

**TRIUNDULOIDS:
EMBEDDED CONSTANT MEAN CURVATURE SURFACES
WITH THREE ENDS AND GENUS ZERO**

KARSTEN GROSSE-BRAUCKMANN, ROBERT B. KUSNER, AND JOHN M. SULLIVAN

ABSTRACT. In 1841, Delaunay constructed the embedded surfaces of revolution with constant mean curvature (CMC); these unduloids have genus zero and are now known to be the only embedded CMC surfaces with two ends and finite genus. Here, we construct the complete family of embedded CMC surfaces with three ends and genus zero; they are classified using their asymptotic necksizes. We work in a class slightly more general than embedded surfaces, namely immersed surfaces which bound an immersed three-manifold, as introduced by Alexandrov.

INTRODUCTION

Surfaces which minimize area under a volume constraint have constant mean curvature H . This condition can be expressed as a nonlinear elliptic partial differential equation: in terms of a local conformal immersion $f(x, y)$ of the surface into \mathbb{R}^3 , we have

$$f_{xx} + f_{yy} = 2H f_x \times f_y.$$

For us, a *CMC surface* will mean a complete surface of nonzero constant mean curvature, properly immersed in \mathbb{R}^3 , and rescaled to have $H \equiv 1$.

We are interested in embedded CMC surfaces. The reflection technique of Alexandrov [Al1] shows that the unit sphere \mathbb{S}^2 is the only compact embedded CMC surface. Thus the simplest nontrivial case to consider is surfaces of *finite topology*. These are homeomorphic to a compact surface Σ of genus g with a finite number k of points removed. A neighborhood of each of these punctures is called an *end* of the surface.

The *unduloids*, embedded CMC surfaces of revolution described by Delaunay [Del], are genus-zero examples with two ends. The periodic generating curve for each unduloid solves an ordinary differential equation. Up to rigid motion, the entire family is parametrized by the length of the shortest closed geodesics: this *necksize* ranges from 0 at the singular chain of spheres, to π at the cylinder.

Unlike the case of minimal surfaces, continuous families of embedded CMC surfaces may develop self-intersections not only at the ends, but also on compact sets. Therefore, to study CMC moduli spaces, it is natural to consider a more general class of surfaces, as introduced by Alexandrov [Al2]. A compact immersed surface is *Alexandrov-embedded* if it bounds a compact immersed three-manifold. This is the class of compact surfaces to which the Alexandrov reflection technique applies, but the technique can also apply to certain noncompact surfaces.

Definition. A CMC surface M of finite topology is *Alexandrov-embedded* if M is properly immersed, if each end of M is embedded, and if there exists a compact three-manifold W with

boundary $\partial W =: \Sigma$ and a proper immersion $F: W \setminus \{q_1, \dots, q_k\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ whose boundary restriction $f: \Sigma \setminus \{q_1, \dots, q_k\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ parametrizes M . Moreover, we require that the mean-curvature normal of M points into W .

We define a *triunduloid* to be an Alexandrov-embedded CMC surface with genus zero and three ends. These are the most basic Alexandrov-embedded CMC surfaces, since there are no examples with one end [Mee], and the unduloids are the only examples with two ends [KKS]. Kapouleas [Kap], Grosse-Brauckmann [G], and Mazzeo and Pacard [MP] established the existence of certain triunduloids, with small necksizes or high symmetry.

We now note that triunduloids always have a mirror symmetry, unlike general CMC surfaces with more than three ends. By a theorem of Meeks [Mee], any triunduloid is contained in a half-space. Korevaar, Kusner and Solomon [KKS] extended Alexandrov's reflection technique to Alexandrov-embedded CMC surfaces contained in a half-space. It follows that any such surface M is *Alexandrov-symmetric* in the following sense: M has a reflection plane P such that $M \setminus P$ consists of two connected components M^\pm whose Gauss images $\nu(M^\pm)$ are contained in the open hemispheres \mathbb{S}_\pm^2 ; moreover $\nu(M \cap P)$ is contained in the equator. Together with the asymptotics result of [KKS] this gives for triunduloids (of any genus):

Theorem 0.1 ([KKS]). *A triunduloid is Alexandrov-symmetric. Each of its ends is exponentially asymptotic to a Delaunay unduloid, and thus has an asymptotic axis line and necksize $n \in (0, \pi]$.*

Our main theorem below classifies all triunduloids, up to rigid motion. To avoid orbifold points in the moduli space, we label the ends of each triunduloid before passing to the quotient space:

Definition. The *moduli space \mathcal{M} of triunduloids* consists of all proper, Alexandrov-embedded CMC immersions of $\mathbb{S}^2 \setminus \{q_1, q_2, q_3\}$ in \mathbb{R}^3 , modulo diffeomorphisms of the domain fixing each q_i , and modulo orientation-preserving isometries of \mathbb{R}^3 . We define the topology on \mathcal{M} as follows: A sequence in \mathcal{M} converges if there are representative surfaces which converge in Hausdorff distance on every compact subset of \mathbb{R}^3 .

The classifying space for triunduloids is quite explicit:

Definition. The space of all ordered *triples* of distinct points in \mathbb{S}^2 , up to rotation, is denoted by

$$\mathcal{T} := \{(p_1, p_2, p_3) \in \mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2 : p_1 \neq p_2 \neq p_3 \neq p_1\} / \text{SO}(3).$$

We observe that \mathcal{T} is an open three-ball: Simply rotate a triple until it lies on a circle of latitude, with p_1 on a fixed longitude, followed by p_2 then p_3 proceeding eastward; the common latitude and the longitudes of p_2 and p_3 give coordinates. Alternatively, we may view \mathcal{T} as the group of conformal motions modulo rotations, i.e., as hyperbolic space.

Our theorem establishes a homeomorphism between the spaces \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{T} :

Main Theorem. *There is a homeomorphism Ψ from the moduli space \mathcal{M} of triunduloids onto the open three-ball \mathcal{T} of triples in the sphere \mathbb{S}^2 . The asymptotic necksizes of a triunduloid $M \in \mathcal{M}$ are the spherical distances of the triple $\Psi(M) \in \mathcal{T}$.*

Thus spherical trigonometry can be used to give necessary conditions on triunduloids:

Corollary. *Three numbers n_1, n_2, n_3 in $(0, \pi]$ can be the asymptotic necksizes of a triunduloid if and only if they satisfy the spherical triangle inequalities*

$$\begin{aligned} n_1 &\leq n_2 + n_3, & n_2 &\leq n_3 + n_1, & n_3 &\leq n_1 + n_2, \\ n_1 + n_2 + n_3 &\leq 2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, at most one end of a triunduloid can be cylindrical, that is, have necksize π .

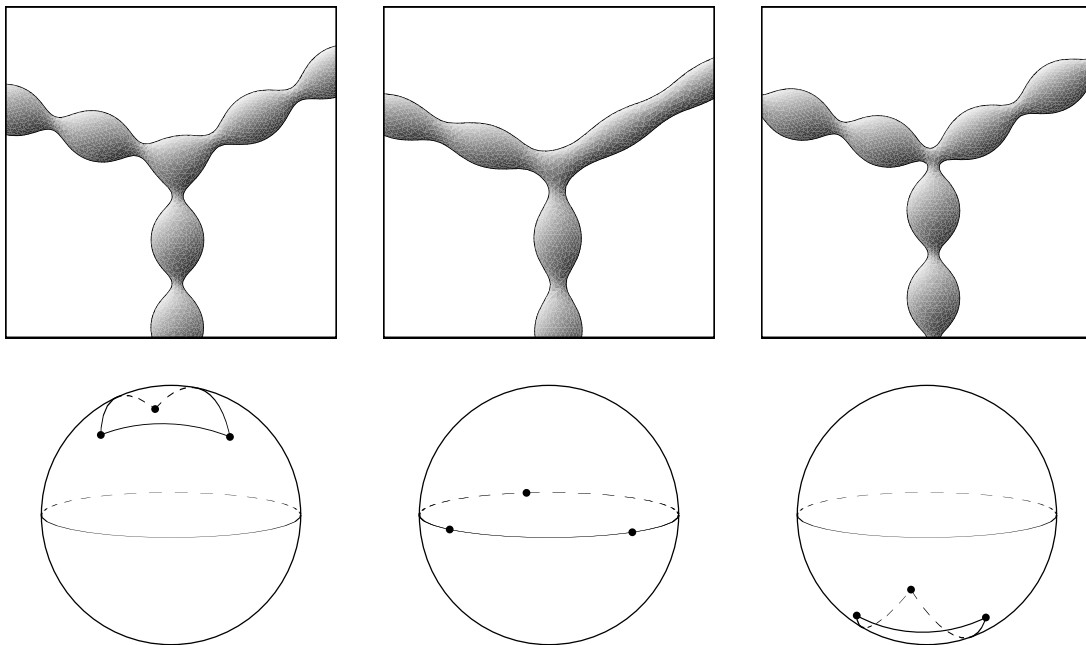


FIGURE 1. Three typical triunduloids (top), and their classifying spherical triples (bottom). The triunduloid in the middle column has necksizes $\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ and $\frac{5\pi}{6}$; since these sum to the maximal 2π , its classifying triple is equatorial. In all three columns, the points of the triples lie on these same meridians, but on the left and right, the common latitude is $\pm\frac{\pi}{4}$ instead of 0. These two mirror-image triples correspond to a pair of triunduloids with a common set of three necksizes.

When all the inequalities are strict, the triple in \mathcal{T} has a distinct mirror image; thus there are exactly two triunduloids with the same three necksizes (see Figure 1). The necksize bounds, in the special case $n_1 = n_2$, were described earlier in [GK].

The fact that the forces of the ends (see Section 4) must balance leads to explicit trigonometric formulas relating the necksizes to the angles made by the asymptotic axes of the ends (see [GKS1]). However, we do not have equally good control on the phase of each end, meaning the position of the asymptotic necks along the axis.

Outline of the proof. The main steps in the proof of our theorem (see also [GKS2]) are to define the classifying map Ψ from triunduloids to spherical triples, and then to prove it is injective, proper, and surjective.

