

Minmax Methods for Geodesics and Minimal Surfaces

Tristan Rivi  re

ETH Z  rich

Lecture 3 : A Viscosity Approach

to the Minmax Theory of

Geodesics and Minimal Surfaces.

A Viscous Approximation of the Length.

A Viscous Approximation of the Length.

N^n closed sub-manifold of \mathbb{R}^m .

A Viscous Approximation of the Length.

N^n closed sub-manifold of \mathbb{R}^m . On

$$\mathcal{M} := W_{imm}^{2,2}(S^1, N^n)$$

A Viscous Approximation of the Length.

N^n closed sub-manifold of \mathbb{R}^m . On

$$\mathcal{M} := W_{imm}^{2,2}(S^1, N^n)$$

consider

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \int_{S^1} [1 + \sigma^2 |\vec{\kappa}_{\vec{\gamma}}|^2] \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}}$$

A Viscous Approximation of the Length.

N^n closed sub-manifold of \mathbb{R}^m . On

$$\mathcal{M} := W_{imm}^{2,2}(S^1, N^n)$$

consider

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \int_{S^1} [1 + \sigma^2 |\vec{\kappa}_{\vec{\gamma}}|^2] \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}}$$

where $\vec{\kappa}_{\vec{\gamma}}$ is the curvature of $\vec{\gamma}$.

A Viscous Approximation of the Length.

N^n closed sub-manifold of \mathbb{R}^m . On

$$\mathcal{M} := W_{imm}^{2,2}(S^1, N^n)$$

consider

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \int_{S^1} [1 + \sigma^2 |\vec{\kappa}_{\vec{\gamma}}|^2] \ dl_{\vec{\gamma}}$$

where $\vec{\kappa}_{\vec{\gamma}}$ is the curvature of $\vec{\gamma}$. For $\vec{v} \in \Gamma_{W^{2,2}}(\vec{\gamma}^{-1} TN^n)$ consider

$$\|\vec{v}\|_{\vec{\gamma}} := \left[\int_{S^1} \left[|\nabla^2 \vec{v}|_{g_{\vec{\gamma}}}^2 + |\nabla \vec{v}|_{g_{\vec{\gamma}}}^2 + |\vec{v}|^2 \right] dvol_{g_{\vec{\gamma}}} \right]^{1/2}$$

A Viscous Approximation of the Length.

N^n closed sub-manifold of \mathbb{R}^m . On

$$\mathcal{M} := W_{imm}^{2,2}(S^1, N^n)$$

consider

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \int_{S^1} [1 + \sigma^2 |\vec{\kappa}_{\vec{\gamma}}|^2] \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}}$$

where $\vec{\kappa}_{\vec{\gamma}}$ is the curvature of $\vec{\gamma}$. For $\vec{v} \in \Gamma_{W^{2,2}}(\vec{\gamma}^{-1} TN^n)$ consider

$$\|\vec{v}\|_{\vec{\gamma}} := \left[\int_{S^1} \left[|\nabla^2 \vec{v}|_{g_{\vec{\gamma}}}^2 + |\nabla \vec{v}|_{g_{\vec{\gamma}}}^2 + |\vec{v}|^2 \right] dvol_{g_{\vec{\gamma}}} \right]^{1/2}$$

Proposition $(\mathcal{M}, \|\cdot\|)$ defines a **complete Finsler manifold**. E^σ is C^1 on \mathcal{M}

Palais Smale modulo gauge change.

Palais Smale modulo gauge change.

Proposition Let $\sigma > 0$ and $\vec{\gamma}_j \in \mathcal{M} := W_{imm}^{2,2}(S^1, N^n)$, s.t.

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}_j) \longrightarrow \beta(\sigma)$$

Palais Smale modulo gauge change.

Proposition Let $\sigma > 0$ and $\vec{\gamma}_j \in \mathcal{M} := W_{imm}^{2,2}(S^1, N^n)$, s.t.

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}_j) \longrightarrow \beta(\sigma) \quad \text{and} \quad DE_{u_j}^\sigma \longrightarrow 0 \quad ,$$

Palais Smale modulo gauge change.

Proposition Let $\sigma > 0$ and $\vec{\gamma}_j \in \mathcal{M} := W_{imm}^{2,2}(S^1, N^n)$, s.t.

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}_j) \longrightarrow \beta(\sigma) \quad \text{and} \quad DE_{u_j}^\sigma \longrightarrow 0 \quad ,$$

then $\exists u_{j'}$ and $\psi_{j'}$ of $W^{2,2}$ -diffeomorphisms of S^1 such that

$$\vec{\gamma}_{j'} \circ \psi_{j'} \longrightarrow \vec{\sigma}_\infty \quad \text{for } d_P$$

□

Palais Smale modulo gauge change.

Proposition Let $\sigma > 0$ and $\vec{\gamma}_j \in \mathcal{M} := W_{imm}^{2,2}(S^1, N^n)$, s.t.

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}_j) \longrightarrow \beta(\sigma) \quad \text{and} \quad DE_{u_j}^\sigma \longrightarrow 0 \quad ,$$

then $\exists u_{j'}$ and $\psi_{j'}$ of $W^{2,2}$ -diffeomorphisms of S^1 such that

$$\vec{\gamma}_{j'} \circ \psi_{j'} \longrightarrow \vec{\sigma}_\infty \quad \text{for } d_P$$

□

Let \mathcal{A} admissible in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{M})$

Palais Smale modulo gauge change.

Proposition Let $\sigma > 0$ and $\vec{\gamma}_j \in \mathcal{M} := W_{imm}^{2,2}(S^1, N^n)$, s.t.

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}_j) \longrightarrow \beta(\sigma) \quad \text{and} \quad DE_{u_j}^\sigma \longrightarrow 0 \quad ,$$

then $\exists u_{j'}$ and $\psi_{j'}$ of $W^{2,2}$ -diffeomorphisms of S^1 such that

$$\vec{\gamma}_{j'} \circ \psi_{j'} \longrightarrow \vec{\sigma}_\infty \quad \text{for } d_P$$

□

Let \mathcal{A} admissible in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{M})$ and

$$\beta_\sigma := \inf_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \max_{\vec{\gamma} \in A} E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

Palais Smale modulo gauge change.

Proposition Let $\sigma > 0$ and $\vec{\gamma}_j \in \mathcal{M} := W_{imm}^{2,2}(S^1, N^n)$, s.t.

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}_j) \rightarrow \beta(\sigma) \quad \text{and} \quad DE_{u_j}^\sigma \rightarrow 0 \quad ,$$

then $\exists u_{j'}$ and $\psi_{j'}$ of $W^{2,2}$ -diffeomorphisms of S^1 such that

$$\vec{\gamma}_{j'} \circ \psi_{j'} \rightarrow \vec{\sigma}_\infty \quad \text{for } d_P$$

□

Let \mathcal{A} admissible in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{M})$ and

$$\beta_\sigma := \inf_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \max_{\vec{\gamma} \in A} E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

Palais Minmax Principle gives $\vec{\gamma}_\sigma$

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}_\sigma) = \beta_\sigma \quad , \quad DE_{\vec{\gamma}_\sigma}^\sigma = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j} \rightharpoonup \vec{\gamma}_0 \quad \text{weak. in } (W^{1,\infty})^*$$

Palais Smale modulo gauge change.

Proposition Let $\sigma > 0$ and $\vec{\gamma}_j \in \mathcal{M} := W_{imm}^{2,2}(S^1, N^n)$, s.t.

