

RIGIDITY RESULTS FOR MEAN CURVATURE FLOW GRAPHICAL TRANSLATORS MOVING IN NON-GRAFICAL DIRECTION

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Dedicated to Professor Jaigyoung Choe on his 70th birthday

ABSTRACT. In this paper, we study the rigidity results of complete graphical translating hypersurfaces when the translating direction is not in the graphical direction. We proved that any entire graphical translating surface in the translating direction not parallel to the graphical one is flat if either the translating surface is mean convex or the entropy of the translating surface is smaller than 2. For higher dimensional case, we show that the same conclusion holds if the graphical translating hypersurface satisfies certain growth condition.

1. INTRODUCTION

A smooth hypersurface Σ^n immersed in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} is called a translating soliton (or translator) if its mean curvature H satisfies the equation

$$(1.1) \quad H = \langle \nu, T \rangle,$$

where ν is the unit normal of Σ and T is any constant unit vector in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} .

In the study of Type II singularity formation of mean curvature flow (MCF), translating soliton arises as one of the singularity model after parabolic rescaling the flow. In term of MCF, any translating soliton gives us a translating solution $\Sigma_s = \Sigma + sT$ for any $s \in \mathbb{R}$. This means under MCF, the shape of a translating soliton remains unchanged but only moves in the T direction. On the other hand, translating soliton can also be viewed as a minimal hypersurface in $(\mathbb{R}^{n+1}, \bar{g})$ where \bar{g} is a conformally flat metric [Ilm94]. Therefore, we may expect that translator shares some analog properties as minimal hypersurface in Euclidean space.

We say that Σ is a *graphical translator* if it can be expressed as a graph of a smooth function $u : \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. In this setting, if we write $T = (T', T_{n+1})$ where $T' \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\Sigma = \{(x, u(x)) : x \in \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n\}$ then the function u satisfies the

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following quasilinear elliptic PDE in divergence form

$$(1.2) \quad \sum_{i=1}^n D_i \left(\frac{D_i u}{\sqrt{1+|Du|^2}} \right) = \frac{-\langle Du, T' \rangle + T_{n+1}}{\sqrt{1+|Du|^2}}.$$

Note that in the graphical case, we always choose the orientation as upward unit normal $\nu = \frac{(-Du, 1)}{\sqrt{1+|Du|^2}}$. We say that Σ is an *entire graph* if its domain $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^n$.

Let us denote $\{e_i\}$ as the standard basis in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . The case for $T = e_{n+1}$ is well studied in the graphical setting. We shall call this type of translator a vertical graphical translator. From the translator equation (1.1), it is clear that graphical condition implies strictly mean-convexity $H = \langle \nu, e_{n+1} \rangle > 0$. So graphical translator is always (strictly) mean-convex when the translating direction is upward.

Now let us give some examples of vertical graphical translator. When $n = 1$, the only complete graphical translating curve in the plane is the grim reaper Γ_{gr} i.e. the graph of the function

$$(1.3) \quad y = -\log \cos x, \quad x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

We can also produce new translator by taking Cartesian product of a translator with euclidean factor. For example the Cartesian product of Γ_{gr} with euclidean factor will give us a graphical translator $\Gamma_{gr} \times \mathbb{R}$ known as the grim reaper surface. By rescaling and the rotating grim reaper surface, we can produce a family of graphical translator known as the tilted grim reaper surface $\{\Sigma_{tgr}^\theta\}_{\theta \in (0, \pi/2)}$ i.e.

$$(1.4) \quad \Sigma_{tgr}^\theta := \left\{ \left(x, y, -\frac{\log \cos(x \cos \theta)}{\cos^2 \theta} - y \tan \theta \right) : x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2 \cos \theta}, \frac{\pi}{2 \cos \theta}\right), y \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

Note that the family of tilted grim reaper surface is defined on a slab of width $\frac{\pi}{\cos \theta}$ which range from π to ∞ as θ goes from 0 to $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

Besides the tilted grim reaper, another example of family of graphical translator defined on a slab, known as the Δ -wing, is constructed by Bourni et al. [BLT20] and by Hoffman et al. [HIMW19] respectively. It is also shown in [HIMW19] that for each $b > \pi/2$, there exist a unique, complete, strictly convex graphical translator $u^b : (-b, b) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Note that this family of translating graph is different from tilted grim reaper surface because tilted grim reaper surface is not strictly convex.

