

# Some Geometric Variational Open Problems

# Álvaro Pámpano Llarena

#### SIAM and AWM TTU Colloquium Texas Tech University

Lubbock, October 18, 2022

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 三▶ ▲ 三▶ 三三 - のへぐ

• The development of Calculus was initially motivated in order to compute extrema of functions (G. Leibniz, 1684).

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ □▶ ▲ □▶ □ のへぐ

- The development of Calculus was initially motivated in order to compute extrema of functions (G. Leibniz, 1684).
- A natural generalization is to compute extrema of functionals (i.e., the Calculus of Variations).

- The development of Calculus was initially motivated in order to compute extrema of functions (G. Leibniz, 1684).
- A natural generalization is to compute extrema of functionals (i.e., the Calculus of Variations).

#### The Principle of Least Action

Any change in nature takes place using the minimum amount of required energy.

- The development of Calculus was initially motivated in order to compute extrema of functions (G. Leibniz, 1684).
- A natural generalization is to compute extrema of functionals (i.e., the Calculus of Variations).

#### The Principle of Least Action

Any change in nature takes place using the minimum amount of required energy.

- Often attributed to P. L. Maupertuis (1744-1746).
- Already known to G. Leibniz (1705) and L. Euler (1744).

• My research interests focus on functionals with geometric meaning (i.e., the Geometric Calculus of Variations).

- My research interests focus on functionals with geometric meaning (i.e., the Geometric Calculus of Variations).
- The Geometric Calculus of Variations is a central topic in:

- · Differential Geometry
- $\cdot$  Calculus of Variations
- · Geometric Analysis
- · Ordinary and Partial Differential Equations
- · Complex Analysis

- My research interests focus on functionals with geometric meaning (i.e., the Geometric Calculus of Variations).
- The Geometric Calculus of Variations is a central topic in:
  - · Differential Geometry
  - · Calculus of Variations
  - · Geometric Analysis
  - · Ordinary and Partial Differential Equations
  - · Complex Analysis
- The Geometric Calculus of Variations has applications to: Physics, Biology, Fluid Mechanics, Computer Vision, Image Reconstruction, and many more.

- My research interests focus on functionals with geometric meaning (i.e., the Geometric Calculus of Variations).
- The Geometric Calculus of Variations is a central topic in:
  - · Differential Geometry
  - · Calculus of Variations
  - · Geometric Analysis
  - · Ordinary and Partial Differential Equations
  - · Complex Analysis
- The Geometric Calculus of Variations has applications to: Physics, Biology, Fluid Mechanics, Computer Vision, Image Reconstruction, and many more.
- Although the spirit of my research is primarily theoretical, I continually seek out potential applications of it to other fields.

#### Variational Problems for Curves (Origin)

# Variational Problems for Curves (Origin)

• Jacob (James) Bernoulli (1691): Proposed the problem of determining the shape of elastic rods.



▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 三▶ ▲ 三▶ ▲ 三 ● ● ●

# Variational Problems for Curves (Origin)

• Jacob (James) Bernoulli (1691): Proposed the problem of determining the shape of elastic rods.



- (I) Already posed by Jordanus de Nemore (Jordan of the Forest) in the XIIIth Century.
- (II) Also appears in a fundamental problem by G. Galilei (1638).

(III) History can be found in a report by R. Levien (2008).

### Variational Problems for Curves (Evolution)

- Jacob (James) Bernoulli (1691): Proposed the problem of determining the shape of elastic rods.
- Johan Bernoulli (1697): Public challenge to Jacob Bernoulli; determine the curve of minimum length (geodesics)

$$\mathcal{L}[\gamma] := \int_{\gamma} \, ds$$
 .

#### Variational Problems for Curves (Evolution)

- Jacob (James) Bernoulli (1691): Proposed the problem of determining the shape of elastic rods.
- Johan Bernoulli (1697): Public challenge to Jacob Bernoulli; determine the curve of minimum length (geodesics)

$$\mathcal{L}[\gamma]:=\int_{\gamma}\,ds\,.$$

• D. Bernoulli (1742): In a letter to L. Euler suggested to study elastic curves as minimizers of the bending energy,

$$\mathcal{E}[\gamma] := \int_{\gamma} \kappa^2 \, ds$$
 .

