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Constant Mean Curvature Surfaces with Circular Boundary in \mathbb{R}^3

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ABSTRACT

In this work we deal with surfaces immersed in \mathbb{R}^3 with constant mean curvature and circular boundary. We improve some global estimates for area and volume of such immersions obtained by other authors. We still establish the uniqueness of the spherical cap in some classes of cmc surfaces.

Key words: surfaces with boundary, constant mean curvature, spherical caps, area, volume.

1 INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF RESULTS

The global structure and classification of compact surfaces immersed in a three space form with constant mean curvature (cmc-surfaces) had been the subject of a plenty of research papers in the last decades.

In contrast with the case of closed cmc surfaces, the structure and classification of cmc compact surfaces with nonempty boundary are almost unknown, also in the simplest case of circular boundary. The only known examples are the umbilical ones and some non embedded examples with genus bigger than two, constructed by Kapouleas (Kapouleas 1993). Barbosa (Barbosa 1990) studied the case where the surface is contained in a sphere of radius $\frac{1}{|H|}$ and proved that such a surface must be a spherical cap. Later (Barbosa 1991) extended this result to the case where the surface is contained in a cylinder of radius $\frac{1}{|H|}$. Barbosa and Jorge (Barbosa and Jorge 1994) and Alias, López and Palmer (Alias et al. 1999) proved that if the surface is stable then it must be a spherical cap.

The lack of examples and the analogy with the case without boundary become natural the question of the uniqueness of the umbilical examples under the following hypothesis (a problem nowadays known as spherical cap conjecture).

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CONJECTURE. Let Σ be a compact surface with boundary $\partial\Sigma$ and $\psi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be an isometric immersion with non zero constant mean curvature H such that $\psi(\partial\Sigma)$ is a circle.

- If Σ has genus zero, then $\psi(\Sigma)$ is a spherical cap.
- If Σ is embedded, then $\psi(\Sigma)$ is a spherical cap.

If M is a compact surface, with planar boundary, embedded in \mathbb{R}^3 with non zero constant mean curvature H and it is contained in one of the half spaces determined by the plane of the boundary, then the Alexandrov's method of reflection (Alexandrov 1958) shows that M has all the symetries of its boundary. Thus, if ∂M is a circle, M is a surface of revolution and therefore a spherical cap (Darboux 1914). In this way, the conjecture above is true for the subclass of embedded surfaces that are contained in one of the half spaces determined by the plane of the boundary.

In this work, we will consider the first item of the previous conjecture, that is, we will be interested in the case where Σ has genus zero. As usual we define the area and the volume of ψ respectively as:

$$A(\psi) := \int_{\Sigma} d\Sigma = \int_{\Sigma} |\psi_u \wedge \psi_v| \, du dv \quad (1)$$

and

$$V(\psi) := -\frac{1}{3} \int_{\Sigma} \langle \psi, N \rangle \, d\Sigma = -\frac{1}{3} \int_{\Sigma} \langle \psi, \psi_u \wedge \psi_v \rangle \, du dv, \quad (2)$$

where N represents the Gauss map of ψ , $\psi_u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u}$ and $\psi_v = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}$.

Notice that if $\psi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ is an isometric immersion with constant mean curvature $H \neq 0$ and $\psi(\partial\Sigma)$ is a plane curve of length L that limits a region \mathcal{R} of area $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{R})$, then, using the flux formula (Kusner 1985), it is easy to show that $|H| \leq \frac{L}{2\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{R})}$. In particular if $\psi(\partial\Sigma)$ is an unitary circle, we have $|H| \leq 1$. The initial demonstration of this fact was made by H. Heinz (Heinz 1969) and it doesn't use the flux formula. The equality $|H| = \frac{L}{2\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{R})}$ is characterized by the author in (Hinojosa 2002) without the hypothesis that the curve of the boundary is a circle.

Now we will consider spherical caps of mean curvature H , whose boundary is an unitary circle. Let us denote, respectively, for A_- and A_+ the areas of the small and big caps. It is easy to see that:

$$A_- = \frac{2\pi}{H^2} (1 - \sqrt{1 - H^2}) \quad \text{and} \quad A_+ := \frac{2\pi}{H^2} (1 + \sqrt{1 - H^2}).$$

López and Montiel (López and Montiel 1995) showed that if the immersion ψ is not umbilical, then

$$A = A(\psi) > A_+ := \frac{2\pi}{H^2} (1 + \sqrt{1 - H^2}). \quad (3)$$

From this result and by using the Minkowski formula, the same authors (López and Montiel 1996) obtained estimates for the volume which do not depend on the mean curvature H . More precisely, they showed that if ψ is not umbilical, then

$$V > \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

Our first result is an improvement of the estimates cited above establishing the following result.