In [CSS07], Clutterbuck-Schürer-Schulze constructed the unique entire, rotationally symmetry, vertical graphical translator known as the bowl soliton (see also [AW94]). The bowl soliton is not only mean-convex but is strictly convex and is asymptotic to a paraboloid.

For higher dimension, any Cartesian product of complete minimal hypersurface with a Euclidean factor will give us a translator with translating direction parallel to the Euclidean factor direction. In particular we can take the non-planar entire graphical solution of minimal surface equation $\Sigma^8 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^9$ constructed by Bombieri et al. [BDGG69] and product it with \mathbb{R} . $\Sigma \times \mathbb{R}$ then gives us a non-planar, entire graphical translator in \mathbb{R}^{10} with horizontal translating direction. Note that this example of translator is static under MCF since it is also a minimal hypersurface.

There are also various other examples of translator which are not graphical. To name a few, Clutterbuck et al. [CSS07] construct the winglike translator which can be viewed as the union of two bowl soliton with a neck; Nguyen [Ngu09] uses gluing construction to construct the translating tridents; Kim-Pyo [KP18] study helicoidal

type of translating soliton and completely classified all of them; Hoffman, Martin and White [HMW22] construct and classify semi-graph translating soliton.

We can now state the known classification result for two dimensional complete vertical graphical translator. First of all, by the work of Shahriyari [Sha15], the domain of any complete, two dimensional, vertical translating graph can only be \mathbb{R}^2 , half-plane or slab $(-b, b) \times \mathbb{R}$. Building upon the work of Shariyari, Spruck-Xiao and Wang [SX20, Wan11], Hoffmann et al. [HIMW19] classify all the vertical translating graph as grim reaper surface, tilted grim reaper surface, bowl soliton and Δ -wing surface. Among them, only bowl soliton is the entire example, the others are all defined on a slab. They also show that there does not exist any complete vertical graphical translator whose domain is a half plane.

For higher codimensional translator related result, one can refer to the work of Xin and Kunikawa [Xin15, Kun15, Kun17].

We are interested in the rigidity result of complete graphical translator which is not translating in the vertical direction. In particular we shall focus on the entire domain case. By assuming mean-convexity condition, we are able to show that entire, mean convex graphical translator not translating vertically must be a hyperplane:

Theorem 1.1. *Let $\Sigma^2 = \{(x, y, u(x, y)) : \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ for some $u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ be an entire graphical surface satisfying the translator equation*

$$H = \langle \nu, T \rangle,$$

where $T \in \mathbb{R}^3$ is a unit vector not parallel to e_3 and ν is upward unit normal. If $H \geq 0$ then Σ is a plane parallel to T direction.

In general, dimension restriction is needed since we could have non-planar example in higher dimension. (see Section 6 for counterexample)

On the other hand, Hershkovits [Her20] classified translator with entropy less than or equal to the entropy of a cylinder. In particular he shows that if a translating surface Σ^2 satisfies the entropy bound

$$\lambda(\Sigma) \leq \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{e}} \approx 1.52$$

then it can only be a plane with entropy 1 or the bowl soliton with entropy $\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{e}}$. If Σ lies in a slab and is simply connected, Chini [Chi20] can classify those translators with entropy less than 3. He showed that vertical plane, tilted grim reaper surface, grim reaper surface or Δ -wing surface are the only possible examples. In our case, we can classify all complete non-vertical graphical translator with entropy less than 2:

Theorem 1.2. *Let Ω be an open subset of \mathbb{R}^2 and let $\Sigma = \{(x, y, u(x, y)) : (x, y) \in \Omega\}$ be a complete graphical translator in the direction T not parallel to e_3 . If $\lambda(\Sigma) < 2$, Σ is a hyperplane.*

Another way to look at the rigidity problem for translator is to study their Gauss map image. In this direction, Bao-Shi [BS14] studied translating soliton whose image of Gauss maps are contained in compact subsets of upper hemisphere of the standard \mathbb{S}^n . Their result says that such translator can only be a hyperplane. For graphical setting, image of Gauss map is closely related to the asymptotic behaviour of the gradient of the graph. In particular, any entire graphical translator with

bounded gradient must have Gauss images contained in compact subsets of upper hemisphere and hence must be a hyperplane. If we assume that u satisfies certain growth rate, we can show the following rigidity result:

Theorem 1.3. *Assume that T is perpendicular to e_{n+1} , and let Σ be a graphical entire translator with velocity T given by $\Sigma = \{(x, u(x)) : x \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$. If there are positive numbers C_1, C_2 so that*

$$(1.5) \quad |u(q)| \leq C_1 + C_2 \sqrt{|\langle q, T \rangle|}, \quad \forall q \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

then Σ is the stationary horizontal plane.

