## Explicit Solutions to the *H*-Surface Equation on Tori

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## I. Introduction

A twice continuously differentiable map x from  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  into  $\mathbb{R}^3$  is a solution to the H-surface equation if

$$\Delta x = 2H(x_u \wedge x_v) \text{ on } \Omega. \tag{1}$$

Here  $\Delta x = x_{uu} + x_{vv}$  is the standard Laplacian on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and the wedge symbol denotes the usual cross product. We represent points in  $\Omega$  by (u, v) or sometimes w = u + iv; points in the target space are represented by  $x = (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ .

It is important to observe that solutions to (1) remain solutions after a conformal change of coordinates. Thus it makes sense to consider solutions to the H-surface equations on a Riemann surface. This may be seen as follows. We set the Dirichlet integral to be

$$D(x) = \iint_{\Omega} (|x_u|^2 + |x_v|^2) \, du \, dv \tag{2}$$

and the oriented volume functional to be

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Omega} x \cdot (x_u \wedge x_v) \, du \, dv. \tag{3}$$

Observe that D(x) is invariant under a conformal change of coordinates and that V(x) is a parametric integral invariant under any smooth change of coordinates. Solutions to (1) are extremals of the H-functional

$$E_H(x) \equiv D(x) + 4HV(x). \tag{4}$$

To any solution of (1) is attached the Hopf differential

$$(x_w \cdot x_w)dw^2 = F(w)dw^2. (5)$$

This is a holomorphic quadradic differential  $(F_{\bar{w}} = 0)$  and in local coordinates  $F(w) = (|x_u|^2 - |x_v|^2) - 2i(x_u \cdot x_v)$ . A solution x(u, v) of (1) represents a surface of constant mean curvature (cmc surface) only when  $F(w) \equiv 0$ . Solutions of the H-surface equation have the same relationship to cmc surfaces as harmonic maps to minimal surfaces.

In an earlier paper [6] and also more recently [7], the author took up the question of solutions to (1) on annular domains that vanish on the boundary. By conformal invariance one may assume that the domain is a standard annulus bounded