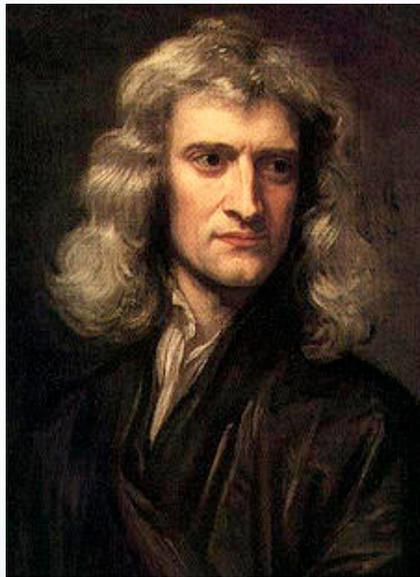


An Introduction to Geometric Measure Theory

Colin Carroll
Rice University
31 March, 2011

1684: Calculus

Newton



Hard to overstate his brilliance. Also sort of a jerk.

The antiderivative gives area under a curve!

Jinx!

But seriously... I'll ruin your life in a major way if you keep saying that.

Leibniz

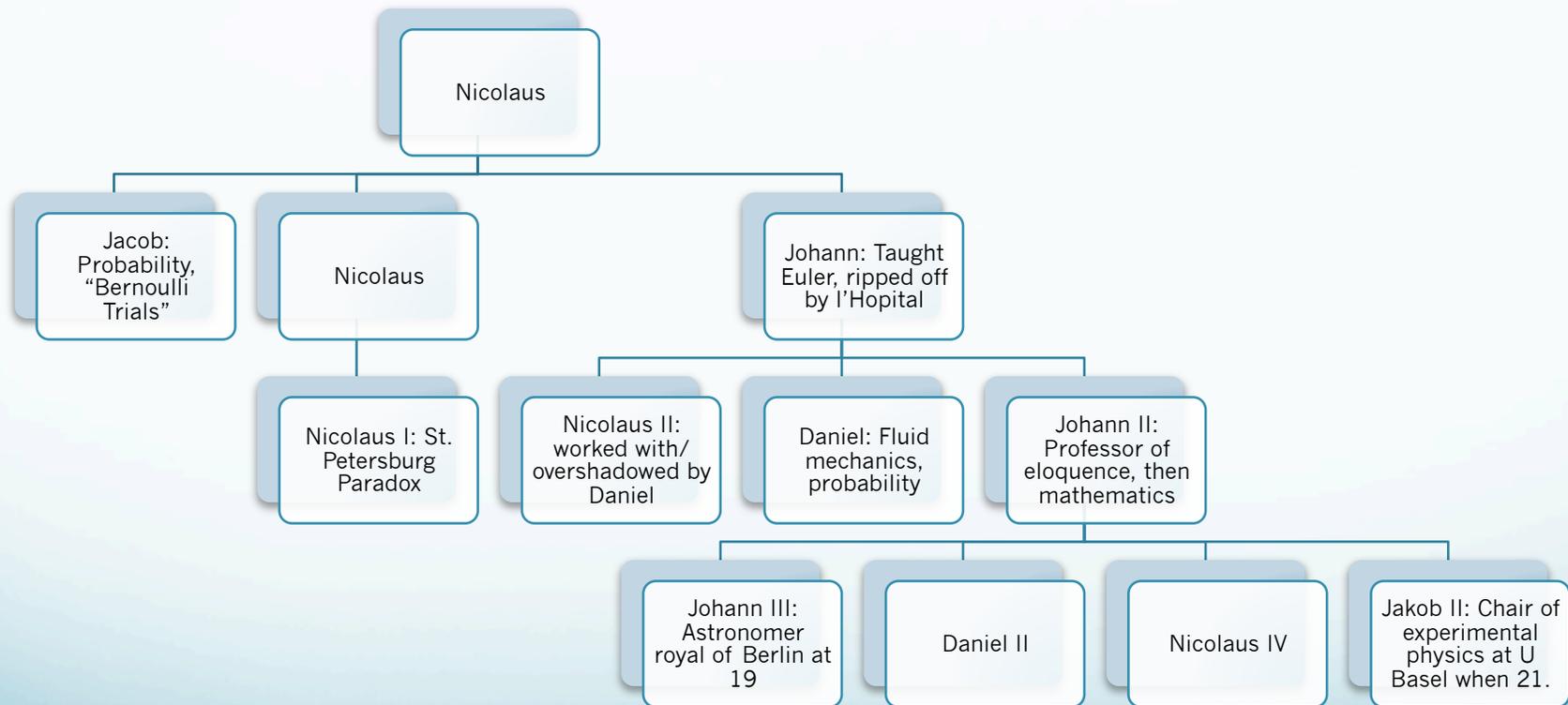


Also brilliant.
Invented optimism.