By assuming a slow growth rate of the gradient, we can also obtain the following result:

Theorem 1.4. *Let Σ be an entire graphical translator given by $\Sigma = \{(x, u(x)) : x \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$ with unit velocity T not parallel to e_{n+1} direction. If the gradient of u satisfies the growth rate*

$$(1.6) \quad |Du(x)| = o((1 + |x|)^{1/4})$$

then Σ is a hyperplane.

Recently, Gama, Martín and Møller [GMM22] studied non-vertical graphical translator in \mathbb{R}^3 that lies between two parallel planes in the translating direction. The conditions they impose on are the entropy and the width of the two parallel planes i.e. the distance between the two planes. They can show that if the width is finite and if the translating direction is not horizontal then the graphical translating surface can only be a plane [GMM22, Proposition 3.13]. We can think of finite width condition as the graph function has at most linear growth. Besides that, they also classify those simply connected translator Σ^2 with finite width and with entropy satisfying $3 \leq \lambda(\Sigma) < 4$. Although we impose stronger growth rate condition in Theorem 1.3, we consider the rigidity result of their complement case which is when the translating direction is horizontal and our method also works for any dimension.

The organization of this paper is as follows. We provide some background needed in the proofs of our results in Section 2. In Section 3, we give a prove for Theorem 1.1. The proofs for Theorem 1.2 is given in Section 4. In Section 5 we give a proof to Theorem 1.3 and Theorem 1.4. The final section is to provide counterexample for our results in higher dimension showing that the dimension restriction for the first two results is optimal.

2. COLDING-MINICOZZI'S ENTROPY

Let $\Sigma^n \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be a hypersurface. Following the work of Colding-Minicozzi [CM12], given $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ and $t_0 > 0$, we define the F-functional F_{x_0, t_0} (see also [Hui90], [AIC95], [KP22]) by

$$(2.1) \quad F_{x_0, t_0}(\Sigma) := (4\pi t_0)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_{\Sigma} e^{-\frac{|x-x_0|^2}{4t_0}} d\mu$$

and its entropy functional $\lambda = \lambda(\Sigma)$ given by

$$(2.2) \quad \lambda = \sup_{x_0, t_0} F_{x_0, t_0}(\Sigma).$$

In [CM12], the F-functional is used by Colding-Minicozzi to study the singularities of MCF. The key property about this functional is that its critical point is precisely

when Σ is a $t = -t_0$ slice of self-shrinking solution that becomes extinct at x_0 and $t = 0$.

The reason to work with entropy is as follows. For any properly embedded smooth hypersurface Σ in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , we have $\lambda(\Sigma) \geq 1$ and it is invariant under dilations and rigid motions of Σ . Moreover $\lambda(\Sigma) = 1$ exactly when Σ is a flat hyperplane.

In particular, when $\Sigma_t = \Sigma + tT$ is a MCF translating solution with $\Sigma_0 = \Sigma$ with finite entropy, and $\Sigma_t^\delta := \delta \Sigma_{\delta^{-2}t}$ is any parabolic re-scaling of Σ_t , by translation and dilation invariant properties of $\lambda(\Sigma)$ all their entropy is preserved i.e.

$$(2.3) \quad \lambda(\Sigma_t^\delta) = \lambda(\Sigma_t) = \lambda(\Sigma).$$

Finite entropy also gives us some control on the area of hypersurface inside an extrinsic ball in the following sense.

Lemma 2.1. *Let Σ be any smooth hypersurface in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . If $\lambda(\Sigma)$ is finite then Σ has extrinsic Euclidean area growth. This means for any $R > 1$, there exist a constant $C = C(n) > 0$ such that*

$$\text{Area}(\Sigma \cap B_R^{n+1}(0)) \leq C\lambda(\Sigma)R^n.$$

Proof. From the definition of entropy, by choosing $t_0 = R^2$ and $x_0 = 0$

$$\lambda(\Sigma) \geq (4\pi R^2)^{-n/2} \int_{\Sigma \cap B_R} e^{-|x|^2/4R^2} \geq e^{-1/4}(4\pi)^{-n/2} R^{-n} \text{Area}(\Sigma \cap B_R).$$

