

Minimal surfaces in $\mathbf{H}^2 \times \mathbf{R}$ with finite total curvature and related problems

Magdalena Rodríguez

Universidad de Granada

Granada, June 2013

Table of contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 New examples
- 3 Classification results
- 4 Embedded Calabi-Yau problem

Introduction

Theorem (Hauswirth-Rosenberg, 2006)

$\Sigma \subset \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ *compl. or. min. surf.*

$|\int_{\Sigma} K| < +\infty$, $K = \text{Gauss curv. of } \Sigma$

- $\Sigma \stackrel{\text{conf}}{\cong} \mathbb{M} - \{p_1, \dots, p_k\}$.
- $Q = \text{Hopf diff. of } \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^2$ *extiends meromorphically to } \mathbb{M};
 $Q(z) = z^{2m_i}(dz)^2$ *at } p_i, m_i \geq 0.**
- $N_3 \rightarrow 0$ *at } p_i*.
- $\int_{\Sigma} K = 2\pi(2 - 2g - 2k - \sum_{i=1}^k m_i)$.

Introduction

Theorem (Hauswirth-Rosenberg, 2006)

$\Sigma \subset \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ *compl. or. min. surf.*

$|\int_{\Sigma} K| < +\infty$, $K = \text{Gauss curv. of } \Sigma$

- $\Sigma \stackrel{\text{conf}}{\cong} \mathbb{M} - \{p_1, \dots, p_k\}$.
- $Q = \text{Hopf diff. of } \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^2$ *extiends meromorphically to } \mathbb{M};
 $Q(z) = z^{2m_i}(dz)^2$ *at } p_i, $m_i \geq 0$.**
- $N_3 \rightarrow 0$ *at } p_i.*
- $\int_{\Sigma} K = 2\pi(2 - 2g - 2k - \sum_{i=1}^k m_i)$.

Introduction

Theorem (Hauswirth-Rosenberg, 2006)

$\Sigma \subset \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ *compl. or. min. surf.*

$|\int_{\Sigma} K| < +\infty$, $K = \text{Gauss curv. of } \Sigma$

- $\Sigma \stackrel{\text{conf}}{\cong} \mathbb{M} - \{p_1, \dots, p_k\}$.
- $Q = \text{Hopf diff. of } \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^2$ *extiends meromorphically to } \mathbb{M};
 $Q(z) = z^{2m_i} (dz)^2$ *at } p_i, $m_i \geq 0$.**
- $N_3 \rightarrow 0$ *at } p_i.*
- $\int_{\Sigma} K = 2\pi(2 - 2g - 2k - \sum_{i=1}^k m_i)$.

Introduction

Theorem (Hauswirth-Rosenberg, 2006)

$\Sigma \subset \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ *compl. or. min. surf.*

$|\int_{\Sigma} K| < +\infty$, $K = \text{Gauss curv. of } \Sigma$

- $\Sigma \stackrel{\text{conf}}{\cong} \mathbb{M} - \{p_1, \dots, p_k\}$.
- $Q = \text{Hopf diff. of } \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^2$ *extiends meromorphically to } \mathbb{M};
 $Q(z) = z^{2m_i} (dz)^2$ *at } p_i, $m_i \geq 0$.**
- $N_3 \rightarrow 0$ *at } p_i.*
- $\int_{\Sigma} K = 2\pi(2 - 2g - 2k - \sum_{i=1}^k m_i)$.

Introduction

Theorem (Hauswirth-Rosenberg, 2006)

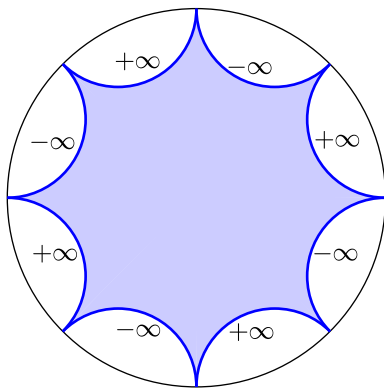
$\Sigma \subset \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ *compl. or. min. surf.*

$|\int_{\Sigma} K| < +\infty$, $K =$ *Gauss curv. of Σ*

- $\Sigma \stackrel{conf}{\cong} \mathbb{M} - \{p_1, \dots, p_k\}$.
- $Q =$ *Hopf diff. of $\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^2$ extends meromorphically to \mathbb{M} ;*
 $Q(z) = z^{2m_i} (dz)^2$ *at p_i , $m_i \geq 0$.*
- $N_3 \rightarrow 0$ *at p_i .*
- $\int_{\Sigma} K = 2\pi(2 - 2g - 2k - \sum_{i=1}^k m_i)$.