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}_j) \rightarrow \beta(\sigma) \quad \text{and} \quad DE_{u_j}^\sigma \rightarrow 0 \quad ,$$

then $\exists u_{j'}$ and $\psi_{j'}$ of $W^{2,2}$ -diffeomorphisms of S^1 such that

$$\vec{\gamma}_{j'} \circ \psi_{j'} \rightarrow \vec{\sigma}_\infty \quad \text{for } d_P$$

□

Let \mathcal{A} admissible in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{M})$ and

$$\beta_\sigma := \inf_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \max_{\vec{\gamma} \in A} E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

Palais Minmax Principle gives $\vec{\gamma}_\sigma$

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}_\sigma) = \beta_\sigma \quad , \quad DE_{\vec{\gamma}_\sigma}^\sigma = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j} \rightharpoonup \vec{\gamma}_0 \quad \text{weak. in } (W^{1,\infty})^*$$

Do we have $\beta_0 = L(\vec{\gamma}_0)$ and $\vec{\gamma}_0$ is a geodesic ?

A first difficulty

A first difficulty

Proposition There exists $\vec{\gamma}_\sigma$ critical point of

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \text{Length}(\vec{\gamma}(S^1)) + \sigma^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}}$$

A first difficulty

Proposition There exists $\vec{\gamma}_\sigma$ critical point of

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \text{Length}(\vec{\gamma}(S^1)) + \sigma^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}}$$

in **normal parametrization** s.t. as $\sigma \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{d\vec{\gamma}_\sigma}{dt} \rightharpoonup \dot{\gamma}_0 \quad \text{weakly in } (L^\infty)^*$$

A first difficulty

Proposition There exists $\vec{\gamma}_\sigma$ critical point of

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \text{Length}(\vec{\gamma}(S^1)) + \sigma^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}}$$

in **normal parametrization** s.t. as $\sigma \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{d\vec{\gamma}_\sigma}{dt} \rightharpoonup \dot{\gamma}_0 \quad \text{weakly in } (L^\infty)^*$$

but

$$\frac{d\vec{\gamma}_\sigma}{dt} \text{ nowhere strongly converge in } L^1$$

A first difficulty

Proposition There exists $\vec{\gamma}_\sigma$ critical point of

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \text{Length}(\vec{\gamma}(S^1)) + \sigma^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}}$$

in **normal parametrization** s.t. as $\sigma \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{d\vec{\gamma}_\sigma}{dt} \rightharpoonup \dot{\gamma}_0 \quad \text{weakly in } (L^\infty)^*$$

but

$\frac{d\vec{\gamma}_\sigma}{dt}$ nowhere strongly converge in L^1

and

$\vec{\gamma}_0$ is **not** a geodesic !

The Case of Vanishing Viscous Energy

The Case of Vanishing Viscous Energy

Proposition Let $\vec{\gamma}_\sigma$ critical point of

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \text{Length}(\vec{\gamma}(S^1)) + \sigma^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}}$$

The Case of Vanishing Viscous Energy

Proposition Let $\vec{\gamma}_\sigma$ critical point of

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \text{Length}(\vec{\gamma}(S^1)) + \sigma^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}}$$

in **normal parametrization** s.t.

$$\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \sigma^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}_\sigma}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}_\sigma} = 0$$

The Case of Vanishing Viscous Energy

Proposition Let $\vec{\gamma}_\sigma$ critical point of

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \text{Length}(\vec{\gamma}(S^1)) + \sigma^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}}$$

in **normal parametrization** s.t.

$$\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \sigma^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}_\sigma}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}_\sigma} = 0$$

then $\exists \sigma_j \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{d\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}}{dt} \rightarrow \dot{\vec{\gamma}}_0 \quad \text{strongly in } L^1$$

The Case of Vanishing Viscous Energy

Proposition Let $\vec{\gamma}_\sigma$ critical point of

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \text{Length}(\vec{\gamma}(S^1)) + \sigma^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}}$$

in **normal parametrization** s.t.

$$\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \sigma^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}_\sigma}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}_\sigma} = 0$$

then $\exists \sigma_j \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{d\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}}{dt} \rightarrow \dot{\vec{\gamma}}_0 \quad \text{strongly in } L^1$$

and

$\vec{\gamma}_0$ is a geodesic

Struwe Monotonicity Trick

Struwe Monotonicity Trick

Theorem Let $(\mathcal{M}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a complete Finsler manifold.

Struwe Monotonicity Trick

Theorem Let $(\mathcal{M}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a complete Finsler manifold. Let $E^\sigma \in C^1(\mathcal{M})$ for $\sigma \in [0, 1]$

Struwe Monotonicity Trick

Theorem Let $(\mathcal{M}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a complete Finsler manifold. Let $E^\sigma \in C^1(\mathcal{M})$ for $\sigma \in [0, 1]$ s.t.

$$\forall \vec{\gamma} \in \mathcal{M} \quad \sigma \rightarrow E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma \rightarrow \partial_\sigma E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

are **increasing** and continuous functions with respect to σ .

Struwe Monotonicity Trick

Theorem Let $(\mathcal{M}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a complete Finsler manifold. Let $E^\sigma \in C^1(\mathcal{M})$ for $\sigma \in [0, 1]$ s.t.

$$\forall \vec{\gamma} \in \mathcal{M} \quad \sigma \rightarrow E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma \rightarrow \partial_\sigma E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

are **increasing** and continuous functions with respect to σ . Assume

$$\|DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\sigma - DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\tau\|_{\vec{\gamma}} \leq C(\sigma) \delta(|\sigma - \tau|) f(E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}))$$

Struwe Monotonicity Trick

Theorem Let $(\mathcal{M}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a complete Finsler manifold. Let $E^\sigma \in C^1(\mathcal{M})$ for $\sigma \in [0, 1]$ s.t.

$$\forall \vec{\gamma} \in \mathcal{M} \quad \sigma \rightarrow E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma \rightarrow \partial_\sigma E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

are **increasing** and continuous functions with respect to σ . Assume

$$\|DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\sigma - DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\tau\|_{\vec{\gamma}} \leq C(\sigma) \delta(|\sigma - \tau|) f(E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}))$$

where

$$C(\sigma) \in L_{loc}^\infty((0, 1))$$

Struwe Monotonicity Trick

Theorem Let $(\mathcal{M}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a complete Finsler manifold. Let $E^\sigma \in C^1(\mathcal{M})$ for $\sigma \in [0, 1]$ s.t.

$$\forall \vec{\gamma} \in \mathcal{M} \quad \sigma \rightarrow E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma \rightarrow \partial_\sigma E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

are **increasing** and continuous functions with respect to σ . Assume

$$\|DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\sigma - DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\tau\|_{\vec{\gamma}} \leq C(\sigma) \delta(|\sigma - \tau|) f(E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}))$$

where

$$C(\sigma) \in L_{loc}^\infty((0, 1)), \quad \delta \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+)$$

Struwe Monotonicity Trick

Theorem Let $(\mathcal{M}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a complete Finsler manifold. Let $E^\sigma \in C^1(\mathcal{M})$ for $\sigma \in [0, 1]$ s.t.

$$\forall \vec{\gamma} \in \mathcal{M} \quad \sigma \longrightarrow E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma \longrightarrow \partial_\sigma E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

are **increasing** and continuous functions with respect to σ . Assume

$$\|DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\sigma - DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\tau\|_{\vec{\gamma}} \leq C(\sigma) \delta(|\sigma - \tau|) f(E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}))$$

where

$$C(\sigma) \in L_{loc}^\infty((0, 1)), \quad \delta \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+), \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \delta(s) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}).$$

Struwe Monotonicity Trick

Theorem Let $(\mathcal{M}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a complete Finsler manifold. Let $E^\sigma \in C^1(\mathcal{M})$ for $\sigma \in [0, 1]$ s.t.

$$\forall \vec{\gamma} \in \mathcal{M} \quad \sigma \rightarrow E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma \rightarrow \partial_\sigma E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

are **increasing** and continuous functions with respect to σ . Assume

$$\|DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\sigma - DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\tau\|_{\vec{\gamma}} \leq C(\sigma) \delta(|\sigma - \tau|) f(E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}))$$

where

$$C(\sigma) \in L_{loc}^\infty((0, 1)), \quad \delta \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+), \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \delta(s) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}).$$

Assume E^σ satisfies (PS).

