TRANSACTIONS OF THE
AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY
Volume 173, November 1972

A PROOF THAT $\mathcal{C}^2$ AND $\mathcal{T}^2$ ARE DISTINCT MEASURES (1)

BY

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ABSTRACT. We prove that there exists a nonempty family X of subsets of $\mathbf{R}^3$ such that the two-dimensional Carathéodory measure of each member of X is less than its two-dimensional $\mathcal{T}$ measure. Every member of X is the Cartesian product of 3 copies of a suitable Cantor type subset of $\mathbf{R}$.

1. **Introduction.** To any positive integers m, n with $m \leq n$ there correspond several m-dimensional measures over $\mathbf{R}^n$. These measures are studied extensively in [3]. We consider two of them, the m-dimensional Carathéodory measure, denoted by $\mathcal{C}^m$, and the m-dimensional $\mathcal{T}$ measure, denoted by $\mathcal{T}^m$. It is known that $\mathcal{C}^m(S) \leq \mathcal{T}^m(S)$ for all $S \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ [3, 2.10.34], and $\mathcal{C}^m(S) = \mathcal{T}^m(S)$ if $m = 1$, $m = n$, or S is m rectifiable [3, 2.10.35, 3.2.26].

In this paper we prove (Theorem 3.4) that there exists a nonempty family X of subsets of $\mathbf{R}^3$ such that $\mathcal{C}^2(S) < \mathcal{T}^2(S)$ for all $S \in X$. A precise definition of X is given in §2, using the method of [3, 2.10.28], but roughly each member of X is the Cartesian product of 3 copies of a suitable Cantor type subset of $\mathbf{R}$. We obtain Theorem 3.4 directly from Theorems 3.2, 3.3. A key step in the proof of Theorem 3.2 depends in turn on Lemma 3.1.

2. **Preliminaries.** In general we adopt in this paper the notation and terminology of [3]. Presented in this section are modifications and additional definitions that we use.

For $S \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ let $S - S = \{x - y\colon\ x, y \in S\}$.

For $a, b \in \mathbf{R}^n$ define $[a, b]$ to be the closed line segment with endpoints a, b.

For $\varnothing \neq S \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ let

$$c^2(S) = \sup\{\mathcal{L}^2[p(S)]\colon\ p \in O^*(n, 2)\},$$
$$t^2(S) = (\pi/4)\sup\{|(a_1 - b_1) \wedge (a_2 - b_2)|\colon\ a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2 \in S\}.$$

Presented to the Society, March 28, 1970 under the title *On the distinctness of* $\mathcal{C}^2$ *and* $\mathcal{T}^2$; received by the editors August 9, 1971.

AMS (MOS) subject classifications (1970). Primary 28A10, 28A75.

Key words and phrases. m-dimensional measures, two-dimensional Carathéodory measure, two-dimensional $\mathcal{T}$ measure, Cantor type subsets, Steiner symmetrization.

(1) This work forms part of the author's Ph.D. thesis written at Brown University under the direction of Professor Herbert Federer. The author would like to thank Professor Federer for his advice and encouragement. The research was supported by a NASA Traineeship and a grant from the National Science Foundation.

These are the gauge functions used in defining $\mathcal{C}^2$ and $\mathcal{T}^2$ respectively [3, 2.10.1, 2.10.3, 2.10.4].

The following series of definitions culminate in the definition of X and E. For any sequence $\nu = (\nu_1, \nu_2, \nu_3, \cdots)$ of integers greater than 1 we denote

$$H_0(\nu) = \{[0, 1]\},$$

$$H_k(\nu) = \bigcup \{\Phi(J, \nu_k): J \in H_{k-1}(\nu)\} \quad \text{for } k \geq 1,$$

where

$$\Phi(J, \nu_k) = \{[\inf J + (i-1)p, \inf J + (i-1)p + q]: i = 1, \cdots, \nu_k\}$$

with $p = (1 - \nu_k^{-3/2})(\nu_k - 1)^{-1} \operatorname{diam} J$, $q = \nu_k^{-3/2} \operatorname{diam} J$; then we define

$$A(\nu) = \bigcap_{k=0}^{\infty} \bigcup H_k(\nu).$$

Finally, we let $X = \{A(\nu) \times A(\nu) \times A(\nu)$: ν is a bounded sequence$\}$ and $E = A(\nu) \times A(\nu) \times A(\nu)$ be any fixed element of X.