Introduction

Examples: Scherk graphs over ideal polygons with $2k$ edges, $k \geq 2$ (J-S condition) $\rightsquigarrow \int_{\Sigma} K = 2\pi(1 - k)$



Introduction

Question [Hauswirth-Rosenberg]:

Are there non-simply connected examples of f.t.c.?

An annulus Σ with $\int_{\Sigma} K = -4\pi$?

New examples

k -noids

Theorem (Pyo, Morabito - ...)

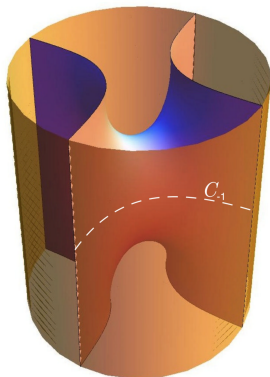
For any $k \geq 2$, $\exists \Sigma_k \subset \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ PEMS with genus 0,
 k vertical planar ends and

$$\int_{\Sigma} K = 4\pi(1 - k).$$

(\exists a $(2k - 3)$ -parameter family)

New examples

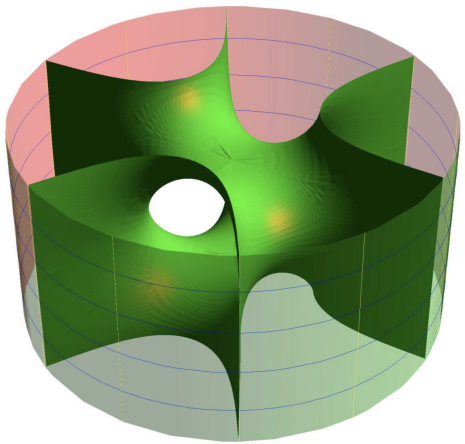
k -noids



Parameter = dist. between the asymptotic vertical planes

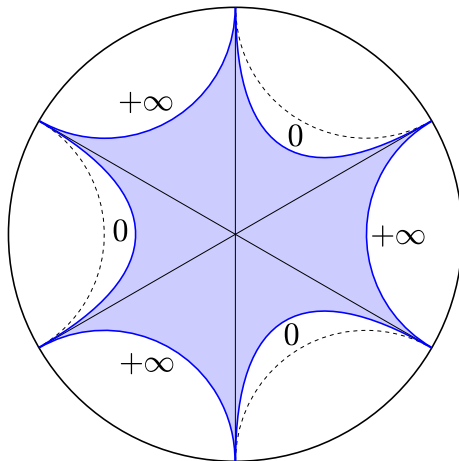
New examples

k-noids



New examples

k -noids



New examples

k -noids

We can take limits of k -noids, $k \rightarrow +\infty$

Question [Ros]: Is there a PEMS for any genus 0 topology?

Theorem (Martín - ...)

$\forall \Sigma = \text{planar domain}, \exists f : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ prop. min. embedding.
Finite topology \Rightarrow f.t.c.

New examples

k -noids

We can take limits of k -noids, $k \rightarrow +\infty$

Question [Ros]: Is there a PEMS for any genus 0 topology?

Theorem (Martín - ...)

$\forall \Sigma = \text{planar domain}, \exists f : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ prop. min. embedding.
Finite topology \Rightarrow f.t.c.

New examples

k -noids

We can take limits of k -noids, $k \rightarrow +\infty$

Question [Ros]: Is there a PEMS for any genus 0 topology?

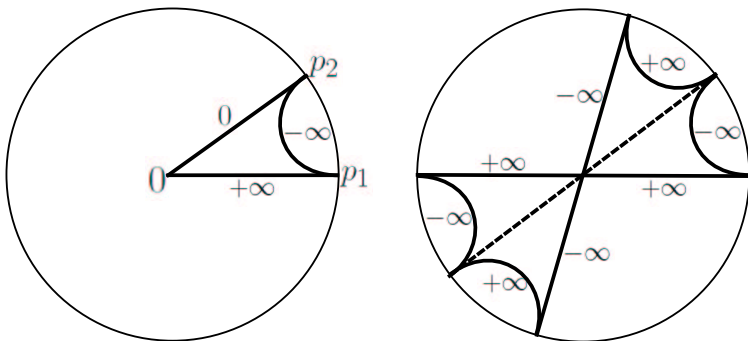
Theorem (Martín - ...)

$\forall \Sigma = \text{planar domain}, \exists f : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ prop. min. embedding.
 Finite topology \Rightarrow f.t.c.

New examples

Twisted-Scherk examples

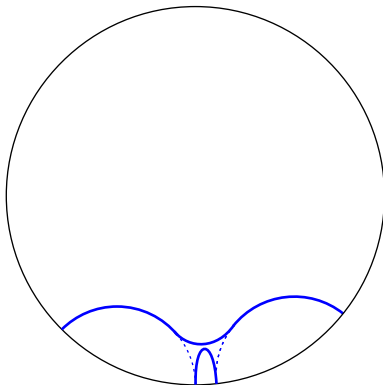
Question: Are the geodesics defining the ends “ordered”?



