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Objektyp: **Article**

Zeitschrift: **Commentarii Mathematici Helvetici**

Band (Jahr): **87 (2012)**

PDF erstellt am: **19.09.2024**

Persistenter Link: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-283486>

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Smooth compactness of self-shrinkers

Tobias H. Colding and William P. Minicozzi II*

Abstract. We prove a smooth compactness theorem for the space of embedded self-shrinkers in \mathbb{R}^3 . Since self-shrinkers model singularities in mean curvature flow, this theorem can be thought of as a compactness result for the space of all singularities and it plays an important role in studying generic mean curvature flow.

Mathematics Subject Classification (2010). 53C44.

Keywords. Geometric flows, mean curvature flow, self-shrinker, singularities.

0. Introduction

A surface $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ is said to be a *self-shrinker* if it satisfies

$$H = \frac{\langle x, \mathbf{n} \rangle}{2}, \quad (0.1)$$

where $H = \operatorname{div} \mathbf{n}$ is the mean curvature, x is the position vector, and \mathbf{n} is the unit normal. This is easily seen to be equivalent to that Σ is the $t = -1$ time-slice¹ of a mean curvature flow (“MCF”) moving by rescalings, i.e., where the time t slice is given by $\sqrt{-t} \Sigma$.

Self-shrinkers play an important role in the study of mean curvature flow. Not only are they the simplest examples (those where later time slices are rescalings of earlier), but they also describe all possible blow ups at a given singularity of a mean curvature flow. The idea is that we can rescale a MCF in space and time to obtain a new MCF, thereby expanding a neighborhood of the point that we want to focus on. Huisken’s monotonicity, [H3], and Ilmanen’s compactness Theorem, [I1], give a subsequence converging to a limiting solution of the MCF; cf. [I1], [W1]. This limit, which is called a *tangent flow*, achieves equality in Huisken’s monotonicity and, thus, its time t slice is $\sqrt{-t} \Sigma$ where Σ is a self-shrinker.

The main result of this paper is the following smooth compactness theorem for self-shrinkers in \mathbb{R}^3 that is used in [CM1].

*The authors were partially supported by NSF Grants DMS 0606629 and DMS 0405695.

¹In [H3], self-shrinkers are time $t = -\frac{1}{2}$ slices of self-shrinking MCFs; these satisfy $H = \langle x, \mathbf{n} \rangle$.

Theorem 0.2. *Given an integer $g \geq 0$ and a constant $V > 0$, the space of smooth complete embedded self-shrinkers $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ with*

- *genus at most g ,*
- *$\partial\Sigma = \emptyset$,*
- *$\text{Area}(B_R(x_0) \cap \Sigma) \leq VR^2$ for all $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^3$ and all $R > 0$*

is compact.

Namely, any sequence of these has a subsequence that converges in the topology of C^m convergence on compact subsets for any $m \geq 2$.

The surfaces in this theorem are assumed to be homeomorphic to closed surfaces with finitely many disjoint disks removed. The genus of the surface is defined to be the genus of the corresponding closed surface. For example, an annulus is a sphere with two disks removed and, thus, has genus zero. Below, we will use that the genus is monotone in the sense that if $\Sigma_1 \subset \Sigma_2$, then the genus of Σ_1 is at most that of Σ_2 .

As mentioned, the main motivation for this result is that self-shrinkers model singularities in mean curvature flow. Thus, the above theorem can be thought of as a compactness result for the space of all singularities. In practice, scale-invariant local area bound, smoothness, and the genus bound will automatically come from corresponding bounds on the initial surface in a MCF. Namely:

- Area bounds are a direct consequence of Huisken's monotonicity formula, [H3].²
- Ilmanen proved that in \mathbb{R}^3 tangent flows at the first singular time must be smooth and have genus at most that of the initial surface; see Theorem 2 of [I1] and page 21 of [I1], respectively.

