

Zeitschrift: Commentarii Mathematici Helvetici
Herausgeber: Schweizerische Mathematische Gesellschaft
Band: 95 (2020)
Heft: 1

Artikel: Non-existence of geometric minimal foliations in hyperbolic three-manifolds
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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-882408>

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Non-existence of geometric minimal foliations in hyperbolic three-manifolds

Michael Wolf and Yunhui Wu

Abstract. We show that every three-dimensional hyperbolic manifold admits no locally geometric 1-parameter family of closed minimal surfaces. Here such a geometric family has normal deformations at a point that depend only on the principal curvatures of that leaf at that point.

Mathematics Subject Classification (2010). 30F60, 32G15.

Keywords. Hyperbolic three-manifold, minimal surface, foliation.

1. Introduction

The goal of this paper is to prove the following theorem.

Theorem 1.1. *Let M be a three-dimensional closed hyperbolic manifold. Then there does not exist a geometric foliation of M by closed minimal surfaces of genus $g > 1$.*

Of course, our first task will be to define the term *geometric* in the statement of the result and also to explain the context. We begin with an explanation of the statement: the theorem asserts that such a foliation cannot occur as an instance of a time-dependent geometric flow, in the sense of say, [7].

Indeed, we prove slightly more, in that we do not use the global structure of the fibration. The main theorem is a special case of the following result.

Theorem 1.2. *Let M be a three-dimensional hyperbolic manifold. Let S be a closed surface of genus $g > 1$ in M , and let N be a neighborhood of S in M . Then there does not exist a geometric foliation of N by closed minimal surfaces of genus $g > 1$.*

Remarks 1.3. (i) The manifold M in the theorem above does not need to be closed. An example in Section 5 shows that the necessity of the hypothesis that S be closed.

(ii) The restriction on the genus of the surface S in Theorem 1.2 is somewhat superfluous, as minimal surfaces are always saddle-shaped in their ambient spaces: thus, a hyperbolic three-manifold induces on a minimal submanifold a metric of curvature at most -1 , forcing S to be of hyperbolic type.

(iii) Because Theorem 1.1 is an immediate corollary of Theorem 1.2, we see that the exclusion of minimal geometric flows does not depend directly on global dynamical qualities of the flow.

Our definition of *geometric foliation* relates to the following perspective. Of course, a foliation \mathcal{F} of the three-manifold M denotes the decomposition of the manifold M into leaves $F \in \mathcal{F}$ which are homeomorphic to S with the following property: for every point $p \in M$, there is a neighborhood U of p so that U is covered by the image of a map

$$F: (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \times S \rightarrow M,$$

where $F_t = F(\{t\} \times S)$, a leaf of \mathcal{F} , is disjoint from other leaves $F_{t'}$ when t and t' are distinct times.

Because the foliation has leaves of codimension one, it is possible to arrange the mappings F so that the pushforward vectors $\nu = F_* \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ are normal to the image leaf F_{t_0} for each $t_0 \in (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$.

Then in this setting, a foliation \mathcal{F} of M is *geometric* if the norm $\|\nu\| = \|F_* \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\|$ depends only on the local geometry of the leaf $F_{t_0} = F(\{t_0\} \times S)$, i.e. ν depends only on the first and second fundamental forms of the leaves of \mathcal{F} .

Note that in the case where M is hyperbolic and the leaves of \mathcal{F} are minimal (so that the principal curvatures are additive inverses of one another), the condition that $\nu = \nu(p)$ depends only on the first and second fundamental forms is equivalent to the existence of a function $f = f(\lambda)$ so that $\nu = \nu(p) = \nu(f(\lambda(p)))$ depends only on the size of the principal curvature $\lambda(p)$ of the leaf of \mathcal{F} through p . Thus we may succinctly state the criterion for a foliation to be *geometric* as follows.

Definition 1.4. Let M be a three dimensional hyperbolic manifold. We say that M contains a *locally geometric 1-parameter family of closed minimal surfaces* (or, more briefly, that the minimal foliation is *geometric*) if there exists a closed surface S , a constant $\epsilon > 0$ and an embedding

$$h: (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \times S \rightarrow M$$

such that:

- (i) the function h is C^2 with respect to both t and $p \in S$;
- (ii) for every t , each leaf $h_t(\cdot) := h(t, \cdot) \subset M$ is a minimal surface;
- (iii) for any $p \in S$, the function

$$f(t, p) = \left\langle (h_t)_* \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right), \vec{n} \right\rangle \Big|_{t=0}$$

only depends on the principal curvature of S at p . One may write as

$$f(0, p) = f(0, \|A\|^2(p)),$$

where $\|A\|^2(p)$ is the square of the second fundamental form of $\{0\} \times S$ at $(0, p)$ in M ;

- (iv) For time $t = 0$, the function $f(0, \cdot): S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ does not vanish identically.

