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Martin Traizet

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A minimal surface with unbounded curvature

Martin Traizet

May 31, 2010

1 Introduction

The main goal of this paper is to construct a complete, embedded minimal surface in euclidean space \mathbb{R}^3 which has unbounded Gaussian curvature. Besides being a mathematical curiosity, this example is also of theoretical interests, as it illustrates some recent developments in the theory of properly embedded minimal surfaces of infinite topology.

Let me first explain why all examples of complete embedded minimal surfaces known so far have bounded Gaussian curvature. Almost all known examples fall into one of the following (non-disjoint) categories :

1. *Finite total curvature minimal surfaces.* Such a surface has a finite number of catenoidal or planar ends, so it must have bounded curvature.
2. *Periodic minimal surfaces which have finite total curvature in the quotient.* In this case, we know that the quotient is either compact (in the triply-periodic case) or has a finite number of ends which are asymptotically flat, so again the curvature is bounded. This category contains the vast majority of known examples.
3. *Properly embedded minimal surfaces with finite genus.* By a recent result of Meeks, Perez and Ros [9], such a surface has bounded curvature. As examples which do not fit in one of the previous categories, we have the genus one helicoid [5] which has one end, and the Riemann examples with handles constructed in [4] which have infinitely many planar ends.

As far as I know, the only known examples which do not fit into one of these categories are the Saddle Towers with infinitely many ends [7] and the quasi-periodic examples constructed in [8]. Both are proven to have bounded Gaussian curvature (which actually requires some work).

In this paper we prove

Theorem 1 *There exists a complete, properly embedded minimal surface in euclidean space \mathbb{R}^3 which has unbounded Gauss curvature. It has infinite genus, infinitely many catenoid type ends, and one limit-end.*

From the theoretical point of view, the most interesting feature of this example is its last property.

Collin, Kusner, Meeks and Rosenberg [1] have proven that a properly embedded minimal surface with infinitely many ends has at most two limit ends. Meeks, Perez and Ros [9] have proven that in the finite genus case, such a surface cannot have one limit end. The Riemann examples have genus zero and two limit ends. However, no example with just one limit end was known, so it seems interesting to construct an example to illustrate the theory. Of course, it must have infinite genus.

Let me point out that the existence of such an example is not completely unexpected. Indeed, at least heuristically, one can imagine how to construct one by inductively desingularizing a family of suitable catenoids. However, we don't have a general enough desingularization theorem at our disposal yet, and there are fantastic technicalities in trying to carry out such a construction. So the purpose of this paper is to construct an example using another idea, in a somewhat more economical way.

Another remark is that if we relax the embeddedness condition, then there are plenty of known complete, immersed minimal surfaces with unbounded Gaussian curvature. For example, the example of Nadirashvili [10] of a complete minimal immersion in a ball certainly has unbounded curvature. Embeddedness is a strong constraint on the geometry of minimal surfaces.

Heuristically, our example is constructed inductively as follows. Start with the catenoid and stack a plane on top of it. Glue a finite number of catenoidal necks in between. After this first step one gets a Costa Hoffman Meeks surface with three ends. Then iterate this process infinitely many times, increasing the number of ends by one at each step. What we need to carry on this construction is a theorem which, from a minimal surface with n ends, produces a minimal surface with one more end. This theorem is the main result of this paper and is stated in the next section.

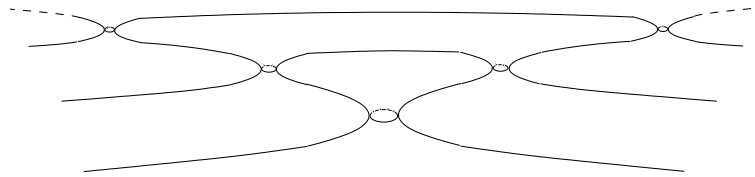


Figure 1: A sketch of the surface we get after two steps. Only two catenoidal necks have been represented at each level for clarity.

2 Main result

Given an embedded minimal surface M of finite total curvature in \mathbb{R}^3 with n catenoidal ends, we denote $c_1(M), c_2(M), \dots, c_n(M)$ the logarithmic growths of its ends, ordered from bottom to top.

Theorem 2 *Let M be an embedded minimal surface in \mathbb{R}^3 with finite total curvature, genus G and n horizontal catenoidal ends with logarithmic growths satisfying*

$$c_1(M) < c_2(M) \cdots < c_{n-1}(M) < 0 < c_n(M).$$

Assume that M has a vertical plane of symmetry and non-degenerate Weierstrass Representation.

Consider an integer $m \geq 2$ such that

$$m - 1 > \frac{c_n(M)}{|c_{n-1}(M)|}. \quad (1)$$

There exists a one parameter family of embedded minimal surfaces $(M_t)_{0 < t < \varepsilon}$ which has the following properties:

1. M_t has finite total curvature, genus $G + m - 1$ and $n + 1$ catenoidal ends, whose logarithmic growths satisfy

$$c_1(M_t) < c_2(M_t) \cdots < c_n(M_t) < 0 < c_{n+1}(M_t).$$

2. M_t converges smoothly to M on compact subsets of \mathbb{R}^3 when $t \rightarrow 0$.
3. M_t has a vertical plane of symmetry and has non-degenerate Weierstrass Representation.
4. The maximum of the absolute value of the Gaussian curvature on M_t is greater than $\frac{(m-1)^2}{2c_n(M)^2}$.

This theorem will be proven in section 5. The definition of “non-degenerate Weierstrass Representation” will be given in section 4. Roughly speaking, this means that the space of deformations of M , keeping the vertical plane of symmetry, has the expected dimension, namely $n - 1$. In particular, the catenoid has non-degenerate Weierstrass Representation.

Heuristically, M_t is constructed by stacking a horizontal plane on top of M and gluing m catenoidal necks placed on a circle in between. When $t \rightarrow 0$, the catenoids drift off to infinity, which is why M_t converges to M on compact subsets of \mathbb{R}^3 .

The catenoidal necks must all have waist radius equal to $r = \frac{c_n(M)}{m-1}$, they cannot be chosen freely. The Gaussian curvature of such a catenoid along its waist circle is equal to $-1/r^2$, so this explains the last item of the theorem (the $1/2$ factor is here only because these catenoids only approximate the surface).

By a simple evaluation of the vertical flux, we obtain, from the size of the catenoidal necks, the following values for the logarithmic growths of M_t

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} c_k(M_t) = \begin{cases} c_k(M) & \text{if } 1 \leq k \leq n-1 \\ \frac{-1}{m-1} c_n(M) & \text{if } k = n \\ \frac{m}{m-1} c_n(M) & \text{if } k = n+1 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

From this we see that the condition (1) ensures that $c_{n-1}(M_t) < c_n(M_t)$ as required. The construction is of course possible without this condition but will not produce an embedded minimal surface.

3 Proof of theorem 1

We construct inductively a sequence of minimal surfaces $(S_n)_{n \geq 2}$, an increasing sequence of balls $(B_n)_{n \geq 2}$ and a sequence of positive numbers $(C_n)_{n \geq 2}$ with the following properties:

1. Each S_n is an embedded minimal surface of finite total curvature with n catenoidal ends satisfying

$$c_1(S_n) < c_2(S_n) < \cdots < c_{n-1}(S_n) < 0 < c_n(S_n)$$

and with a vertical plane of symmetry and non-degenerate Weierstrass Representation.

2. For all $\ell \geq k \geq 2$, one has

$$k-2 < \sup_{S_\ell \cap B_k} |K| < C_k \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Area}(S_\ell \cap B_k) < C_k \quad (3)$$

where K denotes the Gaussian curvature.

The process is initiated with S_2 equal to the standard catenoid, $B_2 = B(0, 2)$ and C_2 a suitable constant. Take $n \geq 2$ and assume that S_ℓ , B_ℓ and C_ℓ have been constructed for all $\ell \leq n$, so that (3) is satisfied for all $2 \leq k \leq \ell \leq n$. We apply theorem 2 with $M = S_n$ and $m = m_n$ chosen large enough so that condition (1) is satisfied and $\frac{(m-1)^2}{2c_n(S_n)^2} > n-1$. The output of the theorem is a family of minimal surfaces $(M_t)_{0 < t < \varepsilon}$ which converges to S_n on each B_k for $k \leq n$. Hence we can choose t small enough so that $S_{n+1} = M_t$ satisfies (3) for all $k \leq n$. By the last item of theorem 2, there are points on S_{n+1} where $|K| > n-1$. We take a ball B_{n+1} large enough to contain one such point, and containing B_n . Then we can choose a constant C_{n+1} so that S_{n+1} satisfies (3) for $k = n+1$ and we are done.

For each $k \geq 2$, the sequence $(S_n \cap B_k)_{n \geq k}$ has uniform curvature and area estimate, so has a subsequence which converges smoothly by standard compactness results (theorem 4.2.1 in [12]). By a diagonal process, the sequence $(S_n)_{n \geq 2}$ has a subsequence which converges smoothly on each B_k , to a complete embedded minimal surface S_∞ . Now for all $k \geq 2$, $\sup_{S_\infty \cap B_k} |K| \geq k-2$, so S_∞ has unbounded Gaussian curvature and the theorem is proven. \square

Remark 1 *All the catenoidal ends of S_∞ have negative logarithmic growth.*

In the above argument, we have chosen the sequence $(m_n)_{n \geq 2}$ so that the limit surface S_∞ has unbounded Gaussian curvature, but can we choose it so that S_∞ has bounded Gaussian curvature ?