3. **Principal results.** We proceed to prove that $\mathcal{C}^2(E) < \mathcal{T}^2(E)$.

3.1. **Lemma.** *If B is a compact convex subset of $\mathbf{R}^2$, $Y = \operatorname{Bdry} B$, $d = \operatorname{diam} B$, and there exists a one-dimensional vector subspace L of $\mathbf{R}^2$ and a positive real number k such that $\mathcal{H}^1(L \cap Y) \geq kd$, then*

$$\mathcal{L}^2(B) \leq t^2(B)/(1 + 2^{-10}k^4). \tag{1}$$

Proof. We can assume that $\mathcal{L}^2(B) > 0$, since (1) clearly holds when $\mathcal{L}^2(B) = 0$.

Choose a one-dimensional vector subspace V of $\mathbf{R}^2$ perpendicular to L, and let B' be the subset of $\mathbf{R}^2$ obtained by applying Steiner symmetrization [3, 2.10.30] to B with respect to V. Let $Y' = \operatorname{Bdry} B'$. Then by [3, 2.10.30, proof in 2.10.32] B' is a compact convex set, $\mathcal{L}^2(B') = \mathcal{L}^2(B)$, $t^2(B') \leq t^2(B)$ and $\mathcal{H}^1(L \cap Y') \geq kd$.

We now proceed to prove the existence of $G \subset \mathbf{R}^2$ satisfying

$$\mathcal{L}^2(B') \leq \mathcal{L}^2(G)/(1 + 2^{-10}k^4), \tag{2}$$

$$t^2(G) \leq t^2(B'). \tag{3}$$

This will establish the lemma, since (2) and (3) combined with the relations $\mathcal{L}^2(B) = \mathcal{L}^2(B')$, $\mathcal{L}^2(G) \leq t^2(G)$ [3, 2.10.32], and $t^2(B') \leq t^2(B)$ yield (1).

Let a_1 be the midpoint of $L \cap Y'$. Choose orthonormal basis vectors e_1, e_2 for $\mathbf{R}^2$ so that $\mathbf{R}e_2 = L$, and $(x - a_1) \cdot e_1 \geq 0$ for all $x \in B'$. Let $m_1, m_2 \in L \cap Y'$ be such that $m_2 - a_1 = a_1 - m_1 = kde_2/4$. Choose $b_1, b_2 \in Y'$ satisfying

$$(a_1 - b_1) \cdot e_2 = (b_2 - a_1) \cdot e_2 = \sup\{(x - a_1) \cdot e_2 : x \in B'\}$$

and $(b_2 - b_1) \cdot e_1 = 0$. Let

$$z = \operatorname{diam}(B' \cap \{x : (x - b_1) \cdot e_2 = 2^{-6}k^2 d\}).$$

Choose $m_3 \in \mathbf{R}^2$ with $a_1 - m_3 = kze_1/4$. Then let

$$F = B' \cap \{x : (x - b_1) \cdot e_2 \geq 2^{-6}k^2 d \text{ and } (b_2 - x) \cdot e^2 \geq 2^{-6}k^2 d\}$$

and G be the convex hull of $F \cup \{m_3\}$.