In Section 2 we define Ψ . We make use of Alexandrov symmetry to decompose a triunduloid in \mathcal{M} into two halves. Each half is simply connected, so Lawson's conjugate-cousin construction [Law] gives a minimal cousin in the three-sphere \mathbb{S}^3 . The three boundary components of the cousin are fibers in a single Hopf fibration [Kar], and hence they project under the Hopf map to the three points of a spherical triple in \mathcal{T} .

Our approach to conjugate cousins, explained in Section 1, is different from Lawson's. It allows us to show that the minimal cousin itself Hopf-projects to an immersed disk in \mathbb{S}^2 ; the spherical metric induced on this disk depends only on the triple in \mathcal{T} . Pulling back the Hopf bundle, we get a circle-bundle over this disk, and we regard the minimal cousin as a section. The cousin of any other triunduloid with the same triple gives another minimal section of the same bundle, and

we use the maximum principle to show these sections are congruent. This proves the injectivity of Ψ , the main result of Section 3.

It remains to show Ψ is surjective, that is, to prove a triunduloid exists for each triple. We employ a novel continuity method in the noncompact space $\mathcal{T} \supset \Psi(\mathcal{M})$. In Section 4 we prove Ψ is continuous and proper; we use the area estimate from [KK] and extend their curvature estimate. In Section 5 we prove the surjectivity of Ψ . We depend on the fact [KMP] that the moduli space \mathcal{M} of triunduloids is locally a real analytic variety. We show that this variety has dimension three, by using a nondegenerate minimal trinoid [MR] in a gluing construction [MP]. A topological argument then shows that the proper injective map Ψ from the three-variety \mathcal{M} to the connected three-manifold \mathcal{T} must be surjective and, in fact, a homeomorphism, completing the proof.

Open problems and related work. Our classification theorem suggests that all triunduloids may be nondegenerate, a prerequisite to apply known gluing constructions. We expect that triunduloids can be glued end-to-end to construct CMC surfaces of any finite genus g with $k \geq 3$ ends.

Our results generalize to the case of *coplanar k -unduloids* of genus 0, meaning those Alexandrov-embedded CMC surfaces with k ends whose asymptotic axes lie in a common plane. Since this case is technically more involved, we devote a forthcoming paper to it.

Cosín and Ros [CR] adapted our approach to classify coplanar minimal k -noids in \mathbb{R}^3 , and more recently, Rosenberg has announced a result like ours for mean-curvature-1 trinoids in hyperbolic space. The Weierstrass-type representation of [DPW] might be used to give explicit formulas for triunduloids as well as nonembedded CMC trinoids; this is explored in work in progress by Dorfmeister and Wu, and by Schmitt (see [KMS]).

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1. CONJUGATE COUSINS

1.1. Conjugate minimal surfaces. A simply connected minimal surface M in \mathbb{R}^3 has, as is well known, a conjugate minimal surface \tilde{M} . These surfaces are isometric, and have a common Gauss map ν : at corresponding points they have the same tangent plane. However, tangent vectors are rotated by 90° under the isometry.

In terms of a parametrization $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ of M (where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$) and the corresponding parametrization \tilde{f} of \tilde{M} , conjugation can be described as follows. Since f and \tilde{f} are isometric, they induce the same pullback metric on Ω . We let J denote rotation by 90° with respect to this metric. Then the parametrizations are related by the first-order differential equation

$$(1) \quad d\tilde{f} = df \circ J.$$

Equivalent formulations of this equation include $d\tilde{f} = -\star df$, using the Hodge star induced on Ω , and $d\tilde{f} = \nu \times df$, using the cross product in \mathbb{R}^3 with the unit normal vector ν .

If f is conformal, J is the ordinary rotation in \mathbb{R}^2 , and (1) becomes the Cauchy-Riemann system

$$\tilde{f}_x = f_y, \quad \tilde{f}_y = -f_x.$$

That is, when a minimal surface M is given a conformal parametrization, its coordinate functions are harmonic, and those of \tilde{M} are the conjugate harmonic functions.

Symmetry curves on conjugate surfaces have a striking relationship. If $f \circ \gamma$ is a curve in M (parametrized by arclength) then (1) implies that its *conormal* vector $\eta := df(J\gamma')$ equals the tangent vector $d\tilde{f}(\gamma')$ of the conjugate curve in \tilde{M} . Thus $f \circ \gamma$ has constant conormal $u \in \mathbb{S}^2$ if and only if the curve $\tilde{f} \circ \gamma$ is contained in a straight line in the direction u ; that is, an *arc of planar reflection* in M corresponds to an *arc of rotational symmetry* in \tilde{M} .

According to Bonnet's fundamental theorem, a surface in space is determined up to rigid motion by second-order data: its metric and its shape operator. This leads to an equivalent, second-order description of conjugation: M and \tilde{M} are isometric, and their shape operators are related by $J \circ \tilde{S} = S$. The Gauss and Codazzi equations, which are the integrability conditions in Bonnet's theorem, confirm that the conjugate surface \tilde{M} exists exactly when M is minimal.

1.2. Conjugate cousins and quaternions. Lawson [Law] described a similar notion of *conjugate cousin* surfaces, where M is a CMC surface in \mathbb{R}^3 and \tilde{M} is an isometric minimal surface in \mathbb{S}^3 . He gave a second-order description, in which the shape operators are related by $J \circ \tilde{S} = S - \text{Id}$. Again, the integrability conditions in Bonnet's theorem prove existence of \tilde{M} exactly when M is CMC and, conversely, existence of M exactly when \tilde{M} is minimal [Law, Kar, G]. It is the Gauss equation which shifts the unit mean curvature of $M \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ to ambient sectional curvature of $\mathbb{S}^3 \supset \tilde{M}$. (With the terminology *cousin* we follow Bryant [Bry], who similarly relates CMC surfaces in hyperbolic space to minimal surfaces in \mathbb{R}^3 .)

Here we will give a description of conjugate cousins via a first-order system of differential equations. When properly interpreted, it says again that the surfaces share a common normal, and that tangent vectors rotate by a right angle. This description seems to have been mentioned first in [GP] (see also [Hél, p.66]), while the first proof (in a different context) appears in [Obe]. Karcher's earlier work [Kar] can be regarded as a first-order description of the symmetry curves alone.

System (1) for minimal surfaces in \mathbb{R}^3 equates tangent vectors at two different points of \mathbb{R}^3 , implicitly making use of parallel translation. In the case of conjugate cousins, to compare tangent vectors to \mathbb{R}^3 and \mathbb{S}^3 , we use the Lie group structure of \mathbb{S}^3 . If L_p denotes left translation of \mathbb{S}^3 by $p \in \mathbb{S}^3$, then we use the left translation of tangent vectors, $dL_p: T_1\mathbb{S}^3 \rightarrow T_p\mathbb{S}^3$, to generalize (1) to

$$(2) \quad d\tilde{f} = dL_{\tilde{f}}(df \circ J).$$

That is, given a tangent vector to the CMC surface $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, we first rotate it by 90° within the tangent plane. This rotated vector is an element of $T_{f(z)}\mathbb{R}^3 \cong \mathbb{R}^3$, which we identify with $T_1\mathbb{S}^3$. Finally, we left-translate by $dL_{\tilde{f}(z)}$ to obtain a vector in $T_{\tilde{f}(z)}\mathbb{S}^3$.

It is convenient to view the Lie group \mathbb{S}^3 as the set of unit quaternions. Then tangent vectors to \mathbb{S}^3 are also represented by quaternions, and left translation (of points or tangent vectors) is simply multiplication. We identify \mathbb{R}^3 with $T_1\mathbb{S}^3 = \text{Im } \mathbb{H}$, the imaginary quaternions. This way, (2) becomes the quaternion-valued equation $d\tilde{f} = \tilde{f} df \circ J$. Again, if f (or equivalently \tilde{f}) is

conformal, we can write this as

$$(3) \quad \tilde{f}_x = \tilde{f} f_y, \quad \tilde{f}_y = -\tilde{f} f_x.$$

In order to investigate the integrability of this system, let us now briefly review some of the geometry of surfaces in $\mathbb{R}^3 = \text{Im } \mathbb{H}$ and in $\mathbb{S}^3 \subset \mathbb{R}^4 = \mathbb{H}$ using quaternionic notation.

For imaginary quaternions, $p, q \in \text{Im } \mathbb{H}$, we can express the quaternionic product in terms of the inner product and cross product: $\text{Re}(pq) = -\langle p, q \rangle \in \text{Re } \mathbb{H} = \mathbb{R}$ and $\text{Im}(pq) = p \times q \in \text{Im } \mathbb{H} = \mathbb{R}^3$, giving $pq = -\langle p, q \rangle + p \times q$. In particular, imaginary p and q commute if and only if they are parallel, and anticommute if and only if they are orthogonal. Therefore, conformality for a map $f: \Omega \rightarrow \text{Im } \mathbb{H}$ can be expressed as

$$(4) \quad |f_x|^2 = |f_y|^2, \quad f_x f_y = -f_y f_x.$$

Given a surface in an oriented three-manifold, a choice of unit normal ν is equivalent to a choice of orientation for the surface. We always orient a CMC surface by choosing the (inward) *mean curvature normal*. Once we orient a surface, we will always use oriented parametrizations such that $f_x \times f_y$ is a positive multiple of ν . The 90° rotation J on the domain is then oriented in the usual counterclockwise manner, so that $(df(X), df(JX), \nu)$ is positively oriented for any $X \in T\Omega$.

With the above conventions, the mean curvature H of a conformally parametrized surface $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ can be measured by $\Delta f = 2H f_x \times f_y$, where $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$ is the usual Laplacian on Ω . Expressing the cross product quaternionically, we see that f is CMC (meaning that $H \equiv 1$) if and only if

$$(5) \quad \Delta f = 2f_x f_y.$$

Similarly, a conformal $\tilde{f}: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^3$ is minimal if and only if it is harmonic:

$$(6) \quad \Delta \tilde{f} = -\tilde{f} |d\tilde{f}|^2,$$

where $|d\tilde{f}|^2 = |\tilde{f}_x|^2 + |\tilde{f}_y|^2$.