1684: Calculus

1696: Brachistochrone

Enter the Bernoullis



1684: Calculus

1696: Brachistochrone

Enter the Bernoullis

Jacob



Johann



L'Hôpital

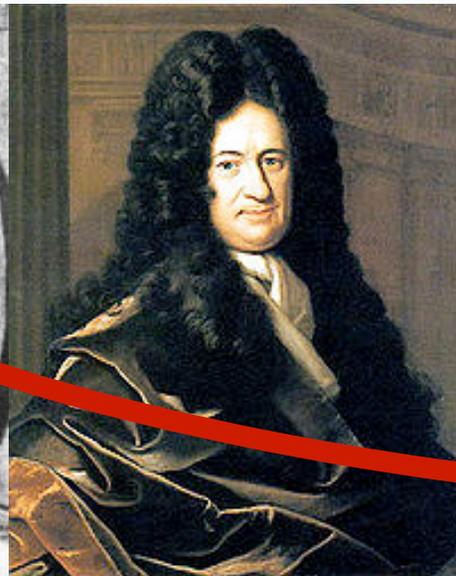
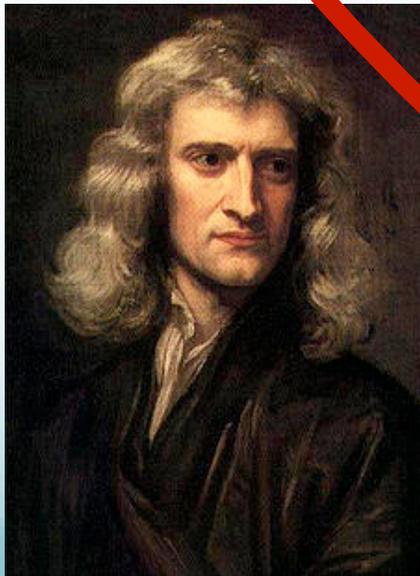


Bernoulli

Newton

Tschirnhaus

Leibniz



I recognize the lion by his paw.

Roar!



1684: Calculus

1766: Calculus of
Variations

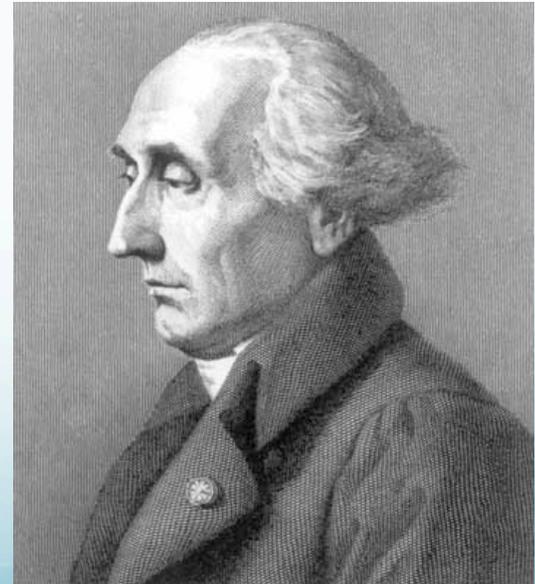
1696: Brachistochrone

The Calculus of Variations

Euler



Lagrange



1684: Calculus

1766: Calculus of Variations

1696: Brachistochrone

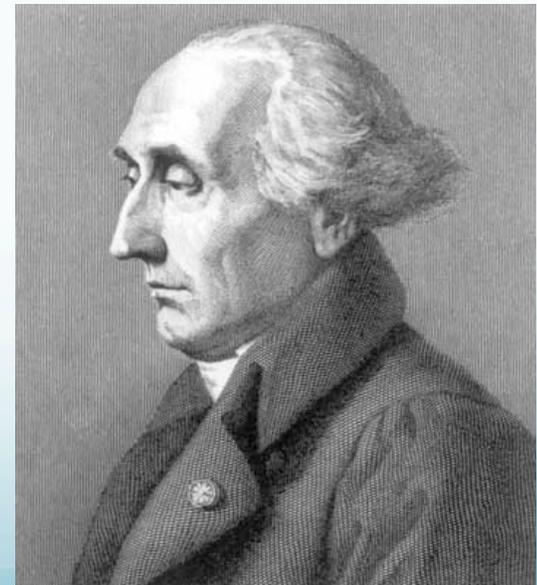
The Calculus of Variations

Find a real valued function u that minimizes:

$$F[u] = \int L(u', u, x) dx$$

“Functional”

“Lagrangian”