New examples

Gluing

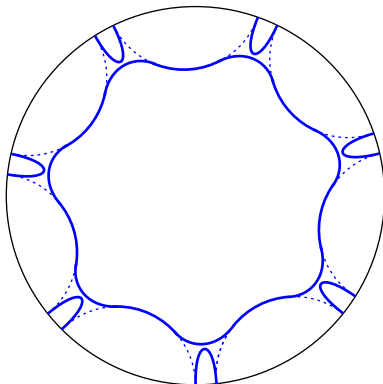
Question: Examples with higher genus?



New examples

Gluing

Question: Examples with higher genus?



New examples

Gluing

Theorem (Martín - Mazzeo - —)

For any $g \geq 0$ and $k > 1$ large, $\exists \Sigma_{g,k} \subset \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ PEMS
with f.t.c., genus g and k vertical planar ends.

Moreover, the c.c. of

$$\mathcal{M}_{g,k} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Sigma \subset \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \text{ PEMS with f.t.c.,} \\ \text{genus } g \text{ and } k \text{ vertical planar ends} \end{array} \right\}$$

containing $\Sigma_{g,k}$ is a real analytic space of dimension $2k - 3$.

New examples

Gluing

Theorem (Martín - Mazzeo - —)

For any $g \geq 0$ and $k > 1$ large, $\exists \Sigma_{g,k} \subset \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ PEMS
with f.t.c., genus g and k vertical planar ends.

Moreover, the c.c. of

$$\mathcal{M}_{g,k} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Sigma \subset \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \text{ PEMS with f.t.c.,} \\ \text{genus } g \text{ and } k \text{ vertical planar ends} \end{array} \right\}$$

containing $\Sigma_{g,k}$ is a real analytic space of dimension $2k - 3$.

Classification results

$$\Sigma \subset \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \text{ with f.t.c.} \Rightarrow \int_{\Sigma} K = 2\pi(2 - 2g - 2k - \sum_{i=1}^k m_i)$$

Theorem (Hauswirth - Sa Earp - Toubiana)

$\Sigma = \text{min. surf. in } \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \text{ with } \int_{\Sigma} K = 0 \Rightarrow \Sigma = \text{vert. plane}$

Theorem (Pyo - ...)

$\Sigma = \text{min. surf. in } \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \text{ with f.t.c. } \int_{\Sigma} K = -2\pi$

$\Rightarrow \Sigma = \text{a Scherk minimal graph over an ideal quadrilateral}$

Theorem (Hauswirth - Nelli- Sa Earp - Toubiana)

$\Sigma = \text{min. surf. in } \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \text{ with f.t.c. and 2 vertical planar ends}$

$\Rightarrow \Sigma = \text{horizontal catenoid}$

Classification results

$$\Sigma \subset \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \text{ with f.t.c.} \Rightarrow \int_{\Sigma} K = 2\pi(2 - 2g - 2k - \sum_{i=1}^k m_i)$$

Theorem (Hauswirth - Sa Earp - Toubiana)

$\Sigma = \text{min. surf. in } \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \text{ with } \int_{\Sigma} K = 0 \Rightarrow \Sigma = \text{vert. plane}$

Theorem (Pyo - ...)

$\Sigma = \text{min. surf. in } \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \text{ with f.t.c. } \int_{\Sigma} K = -2\pi$

$\Rightarrow \Sigma = \text{a Scherk minimal graph over an ideal quadrilateral}$

Theorem (Hauswirth - Nelli- Sa Earp - Toubiana)

$\Sigma = \text{min. surf. in } \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \text{ with f.t.c. and 2 vertical planar ends}$

$\Rightarrow \Sigma = \text{horizontal catenoid}$

Classification results

$$\Sigma \subset \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \text{ with f.t.c.} \Rightarrow \int_{\Sigma} K = 2\pi(2 - 2g - 2k - \sum_{i=1}^k m_i)$$

Theorem (Hauswirth - Sa Earp - Toubiana)

$\Sigma = \text{min. surf. in } \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \text{ with } \int_{\Sigma} K = 0 \Rightarrow \Sigma = \text{vert. plane}$

Theorem (Pyo - ...)