In particular, such a foliation would satisfy conditions (1.1) in [7, p. 45] for a time-dependent (i.e. allowed to vary as the leaves vary) geometric flow.

Of course, this definition provides a strong restriction on the possible foliations that are excluded by Theorem 1.1. On the other hand, the theorem does rule out foliations defined by local geometric rules, even ones that change from leaf to leaf.

1.1. The mathematical and historical context.. Interest in the problem of whether one could possibly foliate a closed hyperbolic three-manifold by minimal surfaces dates back to a paper by Anderson, and in particular to a conjecture he states [1, p. 289] (see also [3, 11, 13] for alternative expressions):

Conjecture 1.5 (Anderson). *If M is a three-dimensional closed hyperbolic manifold, then there does not exist a local 1-parameter family of closed minimal surfaces in M .*

Since this conjecture was identified, there have been a few partial results. Both Hass [5] and Huang–Wang [8] have found hyperbolic three-manifolds which fiber over the circle but do not admit any minimal fibration.

The result in Theorem 1.1 represents something of a different approach to the main problem in that the extra conditions it imposes are on the foliation on any such manifold, rather than on (any foliation on) some particular class of closed three-manifolds.

1.2. Method. Since the hypothesis we add to the conjecture is a restriction on the foliation, naturally our proof of Theorem 1.2 relies on an analysis of the equations governing the geometry of such foliations. We imagine the foliation as determining a flow of minimal surfaces in a hyperbolic three-manifold determined by a function of the local geometry of the minimal surface at a point. Naturally, the geometry of the surface in a hyperbolic three-manifold is determined by its first and second fundamental forms. Those forms, on any particular minimal leaf, are constrained by Gauß's equation and the Simons equations. Most of our interest focuses on the Simons equation on the second fundamental form.

On the other hand, that the foliation may be construed as a geometric flow provides for a second equation governing the size of the flow vectors.

We then show that these two equations together preclude the existence of the foliation. A brief analysis of this pair of equations results in restrictions on the function $s = \|A\|^2$ (where A is the second fundamental form) and its derivatives which are not satisfiable on a closed surface. As there are geometric flows on open surfaces (see Section 5), this last step necessarily uses some topology of closed surfaces: in this case that is some elementary Morse theory on the level sets of the function s in the setting where s is analytic but the Hessian of s does not vanish identically.

1.3. Organization. We present the Simons formula in Section 2, and the formula governing the flow in Section 3. In Section 4, we combine these formulas to prove the main result. That section begins with the governing equations providing a restriction on the geometric function ϕ : in particular we show that the critical sets for the function s are level sets of s . We then conclude with an analysis of how those critical sets might be defined on a closed surface. We close in Section 5 with some examples to show that our restriction of the scope of the theorem to geometric foliations by closed surfaces is necessary.

Acknowledgements. The authors appreciate several useful conversations with Zheng (Zeno) Huang on this work, as well as the thoughtful comments of the referee. The first author gratefully acknowledges support from the U.S. National Science Foundation through grant DMS 1564374. He also acknowledges support from U.S. National Science Foundation grants DMS 1107452, 1107263, 1107367 RNMS: Geometric structures And Representation varieties (the GEAR Network). The second author is partially supported by China's Recruitment Program of Global Experts. And he also would like to thank the Department of Mathematics at Rice University where this joint work was partially completed.

2. A Simons identity

In this section we apply the Simons identity [12] to our setting.

Let M be a three-dimensional hyperbolic manifold and $S \subset M$ be an immersed minimal surface. Let A be the second fundamental form of S in M and let ∇ be the covariant derivative with respect to the induced metric on S . Let $T(S)$ and $N(S)$ denote the tangent and normal bundles of S , respectively; let $\text{Sym}(S)$ denote the bundle of symmetric transformations of $T(S)$, and

$$H(M) = \text{Hom}(N(S), \text{Sym}(S)).$$

We refer to [12] for the description of some of the objects we use below, in particular, the various operators $\tilde{A} \in \Gamma(\text{Hom}(N(S), N(S)))$, $\underline{A} \in \Gamma(\text{Hom}(\text{Sym}(S), \text{Sym}(S)))$, and $B \in \Gamma(\text{Sym}(S) \otimes N(S))$ related to the second fundamental form $A \in \Gamma(H(S))$ used in the next proposition, an adaptation of a computation of Simons [12].

