

## ON A CLASS OF MINIMAL CONES IN $R^n$

BY PLINIO SIMOES<sup>1</sup>

Communicated by S. S. Chern, October 12, 1973

**1. Introduction.** In what follows let  $S^p(\rho) = \{x \in R^{p+1} \mid |x| = \rho\}$  and  $S_{p,q} = S^p((p/(p+q))^{1/2}) \times S^q((q/(p+q))^{1/2}) \subset S^{p+q+1}(1)$ . Let  $M$  be a codimension 1, closed minimal submanifold of  $S^{n+1}(1)$  and  $C(M) = \{tx \mid 0 < t < 1, x \in M\}$ .

It is well known that  $C(M)$  is a minimal submanifold of  $R^{n+2}$ . An important question is whether  $C(M)$  minimizes area in  $R^{n+2}$  with respect to its boundary  $M$ . With respect to this question the following results are known:

(a) When  $n \leq 5$ , Simons [4] has given a negative answer.

(b) When  $M = S_{p,p}$ ,  $p \geq 3$ , Bombieri-De Giorgi-Giusti [1] have given an affirmative answer.

(c) When  $M = S_{p,q}$  and either  $p+q \geq 7$  or  $p=q=3$  Lawson [2], using a different approach from Bombieri-De Giorgi-Giusti, has given an affirmative answer.

(d) Lawson has also proved that when  $n=6$  or  $n=7$  the set of minimal cones  $C(M)$ , that minimize area in  $R^{n+2}$  with respect to their boundary  $M$ , is finite up to diffeomorphisms.

In this note we answer the question when  $M = S_{p,q}$  with  $p+q=6$ .

**2. Results.** Using techniques related to those of Bombieri-De Giorgi-Giusti, we were able to prove in [3] the following two theorems:

**THEOREM 1.** *If  $p+q=n$  and either*

(a)  $n \geq 7$  or

(b)  $n=6$  with  $|p-q| \leq 4$ ,

*then the cone  $C(S_{p,q})$  minimizes area in  $R^{n+2}$  with respect to its boundary  $S_{p,q}$ .*

**THEOREM 2.**  *$C(S_{1,5})$  and  $C(S_{5,1})$  do not minimize area in  $R^8$  with respect to their respective boundaries  $S_{1,5}$  and  $S_{5,1}$ .*

---

*AMS (MOS) subject classifications* (1970). Primary 28A75; Secondary 26A63, 35D10, 46Fxx, 53A10.

*Key words and phrases.* Area minimizing current, rectifiable current, oriented tangent cone, plateau problem.

<sup>1</sup> Partially supported by Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas (Brazil).

Copyright © American Mathematical Society 1974

Now let  $V$  be a  $C^2$  vector field in  $R^{n+2}$ , having compact support not containing  $S^{n+1}(1)$  and let  $\{\phi_t\}$  be its 1-parameter group of diffeomorphisms. We say that  $C(M)$  is stable if for any such vector field there is  $\varepsilon > 0$  such that

$$\text{Area of } \phi_t(C(M)) \geq \text{Area of } C(M) \quad \text{when } |t| < \varepsilon.$$

By an argument similar to one in Simons [4] one may prove that  $C(S_{1,5})$  and  $C(S_{5,1})$  are stable.

So we have the following:

**THEOREM 3.** *Although  $C(S_{1,5})$  and  $C(S_{5,1})$  are stable they do not minimize area in  $R^8$  with respect to their respective boundaries  $S_{1,5}$  and  $S_{5,1}$ .*

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. E. Bombieri, E. De Giorgi and E. Giusti, *Minimal cones and the Bernstein problem*, Invent. Math. **7** (1969), 243–268. MR **40** #3445.
2. H. B. Lawson, Jr., *The equivariant Plateau problem and interior regularity*, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. **173** (1972), 231–249.
3. P. Simoes, *A class of minimal cones in  $R^n$ ,  $n \geq 8$ , that minimize area*, Ph.D. thesis, University of California, Berkeley, Calif., 1973.
4. J. Simons, *Minimal varieties in riemannian manifolds*, Ann. of Math. (2) **88** (1968), 62–105. MR **38** #1617.

INSTITUTO DE MATEMATICA, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARA, FORTALEZA, CEARA, BRAZIL