The sequence $(m_n)_{n \geq 2}$ must be chosen so that condition (1) is satisfied at each step. Using formula (2), we have

$$c_n(S_{n+1}) \simeq \frac{-1}{m_n - 1} c_n(S_n)$$

$$c_{n+1}(S_{n+1}) \simeq \frac{m_n}{m_n - 1} c_n(S_n)$$

where \simeq means that it can be chosen arbitrarily close by taking t small enough. So condition (1) reads as $m_{n+1} - 1 > m_n$. Take an arbitrary sequence $(m_n)_{n \geq 2}$ satisfying

$$m_2 \geq 3 \quad \text{and} \quad \forall n \geq 2, \quad m_{n+1} \geq m_n + 2 \quad (4)$$

By the above process, we obtain a sequence of minimal surface $(S_n)_{n \geq 2}$ which converges to an embedded minimal surface S_∞ with infinitely many catenoidal ends. By induction, we have $m_n \geq 2n - 1$ and

$$c_n(S_n) \simeq \prod_{i=2}^{n-1} \frac{m_i}{m_i - 1} \leq \prod_{i=2}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2i - 2} \right) = O(\sqrt{n}).$$

Hence, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_n(S_n)}{m_n - 1} = 0$. By the last item of theorem 2, this means that whatever the choice of the sequence $(m_n)_{n \geq 2}$ satisfying (4), the minimal surface S_∞ will have unbounded Gaussian curvature.

Also, we have

$$\forall n \geq 2, \quad c_n(S_\infty) \simeq \frac{-1}{m_n - 1} \prod_{i=2}^{n-1} \frac{m_i}{m_i - 1}$$

so depending on the choice of the sequence $(m_n)_{n \geq 2}$, the series $\sum c_n(S_\infty)$ can be convergent or divergent.

4 Non-degenerate Weierstrass Representation

Let M be an embedded minimal surface in \mathbb{R}^3 with genus G and n horizontal catenoidal ends. Let (Σ, g, ϕ_3) be its Weierstrass Representation. Here Σ is a compact Riemann surface, the Gauss map $g : \Sigma \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}} = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$ is a meromorphic function and the height differential ϕ_3 is a meromorphic 1-form on Σ with n simple poles which we call q_1, \dots, q_n . These points correspond to the ends of M and are called the punctures. The degree of the Gauss map is $d = G + n - 1$. Define

$$\phi_1 = \frac{1}{2}(g^{-1} - g)\phi_3, \quad \phi_2 = \frac{i}{2}(g^{-1} + g)\phi_3.$$

Our minimal surface M is parametrized on $\Sigma \setminus \{q_1, \dots, q_n\}$ by

$$z \mapsto \operatorname{Re} \int_{z_0}^z (\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3). \quad (5)$$

We assume that M has a vertical plane of symmetry. Without loss of generality we assume that M is symmetric with respect to the plane $x_2 = 0$. On Σ , this symmetry corresponds to an antiholomorphic involution σ such that $g \circ \sigma = \bar{g}$ and $\sigma^* \phi_3 = \overline{\phi_3}$. Moreover, σ fixes the punctures q_1, \dots, q_n .

Definition 1 *We say that the triple (Σ, g, ϕ_3) is σ -symmetric if there exists an antiholomorphic involution $\sigma : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ satisfying $g \circ \sigma = \bar{g}$ and $\sigma^* \phi_3 = \overline{\phi_3}$.*

Let us pretend we would like to deform M , keeping the vertical plane of symmetry. Let us write $(\Sigma_0, g_0, \phi_{3,0})$ for the Weierstrass data of the minimal surface we are given. In the following sections, we count how many parameters are available for σ -symmetric deformation of the Weierstrass data and how many equations need to be solved. “Non-degenerate Weierstrass Representation” simply means that the jacobian matrix of equations with respect to parameters has maximal rank.

4.1 Deformations of the Weierstrass data

Let Σ_0 be a compact Riemann surface of genus G and $g_0 : \Sigma_0 \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ be a meromorphic function of degree d . We see it as a branched covering of the Riemann sphere, and we would like to parametrize all deformations of g_0 by branched coverings $g : \Sigma \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$. Two branched coverings $g : \Sigma \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ and $g' : \Sigma' \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ are said to be isomorphic if there exists a biholomorphic map $\psi : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma'$ such that $g = g' \circ \psi$.

In certain cases, the space of isomorphism classes of branched coverings is known to be smooth complex manifolds. For instance, a degree d branched covering is said to be simple if each fiber contains at least $d - 1$ points (so each fiber contains at most one branch point and it has branching order 1). The moduli space of simple branched coverings of given degree is called a Hurwitz space. It is an open complex manifold of dimension $2G + 2d - 2$. The list of branching values of g provide local coordinates on this space. More generally, the moduli space of coverings of degree d and with n branch points form a smooth complex manifold of dimension n [3].

Now if our covering has a branch point of branching order $k \geq 2$, when deforming it, this branch point may split into several smaller order branch points, whose branching orders sum up to k . It is not true anymore that the list of branching values provide local coordinates (see the example at the beginning of appendix B). The moduli space of branched covering of given degree, with no restriction on the branch points, is not a smooth complex manifold. It is singular at those coverings who have a branch point which is fixed by a nontrivial automorphism of the covering.

In the case of minimal surfaces, the punctures q_1, \dots, q_n are n distinguished points on Σ at which g takes the value alternately 0 and ∞ with multiplicity one.

We call the data $(\Sigma, g, q_1, \dots, q_n)$ a *marked covering*. We say that two marked coverings $(\Sigma, g, q_1, \dots, q_n)$ and $(\Sigma, g', q'_1, \dots, q'_n)$ are isomorphic if there exists a biholomorphic map $\psi : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma'$ such that $g = g' \circ \psi$ and $\psi(x_i) = x'_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$.

The moduli space of marked coverings has a structure of complex manifold of dimension $2G + 2d - 2$. If, moreover, we require the coverings to be σ -symmetric, then it is a real manifold of dimension $2G + 2d - 2$. We present in appendix B one way to define local coordinates on this space.

As a conclusion, we can parametrize all σ -symmetric deformations of the marked covering $(\Sigma_0, g_0, q_1, \dots, q_n)$ as $(\Sigma_a, g_a, q_1(a), \dots, q_n(a))$ with a parameter $a \in \mathbb{R}^{2G+2d-2}$ in a neighborhood of 0. On each Σ_a we have a antiholomorphic involution σ such that $g_a \circ \sigma = \overline{g_a}$. The function g takes alternately the value 0 and ∞ at $q_1(a), \dots, q_n(a)$, with multiplicity one. These points are fixed by σ .

Then we would like to write all candidates for the height differential ϕ_3 on Σ_a . It needs simple poles at the punctures q_1, \dots, q_n . The most natural way to define such a meromorphic 1-form is to prescribe residues and periods. Consider a canonical homology basis $A_1, \dots, A_G, B_1, \dots, B_G$ of Σ_a (depending continuously on a). Given complex parameters $c = (c_1, \dots, c_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ and $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_G) \in \mathbb{C}^G$ we define ϕ_3 as the unique meromorphic 1-form on Σ_a with simple poles at q_1, \dots, q_n and the following residues and A -periods :

$$\text{Res}_{q_i} \phi_3 = -c_i \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1,$$

$$\int_{A_i} \phi_3 = 2\pi i \alpha_i \quad 1 \leq i \leq G.$$

The residue at q_n is $c_1 + \dots + c_{n-1}$ by the Residue theorem. We would like ϕ_3 to be σ -symmetric. This translates into simple conditions on the parameters c and α , provided we choose carefully the homology basis.

Definition 2 *Let Σ be a Riemann surface with a antiholomorphic involution σ . We say that a canonical homology basis $\{A_1, \dots, A_G, B_1, \dots, B_G\}$ is σ -symmetric if there exists an action of σ on $\{1, \dots, G\}$ such that for all $1 \leq i \leq G$, $\sigma(A_i) \sim -A_{\sigma(i)}$ and $\sigma(B_i) \sim B_{\sigma(i)}$.*

One can construct a σ -symmetric canonical homology basis of $\Sigma = \Sigma_a$ as follows. The fixed set of σ divides Σ into two components Σ^+ and Σ^- , so that $\sigma(\Sigma^+) = \Sigma^-$. Let G' be the genus of Σ^+ and k the number of its boundary components. Then $G = 2G' + k - 1$. We consider $2G'$ cycles $A_1, \dots, A_{G'}, B_1, \dots, B_{G'}$ in Σ^+ such that the only non-zero intersection numbers are $A_i \cdot B_i = 1$. For $1 \leq i \leq G'$, we define $A_{G'+i} = -\sigma(A_i)$ and $B_{G'+i} = \sigma(B_i)$. We take $B_{2G'+1}, \dots, B_{2G'+k-1}$ to be the homology classes of all boundary components of Σ^+ but one. For $1 \leq i \leq k-1$, we choose a cycle $A_{2G'+i}$ which intersects $B_{2G'+i}$ (with intersection number 1) and the remaining component of the boundary of Σ^+ .