1684: Calculus

1696: Brachistochrone

$$F[u] = \int \sqrt{\frac{1 + (u'(t))^2}{2g u(t)}} dt$$

Jacob



Johann



1684: Calculus

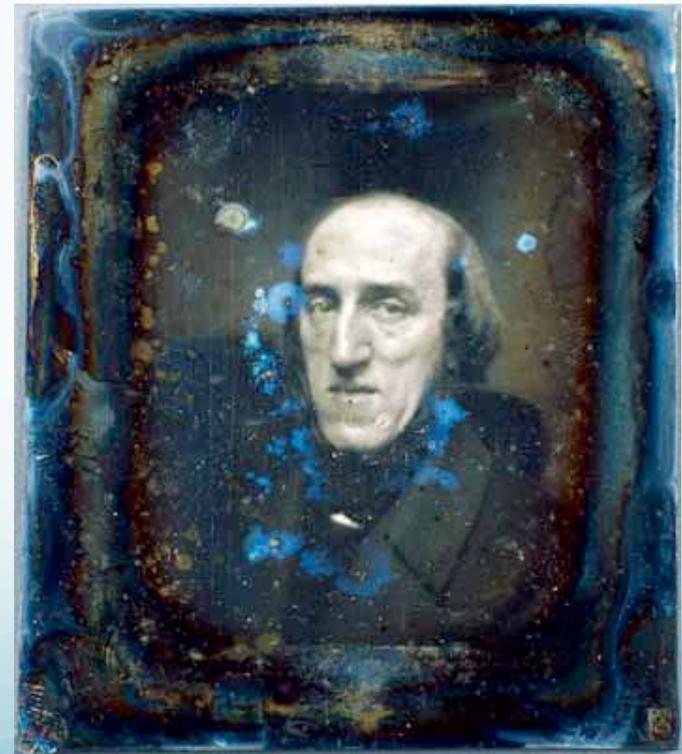
1766: Calculus of Variations

1696:
Brachistochrone

1873: J. Plateau

Joseph Plateau

“Phenakistoscope”



1684: Calculus

1766: Calculus of
Variations

1696:
Brachistochrone

1873: J. Plateau

Plateau's Laws

1. Soap films are made of entire smooth surfaces.
2. The curvature is constant on any piece of soap film.
3. Soap films always meet in threes at 120 degrees ("Plateau border").
4. Plateau borders meet in fours at a vertex, at a constant angle.

1684: Calculus

1766: Calculus of
Variations

1696:
Brachistochrone

1873: J. Plateau

Plateau's Laws

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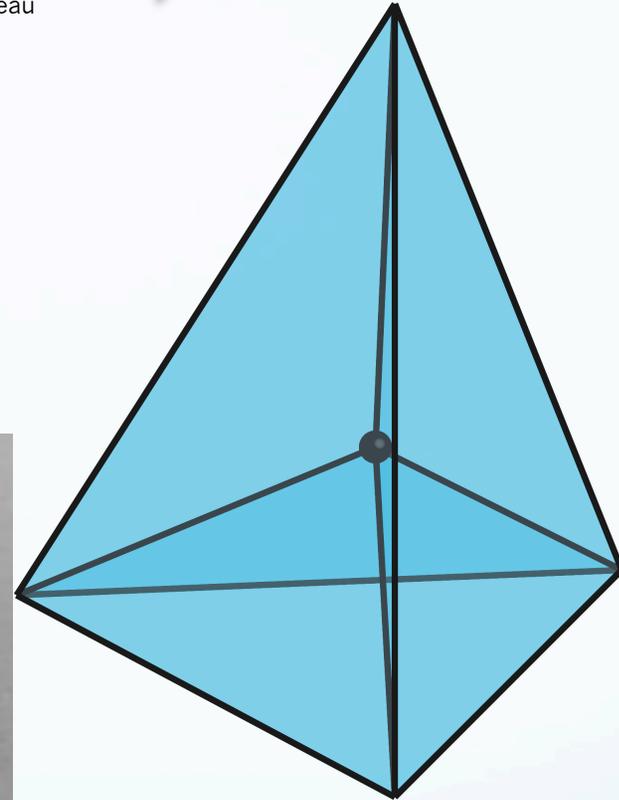
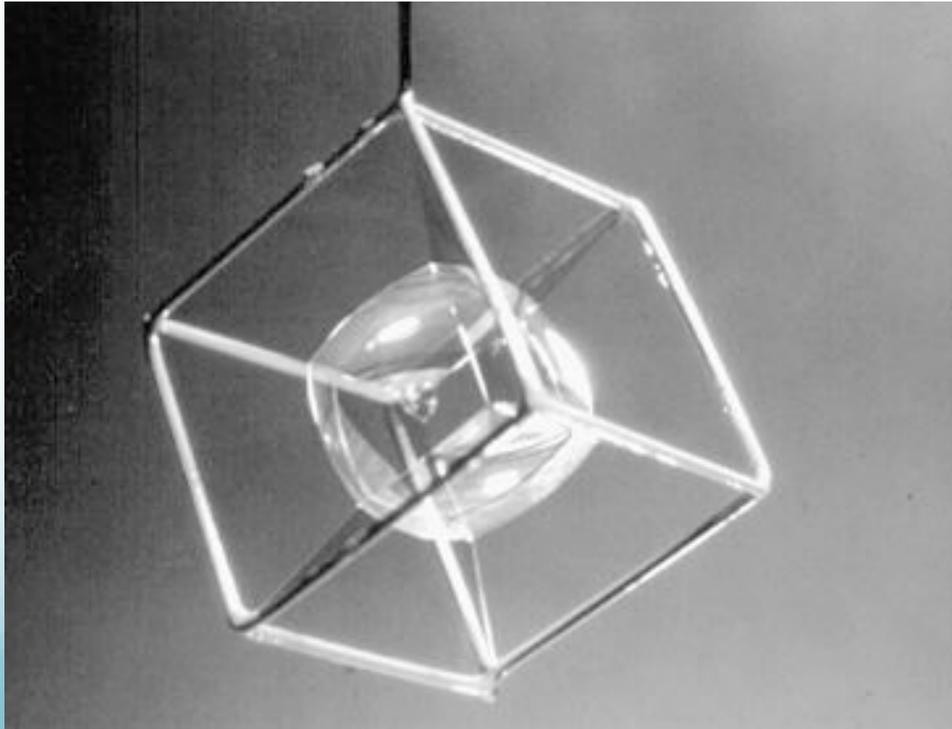
1684: Calculus

