Uniqueness and Nonuniqueness of the Plateau Problem

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§1. Introduction. The aim of this note is twofold. First we want to show the following:

Theorem. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $n \geq 2$, be a bounded C^1 -domain and let $\Omega_{\delta} = \{x \in \Omega : \operatorname{dist}(x,\partial\Omega) < \delta\}$, for $\delta > 0$. Suppose that M is a C^1 -immersed minimal hypersurface with boundary in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , and that M satisfies the following conditions:

- (i) $M \subset \Omega \times \mathbf{R}$, $\partial M \subset \partial \Omega \times \mathbf{R}$;
- (ii) Near ∂M , M is a graph over Ω_{δ} , for some $\delta > 0$.
- (a) M is a graph over Ω . Hence M is embedded, and has the same topology as Ω .
- (b) M gives the unique solution to the following obstacle problem (see [L]):
 - (0.1) minimizing $\{ \text{Mass}(T); T \in I_n(\mathbb{R}^{n+1}),$

$$\partial T = \partial M \text{ and } \operatorname{spt} T \subseteq \bar{\Omega} \times \mathbf{R}$$
.

(c) M = graph(U), where U is the unique solution of the problem (see [LL]):

$$(0.2) \hspace{1cm} \textit{minimizing} \hspace{0.1cm} \int_{\Omega} \sqrt{1 + |dV|^2} \, dx + \int_{\partial \Omega} |V - g| \, dH^{n-1}$$

for $V \in BV(\Omega)$, where H^{n-1} denotes the (n-1)-dimensional Hausdorff measure, and graph $(g) = \partial M$.

The interesting point of the theorem above is that the limitation of the support and the boundary behavior of a minimal hypersurface leads to their geometrical and topological information.

Second, we wish to settle two questions which were posed by J. C. C. Nitsche [N, §887, §898].