THEOREM 1. *If ψ is not umbilic, then $A > \frac{29}{10} \pi$ and $V > \frac{9}{10} \pi$.*

The estimates in the above theorem allow us to show uniqueness of the spherical caps in the class of immersions of the type above in which two of the three numbers A , V and H are fixed. In other terms, given real numbers A , V and H we define the following sets in the class of immersions $\psi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ such that $\psi(\partial\Sigma)$ is a circle and Σ has genus zero

$$\begin{aligned} C_{A,H} &:= \{ \psi \text{ has constant mean curvature } H \text{ and area } A \} . \\ C_{A,V} &:= \{ \psi \text{ has area } A \text{ and volume } V \} . \\ C_{H,V} &:= \{ \psi \text{ has constant mean curvature } H \text{ and volume } V \} . \end{aligned}$$

We then are able to prove

THEOREM 2. *If there is some spherical cap $S \in C_{A,H}$ or $S \in C_{A,V}$, then S is the unique element of this set. Moreover, if $|H| > \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$, the same conclusion is true for $C_{H,V}$.*

2 PROOF OF THEOREM 1

Let Σ be a genus zero oriented compact surface and $\psi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be an isometric immersion with non zero constant mean curvature H . We suppose that $\psi(\partial\Sigma)$ is a circle which, without loss of generality, we may assume as being $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ in the plane $z = 0$. Let A and V be the area and the volume of ψ as defined respectively by the equations (1) and (2). Under these conditions, it is easy to verify that

$$\Delta|\psi|^2 = 4(1 + H\langle N, \psi \rangle),$$

where N is the Gauss map of ψ . Using Stoke's Theorem we then obtain the so-called Minkowski formula

$$A - 3HV = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial\Sigma} \langle \psi, \nu \rangle, \quad (4)$$

where ν denotes the unit positively oriented co-normal vector field along $\partial\Sigma$. Since the geodesic curvature of $\psi(\partial\Sigma)$ is given by $k_g = -\langle \psi, \nu \rangle$, we may write down the equation (4) in the form

$$A - 3HV = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial\Sigma} k_g. \quad (5)$$

However by using twice the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_{\partial\Sigma} k_g \right)^2 &= \left(\int_{\partial\Sigma} \langle \psi, \nu \rangle \right)^2 \leq 2\pi \int_{\partial\Sigma} \langle \psi, \nu \rangle^2 = 2\pi \int_{\partial\Sigma} (1 - \langle \nu, e_3 \rangle^2) \\ &\leq 4\pi^2 - \left(\int_{\partial\Sigma} \langle \nu, e_3 \rangle \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Now, by the flux formula (see Kusner 1985) we have that

$$\int_{\partial\Sigma} \langle \nu, e_3 \rangle = 2\pi H.$$

Therefore we conclude that

$$|A - 3HV| = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial\Sigma} k_g \leq \pi \sqrt{1 - H^2}, \quad (6)$$

and the equality occurs if and only if the immersion ψ is totally umbilical. Now, using the fact that $|\sigma|^2 = 4H^2 - 2K$ we obtain by integration that

$$\int_{\Sigma} |\sigma|^2 = \int_{\Sigma} (4H^2 - 2K) = 4H^2 A - 2 \int_{\Sigma} K.$$

By the Gauss-Bonnet theorem and equation (5) we obtain

$$\int_{\Sigma} K = 2\pi - 2(A - 3HV).$$

Therefore

$$\int_{\Sigma} |\sigma|^2 = 4H^2 A - 4\pi + 4(A - 3HV). \quad (7)$$

On the other hand, a result of Barbosa and Jorge (see Barbosa and Jorge 1994) establishes that if $\int_{\Sigma} |\sigma|^2 \leq 8\pi$, then ψ is totally umbilical. From this, we conclude that if ψ is not totally umbilical, then

$$4H^2 A - 4\pi + 4(A - 3HV) > 8\pi.$$

So, $3\pi - H^2 A < A - 3HV$ and by equation (6) we have that if ψ is not totally umbilical, then

$$A > \frac{3 - \sqrt{1 - H^2}}{H^2} \pi. \quad (8)$$

We now consider the following function $g : (0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$g(H) = \frac{3 - \sqrt{1 - H^2}}{H^2} \pi.$$

It is easy to see that this function has an absolute minimum at the point $H_0 = 2\sqrt{3\sqrt{2} - 4}$ and

$$g(H_0) = \frac{3 - \sqrt{17 - 12\sqrt{2}}}{12\sqrt{2} - 16} \pi > \frac{29}{10} \pi.$$

Therefore,

$$A > g(H) \geq g(H_0) > \frac{29}{10} \pi. \quad (9)$$

This proves the first part of Theorem 1.