We now verify (2). Since $B' \sim G$ is contained in the union of two rectangles with dimensions z and $2^{-6}k^2 d$, $\mathfrak{L}^2(B' \sim G) \leq 2^{-5}k^2 dz$, while, since the interior of the convex hull of $\{m_1, m_2, m_3\}$ is contained in $G \sim B'$, $\mathfrak{L}^2(G \sim B') \geq 2^{-4}k^2 dz$; hence

$$\mathfrak{L}^2(G) - \mathfrak{L}^2(B') \geq 2^{-5}k^2 dz. \tag{4}$$

Choose $a_2 \in Y'$ with $(a_2 - a_1) \cdot e_2 = 0$, $a_2 \neq a_1$. Then B' is contained in a rectangle of side lengths $|a_2 - a_1|$ and $|b_2 - b_1|$; consequently,

$$\mathfrak{L}^2(B') \leq |a_2 - a_1| \cdot |b_2 - b_1|. \tag{5}$$

Take $i = 1, 2$. Let $w_i = [a_i, b_1] \cap \{x : (x - b_1) \cdot e_2 = 2^{-6}k^2 d\}$, $s = (a_i - b_1) \cdot e_2/[w_i - b_1) \cdot e_2]$. We see from our construction that $|s| \leq 2^5 k^{-2}$, since $|(a_i - b_1) \cdot e_2| \leq d/2$ and $(w_i - b_1) \cdot e_2 = 2^{-6}k^2 d$. Furthermore, $(a_i - b_1) = s(w_i - b_1)$, and by subtraction $a_2 - a_1 = s(w_2 - w_1)$. Therefore, $|a_2 - a_1| \leq 2^5 k^{-2}|w_2 - w_1|$. We combine this result with the inequalities (4), $|w_2 - w_1| \leq z$, $|b_2 - b_1| \leq d$ and (5) to obtain

$$\mathfrak{L}^2(G) - \mathfrak{L}^2(B') \geq 2^{-5}k^2 dz \geq 2^{-10}k^4 |a_2 - a_1| \cdot |b_2 - b_1| \geq 2^{-10}k^4 \mathfrak{L}^2(B')$$

and then by addition (2).

To establish (3) we need only show that

$$t^2(F \cup \{m_3\}) \leq t^2(B'), \tag{6}$$

since $t^2(F \cup \{m_3\}) = t^2(G)$ by [3, 2.10.3]. We now proceed to prove (6) by the following method:

Let

$$Q = [(F \cup \{m_3\}) - (F \cup (m_3\})] \times [(F \cup \{m_3\}) - (F \cup \{m_3\})].$$

To each ordered pair $(v_1, v_2) \in Q$, $v_1 = p_1 e_1 + p_2 e_2$, $v_2 = q_1 e_1 + q_2 e_2$, we associate $(v_1^*, v_2^*) \in Q$ by means of a map f such that $(v_1^*, v_2^*) = f(v_1, v_2)$ satisfies the three conditions, $v_1^* \in F - F$, $v_2 \in F - F$ implies $v_2^* \in F - F$, and $|v_1^* \wedge v_2^*| \geq |v_1 \wedge v_2|$. The existence of such a map f will prove (6), since $(v_2^{**}, v_1^{**}) =$

$f(v_2^*, v_1^*)$ will then satisfy $v_2^{**}, v_1^{**} \in F - F \subset B' - B'$ and $|v_2^{**} \wedge v_1^{**}| \geq |v_1 \wedge v_2|$. To define f and show the required conditions are satisfied we will consider the following cases and subcases:

Case I. $v_1 \in F - F$.

Let $v_1^* = v_1$ and $v_2^* = v_2$.

Case II. $v_1 \notin F - F$ *and* $p_1 \geq 0$.

We note that $v_1 = x - m_3$ for a unique x in F. Let $r = z/d$, $u = kd/4$. We then consider four subcases:

Case II.A. $|q_1| \geq r|q_2|$ *and* $q_1(p_1q_2 - p_2q_1) \geq 0$.