1766: Calculus of Variations

1696:
Brachistochrone

1873: J. Plateau

4. Plateau borders meet in fours at a vertex, at a constant angle.



1684: Calculus

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Plateau's Problem

Is there a surface with given boundary that has least area?



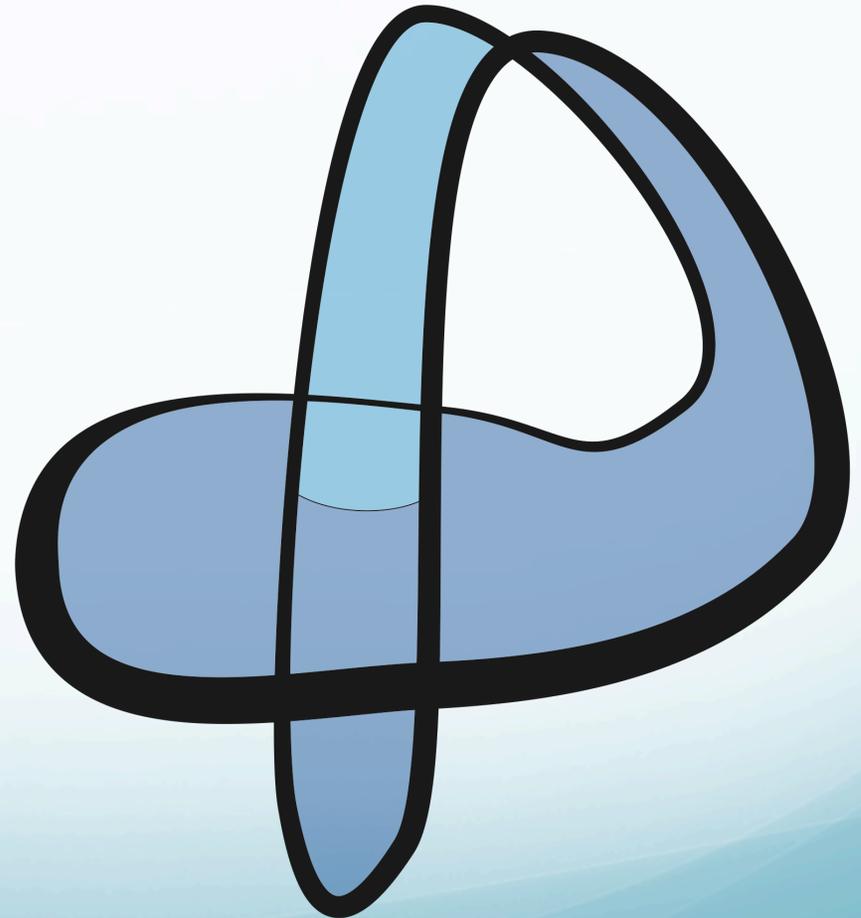
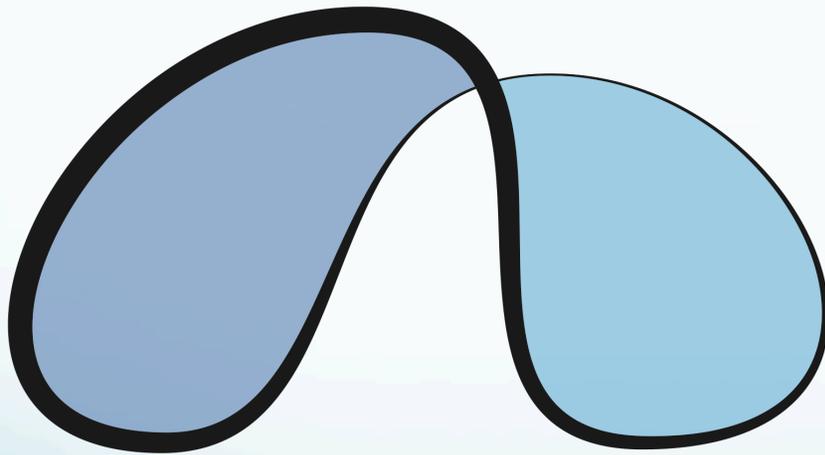
1684: Calculus