1.3. Existence of cousins. We are now ready to prove the theorem giving the existence of isometric conjugate cousin surfaces $M \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ and $\tilde{M} \subset \mathbb{S}^3$. We will find the curvature equation (5) for f is the integrability condition for \tilde{f} , and similarly (6) is the one for f . Thus cousins exist exactly when f is CMC or \tilde{f} is minimal.

Theorem 1.1. *Let Ω be a simply connected domain in \mathbb{R}^2 . Then, for each immersion $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 = \text{Im } \mathbb{H}$ of constant mean curvature 1, there is an isometric minimal immersion $\tilde{f}: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^3$, determined uniquely up to left translation, satisfying*

$$(7) \quad d\tilde{f} = \tilde{f} df \circ J.$$

Conversely, given an oriented minimal \tilde{f} , there is a CMC immersion f , unique up to translation, satisfying (7). In either case, the surface normals agree, in the sense that $\tilde{\nu} = \tilde{f}\nu$.

Proof. The results are invariant under orientation-preserving diffeomorphisms of Ω . Thus it is sufficient to prove the theorem assuming a conformal parametrization.

Because (7) implies that tangent vectors to the two surfaces have the same lengths, and lie within $T\mathbb{S}^3$ or $T\mathbb{R}^3$ as appropriate, it is clear that solutions are isometric surfaces in \mathbb{S}^3 and \mathbb{R}^3 . Equivalently, it is straightforward to check algebraically that any quaternionic solutions to (7) have the following two properties: first, $|\tilde{f}|$ is constant if and only if $\text{Re } f$ is constant; second, the metrics induced by f and \tilde{f} are conformal, with lengths scaling by the factor $|\tilde{f}|$.

Now let $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 = \text{Im } \mathbb{H}$ be conformal, and set $\alpha = df \circ J = f_y dx - f_x dy$, so that (7) becomes $d\tilde{f} = \tilde{f}\alpha$. The integrability condition is then

$$0 = d(\tilde{f}\alpha) = d\tilde{f} \wedge \alpha + \tilde{f}d\alpha = \tilde{f}(\alpha \wedge \alpha + d\alpha).$$

But we calculate $d\alpha = -\Delta f dx \wedge dy$, and $\alpha \wedge \alpha = f_x f_y dx \wedge dy + f_y f_x dy \wedge dx = 2f_x f_y dx \wedge dy$, using (4). Thus the integrability condition is precisely (5), so a solution \tilde{f} exists exactly when f is CMC, and it is determined up to left translation.

Conversely, given a conformal $\tilde{f}: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^3$, and setting $\beta = -d\tilde{f} \circ J$, we can write (7) as $df = \tilde{f}^{-1}\beta$. Thus the integrability condition is

$$0 = d(\tilde{f}^{-1}\beta) = d(\tilde{f}^{-1}) \wedge \beta + \tilde{f}^{-1}d\beta = -\tilde{f}^{-1}d\tilde{f}\tilde{f}^{-1} \wedge \beta + \tilde{f}^{-1}d\beta.$$

From (3) we have $(\tilde{f}^{-1}\tilde{f}_x)^2 = f_y^2$. Moreover, f_y is pure imaginary, so $f_y^2 = -|f_y|^2$, which in turn equals $-|\tilde{f}_y|^2$ since the cousins are isometric. Similarly, $(\tilde{f}^{-1}\tilde{f}_y)^2 = -|\tilde{f}_x|^2$, so we get $(\tilde{f}^{-1}\tilde{f}_x)^2 + (\tilde{f}^{-1}\tilde{f}_y)^2 = -|d\tilde{f}|^2$. Thus the first term in the integrability condition becomes $|d\tilde{f}|^2 dx \wedge dy$. The second term is $\tilde{f}^{-1} \Delta \tilde{f} dx \wedge dy$. Comparing with (6), we see that our system is integrable for \tilde{f} exactly when \tilde{f} is minimal.

In either case, f and \tilde{f} are conjugate cousins; either could be derived from the other via (7), and both integrability conditions are satisfied. This verifies that \tilde{f} is minimal and f is CMC, no matter which we started with. \square

The simplest example of cousins is the unit sphere \mathbb{S}^2 contained both in \mathbb{S}^3 and $\text{Im } \mathbb{H}$ (as their intersection). It is its own conjugate cousin via the identity map. Indeed, if f parametrizes \mathbb{S}^2 then $f df \circ J = f \times df \circ J = df$ and so $\tilde{f} = f$. In this case, the point $1 \in \mathbb{S}^3$ and its left translate $f \in \mathbb{S}^2 \subset \mathbb{S}^3$ always have spherical distance $\frac{\pi}{2}$; therefore, on the level of tangent vectors a 90° rotation is induced which cancels the effect of J .

For the record, we show that our first-order description of conjugate cousins agrees with Lawson's original second-order description [Law]:

Proposition 1.2. *The shape operators S of f and \tilde{S} of \tilde{f} are related by $J \circ \tilde{S} = S - \text{Id}$.*

Proof. By definition of the shape operator, $d\tilde{f} \circ \tilde{S} = -d\tilde{\nu} = -d\tilde{f}\nu - \tilde{f}d\nu$, using $\tilde{\nu} = \tilde{f}\nu$. Substituting $d\tilde{f} = \tilde{f}df \circ J$ and $d\nu = -df \circ S$, we get

$$df \circ J \circ \tilde{S}(\cdot) = -(df \circ J(\cdot))\nu + df \circ S(\cdot).$$

The first term on the right can be simplified: $df \circ J$ takes values in the tangent plane to M ; since multiplication with the normal ν simply rotates by 90° , we get

$$(df \circ J(\cdot))\nu = (df \circ J(\cdot)) \times \nu = df(\cdot).$$

Therefore, $J \circ \tilde{S} = -\text{Id} + S$ as desired. \square

1.4. Hopf fields and spherical cousins. Left-translating a unit vector $u \in \mathbb{S}^2 \subset \text{Im } \mathbb{H} = T_1\mathbb{S}^3$ gives us a left-invariant vector field $p \mapsto pu$ on \mathbb{S}^3 , called the *u-Hopf field*. Its integral curve through $p \in \mathbb{S}^3$ is a *u-Hopf circle*, the great circle through p and pu parametrized by $pe^{tu} := p(\cos t + u \sin t)$. The *u-Hopf projection* $\Pi_u: \mathbb{S}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^2$ is defined by $\Pi_u(p) = pu\bar{p}$. This projection is a fibration; its fibers are the *u-Hopf circles*, since

$$\Pi_u(p(\cos t + u \sin t)) = p(\cos t + u \sin t)u(\cos t - u \sin t)\bar{p} = \Pi_u(p).$$

Later, we will also consider the *u-Hopf projection* of a *v-Hopf circle* γ with $\langle u, v \rangle = \cos \theta$. It is a round circle $\Pi_u(\gamma)$ of spherical radius θ , covered twice at constant speed $2 \sin \theta$. Indeed, the

u -Hopf circles through the different points of γ foliate a distance torus T in \mathbb{S}^3 . They are curves of homology class $(1, 1)$ on T , while γ is $(1, -1)$. The two polar core circles of T are u -Hopf, and project under Π_u to the two antipodal centers of $\Pi_u(\gamma)$ in \mathbb{S}^2 .

As on conjugate minimal surfaces, symmetry curves on cousin surfaces are related. This time, using (7), we find that a curve $f \circ \gamma$ in M with constant conormal $u \in \mathbb{S}^2$ corresponds to a curve $\tilde{f} \circ \gamma$ in \tilde{M} with tangent vector $\tilde{f}u$ in the u -Hopf field:

Proposition 1.3. *Let M and \tilde{M} be conjugate cousins. A curve $f \circ \gamma$ in M is a curve of planar reflection for M , contained in a plane with unit normal $u \in \mathbb{S}^2$, if and only if the curve $\tilde{f} \circ \gamma$ in \tilde{M} is contained in a u -Hopf circle in \mathbb{S}^3 .*

Since left translation is an isometry for the metric on \mathbb{S}^3 we conclude from $\tilde{\nu} = \tilde{f}\nu$ that $\langle \tilde{\nu}, \tilde{f}u \rangle_{\mathbb{S}^3} = \langle \nu, u \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^3}$ on Ω . When this is nonzero, we get:

Proposition 1.4. *A CMC surface M is transverse to the foliation of \mathbb{R}^3 by lines in the u direction if and only if its minimal cousin \tilde{M} is transverse to the foliation of \mathbb{S}^3 by u -Hopf circles. In this case, the Hopf projection Π_u immerses \tilde{M} to \mathbb{S}^2 .*

1.5. Unduloids and their helicoid cousins. The *spherical helicoid* is parametrized by $h: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^3$,

$$h(x, y) := \cos x \cos ny - \mathbf{i} \cos x \sin ny + \mathbf{j} \sin x \cos(2\pi - n)y + \mathbf{k} \sin x \sin(2\pi - n)y,$$

where $\{1, \mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{k}\}$ is the standard basis of $\mathbb{H} = \mathbb{R}^4$ and n is a real parameter. For $n \neq 0, 2\pi$ the helicoid h is an immersion; moreover it is minimal (see [G, §2] and [Law, §7]).

To analyse the symmetries of the cousin, we rewrite h as

$$(8) \quad h(x, y) = p(y)(\cos x + u(y)\sin x),$$

where $p(y) := \cos ny - \mathbf{i} \sin ny \in \mathbb{S}^3$ and $u(y) := \mathbf{j} \cos 2\pi y + \mathbf{k} \sin 2\pi y \in \mathbb{S}^2 \subset \text{Im } \mathbb{H}$. The x -coordinate lines $x \mapsto h(x, y)$ trace out the $u(y)$ -Hopf circles through $p(y)$. These great-circle rulings are orthogonal to the *axis* of the helicoid, $y \mapsto h(0, y) = p(y)$, along the $(-\mathbf{i})$ -Hopf circle through 1. In fact, the helicoid has another axis,

$$y \mapsto h(\frac{\pi}{2}, y) = p(y)u(y) = \mathbf{j} \cos(2\pi - n)y + \mathbf{k} \sin(2\pi - n)y$$

along the $(-\mathbf{i})$ -Hopf circle through \mathbf{j} ; this is the polar circle of the original axis. Each ruling intersects both axes, and its tangent vector at the first axis coincides with its position on the polar axis: $\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(0, y) = h(\frac{\pi}{2}, y)$. Since the polar axis is parametrized with constant speed, the tangent vectors rotate with constant speed along the first axis, thus justifying the name spherical helicoid.