Proposition 2.1.

$$\nabla^2 A = -2A - \|A\|^2 A,$$

where $\|A\|^2$ is the square of the norm of the second fundamental form A .

Proof. Since M is hyperbolic, in particular it is symmetric. So \bar{R}' , defined in [12, Equation (4.2.1)], vanishes. The fundamental identity of Simons [12, Theorem 4.2.1] is

$$\nabla^2 A = -A \circ \tilde{A} - \underline{A} \circ A + \bar{R}(A), \quad (2.1)$$

where we will soon recall the definition of $\bar{R}(A)$.

We next apply the argument in the proof of [12, Theorem 5.3.1]. Since $S \subset M$ is of codimension 1, from the definitions of \tilde{A} and \underline{A} , we obtain that

$$\underline{A} \circ A = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad A \circ \tilde{A} = \|A\|^2 A. \quad (2.2)$$

The term $\bar{R}(A)$ in (2.1) is defined by [12, Equation (4.2.2)]. We will show below that

$$\bar{R}(A) = -2A. \quad (2.3)$$

Using this formula above, the conclusion then follows from (2.1), (2.2), and (2.3). \square

Proof of (2.3). Recall that M has constant curvature -1 . Hence, for $p \in S$ and $v_1, v_2, v_3 \in T_p(S)$ we have

$$\bar{R}_{v_1, v_2} v_3 = \langle v_1, v_3 \rangle v_2 - \langle v_2, v_3 \rangle v_1. \quad (2.4)$$

Let e_1, e_2 be an unit frame in $T_p(S)$, w be the unit normal direction of S in M at p and $B(\cdot, \cdot)$ be defined in [12, Equation (2.2.2)]. Pick $x, y \in T_p(S)$. We use (2.4) to estimate the terms in [12, Equation (4.2.2)]. In our setting the dimension of the ambient manifold is 3 and the submanifold S is of codimension 1. Now, Simons defines [12, Equation (4.2.2)] the operator $\bar{R}(A)$ via its action as

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \bar{R}^w(A)(x), y \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^2 & (2\langle \bar{R}_{e_i, y} B(x, e_i), w \rangle + 2\langle \bar{R}_{e_i, x} B(y, e_i), w \rangle \\ & - \langle A^w(x), \bar{R}_{e_i, y} e_i \rangle - \langle A^w(y), \bar{R}_{e_i, x} e_i \rangle \\ & + \langle \bar{R}_{e_i, B(x, y)} e_i, w \rangle - 2\langle A^w(e_i), \bar{R}_{e_i, x} y \rangle). \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

Since $B(\cdot, \cdot)$ is orthogonal to $T_p(S)$ by the definition, by (2.4) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \bar{R}_{e_i, y} B(x, e_i), w \rangle &= 0, \\ \langle \bar{R}_{e_i, x} B(y, e_i), w \rangle &= 0, \\ \langle A^w(x), \bar{R}_{e_i, y} e_i \rangle &= \langle A^w(x), y \rangle - \langle A^w(x), e_i \rangle \langle y, e_i \rangle, \\ \langle A^w(y), \bar{R}_{e_i, x} e_i \rangle &= \langle A^w(y), x \rangle - \langle A^w(y), e_i \rangle \langle x, e_i \rangle, \\ \langle \bar{R}_{e_i, B(x, y)} e_i, w \rangle &= \langle B(x, y), w \rangle = \langle A^w(x), y \rangle, \\ \langle A^w(e_i), \bar{R}_{e_i, x} y \rangle &= \langle A^w(e_i), x \rangle \langle e_i, y \rangle - \langle A^w(e_i), e_i \rangle \langle x, y \rangle, \\ &= \langle A^w(x), e_i \rangle \langle e_i, y \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting the equations above into (2.5) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \bar{R}^w(A)(x), y \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^2 & (-\langle A^w(x), y \rangle + \langle A^w(x), e_i \rangle \langle y, e_i \rangle \\ & - \langle A^w(y), x \rangle + \langle A^w(y), e_i \rangle \langle x, e_i \rangle \\ & + \langle A^w(x), y \rangle - 2\langle A^w(x), e_i \rangle \langle e_i, y \rangle) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -2\langle A^w(x), y \rangle \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=1}^2 (\langle A^w(y), e_i \rangle \langle x, e_i \rangle - \langle A^w(x), e_i \rangle \langle e_i, y \rangle).
\end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 \langle A^w(y), e_i \rangle \langle x, e_i \rangle = \langle A^w(y), x \rangle$$

and

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 \langle A^w(x), e_i \rangle \langle e_i, y \rangle = \langle A^w(x), y \rangle,$$

we have

$$\langle \bar{R}^w(A)(x), y \rangle = -2\langle A^w(x), y \rangle.$$

This then proves (2.3). \square

We interpret Proposition 2.1 into a form that will be more convenient for us. Let Δ be the Laplace operator with respect to the induced metric on S .