Let $v_1^* = x - m_2$, $v_2^* = v_2$. Then, since $x - m_2 = (x - m_3) + (m_3 - m_2) = (p_1 - ru)e_1 + (p_2 - u)e_2$, we deduce that

$$|v_1^* \wedge v_2^*| = |p_1q_2 - p_2q_1 + uq_1 - ruq_2| \geq |p_1q_2 - p_2q_1| = |v_1 \wedge v_2|.$$

Case II.B. $|q_1| \geq r|q_2|$ *and* $q_1(p_1q_2 - p_2q_1) \leq 0$.

Let $v_1^* = x - m_1 = (x - m_3) + (m_3 - m_1)$, $v_2^* = v_2$, and proceed as in Case II.A.

Case II.C. $|q_1| \leq r|q_2|$ *and* $p_2 \geq 0$.

Let $v_1^* = x - m_1$, $v_2^* = rq_2e_1 - q_2e_2$. Note that $v_2^* \in F - F$ by the construction of F and the definition of r. Furthermore,

$$|v_1^* \wedge v_2^*| = |p_1q_2 + rp_2q_2| \geq |p_1q_2 - p_2q_1| = |v_1 \wedge v_2|.$$

Case II.D. $|q_1| \leq r|q_2|$ *and* $p_2 \leq 0$.

Let $v_1^* = x - m_2$, $v_2^* = rq_2e_1 + q_2e_2$, and proceed as in Case II.C.

Case III. $v_1 \notin F - F$ *and* $p_1 \leq 0$.

Let $f(v_1, v_2) = f(-v_1, v_2)$.

Thus the existence of the required map f has been shown, (6) has been established, and the proof of the lemma is complete.

3.2. **Theorem.** *There exists $s < 1$ such that if K is a closed subset of E and M is the convex hull of K, then $c^2(M) \leq st^2(M)$.*

Proof. Choose any $\theta \in \mathbf{O}^*(3, 2)$. Let $\theta(M) = B$, $d = \operatorname{diam} B$. We can assume by excluding the trivial case when B is a single point that $d > 0$. Denote by Y the boundary of B in $\theta(\mathbf{R}^3)$. Let $S = M \cap \theta^{-1}(Y)$. Note that S is a continuum.

The first main step in our proof will be to show that there exists a closed line segment $[a, b] \subset S$ such that $|a - b| = rd$, where r is a number depending only on the sequence ν. (The construction involved in establishing this is basically a generalization of a procedure in [4].) Choose $\alpha, \beta \in S$ with $|\alpha - \beta| \geq d$. Let i be such that $|\alpha_i - \beta_i| \geq |\alpha_j - \beta_j|$ for $j = 1, 2, 3$, where α_j is the jth coordinate of α. Then $|\alpha_i - \beta_i| \geq d/3^{1/2} > d/2$.

Let $Q(k) = \prod_{j=1}^{k} \nu_j^{-3/2}$. Then $H_k(\nu)$ is a disjointed family consisting of $Q(k)^{-2/3}$ closed intervals of length $Q(k)$, and $[0, 1] \sim \bigcup H_k(\nu)$ is the union of $Q(k)^{-2/3} - 1$ open intervals of length $[(1 - \nu_j^{-1/2})/(\nu_j - 1)]Q(j-1)$, where j ranges from 1 to k. Furthermore, since $1 - \nu_j^{-1/2} \geq 1 - 2^{-1/2} > 1/4$, $\nu_j - 1 < \nu_j^{3/2}$, it follows that

$$[(1 - \nu_j^{-1/2})/(\nu_j - 1)]Q(j-1) > \nu_j^{-3/2}Q(j-1)/4 = Q(j)/4 \geq Q(k)/4.$$