Conjecturally, the smoothness and genus bound hold at all singular times:

- Ilmanen conjectured that tangent flows are smooth and have multiplicity one at all singularities. If this conjecture holds, then it would follow from Brakke's regularity theorem that near a singularity the flow can be written as a graph of a function with small gradient over the tangent flow. Combining this with the above mentioned monotonicity of the genus of subsets and a result of White, [W3], asserting that the genus of the evolving surfaces are always bounded by that of the initial surface, we get conjecturally that the genus of the tangent flow is at most that of the initial surface.

Our compactness theorem will play an important role in understanding generic mean curvature flow in [CM1]. Namely, in [CM1], we will see that it follows immediately from compactness together with the classification of (entropy) stable self-similar shrinkers proven in [CM1] that given an integer m and $\delta > 0$, there exists an $\epsilon = \epsilon(m, \delta, V, g) > 0$ such that:

²See, for instance, Corollary 2.13 in [CM1].

- For any unstable self-similar shrinker in \mathbb{R}^3 satisfying the assumptions of Theorem 0.2, there is a surface δ -close to it in the C^m topology and with entropy less than that of the self-similar shrinker $-\epsilon$.

This is, in particular, a key to showing that mean curvature flow that disappears in a compact point does so generically in a round point; see [CM1] for details and further applications.

The simplest examples of self-shrinkers in \mathbb{R}^3 are the plane \mathbb{R}^2 , the sphere of radius 2, and the cylinder $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^1$ (where the \mathbb{S}^1 has radius $\sqrt{2}$). Combining [H3], [H4], and Theorem 0.17 in [CM1] it follows that these are the only smooth embedded self-shrinkers with $H \geq 0$ and polynomial volume growth.³ It follows from this that spheres and cylinders are isolated (among all self-shrinkers) in the C^2 -topology. On the other hand, by Brakke’s theorem, [Br], any self-shrinker with entropy sufficiently close to one (which is the entropy of the plane) must be flat, so planes are also isolated and we see that all three of the simplest self-shrinkers are isolated. Moreover, one of the key results of [CM1] (see Theorem 0.7 there) was to show that these are the only (entropy) stable self-shrinkers. In sum, if a self-shrinker has $H \geq 0$ or is stable, then it is one of the three simplest types. Moreover, all of these are isolated among all self-shrinkers.⁴ However, there are expected to be many examples of self-shrinkers in \mathbb{R}^3 where H changes sign or that are unstable. In particular, Angenent, [A], constructed a self-shrinking torus of revolution and there is numerical evidence for a number of other examples; cf. Chopp, [Ch], Angenent–Chopp–Ilmanen, [AChI], Ilmanen, [I2], and Nguyen, [N1], [N2]. These examples suggest that compactness fails to hold without a genus bound.

There are three key ingredients in the proof of the compactness theorem. The first is a singular compactness theorem that gives a subsequence that converges to a smooth limit away from a locally finite set of points. Second, we show that if the convergence is not smooth, then the limiting self-shrinker is L -stable, where L -stable means that for any compactly supported function u we have

$$\int_{\Sigma} (-u L u) e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4}} \geq 0. \tag{0.3}$$

Here L is the second order operator from [CM1] that is given by

$$L u = \Delta u + |A|^2 u - \frac{1}{2} \langle x, \nabla u \rangle + \frac{1}{2} u. \tag{0.4}$$

The last ingredient is the following result from [CM1]:

³Huisken, [H3], [H4], showed that these are the only smooth embedded self-shrinkers with $H \geq 0$, $|A|$ bounded, and polynomial volume growth. In [CM1], we prove that this is the case even without assuming a bound on $|A|$.

⁴Both the classification of stable self shrinkers from [CM1] and that those are isolated are implicitly used in the application in [CM1], mentioned above, of our compactness theorem to prove that the $\epsilon > 0$ above can be chosen independently of the self-shrinker and not just independently for all self-shrinkers a definite distance away from one of the stable ones.