Theorem 2.2. *Let $S \subset M$ be an immersed minimal surface where M is three dimensional hyperbolic and K_S be the Gauss curvature of S . Then, away from zeros of $\|A\|$ we have*

$$\Delta \log (\|A\|^2) = -4K_S = -2(2 + \|A\|^2). \quad (2.6)$$

Proof. We denote $\|A\|^2$ by s . From the chain rule and Proposition 2.1 we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta s &= 2\langle \nabla^2 A, A \rangle + 2\langle \nabla A, \nabla A \rangle \\
&= -2(2 + s)s + 2\langle \nabla A, \nabla A \rangle.
\end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

Let $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ be an unit frame at $p \in S$ such that e_3 is normal to S . Then the second fundamental form A can be written as

$$A = \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq 2} h_{ij} w_i w_j e_3.$$

Since S is minimal, $h_{11} + h_{22} = 0$. Thus,

$$h_{11,k} + h_{22,k} = 0.$$

The Gauss–Codazzi equation gives that

$$h_{ij,k} = h_{ik,j}.$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \nabla A, \nabla A \rangle &= \sum_{1 \leq i, j, k \leq 2} h_{ij,k}^2 \\ &= 4h_{11,1}^2 + 4h_{11,2}^2.\end{aligned}$$

Let $p \in S$ with $s(p) \neq 0$. We may assume that $h_{ij}(p) = \lambda_i \delta_{ij}$ where λ_i are principal curvatures. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \nabla s, \nabla s \rangle &= 4 \sum_{1 \leq k \leq 2} \left(\sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq 2} h_{ij} h_{ij,k} \right)^2 \\ &= 4 \sum_{1 \leq k \leq 2} (\lambda_1 h_{11,k} + \lambda_2 h_{22,k})^2.\end{aligned}$$

Since $h_{11,k} + h_{22,k} = 0$ and $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \nabla s, \nabla s \rangle &= 4 \sum_{1 \leq k \leq 2} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^2 h_{11,k}^2 \\ &= 8s \sum_{1 \leq k \leq 2} h_{11,k}^2.\end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\langle \nabla s, \nabla s \rangle = 2s \langle \nabla A, \nabla A \rangle. \quad (2.8)$$

From (2.7) and (2.8) we know that away from zeros of s ,

$$\Delta s = -2(2+s)s + \frac{\langle \nabla s, \nabla s \rangle}{s}. \quad (2.9)$$

Thus, we have that away from zeros of s ,

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta \log s &= \frac{\Delta s}{s} - \frac{\langle \nabla s, \nabla s \rangle}{s^2} \\ &= -2(2+s).\end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

Since $S \subset M$ is minimal, the Gauss equation tells that

$$K_S = -1 - s/2.$$

Thus,

$$\Delta \log s = 4K_S = -2(2+s). \quad (2.11)$$

□

Remark 2.3. If S is closed, the maximum principle together with Theorem 2.2 yields that the second fundamental form must vanish at some point in S . It is well known [6] that the second fundamental form A can be viewed as the real part of a holomorphic quadratic form on S . Thus, A has only finitely many zeros if S is compact.

3. An equation for a minimal foliation

In addition to equation (2.6), we will need an equation governing the size of the flow vector: deriving that relationship is the goal of this section.

Let M be a three-dimensional hyperbolic manifold. Assume that there exists a local one-parameter family of minimal surfaces in M . More precisely, let $\epsilon > 0$, let S be a surface and suppose there exists a differentiable embedding

$$h: (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \times S \rightarrow M$$

such that for every t , each leaf $h_t(\cdot) := h(t, \cdot) \subset M$ is a (distinct) minimal surface.

Denote $h(0, S)$ by S for simplicity. Let \vec{n} be the unit normal vector field on S . Then there exists a positive function $f \in C^2(S)$ such that

$$\left((h_0)_* \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \right)^\perp = f \cdot \vec{n}, \quad (3.1)$$

where we have indicated by \perp the projection to the normal bundle to the leaf.