Our parametrization $h(x, y)$ is along orthogonal asymptotic lines, confirming that h is a minimal surface. Indeed, the x -coordinate lines are the great-circle rulings. The y -coordinate lines are helices contained in distance tori around the polar axes of h . Within the torus, the helix is geodesic and so its curvature vector in \mathbb{S}^3 is normal to the torus, and hence tangent to the helicoid h .

The next lemma will show that the cousins of these helicoids are the CMC surfaces of revolution characterized by Delaunay [Del]: for $n \in (0, \pi]$, the helicoid h is the cousin of an embedded unduloid of necksize n ; for $n < 0$, it is the cousin of an immersed nodoid. Indeed, by Proposition 1.3 the cousin CMC surface is foliated by arcs of planar reflection; the normals to the mirror planes are the tangent Hopf fields $u(y)$ of the rulings. Since $u(y)$ rotates through all vectors perpendicular to \mathbf{i} , the cousin is a surface of revolution around the \mathbf{i} -axis.

Lemma 1.5. *If we fix $n \in (0, \pi]$, the spherical helicoid $h(x, y)$, given by (8) for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $y \in (-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$, is a minimal surface, the cousin \tilde{U}^+ of a half-unduloid U^+ with necksize n , whose boundary ∂U^+ is contained in the \mathbf{ij} -plane. Moreover, the Hopf projection $\Pi_{\mathbf{k}}$ immerses \tilde{U}^+ into the two-sphere \mathbb{S}^2 in such a way that the boundary $\Pi_{\mathbf{k}}(\partial \tilde{U}^+)$ consists of two points at spherical distance n .*

Proof. The cousin of h is a CMC surface of revolution with meridians contained in mirror planes with normal $u(y)$. Since $y \in (-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$ is a maximal interval for which these planes are nonhorizontal, the upper half U^+ is indeed conjugate to h on the claimed domain.

The axes of the helicoid give circles of planar reflection on the CMC surface, contained in planes with normal \mathbf{i} . In particular, the first axis is parametrized with speed n and so gives a neck circle with circumference n , while the polar axis is parametrized with speed $2\pi - n$ and so gives a circle with larger circumference $2\pi - n$. Since $n > 0$, this latter bulge circumference is less than 2π , showing that the CMC surface is an unduloid, not a nodoid. Note that this description shows easily that the meridians of any unduloid have length $\frac{\pi}{2}$ between neck and bulge.

Since unduloids are embedded, U^+ is transverse to the vertical lines, and so $\Pi_{\mathbf{k}}$ immerses \tilde{U}^+ by Proposition 1.4. The bounding rulings $h(x, \pm\frac{1}{4}) = p(\pm\frac{1}{4})(\cos x \pm \mathbf{k} \sin x)$ are $(\pm\mathbf{k})$ -Hopf circles through $h(0, \pm\frac{1}{4}) = p(\pm\frac{1}{4})$, and hence \mathbf{k} -Hopf project to single points $\mathbf{k} \cos \frac{n}{2} \mp \mathbf{j} \sin \frac{n}{2}$, which are at spherical distance n . \square

2. THE CLASSIFYING MAP

Our triunduloid moduli space \mathcal{M} consists of equivalence classes of triunduloids up to rigid motion. For convenience, we assume the triunduloid M representing a class has been rotated as follows: The symmetry plane P , guaranteed by Theorem 0.1, is the \mathbf{ij} -plane in \mathbb{R}^3 ; moreover, the asymptotic axis of the first end points in the \mathbf{i} -direction, and successively labeled ends occur in counterclockwise order in P . For each class in \mathcal{M} , this determines the representative M uniquely up to horizontal translation. The intersection of M with the open half-space above the symmetry plane will be denoted M^+ , the *upper half* of M .

Since M has genus zero, M^+ is simply connected. Hence Theorem 1.1 gives a conjugate cousin $\tilde{M}^+ \subset \mathbb{S}^3$, which is determined uniquely up to left translation. Since ∂M^+ consists of three arcs of reflection, all contained in the \mathbf{ij} -plane P with normal $\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{S}^2$, it follows from Proposition 1.3 that \tilde{M}^+ is bounded by three arcs of \mathbf{k} -Hopf circles. Thus $\Pi_{\mathbf{k}}(\partial \tilde{M}^+)$ consists of three points in \mathbb{S}^2 .

We want to use this triple to define our map $\Psi: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$, so we need to check that the triple is well defined up to rotation, and that the three points are distinct. But \tilde{M}^+ , and hence its boundary, is well defined up to left translation by some $a \in \mathbb{S}^3$, and $\Pi_{\mathbf{k}}(ap) = ap \mathbf{k} \bar{p} \bar{a} = a \Pi_{\mathbf{k}}(p) \bar{a}$. This is indeed a rotation of \mathbb{S}^2 applied to $\Pi_{\mathbf{k}}(p)$. We show the triple is distinct by proving the second part of our Main Theorem.

Theorem 2.1. *The spherical distances between the points of the triple $\Pi_{\mathbf{k}}(\partial \tilde{M}^+)$ are the necksizes of the triunduloid M .*

Proof. Let E_i be the i^{th} end of M , and $E_i^+ = E_i \cap M^+$. Theorem 0.1 shows that E_i is exponentially asymptotic to a Delaunay unduloid U of necksize n_i . By (7), conjugation preserves exponential convergence, and so the bounding rays of \tilde{E}_i^+ are asymptotic to the great circles bounding the helicoid \tilde{U}^+ . However, by Proposition 1.3 the two rays in the boundary of \tilde{E}_i^+ are themselves great-circle rays. Thus they must cover the great circles bounding the cousin of the asymptotic unduloid. Lemma 1.5 shows that these Hopf-project to points at spherical distance n_i . \square

Definition. The *classifying map* for triunduloids is given by

$$\Psi: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}, \quad \Psi(M) := \Pi_{\mathbf{k}}(\partial \tilde{M}^+) \in \mathcal{T}.$$

By Theorem 2.1 and the discussion above, Ψ is well defined with values in \mathcal{T} . In Section 4, we will use curvature bounds to check that Ψ is continuous and proper.

Remark. Equally well, we could define Ψ on a triunduloid M with arbitrary mirror plane P , by Hopf-projecting in the direction u normal to P . If M is rotated by $A \in \mathrm{SO}(3)$, then its cousin is also rotated by A , extended to act on \mathbb{S}^3 by fixing 1 and preserving $\mathbb{S}^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3 = \mathrm{Im} \mathbb{H}$. Hopf projection is equivariant with respect to such rotations: if A is realized through conjugation by a unit quaternion a , then

$$\Pi_{Au}(Ap) = (ap\bar{a})(au\bar{a})\overline{(ap\bar{a})} = a(pu\bar{p})\bar{a} = A(\Pi_u(p)).$$

Thus surfaces representing the same class in \mathcal{M} have Hopf images related by a rotation, and indeed give the same triple in \mathcal{T} .

3. INJECTIVITY

The injectivity of our classifying map Ψ is a uniqueness theorem for triunduloids with the same classifying triple. By definition of the classifying map, their cousin disks are bounded by the same three Hopf fibers; we will apply the maximum principle to show the cousins are uniquely determined by these bounding fibers.

It is well known that two minimal graphs over the same domain in \mathbb{R}^2 coincide, provided they have the same boundary data. Indeed, by a vertical translation, the graphs can be assumed to have a one-sided contact, in which case they agree by the maximum principle. We can consider the two graphs as minimal sections of the trivial (vertical) line bundle over the domain; this suggests how we will generalize the argument to certain minimal surfaces in \mathbb{S}^3 .

As in the previous section, we assume M is rotated to have horizontal Alexandrov symmetry plane. Since the cousin minimal disk $\tilde{M}^+ \subset \mathbb{S}^3$ is then transverse to the \mathbf{k} -Hopf circles, we can use the \mathbf{k} -Hopf projection of \tilde{M}^+ to define the domain disk for a generalized graph.

Proposition 3.1. *Define $\Phi(M) := \Pi_{\mathbf{k}}(\tilde{M}^+)$. This is an immersed open disk in \mathbb{S}^2 , well defined up to rotation of \mathbb{S}^2 .*

Proof. By Theorem 0.1 the immersed open disk M^+ is transverse to the vertical lines in \mathbb{R}^3 . It follows from Proposition 1.4 that $\Pi_{\mathbf{k}}$ immerses \tilde{M}^+ into \mathbb{S}^2 . Finally, \tilde{M}^+ is well defined up to left translation, so as in Section 2, Φ is well defined up to rotation. \square

Note that, by our conventions, this immersion preserves the orientation given by the inward normals on M and \mathbb{S}^2 .

The disk $\Phi(M)$ carries a spherical metric which, as we will show in section 3.2 below, depends on the classifying triple alone. Therefore the pullback of the Hopf bundle to this disk defines a bundle whose geometry depends on the classifying triple only. This allows us, in section 3.3, to apply the maximum principle in the bundle to prove the injectivity of Ψ .

3.1. Spherical metrics on half-unduloids. A metric on the oriented open two-disk D is called *spherical* if it is locally isometric to \mathbb{S}^2 . We will also consider the metric completion \hat{D} , and refer to $\hat{D} \setminus D$ as the *completion boundary* of D . A spherical metric defines an oriented *developing map* $\varphi: D \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^2$, unique up to rotation, which extends continuously and isometrically to \hat{D} .