Therefore, if $J \subset [0, 1]$ is a closed interval such that diam $J > 3Q(k)/2$, then there exists an open interval $U \subset J$ with

$$U \subset [0, 1] \sim \bigcup H_k(\nu) \subset [0, 1] \sim A(\nu)$$

and diam $U > Q(k)/4$. Consequently, if we choose k satisfying $d > 3Q(k)$ and $d \leq 3Q(k-1)$, then, since $|\alpha_i - \beta_i| > d/2$, there exists an open interval $I \subset [\alpha_i, \beta_i]$ such that $I \subset [0, 1] \sim A(\nu)$ and

$$\text{diam } I > Q(k)/4 = \nu_k^{-3/2}Q(k-1)/4 \geq \nu_k^{-3/2}d/12 \geq \xi^{-3/2}d/12,$$

where ξ is the least upper bound of the sequence ν. Let $r = \xi^{-3/2}/24$ and let G be the set of all x for which x_i is the midpoint of I. Observe that $S \cap G \neq \varnothing$, since α, β are on opposite sides of G, and S is connected. Choose $a \in S \cap G$. Then distance$(a, K) > rd$, since $K \cap \{x\colon x_i \in I\} = \varnothing$. Let N be a supporting line of B at $\theta(a)$ and $D = \theta^{-1}(N)$. Then D is a supporting plane of M at a. Since M is the convex hull of K, $D \cap S$ is convex and distance$(a, K) > rd$, it follows that there exists $b \in D \cap S$ with $[a, b] \subset D \cap S \subset S$, $|a - b| = rd$.

At this point we will divide the proof into cases and subcases in each of which it will be shown that there exists a number less than 1, depending only on ν, which multiplied by $t^2(M)$ is greater than or equal to $\mathfrak{L}^2(B)$. We will then let s be the largest of these numbers among all cases.

We first divide the remainder of the proof into two cases:

Case I. $|\theta(a) - \theta(b)| > 2^{-9}r^3d$.

We use Lemma 3.1 with k, $L \cap Y$ replaced by $2^{-9}r^3$, $[\theta(a), \theta(b)]$ to obtain that $\mathfrak{L}^2(B) \leq t^2(B)/(1 + 2^{-46}r^{12})$. Furthermore, we note that $t^2(B) \leq t^2(M)$, since $\|\bigwedge_2 \theta\| = 1$. We then conclude that

$$\text{Case I implies } \mathfrak{L}^2(B) \leq t^2(M)/(1 + 2^{-46}r^{12}). \tag{7}$$

Case II. $\|\theta(a) - \theta(b)| \leq 2^{-9}r^3d$.

Let $\lambda = b - a$. Choose orthonormal basis vectors e_1, e_2, e_3 for $\mathbf{R}^3$ so that kernel$(\theta) = \mathbf{R}e_3$ and $\lambda \cdot e_1 = 0$. As a result of this choice and the fact that $r < 1$ it follows that $\lambda = p_2e_2 + p_3e_3$ with p_2, p_3 satisfying $|p_2| \leq 2^{-9}r^3d$, $|p_3| > (1 - 2^{-18})^{1/2}rd > rd/2$, $|p_2/p_3| < 2^{-8}$. Let m be the midpoint of $[\theta(a), \theta(b)]$. Choose $w \in S - S$, $w = q_1e_1 + q_2e_2 + q_3e_3$, satisfying $|\theta(w)| = d$.

We consider now four subcases of Case II:

Case II.A. $|q_3| > d$.

Choose $z \in S - S$ satisfying $\theta(z) \cdot \theta(w) = 0$ and

$$|\theta(z)| = \sup\{|v|: v \in Y - Y \text{ and } v \cdot \theta(w) = 0\}.$$

Using [5, 1.15(7)] we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} 4t^2(M)/\pi &\geq |w \wedge z| \geq [|w|/|\theta(w)|]|\theta(w) \wedge \theta(z)| \\ &> 2^{1/2}|\theta(w) \wedge \theta(z)| = 2^{1/2}|\theta(w)| \cdot |\theta(z)| \geq 2^{1/2}\mathfrak{L}^2(B), \end{aligned}$$

hence

(8) Case II.A implies $\mathfrak{L}^2(B) \leq 4t^2(M)/(2^{1/2}\pi)$.