### Variational Problems for Curves (Evolution)

- Jacob (James) Bernoulli (1691): Proposed the problem of determining the shape of elastic rods.
- Johan Bernoulli (1697): Public challenge to Jacob Bernoulli; determine the curve of minimum length (geodesics)

$$\mathcal{L}[\gamma] := \int_{\gamma} \, ds$$
 .

• D. Bernoulli (1742): In a letter to L. Euler suggested to study elastic curves as minimizers of the bending energy,

$$\mathcal{E}[\gamma] := \int_{\gamma} \kappa^2 \, ds$$
 .

・ロト・西ト・ヨト・ヨト・ 日・ うらぐ

• L. Euler (1744): Described the shape of planar elasticae (partially solved by Jacob Bernoulli, 1692-1694).

J. Langer and D. A. Singer (1984): Classified closed elastic curves in M<sup>2</sup>(ρ) and in ℝ<sup>3</sup> (torus knots).

- J. Langer and D. A. Singer (1984): Classified closed elastic curves in M<sup>2</sup>(ρ) and in ℝ<sup>3</sup> (torus knots).
- R. Bryant and P. Griffiths (1986): Introduced a different approach based on differential forms.

- J. Langer and D. A. Singer (1984): Classified closed elastic curves in M<sup>2</sup>(ρ) and in ℝ<sup>3</sup> (torus knots).
- R. Bryant and P. Griffiths (1986): Introduced a different approach based on differential forms.
- Multiple generalizations. For instance,

$$\mathcal{F}[\gamma] := \int_{\gamma} \mathsf{P}(\kappa) \, ds \, ,$$

・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・

for curves immersed in  $M_r^3(\rho)$ .

- J. Langer and D. A. Singer (1984): Classified closed elastic curves in M<sup>2</sup>(ρ) and in ℝ<sup>3</sup> (torus knots).
- R. Bryant and P. Griffiths (1986): Introduced a different approach based on differential forms.
- Multiple generalizations. For instance,

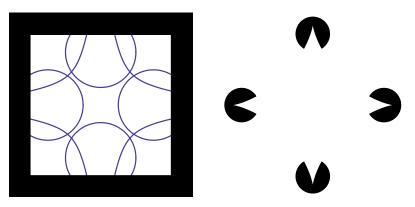
$$\mathcal{F}[\gamma] := \int_{\gamma} \mathsf{P}(\kappa) \, ds \, ,$$

・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・

for curves immersed in  $M_r^3(\rho)$ .

- Applications:
  - (I) Image Reconstruction
  - (II) Submanifold Theory

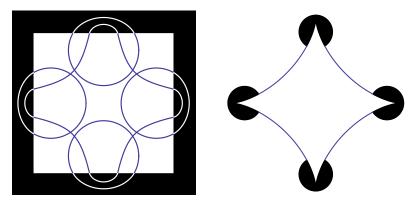
#### Image Reconstruction



(Arroyo, Garay & P., 2016)

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ □臣 ○のへ⊙

#### Image Reconstruction



(Arroyo, Garay & P., 2016)

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 三▶ ▲ 三▶ 三三 - のへぐ

• J. Lagrange (1760): Raised the question of how to find the surface with least area

$$\mathcal{A}[\Sigma] := \int_{\Sigma} d\Sigma \, ,$$

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ■ ●の00

for a given fixed boundary. (Minimal surfaces).

• J. Lagrange (1760): Raised the question of how to find the surface with least area

$$\mathcal{A}[\Sigma] := \int_{\Sigma} d\Sigma,$$

for a given fixed boundary. (Minimal surfaces).

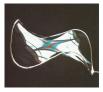
• J. B. Meusnier (1776): Characterized them as  $H \equiv 0$  surfaces.

• J. Lagrange (1760): Raised the question of how to find the surface with least area

$$\mathcal{A}[\Sigma] := \int_{\Sigma} d\Sigma \, ,$$

for a given fixed boundary. (Minimal surfaces).

- J. B. Meusnier (1776): Characterized them as  $H \equiv 0$  surfaces.
- J. Plateau (1849): Demonstrated that Lagrange's problem could be physically realized by considering soap films.



• J. Lagrange (1760): Raised the question of how to find the surface with least area

$$\mathcal{A}[\Sigma] := \int_{\Sigma} d\Sigma \, ,$$

for a given fixed boundary. (Minimal surfaces).