The condition $\sigma^* \phi_3 = \overline{\phi_3}$ is equivalent to $\alpha_{\sigma(i)} = \overline{\alpha_i}$, for $1 \leq i \leq G$, and $c_i \in \mathbb{R}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. The parameters c_i correspond geometrically to the logarithmic growths of the ends. The condition on α defines a space of real dimension G .

Remark 2 *Of course the Period Problem will require the parameters α_i to be real numbers, but it is better to leave this as an equation to be solved, else the dimension of the parameter space depends on G' .*

At this point we have defined a family of triples (Σ_a, g_a, ϕ_3) depending on the parameter $X = (a, c, \alpha)$. The parameter space has real dimension $5G + 3n - 5$. We write X^0 for the value of X which gives the Weierstrass data $(\Sigma_0, g_0, \phi_{3,0})$ of the minimal surface M we were given. In general we will not write explicitly the dependance of objects on parameters, so we will write (Σ, g, ϕ_3) , beeing understood that everything depends on the parameters.

4.2 The equations

In order to be define an immersed minimal surface, the triple (Σ, g, ϕ_3) must satisfy the following conditions :

1. At any zero of the height differential ϕ_3 , the Gauss map g needs a zero or a pole, with the same multiplicity. We call this the zero/pole equation.
2. At each puncture q_1, \dots, q_n , the residues of ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 must be real.
3. For all $\nu = 1, 2, 3$ and $1 \leq i \leq G$ we need $\operatorname{Re} \int_{A_i} \phi_\nu = \operatorname{Re} \int_{B_i} \phi_\nu = 0$.

Point 2 and 3 guarantee that (5) is well defined, and point 1 that it is an immersion. Let us count how many equations we have to solve, taking into account the σ -symmetry.

- Regarding point 2, the residues of ϕ_1 are real and the residues of ϕ_2 are imaginary by symmetry. Also, the residue of ϕ_2 at q_j is $\frac{i}{2} \operatorname{Res} g^{-1} \phi_3$ if $g(q_j) = 0$, and $\frac{i}{2} \operatorname{Res} g \phi_3$ if $g(q_j) = \infty$. Provided point 1 is satisfied, the only poles of $g \phi_3$ and $g^{-1} \phi_3$ are at the punctures. Applying the Residue Theorem to $g \phi_3$ and $g^{-1} \phi_3$, it suffices to solve the equation $\operatorname{Res}_{q_j} \phi_2 = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq n - 2$. Therefore, point 2 counts as $n - 2$ real equations.
- Regarding the Period Problem, we have the symmetries $\sigma^* \phi_\nu = (-1)^{\nu+1} \overline{\phi_\nu}$, $\nu = 1, 2, 3$. From this we obtain, for $1 \leq i \leq G$,

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} \int_{A_{\sigma(i)}} \phi_\nu &= (-1)^\nu \operatorname{Re} \int_{A_i} \phi_\nu \\ \operatorname{Re} \int_{B_{\sigma(i)}} \phi_\nu &= (-1)^{\nu+1} \operatorname{Re} \int_{B_i} \phi_\nu. \end{aligned}$$

So the period problem reduces to $3G$ real equations. Explicitely, for the canonical basis that we defined in the previous section, these equations are

$$\operatorname{Re} \int_{A_i} \phi_\nu = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq G', \quad \nu = 1, 3,$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \int_{B_i} \phi_\nu = 0, \quad G' + 1 \leq i \leq G, \quad \nu = 1, 3,$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \int_{A_i} \phi_2 = 0, \quad G' + 1 \leq i \leq G,$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \int_{B_i} \phi_2 = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq G'.$$

- Regarding point 1, the height differential ϕ_3 has $2G + n - 2$ zeros, counting multiplicity. Let us first assume that the zeros of $\phi_{3,0}$ are simple. Then this remains true when the parameter X is close to X^0 , and we may label them $\zeta_1(X), \dots, \zeta_{2G+n-2}(X)$ so that they depend continuously on X . If g_0 has a zero (resp. a pole) at $\zeta_i(X^0)$, we need to solve the equation $g_a(\zeta_i(X)) = 0$ (resp. $g(a)^{-1}(\zeta_i(X)) = 0$). Taking into account the σ -symmetry (which implies that the set of zeros of ϕ_3 is invariant by σ), these are $2G + n - 2$ real equations (the equations are either real or conjugate by pairs).
- In case $\phi_{3,0}$ has a zero of multiplicity $k \geq 2$ at some point ζ , the problem is that this zero may split into several zeros of smaller multiplicity when we deform the Weierstrass data. Let us assume for example that g_0 has a zero (of multiplicity k) at ζ . By the very definition of (Σ_a, g_a) , there is a local coordinate z on Σ_a such that

$$g_a(z) = z^k + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a_i z^i$$

where the coefficients a_i are components of the parameter vector a (and actually $a_{k-1} = 0$). By the Weierstrass Preparation Theorem, we can write

$$\phi_3 = f(X, z)(z^k + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} b_i(X) z^i) dz$$

where the coefficients $b_i(X)$ are holomorphic functions of X . The polynomial $z^k + \sum b_i z^i$ is called the *Weierstrass Polynomial* of ϕ_3 , it depends on the choice of the coordinate z . We solve the equations $b_i(X) = a_i$, $0 \leq i \leq k - 1$. Taking into account the σ -symmetry we have the same number of equations as before.

Everything together, we have to solve $5G + 2n - 4$ real equations. Let us write these equations as $\mathcal{F}(X) = 0$. Recall that the dimension of the parameter space is $5G + 3n - 5$.

Definition 3 *We say that M has non-degenerate Weierstrass Representation if the differential of \mathcal{F} at X^0 is onto. Equivalently, its kernel has dimension $n - 1$.*

Example : the catenoid has non-degenerate Weierstrass Representation, because in this case, $G = 0$ and $n = 2$, so the parameter space has dimension 1 and there are no equations to solve. As expected, the catenoid comes into a one-parameter family (by scaling).

As a straightforward application of the implicit function theorem, we have

Proposition 1 *If M has non-degenerate Weierstrass Representation, then it can be deformed into a family of non-congruent minimal surfaces depending on $n - 1$ parameters, all symmetric with respect to the plane $x_2 = 0$.*

Remark 3 We do not require that the parameters in this deformation are the logarithmic growths of the ends, so this notion of non-degeneracy should be weaker than the usual non-degeneracy defined in term of Jacobi fields [11], although I have not been able to prove that one of them implies the other.

5 Proof of theorem 2

We construct the family of minimal surfaces $(M_t)_{0 < t < \varepsilon}$ by writing down candidates for its Weierstrass Representation and then solving the zero/pole equation and the Period Problem. We define the Riemann surface and the Gauss map by opening nodes. The height differential ϕ_3 is defined by prescribing periods and residues. The equations are solved using the implicit function theorem, using the fact that M has non-degenerate Weierstrass Representation.

5.1 Opening nodes

Since M has non-degenerate Weierstrass Representation, we are given in particular a family of branched coverings $(\Sigma, g) = (\Sigma_a, g_a)$ depending on the parameter a . Let $q_n = q_n(a) \in \Sigma_a$ be the point which corresponds to the top end. Without loss of generality we may assume that $g(q_n) = 0$.

We consider two copies of the complex plane, denoted \mathbb{C}^- and \mathbb{C}^+ . We choose m distinct, non-zero points p_1^-, \dots, p_m^- in \mathbb{C}^- and m distinct points p_1^+, \dots, p_m^+ in \mathbb{C}^+ . Identify the point q_n with the point 0 in \mathbb{C}^- . For $1 \leq i \leq m$, identify the point p_i^- with the point p_i^+ . This defines a Riemann surfaces with $m + 1$ nodes which we call $\tilde{\Sigma}_0$.

We define two meromorphic functions g^- on \mathbb{C}^- and g^+ on \mathbb{C}^+ by

$$g^-(z) = \frac{\beta_0^-}{z} + \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\beta_i^-}{z - p_i^-}$$

$$g^+(z) = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\beta_i^+}{z - p_i^+}.$$

Here $\beta_0^-, \dots, \beta_m^-$ and $\beta_1^+, \dots, \beta_m^+$ are non-zero complex parameters. We write $\beta^- = (\beta_0^-, \dots, \beta_m^-)$, $\beta^+ = (\beta_1^+, \dots, \beta_m^+)$ and $p^\pm = (p_1^\pm, \dots, p_m^\pm)$.

Since g has a simple zero at q_n and g^\pm have simple poles, we can fix a small number $0 < \epsilon < 1$ such that $v_0^- := g$ is a diffeomorphism from a small neighborhood U_0^- of q_n to the disk $D(0, \epsilon)$, $v_0^+ := 1/g^-$ is a diffeomorphism from a small neighborhood U_0^+ of 0 in \mathbb{C}^- to $D(0, \epsilon)$ and for each $i = 1, \dots, m$, $v_i^\pm := 1/g^\pm$ is a diffeomorphism from a small neighborhood U_i^\pm of p_i^\pm in \mathbb{C}^\pm to $D(0, \epsilon)$. We use v_i^\pm as local complex coordinates to open nodes.