Now, the equations (6) and (8) imply that

$$V > \frac{\pi}{3H^3} \left(3 - \sqrt{1 - H^2} - H^2 \sqrt{1 - H^2} \right). \quad (10)$$

In order to prove the second part of Theorem 1, we define the function

$$f(H) = \frac{\pi}{3H^3} \left(3 - \sqrt{1 - H^2} - H^2 \sqrt{1 - H^2} \right).$$

We verify easily that f has an absolute minimum at the point $H_1 = \sqrt{\frac{9\sqrt{73}-75}{2}}$ and that $f(H_1) > \frac{9}{10}\pi$.

This completes the proof of Theorem 1.

3 PROOF OF THEOREM 2

We begin by studying the class $C_{A,H}$. If there exists a spherical cap S in $S \in C_{A,H}$, then $A = A_-$ or $A = A_+$. Thus, by the equation (3) (Lopez and Montiel 1995) we conclude that any element of $C_{A,H}$ is totally umbilical.

Now, suppose that there exists a spherical cap $S \in C_{A,V}$. We must prove that any $\psi \in C_{A,V}$ is totally umbilical. If this is not the case, then Theorem 1 implies that $V > \frac{19}{10}\pi$. Then, we may suppose that S is the larger cap. Let H and h be respectively the mean curvatures of ψ and S . If ψ is not umbilical, then by Theorem 1 we have

$$\frac{2\pi}{h^2}(1 + \sqrt{1 - h^2}) = A = A(\psi) > \frac{2\pi}{H^2}(1 + \sqrt{1 - H^2})$$

Therefore $H > h$. On the other hand, $A - 3hV = -\pi\sqrt{1 - h^2}$ and, for the equation (4) we have $A - 3HV = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial\Sigma} \langle \psi, \nu \rangle$. Therefore

$$(A - 3hV) - (A - 3HV) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial\Sigma} \langle \psi, \nu \rangle - \pi\sqrt{1 - h^2}.$$

Now, it follows from equations (4) and (6) that

$$\left| \int_{\partial\Sigma} \langle \psi, \nu \rangle \right| \leq 2\pi\sqrt{1 - H^2},$$

we conclude that $3V(H - h) \leq \pi\sqrt{1 - H^2} - \pi\sqrt{1 - h^2}$ and since that $H > h$ we have $3V(H - h) < 0$. So, $H < h$, which contradicts the former inequality. From this contradiction, we have that ψ should be totally umbilical.

Finally, we consider the class $C_{H,V}$. We suppose that there exists a spherical cap $S \in C_{H,V}$ with $|H| > \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$. If there exists a non totally umbilical $\psi \in C_{H,V}$, then

$$A = A(\psi) > A_+ = \frac{2\pi}{H^2}(1 + \sqrt{1 - H^2}).$$

Since ψ is not totally umbilical, then ψ is not stable. Therefore, $\int_{\Sigma} |\sigma|^2 \geq 8\pi$. Then, using formula (7), we obtain $4A(H^2 - 1) - 4\pi + 12HV \geq 8\pi$. Using the fact that $A > A_+$, we have that $4H^2A_+ - 4\pi - 4(A_+ - 3HV) \geq 8\pi$. Now, replacing the value of A_+ in the equation above, we obtain $|H| \leq \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$. However, by hypothesis, $|H| > \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$. From this contradiction, we conclude that ψ is totally umbilical.

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RESUMO

Neste artigo, estudamos superfícies imersas em \mathbb{R}^3 com curvatura média constante e bordo circular. Melhoramos algumas estimativas globais para área e volume destas imersões obtidas por outros autores. Estabelecemos, além disso, a unicidade da calota esférica em algumas classes de superfícies cmc.

Palavras-chave: Superfícies com bordo, Curvatura média constante, calota esférica, área, volume.

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