Proposition 3.1.

$$\Delta f = (2 - \|A\|^2) f.$$

Proof. We use the same notations as in [12]. It follows from [12, Theorem 3.3.1] that $f \cdot \vec{n}$ is a Jacobi field. That is,

$$\nabla^2(f \cdot \vec{n}) = \bar{R}(f \cdot \vec{n}) - \tilde{A}(f \cdot \vec{n}). \quad (3.2)$$

We next use that M has constant curvature -1 . Hence, for $p \in S$ and $v_1, v_2, v_3 \in T_p(S)$ we have

$$\bar{R}_{v_1, v_2} v_3 = \langle v_1, v_3 \rangle v_2 - \langle v_2, v_3 \rangle v_1. \quad (3.3)$$

Let e_1, e_2 be an unit frame in $T_p(S)$. It follows from [12, Equation 3.2.1] and (3.3) that

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{R}(f \cdot \vec{n}) &= \sum_{i=1}^2 (\bar{R}_{e_i, f\vec{n}} e_i)^\perp \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^2 (f\vec{n} - \langle e_i, f\vec{n} \rangle e_i)^\perp \\ &= 2f \cdot \vec{n}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

The term \tilde{A} in (3.4) is defined in [12, Equation 2.2.5]. It follows from [12, Equation 2.2.7] that

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A}(f \cdot \vec{n}) &= \langle \tilde{A}(f \cdot \vec{n}), \vec{n} \rangle \vec{n} \\ &= \langle \tilde{A}(\vec{n}), \vec{n} \rangle f \cdot \vec{n} \\ &= \|A\|^2 f \cdot \vec{n}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

It follows from (3.2), (3.4), and (3.5) that

$$\nabla^2(f \cdot \vec{n}) = (2 - \|A\|^2)(f \cdot \vec{n}). \quad (3.6)$$

On the other hand, after extending e_1, e_2, \vec{n} to vector fields E_1, E_2, N such that they are pairwise orthogonal and $\nabla_{E_i} E_j(p) = 0$ and $\nabla_{E_i} N(p) = 0$, it then follows from [12, Proposition 1.2.1] that, evaluated at p , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2(f \cdot \vec{n}) &= \sum_{i=1}^2 \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i}(f \cdot \vec{n}) \\ &= \Delta(f) \cdot \vec{n} + f \cdot \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i}(\vec{n}) \\ &= \Delta(f) \cdot \vec{n}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

In the last equality above we apply that at p ,

$$\langle \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i}(\vec{n}), \vec{n} \rangle = -\langle \nabla_{E_i}(\vec{n}), \nabla_{E_i}(\vec{n}) \rangle = 0.$$

Thus, it follows from (3.6) and (3.7) that

$$\Delta f = (2 - \|A\|^2)f$$

as desired. \square

4. Proof of Theorem 1.2

In this section we will finish the proof of Theorem 1.2. We use the same notations as in the previous sections.

Let M be a three-dimensional hyperbolic manifold and S be a closed surface. Assume that

$$h: (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \times S \rightarrow M$$

is a local C^2 family of minimal surfaces in M which is geometric. That is,

- (i) h is C^2 with respect to both t and p ;
- (ii) h is an embedding;
- (iii) for every t , each leaf $h_t(\cdot) := h(t, \cdot) \subset M$ is a minimal surface;
- (iv) for any $p \in S$, the function

$$f(t, p) = \left\langle (h_t)_* \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right), \vec{n} \right\rangle|_{t=0}$$

only depends on the principal curvature of S at p . One may write as $f(0, p) = f(0, s(p))$, where $s(p) = \|A\|^2(p)$;

(v) For time $t = 0$, the function $f(0, \cdot): S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ does not vanish identically.

Recall that $S = h_0(S)$ and Δ is the Laplace operator with respect to the induced metric on S . Theorem 2.2 and Proposition 3.1 then assert that the following system of partial differential equations applies to a geometric foliation of minimal surfaces in a hyperbolic three-manifold:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \log s = -2(2 + s), \\ \Delta f = (2 - s)f. \end{cases} \quad (4.1)$$

We will now show that this system admits no solutions under our assumptions on the local structure of this hyperbolic manifold near a leaf of the foliation. First the chain rule gives that

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta f(0, p) &= \Delta f(0, s(p)) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} f(0, s) \cdot \|\nabla s\|^2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} f(0, s) \cdot \Delta s. \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

So we have

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} f(0, s) \cdot \|\nabla s\|^2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} f(0, s) \cdot \Delta s = (2 - s)f(0, s). \quad (4.3)$$

Recall that Theorem 2.2 gives that

$$s \cdot (\Delta s) - \|\nabla s\|^2 = -2s^2(2 + s). \quad (4.4)$$

Eliminating Δs , we obtain

$$\|\nabla s\|^2 = \frac{s(2 - s)f(0, s) + 2s^2(2 + s) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial s} f(0, s)}{s \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} f(0, s) + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} f(0, s)} \quad (4.5)$$

at (t, s) such that $s \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} f(t, s) + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} f(t, s) \neq 0$. We will refine this analysis in the next lemma.