Consider a real parameter t such that $0 < t < \epsilon^2$. We remove the disk $|v_0^-| < \frac{t}{\epsilon}$ from U_0^- and the disk $|v_0^+| < \frac{t}{\epsilon}$ from U_0^+ . We identify the point $z \in U_0^-$ with the point $z' \in U_0^+$ such that $v_0^-(z)v_0^+(z') = t$. This is equivalent to

$$g(z) = tg^-(z').$$

For each $1 \leq i \leq m$, we remove the disks $|v_i^-| < \frac{t^2}{\epsilon}$ from U_i^- and $|v_i^+| < \frac{t^2}{\epsilon}$ from U_i^+ . We identify the point $z \in U_i^-$ with the point $z' \in U_i^+$ such that $v_i^-(z)v_i^+(z') = t^2$. This is equivalent to

$$tg^-(z) = \frac{1}{tg^+(z')}.$$

This defines a Riemann surface. We compactify it by adding the points at infinity in \mathbb{C}^- and \mathbb{C}^+ and call it $\tilde{\Sigma}$. Its genus is $\tilde{G} = G + m - 1$.

By a slight abuse of language, we will denote by $\Sigma \subset \tilde{\Sigma}$, $\mathbb{C}^- \subset \tilde{\Sigma}$ and $\mathbb{C}^+ \subset \tilde{\Sigma}$ the domains Σ , \mathbb{C}^- and \mathbb{C}^+ minus the disks that were removed when opening nodes.

We define the Gauss map \tilde{g} on $\tilde{\Sigma}$ by

$$\tilde{g}(z) = \begin{cases} g(z) & \text{if } z \in \Sigma \\ tg^-(z) & \text{if } z \in \mathbb{C}^- \\ \frac{1}{tg^+(z)} & \text{if } z \in \mathbb{C}^+ \end{cases}$$

This is a well defined meromorphic function on $\tilde{\Sigma}$ because $\tilde{g}(z) = \tilde{g}(z')$ whenever z and z' are identified.

Next we would like $(\tilde{\Sigma}, \tilde{g})$ to have the required symmetry. By hypothesis, Σ does have a antiholomorphic involution σ such that $g \circ \sigma = \bar{g}$. Let V be the linear subspace of \mathbb{C}^{m-1} defined by $z_{m-i} = \bar{z}_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq m-1$. This is a real vector space of dimension $m-1$. We require that $\beta^- \in \mathbb{R} \times V \times \mathbb{R}$, and β^+, p^+ and p^- all belong to $V \times \mathbb{R}$. Under these assumptions, we have $g^-(\bar{z}) = \overline{g^-(z)}$ and $g^+(\bar{z}) = \overline{g^+(z)}$. We define $\tilde{\sigma} : \tilde{\Sigma} \rightarrow \tilde{\Sigma}$ by $\tilde{\sigma} = \sigma$ on Σ and $\tilde{\sigma}(z) = \bar{z}$ on \mathbb{C}^- and \mathbb{C}^+ . Then thanks to the fact that t is real, $\tilde{\sigma}$ is well defined on $\tilde{\Sigma}$, and $\tilde{g} \circ \tilde{\sigma} = \bar{\tilde{g}}$. We will write σ for $\tilde{\sigma}$ as no confusion can occur.

5.2 The height differential

As in section 4.1, we define the height differential on $\tilde{\Sigma}$ by prescribing periods and residues, so we need to define a canonical homology basis of $\tilde{\Sigma}$. The cycles $A_1, \dots, A_G, B_1, \dots, B_G$ on Σ define us $2G$ cycles on $\tilde{\Sigma}$. For $1 \leq i \leq m-1$, let

A_{G+i} be the homology class of the circle $C(p_i^+, \epsilon)$ with the positive orientation. This circle is homologous to the circle $C(p_i^-, \epsilon)$ with the negative orientation.

For $1 \leq i \leq \frac{m}{2}$, we define B_{G+i} as the composition of the following paths :

1. a path from the point $v_m^+ = -\epsilon$ to the point $v_i^+ = \epsilon$ in \mathbb{C}^+ ,
2. the segment from $v_i^+ = \epsilon$ to $v_i^+ = \frac{t^2}{\epsilon}$,
3. a path from the point $v_i^- = \epsilon$ to the point $v_m^- = -\epsilon$ in \mathbb{C}^- ,
4. the segment from $v_m^- = -\epsilon$ to $v_m^- = -\frac{t^2}{\epsilon}$.

In point 1 and 3, the curves must depend continuously on parameters, and must avoid all disks around the nodes. In particular, if $i = \frac{m}{2}$, we cannot take the straight segment in point 3 because it goes through the origin (which has been removed from \mathbb{C}^-). Also, this definition only makes sense for $t \neq 0$. For $\frac{m}{2} < i \leq m-1$, we define B_{G+i} as $\sigma(B_{G+m-i})$. Then $A_1, \dots, A_{\tilde{G}}, B_1, \dots, B_{\tilde{G}}$ is a σ -symmetric canonical homology basis of $\tilde{\Sigma}$.

Let ∞^- and ∞^+ denote the point at infinity in \mathbb{C}^- and \mathbb{C}^+ . The punctures (corresponding to the $n+1$ catenoidal ends) are at $q_1, \dots, q_{n-1}, \infty^-$ and ∞^+ . We define the height differential $\tilde{\phi}_3$ on $\tilde{\Sigma}$ as in section 4.1 by prescribing its A -periods and its residues at all punctures but one. Actually, by the residue theorem, prescribing the residue at ∞^+ is the same as prescribing the period on the circle $C(p_m^+, \epsilon)$. So we define $\tilde{\phi}_3$ on $\tilde{\Sigma}$ as the unique meromorphic 1-form with simple poles at the punctures with the following residues and periods :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{A_j} \tilde{\phi}_3 &= 2\pi i \alpha_j, & 1 \leq j \leq G \\ \text{Res}_{q_i} \tilde{\phi}_3 &= -c_i, & 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \\ \int_{C(p_j^+, \epsilon)} \tilde{\phi}_3 &= 2\pi i \gamma_j, & 1 \leq j \leq m \end{aligned}$$

The parameters $c = (c_1, \dots, c_{n-1})$ and $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_G)$ are as in section 4.1. The parameter $\gamma = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m)$ is in the vector space $V \times \mathbb{R}$ defined above, so that $\tilde{\phi}_3$ satisfies $\sigma^* \tilde{\phi}_3 = \overline{\tilde{\phi}_3}$. By the residue theorem in \mathbb{C}^+ and $\tilde{\Sigma}$, we have

$$\text{Res}_{\infty^+} \tilde{\phi}_3 = - \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j, \quad (6)$$

$$\text{Res}_{\infty^-} \tilde{\phi}_3 = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} c_j + \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j. \quad (7)$$

By standard results [2, 6], on a Riemann surface with nodes, the notion of holomorphic (or meromorphic) 1-form must be replaced by that of a regular differential, which means that it has simple poles on each side of each node,

with opposite residues. In the case at hand, this means that when $t = 0$, $\tilde{\phi}_3$ is meromorphic in Σ , \mathbb{C}^- and \mathbb{C}^+ , with simple poles at q_1, \dots, q_n in Σ , simple poles at $0, p_1^-, \dots, p_m^-$ and ∞^- in \mathbb{C}^- and simple poles at p_1^+, \dots, p_m^+ and ∞^+ in \mathbb{C}^+ . The above period and residue prescription define $\tilde{\phi}_3$ uniquely, and moreover $\tilde{\phi}_3$ depends analytically (away from the poles) on t and all other parameters. Given the residues and periods of $\tilde{\phi}_3$, we have, when $t = 0$:

$$\tilde{\phi}_3 = \begin{cases} \phi_3 & \text{in } \Sigma, \\ -\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} c_i \frac{dz}{z} - \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\gamma_i}{z - p_i^-} dz & \text{in } \mathbb{C}^-, \\ \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\gamma_i}{z - p_i^+} dz & \text{in } \mathbb{C}^+. \end{cases}$$

The key point is that when $t = 0$, the restriction of \tilde{g} and $\tilde{\phi}_3$ to Σ are g and ϕ_3 as defined in section 4.1. This allow us to use the non-degeneracy hypothesis.

5.3 Central value of the parameters

All the parameters that we have introduced vary in a neighborhood of a central value, which is the point at which we will apply the implicit function theorem.

The central value of the t parameter is zero. The central value of the parameters $a, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_G$ and c_1, \dots, c_{n-1} are the values such that $(\Sigma, g, \phi_3) = (\Sigma_0, g_0, \phi_{3,0})$ is the Weierstrass Representation of our given minimal surface M .

The central value of the other parameters will be found by solving the equations, but it may help the reader to give it here. Without loss of generality, we may assume by scaling that the logarithmic growth of the top end of M is $c_n = 1$. The central value of the parameters β^+, β^- and γ are then given by

$$\beta_0^- = -1, \quad \beta_i^+ = \beta_i^- = \gamma_i = \frac{1}{m-1}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m.$$

The central value of the parameters p^\pm are given by

$$p_i^+ = \omega^{-i}, p_i^- = \omega^i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m$$

where $\omega = e^{2\pi i/m}$ is a primitive m -th root of unity.