A particular case we consider is metrics whose completion boundary includes an arc developing onto a great-circle arc in \mathbb{S}^2 of some length $n \in (0, 2\pi)$. We can *join* two such metrics if the lengths n are the same, by developing the two disks so that the images in \mathbb{S}^2 extend one another across the common boundary arc. The union of the disks, together with the open arc, is again a disk with a spherical metric.

Suppose we are given a *minimizing great-circle arc* in \mathbb{S}^2 , that is, a closed arc e of length $n \in (0, \pi]$. Its complement is a disk with a spherical metric; we call this a *slit sphere* of *slit length* n . The completion boundary of a slit sphere is a loop consisting of two arcs of length n . We can join two, or more generally $k \geq 2$, slit spheres of the same slit length. Their join is a chain of k slit spheres, whose developing map has degree k almost everywhere. The completion boundary is again a loop of two arcs, each developing onto the original arc e .

A *ray of slit spheres* is obtained by successively joining infinitely many slit spheres of common slit length. The developing map of such a ray has infinite degree. Its completion boundary is a single closed arc of length n . Joining two rays of slit spheres gives a *line of slit spheres*, whose developing map is the universal covering of $\mathbb{S}^2 \setminus \{p, q\}$, where p and q are at distance n . The completion boundary can be identified with $\{p, q\}$.

Lemma 3.2. *If the completion boundary of a spherical metric on the disk is a closed arc developing onto a minimizing great-circle arc, then the metric is a ray of slit spheres.*

Proof. By joining two copies of the metric, we obtain a spherical metric on the disk D whose completion boundary develops to the two endpoints $\{p, q\}$ of the original arc. Any path in $\mathbb{S}^2 \setminus \{p, q\}$ then lifts to D , so D is the universal isometric covering space of $\mathbb{S}^2 \setminus \{p, q\}$, that is, a line of slit spheres. The arc across which we joined the two copies of the original metric develops to \overline{pq} , and thus decomposes D into two rays of slit spheres. \square

Given an unduloid U of necksize n , by Lemma 1.5 the Hopf projection of the cousin induces a spherical metric on U^+ . A *half-bubble* of an unduloid U is the open subset of the upper half U^+ enclosed by the semicircles around two consecutive necks. On a cylinder, we let a half-bubble be the region enclosed by any two semicircles at distance π .

Lemma 3.3. *Let U^+ be the upper half of an unduloid of necksize n (with boundary in a horizontal plane as in Lemma 1.5), and let $B^+ \subset U^+$ be a half-bubble. Then $\Pi_{\mathbf{k}}(\tilde{B}^+)$ is a slit sphere of slit length n . Consequently, $\Pi_{\mathbf{k}}(\tilde{U}^+)$ is a line of slit spheres.*

Proof. The unduloid U is the cousin of the spherical helicoid h from Lemma 1.5. The half-bubble \tilde{B}^+ is the image under h of the rectangle $0 < x < \pi$, $|y| < \frac{1}{4}$. The two x -coordinate lines in $\partial\tilde{B}^+$ with $y = \pm\frac{1}{4}$ are \mathbf{k} -Hopf and project, as before, to the points

$$p_{\pm} := \Pi_{\mathbf{k}}(h(x, \pm\frac{1}{4})) = \mathbf{k} \cos \frac{n}{2} \mp \mathbf{j} \sin \frac{n}{2}.$$

The Hopf projection of $\partial\tilde{B}^+$ is the minimizing great-circle arc e of length n (with \mathbf{k} as midpoint) connecting these points. Indeed the y -coordinate lines with $x = 0$ and $x = \pi$, which correspond to the necks of the unduloid, form (antipodal) arcs of length $n/2$ along the axis of the helicoid. Since this axis is \mathbf{i} -Hopf and $\mathbf{i} \perp \mathbf{k}$, these arcs project to the great-circle arc e with doubled length n .

The y -coordinate line with $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, on the other hand, corresponds to the bulge of the unduloid, and lies along the polar axis of the helicoid. This Hopf-projects to the complementary arc e' of the same great circle.

The x -coordinate lines foliate \tilde{B}^+ and are great semicircles along the rulings of the helicoid, corresponding to meridian arcs from neck to neck on the unduloid. Since the Hopf field of each is $u(y) \neq \mathbf{k}$, its \mathbf{k} -Hopf projection is a round circle c_y in \mathbb{S}^2 . The points $h(0, y)$, $h(\frac{\pi}{2}, y)$ and $h(\pi, y) = -h(0, y)$ are equally spaced along the ruling semicircle. The points $\pm h(0, y)$ project to the same point $q_y = e \cap c_y$, while $h(\frac{\pi}{2}, y)$ projects to the point $q'_y = e' \cap c_y$. Because of the equal spacing, q_y and q'_y must be diametrically opposite in c_y . As y increases from $-\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, the points q_y and q'_y each move at constant speed from p_- to p_+ , along e and e' , respectively. It follows that the circles c_y foliate $\mathbb{S}^2 \setminus \{p_\pm\}$, and thus that $\Pi_{\mathbf{k}}$ embeds \tilde{B}^+ onto the slit sphere $\mathbb{S}^2 \setminus e$. \square

3.2. Spherical metrics on half-triunduloids. We saw how Hopf projection induces a spherical metric on a half-unduloid, with each bubble corresponding to a slit sphere. There is a similar decomposition of the spherical metric induced on a half-triunduloid: it consists of slit spheres and one triangle, corresponding to bubbles and the central piece of the triunduloid, respectively. This decomposition will let us show that the spherical metric depends only on the classifying triple of the triunduloid.

Lemma 3.2 characterizes the spherical metrics on half-unduloids as lines of slit spheres; their completion boundary develops to two distinct points in \mathbb{S}^2 . Similarly, for triunduloids we consider *three-point metrics* which are spherical metrics on the disk whose completion boundary consists of three points developing to a distinct triple. The three points inherit a labeling from the triple; we require that this be compatible with the orientation on the disk, meaning that the labels increase counterclockwise.

Lemma 3.4. *The metric induced on M^+ by the \mathbf{k} -Hopf projection of \tilde{M}^+ is a three-point metric, whose completion boundary develops to $\Psi(M)$.*

Proof. Let D denote the disk M^+ with the spherical metric induced from Hopf projection of its cousin. Consider the horizontal boundary $M_0 := M \cap P$ of M^+ , which has three connected components. The simply connected surface $M^+ \cup M_0$ has a cousin with three boundary components consisting of Hopf fibers. Consider its quotient space D' obtained by identifying each boundary component to one point of some three-point set T . Observe that the Hopf projection descends to, and thus defines a spherical metric on, $D' = D \cup T$. Moreover, T Hopf projects to the triple $\Psi(M)$. We claim T is the completion boundary of D ; that is, that $\hat{D} = D'$.

We first show that D' is complete, by decomposing it into a (non-disjoint) union of four complete sets. Choose open sets E_i representing the ends of M ; removing them from $M^+ \cup M_0$ leaves us with a compact set K . Its quotient is a compact, and hence complete, subset of D' . On the other hand, according to Theorem 0.1 each end E_i is exponentially close to some unduloid U of necksize n_i . Thus \tilde{E}_i^+ is also exponentially close to \tilde{U}^+ . Moreover, as shown in the proof of Theorem 2.1, these two surfaces are bounded by rays on the same \mathbf{k} -Hopf circles.

Choosing a smaller representative E_i if necessary, it follows that, when each is endowed with the spherical pullback metric from the cousin Hopf projection, E_i^+ is isometric to a subset of U^+ . Similarly, the closure of E_i^+ , taken within D' , becomes isometric to a closed subset of the quotient of $U^+ \cup U_0$. By Lemma 3.3, the latter quotient is the metric completion of a ray of spheres (with slit length n_i); in particular it is complete. Therefore, the closures of the three ends E_i^+ are complete subsets of D' .

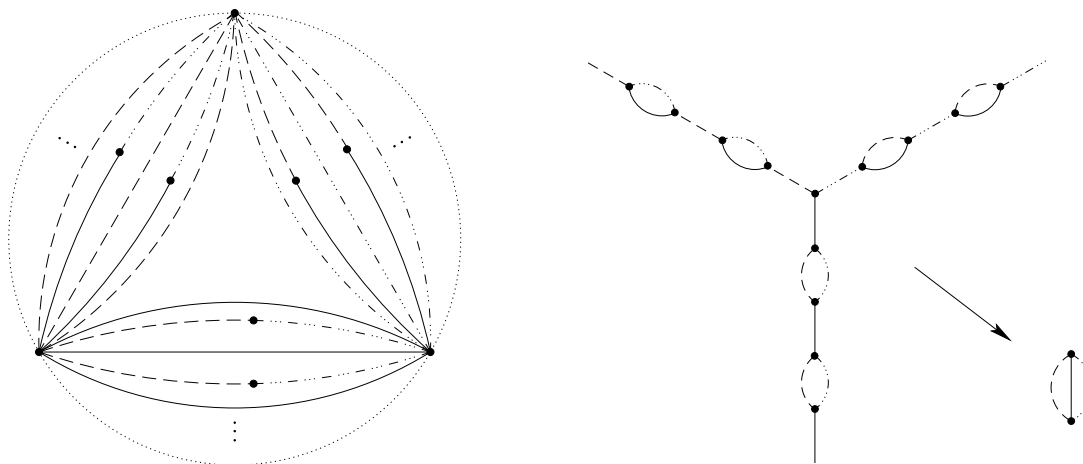


FIGURE 2. On the left, the open disk D represents M^+ . The Hopf projection of the cousin develops this disk onto \mathbb{S}^2 . The edges and vertices shown are the preimages of a minimizing triangle connecting the three vertices $\Psi(M)$ in \mathbb{S}^2 (shown in Figure 1, bottom); they form the graph G which decomposes D into triangles. By ignoring the edges incident to the finite vertices, we can visualize the decomposition of Lemma 3.5: the disk D decomposes into a central triangle Δ , and three rays of slit spheres. On the right, we see the planar dual graph of G , covering a three-edge “ Θ ” graph. The developing map of D on the complement of the finite vertices is a covering map, homotopy equivalent to this graph covering.