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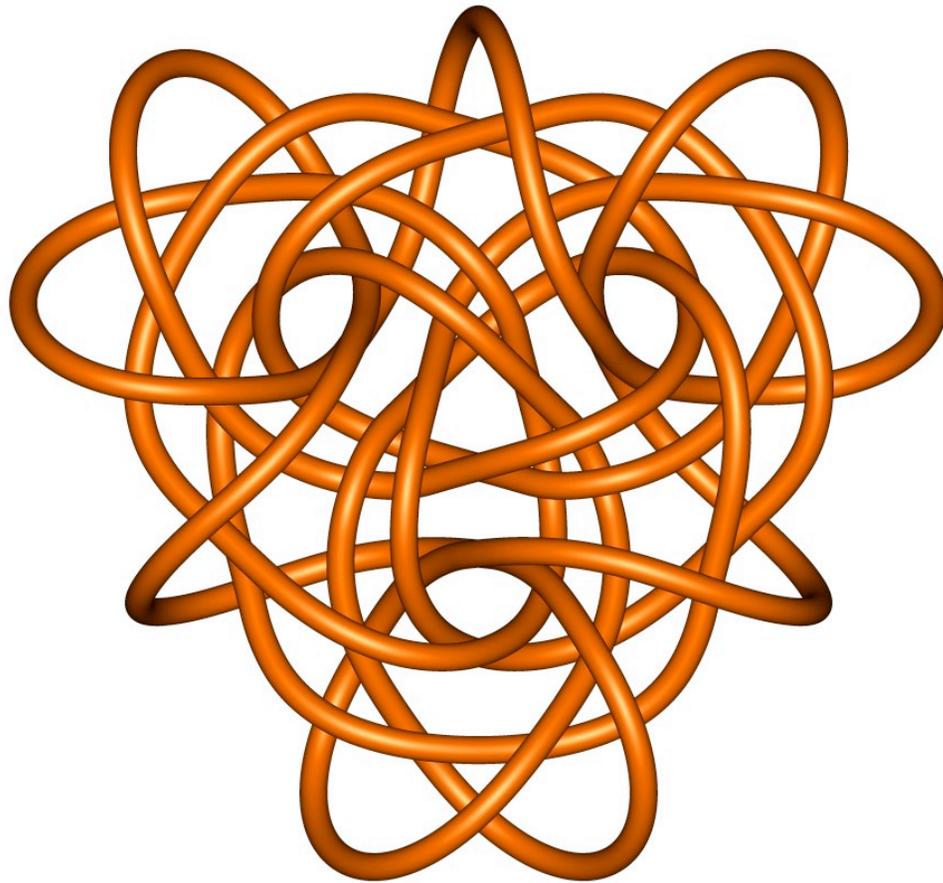
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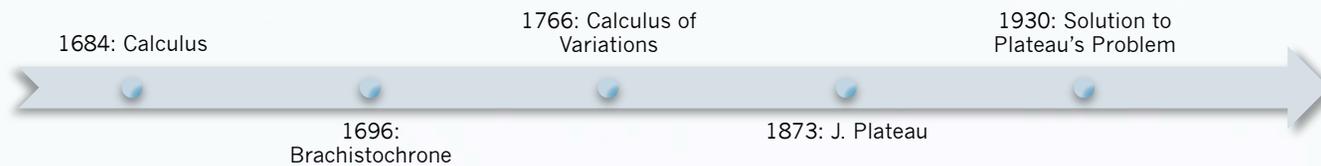
1873: J. Plateau

Plateau's Problem



Why is this impressive?