$\Sigma = \text{min. surf. in } \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \text{ with f.t.c. } \int_{\Sigma} K = -2\pi$

$\Rightarrow \Sigma = \text{a Scherk minimal graph over an ideal quadrilateral}$

Theorem (Hauswirth - Nelli- Sa Earp - Toubiana)

$\Sigma = \text{min. surf. in } \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \text{ with f.t.c. and 2 vertical planar ends}$

$\Rightarrow \Sigma = \text{horizontal catenoid}$

Classification results

$$\Sigma \subset \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \text{ with f.t.c.} \Rightarrow \int_{\Sigma} K = 2\pi(2 - 2g - 2k - \sum_{i=1}^k m_i)$$

Theorem (Hauswirth - Sa Earp - Toubiana)

$\Sigma = \text{min. surf. in } \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \text{ with } \int_{\Sigma} K = 0 \Rightarrow \Sigma = \text{vert. plane}$

Theorem (Pyo - ...)

$\Sigma = \text{min. surf. in } \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \text{ with f.t.c. } \int_{\Sigma} K = -2\pi$

$\Rightarrow \Sigma = \text{a Scherk minimal graph over an ideal quadrilateral}$

Theorem (Hauswirth - Nelli- Sa Earp - Toubiana)

$\Sigma = \text{min. surf. in } \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \text{ with f.t.c. and 2 vertical planar ends}$

$\Rightarrow \Sigma = \text{horizontal catenoid}$

Embedded Calabi-Yau problem

Question: When is a compl. emb. min. surf. proper?

Theorem (Colding-Minicozzi)

Any compl. emb. min. surf. with fin. top. in \mathbb{R}^3 must be proper.

Generalizations \rightsquigarrow Meeks-Rosenberg, Meeks-Pérez-Ros

Theorem (Coskunuzer)

There exists a compl. non-proper emb. min. disk in \mathbb{H}^3 .

Theorem (— - Tinaglia)

There exists a compl. non-proper emb. min. disk in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$.

Embedded Calabi-Yau problem

Question: When is a compl. emb. min. surf. proper?

Theorem (Colding-Minicozzi)

Any compl. emb. min. surf. with fin. top. in \mathbb{R}^3 must be proper.

Generalizations \rightsquigarrow Meeks-Rosenberg, Meeks-Pérez-Ros

Theorem (Coskunuzer)

There exists a compl. non-proper emb. min. disk in \mathbb{H}^3 .

Theorem (___ - Tinaglia)

There exists a compl. non-proper emb. min. disk in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$.

Embedded Calabi-Yau problem

Question: When is a compl. emb. min. surf. proper?

Theorem (Colding-Minicozzi)

Any compl. emb. min. surf. with fin. top. in \mathbb{R}^3 must be proper.

Generalizations \rightsquigarrow Meeks-Rosenberg, Meeks-Pérez-Ros

Theorem (Coskunuzer)

There exists a compl. non-proper emb. min. disk in \mathbb{H}^3 .

Theorem (___ - Tinaglia)

There exists a compl. non-proper emb. min. disk in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$.

Embedded Calabi-Yau problem

Question: When is a compl. emb. min. surf. proper?

Theorem (Colding-Minicozzi)

Any compl. emb. min. surf. with fin. top. in \mathbb{R}^3 must be proper.

Generalizations \rightsquigarrow Meeks-Rosenberg, Meeks-Pérez-Ros

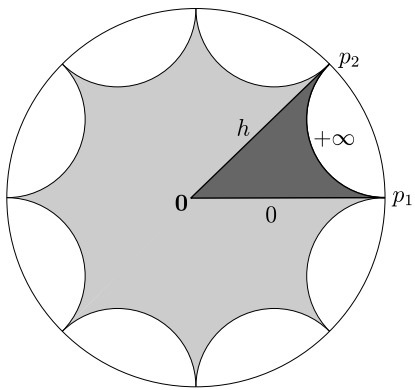
Theorem (Coskunuzer)

There exists a compl. non-proper emb. min. disk in \mathbb{H}^3 .

Theorem (— - Tinaglia)

There exists a compl. non-proper emb. min. disk in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$.

Calabi-Yau problem



- ★ *Saddle Towers and minimal k -noids in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$*
(joint work with Filippo Morabito),
J. Inst. Math. Jussieu, 11 (2), pp 333-349 (2012).
- ★ *Minimal surfaces with limit ends in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$,*
to appear in J. Reine Angew. Math. (Crelle's Journal).
- ★ *Non-simply connected minimal planar domains in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$*
(joint work with Francisco Martín), to appear in Trans. AMS.
- ★ *Minimal surfaces with positive genus and finite total curvature
in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$* (joint work with Francisco Martín and
Rafe Mazzeo), preprint.
- ★ *Simply-connected minimal surfaces with finite total curvature
in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$* (joint work with Juncheol Pyo),
to appear in Int. Math. Res. Not. (IMRN).
- ★ *Non-proper complete minimal surfaces embedded in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$*
(joint work with Giuseppe Tinaglia), preprint.