Struwe Monotonicity Trick

Theorem Let $(\mathcal{M}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a complete Finsler manifold. Let $E^\sigma \in C^1(\mathcal{M})$ for $\sigma \in [0, 1]$ s.t.

$$\forall \vec{\gamma} \in \mathcal{M} \quad \sigma \rightarrow E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma \rightarrow \partial_\sigma E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

are **increasing** and continuous functions with respect to σ . Assume

$$\|DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\sigma - DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\tau\|_{\vec{\gamma}} \leq C(\sigma) \delta(|\sigma - \tau|) f(E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}))$$

where

$$C(\sigma) \in L_{loc}^\infty((0, 1)), \quad \delta \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+), \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \delta(s) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}).$$

Assume E^σ satisfies (PS). Let \mathcal{A} admissible

Struwe Monotonicity Trick

Theorem Let $(\mathcal{M}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a complete Finsler manifold. Let $E^\sigma \in C^1(\mathcal{M})$ for $\sigma \in [0, 1]$ s.t.

$$\forall \vec{\gamma} \in \mathcal{M} \quad \sigma \rightarrow E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma \rightarrow \partial_\sigma E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

are **increasing** and continuous functions with respect to σ . Assume

$$\|DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\sigma - DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\tau\|_{\vec{\gamma}} \leq C(\sigma) \delta(|\sigma - \tau|) f(E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}))$$

where

$$C(\sigma) \in L_{loc}^\infty((0, 1)), \quad \delta \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+), \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \delta(s) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}).$$

Assume E^σ satisfies (PS). Let \mathcal{A} admissible

$$\beta(\sigma) := \inf_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \sup_{\vec{\gamma} \in A} E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

Struwe Monotonicity Trick

Theorem Let $(\mathcal{M}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a complete Finsler manifold. Let $E^\sigma \in C^1(\mathcal{M})$ for $\sigma \in [0, 1]$ s.t.

$$\forall \vec{\gamma} \in \mathcal{M} \quad \sigma \rightarrow E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma \rightarrow \partial_\sigma E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

are **increasing** and continuous functions with respect to σ . Assume

$$\|DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\sigma - DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\tau\|_{\vec{\gamma}} \leq C(\sigma) \delta(|\sigma - \tau|) f(E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}))$$

where

$$C(\sigma) \in L_{loc}^\infty((0, 1)), \quad \delta \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+), \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \delta(s) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}).$$

Assume E^σ satisfies (PS). Let \mathcal{A} admissible

$$\beta(\sigma) := \inf_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \sup_{\vec{\gamma} \in A} E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

Then $\exists \sigma_j \rightarrow 0$ and $\vec{\gamma}_j \in \mathcal{M}$

Struwe Monotonicity Trick

Theorem Let $(\mathcal{M}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a complete Finsler manifold. Let $E^\sigma \in C^1(\mathcal{M})$ for $\sigma \in [0, 1]$ s.t.

$$\forall \vec{\gamma} \in \mathcal{M} \quad \sigma \rightarrow E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma \rightarrow \partial_\sigma E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

are **increasing** and continuous functions with respect to σ . Assume

$$\|DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\sigma - DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\tau\|_{\vec{\gamma}} \leq C(\sigma) \delta(|\sigma - \tau|) f(E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}))$$

where

$$C(\sigma) \in L_{loc}^\infty((0, 1)), \quad \delta \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+), \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \delta(s) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}).$$

Assume E^σ satisfies (PS). Let \mathcal{A} admissible

$$\beta(\sigma) := \inf_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \sup_{\vec{\gamma} \in A} E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

Then $\exists \sigma_j \rightarrow 0$ and $\vec{\gamma}_j \in \mathcal{M}$ s.t.

$$E^{\sigma_j}(\vec{\gamma}_j) = \beta(\sigma_j)$$

Struwe Monotonicity Trick

Theorem Let $(\mathcal{M}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a complete Finsler manifold. Let $E^\sigma \in C^1(\mathcal{M})$ for $\sigma \in [0, 1]$ s.t.

$$\forall \vec{\gamma} \in \mathcal{M} \quad \sigma \rightarrow E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma \rightarrow \partial_\sigma E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

are **increasing** and continuous functions with respect to σ . Assume

$$\|DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\sigma - DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\tau\|_{\vec{\gamma}} \leq C(\sigma) \delta(|\sigma - \tau|) f(E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}))$$

where

$$C(\sigma) \in L_{loc}^\infty((0, 1)), \quad \delta \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+), \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \delta(s) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}).$$

Assume E^σ satisfies (PS). Let \mathcal{A} admissible

$$\beta(\sigma) := \inf_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \sup_{\vec{\gamma} \in A} E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

Then $\exists \sigma_j \rightarrow 0$ and $\vec{\gamma}_j \in \mathcal{M}$ s.t.

$$E^{\sigma_j}(\vec{\gamma}_j) = \beta(\sigma_j), \quad DE^{\sigma_j}(\vec{\gamma}_j) = 0$$

Struwe Monotonicity Trick

Theorem Let $(\mathcal{M}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a complete Finsler manifold. Let $E^\sigma \in C^1(\mathcal{M})$ for $\sigma \in [0, 1]$ s.t.

$$\forall \vec{\gamma} \in \mathcal{M} \quad \sigma \rightarrow E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma \rightarrow \partial_\sigma E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

are **increasing** and continuous functions with respect to σ . Assume

$$\|DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\sigma - DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\tau\|_{\vec{\gamma}} \leq C(\sigma) \delta(|\sigma - \tau|) f(E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}))$$

where

$$C(\sigma) \in L_{loc}^\infty((0, 1)), \quad \delta \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+), \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \delta(s) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}).$$

Assume E^σ satisfies (PS). Let \mathcal{A} admissible

$$\beta(\sigma) := \inf_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \sup_{\vec{\gamma} \in A} E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma})$$

Then $\exists \sigma_j \rightarrow 0$ and $\vec{\gamma}_j \in \mathcal{M}$ s.t.

$$E^{\sigma_j}(\vec{\gamma}_j) = \beta(\sigma_j), \quad DE^{\sigma_j}(\vec{\gamma}_j) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_{\sigma_j} E^{\sigma_j}(\vec{\gamma}_j) = o\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_j \log\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_j}\right)}\right).$$

Another Proof of Birkhoff Existence Result.

Another Proof of Birkhoff Existence Result.

Let \mathcal{A} admissible in $\mathcal{P}(W_{imm}^{2,2}(S^1, N^n))$

Another Proof of Birkhoff Existence Result.

Let \mathcal{A} admissible in $\mathcal{P}(W_{imm}^{2,2}(S^1, N^n))$ and

$$\beta_\sigma := \inf_{\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}} \max_{\vec{\gamma} \in \mathcal{A}} E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \text{Length}(\vec{\gamma}(S^1)) + \sigma^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}}$$

Another Proof of Birkhoff Existence Result.

Let \mathcal{A} admissible in $\mathcal{P}(W_{imm}^{2,2}(S^1, N^n))$ and

$$\beta_\sigma := \inf_{\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}} \max_{\vec{\gamma} \in \mathcal{A}} E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \text{Length}(\vec{\gamma}(S^1)) + \sigma^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}}$$

Struwe Monotonicity gives $\sigma_j \rightarrow 0$, $\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}$ s.t.

$$E^{\sigma_j}(\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}) = \beta_{\sigma_j} \quad , \quad DE_{\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}}^{\sigma_j} = 0$$

Another Proof of Birkhoff Existence Result.