Theorem 0.5 ([CM1]). *There are no L -stable smooth complete self-shrinkers without boundary and with polynomial volume growth in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} .*

To keep this paper self-contained, we will prove Theorem 0.5 in an appendix.

Finally, we note that the results of [CM4]–[CM8] suggest that there is a compactness theorem for embedded self-shrinkers even without an area bound. However, as mentioned above, then it follows from Huisken’s monotonicity formula that self-shrinkers arising as tangent flows at singularities of a MCF starting at a smooth closed surface automatically satisfy an area bound for some constant depending only on the initial surface.

0.1. Conventions and notation. A one-parameter family M_t of hypersurfaces in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} flows by mean curvature if

$$(\partial_t X)^\perp = -H\mathbf{n}, \tag{0.6}$$

where \mathbf{n} is the outward unit normal and the mean curvature H is given by $H = \operatorname{div} \mathbf{n}$. With this convention, H is n/R on the n -sphere of radius R in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} and H is k/R on the “cylinder” $\mathbb{S}^k \times \mathbb{R}^{n-k} \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ of radius R . If e_i is an orthonormal frame for Σ , the coefficients of the second fundamental form are defined to be $a_{ij} = \langle \nabla_{e_i} e_j, \mathbf{n} \rangle$. In particular, we have

$$\nabla_{e_i} \mathbf{n} = -a_{ij} e_j. \tag{0.7}$$

Since $\langle \nabla_{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{n} \rangle = 0$, the mean curvature is $H = \langle \nabla_{e_i} \mathbf{n}, e_i \rangle = -a_{ii}$ where by convention we are summing over repeated indices.

1. The self-shrinker equation

The starting point for understanding self-shrinkers is to realize that there are several other ways to characterize self-shrinkers that are equivalent to the equation (0.1):

- (1) The one-parameter family of hypersurfaces $\sqrt{-t} \Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ satisfies MCF.
- (2) Σ is a minimal hypersurface in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , not with the Euclidean metric δ_{ij} , but with the conformally changed metric $g_{ij} = e^{\frac{-|x|^2}{2n}} \delta_{ij}$.
- (3) Σ is a critical point for the functional F defined on a hypersurface $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ by

$$F(\Sigma) = (4\pi)^{-n/2} \int_{\Sigma} e^{\frac{-|x|^2}{4}} d\mu. \tag{1.1}$$

The characterization (2) is particularly useful since it will allow us to use local estimates and compactness theorems for minimal surfaces to get corresponding results for self-shrinkers.

1.1. The equivalence of (1), (2), and (3). The fact that (1), (2), and (3) are equivalent to satisfying the self-shrinker equation (0.1) is well known, but we will include a short proof of this in the next two lemmas.

Lemma 1.2. *If a hypersurface Σ satisfies (0.1), then $M_t = \sqrt{-t} \Sigma$ satisfies MCF and*

$$H_{M_t} = -\frac{\langle x, \mathbf{n}_{M_t} \rangle}{2t}. \tag{1.3}$$

Conversely, if M_t is an MCF, then $M_t = \sqrt{-t} M_{-1}$ if and only if M_t satisfies (1.3).

Proof. If Σ is a hypersurface that satisfies (0.1), then we set $M_t = \sqrt{-t} \Sigma$ and $x(p, t) = \sqrt{-t} p$ for $p \in \Sigma$. It follows that $\mathbf{n}_{M_t}(x(p, t)) = \mathbf{n}_\Sigma(p)$, $H_{M_t}(x(p, t)) = \frac{H_\Sigma(p)}{\sqrt{-t}}$, and $\partial_t x = -\frac{p}{2\sqrt{-t}}$. Thus, $(\partial_t x)^\perp = -\frac{\langle p, \mathbf{n} \rangle}{2\sqrt{-t}} = -H_{M_t}(x(p, t))$. This proves that M_t is an MCF and shows (1.3).