Hence

$$(2.4) \quad \text{Area}(\Sigma \cap B_R) \leq e^{1/4}(4\pi)^{n/2}\lambda(\Sigma)R^n,$$

where our constant $C(n) = e^{1/4}(4\pi)^{n/2}$ \square

We also recall the definition of a blow-down of a translator with finite entropy. By Lemma 2.1 and (2.3), we have

$$(2.5) \quad \text{Area}(\Sigma_t^\delta \cap B_R) \leq C\lambda(\Sigma)R^2$$

for all $t < 0$ and $\delta > 0$. Arguing as in [Ilm93], by the compactness theorem on Brakke flow [Ilm94, 7.1], there is a sequence $\delta_i \rightarrow 0$ and a limit Brakke flow $\{\nu_t\}_{t < 0}$ so that $\Sigma_t^{\lambda_i}$ converges weakly to ν_t for a.e. t . Using Huisken's Monotonicity formula, we have for all $a < b < 0$,

$$\int_a^b \int_{M_t^\lambda} \left| \vec{H}(x) + \frac{x^\perp}{-2t} \right|^2 \Phi(x, t) d\mu_t^\lambda dt \rightarrow 0$$

as $\lambda \rightarrow 0$, where

$$\Phi(x, t) = \frac{1}{(-4\pi t)^{\frac{n}{2}}} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4t}}.$$

From there we see that the limit $\{\nu_t\}$ is self-similar:

$$\vec{H}(x) = -\frac{x^\perp}{2t}, \quad \forall t < 0.$$

For surfaces in \mathbb{R}^3 , one obtains better regularity on $\{\nu_t\}$: Using the local Gauss-Bonnet Estimate [Ilm93, Theorem 3], it is proved that [Ilm93, Theorem 1,2] the support of $\{\nu_t\}$ is embedded: that is, $|v_t| = \sqrt{-t}\Sigma_\infty$ and Σ_∞ is an embedded self-shrinker. Also, there is $\tau_i \rightarrow -1$ so that $\Sigma_{\tau_i}^{\delta_i}$ converges locally smoothly (possibly with multiplicity) as $i \rightarrow +\infty$ to Σ_∞ away from a discrete set in \mathbb{R}^3 . Moreover,

$g(\Sigma_\infty) \leq g(\Sigma)$ (In [Ilm93], the theorem is stated for blow-ups, i.e. $\delta \rightarrow \infty$, but the same argument also works for blow-down under the finite entropy assumption).

3. MEAN CONVEX GRAPHICAL TRANSLATOR

In this section, we will prove the rigidity result for entire mean convex non-vertical graphical translator. We show that plane parallel to the translating direction is the only possible case under this assumption. As a corollary, we obtain the complete classification of mean-convex graphical translator in any translating direction.

Theorem 3.1 (Theorem 1.1). *Let $\Sigma^2 = \{(x, y, u(x, y)) : \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ for some $u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ be an entire graphical surface satisfying the translator equation $H = \langle \nu, T \rangle$ where $T \in \mathbb{R}^3$ is a unit vector not parallel to e_3 and ν is unit upward normal. If $H \geq 0$ then Σ is a plane parallel to T direction.*

Proof. First of all, recall the structural equation for mean curvature of a translating soliton (see for example [MSHS15, Lemma 2.1(f)]):

$$(3.1) \quad \Delta H + \langle T, \nabla H \rangle + |A|^2 H = 0.$$

Since $H \geq 0$ we have $\Delta H + \langle T, \nabla H \rangle \leq 0$. By strong maximum principle, either $H \equiv 0$ or $H > 0$.

If $H \equiv 0$ then $\langle \nu, T \rangle = 0$ on Σ , hence T is a parallel constant tangential vector field on Σ . The integral curve of T gives a foliation of Σ hence Σ splits as $\Gamma \times \mathbb{R}$ where the Euclidean factor is parallel to T direction and Γ is minimal geodesic in \mathbb{R}^2 . Therefore Σ has to be a totally geodesic plane parallel to the T direction.

Next, we consider the case when $H > 0$ everywhere. We write T^\perp as a plane with unit normal T passing through the origin. From $H = \langle \nu, T \rangle > 0$, Σ is graphical over a domain Ω inside the plane T^\perp . By a $SO(n+1)$ rotation, we can assume that $T^\perp = \mathbb{R}^2 \times \{0\}$. From [Sha15, Corollary 4.3], Ω can only be the entire plane \mathbb{R}^2 , half plane or slab $\mathbb{R} \times (-b, b)$ with $b \geq \frac{\pi}{2}$. Moreover, we can also assume that Σ is convex since a result of [SX20, Theorem 1.1] says that complete mean convex translating surface has to be convex (but not necessarily strictly convex). We now divide into three cases and discuss each of them separately.