When all parameters have their central value, we have

$$g^-(z) = \frac{-1}{z} + \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{z - \omega^i} = \frac{-1}{z} + \frac{mz^{m-1}}{(m-1)(z^m - 1)}$$

$$g^+(z) = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{z - \omega^i} = \frac{mz^{m-1}}{(m-1)(z^m - 1)}.$$

Moreover, $\tilde{\phi}_3 = -g^-(z)dz$ in \mathbb{C}^- and $\tilde{\phi}_3 = g^+(z)dz$ in \mathbb{C}^+ .

5.4 The equations

As in section 4.2, we have to solve the following equations to ensure that the Weierstrass data $(\tilde{\Sigma}, \tilde{g}, \tilde{\phi}_3)$ defines a minimal immersion.

- 1a. At each zero of $\tilde{\phi}_3$ in $\Sigma \subset \tilde{\Sigma}$, the gauss map $\tilde{g} = g$ needs a zero or a pole, with the same multiplicity.
- 1b. At each zero of $\tilde{\phi}_3$ in \mathbb{C}^\pm , g^\pm needs a zero with the same multiplicity.
- 2a. At each puncture q_1, \dots, q_{n-2} , the residues of ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 must be real.
- 2b. The residues of ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 at ∞^+ must be real.
- 3a. $\operatorname{Re} \int_{A_i} \tilde{\phi}_\nu = \operatorname{Re} \int_{B_i} \tilde{\phi}_\nu = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq G$, $\nu = 1, 2, 3$.
- 3b. $\operatorname{Re} \int_{AG+i} \tilde{\phi}_\nu = \operatorname{Re} \int_{BG+i} \tilde{\phi}_\nu = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq m-1$, $\nu = 1, 2, 3$.

In the following points, we study how each of these equations extend to $t = 0$.

- Let \mathcal{F} be the collection of the equations in point 1a, 2a and 3a. When $t = 0$, the restriction of \tilde{g} and $\tilde{\phi}_3$ to Σ are g and ϕ_3 , so these equations are exactly the same as the ones in section 4.2. So when $t = 0$, the function \mathcal{F} equals the function \mathcal{F} defined in section 4.2. The non-degeneracy hypothesis will take care of this equation.
- Regarding point 1b, at the central value of the parameters, $\tilde{\phi}_3$ has m simple zeros in \mathbb{C}^- , so this remains true for nearby values of the parameters. We may call these zeros ζ_1, \dots, ζ_m so that $\sigma(\zeta_i) = \zeta_{m+1-i}$. Let $\mathcal{Z}^- = (g^-(\zeta_1), \dots, g^-(\zeta_m))$ (the letter \mathcal{Z} stands for “zero”). This is an analytic function of all parameters. Moreover, $\mathcal{Z}_{m+1-i}^- = \overline{\mathcal{Z}_i^-}$ so \mathcal{Z}^- takes value in a real space of dimension m .
- At the central value, $\tilde{\phi}_3$ has one zero of multiplicity $m-1$ at the origin. We may write $g^+(z) = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$ where P is a unitary polynomial of degree $m-1$ whose coefficients are (polynomial) functions of the parameters β_i^+ and p_i^+ . Let R be the Weierstrass polynomial of $\tilde{\phi}_3$ in a neighborhood of 0. We define $\mathcal{Z}^+ = P - R$, this is a real polynomial of degree $m-2$ whose coefficients are analytic functions of all parameters. We need to solve the equation $\mathcal{Z}^+ = 0$.
- Regarding the A -periods in point 3b, we define

$$\mathcal{V}_j^A = \operatorname{Re} \int_{C(p_j^+, \epsilon)} \tilde{\phi}_3 = -2\pi \operatorname{Im}(\gamma_j), \quad 1 \leq j \leq m-1,$$

$$\mathcal{H}_j^A = \frac{1}{t} \left(\operatorname{Re} \int_{C(p_j^+, \epsilon)} \tilde{\phi}_1 + i \operatorname{Re} \int_{C(p_j^+, \epsilon)} \tilde{\phi}_2 \right), \quad 1 \leq j \leq m.$$

(The letters \mathcal{V} stand for “vertical”, \mathcal{H} for “horizontal” and A for “A-cycles”.) Note that the equation $\mathcal{H}_A = 0$ takes care of point 2b by the Residue Theorem. The symmetry gives $\mathcal{H}_{m-i}^A = -\overline{\mathcal{H}_i^A}$, so \mathcal{H}^A takes value in a space of real dimension m . The function \mathcal{H}^A extends analytically to $t = 0$ by the following computation :

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{H}_i^A &= \frac{1}{2t} \left(\overline{\int_{C(p_i^+, \epsilon)} \tilde{g}^{-1} \tilde{\phi}_3} - \int_{C(p_i^+, \epsilon)} \tilde{g} \tilde{\phi}_3 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2t} \left(\overline{\int_{C(p_i^+, \epsilon)} \tilde{g}^{-1} \tilde{\phi}_3} + \int_{C(p_i^-, \epsilon)} \tilde{g} \tilde{\phi}_3 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\overline{\int_{C(p_i^+, \epsilon)} g^+ \tilde{\phi}_3} + \int_{C(p_i^-, \epsilon)} g^- \tilde{\phi}_3 \right)\end{aligned}\quad (8)$$

- By lemma 1 in [14], the function $\int_{B_{G+i}} \tilde{\phi}_3 - (\gamma_i - \gamma_m) \log t^2$ extends to an analytic function of all parameters at $t = 0$. We make the change of variable $t = \exp(\frac{-1}{\tau^2})$ where τ is a real parameter in a neighborhood of zero. We define the renormalised vertical B -periods as

$$\mathcal{V}_i^B = \tau^2 \operatorname{Re} \int_{B_{G+i}} \tilde{\phi}_3, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-1.$$

Then $\mathcal{V}^B = (\mathcal{V}_1^B, \dots, \mathcal{V}_{m-1}^B)$ extends as a smooth function of all parameters at $\tau = 0$, with value

$$\mathcal{V}_i^B = -2\operatorname{Re}(\gamma_i - \gamma_m) \quad \text{at } \tau = 0.$$

The symmetry gives $\mathcal{V}_{m-i}^B = \mathcal{V}_i^B$.

- We define the renormalised horizontal B -periods as

$$\mathcal{H}_j^B = t \left(\operatorname{Re} \int_{B_{G+j}} \tilde{\phi}_1 + i \operatorname{Re} \int_{B_{G+j}} \tilde{\phi}_2 \right), \quad 1 \leq j \leq m-1$$

By lemma 2 in [14], $\mathcal{H}^B = (\mathcal{H}_1^B, \dots, \mathcal{H}_{m-1}^B)$ extends to a smooth function of all parameters at $\tau = 0$ with value

$$\mathcal{H}_i^B = \frac{1}{2} \int_{p_i^-}^{p_m^-} \frac{\tilde{\phi}_3}{g^-} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{p_m^+}^{p_i^+} \frac{\tilde{\phi}_3}{g^+} \quad \text{at } \tau = 0. \quad (9)$$

The symmetry gives $\mathcal{H}_{m-i}^B = \overline{\mathcal{H}_i^B}$ so \mathcal{H}^B takes value in the space V .

5.5 Solving the equations

Let X be the collection of all parameters but τ . We denote by X^0 the central value of the parameters. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}(\tau, X)$ be the collection of the equations that we have to solve, namely $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} = (\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{Z}^-, \mathcal{Z}^+, \mathcal{V}^A, \mathcal{H}^A, \mathcal{V}^B, \mathcal{H}^B)$. We want to solve the equation $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}(\tau, X)$ to get X as an implicit function of τ .

Lemma 1 *We have $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}(0, X^0) = 0$, and the partial differential of $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ with respect to X at $(0, X^0)$ is onto.*

Proof : we make a change of parameters so that the partial differential is triangular by blocks. Let

$$\gamma_i = \gamma_m + \dot{\gamma}_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-1,$$

$$\beta_i^- = \gamma_i + \dot{\beta}_i^-, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m,$$

$$\beta_0^- = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} c_i + \dot{\beta}_0^-,$$

$$\beta_i^+ = \gamma_i + \dot{\beta}_i^+, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m,$$

$$p_i^+ = \overline{p_i^-} + \dot{p}_i^+, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m.$$

We write $\dot{\gamma} = (\dot{\gamma}_1, \dots, \dot{\gamma}_{m-1}) \in V$, $\dot{\beta}^- = (\dot{\beta}_0^-, \dots, \dot{\beta}_m^-) \in \mathbb{R} \times V \times \mathbb{R}$, $\dot{\beta}^+ = (\dot{\beta}_1^+, \dots, \dot{\beta}_m^+) \in V \times \mathbb{R}$ and $\dot{p}^+ = (\dot{p}_1^+, \dots, \dot{p}_m^+) \in V \times \mathbb{R}$. The central value of each of these new parameters is 0. Now the parameters are $a, \alpha, c, \gamma_m, \dot{\gamma}, \dot{\beta}^-, \dot{\beta}^+, p^-, p^+$ and τ . In the following points, we evaluate the partial differential at the central value of each equation with respect to all these parameters except τ . At the same time we check that the equations are satisfied at the central value of the parameters.