It remains to show that in the completion \hat{D} the three points of T are indeed distinct. But the endpoints of the completion boundary arc of a ray of slit spheres have positive distance, and so each pair of points in T also has positive distance. \square

We say a spherical metric on the disk is embeddable if its developing map is an embedding. In particular, an *embeddable triangle* is an embeddable metric whose completion boundary is a loop developing onto three minimizing great-circle arcs, connecting the points of a triple $T \in \mathcal{T}$ pairwise.

Lemma 3.5. *Let the disk D carry a three-point metric such that the completion boundary develops to a triple T , and let Γ be the union of three minimizing great-circle arcs connecting the points in T pairwise. Then D is isometric to an embeddable triangle Δ with a ray of slit spheres joined across each edge. The triangle Δ is isometric to the region in \mathbb{S}^2 to the left of Γ .*

Note that in the case when T includes a pair of antipodal points, the loop Γ , and hence the triangle Δ , is not uniquely determined; for triunduloids, this happens exactly when there is a cylindrical end. In this case, we will agree to resolve the ambiguity by choosing Γ to be a complete great circle, so that Δ has area 2π .

Proof. Let $\varphi: \hat{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^2$ be the developing map. Any path in $\mathbb{S}^2 \setminus T$ lifts, by completeness, to some path in D . Thus if we remove the preimage $\varphi^{-1}(T)$ from \hat{D} , then φ restricts to a covering map.

Let us first deal with the case that the three arcs of Γ are disjoint from each other. The complement $\mathbb{S}^2 \setminus \Gamma$ then consists of two embeddable triangles. The completion G of the preimage $\varphi^{-1}(\Gamma)$ is a graph in \hat{D} . Its vertices are the three completion points and the points of $\varphi^{-1}(T) \cap D$, which we call the finite vertices. The graph G has valence two at any finite vertex, since φ is an immersion there.

The complement of G consists of embeddable triangles isometric to those in $\mathbb{S}^2 \setminus \Gamma$. We claim there is a unique triangle Δ with no finite vertices.

First, note that if some triangle had two (respectively, three) finite vertices, then it would be adjacent to the same triangle across all three of its edges. The join of these two triangles would be a once-punctured sphere (respectively, an entire sphere). But neither of these is a three-point metric, and in neither case is there a way to join further triangles.

Second, if every triangle had a single finite vertex, then these vertices would all develop to the same point of T , since this is true for adjacent triangles. But then our metric would be a line of slit spheres. So there must be a triangle Δ with no finite vertices. Its complement in D consists of three rays of slit spheres, by Lemma 3.2; in particular Δ is unique. This proves the claim and establishes the desired decomposition.

Finally, we must deal with the case where one arc \overline{pr} of Γ includes the third point q of the triple in its interior. In this case, we replace \overline{pr} by its complementary arc in the same great circle. The combinatorial argument above applies to this new Γ' , with the embeddable triangles replaced by domains isometric to hemispheres, whose completion boundaries develop to Γ' . So there is a unique hemisphere whose three vertices form the completion boundary of D . We join this chosen hemisphere, across its nonminimizing edge, to the adjacent hemisphere. This gives an embeddable triangle Δ of area 4π , whose completion boundary develops to the original Γ . \square

For any triunduloid M , the last two lemmas find within the spherical metric induced on M^+ an embeddable triangle Δ , which may be viewed as the subset of M^+ enclosed by the three innermost necks. The following proof that this metric is determined by $\Psi(M) \in \mathcal{T}$ relies on the fact that this triangle is determined by $\Psi(M)$ alone.

Proposition 3.6. *Let M and M' be two triunduloids having the same classifying triple $\Psi(M) = \Psi(M') \in \mathcal{T}$. Then there is an isometry between the three-point metrics on M^+ and M'^+ which preserves the labeling.*

Proof. We use Lemmas 3.4 and 3.5 to decompose the spherical metric on the disk \widetilde{M}^+ into an embeddable triangle Δ with three rays of spheres, and similarly, for \widetilde{M}'^+ .

The three vertices $\Psi(M)$ uniquely determine the three minimizing arcs bounding the triangle $\Delta \subset M^+$, except in the case when $\Psi(M)$ contains an antipodal pair; then we have agreed to choose Δ to have area 2π . In any case, Δ is isometric to the triangle in \mathbb{S}^2 which sits to the left of $\Pi_{\mathbf{k}}(\partial\widetilde{\Delta})$ when traveling in the order of increasing label.

Consequently, given M, M' with $\Psi(M) = \Psi(M') \in \mathcal{T}$, the two embedded triangles Δ and Δ' are isometric. This isometry extends to the spherical metrics on the entire disks M^+ and M'^+ by mapping corresponding rays of slit spheres onto one another. \square

3.3. A uniqueness theorem for triunduloid cousins. We are now ready to apply the maximum principle, in an appropriate bundle. Given a triunduloid M , we use the \mathbf{k} -Hopf projection on the cousin $\widetilde{M}^+ \subset \mathbb{S}^3$ to assign a spherical metric to the disk $D = \widetilde{M}^+$ or M^+ ; this is the base manifold. Now, \mathbb{S}^3 is the total space of the Hopf bundle over \mathbb{S}^2 . We can pull this bundle back under the developing map to get a circle-bundle over D . The cousin disk \widetilde{M}^+ is transverse to the \mathbf{k} -Hopf fibers, and can therefore be regarded as a section of this bundle. To achieve a one-sided contact of two such sections, we furthermore take the universal cover in the fiber direction, obtaining a line bundle E over the disk D . This covering exists, because any circle bundle over a disk is topologically trivial.

Note that at both steps we can pull back the Riemannian metric, so that $E \rightarrow D$ becomes locally isometric to $\mathbb{S}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^2$. By Proposition 3.6 the metric on D depends only on the classifying triple $T := \Psi(M)$. Hence the same is true of the pullback metric on $E = E(T)$. We can then form the completion, $\hat{E} \rightarrow \hat{D}$; this adds three \mathbf{k} -lines, over the three points in the completion boundary of D . There is a fiberwise and isometric action of \mathbb{R} on \hat{E} , namely the pullback of the \mathbf{k} -Hopf flow on \mathbb{S}^3 ; we refer to this as *vertical translation* in \hat{E} .

For any triunduloid $M \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\Psi(M) = T$, the cousin disk \tilde{M}^+ lifts to a minimal section of $E(T)$. Indeed, by Proposition 3.1, \tilde{M}^+ is transverse to the \mathbf{k} -Hopf field and so locally lifts to a section of $E(T)$; but the bundle is trivial and so the lift is global. Because cousins are defined only up to left translation in \mathbb{S}^3 , and we ignore rotations of \mathbb{S}^2 , this section is defined up to vertical translation.

Conversely, a minimal section \tilde{S} of $E(T)$ is locally congruent to a minimal surface in \mathbb{S}^3 , and so it has a CMC cousin $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$. We are interested in the case when the completion boundary of $\tilde{S} \subset \hat{E}$ contains the three \mathbf{k} -lines over the completion boundary of D . (This means that the completion is not a section of \hat{E} .) Then the cousin disk $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ has three corresponding boundary components, each contained in a horizontal plane. For a half-triunduloid, these planes would coincide, but in general, their heights differ by the *periods* of S . Let γ be a (unit-speed) curve of finite length in S , connecting two of these boundary components. By (7) the conormal vector $\tilde{\eta}$ to the cousin arc $\tilde{\gamma}$ in \tilde{S} satisfies $\tilde{\eta} = -\tilde{\gamma}'$. Hence the period $P(\gamma)$, or signed height difference at the endpoints of γ , is

$$(9) \quad P(\gamma) = \int_{\gamma} \langle \gamma', \mathbf{k} \rangle ds = - \int_{\tilde{\gamma}} \langle \tilde{\gamma}^{-1} \tilde{\eta}, \mathbf{k} \rangle ds = - \int_{\tilde{\gamma}} \langle \tilde{\eta}, \tilde{\gamma} \mathbf{k} \rangle ds,$$

where we used the fact that left multiplication with $\tilde{\gamma}$ is an isometry.

Lemma 3.7. *Consider two minimal sections \tilde{S}_1, \tilde{S}_2 of $E(T)$ whose completions include the three completion fibers of E as above. Suppose $\tilde{\gamma} \subset \tilde{S}_1 \cap \tilde{S}_2$ is a piecewise smooth curve of finite length, connecting two of the completion fibers, and suppose $\tilde{\gamma}$ has a one-sided neighborhood in \tilde{S}_1 which does not intersect \tilde{S}_2 . If γ_j denotes the cousin arc of $\tilde{\gamma}$ in $S_j \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, then the periods are unequal: $P(\gamma_1) \neq P(\gamma_2)$.*

Proof. Except at isolated points, two nonidentical minimal surfaces intersect along a curve transversely, that is, with different conormals. From our assumption that $\tilde{S}_1 \cap \tilde{S}_2$ is empty to one side of $\tilde{\gamma}$, and the fact that the surfaces are both transverse to the \mathbf{k} -Hopf field, we conclude that $\langle \tilde{\eta}_1 - \tilde{\eta}_2, \tilde{\gamma} \mathbf{k} \rangle$ has the same sign on a dense subset of γ . The claim then follows from (9). \square

Now we can apply the maximum principle to prove our uniqueness result. We use the last lemma to deal with the noncompactness of the cousin disks.

Theorem 3.8. *The classifying map $\Psi: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ is injective.*

Proof. Consider $M, N \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\Psi(M) = \Psi(N) = T \in \mathcal{T}$; let n_1, n_2, n_3 denote the common necksizes of M and N . We regard the cousin disks \tilde{M}^+ and \tilde{N}^+ as sections of $E(T)$. Because $\partial \tilde{M}^+$ consists of three curvature lines of infinite length in the horizontal plane, the completion boundary of \tilde{M}^+ must include the three \mathbf{k} -lines added in \hat{E} ; the same is true for \tilde{N}^+ . Therefore, the lemma will apply.

