

F. Gehring's problem on linked curves

A. Eremenko

December 3, 2009

Let A and B be two closed curves in R^3 which are linked¹. Suppose that the distance between A and B is 1. Prove that length of A (or B) is at least 2π .

First proof. (Sketch of the proof by A. E. and O. Vinkovskii). Suppose that length $B < 2\pi$.

Let F be the surface of minimal area whose boundary is B . (A continuous map from the closed unit disc to R^3 such that the image of the unit circle is B , and which is minimizing the area). Then A must intersect F ; let O be a point of intersection. Consider the sphere S of unit radius centered at O . The curve B must be outside this sphere. Let B' be the central projection from O of B on S . Then length $B' \leq \text{length } B < 2\pi$. So B' belongs to an open hemisphere (see, for example [1, 6.1.1]). This implies that B' and B belong to an open half-space which has O on its boundary. This contradicts the minimality of the area of F .

I told this proof on the geometric seminar of I. N. Pesin in Lvov University in 1976 or 1977. A day later, one of the participants, a second-year undergraduate student I. Syutrik told me the following proof:

Second proof (I. Syutrik). Fix a point M on A . Then one can find another point M' on A such that the interval $[M, M']$ intersects B . Indeed, otherwise we can deform A to M moving straight along these intervals $[M, M']$ and deformation will not cross B . Let O be a point on $[M, M']$ that belongs to B . Let A' be the central projection of A from O onto the unit sphere around O . Then A' passes through two diametrically opposite points of the sphere and thus its length is at least 2π .

¹Any continuous deformation of A to a point must intersect B .

Shortly after this I found a published proof [2] based on the same idea as the first proof described above, but using the convex hull instead of the minimal surface.

References

- [1] W. Hayman, Meromorphic functions, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1964.
- [2] M. Edelstein and B. Schwatz, On the length of linked curves, Israel J. Math., 23, 1 1976, 94-95.