On the other hand, suppose that M_t is an MCF. A computation shows that

$$(-t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \partial_t \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{-t}} \right) = -t \partial_t x + \frac{x}{2}. \tag{1.4}$$

If $\frac{M_t}{\sqrt{-t}} = M_{-1}$, then

$$0 = (-t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left\langle \partial_t \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{-t}} \right), \mathbf{n}_{M_{-1}} \right\rangle = -t \langle \partial_t x, \mathbf{n}_{M_{-1}} \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle x, \mathbf{n}_{M_{-1}} \rangle. \tag{1.5}$$

Hence, since M_t is an MCF, it follows that

$$H_{M_{-1}} = -\langle \partial_t x, \mathbf{n}_{M_{-1}} \rangle = \frac{\langle x, \mathbf{n}_{M_{-1}} \rangle}{2}. \tag{1.6}$$

The equation for H_{M_t} for general t follows by scaling.

Finally, if an MCF M_t satisfies (1.3), then, by the first part of the lemma, $N_t = \sqrt{-t} M_{-1}$ is an MCF with the same initial condition as M_t ; thus $M_t = N_t$ for $t \geq -1$. □

The next lemma, which is due to Huisken, [H3] (cf. Ilmanen, page 6 of [I2], [A]; see also [CM1]), computes the first variation of the F functional; since it is so short, we include the proof here. The equivalence of both (2) and (3) with (0.1) follows from this lemma.

Lemma 1.7. *If $x' = f \mathbf{n}$ is a compactly supported normal variation of a hypersurface $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ and s is the variation parameter, then $\frac{\partial}{\partial s} F(\Sigma_s)$ is*

$$(4\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_\Sigma f \left(H - \frac{\langle x, \mathbf{n} \rangle}{2} \right) d\mu. \tag{1.8}$$

Proof. The first variation formula (for volume) gives

$$(d\mu)' = f H d\mu. \tag{1.9}$$

The s derivative of $\log \left[(4\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4}} \right]$ is given by $-\frac{f}{2} \langle x, \mathbf{n} \rangle$. Combining this with (1.9) gives (1.8). \square

1.2. Self-shrinkers as minimal surfaces. We saw that self-shrinkers in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} are minimal hypersurfaces for the conformally changed metric

$$g_{ij} = e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{2n}} \delta_{ij}. \tag{1.10}$$

We will use this in the next section to get local estimates and singular compactness, but first investigate these metrics a bit. In particular, we will see that these metrics cannot be made complete and, thus, the compactness of the space of self-shrinkers does not follow from compactness results for minimal surfaces such as the Choi–Schoen, [CS], compactness for positive Ricci curvature; cf. [CM2]. In fact, it turns out the Ricci curvature of these metrics does not have a sign and goes to *negative infinity* at infinity.

We begin with the obvious observation that the distance to infinity is finite since $\int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{t^2}{4n}} dt < \infty$. Furthermore, for $n \geq 2$, the scalar curvature \tilde{R} of the metric $u^{\frac{4}{n-1}} \delta_{ij}$ is given by⁵

$$\tilde{R} = \frac{-4n}{n-1} u^{-\frac{(n+3)}{n-1}} \Delta u. \tag{1.11}$$

Thus, for our conformal metrics, we have $u = e^{\frac{(1-n)|x|^2}{8n}}$. Using that $\Delta e^f = e^f (\Delta f + |\nabla f|^2)$, $\Delta |x|^2 = 2(n+1)$ on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , and $|\nabla |x|^2|^2 = 4|x|^2$, we get that

$$\Delta u = u \left(\frac{(n-1)^2}{16n^2} |x|^2 - \frac{n^2-1}{4n} \right). \tag{1.12}$$

It follows that the scalar curvature is

$$\tilde{R} = u^{\frac{-4}{n-1}} \left(n+1 - \frac{n-1}{4n} |x|^2 \right) = e^{\frac{|x|^2}{2n}} \left(n+1 - \frac{n-1}{4n} |x|^2 \right). \tag{1.13}$$

There are a few interesting consequences of this formula. First, the scalar curvature does not have a sign; it is positive when $|x|$ is small and then becomes negative near infinity. Second, as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$, the scalar curvature goes to negative infinity. It follows that the space is not complete; even though infinity is at a finite distance, there is no way to smoothly extend the metric to a neighborhood of infinity.