- J. B. Meusnier (1776): Characterized them as  $H \equiv 0$  surfaces.
- J. Plateau (1849): Demonstrated that Lagrange's problem could be physically realized by considering soap films.

J. Douglas and T. Radó (1930-1931): Found the general solution to Plateau's problem, independently.

 Constant mean curvature (CMC) surfaces are critical points of the area functional for volume preserving variations, i.e., H ≡ H<sub>o</sub> ∈ ℝ.

- Constant mean curvature (CMC) surfaces are critical points of the area functional for volume preserving variations, i.e., H ≡ H<sub>o</sub> ∈ ℝ.
- C.-E. Delaunay (1841): CMC surfaces of revolution are those generated by rotating the roulettes of conic foci.

- Constant mean curvature (CMC) surfaces are critical points of the area functional for volume preserving variations, i.e., H ≡ H<sub>o</sub> ∈ ℝ.
- C.-E. Delaunay (1841): CMC surfaces of revolution are those generated by rotating the roulettes of conic foci.
- A. Alexandrov (1958): Compact and embedded in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  must be a round sphere.

- Constant mean curvature (CMC) surfaces are critical points of the area functional for volume preserving variations, i.e., H ≡ H<sub>o</sub> ∈ ℝ.
- C.-E. Delaunay (1841): CMC surfaces of revolution are those generated by rotating the roulettes of conic foci.
- A. Alexandrov (1958): Compact and embedded in ℝ<sup>3</sup> must be a round sphere.

• H. C. Wente (1894): Found an immersed torus with CMC.

• S. Germain (1811): Proposed to study other energies such as

$$\mathcal{W}[\Sigma] := \int_{\Sigma} H^2 \, d\Sigma \, .$$

• S. Germain (1811): Proposed to study other energies such as

$$\mathcal{W}[\Sigma] := \int_{\Sigma} H^2 \, d\Sigma \, .$$

• W. Blaschke and G. Thomsen ( $\sim$ 1920): The functional  ${\cal W}$  is conformally invariant.

• S. Germain (1811): Proposed to study other energies such as

$$\mathcal{W}[\Sigma] := \int_{\Sigma} H^2 \, d\Sigma \, .$$

- W. Blaschke and G. Thomsen (~1920): The functional W is conformally invariant.
- T. J. Willmore (1968): Reintroduced the functional W and stated his famous conjecture.

・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・

• S. Germain (1811): Proposed to study other energies such as

$$\mathcal{W}[\Sigma] := \int_{\Sigma} H^2 \, d\Sigma \, .$$

- W. Blaschke and G. Thomsen ( $\sim$ 1920): The functional  ${\cal W}$  is conformally invariant.
- T. J. Willmore (1968): Reintroduced the functional W and stated his famous conjecture.
- B.-Y. Chen (1974): Extended the functional W preserving the conformal invariance.

・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・

• S. Germain (1811): Proposed to study other energies such as

$$\mathcal{W}[\Sigma] := \int_{\Sigma} H^2 \, d\Sigma \, .$$

- W. Blaschke and G. Thomsen ( $\sim$ 1920): The functional  ${\cal W}$  is conformally invariant.
- T. J. Willmore (1968): Reintroduced the functional W and stated his famous conjecture.
- B.-Y. Chen (1974): Extended the functional  $\mathcal W$  preserving the conformal invariance.

・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・

• U. Pinkall (1985): Hopf tori in  $\mathbb{S}^3(\rho)$ .

# Variational Problems for Surfaces (Willmore)

• S. Germain (1811): Proposed to study other energies such as

$$\mathcal{W}[\Sigma] := \int_{\Sigma} H^2 \, d\Sigma$$
 .

- W. Blaschke and G. Thomsen (~1920): The functional W is conformally invariant.
- T. J. Willmore (1968): Reintroduced the functional W and stated his famous conjecture.
- B.-Y. Chen (1974): Extended the functional W preserving the conformal invariance.

・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・

- U. Pinkall (1985): Hopf tori in  $\mathbb{S}^3(\rho)$ .
- F. C. Marques and A. Neves (2012): Proved the Willmore conjecture.

## Modeling Biological Membranes

• P. B. Canham (1970): Proposed the minimization of the Willmore energy as a possible explanation for the biconcave shape of red blood cells.