To that end, define $\mathcal{C} := \{p \in S; \nabla s(p) = 0\}$ which is the set of critical points of s in S . A direct consequence of (4.5) is

Lemma 4.1. *The set \mathcal{C} consists of level subsets of $s: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}$. More precisely, assume that $p \in \mathcal{C}$, then for any $q \in S$ with value $s(q) = s(p)$ we have*

$$q \in \mathcal{C}.$$

Proof. We begin with the equation $\Delta f = (2 - s)f$ from (4.1). First s is analytic on S because the second fundamental form A can be viewed as the real part of a holomorphic quadratic form on S [6]. By classical Schauder theory for elliptic partial

differential equations (see [4, p. 110] for details) we know that since f satisfies the elliptic PDE (4.1), the solution f is also analytic.

Set

$$\phi_1(s) := s(2-s)f(0, s) + 2s^2(2+s) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial s} f(0, s)$$

and

$$\phi_2(s) := s \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} f(0, s) + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} f(0, s),$$

so that the real-valued functions $\phi_1(s)$ and $\phi_2(s)$ of s are the numerator and denominator of (4.5).

Let $p \in \mathcal{C}$. From (4.5) we know that $\phi_1(s(p)) = 0$.

Case 1. If $\phi_2(s(p)) \neq 0$, we are done, as (4.5) displays $\|\nabla s\|^2$ as a function of only s (and $f(s)$): all points taking on a critical value of s are critical for s .

Case 2. If $\phi_2(s(p)) = 0$, since both f and s are analytic, and since f does not vanish identically (see Definition 1.4(iv)), the Taylor expansions at $s(p)$ may be written as

$$\phi_1(s) = \sum_{k \geq n_1} a_k (s - s(p))^k \quad \text{where } a_{n_1} \neq 0 \text{ for some } n_1 \in \mathbb{N} \quad (4.6)$$

and

$$\phi_2(s) = \sum_{k \geq n_2} b_k (s - s(p))^k \quad \text{where } b_{n_2} \neq 0 \text{ for some } n_2 \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (4.7)$$

It is clear that $\|\nabla s\|^2$ is smooth on the minimal surface S , hence so is $\|\nabla s\|^2 = \frac{\phi_1(s)}{\phi_2(s)}$. In particular, we have

$$n_1 \geq n_2.$$

Thus, from (4.5), (4.6), and (4.7) we now see that for any $q \in S$ with $s(q) = s(p)$,

$$\|\nabla s(q)\|^2 = \frac{a_{n_1}}{b_{n_2}} \text{ if } n_1 = n_2, \quad \text{and} \quad \|\nabla s(q)\|^2 = 0 \text{ if } n_1 > n_2. \quad (4.8)$$

That is, the set of critical points of s is a level subset of s . □

Lemma 4.2. *If \mathcal{C} contains a smooth arc c , then for any $p \in c$,*

$$s(p) = \max_{q \in S} s(q).$$

Proof. First by Remark (2.3) we know that $s|_c \neq 0$ since c , as an arc, contains a continuum, while the set $s^{-1}(0)$ is the zero set of the holomorphic quadratic differential on S defined as the complexification of A , whose zero set is discrete. Let $p \in c$, $X \in T_p(c)$, and $Y \in T_p(S)$ such that $\{X, Y\}$ extends to a unit frame defined near p in $T_p(S)$ and the vector field X is tangent to that arc c . At p we have

$$\Delta s = XX(s) - (\nabla_X X)(s) + YY(s) - (\nabla_Y Y)(s). \quad (4.9)$$

Since $p \in c \subset \mathcal{C}$, we have that since $(\nabla_X X)$ is orthogonal to the arc c , and c is critical for s , then we must have $(\nabla_X X)(s)(p) = 0$. Similarly $(\nabla_Y Y)(s) = 0$, again as p is a critical point for s . Lemma 4.1 then gives that $s|_c \equiv s(p)$. So $XX(s)(p) = 0$. Thus,

$$\Delta s(p) = YYs(p). \quad (4.10)$$

We thus conclude from (4.4), that for $p \in \mathcal{C}$, we have

$$YYs(p) = \Delta s(p) = -2s(p)(2 + s(p)) < 0. \quad (4.11)$$

Now, by definition the arc $c \subset \mathcal{C}$ consists of critical points, so since the field X is tangent to that arc c , we have

$$XXs(p) = 0, Xs(p) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad Ys(p) = 0. \quad (4.12)$$

It then follows from (4.11) and (4.12) that for any $p \in \mathcal{C}$, the value $s(p)$ is a local maximum.

