) complex dimensions of f* is defined as

$$\mathcal{D}_f(W) := \{w \in W : \zeta_f \text{ has a pole at } w\}.$$

If ζ_f has a meromorphic extension to all of \mathbb{C} , then $\mathcal{D}_f := \mathcal{D}_f(\mathbb{C})$ denotes the set of *complex dimensions of f* .

The following theorem is essentially an analog of Lemma 13.110 of [17] (Lemma 3.10 in this paper), Theorem 13.111 of [17], and Lemma 3.13 of [16].

Proposition 5.2. *Let $f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$. Suppose there exists an $x_o > 0$ such that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in (0, x_o)$ and suppose f is nondecreasing with $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$. Then $\alpha_f = D_f$.*

Definition 5.3. Let $f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be nondecreasing. The *upper* and *lower content* of f are defined, respectively, by

$$\mathcal{C}^* := \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^{D_f}}, \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{C}_* := \liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^{D_f}}.$$

If $\mathcal{C}^* = \mathcal{C}_*$, then the *content* of f , denoted by \mathcal{C} , is defined to be this common value. Additionally, if $0 < \mathcal{C}^* = \mathcal{C}_* < \infty$, then f is said to be *steady*.

The following theorem is a type of generalization of Theorem 3.11 stated in terms of steady functions, but without any geometric context such as Minkowski or box-counting measurability. The proof is omitted since it follows that of Theorem 8.15 in [17], *mutatis mutandis*.

Theorem 5.4. *Let f be such that ζ_f is languid for a screen passing between the vertical line $\text{Re}(s) = D_f$ and all the complex dimensions of f with real part strictly less than D_f and not passing through zero. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) D_f is the only complex dimension with real part D_f , and it is simple.
- (ii) $f(x) = E \cdot x^{D_f} + o(x^{D_f})$ for some positive constant E .
- (iii) f is steady.

Theorems 3.17 and 5.4 combine to yield the following corollary.

Corollary 5.5. *Let A be a subset of \mathbb{R}^m such that its box-counting zeta function ζ_B is strongly languid for a screen passing between the vertical line $\text{Re}(s) = D_{\mathcal{L}_B}$ and all the (box-counting) complex dimensions of A with real part strictly less than $D_{\mathcal{L}_B}$ and not passing through zero. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $D_{\mathcal{L}_B}$ is the only complex dimension with real part $D_{\mathcal{L}_B}$, and it is simple.
- (ii) $N_B(A, x) = \mathcal{B} \cdot x^{D_{\mathcal{L}_B}} + o(x^{D_{\mathcal{L}_B}})$ for some positive constant \mathcal{B} .
- (iii) A is box-counting measurable with box-counting content \mathcal{B} .

If (i), (ii), or (iii) holds, then

$$\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}(A) = \frac{\text{res}(\zeta_B(A, s); D_{\mathcal{L}_B})}{D_{\mathcal{L}_B}}. \tag{18}$$

Remark 5.6. Note that the unit interval $[0, 1]$ has a box-counting zeta function that satisfies the hypotheses of Corollary 5.5 applies, but the Sierpiński gasket S_G and the Quarter Fractal Q do not. As in Example 4.6, we have

$$\zeta_B(s) = \frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{2^s} \zeta(s),$$

where $\text{Re}(s) > 1$ and $\zeta(s)$ denotes the Riemann zeta function. It is well-known that ζ has a simple pole at $s = 1$ with $\text{res}(\zeta(s); 1) = 1$ and its meromorphic extension to \mathbb{C} does not have any other pole with positive real part. Hence, (18) yields

$$\mathcal{B}([0, 1]) = \frac{\text{res}(\zeta_B(s); 1)}{1} = \frac{1}{2},$$

which is in agreement with Example 2.8. Also see Examples 2.30, 4.16, and 4.17.

Proposition 5.7 closes the paper and adds to the lattice/nonlattice dichotomy of self-similar sets from the perspective of box-counting measurability.

Proposition 5.7. *Suppose Φ is a nonlattice strongly separated self-similar system with scaling vector \mathbf{r} , attractor F , and $\dim_B F = D_{\mathbf{r}}$. Further, suppose $h(s) = 0$ if*

and only if $s \notin \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}}$. Then F is box-counting measurable and

$$\mathcal{B}(F) = \frac{h(D_{\mathbf{r}})}{D_{\mathbf{r}} \sum_{j=1}^N r_j^{D_{\mathbf{r}}} \log r_j^{-1}}, \quad (19)$$

where $h(s)$ is given by (15).

Proof. By Theorem 2.28(a), F is box-counting measurable since Φ is nonlattice.

Also, Theorem 3.9 applies and we have that $D_{\mathbf{r}}$ is a simple pole of ζ_B . Since $D_{\mathbf{r}} \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{r}}$, we have $h(D_{\mathbf{r}}) \neq 0$ and the residue of ζ_B at $D_{\mathbf{r}}$ is readily given by

$$\text{res}(\zeta_B; D_{\mathbf{r}}) = \frac{h(D_{\mathbf{r}})}{\sum_{j=1}^N r_j^{D_{\mathbf{r}}} \log r_j^{-1}}. \quad (20)$$

Finally, Corollary 5.5 combines with (20) to yield (19). \square

Acknowledgments. The authors Dettmers, Giza, and Rock would like to thank Dr. Helena Noronha for the support provided to them in 2013 and 2014 through the California State University Alliance for Preparing Undergraduates through Mentoring toward PhDs (PUMP) program via NSF grant DMS-1247679. The authors would also like to thank Dr. Erin Pearse for the use of the image in Figure 3.

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Received October 2015; revised November 2016.

E-mail address: kmdett@mit.edu

E-mail address: rzgiza@gmail.com

E-mail address: raf.morales01@gmail.com

E-mail address: jarock@cpp.edu

E-mail address: stinasargent@gmail.com