

# EXISTENCE AND REGULARITY OF SOLUTIONS TO ELLIPTIC CALCULUS OF VARIATIONS PROBLEMS AMONG SURFACES OF VARYING TOPOLOGICAL TYPE AND SINGULARITY STRUCTURE

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DEFINITIONS AND NOTATION. (1)  $m$  and  $n$  denote positive integers.

(2)  $H^k$  denotes Hausdorff  $k$  dimensional measure in  $R^{m+n}$  for  $k = m, m-1$ .

(3)  $G_m^{m+n}$  denotes the Grassmann manifold of unoriented  $m$  plane directions in  $R^{m+n}$  (which can be regarded as the space of all unoriented  $m$  planes through the origin in  $R^{m+n}$ ).

(4) A  $C^{(k)}$  integrand [real analytic integrand] is a function [real analytic function]  $F: G_m^{m+n} \rightarrow R \cap \{t: t > 0\}$  whose partial derivatives up to order  $k$  exist and are continuous. Here  $k$  denotes either a positive integer or  $\infty$ .<sup>2</sup>

(5) A surface  $S$  is a compact  $m$ -rectifiable subset of  $R^{m+n}$ . If  $S$  is a surface, then, for  $H^m$  almost all  $x \in S$ ,  $S$  has an approximate tangent  $m$  plane direction at  $x$ , denoted  $S(x)$ .

(6) The integral of an integrand  $F$  over a surface  $S$  is defined to be

$$F(S) = \int_{x \in S} F(S(x)) dH^m x.$$

(7) A boundary  $B$  is a compact  $(m-1)$ -rectifiable subset of  $R^{m+n}$  with  $H^{m-1}(B) < \infty$ .

(8)  $G$  denotes the category of all finitely generated abelian groups. If  $B$  is a boundary,  $S$  is a surface, and  $G \in G$ , we denote by  $H_{m-1}(B; G)$  and  $H_{m-1}(B \cup S; G)$  the  $m-1$  dimensional Vietoris homology groups of  $B$  and  $B \cup S$ , respectively, with coefficients in  $G$ . If  $\sigma \in H_{m-1}(B; G)$  we say that  $S$  spans  $\sigma$  if and only if  $i_*(\sigma) = 0$  where

$$i_*: H_{m-1}(B; G) \rightarrow H_{m-1}(B \cup S; G)$$

is induced by the inclusion  $i: B \rightarrow B \cup S$ .

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<sup>2</sup> The existence and regularity results of this paper have recently been extended to apply to integrands  $F: R^{m+n} \times G_m^{m+n} \rightarrow R$  which are elliptic on each tangent space. For such integrands one sets  $F(S) = \int F(x, S(x)) d(H^m S)x$ .