The base disk of the bundle $E(T) \rightarrow D$ consists, by Lemma 3.5, of a central embeddable triangle and three rays of spheres. The bundle over the i^{th} ray R_i is foliated by spherical helicoids, namely all vertical translates of the cousin of a half-unduloid with necksize n_i . By the asymptotics result

of [KKS] and Lemma 1.5, each cousin is asymptotic, over R_i , to one of these helicoid leaves. Thus, there is a well defined asymptotic height difference between \tilde{M}^+ and \tilde{N}^+ at each end.

If these three height differences are equal, then a vertical translation can be used to make \tilde{M}^+ asymptotic to \tilde{N}^+ over all three ends. We then claim $\tilde{M}^+ = \tilde{N}^+$. These sections have the same smooth \mathbf{k} -lines as boundary, and $E(T)$ is foliated by minimal surfaces: the vertical translates of \tilde{M}^+ . We can find a leaf of the foliation which has a one-sided contact with \tilde{N}^+ ; the interior and boundary maximum principles then prove the claim.

If the height differences are unequal, then after a vertical translation, \tilde{M}^+ lies asymptotically above \tilde{N}^+ on one end, but below it on some other end. Let us then consider the open set $D' \subset D$ consisting of those points over which \tilde{M}^+ lies strictly above \tilde{N}^+ . By assumption, D' has a component D'' which includes one end. Then $\partial D'' \subset D$ is the projection of a piecewise smooth intersection curve $\tilde{\gamma} \subset \tilde{M}^+ \cap \tilde{N}^+$, connecting two of the completion \mathbf{k} -lines. This curve has finite length. Moreover, \tilde{M}^+ and \tilde{N}^+ do not intersect over D'' . Thus we can apply Lemma 3.7 to find that the periods of M^+ and N^+ cannot simultaneously vanish. This contradicts the fact that both M^+ and N^+ are half triunduloids. \square

4. PROPERNESS

Korevaar and Kusner [KK] prove that each embedded k -unduloid of genus g is enclosed in a union of solid cylinders and spheres of fixed radii, the number of which depends only on g and k . Making use of this enclosure theorem they derive area and curvature estimates. We want to get similar estimates for triunduloids, which may only be Alexandrov-embedded.

The area estimates and enclosure theorem from [KK], and their proofs, carry over literally to this setting.

Theorem 4.1 ([KK]). *There is a constant C such that for any triunduloid M , we have $\text{area}(M \cap B_r) \leq Cr^2$ for any euclidean ball B_r of radius r . Furthermore, there is a ball $B(M)$ of diameter 21 such that $M \setminus B(M)$ has three noncompact connected components, namely the three ends of M ; each of these is contained in a solid cylinder of radius 3 about some ray.*

The curvature estimate, on the other hand, requires a new proof. One step of the argument in [KK] relies on the theory of embedded minimal surfaces of finite total curvature. Here, we use instead certain special properties of Alexandrov-symmetric minimal surfaces.

We write $|A|^2$ for the sum of the squares of the principal curvatures of M , that is, $|A|$ is the pointwise norm of the second fundamental form of M .

Lemma 4.2. *Suppose $\sup_{M_k} |A| \rightarrow \infty$ for a sequence M_k of triunduloids. Then there are points $p_k \in M_k$ such that the rescaled surfaces $M'_k := |A(p_k)|(M_k - p_k)$ have a subsequence converging to an Alexandrov-symmetric (nonplanar) genus-zero minimal surface N of finite total curvature.*

Here, convergence is in the sense of local graphs. The limit can have positive multiplicity, but this must be finite by the area bounds.

Proof. We choose the points $p_k \in M_k^+$ such that on M'_k we have $|A| \leq 2$ on balls $M'_k \cap B_{R_k}(0)$, whose radii satisfy $|A(p_k)| \geq R_k \rightarrow \infty$ (see [KKS, p. 487]). Due to this uniform curvature bound and the area bound, the M'_k subconverge to a minimal surface N , together with their normals. On N , we have $|A(0)| = 1$, so N is not a plane.

To bound the total curvature of N , we follow [KKS] in choosing connected subsets $S_k \subset M_k$ with uniformly bounded area such that $M_k \cap B_1(p_k) \subset S_k$ and ∂S_k consists of geodesic loops (around necks of the surface). Since the M_k are triunduloids, the number of loops needed is at

most three; the Gauss-Bonnet theorem then uniformly bounds the total curvature of S_k . Because total curvature is invariant under rescaling, and the rescaled S_k converge to N , we find that N has finite total curvature $\int_N |A|^2$. (See [KK, §5] and [KKS, p.486–488] for details.)

The M_k are Alexandrov-symmetric with respect to the horizontal plane P . Suppose the symmetry planes of the M'_k are not at bounded distance from the origin. Alexandrov symmetry implies that on M'_k the Gauss map takes values in the upper hemisphere. Thus by convergence of normals, the minimal surface N also has Gauss image in this hemisphere, contradicting the fact that N is nonplanar. So instead, the M'_k have symmetry planes at bounded distance from the origin; a subsequence will have convergent symmetry planes. Convergence of normals guarantees that N has Alexandrov symmetry in the limit plane. \square

To make use of this lemma, we now consider minimal surfaces of finite total curvature. Each end has a well defined normal and winding number [HK, Sect. 2.1]. If an end has winding number one, it is embedded and it is asymptotically *catenoidal* or *planar*. We call an end *horizontal* when its limiting normal is vertical, and vice versa.

We also need to recall the notion of forces [KKS, §3]. If Γ is a cycle on a surface M with constant mean curvature H , the vector $f(\Gamma) := \int_{\Gamma} \eta + 2H \int_K \nu \in \mathbb{R}^3$ is called the *force* of Γ . Here η is the conormal along Γ and K is a 2-chain in \mathbb{R}^3 with boundary Γ and normal ν . The first variation formula for area shows that the force depends only on the homology class $[\Gamma] \in H_1(M)$.

Note that each annular end E of M defines a cycle, and thus has an associated force. If E is exponentially asymptotic to a surface of revolution (like a catenoid or unduloid) its force equals that of the asymptotic surface, and in particular is directed along the axis with magnitude

$$(10) \quad n\left(1 - H\frac{n}{2\pi}\right),$$

where n is the necksize, or length of the shortest closed geodesic. This magnitude is nonzero for catenoids ($H = 0$, $n > 0$) and for unduloids ($H = 1$, $0 < n \leq \pi$).

Lemma 4.3. *Let N be a minimal surface of finite total curvature, having Alexandrov symmetry with respect to a horizontal plane P . Then each end is either horizontal or vertical, and each vertical end is catenoidal. Furthermore, if $N \cap P$ contains an unbounded curve, then there is a simple closed geodesic on N , symmetric with respect to P , which has nonzero force.*

Proof. An Alexandrov-symmetric surface meets the horizontal symmetry plane P perpendicularly. An end not meeting P must be horizontal; an end meeting P is vertical and is itself Alexandrov-symmetric. At any planar end of a minimal surface, the Gauss map has a branch point [HK], so a vertical planar end contradicts Alexandrov symmetry. Similarly, a vertical end with higher winding number cannot be decomposed into symmetric halves on the two sides of P , so it cannot be Alexandrov-symmetric. Thus a vertical end is catenoidal.

If $N \cap P$ is not a union of compact curves, there must be an end E meeting P . By the above, E is vertical and catenoidal, so it has nonzero force. Consider a simple closed loop around E , which is nontrivial in N . Because N has negative Gauss curvature except at isolated points, there is a unique simple closed geodesic γ homotopic to this loop. The reflection of γ in P is also a geodesic, and so coincides with γ . Thus γ is symmetric; its force equals that of E . \square

Proposition 4.4. *For each $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a constant C such that any triunduloid M with necksizes $n_1, n_2, n_3 > \varepsilon$ has uniformly bounded curvature, $|A| \leq C$.*

Proof. Suppose we have $\sup_{M_k} |A| \rightarrow \infty$ for some sequence of triunduloids M_k with necksizes greater than ε . Then the rescaled surfaces M'_k , as in Lemma 4.2, converge to an Alexandrov-symmetric minimal surface N . The M_k have genus 0, so there are no closed loops in $M_k \cap P$. Since the M'_k converge to N with finite multiplicity, there are no closed loops in $N \cap P$ either. But N meets P , and hence does so in an unbounded curve.

Thus, we can apply Lemma 4.3 to get a closed geodesic γ in N with nonzero force. This is the limit of closed curves γ'_k on M'_k , whose lengths and forces converge to those of γ . So on the unrescaled M_k , the corresponding curves γ_k have nonzero forces, which converge to zero. Because γ_k has nonzero force, it is nontrivial; a simple nontrivial curve on a triunduloid is homologous to the boundary of one of the ends. By the necksize bound, the force of (10) is bounded away from zero, a contradiction. \square

Theorem 4.5. *The classifying map $\Psi: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ is continuous and proper.*

Proof. Consider a compact subset $\mathcal{K} \subset \mathcal{T}$. By Theorem 2.1 there is an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that each surface $M \in \Psi^{-1}(\mathcal{K})$ has necksizes bounded below by ε , and thus uniformly bounded curvature by Proposition 4.4.

Suppose two triunduloids in $\Psi^{-1}(\mathcal{K})$ are sufficiently close in Hausdorff distance on an open domain in \mathbb{R}^3 with compact closure. Because of the uniform curvature bounds, either one can then be written as a normal graph over the other in any closed subset of the domain. By elliptic regularity, these subsets of the triunduloids are then also C^1 (or C^∞) close. Thus, up to left translation in \mathbb{S}^3 , the corresponding subsets of the cousins are again close, and so are the Hopf projections of their boundaries. We conclude that Ψ is continuous.

To show that $\Psi^{-1}(\mathcal{K})$ is compact, let us now prove that any sequence $M_k \in \Psi^{-1}(\mathcal{K})$ subconverges with respect to the topology on \mathcal{M} . The M_k are given only up to horizontal translation; to get convergence, we choose representatives such that the enclosing balls $B(M_k)$ from Theorem 4.1 are centered at the origin. Due to the area and curvature estimates we find a subsequence of the M_k that converges on each compact subset to some CMC surface M .