⁵See page 184 in [SY]; the formula there is for an n -dimensional manifold, so we have shifted n by one.

2. Compactness away from a locally finite set of singular points

We specialize now to self-shrinkers in \mathbb{R}^3 . We will use the following well-known local singular compactness for embedded minimal surfaces in any Riemannian 3-manifold.

Proposition 2.1. *Given a point p in a Riemannian 3-manifold M . There exists $R > 0$ such that the following is true: Suppose Σ_j are embedded minimal surfaces in $B_{2R} = B_{2R}(p) \subset M$ with $\partial\Sigma_j \subset \partial B_{2R}$. If each Σ_j has area at most V and genus at most g for some fixed V, g , then there is a finite collection of points x_k , a smooth embedded minimal surface $\Sigma \subset B_R$ with $\partial\Sigma \subset \partial B_R$ and a subsequence of the Σ_j 's that converges in B_R (with finite multiplicity) to Σ away from the x_k 's.*

There are a number of ways to prove this proposition. For instance, one can use the bounds on the area and genus to get uniform total curvature bounds on $B_{3R/2} \cap \Sigma_j$ (this follows from the local Gauss–Bonnet estimate given in Theorem 3 of [11]) and then argue as in Choi–Schoen, [CS]. Alternatively, the proposition is an immediate consequence of the much more general compactness results of [CM4]–[CM8] that hold even without the area bound.

Combining Proposition 2.1 with a covering argument (and going to a diagonal subsequence) gives a global singular compactness theorem for self-shrinkers:

Corollary 2.2. *Suppose that $\Sigma_i \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ is a sequence of smooth embedded complete self-shrinkers with genus at most g , $\partial\Sigma_i = \emptyset$, and the scale-invariant area bound*

$$\text{Area}(B_R(x_0) \cap \Sigma_i) \leq VR^2 \quad (2.3)$$

for all $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^3$ and all $R > 0$. Then there is a subsequence (still denoted by Σ_i), a smooth embedded complete (non-trivial) self-shrinker Σ without boundary, and a locally finite collection of points $S \subset \Sigma$ so that Σ_i converges smoothly (possibly with multiplicity) to Σ off of S .

A set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ is said to be *locally finite* if $B_R \cap S$ is finite for every $R > 0$.

Proof. The compactness follows by covering \mathbb{R}^3 by a countable collection of small balls on which we can apply Proposition 2.1 and then passing to a diagonal subsequence. To see that the limit must be non-trivial, observe that every self-shrinker must intersect the closed ball bounded by the spherical self-shrinker. This follows from the maximum principle since the associated MCF's both disappear at the same point in space and time. \square

3. Showing that the convergence is smooth

It remains to show that the convergence is smooth everywhere. By Allard’s theorem, [Al], this follows from showing that the multiplicity must be one. We will show that if the multiplicity is greater than one, then the limit Σ is L -stable where

$$L = \Delta + |A|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \langle x, \nabla(\cdot) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \tag{3.1}$$

is the linearization of the self-shrinker equation (see [CM1]).

Proposition 3.2. *If the multiplicity of the convergence of the Σ_i ’s in Corollary 2.2 is greater than one, then Σ is L -stable.*

The idea for the proof of Proposition 3.2 comes from a related argument for minimal surfaces in [CM9].

Proof of Proposition 3.2. Since the limit surface $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ is complete, properly embedded, and has no boundary, Σ separates \mathbb{R}^3 and has a well-defined unit normal \mathbf{n} . By assumption, the convergence of the Σ_i ’s to Σ is *not* smooth and, thus, by Allard’s theorem [Al] must have multiplicity greater than one.