- By the non-degeneracy hypothesis, the partial differential of \mathcal{F} with respect to the parameters (a, α, c) is onto. Moreover, its partial derivative with respect to all other parameters is zero.
- The partial differential of \mathcal{Z}^- with respect to $\dot{\beta}^-$ is onto, and all other partial derivatives of \mathcal{Z}^- are zero.
Indeed, when $t = 0$, the zeros of $\tilde{\phi}_3$ do not depend on β^- anymore, so \mathcal{Z}^- is a linear function of $\dot{\beta}^-$. If $\dot{\beta}^-$ is in the kernel of the partial differential, then $\mathcal{Z}^-(\dot{\beta}^-) = 0$, so $\tilde{\phi}_3$ and $g^- dz$ have the same zeros in \mathbb{C}^- . Since they have the same poles, they are proportionnal, $\tilde{\phi}_3 = \lambda g^- dz$. Hence the kernel has dimension 1. Since the β^- space has dimension $m+1$ and the target space has dimension m , the partial differential is onto. The second statement holds because if $\dot{\beta}^- = 0$, then $\tilde{\phi}_3 = -g^- dz$ in \mathbb{C}^- , so they have the same zeros hence $\mathcal{Z}^- = 0$.
- In the exact same way, the partial differential of \mathcal{Z}^+ with respect to $\dot{\beta}^+$ is onto and all other partial derivatives of \mathcal{Z}^+ are zero.
- The partial differential of $(\mathcal{V}^A, \mathcal{V}^B)$ with respect to $\dot{\gamma}$ is an isomorphism. All other partial derivatives are zero.

Indeed, in term of the new parameters we have $\mathcal{V}_i^A = -2\pi \text{Im}(\dot{\gamma}_i)$ and $\mathcal{V}_i^B = -2\pi \text{Re}(\dot{\gamma}_i)$, so the partial derivative is injective. Because of the symmetry, the domain and target spaces have the same dimension, namely $m-1$.

- The partial differential of \mathcal{H}^B with respect to \dot{p}^+ is onto. The only other nonzero partial derivatives are the partial differentials with respect to $\dot{\beta}^+$ and $\dot{\beta}^-$.

Indeed, if $\dot{\beta}^+ = 0$ and $\dot{\beta}^- = 0$, then $\tilde{\phi}_3 = -g^- dz$ in \mathbb{C}^- and $\tilde{\phi}_3 = g^+ dz$ in \mathbb{C}^+ . By equation (9), we get $\mathcal{H}_i^B = \frac{1}{2}(\dot{p}_m^+ - \dot{p}_i^+)$. The statement readily follows.

- The partial differential of \mathcal{H}^A with respect to $(p_1^-, \dots, p_{m-1}^-, \gamma_m)$ is an isomorphism.

To prove this, assume that all parameters but p^- and γ_m have their central value. Then $\tilde{\phi}_3 = -g^- dz$ in \mathbb{C}^- and $\tilde{\phi}_3 = g^+ dz$ in \mathbb{C}^+ , so formula (8) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_i^A &= -\pi \overline{\text{Res}_{p_i^+}(g^+)^2} - \pi \text{Res}_{p_i^-}(g^-)^2 \\ &= -2\pi \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{\gamma_m^2}{p_i^+ - p_j^+} - 2\pi \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{\gamma_m^2}{p_i^- - p_j^-} + 2\pi \frac{\gamma_m}{p_i^-} \\ &= -4\pi \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{\gamma_m^2}{p_i^- - p_j^-} + 2\pi \frac{\gamma_m}{p_i^-}. \end{aligned}$$

This implies that

$$\sum_{i=1}^m p_i^- \mathcal{H}_i^A = -2\pi m(m-1)\gamma_m^2 + 2\pi m\gamma_m.$$

When γ_m has its central value, namely $\frac{1}{m-1}$, the right hand side is zero. When p_1^-, \dots, p_m^- have their central value, all terms in the left sum are equal by symmetry, so all are zero. This proves that $\mathcal{H}^A = 0$ at the central value.

Now consider the matrix of the partial differential of \mathcal{H}^A with respect to $(p_1^-, \dots, p_{m-1}^-, \gamma_m)$. Perform the row operation $R_m \rightarrow \sum p_i^- R_i$. By the previous formula, we obtain a matrix of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & \cdot \\ 0 & -2\pi m \end{pmatrix}$$

where A is a square matrix of order $m-1$. This matrix is proven to be invertible in appendix A, which proves the statement.

The lemma readily follows from these statements (the matrix of the partial differential has block triangular form). \square

5.6 Proof of Theorem 2

By lemma 1 and the implicit function theorem, for τ in a neighborhood of 0, there exists a smooth function $X(\tau)$ such that $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}(\tau, X(\tau)) = 0$. For $t > 0$ close

to zero, let us write $(\tilde{\Sigma}_t, \tilde{g}_t, \tilde{\phi}_{3,t})$ for the Weierstrass data corresponding to the value $\tau = (\log t)^{-1/2}$ and $X = X(\tau)$ of the parameters. We choose a base point $z_0 \in \Sigma$, then this Weierstrass data defines us a minimal immersion $\tilde{\psi}_t$ on $\tilde{\Sigma}_t$ minus the punctures. Let M_t be its image. In the following points we prove that the family $(M_t)_{0 < t < \varepsilon}$ has all the properties claimed in Theorem 2.

- M_t has $n + 1$ catenoidal ends at $q_1, \dots, q_{n-1}, \infty^-$ and ∞^+ . The logarithmic growths are the opposite of the residue of $\tilde{\phi}_3$ at these points, so by equations (6) and (7), their limit value when $t \rightarrow 0$ are $c_1, \dots, c_{n-1}, 1 - \frac{m}{m-1}$ and $\frac{m}{m-1}$. Since we have scaled M so that $c_n(M) = 1$, this gives formula (2).

- M_t converges to M on compact subsets of \mathbb{R}^3 .

This follows from the fact that \tilde{g}_t converges to g_0 on Σ and $\tilde{\phi}_{3,t}$ converges to $\phi_{3,0}$ on compact subsets of Σ minus the punctures, (We translate M so that the image of z_0 is the origin.)

- M_t has non-degenerate Weierstrass Representation.

Indeed, since having maximal rank is an open property, the differential of $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ at $(\tau, X(\tau))$ remains onto for τ close to 0. The only issue here is that the parameters t, p^\pm, β^\pm for $(\tilde{\Sigma}, \tilde{g})$ are not the right ones for the definition of non-degeneracy. However, the coordinates that we use on the Hurwitz space are analytic functions of the parameters t, p^\pm, β^\pm , so if we denote by \hat{X} the parameters that we use in the definition of non-degeneracy, we have $\hat{X} = f(\tau, X)$ for some smooth map f . Write the equations that we have to solve for non-degeneracy as $\hat{\mathcal{F}}(\hat{X}) = 0$. Then $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} = \hat{\mathcal{F}} \circ f$, so the differential of $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is onto.

- M_t is embedded.

To prove this statement, we study the asymptotic behavior of $\tilde{\psi}_t$ on each of the domains Σ, \mathbb{C}^- and \mathbb{C}^+ when $t \rightarrow 0$. On \mathbb{C}^+ we have

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t\tilde{\phi}_1 = -\frac{dz}{2}, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t\tilde{\phi}_2 = i\frac{dz}{2}, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \tilde{\phi}_3 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{dz}{z - \omega^i}.$$

Define $\hat{\psi}_t$ on \mathbb{C}^+ as the composition of $\tilde{\psi}_t - \tilde{\psi}_t(0)$ with the affine transformation $(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mapsto (-2tx_1, -2tx_2, x_3)$. Then

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \hat{\psi}_t(z) = (\operatorname{Re} z, \operatorname{Im} z, u^+(z))$$

where u^+ is the harmonic function

$$u^+(z) = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \log |z - \omega^i|.$$

So the image of $\hat{\psi}_t$ converges to the graph of u^+ . For h large enough, the graph of u^+ intersects the plane $x_3 = -h$ in m closed convex curves, so

the same is true for the image of $\widehat{\psi}_t$ for t small enough. As a conclusion, we can find a height c_1 (depending on t) such that the image of \mathbb{C}^+ by $\widehat{\psi}_t$ cuts the plane $x_3 = c_1$ in m closed convex curves. We call S^+ the part which is above this plane. The surface S^+ is embedded (as a graph) and has one upward-going catenoidal end.

In the same way, after horizontal scaling by $-2t$ and vertical translation, the image of \mathbb{C}^- by $\widetilde{\psi}$ converges to the graph of $u^-(\overline{z})$, where

$$u^-(z) = -\log|z| + \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \log|z - \omega^i|.$$

For h large enough, the graph of u^- intersects the plane $x_3 = h$ in m closed convex curves and the plane $x_3 = -h$ in two closed convex curves, one inside the other. Again we may find some heights c_2 and c_3 , with $c_3 < c_2 < c_1$ such that for t small enough, the image of \mathbb{C}^- by ψ_t cuts the plane $x_3 = c_2$ in m closed convex curves and the plane $x_3 = c_3$ in two closed convex curves, one inside the other. Let S^- be the part bounded by the m top curves and the inside bottom curve. It is an embedded surface with one downward catenoidal end.