Moreover, by Lemma 4.1, for any $p \in \mathcal{C}$ the value $s(p)$ is also a global maximum: to see this, connect p to a global maximum by a path, say Γ , whose initial point is at p and whose terminal point is the global maximum. Then along the path Γ , because p is a local maximum for s , the value of s first declines then attempts to rise to the value for the global maximum: the intermediate value theorem then provides for a later first $q \in \Gamma$ for which $s(q) = s(p)$. But at that level $s(q)$, we have from (4.5) that q is again a critical point for s . If that point $q \in \Gamma$ is a saddle point, then the level set of s through q locally separates values of s larger than $s(q)$ from those smaller than $s(q)$ and hence contains an arc. Hence the level set of s through q contains an arc and q is a local maximum by the argument above. Iterating this argument yields that the maximum that s can achieve on Γ is actually the value $s(p)$, as claimed. The proof is complete. \square

Corollary 4.3. *If $p \in \mathcal{C}$, then either $s(p) = 0$ or $s(p) = \max_{q \in S} s(q)$.*

Proof. First, the function s is real-analytic on S because the second fundamental form A can be viewed as the real part of a holomorphic quadratic form on S [6]. Secondly (4.11) shows that at non-zero critical points, we have that the Hessian $\text{Hess } s$ does not vanish identically. Hence, any arc in a level subset of s is smooth (one may see [2] for more details). As noted in the proof of Lemma 4.2, if $p \in \mathcal{C}$, then if p is a saddle point, then the $s(p)$ -level set of s must contain a smooth arc, and hence s attains its global maximum at p . Since $s \geq 0$ but has zeroes at only the (finitely many) zeroes of A (see Remark (2.3)), we see that the only critical values obtainable are either global maxima or zeroes (global minima): these account for all the critical points in \mathcal{C} . \square

We are now ready to prove Theorem 1.2.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. We have not established that $s: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a global Morse function, so we cannot immediately apply Morse theory to conclude the argument. Our argument is hence just a bit more involved.

First since S is a minimal surface in a three-dimensional hyperbolic space, the Gauss equation gives that the Gauss curvature K_S of S is less than -1 . In particular, S is a closed surface of genus $g \geq 2$, which is not simply connected.

On the other hand, let $m = \max_{q \in S} s(q)$. Since s is analytic on S (note once again that the second fundamental form A can be viewed as the real part of a holomorphic quadratic form on S [6]), and because (4.11) shows that at critical points we have that $\text{Hess } s$ does not vanish identically, it follows (see also [2, Lemma 3]) that the level set $s^{-1}(m)$ consists only of a finite number of isolated points and a finite number of circles. Thus, one may choose a neighbourhood V_1 of $s^{-1}(m)$ such that V_1 is a collection of disks and annuli. Set

$$V_2 = S \setminus \{s^{-1}(m)\}.$$

From Corollary 4.3, the only critical points of s on V_2 are (finite) zeroes (absolute minima), so it follows from the standard Morse theory [10] that V_2 is topologically trivial. That is, the open set V_2 is homeomorphic to a two-dimensional disk. In particular, the Euler characteristic $\chi(V_2) = 1$. Since $S = V_1 \cup V_2$, we have that the Euler characteristic $\chi(S)$ may be estimated by

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(S) &= \chi(V_1) + \chi(V_2) - \chi(V_1 \cap V_2) \\ &= \chi(V_1) + \chi(V_2) \\ &\geq 0 + 1 \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

Here the second equality follows from properties of the Euler characteristic χ when one decomposes a surface into subsurfaces and that the intersection $V_1 \cap V_2$ is homotopic to a collection of circles, each of which contributes zero to the sum. The inequality follows because V_1 is a collection of finite disks and finite annuli. We conclude that the orientable surface S must have genus zero, contradicting the conclusion of our first paragraph. \square

5. A nontrivial example of a minimal disk foliation in \mathbb{H}^3

The argument just above finishing the proof of Theorem 1.2 could be construed to leave open the possibility of a geometric foliation by minimal (topological) punctured spheres (i.e. disks). In this concluding section, we exhibit a not-quite-trivial family, suggesting a sharpness to our result.