Let \mathcal{A} admissible in $\mathcal{P}(W_{imm}^{2,2}(S^1, N^n))$ and

$$\beta_\sigma := \inf_{\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}} \max_{\vec{\gamma} \in \mathcal{A}} E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \text{Length}(\vec{\gamma}(S^1)) + \sigma^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}}$$

Struwe Monotonicity gives $\sigma_j \rightarrow 0$, $\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}$ s.t.

$$E^{\sigma_j}(\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}) = \beta_{\sigma_j} \quad , \quad DE_{\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}}^{\sigma_j} = 0$$

and

$$\sigma_j^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}} = o\left(\frac{1}{\log\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_j}\right)}\right) \quad .$$

Another Proof of Birkhoff Existence Result.

Let \mathcal{A} admissible in $\mathcal{P}(W_{imm}^{2,2}(S^1, N^n))$ and

$$\beta_\sigma := \inf_{\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}} \max_{\vec{\gamma} \in \mathcal{A}} E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \text{Length}(\vec{\gamma}(S^1)) + \sigma^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}}$$

Struwe Monotonicity gives $\sigma_j \rightarrow 0$, $\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}$ s.t.

$$E^{\sigma_j}(\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}) = \beta_{\sigma_j} \quad , \quad DE_{\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}}^{\sigma_j} = 0$$

and

$$\sigma_j^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}} = o\left(\frac{1}{\log\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_j}\right)}\right) \quad .$$

then $\exists \sigma_{j'} \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{d\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}}{dt} \rightarrow \dot{\vec{\gamma}}_0 \quad \text{strongly in } L^1$$

Another Proof of Birkhoff Existence Result.

Let \mathcal{A} admissible in $\mathcal{P}(W_{imm}^{2,2}(S^1, N^n))$ and

$$\beta_\sigma := \inf_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \max_{\vec{\gamma} \in A} E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \text{Length}(\vec{\gamma}(S^1)) + \sigma^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}}$$

Struwe Monotonicity gives $\sigma_j \rightarrow 0$, $\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}$ s.t.

$$E^{\sigma_j}(\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}) = \beta_{\sigma_j} \quad , \quad DE_{\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}}^{\sigma_j} = 0$$

and

$$\sigma_j^2 \int_{S^1} \kappa_{\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}}^2 \, dl_{\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}} = o\left(\frac{1}{\log\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_j}\right)}\right) \quad .$$

then $\exists \sigma_{j'} \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{d\vec{\gamma}_{\sigma_j}}{dt} \rightarrow \dot{\vec{\gamma}}_0 \quad \text{strongly in } L^1$$

and

$\vec{\gamma}_0$ is a geodesic with $L(\vec{\gamma}_0) = \beta_0$

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 1

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 1

$$\beta(\sigma) \searrow \beta(0) \implies \beta \text{ is diff. a.e.}$$

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 1

$$\beta(\sigma) \searrow \beta(0) \implies \beta \text{ is diff. a.e.}$$

and

$$D\beta(\sigma) = \beta'(\sigma) d\mathcal{L}^1 \llcorner [0, 1] + \mu \quad \text{where} \quad \mu \perp d\mathcal{L}^1 \llcorner [0, 1]$$

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 1

$$\beta(\sigma) \searrow \beta(0) \implies \beta \text{ is diff. a.e.}$$

and

$$D\beta(\sigma) = \beta'(\sigma) d\mathcal{L}^1 \llcorner [0, 1] + \mu \quad \text{where} \quad \mu \perp d\mathcal{L}^1 \llcorner [0, 1]$$

$$\int_0^\sigma \beta'(s) ds \leq \beta(\sigma) - \beta(0)$$

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 1

$$\beta(\sigma) \searrow \beta(0) \implies \beta \text{ is diff. a.e.}$$

and

$$D\beta(\sigma) = \beta'(\sigma) d\mathcal{L}^1 \llcorner [0, 1] + \mu \quad \text{where} \quad \mu \perp d\mathcal{L}^1 \llcorner [0, 1]$$

$$\int_0^\sigma \beta'(s) ds \leq \beta(\sigma) - \beta(0)$$

Hence $\exists \sigma_j \rightarrow 0$

$$\beta'(\sigma_j) = o\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_j \log \sigma_j^{-1}}\right)$$

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 2

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 2

Let σ be a point of differentiability

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 2

Let σ be a point of differentiability

$$\sigma < \tau < \sigma + \delta \implies \beta(\tau) \leq \beta(\sigma) + [\beta'(\sigma) + \varepsilon] (\tau - \sigma)$$

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 2

Let σ be a point of differentiability

$$\sigma < \tau < \sigma + \delta \implies \beta(\tau) \leq \beta(\sigma) + [\beta'(\sigma) + \varepsilon] (\tau - \sigma)$$

$A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\vec{\gamma} \in A$ s.t.

$$\begin{cases} \beta(\sigma) \leq E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) + \varepsilon (\tau - \sigma) \\ E^\tau(\vec{\gamma}) \leq \beta(\tau) + \varepsilon(\tau - \sigma) \end{cases} .$$

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 2

Let σ be a point of differentiability

$$\sigma < \tau < \sigma + \delta \implies \beta(\tau) \leq \beta(\sigma) + [\beta'(\sigma) + \varepsilon] (\tau - \sigma)$$

$A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\vec{\gamma} \in A$ s.t.

$$\begin{cases} \beta(\sigma) \leq E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) + \varepsilon (\tau - \sigma) \\ E^\tau(\vec{\gamma}) \leq \beta(\tau) + \varepsilon(\tau - \sigma) \end{cases} . \quad (\implies \partial_\sigma E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) \leq \beta'(\sigma) + 3\varepsilon)$$

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 2

Let σ be a point of differentiability

$$\sigma < \tau < \sigma + \delta \implies \beta(\tau) \leq \beta(\sigma) + [\beta'(\sigma) + \varepsilon] (\tau - \sigma)$$

$A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\vec{\gamma} \in A$ s.t.

$$\begin{cases} \beta(\sigma) \leq E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) + \varepsilon (\tau - \sigma) \\ E^\tau(\vec{\gamma}) \leq \beta(\tau) + \varepsilon(\tau - \sigma) \end{cases} \quad (\implies \partial_\sigma E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) \leq \beta'(\sigma) + 3\varepsilon)$$

Replace the original **pseudo-gradient** X_τ for E^τ by X_τ^σ

$$X_\tau^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \chi \left(\frac{E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) - \beta(\sigma) + \varepsilon(\tau - \sigma)}{\varepsilon(\tau - \sigma)} \right) X_\tau(\vec{\gamma})$$

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 2

Let σ be a point of differentiability

$$\sigma < \tau < \sigma + \delta \implies \beta(\tau) \leq \beta(\sigma) + [\beta'(\sigma) + \varepsilon] (\tau - \sigma)$$

$A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\vec{\gamma} \in A$ s.t.

$$\begin{cases} \beta(\sigma) \leq E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) + \varepsilon (\tau - \sigma) \\ E^\tau(\vec{\gamma}) \leq \beta(\tau) + \varepsilon(\tau - \sigma) \end{cases} \quad (\implies \partial_\sigma E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) \leq \beta'(\sigma) + 3\varepsilon)$$

Replace the original **pseudo-gradient** X_τ for E^τ by X_τ^σ

$$X_\tau^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) := \chi \left(\frac{E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) - \beta(\sigma) + \varepsilon(\tau - \sigma)}{\varepsilon(\tau - \sigma)} \right) X_\tau(\vec{\gamma})$$

where $1 - \chi \in C^\infty([0, 1])$ and $\chi \equiv 0$ in $[0, 1/2]$.