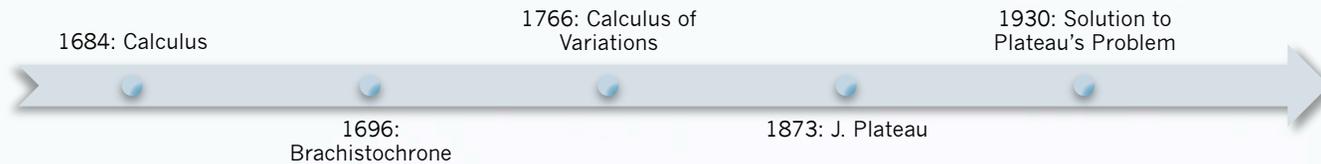




Tibor Rado

- Born in Hungary (1895), went briefly to school before enlisting for WWI.
- One of 600,000 taken prisoner on the Russian front.
- Sent to Tobolsk, Siberia. Studied with Helly, an eminent mathematician, in the camp.
- Escaped, befriended eskimos in the arctic, and eventually got back to Hungary.
- Went back to school, studied under Frigyes Riesz.
- Visited Rice Institute in 1929.
- Solved Plateau's problem in 1930.
- Worked at Ohio State until retirement.





Jesse Douglas

- Solved Plateau's problem independently and differently.
- Won Field's Medal for his work
- Married a woman named Jessie. Awkward.



1684: Calculus

1766: Calculus of Variations

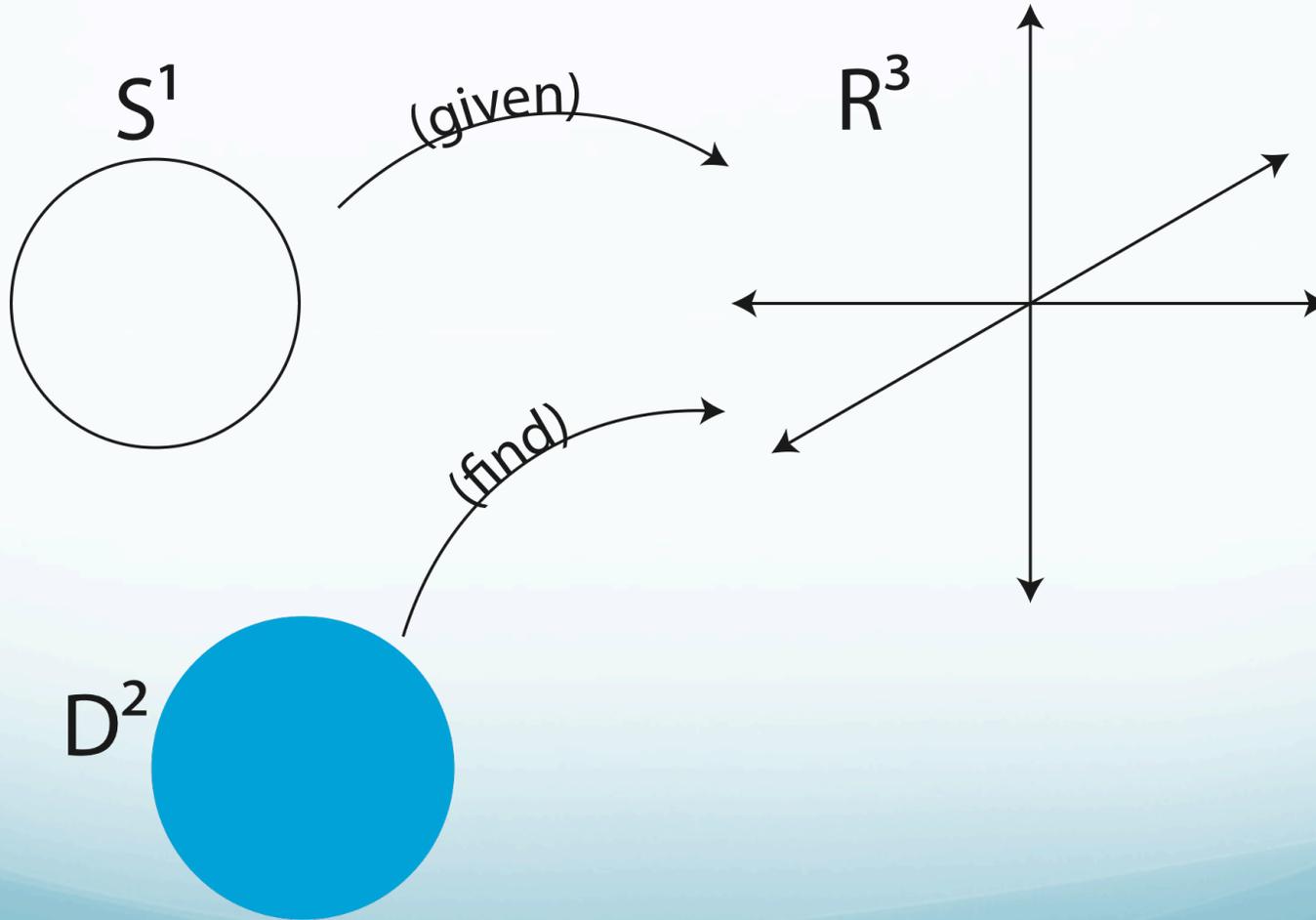
1930: Solution to Plateau's Problem

1696: Brachistochrone

1873: J. Plateau

1960: "Normal and Integral Currents"