Case II.B. $|q_3| \leq d$ *and* $\mathfrak{L}^2(B) < rd^2/4$.

We deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} 4t^2(M)/\pi &\geq |\lambda \wedge w| = [(p_2q_1)^2 + (p_3q_1)^2 + (p_2q_3 - p_3q_2)^2]^{1/2} \\ &\geq [(p_3q_1)^2 + (p_3q_2)^2 - 2p_2p_3q_2q_3]^{1/2} = |p_3|[q_1^2 + q_2^2 - 2(p_2/p_3)q_2q_3]^{1/2} \\ &> (rd/2)(d^2 - 2^{-7}d^2)^{1/2} > 3rd^2/8 > 3\mathfrak{L}^2(B)/2, \end{aligned}$$

where the fifth relation in this chain follows from the conditions $|p_3| > rd/2$, $q_1^2 + q_2^2 = d^2$, $|p_2/p_3| < 2^{-8}$, $|q_2| \leq d$, $|q_3| \leq d$. Therefore,

(9) Case II.B implies $\mathfrak{L}^2(B) \leq 8t^2(M)/(3\pi)$.

Case II.C. $\mathfrak{L}^2(B) \geq rd^2/4$, *and* $|(x - m) \wedge v| \leq 4(1 - 2^{-8}r^2)t^2(B)/\pi$ *for all* $x \in B$, $v \in B - B$.

Let $\rho = 2^{-12}r^3d$, $W = B \cup \mathbf{B}(m, \rho)$. We take any $u_1, u_2 \in W - W$ and consider two possibilities:

First, if $u_1, u_2 \in B - B$, then clearly $(\pi/4)|u_1 \wedge u_2| \leq t^2(B)$.

On the other hand, suppose at least one of u_1, u_2, say u_1 for the sake of argument, is not in $B - B$. Then $u_1 = u_3 + u_4$, $u_2 = u_5 + u_6$, where $u_3 = x - m$ for some $x \in B$, $|u_4| \leq \rho$, $u_5 \in B - B$, $|u_6| \leq 2\rho$. We also note that $r < 1$, $|u_3 \wedge u_5| \leq 4(1 - 2^{-8}r^2)t^2(B)/\pi$, $rd^2/4 \leq \mathfrak{L}^2(B) \leq t^2(B)$ by [3, 2.10.32], and then obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |u_1 \wedge u_2| &\leq |u_3 \wedge u_5| + |u_3| \cdot |u_6| + |u_4| \cdot |u_5| + |u_4| \cdot |u_6| \\ &\leq |u_3 \wedge u_5| + 3\rho d + 2\rho^2 < |u_3 \wedge u_5| + 4\rho d < 4t^2(B)/\pi. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, $t^2(W) \leq t^2(B)$. Furthermore,

$$\mathfrak{L}^2(W) \geq \mathfrak{L}^2(B) + \pi\rho^2/2 \geq (1 + 2^{-25}r^6)\mathfrak{L}^2(B),$$

since $\mathfrak{L}^2(B) \leq \pi d^2$ by [3, 2.10.33]. In addition, $\mathfrak{L}^2(W) \leq t^2(W)$, $t^2(B) \leq t^2(M)$. We combine all these inequalities and conclude that

(10) Case II.C implies $\mathfrak{L}^2(\mathcal{B}) \leq t^2(M)/(1 + 2^{-25}r^6)$.

Case II.D. $\mathfrak{L}^2(B) \geq rd^2/4$, *and there exists* $y \in Y$, $v_1, v_2 \in Y - Y$ *with* $v_1 = y - m$, *such that* $|v_1 \wedge v_2| > 4(1 - 2^{-8}r^2)t^2(B)/\pi$.