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 3

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 3

Assume $\exists \delta > 0$ (indep. of $\tau \searrow \sigma$)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta(\sigma) \leq E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) + \varepsilon (\tau - \sigma) \\ E^\tau(\vec{\gamma}) \leq \beta(\tau) + \varepsilon(\tau - \sigma) \end{array} \right. . \implies \|DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\tau\| > \delta$$

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 3

Assume $\exists \delta > 0$ (indep. of $\tau \searrow \sigma$)

$$\begin{cases} \beta(\sigma) \leq E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) + \varepsilon (\tau - \sigma) \\ E^\tau(\vec{\gamma}) \leq \beta(\tau) + \varepsilon(\tau - \sigma) \end{cases} \implies \|DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\tau\| > \delta$$

Let $A \in \mathcal{A}$ s. t.

$$\sup_{\vec{\gamma} \in A} E^\tau(\vec{\gamma}) \leq \beta(\tau) + \varepsilon(\tau - \sigma)$$

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 3

Assume $\exists \delta > 0$ (indep. of $\tau \searrow \sigma$)

$$\begin{cases} \beta(\sigma) \leq E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) + \varepsilon (\tau - \sigma) \\ E^\tau(\vec{\gamma}) \leq \beta(\tau) + \varepsilon(\tau - \sigma) \end{cases} \implies \|DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\tau\| > \delta$$

Let $A \in \mathcal{A}$ s. t.

$$\sup_{\vec{\gamma} \in A} E^\tau(\vec{\gamma}) \leq \beta(\tau) + \varepsilon(\tau - \sigma)$$

Since the flow is active **only** if $\beta(\sigma) \leq E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) + \varepsilon (\tau - \sigma)$

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 3

Assume $\exists \delta > 0$ (indep. of $\tau \searrow \sigma$)

$$\begin{cases} \beta(\sigma) \leq E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) + \varepsilon (\tau - \sigma) \\ E^\tau(\vec{\gamma}) \leq \beta(\tau) + \varepsilon(\tau - \sigma) \end{cases} \implies \|DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\tau\| > \delta$$

Let $A \in \mathcal{A}$ s. t.

$$\sup_{\vec{\gamma} \in A} E^\tau(\vec{\gamma}) \leq \beta(\tau) + \varepsilon(\tau - \sigma)$$

Since the flow is active **only** if $\beta(\sigma) \leq E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) + \varepsilon (\tau - \sigma)$

Hypothesis above $\Rightarrow \forall \vec{\gamma} \in A \quad t_{max}^{\vec{\gamma}} = +\infty$

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 3

Assume $\exists \delta > 0$ (indep. of $\tau \searrow \sigma$)

$$\begin{cases} \beta(\sigma) \leq E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) + \varepsilon (\tau - \sigma) \\ E^\tau(\vec{\gamma}) \leq \beta(\tau) + \varepsilon(\tau - \sigma) \end{cases} \implies \|DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\tau\| > \delta$$

Let $A \in \mathcal{A}$ s. t.

$$\sup_{\vec{\gamma} \in A} E^\tau(\vec{\gamma}) \leq \beta(\tau) + \varepsilon(\tau - \sigma)$$

Since the flow is active **only** if $\beta(\sigma) \leq E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) + \varepsilon (\tau - \sigma)$

Hypothesis above $\Rightarrow \forall \vec{\gamma} \in A \quad t_{max}^{\vec{\gamma}} = +\infty$

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) - \beta(\sigma) \geq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left. \frac{d}{dt} E^\sigma(\phi_t(\vec{\gamma})) \right|_{t=0} \leq -C \delta^2$$

The Proof of Struwe Monotonicity Trick - page 3

Assume $\exists \delta > 0$ (indep. of $\tau \searrow \sigma$)

$$\begin{cases} \beta(\sigma) \leq E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) + \varepsilon (\tau - \sigma) \\ E^\tau(\vec{\gamma}) \leq \beta(\tau) + \varepsilon(\tau - \sigma) \end{cases} \implies \|DE_{\vec{\gamma}}^\tau\| > \delta$$

Let $A \in \mathcal{A}$ s. t.

$$\sup_{\vec{\gamma} \in A} E^\tau(\vec{\gamma}) \leq \beta(\tau) + \varepsilon(\tau - \sigma)$$

Since the flow is active **only** if $\beta(\sigma) \leq E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) + \varepsilon (\tau - \sigma)$

Hypothesis above $\Rightarrow \forall \vec{\gamma} \in A \quad t_{max}^{\vec{\gamma}} = +\infty$

$$E^\sigma(\vec{\gamma}) - \beta(\sigma) \geq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left. \frac{d}{dt} E^\sigma(\phi_t(\vec{\gamma})) \right|_{t=0} \leq -C \delta^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Contrad. !}$$

A Viscosity Approach for the Minmax of the Area of Surfaces.

A Viscosity Approach for the Minmax of the Area of Surfaces.

Let Σ^2 oriented closed surface.

A Viscosity Approach for the Minmax of the Area of Surfaces.

Let Σ^2 oriented closed surface. Φ immersion of Σ^2 in N^n . Let \vec{n}_Φ be the Gauss Map.

A Viscosity Approach for the Minmax of the Area of Surfaces.

Let Σ^2 oriented closed surface. Φ immersion of Σ^2 in N^n . Let \vec{n}_Φ be the Gauss Map. Consider

$$E^\sigma(\Phi) := \text{Area}(\Phi) + \sigma^2 \int_{\Sigma} (1 + |d\vec{n}_\Phi|^2)^p \ d\text{vol}_g$$

on the **Finsler Manifold** $W_{imm}^{2,2p}(\Sigma^2, N^n)$.

A Viscosity Approach for the Minmax of the Area of Surfaces.

Let Σ^2 oriented closed surface. Φ immersion of Σ^2 in N^n . Let \vec{n}_Φ be the Gauss Map. Consider

$$E^\sigma(\Phi) := \text{Area}(\Phi) + \sigma^2 \int_{\Sigma} (1 + |d\vec{n}_\Phi|^2)^p \, d\text{vol}_g$$

on the **Finsler Manifold** $W_{imm}^{2,2p}(\Sigma^2, N^n)$.

Theorem [Langer 1985, Kuwert-Lamm-Li 2015] The Functional E^σ is **Palais Smale** modulo reparametrization

A Viscosity Approach for the Minmax of the Area of Surfaces.

Let Σ^2 oriented closed surface. Φ immersion of Σ^2 in N^n . Let \vec{n}_Φ be the Gauss Map. Consider

$$E^\sigma(\Phi) := \text{Area}(\Phi) + \sigma^2 \int_{\Sigma} (1 + |d\vec{n}_\Phi|^2)^p \, d\text{vol}_g$$

on the **Finsler Manifold** $W_{imm}^{2,2p}(\Sigma^2, N^n)$.

Theorem [Langer 1985, Kuwert-Lamm-Li 2015] The Functional E^σ is **Palais Smale** modulo reparametrization

$$E^\sigma(\Phi_k) \rightarrow \beta(\sigma) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad DE_{\Phi_k}^\sigma \rightarrow 0$$

A Viscosity Approach for the Minmax of the Area of Surfaces.

Let Σ^2 oriented closed surface. Φ immersion of Σ^2 in N^n . Let \vec{n}_Φ be the Gauss Map. Consider

$$E^\sigma(\Phi) := \text{Area}(\Phi) + \sigma^2 \int_{\Sigma} (1 + |d\vec{n}_\Phi|^2)^p \, d\text{vol}_g$$

on the **Finsler Manifold** $W_{imm}^{2,2p}(\Sigma^2, N^n)$.