Existence of a positive solution u of $Lu = 0$. Let \mathcal{S} be the (non-empty) locally finite collection of singular points for the convergence. Since the convergence is smooth away from the y_i ’s, we can choose $\epsilon_i \rightarrow 0$ and domains $\Omega_i \subset \Sigma$ exhausting $\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{S}$ so that each Σ_i decomposes locally as a collection of graphs over Ω_i and is contained in the ϵ_i tubular neighborhood of Σ . By embeddedness (and orientability), these sheets are ordered by height. Let w_i^+ and w_i^- be the functions representing the top and bottom sheets over Ω_i . Arguing as in equation (7) of [Si2], the difference $w_i = w_i^+ - w_i^-$ satisfies $Lw_i = 0$ up to higher order correction terms since the operator L given by (3.1) is the linearization of the self-shrinker equation (this is proven in Section 4 in [CM1]).

Fix some $y \notin \mathcal{S}$ and set $u_i = w_i / w_i(y)$. Since the u_i ’s are positive (i.e., the sheets are disjoint), the Harnack inequality implies local C^α bounds (Theorem 8.20 of [GiTr]). Elliptic theory then gives $C^{2,\alpha}$ estimates (Theorem 6.2 of [GiTr]). By the Arzelà–Ascoli theorem, a subsequence converges uniformly in C^2 on compact subsets of $\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{S}$ to a non-negative function u on $\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{S}$ which satisfies

$$Lu = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad u(y) = 1. \tag{3.3}$$

It remains to show that u extends smoothly across the y_k ’s to a solution of $Lu = 0$. This follows from standard removable singularity results for elliptic equations once we show that u is bounded up to each y_k . Consider the cylinder N_k (in exponential normal coordinates) over $B_\epsilon(y_k) \subset \Sigma$. If ϵ is sufficiently small, then a result of White

(see the appendix of [W2]) gives a foliation by minimal (in the conformal metric) graphs v_t of some normal neighborhood of Σ in N_k so that

$$\begin{aligned} v_0(x) &= 0 \text{ for all } x \in B_\epsilon(y_k), \text{ and} \\ v_t(x) &= t \text{ for all } x \in \partial B_\epsilon(y_k). \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

Furthermore, the Harnack inequality implies that $t/C \leq v_t \leq C t$ for some $C > 0$. In particular, combining (3.4) with the maximum principle for minimal surfaces (and the Hausdorff convergence of the Σ_i 's to Σ), we see that u_i is bounded on $B_\epsilon(y_k)$ by a multiple of its supremum on $B_\epsilon(y_k) \setminus B_{\epsilon/2}(y_k)$. We conclude that u has a removable singularity at each y_i and thus extends to a non-negative solution of $Lu = 0$ on all of Σ ; since $u(y) = 1$, the Harnack inequality implies that u is everywhere positive.

Using u to prove L -stability. We will now use a variation on an argument of Fischer–Colbrie–Schoen (see, e.g., Proposition 1.26 in [CM2]). Set $w = \log u$, so that

$$\Delta w = \frac{\Delta u}{u} - |\nabla w|^2 = -|A|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \langle x, \nabla w \rangle - \frac{1}{2} - |\nabla w|^2. \tag{3.5}$$

Given ϕ with compact support, applying Stokes' theorem to $\operatorname{div} \left(\phi^2 e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4}} \nabla w \right)$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int \left(2\phi \langle \nabla \phi, \nabla w \rangle + \left[-|A|^2 - \frac{1}{2} - |\nabla w|^2 \right] \phi^2 \right) e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4}} \\ &\leq \int \left(|\nabla \phi|^2 - |A|^2 \phi^2 - \frac{1}{2} \phi^2 \right) e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4}} = - \int_{\Sigma} (\phi L\phi) e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4}}, \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

where the inequality used $2\phi \langle \nabla \phi, \nabla w \rangle \leq \phi^2 |\nabla w|^2 + |\nabla \phi|^2$ and the last equality came from applying Stokes' theorem to $\operatorname{div} \left(\phi \nabla \phi e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4}} \right)$. \square