Take any $\tau \in S \cap \theta^{-1}\{y\}$. Then choose $\zeta \in \{a - \tau, b - \tau\}$, $\zeta = k_1e_1 + k_2e_2 + k_3e_3$, satisfying $|k_3| \geq rd/4$, and $\eta \in S - S$ satisfying $\theta(\eta) = v_2$. Let $v_3 = \theta(\zeta)$. We observe that $|v_1 - v_3| = |p_2|/2 \leq 2^{-10}r^3d$, $t^2(B) \geq rd^2/4$, and then deduce

$$|v_3 \wedge v_2| \geq |v_1 \wedge v_2| - |v_1 - v_3| \cdot |v_2|$$
$$\geq 4(1 - 2^{-8}r^2)t^2(B)/\pi - 2^{-10}r^3d^2 > 4(1 - 2^{-7}r^2)t^2(B)/\pi.$$

Furthermore, $|\zeta|/|v_3| > 1 + 2^{-6}r^2$, since $|k_3| \geq rd/4$. These last two results combined with [5, 1.15(7)] and the inequalities $r < 1$, $\mathfrak{L}^2(B) \leq t^2(B)$ yield

$$t^2(M) \geq (\pi/4)|\zeta \wedge \eta|$$
$$\geq (\pi/4)(|\zeta|/|v_3|)|v_3 \wedge v_2| > (1 + 2^{-8}r^2)\mathfrak{L}^2(B).$$

Therefore,

(11) Case II.D implies $\mathfrak{L}^2(B) \leq t^2(M)/(1 + 2^{-8}r^2)$.

We now finish the proof of Theorem 3.2 by letting $s = 1/(1 + 2^{-46}r^{12})$ and then using (7), (8), (9), (10), (11) to conclude that $c^2(M) \leq st^2(M)$.

3.3. **Theorem.** $0 < \mathcal{T}^2(E) < \infty$.

Proof. From [3, 2.10.28] we see that $\mathcal{H}^{2/3}[A(\nu)] = \alpha(2/3)2^{-2/3}$; consequently, repeated application of [3, 2.10.27] yields

$$\mathcal{H}^2(E) \geq \alpha(2)[\alpha(4/3)\alpha(2/3)]^{-1}\mathcal{H}^{4/3}[A(\nu) \times A(\nu)]\mathcal{H}^{2/3}[A(\nu)]$$
$$\geq \alpha(2)\alpha(2/3)^{-3}\mathcal{H}^{2/3}[A(\nu)] \times \mathcal{H}^{2/3}[A(\nu)] \times \mathcal{H}^{2/3}[A(\nu)] = \pi/4.$$

Furthermore, $\mathcal{T}^2(E) \geq \mathcal{H}^2(E)/6$ by [3, 2.10.39, 2.10.6]. Therefore, $\mathcal{T}^2(E) \geq \pi/24$.

Let $P(j) = \Pi_{i=1}^{j} \nu_i^3$. Given any $\delta > 0$ choose k so that $3^{1/2}P(k)^{-1/2} < \delta$. $H_k(\nu) \times H_k(\nu) \times H_k(\nu)$ covers E and consists of $P(k)$ cubes D_j of diameter $3^{1/2}P(k)^{-1/2}$. Therefore,

$$\sum_{j=1}^{P(k)} t^2(D_j) \leq (\pi/4) \sum_{j=1}^{P(k)} (\operatorname{diam} D_j)^2 = (\pi/4) \sum_{j=1}^{P(k)} 3P(k)^{-1} = 3\pi/4$$

and hence $\mathcal{T}^2(E) \leq 3\pi/4$.

3.4. **Main Theorem.** $\mathcal{C}^2(S) < \mathcal{T}^2(S)$ *for all* S *in* X.

Proof. This follows directly from Theorems 3.2, 3.3 and the definitions of $\mathcal{C}^2$ and $\mathcal{T}^2$.

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