Theorem [Langer 1985, Kuwert-Lamm-Li 2015] The Functional E^σ is **Palais Smale** modulo reparametrization

$$E^\sigma(\Phi_k) \rightarrow \beta(\sigma) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad DE_{\Phi_k}^\sigma \rightarrow 0$$

then there exists $\Phi_{k'}$ and $\Psi_{k'} \in \text{Diff}(\Sigma^2)$ s.t.

$$\xi_{k'} := \Phi_{k'} \circ \Psi_{k'} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \xi_\infty \quad \text{strongly in} \quad W^{2,2p}(\Sigma, N^n) \quad ,$$

A Viscosity Approach for the Minmax of the Area of Surfaces.

Let Σ^2 oriented closed surface. Φ immersion of Σ^2 in N^n . Let \vec{n}_Φ be the Gauss Map. Consider

$$E^\sigma(\Phi) := \text{Area}(\Phi) + \sigma^2 \int_{\Sigma} (1 + |d\vec{n}_\Phi|^2)^p \, d\text{vol}_g$$

on the **Finsler Manifold** $W_{imm}^{2,2p}(\Sigma^2, N^n)$.

Theorem [Langer 1985, Kuwert-Lamm-Li 2015] The Functional E^σ is **Palais Smale** modulo reparametrization

$$E^\sigma(\Phi_k) \rightarrow \beta(\sigma) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad DE_{\Phi_k}^\sigma \rightarrow 0$$

then there exists $\Phi_{k'}$ and $\Psi_{k'} \in \text{Diff}(\Sigma^2)$ s.t.

$$\xi_{k'} := \Phi_{k'} \circ \Psi_{k'} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \xi_\infty \quad \text{strongly in} \quad W^{2,2p}(\Sigma, N^n) \quad ,$$

and

$$DE_{\xi_\infty}^\sigma = 0$$

Passing to the Limit $\sigma \rightarrow 0$.

Passing to the Limit $\sigma \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem [R. 2016] Let $\sigma_k \rightarrow 0$

Passing to the Limit $\sigma \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem [R. 2016] Let $\sigma_k \rightarrow 0$ and Φ_k be a critical point of E^{σ_k}

Passing to the Limit $\sigma \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem [R. 2016] Let $\sigma_k \rightarrow 0$ and Φ_k be a critical point of E^{σ_k}
s.t.

$$E^{\sigma_k}(\Phi_k) \rightarrow \beta(0) > 0$$

Passing to the Limit $\sigma \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem [R. 2016] Let $\sigma_k \rightarrow 0$ and Φ_k be a critical point of E^{σ_k} s.t.

$$E^{\sigma_k}(\Phi_k) \rightarrow \beta(0) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_\sigma E^{\sigma_k}(\Phi_k) = o\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_k \log \sigma_k^{-1}}\right)$$

Passing to the Limit $\sigma \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem [R. 2016] Let $\sigma_k \rightarrow 0$ and Φ_k be a critical point of E^{σ_k} s.t.

$$E^{\sigma_k}(\Phi_k) \rightarrow \beta(0) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_\sigma E^{\sigma_k}(\Phi_k) = o\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_k \log \sigma_k^{-1}}\right)$$

then $\exists k'$

Passing to the Limit $\sigma \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem [R. 2016] Let $\sigma_k \rightarrow 0$ and Φ_k be a critical point of E^{σ_k} s.t.

$$E^{\sigma_k}(\Phi_k) \rightarrow \beta(0) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_\sigma E^{\sigma_k}(\Phi_k) = o\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_k \log \sigma_k^{-1}}\right)$$

then $\exists k'$ s.t.

$$(\Phi_{k'})_* \mathbf{1}_{G_2(T\Sigma)} \rightharpoonup \mathbf{v} := \xi_* N \mathbf{1}_{G_2(TS)} \quad \text{as varifolds}$$

Passing to the Limit $\sigma \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem [R. 2016] Let $\sigma_k \rightarrow 0$ and Φ_k be a critical point of E^{σ_k} s.t.

$$E^{\sigma_k}(\Phi_k) \rightarrow \beta(0) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_\sigma E^{\sigma_k}(\Phi_k) = o\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_k \log \sigma_k^{-1}}\right)$$

then $\exists k'$ s.t.

$$(\Phi_{k'})_* \mathbf{1}_{G_2(T\Sigma)} \rightharpoonup \mathbf{v} := \xi_* N \mathbf{1}_{G_2(TS)} \quad \text{as varifolds}$$

where S is a smooth Riemann surface

Passing to the Limit $\sigma \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem [R. 2016] Let $\sigma_k \rightarrow 0$ and Φ_k be a critical point of E^{σ_k} s.t.

$$E^{\sigma_k}(\Phi_k) \rightarrow \beta(0) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_\sigma E^{\sigma_k}(\Phi_k) = o\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_k \log \sigma_k^{-1}}\right)$$

then $\exists k'$ s.t.

$$(\Phi_{k'})_* \mathbf{1}_{G_2(T\Sigma)} \rightharpoonup \mathbf{v} := \xi_* N \mathbf{1}_{G_2(TS)} \quad \text{as varifolds}$$

where S is a smooth Riemann surface

$$\text{genus}(S) \leq \text{genus}(\Sigma)$$

Passing to the Limit $\sigma \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem [R. 2016] Let $\sigma_k \rightarrow 0$ and Φ_k be a critical point of E^{σ_k} s.t.

$$E^{\sigma_k}(\Phi_k) \rightarrow \beta(0) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_\sigma E^{\sigma_k}(\Phi_k) = o\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_k \log \sigma_k^{-1}}\right)$$

then $\exists k'$ s.t.

$$(\Phi_{k'})_* \mathbf{1}_{G_2(T\Sigma)} \rightharpoonup \mathbf{v} := \xi_* N \mathbf{1}_{G_2(TS)} \quad \text{as varifolds}$$

where S is a smooth Riemann surface

$$\text{genus}(S) \leq \text{genus}(\Sigma) , \quad N \in L^\infty(S, \mathbb{N})$$

Passing to the Limit $\sigma \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem [R. 2016] Let $\sigma_k \rightarrow 0$ and Φ_k be a critical point of E^{σ_k} s.t.

$$E^{\sigma_k}(\Phi_k) \rightarrow \beta(0) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_\sigma E^{\sigma_k}(\Phi_k) = o\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_k \log \sigma_k^{-1}}\right)$$

then $\exists k'$ s.t.

$$(\Phi_{k'})_* \mathbf{1}_{G_2(T\Sigma)} \rightharpoonup \mathbf{v} := \xi_* N \mathbf{1}_{G_2(TS)} \quad \text{as varifolds}$$

where S is a smooth Riemann surface

$$\text{genus}(S) \leq \text{genus}(\Sigma) \quad , \quad N \in L^\infty(S, \mathbb{N}) \quad , \quad \xi \in W^{1,2}(S, \mathbb{N}^n)$$

Passing to the Limit $\sigma \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem [R. 2016] Let $\sigma_k \rightarrow 0$ and Φ_k be a critical point of E^{σ_k} s.t.

$$E^{\sigma_k}(\Phi_k) \rightarrow \beta(0) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_\sigma E^{\sigma_k}(\Phi_k) = o\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_k \log \sigma_k^{-1}}\right)$$

then $\exists k'$ s.t.

$$(\Phi_{k'})_* \mathbf{1}_{G_2(T\Sigma)} \rightharpoonup \mathbf{v} := \xi_* N \mathbf{1}_{G_2(TS)} \quad \text{as varifolds}$$

where S is a smooth Riemann surface

$$\text{genus}(S) \leq \text{genus}(\Sigma) , \quad N \in L^\infty(S, \mathbb{N}) , \quad \xi \in W^{1,2}(S, N^n)$$

moreover

ξ is conformal and \mathbf{v} is a **stationary** varifold

Varifold Convergence to Integer Rectifiable Varifold



$N = 3$

Parametrized Integer Rectifiable Stationary Varifolds

Let S be a Riemann Surface.