Generalizing



1684: Calculus

1766: Calculus of Variations

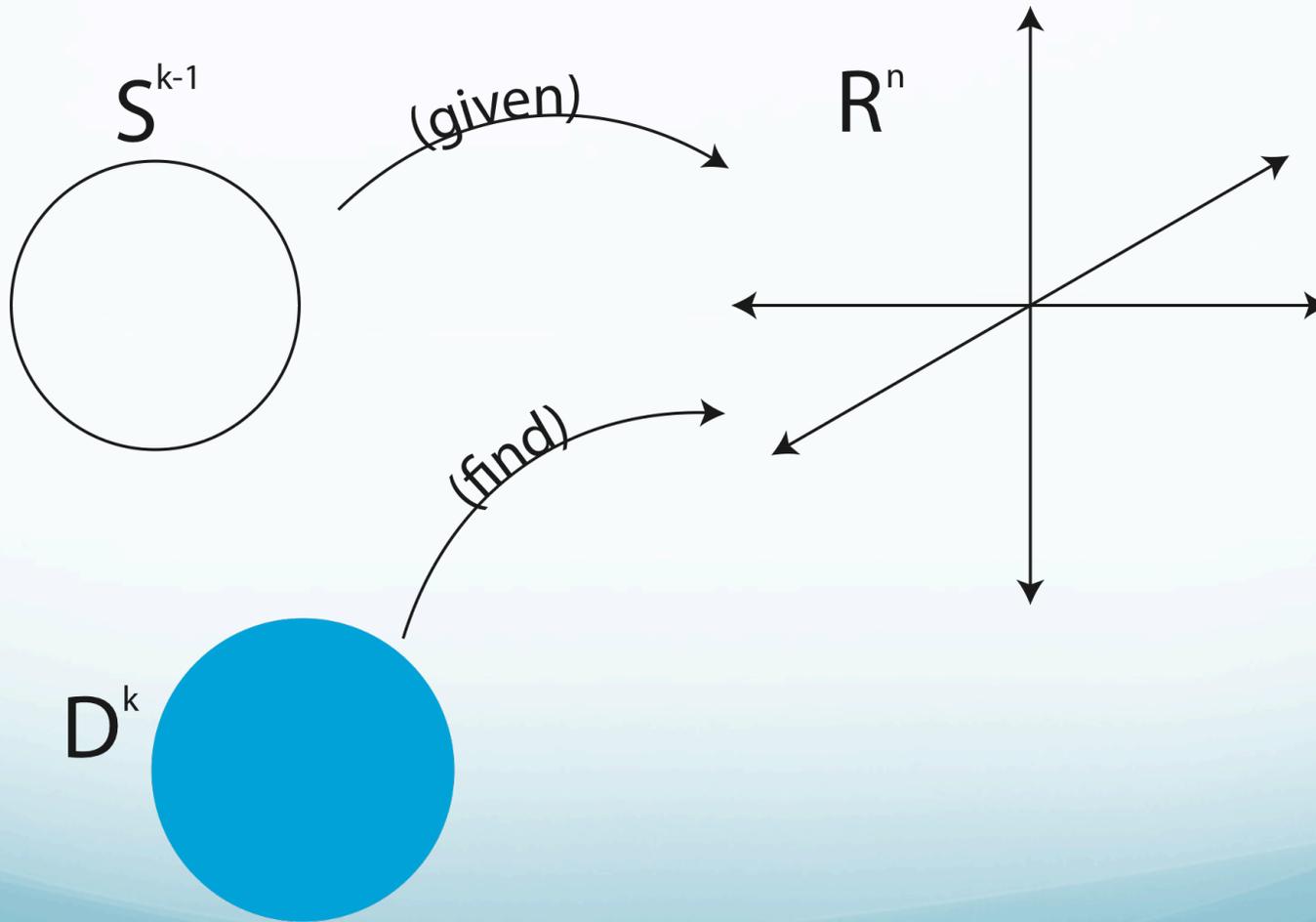
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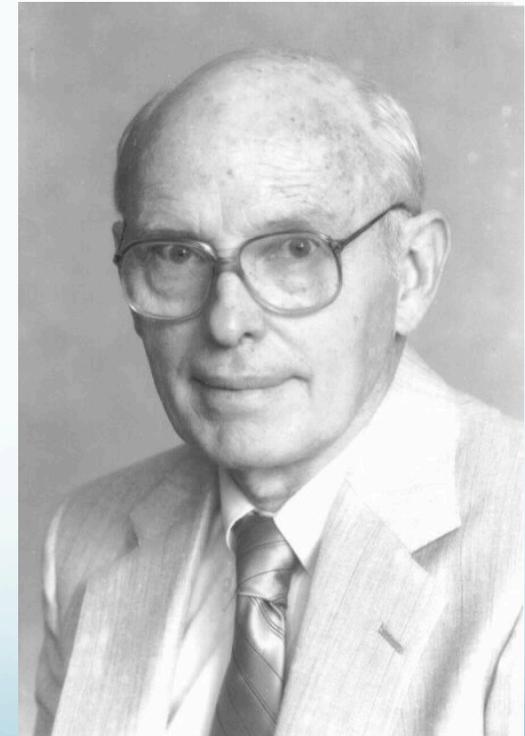
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Federer and Fleming