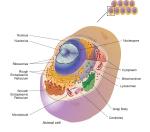
▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲三▶ ▲三▶ 三三 のへで

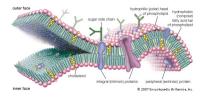
## Modeling Biological Membranes

• W. Helfrich (1973): Based on liquid cristallography, suggested the extension

$$\mathcal{H}[\Sigma] := \int_{\Sigma} \left( a \left[ H + c_o 
ight]^2 + b \mathcal{K} 
ight) d\Sigma \,,$$

to model biological membranes.





◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ○○○

• The Thread Problem. H. W. Alt (1973): Minimize the area functional where the length of the boundary is prescribed.

- The Thread Problem. H. W. Alt (1973): Minimize the area functional where the length of the boundary is prescribed.
- The Euler-Plateau Problem. Giomi & Mahadevan (2012): Minimize the area functional where the boundary components are elastic, i.e.,

$$\mathcal{EP}[\Sigma] := \sigma \int_{\Sigma} d\Sigma + \oint_{\partial \Sigma} (\alpha \kappa^2 + \beta) ds.$$

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ■ ●の00

- The Thread Problem. H. W. Alt (1973): Minimize the area functional where the length of the boundary is prescribed.
- The Euler-Plateau Problem. Giomi & Mahadevan (2012): Minimize the area functional where the boundary components are elastic, i.e.,

$$\mathcal{EP}[\Sigma] := \sigma \int_{\Sigma} d\Sigma + \oint_{\partial \Sigma} (\alpha \kappa^2 + \beta) ds.$$

• The Kirchhoff-Plateau Problem. Minimize the area functional where the boundary components are subjected to bending and twisting.

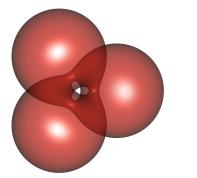
▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ■ ●の00

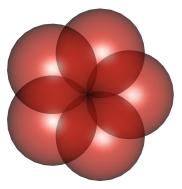
- The Thread Problem. H. W. Alt (1973): Minimize the area functional where the length of the boundary is prescribed.
- The Euler-Plateau Problem. Giomi & Mahadevan (2012): Minimize the area functional where the boundary components are elastic, i.e.,

$$\mathcal{EP}[\Sigma] := \sigma \int_{\Sigma} d\Sigma + \oint_{\partial \Sigma} (\alpha \kappa^2 + \beta) ds.$$

- The Kirchhoff-Plateau Problem. Minimize the area functional where the boundary components are subjected to bending and twisting.
- The Euler-Helfrich Problem. Minimize the Helfrich energy where the boundary components are elastic, i.e.,

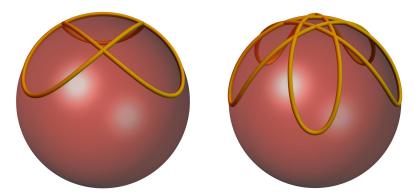
$$\mathcal{EH}[\Sigma] := \int_{\Sigma} \left( a[H + c_o]^2 + bK \right) d\Sigma + \oint_{\partial \Sigma} \left( \alpha \kappa^2 + \beta \right) ds \,.$$





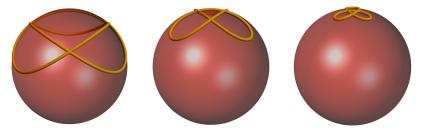
▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 三▶ ▲ 三▶ 三三 - のへぐ

(Arroyo, Garay & P., 2018)



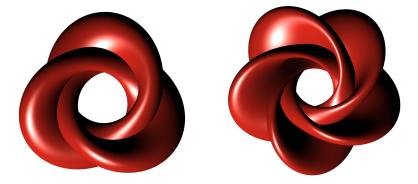
(Arroyo, Garay & P., 2019)

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 三▶ ▲ 三▶ 三三 - のへぐ



(Oniciuc, Montaldo & P., 2022)

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 三▶ ▲ 三▶ 三三 - のへぐ



(P., 2020) (Gruber, P. & Toda, Submitted)



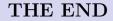
(Palmer & P., 2022)



#### (Palmer & P., Submitted)



(Palmer & P., Submitted)



## Thank You!

#### https://www.math.ttu.edu/~apampano/