Parametrized Integer Rectifiable Stationary Varifolds

Let S be a Riemann Surface. Let $\Phi \in W^{1,2}(S, N^n)$ **conformal**

Parametrized Integer Rectifiable Stationary Varifolds

Let S be a Riemann Surface. Let $\Phi \in W^{1,2}(S, N^n)$ **conformal** and $N \in L^\infty(S, \mathbb{N})$

Parametrized Integer Rectifiable Stationary Varifolds

Let S be a Riemann Surface. Let $\Phi \in W^{1,2}(S, N^n)$ **conformal** and $N \in L^\infty(S, \mathbb{N})$

(S, Φ, N) is a **Param.** **Int.** **Rect.** **Stat.** **Var.**

Parametrized Integer Rectifiable Stationary Varifolds

Let S be a Riemann Surface. Let $\Phi \in W^{1,2}(S, N^n)$ **conformal** and $N \in L^\infty(S, \mathbb{N})$

(S, Φ, N) is a **Param. Int. Rect. Stat. Var.** if for a.e. $\Omega \in S$

$$\forall F \in C^1(N^n) \quad \text{supp}(F) \subset N^n \setminus \Phi(\partial\Omega)$$

Parametrized Integer Rectifiable Stationary Varifolds

Let S be a Riemann Surface. Let $\Phi \in W^{1,2}(S, N^n)$ **conformal** and $N \in L^\infty(S, \mathbb{N})$

(S, Φ, N) is a **Param. Int. Rect. Stat. Var.** if for a.e. $\Omega \in S$

$$\forall F \in C^1(N^n) \quad \text{supp}(F) \subset N^n \setminus \Phi(\partial\Omega)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} N \left[\nabla(F(\Phi)) \nabla \Phi - F(\Phi) \mathbb{I}(\nabla \Phi, \nabla \Phi) \right] dx^2$$

Parametrized Integer Rectifiable Stationary Varifolds

Let S be a Riemann Surface. Let $\Phi \in W^{1,2}(S, N^n)$ **conformal** and $N \in L^\infty(S, \mathbb{N})$

(S, Φ, N) is a **Param. Int. Rect. Stat. Var.** if for a.e. $\Omega \in S$

$$\forall F \in C^1(N^n) \quad \text{supp}(F) \subset N^n \setminus \Phi(\partial\Omega)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} N \left[\nabla(F(\Phi)) \nabla \Phi - F(\Phi) \mathbb{I}(\nabla \Phi, \nabla \Phi) \right] dx^2$$

Compare with the **harmonic map** equation

$$\forall f \in C^1 \int_S \left[\nabla f \cdot \nabla \Phi - f \mathbb{I}(\nabla \Phi, \nabla \Phi) \right] dx^2$$

Parametrized Integer Rectifiable Stationary Varifolds

Let S be a Riemann Surface. Let $\Phi \in W^{1,2}(S, N^n)$ **conformal** and $N \in L^\infty(S, \mathbb{N})$

(S, Φ, N) is a **Param. Int. Rect. Stat. Var.** if for a.e. $\Omega \in S$

$$\forall F \in C^1(N^n) \quad \text{supp}(F) \subset N^n \setminus \Phi(\partial\Omega)$$

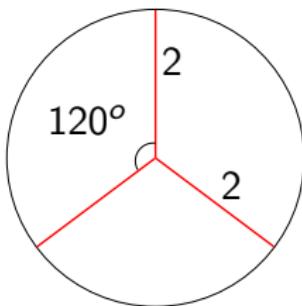
$$\int_{\Omega} N \left[\nabla(F(\Phi)) \nabla \Phi - F(\Phi) \mathbb{I}(\nabla \Phi, \nabla \Phi) \right] dx^2$$

Compare with the **harmonic map** equation

$$\forall f \in C^1 \int_S \left[\nabla f \cdot \nabla \Phi - f \mathbb{I}(\nabla \Phi, \nabla \Phi) \right] dx^2$$

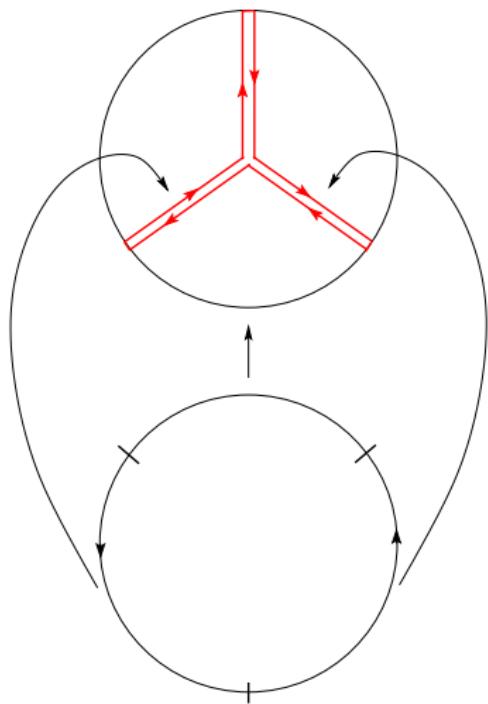
Theorem [R.2016] If $N \equiv N_0$, if (S, Φ, N) is a **Param. Int. Rect. Stat. Var.** then Φ is **harmonic**. □

Classical Integer Rectifiable Stationary Varifold



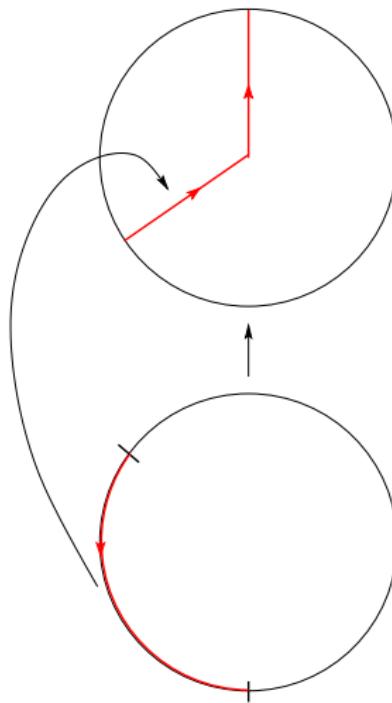
classical stationary varifolds

Parametrized Integer Rectifiable Stationary Varifolds



parametrized varifold

Parametrized Integer Rectifiable Varifolds



This is **not** a parametrized integer rectifiable stationary varifold

Miscellaneous Facts on PIRSV

Miscellaneous Facts on PIRSV

Theorem[Pigati, R. 2017] The space of parametrized integer rectifiable stationary varifold is weakly sequentially closed in the space of varifolds.

Miscellaneous Facts on PIRSV

Theorem[Pigati, R. 2017] The space of parametrized integer rectifiable stationary varifold is weakly sequentially closed in the space of varifolds.

Recall

Theorem[Allard, 1972] The space of integer rectifiable stationary varifold is weakly sequentially closed in the space of varifolds.

Miscellaneous Facts on PIRSV

Theorem[Pigati, R. 2017] The space of parametrized integer rectifiable stationary varifold is weakly sequentially closed in the space of varifolds.

Recall

Theorem[Allard, 1972] The space of integer rectifiable stationary varifold is weakly sequentially closed in the space of varifolds.

Theorem[Pigati, R. 2017] A parametrized integer rectifiable stationary varifold has **everywhere** integer multiplicity and a plane as tangent cone away from a dimension 0 set.