Federer and Fleming

Currents: surfaces::

Complex numbers: real numbers.

$$12x^7 - 40x^6 - 19x^5 + 188x^4 - 157x^3 - 100x^2 + 164x - 48 = 0$$

Next Steps: Regularity

Jean Taylor



Fred Almgren

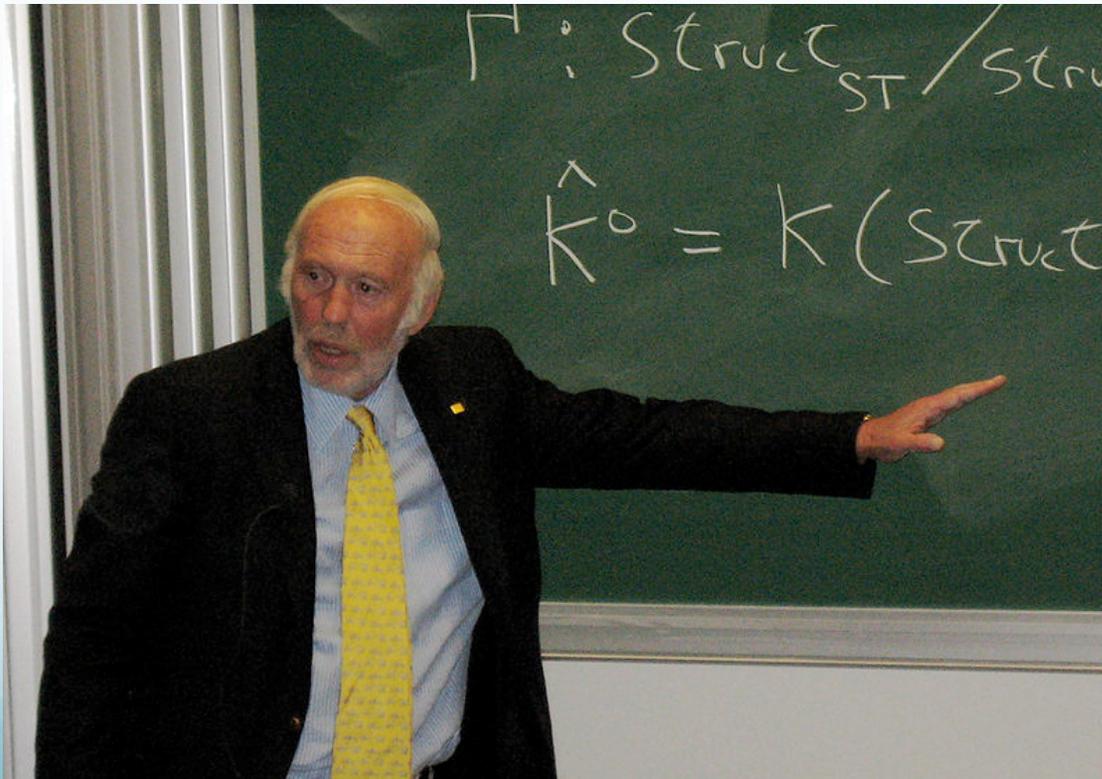


How smooth?

Ambient Dimension, n	Dimension of surface	Smoothness of solutions to Plateau's problem
<8	$n-1$	Real analytic
8 or more	$n-1$	Might have singularities of dimension $n-8$.
Any n	Any $m < n$	Might have singularities of dimension $m-2$.

Regularity

James Simons. Net worth:
\$10,600,000,000.00



Isoperimetric Problems

The Double Bubble: 2001, Frank Morgan