By smooth convergence, it is clear that M is Alexandrov-embedded. Because a sequence of contractible loops has a contractible limit, M has genus zero and at most three ends. On the other hand, by the enclosure theorem, on each M_k there are three closed curves in $B_{12}(0) \setminus B_{11}(0)$ which bound the three ends. These three sequences of curves subconverge to three closed curves which are disjoint in the limit surface M , and thus bound three different ends. Thus M is a triunduloid, as desired. \square

5. SURJECTIVITY

5.1. The real-analytic variety structure of \mathcal{M} . The moduli space of CMC surfaces of any fixed finite topology is locally a real-analytic variety, by the local structure theory of Kusner, Mazzeo, and Pollack [KMP]. In order to discuss the regular points of this variety, we recall the notion of nondegeneracy:

Definition. A (minimal or CMC) surface M is called *degenerate* if the Jacobi equation $\Delta_M u + |A|^2 u = 0$ has a nonzero square-integrable solution $u \in L^2(M)$. Otherwise M is called *nondegenerate*.

At a nondegenerate CMC surface of finite topology with k embedded ends, [KMP] used the implicit function theorem to show the $3k$ asymptotic parameters given by the k force vectors of the ends locally determine the surface completely. Because the sum of the forces on all ends must

be zero, and because we mod out by the action of $\mathrm{SO}(3)$, the number of parameters is reduced to $3k - 6$. Thus for triunduloids, we expect a three-dimensional moduli space.

Theorem 5.1 ([KMP]). *The moduli space \mathcal{M} is locally a real-analytic variety of finite dimension. In a neighborhood of any nondegenerate triunduloid, \mathcal{M} is a manifold of dimension three.*

We remark that the converse is not necessarily true: a smooth three-manifold point of \mathcal{M} may still be a degenerate triunduloid. Therefore, while our main theorem says that \mathcal{M} is a three-manifold everywhere, it remains an open question whether all triunduloids are nondegenerate.

A CMC moduli space can have dimension different from the expected $3k - 6$, and thus consist entirely of degenerate surfaces. In fact, the moduli space of CMC surfaces with a fixed finite topology can have components of arbitrarily large dimension; examples include the so-called multibubbletons with two ends, and the CMC tori.

On the other hand, it seems likely that most Alexandrov-embedded surfaces, and perhaps all the Alexandrov-symmetric ones, are nondegenerate. While the methods of [G] give certain degenerate embedded triply periodic CMC surfaces (considered as embeddings of a compact surface into a flat three-torus), no similar example is known with finite topology.

5.2. Nondegenerate triunduloids. The existence of the injective map $\Psi: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ shows that the variety \mathcal{M} cannot have dimension greater than three. However, to apply topological methods to get surjectivity, we need to know the dimension is exactly three. To get this, we want to prove the existence of a nondegenerate triunduloid, near which \mathcal{M} will be a three-manifold.

Montiel and Ros [MR] have a theorem about nondegeneracy of minimal surfaces. Here we specialize this result to *minimal k -noids*, minimal surfaces of finite total curvature and genus zero with only catenoidal ends.

Theorem 5.2 ([MR, Cor. 15]). *Suppose M is a minimal k -noid such that the Gauss image of its umbilic points is contained in a great circle in \mathbb{S}^2 . Then the only bounded Jacobi fields on M are those induced by translations in \mathbb{R}^3 .*

In our reformulation we have used the fact that the Gauss map of a k -noid does not branch at the ends.

Corollary 5.3. *All minimal trinoids are nondegenerate.*

Proof. Note that a trinoid M has total curvature -8π . Hence the Gauss map has degree two and so by the Riemann-Hurwitz formula at most two branch points, which are the umbilic points of M . Therefore the theorem applies. If M were degenerate, there would be an L^2 Jacobi field, which would be bounded, and thus induced by a translation. But a translation of a catenoidal end (even if orthogonal to the axis) has normal component which fails to be L^2 . \square

Mazzeo and Pacard [MP] find CMC surfaces by gluing unduloids or nodoids of small necksize to the ends of an appropriately scaled nondegenerate minimal k -noid.

Theorem 5.4 ([MP]). *Let $M_0 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ be a nondegenerate minimal k -noid that can be oriented so that each end has normal pointing inwards towards its asymptotic axis. Then for some ε_0 , there is a family M_ε , $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$, of nondegenerate CMC surfaces with k embedded ends, such that on any compact set in \mathbb{R}^3 , the dilated surfaces $\frac{1}{\varepsilon}M_\varepsilon$ converge smoothly and uniformly to M_0 .*

Gluing an unduloid to each end of a minimal trinoid yields a surface which, though not embedded for small necksizes, is Alexandrov-embedded. Thus we can combine Corollary 5.3 with Theorem 5.4 to yield:

Corollary 5.5. *There exists a nondegenerate triunduloid.*

5.3. Topological arguments for surjectivity. We recall (see [Mun, §7-4]) that a space Y is *compactly generated* provided that any subset A is open (resp. closed) in Y if and only if $A \cap K$ is open (resp. closed) in K for every compact $K \subset Y$. Any locally compact space Y is compactly generated, as is any space Y which has a countable base at every point.

Lemma 5.6. *If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a continuous, proper, injective map from an arbitrary space X to a compactly generated Hausdorff space Y , then f is an embedding, that is, a homeomorphism onto its image $f(X)$. Furthermore, this image is closed in Y .*

Proof. Because f is a continuous injection, it is an embedding if and only if it is a closed (or open) map onto its image. Given a closed set $A \subset X$, we claim $f(A)$ is closed in Y , and hence in $f(X)$; applying the claim to $A = X$ will confirm the last statement of the lemma.

We check the claim by showing $f(A) \cap K$ is closed for all compact $K \subset Y$. Since f is proper, $f^{-1}(K)$ is compact, and so the closed subset $A \cap f^{-1}(K)$ is also compact. Thus its image $f(A) \cap K$ is compact, and (since Y is Hausdorff) closed. \square

Definition. Let X be a locally finite d -dimensional simplicial complex and S a $(d-1)$ -simplex in X . The *valence* of S is the number of d -simplices which contain S as a face. We say the complex X is *borderless* if no $(d-1)$ -simplex has valence 1.

Theorem 5.7. *If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a continuous, proper, injective map from a borderless d -complex X to a connected d -manifold Y , then f is surjective and thus (by the previous lemma) a homeomorphism.*

Proof. Consider the union of the closed d -simplices in X and remove its $(d-2)$ -skeleton. Let X' be the closure (in X) of some connected component of this set. Its $(d-1)$ -simplices have valence at least two because X is borderless. Since X' is closed, the restriction $f|_{X'}$ is still proper. We will show this restriction is surjective. (This implies that $X = X'$ and that every valence is exactly two.)

By Lemma 5.6, f is an embedding and $f(X')$ is closed in Y . In particular, the image of the $(d-2)$ -skeleton X'_{d-2} is a properly embedded $(d-2)$ -complex in the connected d -manifold Y ; therefore its complement B is connected. Letting Z be the complement of X'_{d-2} in X' , we have that $f(Z) = B \cap f(X')$ is a closed subset of B . We claim that $f(Z)$ is also open in B . It then follows by the connectedness of B that f maps Z onto B . Since $\bar{Z} = X'$ and $f(X')$ is closed, $f(X') \supset \bar{B} = Y$, as desired.

To prove the claim, suppose first that $z \in Z$ is interior to a d -simplex. Since the dimension of Y is also d , and f is an embedding, $f(Z)$ contains an open neighborhood of $f(z)$. Otherwise z is interior to a $(d-1)$ -simplex S . Because X' is borderless, z is in the interior of the union of two d -simplices with common face S , so again $f(Z)$ contains a neighborhood of $f(z)$. \square

To apply this theorem to real-analytic varieties, we recall the notion of an Euler space (see [FM, Def. 4.1]).

Definition. Let X be a d -dimensional locally finite simplicial complex. We say X is a *mod 2-Euler space* if the link of each simplex in X has even Euler characteristic, or, equivalently, if the local Euler characteristic $\chi(X, X \setminus x)$ is odd for all $x \in X$.

Recall that the link of a $(d-1)$ -simplex $S \subset X$ is obtained as follows: consider the vertices of the d -simplices with S as a face; those which are not in S itself form the link of S . The valence of S gives the number of points in the link. For a mod 2-Euler space the link of any $(d-1)$ -simplex consists of an even number of vertices. Therefore, a mod 2-Euler space is borderless.

Lojasiewicz [Loj] showed real-analytic varieties are triangulable as locally finite simplicial complexes, and Sullivan discovered that they have the mod 2–Euler property (see [FM, Thm. 4.4] or [Sul, BV, Har]). As a consequence of these results, we have:

Proposition 5.8. *A d -dimensional real analytic variety, or any space locally homeomorphic to one, is a borderless d -complex.*

Making use of our previous results on injectivity and properness we can now prove:

Theorem 5.9. *The classifying map $\Psi: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ is a homeomorphism.*

Proof. To apply Theorem 5.7 to $\Psi: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$, we need to verify its assumptions.

The space \mathcal{T} of triples is clearly a connected three-manifold. The classifying map Ψ is proper and injective by Theorems 4.5 and 3.8. From the first part of Theorem 5.1, the moduli space \mathcal{M} of triunduloids is locally a real analytic variety; injectivity of Ψ shows it has dimension at most three. So Proposition 5.8 implies \mathcal{M} is a borderless d -complex for some $d \leq 3$.

It remains to check that \mathcal{M} has dimension $d = 3$. By Corollary 5.5 there is a nondegenerate triunduloid, so by the second part of Theorem 5.1, \mathcal{M} is a three-manifold in some neighborhood of this triunduloid. Theorem 5.7 now applies to conclude Ψ is a homeomorphism. \square

Together with Theorem 2.1 this completes the proof of our main theorem.

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UNIVERSITÄT BONN, MATHEMATISCHES INSTITUT, BERINGSTR. 1, 53115 BONN, GERMANY

E-mail address: `kgb@math.uni-bonn.de`

MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, AMHERST MA 01003, USA

E-mail address: `kusner@math.umass.edu`

MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA IL 61801, USA

E-mail address: `jms@uiuc.edu`