Proof of Theorem 0.2. We will argue by contradiction. Suppose therefore that there is a sequence of smooth complete embedded self-shrinkers $\Sigma_i \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ with genus g , $\partial \Sigma = \emptyset$, and the scale-invariant area bound

$$\operatorname{Area} (B_R(x_0) \cap \Sigma_i) \leq VR^2 \tag{3.7}$$

for all $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^3$ and all $R > 0$, but so that Σ_i does not have any smoothly convergent subsequences. By Corollary 2.2, we can pass to a subsequence so that the Σ_i 's converge (possibly with multiplicity) to an embedded self-shrinker Σ away from a locally finite set $S \subset \Sigma$. By assumption, S is non-empty and, by Allard's theorem, the convergence has multiplicity greater than one. Consequently, Proposition 3.2 implies that Σ is L -stable. However, Theorem 0.5 gives that no such Σ exists, giving the desired contradiction. \square

A. There are no L -stable self-shrinkers

In this appendix, we will include a proof of Theorem 0.5 from [CM1] for the reader’s convenience. Throughout, the smooth complete embedded hypersurface $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ will be a self-shrinker without boundary and with polynomial volume growth.

We will need the following calculation from [CM1]: The normal part $\langle v, \mathbf{n} \rangle$ of a constant vector field v is an eigenfunction of L with

$$L\langle v, \mathbf{n} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle v, \mathbf{n} \rangle. \tag{A.1}$$

Proof of Theorem 0.5. We will construct a compactly supported function u that does not satisfy (0.3). Fix a point p in Σ and define a function v on Σ by

$$v(x) = \langle \mathbf{n}(p), \mathbf{n}(x) \rangle. \tag{A.2}$$

It follows that $v(p) = 1$, $|v| \leq 1$, and, by (A.1), that $L v = \frac{1}{2} v$. Therefore, given any smooth function η , we have

$$\begin{aligned} L(\eta v) &= \eta L v + v \left(\Delta \eta - \frac{1}{2} \langle x, \nabla \eta \rangle \right) + 2 \langle \nabla \eta, \nabla v \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \eta v + v \left(\Delta \eta - \frac{1}{2} \langle x, \nabla \eta \rangle \right) + 2 \langle \nabla \eta, \nabla v \rangle. \end{aligned} \tag{A.3}$$

Taking η to have compact support, we get that

$$\begin{aligned} - \int \eta v L(\eta v) e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4}} &= - \int \left[\frac{1}{2} \eta^2 v^2 + \eta v^2 \left(\Delta \eta - \frac{1}{2} \langle x, \nabla \eta \rangle \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla \eta^2, \nabla v^2 \rangle \right] e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4}} \end{aligned} \tag{A.4}$$

$$= - \int \left[\frac{1}{2} \eta^2 v^2 - v^2 |\nabla \eta|^2 \right] e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4}}, \tag{A.5}$$

where the second equality uses Stokes’ theorem to $\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{div} \left(v^2 \nabla \eta^2 e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4}} \right)$ to get

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla \eta^2, \nabla v^2 \rangle e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4}} = - \int v^2 \left(\eta \Delta \eta + |\nabla \eta|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \eta \langle x, \nabla \eta \rangle \right) e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4}}. \tag{A.6}$$

If η is identically one on B_R and cuts off linearly to zero on $B_{R+1} \setminus B_R$, then (A.4) gives

$$- \int \eta v L(\eta v) e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4}} \leq \int_{\Sigma \setminus B_R} v^2 e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{B_R \cap \Sigma} v^2 e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4}}. \tag{A.7}$$

However, since $|v| \leq 1$ and Σ has polynomial volume growth, we know that

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Sigma \setminus B_R} v^2 e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4}} = 0, \tag{A.8}$$

so the right-hand side of (A.7) must be negative for all sufficiently large R 's. In particular, when R is large, the function $u = \eta v$ does not satisfy (0.3). This completes the proof. \square

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Received July 7, 2009

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