Finally, since the top end of M is catenoidal, we may find some height $c_4 < c_3$ such that the image of Σ by $\widetilde{\psi}_t$ cuts the plane $x_3 = c_4$ in one closed convex curves (and what is above is an annulus). Let S be the part which is below this plane. It is embedded because M is.

The pieces S , S^- and S^+ are disjoint. (For S^- and S , this uses the maximum principle and the fact that the logarithmic growth of the end of S^- is larger than the logarithmic growth of the top end of S). Each component of the complementary set in M_t of $S \cup S^- \cup S^+$ is a minimal annulus bounded by two closed convex curves in parallel planes. By a theorem of Shiffman [13], such an annulus is fibered by horizontal curves. It follows that M_t is embedded.

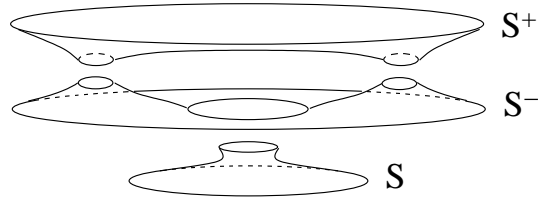


Figure 2: The pieces S^+ , S^- and S (in case M is a catenoid).

- For t small enough, the maximum of $|K|$ on M_t is greater than $\frac{1}{2}(m-1)^2$.

Indeed, assume by contradiction that this is not true. Then we can find a sequence $(t_n)_n$ converging to zero such that the Gaussian curvature

on M_{t_n} is bounded by $\frac{1}{2}(m-1)^2$. Let A_n be the image of the annulus bounded by the circles $|v_1^+| = \epsilon$ and $|v_i^-| = \epsilon$ in M_{t_n} . Translate A_n so that the point where the Gauss map is one is at the origin. The images of the boundary circles are close to circles of radius $O(\frac{1}{t_n})$, so for any ball $B(0, R)$, $A_n \cap B(0, R)$ is properly embedded in $B(0, R)$ for n large enough. As we have uniform Gaussian curvature and area estimate (by the monotonicity formula) for A_n , a subsequence of $(A_n)_n$ converges smoothly on compact subsets of \mathbb{R}^3 to a complete embedded minimal annulus ([12], theorem 4.2.1) hence a catenoid. As the flux of A_n converges to $(0, 0, \frac{2\pi}{m-1})$, the limit catenoid has waist radius $\frac{1}{m-1}$. Since the maximum of the Gaussian curvature on this catenoid is $(m-1)^2$, we have a contradiction.

A A matrix computation

Lemma 2 *Consider an integer $m \geq 2$. Let $\omega = e^{2\pi i/m}$. Define $p_i = \omega^i$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$. Consider the order $m-1$ square matrix A defined by*

$$a_{ii} = \frac{m-1}{(p_i)^2} - \sum_{\substack{1 \leq j \leq m \\ j \neq i}} \frac{2}{(p_i - p_j)^2}$$

$$a_{ij} = \frac{2}{(p_i - p_j)^2} \quad \text{if } j \neq i$$

Then A is invertible.

Proof. The proof relies on the following observation : if $z \in \mathbb{C}$ is such that $|z| = 1$, then

$$1 - 2\operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(1+z)^2} = \frac{2}{|1+z|^2}$$

To see this, observe that the transformation $z \rightarrow \frac{1}{z+1}$ maps the unit circle to the line $\operatorname{Re}(z) = \frac{1}{2}$. If w is on this line, an elementary computation gives $1 - 2\operatorname{Re}(w^2) = 2|w|^2$.

We prove that A has dominant diagonal. We have

$$(p_i)^2 a_{ii} = \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \left(1 - \frac{2}{(1 - \omega^j)^2} \right).$$

Since this is a real number,

$$(p_i)^2 a_{ii} = \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \operatorname{Re} \left(1 - \frac{2}{(1 - \omega^j)^2} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \frac{2}{|1 - \omega^j|^2}$$

$$|a_{ii}| = \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \frac{2}{|1 - \omega^j|^2} = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq j \leq m-1 \\ j \neq i}} |a_{ij}| + \frac{2}{|p_i - 1|^2}.$$

Hence $|a_{ii}| > \sum_{j \neq i} |a_{ij}|$ so A is invertible by Hadamard theorem.

B Deformations of a branched covering

Let us start with an example to illustrate the problem. We consider the following two deformations of the covering $z \mapsto z^4$ of the Riemann sphere :

$$f_t(z) = z^4 + 4tz^3,$$

$$g_t(z) = z^4 + 4t\alpha z^3 + 4t^2\alpha^2 z^2, \quad \text{with } \alpha^4 = -27.$$

By explicit computations, they have the same branching values close to 0, namely 0, 0 and $-3t$. They are not isomorphic because f_t has a branch point of branching order 2 at the origin, whereas g_t has three simple branch points (at 0, $-\alpha$ and -2α). The conclusion of this example is that in general one cannot parametrize the deformations of a covering with a high order branch point by their branching values.

Definition 4 *Fix a value y_0 in the Riemann sphere. A marked branched covering is a triple (Σ, g, x) where Σ is a compact Riemann surface, g is a meromorphic function on Σ and $x \in \Sigma$ is a regular point of g (i.e. not a branch point) such that $g(x) = y_0$.*

Two marked branched coverings (Σ, g, x) and (Σ', g', x') are isomorphic if there exists a biholomorphic map $\psi : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma'$ such that $g = g' \circ \psi$ and $\psi(x) = x'$.

Here we assume for simplicity that there is just one marked point, but there could be several, this does not change anything.

Let (Σ_0, g_0, x_0) be a marked branched covering, G the genus of Σ_0 and d the degree of g_0 . We first construct an explicit family of deformations depending on $2G + 2d - 2$ complex parameters.

Let p_1, \dots, p_r be the branch points of g_0 . For $1 \leq i \leq r$, let $k_i \geq 2$ be the multiplicity of g_0 at p_i (so the branching order is $k_i - 1$) and $q_i = g_0(p_i)$ the branching value. By using a Moebius transformation, we may assume without loss of generality that all branching values are finite.

We may find $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough so that the following holds: for each $1 \leq i \leq r$, g_0 is a branched covering of degree k_i from a closed topological disk U_i containing p_i to the closed disk $\overline{D}(q_i, \varepsilon)$. Moreover, the disks U_1, \dots, U_r are disjoint, and two disks $\overline{D}(q_i, \varepsilon)$ and $\overline{D}(q_j, \varepsilon)$ are either disjoint or equal. We choose, on the boundary of each disk U_i , a point x_i such that $g_0(x_i) = q_i + \varepsilon$, which we will use as a marking.

For each $1 \leq i \leq r$, consider the polynomial

$$h_i = z^{k_i} + q_i + \sum_{j=0}^{k_i-2} a_{ij} z^j.$$

If the complex parameters a_{ij} are small enough, all branching values (except ∞) of h_i are inside the disk $D(q_i, \varepsilon)$, and h_i is a branched covering of degree k_i from a closed disk V_i to the closed disk $\overline{D}(q_i, \varepsilon)$. We mark this covering with the point $y_i \in \partial V_i$ such that $h_i(y_i) = q_i + \varepsilon$ which is closest to ε^{1/k_i} . It depends continuously on the parameters a_{ij} provided they are small enough.

Then we remove the interior of U_i from Σ_0 and replace it by V_i , indentifying a point $z \in \partial U_i$ with the point $z' \in \partial V_i$ such that $h_i(z') = g_0(z)$. Of course, there are k_i possible choices for z' , but the markings allow us to solve this indetermination. More precisely, we may parametrise the boundary of U_i as $c(t)$, $t \in [0, 2k_i\pi]$, so that $c(0) = x_i$ and $g_0(c(t)) = q_i + \varepsilon e^{it}$. We may parametrise the boundary of V_i as $c'(t)$, $t \in [0, 2k_i\pi]$, so that $c'(0) = y_i$ and $h_i(c'(t)) = q_i + \varepsilon e^{it}$. We identify the point $c(t)$ with the point $c'(t)$ for all t .

Doing this for all $1 \leq i \leq r$ defines a compact Riemann surface which we denote Σ_a , where a denotes the collection of all parameters a_{ij} , $1 \leq i \leq r$, $0 \leq j \leq k_i - 2$. Observe that the number of parameters is precisely the total branching order of g_0 , namely $2G + 2d - 2$. On Σ_a we may define a meromorphic function g_a by $g_a = g_0$ on Σ_0 minus the disks U_i , and $g_a = h_i$ on each disk V_i . Finally, we mark the covering (Σ_a, g_a) with the point x_0 we were given (which may be assumed to be outside the disks U_i).

Remark 4 If $k_i = 2$, then $h_i(z) = z^2 + q_i + a_{i0}$ and the branching value of g_a in V_i is $q_i + a_{i0}$. So in the case of simple branch points, our parameters are (up to translation by q_i) the branching values, as in the standard parametrisation of the Hurwitz spaces.

Remark 5 The symmetric functions of the branching values of g_a inside each V_i are polynomial functions of the numbers a_{ij} , because the symmetric functions of the branching values of a polynomial may be expressed in function of its coefficients.