A Digression to the Conductivity Equation

A Digression to the Conductivity Equation

Open Question Let $N \in L^\infty(D^2, \mathbb{N}^*)$

A Digression to the Conductivity Equation

Open Question Let $N \in L^\infty(D^2, \mathbb{N}^*)$ and $\Phi \in W^{1,2}(D^2, \mathbb{R}^m)$

A Digression to the Conductivity Equation

Open Question Let $N \in L^\infty(D^2, \mathbb{N}^*)$ and $\Phi \in W^{1,2}(D^2, \mathbb{R}^m)$

$$-\operatorname{div}(N \nabla \Phi) = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(D^2)$$

A Digression to the Conductivity Equation

Open Question Let $N \in L^\infty(D^2, \mathbb{N}^*)$ and $\Phi \in W^{1,2}(D^2, \mathbb{R}^m)$

$$-\operatorname{div}(N \nabla \Phi) = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(D^2)$$

and Φ is **conformal** i.e.

$$\begin{cases} |\partial_{x_1} \Phi| = |\partial_{x_2} \Phi| \\ \partial_{x_1} \Phi \cdot \partial_{x_2} \Phi = 0 \end{cases}$$

A Digression to the Conductivity Equation

Open Question Let $N \in L^\infty(D^2, \mathbb{N}^*)$ and $\Phi \in W^{1,2}(D^2, \mathbb{R}^m)$

$$-\operatorname{div}(N \nabla \Phi) = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(D^2)$$

and Φ is **conformal** i.e.

$$\begin{cases} |\partial_{x_1} \Phi| = |\partial_{x_2} \Phi| \\ \partial_{x_1} \Phi \cdot \partial_{x_2} \Phi = 0 \end{cases}$$

Is it true that $N \equiv N_0$ and Φ is **harmonic** ?

A Digression to the Conductivity Equation

Open Question Let $N \in L^\infty(D^2, \mathbb{N}^*)$ and $\Phi \in W^{1,2}(D^2, \mathbb{R}^m)$

$$-\operatorname{div}(N \nabla \Phi) = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(D^2)$$

and Φ is **conformal** i.e.

$$\begin{cases} |\partial_{x_1} \Phi| = |\partial_{x_2} \Phi| \\ \partial_{x_1} \Phi \cdot \partial_{x_2} \Phi = 0 \end{cases}$$

Is it true that $N \equiv N_0$ and Φ is **harmonic** ?

Theorem[Pigati, R. 2017] The answer is “yes” if $m = 2$. □

A Digression to the Conductivity Equation

Open Question Let $N \in L^\infty(D^2, \mathbb{N}^*)$ and $\Phi \in W^{1,2}(D^2, \mathbb{R}^m)$

$$-\operatorname{div}(N \nabla \Phi) = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(D^2)$$

and Φ is **conformal** i.e.

$$\begin{cases} |\partial_{x_1} \Phi| = |\partial_{x_2} \Phi| \\ \partial_{x_1} \Phi \cdot \partial_{x_2} \Phi = 0 \end{cases}$$

Is it true that $N \equiv N_0$ and Φ is **harmonic** ?

Theorem [Pigati, R. 2017] The answer is “yes” if $m = 2$. □

Generalized Question $N \in L^\infty(D^2, \mathbb{N}^*)$ and $\Phi \in W^{1,2}(D^2, \mathbb{N}^n)$

$$-\operatorname{div}(N \nabla \Phi) = N \mathbb{I}(\nabla \Phi, \nabla \Phi) \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(D^2)$$

and Φ is conformal.

A Digression to the Conductivity Equation

Open Question Let $N \in L^\infty(D^2, \mathbb{N}^*)$ and $\Phi \in W^{1,2}(D^2, \mathbb{R}^m)$

$$-\operatorname{div}(N \nabla \Phi) = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(D^2)$$

and Φ is **conformal** i.e.

$$\begin{cases} |\partial_{x_1} \Phi| = |\partial_{x_2} \Phi| \\ \partial_{x_1} \Phi \cdot \partial_{x_2} \Phi = 0 \end{cases}$$

Is it true that $N \equiv N_0$ and Φ is **harmonic** ?

Theorem [Pigati, R. 2017] The answer is “yes” if $m = 2$. □

Generalized Question $N \in L^\infty(D^2, \mathbb{N}^*)$ and $\Phi \in W^{1,2}(D^2, \mathbb{N}^n)$

$$-\operatorname{div}(N \nabla \Phi) = N \mathbb{I}(\nabla \Phi, \nabla \Phi) \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(D^2)$$

and Φ is conformal.

Is it true that $N \equiv N_0$ and Φ is an **harmonic map**?

Conclusion so far

Theorem Let \mathcal{A} be an admissible Family in $W_{imm}^{2,2p}(\Sigma, N^n)$.

Conclusion so far

Theorem Let \mathcal{A} be an admissible Family in $W_{imm}^{2,2p}(\Sigma, N^n)$. Assume

$$\beta(0) := \inf_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \sup_{\Phi \in A} \text{Area}(\Phi)$$

is positive.

Conclusion so far

Theorem Let \mathcal{A} be an admissible Family in $W_{imm}^{2,2p}(\Sigma, N^n)$. Assume

$$\beta(0) := \inf_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \sup_{\Phi \in A} \text{Area}(\Phi)$$

is positive. Then there exists a param. int. rect. statio. varifold
 $\mathbf{v} = (S, \Phi, N)$ s.t

$$\beta(0) = \frac{1}{2} \int_S N |\nabla \Phi|^2 \, dx^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{genus}(S) \leq \text{genus}(\Sigma)$$

Conclusion so far

Theorem Let \mathcal{A} be an admissible Family in $W_{imm}^{2,2p}(\Sigma, N^n)$. Assume

$$\beta(0) := \inf_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \sup_{\Phi \in A} \text{Area}(\Phi)$$

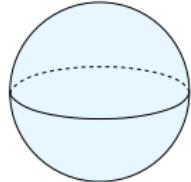
is positive. Then there exists a param. int. rect. statio. varifold
 $\mathbf{v} = (S, \Phi, N)$ s.t

$$\beta(0) = \frac{1}{2} \int_S N |\nabla \Phi|^2 \, dx^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{genus}(S) \leq \text{genus}(\Sigma)$$

If $\beta(0) < \frac{8\pi}{\|\mathbb{I}\|_\infty}$ then (S, Φ, N) is a smooth minimal embedding.

Minimal Surface Genealogy in S^3 [R. 2017]

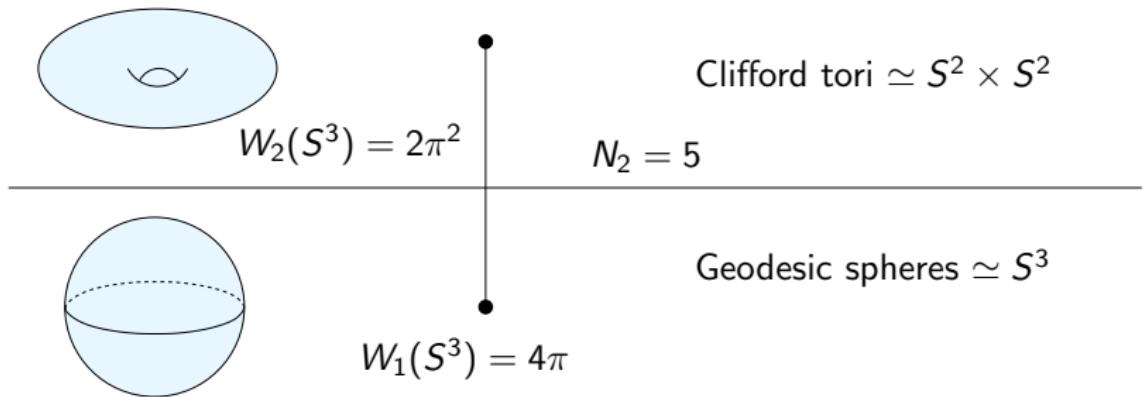
Minimal Surface Genealogy in S^3 [R. 2017]



$$W_1(S^3) = 4\pi$$

Geodesic spheres $\simeq S^3$

Minimal Surface Genealogy in S^3 [R. 2017]



Minimal Surface Genealogy in S^3 [R. 2017]