We begin by noting the trivial example: consider \mathbb{H}^3 as the upper half-space with coordinate (x, y, z) endowed with the standard hyperbolic metric

$$ds^2 = \frac{dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2}{z^2}.$$

It is clear that the family $\{(t, y, z); y \in \mathbb{R}, z \in \mathbb{R}^{>0}\}_{t \in (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})}$ is a foliation by minimal (actually totally geodesic) surfaces.

Leaving this trivial example aside, we remark in the remainder of this section on a different minimal foliation whose leaves are not totally geodesic. We use the same notations as in [9], whose example Example 7.2 in [9] we adapt for our purpose.

Consider the three-dimensional hyperbolic space (\mathbb{R}^3, ds^2) with Fermi coordinates (t, x, y) where

$$ds^2 = dt^2 + e^{-2t}(dx^2 + dy^2).$$

Define

$$\begin{aligned} f: \mathbb{R}^2 \times (0, 1) &\rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^3, ds^2) \\ ((u, v), t) &\mapsto \left(\rho(u), t \cdot \int e^{2\rho(u)} du, v \right), \end{aligned}$$

where $\rho(u)$ solves the ODE

$$\frac{d\rho}{du} = (e^{-2\rho} - t^2 e^{2\rho})^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Kokubu [9, p. 377] shows that for each t , the image $\{f((\cdot, \cdot), t)\}$, denoted by Σ_t , is a minimal surface in (\mathbb{R}^3, ds^2) . Thus, the family Σ_t is a minimal foliation. We will show that this minimal foliation is geometric and none of the leaves is totally geodesic.

Fix t ; then a direct computation gives that

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = \left(\frac{d\rho}{du}, t e^{2\rho(u)}, 0 \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = (0, 0, 1).$$

Then,

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right\rangle = \left(\frac{d\rho}{du} \right)^2 + e^{-2\rho(u)} \cdot (t e^{2\rho(u)})^2 = e^{-2\rho(u)} \quad (5.1)$$

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right\rangle = 0 \quad (5.2)$$

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right\rangle = e^{-2\rho(u)}. \quad (5.3)$$

Thus, the induced metric $ds_{\Sigma_t}^2$ on Σ_t is

$$ds_{\Sigma_t}^2 = e^{-2\rho(u)} \cdot (du^2 + dv^2),$$

and the unit normal vector \vec{n} of $ds_{\Sigma_t}^2$ is

$$\vec{n} = \frac{\left(-t, \frac{d\rho}{du}, 0\right)}{\sqrt{t^2 + e^{-2\rho(u)}\left(\frac{d\rho}{du}\right)^2}} = e^{2\rho(u)} \cdot \left(-t, \frac{d\rho}{du}, 0\right).$$

A direct computation gives that the Gauss curvature $K(\Sigma_t)$ of $ds_{\Sigma_t}^2$ is

$$K(\Sigma_t) = -1 - t^2 e^{2\rho(u)}.$$

Since $t \in (0, 1)$, we have Σ_t is not totally geodesic in (\mathbb{R}^3, ds^2) .

As usual, let $s = |A|^2$ be square of the norm of the second fundamental form A of Σ_t in (\mathbb{R}^3, ds^2) . The Gauss equation gives that

$$s = |A|^2 = 2 \cdot (-1 - K(\Sigma_t)) = 2t^2 e^{2\rho(u)}.$$

The derivative of Σ_t in the t -direction is

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \left(0, \int e^{2\rho(u)} du, 0\right).$$

Then,

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}, \vec{n} \right\rangle = e^{-2\rho} \int e^{2\rho(u)} du \cdot e^{2\rho(u)} \frac{d\rho}{du} = \int e^{2\rho(u)} du \cdot (e^{-2\rho} - t^2 e^{2\rho})^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

which is denoted by $F(u, t)$.

Since ρ is increasing with respect to u and $s = 2 \cdot (-1 - K(\Sigma_t)) = 2t^2 e^{2\rho(u)}$, we may also write $F(u, t)$ as $F(s, t)$ which is a function only depending on s and t . Hence,

$$\left(\frac{\partial \Sigma_t}{\partial t}\right)^\perp = F(s, t) \cdot \vec{n}.$$

Therefore, the family Σ_t is a geometric minimal foliation whose leaves are not totally geodesic.

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Received June 21, 2018

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