Remark 6 The family $(\Sigma_a)_a$ is a holomorphic family of compact Riemann surfaces, in the sense that there exists a complex manifold \mathcal{W} of dimension $2G + 2d - 1$ and a holomorphic map $\pi : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{2G+2d-2}$ such that for a close to 0, $\pi^{-1}(a)$ is isomorphic to Σ_a .

Remark 7 If (Σ_0, g_0, x_0) is σ -symmetric, one can define an action of σ on $\{1, \dots, r\}$ by $\sigma(p_i) = p_{\sigma(i)}$. Choose the marking x_i so that $x_{\sigma(i)} = \sigma(x_i)$. Then (Σ_a, g_a, x_0) is σ -symmetric if and only if a satisfies $a_{\sigma(i)j} = \overline{a_{ij}}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq r$ and $0 \leq j \leq k_i - 2$. Indeed, if a satisfies this condition, then one can define an involution $\tilde{\sigma}$ on Σ_a by $\tilde{\sigma} = \sigma$ on Σ_0 minus the disks U_i , and for each $1 \leq i \leq r$, $\tilde{\sigma}$ maps the point $z \in V_i$ to the point \bar{z} in $V_{\sigma(i)}$. It is straightforward to check that $\tilde{\sigma}$ is well defined and satisfies $g_a \circ \tilde{\sigma} = \overline{g_a}$. The “only if” part of the statement is a consequence of uniqueness, proposition 2 below.

We want to prove that with this construction, we obtain all deformations of (Σ_0, g_0) , up to isomorphism of marked coverings. We need the following

Lemma 3 *Let $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a closed disk and $g : U \rightarrow \overline{D}(0, 1)$ be a branched holomorphic covering of degree k . There exists a closed disk $V \subset \mathbb{C}$, a biholomorphic mapping $\psi : U \rightarrow V$ and a polynomial h of degree k such that $V = h^{-1}(\overline{D}(0, 1))$ and $g = h \circ \psi$. Moreover, h is unique up to composition (on the right) by a transformation of the form $z \mapsto \alpha z + \beta$.*

Proof : choose a point x_0 in ∂U such that $g(x_0) = 1$. We may parametrize the boundary of U as $c(t)$, $t \in [0, 2\pi]$ so that $g(c(t)) = e^{kit}$ and $c(0) = x_0$. We glue together U and $\overline{\mathbb{C}} \setminus D(0, 1)$ by identifying the point $c(t)$ with the point e^{it} . We obtain a genus zero compact Riemann surface \tilde{U} on which we can define a meromorphic function \tilde{g} by $\tilde{g} = g$ on U and $\tilde{g} = z^k$ on $\overline{\mathbb{C}} \setminus D(0, 1)$. By the uniformization theorem, there exists a biholomorphic mapping $\psi : \tilde{U} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$. We may choose ψ so that $\psi(\infty) = \infty$. Let $h = g \circ \psi^{-1}$. Then h is a meromorphic function on $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ with a single pole of multiplicity k at infinity, so it is a polynomial of degree k . We restrict ψ to U and let $V = \psi(U)$, the first statement of the proposition is proven.

Regarding uniqueness, assume that we have two degree k polynomials h and h' such that $D(0, 1)$ contains all the branching values of h and h' (except infinity) and the branched coverings $h : V \rightarrow \overline{D}(0, 1)$ and $h' : V' \rightarrow \overline{D}(0, 1)$ are isomorphic by $\psi : V \rightarrow V'$. Then $h : \mathbb{C} \setminus V \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{D}$ and $h' : \mathbb{C} \setminus V' \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{D}$ are isomorphic (unbranched) coverings, so we may extend ψ into $\tilde{\psi} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $h = h' \circ \tilde{\psi}$. Then $\tilde{\psi}$ is an automorphism of the Riemann sphere which maps ∞ to ∞ , so $\tilde{\psi}(z) = \alpha z + \beta$. \square

Next we prove that different choices of the parameters a give non-isomorphic marked coverings.

Proposition 2 *If the branched coverings (Σ_a, g_a, x_0) and $(\Sigma_{a'}, g_{a'}, x_0)$ are isomorphic then $a = a'$.*

For example, let us consider the branched covering $z \mapsto z^3$ and the following two deformations : $z \mapsto z^3 + tz$ and $z \mapsto z^3 + tjz$, where j is a primitive cubic root of unity. As branched coverings, they are isomorphic by $z \mapsto j^2 z$. As marked coverings (with the marking chosen as above) they are not isomorphic.

Proof of the proposition : let $\psi : \Sigma_a \mapsto \Sigma_{a'}$ be the covering isomorphism. Let Ω be the Riemann sphere minus the disks $D(q_i, \varepsilon)$. Then by construction, $g_a^{-1}(\Omega) = g_{a'}^{-1}(\Omega) = g_0^{-1}(\Omega)$. So the restriction of ψ to $g_0^{-1}(\Omega)$ is an automorphism of the (unbranched) covering $g_0 : g_0^{-1}(\Omega) \rightarrow \Omega$. Since $\psi(x_0) = x_0$, it must be the identity. In particular, $\psi(x_i) = x_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq r$, so ψ preserves all the markings.

Then for any $1 \leq i \leq r$, consider the polynomials $h_i : V_i \rightarrow D(q_i, \varepsilon)$ and $h'_i : V'_i \rightarrow D(q_i, \varepsilon)$ which are used to construct respectively Σ_a and $\Sigma_{a'}$. Then $h_i = h'_i \circ \psi$ on V_i , so by the uniqueness part of the lemma, the restriction of ψ to V_i has the form $z \mapsto \alpha z + \beta$. As h_i and h'_i are unitary polynomials, we must have $\alpha^{k_i} = 1$. Since they have no term of degree $k_i - 1$, we must have $\beta = 0$. Since ψ preserves the markings, $\alpha = 1$ by our choice of the markings of the polynomials. Hence $h_i = h'_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq r$, which means that $a = a'$. \square

By a deformation of (Σ_0, g_0) , we mean the following. Let S be Σ_0 seen as a differentiable 2-manifold, i.e. forgetting the conformal structure. Let $(g_t)_{0 \leq t \leq 1}$ be a continuous family of branched coverings from S to $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$. It is well known that each g_t induces a conformal structure on S which we denote by Σ_t . We also assume that each g_t is close enough to g_0 in the sense that all the branching values of g_t remain inside the union of the disks $D(q_i, \varepsilon)$. Then we say that each

(Σ_t, g_t) is a deformation of (Σ_0, g_0) . If (Σ_0, g_0) is marked with the point x_0 , then each (Σ_t, g_t) admits a unique marking $x_0(t)$, depending continuously on t , such that $g_t(x_0(t)) = g_0(x_0)$.

Proposition 3 *If (Σ, g) is a deformation of (Σ_0, g_0) , there exists $a \in \mathbb{C}^{2G+2d-2}$ such that (Σ, g) is isomorphic to (Σ_a, g_a) .*

Proof : let Ω be the complement in the Riemann sphere of the disks $D(q_i, \varepsilon)$. Then the restrictions $g_0 : g_0^{-1}(\Omega) \rightarrow \Omega$ and $g : g^{-1}(\Omega) \rightarrow \Omega$ are isomorphic (unbranched) coverings so there exists an isomorphism $\psi : g_0^{-1}(\Omega) \rightarrow g^{-1}(\Omega)$ such that $g_0 = g \circ \psi$. We can easily extend ψ to those components of $\Sigma_0 \setminus g_0^{-1}(\Omega)$ in which g_0 has no branch point. Indeed, if U is such a component, let us call U' the component of $\Sigma \setminus g^{-1}(\Omega)$ which is bounded by $\psi(\partial U)$. Then g_0 and g are diffeomorphisms from respectively U and U' to the same disk $D(q_i, \varepsilon)$, so we may extend ψ as $(g|_{U'})^{-1} \circ g_0$ on U .

Finally, let us consider one of the disks U_i in which g_0 has a branch point of multiplicity k_i . Let U'_i be the component of $\Sigma \setminus g^{-1}(\Omega)$ which is bounded by $\psi(\partial U_i)$. Then U'_i is a disk and $g : U'_i \rightarrow D(q_i, \varepsilon)$ is a branched covering of degree k_i (although the branch point may have split into several ones). Recall that we have a marking $x_i \in \partial U_i$, and let us call $x'_i = \psi(x_i) \in \partial U'_i$. By the lemma, there exists a polynomial h_i of degree k_i and a diffeomorphism $\psi_i : U'_i \rightarrow V_i$ such that $g = h_i \circ \psi_i$ on U'_i . By composing h_i on the right by a transformation $z \mapsto \alpha z + \beta$, we may assume that h_i is a unitary polynomial with no term of degree $k_i - 1$, and moreover, $\psi_i(x'_i)$ is the solution of $h_i(z) = q_i + \varepsilon$ which is closest to ε^{1/k_i} . Let (Σ_a, h_a) be the branched covering constructed with the polynomials h_1, \dots, h_r we have found. Define $\tilde{\psi} : \Sigma_a \rightarrow \Sigma$ by $\tilde{\psi} = \psi$ on Σ_0 minus the disks U_1, \dots, U_r and $\tilde{\psi} = \psi_i^{-1}$ on each V_i . Then $\tilde{\psi}$ is an isomorphism between the marked coverings (Σ_a, g_a) and (Σ, g) . \square

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