Case (i). Ω is \mathbb{R}^2 , then Σ is an entire convex graphical translator over T^\perp . Wang [Wan11] shows that such Σ must be a bowl soliton which is a graph over T^\perp . However bowl soliton cannot be entire graphical over two transversal planes at the same time. It is a contradiction.

Case (ii). Ω is half plane. According to [HIMW19, Theorem 6.7] there exist no complete graphical translator over half plane. Hence Ω cannot be a half plane.

Case (iii). The remaining case is when Ω is a slab $\mathbb{R} \times (-b, b)$ for some $b \geq \frac{\pi}{2}$. By convexity of Σ , its Gauss curvature satisfies $K \geq 0$. Using [HIMW19, Theorem 2.2], if $K = 0$ at some point then it vanishes everywhere and Σ can only be grim reaper surface or tilted grim reaper surface (as a translating graph over strip in T^\perp plane) both of which are not entire graphical over xy -plane (see also [MSHS15, Theorem 2.7]). Hence we can assume $K > 0$ everywhere or equivalently Σ is strictly convex. The classification result of Hoffmann et al [HIMW19, Theorem 7.1] on complete strictly convex translator inside a slab tells us that Σ can only be Δ -wing, grim reaper surface or tilted grim reaper surface (as a translating graph over slab in T^\perp plane) in which none of them are entire graphical over xy -plane.

From the three cases above, we conclude that $H > 0$ cannot occur and Σ has to be minimal. \square

Combining our result above and the rigidity result of Spruck-Xiao [SX20], we obtain the following rigidity result for entire graphical translator with arbitrary translating direction:

Corollary 3.2. *Let $\Sigma^2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ be an entire graphical translator with any unit translating velocity T . If $H \geq 0$ then Σ is either a plane parallel to the T direction or a bowl soliton.*

Using our result and a classification result by Martin et al., we can also obtain the following immediate consequence

Corollary 3.3. *Let $\Sigma^2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ be an entire graphical translator with unit translating velocity T satisfying $0 \leq \langle T, e_3 \rangle < 1$. If $H \geq 0$ outside a compact subset of Σ then Σ is a plane.*

Proof. We only need to show that $\{H = -1\} = \emptyset$ then [MSHS15, Theorem D] implies that Σ is either a plane or $H > 0$. However the later cannot happen by Theorem 1.1.

Suppose there exist $p \in \Sigma$ such that $H(p) = -1$, by (1.1) we have $\nu(p) = -T$ where ν is upward unit normal. Then $\langle \nu, e_3 \rangle = -\langle T, e_3 \rangle \leq 0$, contradict with the graphical assumption of Σ . \square

Remark 3.4. In [MSHS15, Theorem D], Martin et al. show that a translating soliton Σ satisfying $H > -1$ everywhere and $H \geq 0$ outside a compact set is either isometric to a plane or $H > 0$ everywhere. Without further assumption, it is not possible to exclude the case for $\langle \nu, T \rangle = H > 0$ since a priori a rotation of non-planar vertical graphical translator could exists. On the other hand, with additional graphical condition $\langle \nu, e_3 \rangle > 0$, we can rule out the case for $H > 0$.

4. GRAPHICAL TRANSLATOR WITH SMALL ENTROPY

In this section, we study the rigidity problem of non-vertical graphical translating soliton when its entropy is less than 2.

Theorem 4.1 (Theorem 1.2). *Let Ω be an open subset of \mathbb{R}^2 and let*

$$\Sigma = \{(x, y, u(x, y)) : (x, y) \in \Omega\}$$

be a complete graphical translating soliton in the direction T not parallel to e_3 . If $\lambda(\Sigma) < 2$, Σ is a hyperplane.

Proof. For all $t < 0$, let $\Sigma_t = \Sigma + tT$. For any $\delta > 0$, consider the re-scaling $\Sigma_t^\delta = \delta \Sigma_{\delta^{-2}t}$. As discussed in Section 2, there are $\delta_i \rightarrow 0$, $\tau_i \rightarrow -1$ so that $\{\Sigma_{\tau_i}^{\delta_i}\}$ converges locally smoothly to an embedded self-shrinker Σ_∞ , possibly with multiplicity. Moreover, $\lambda(\Sigma_\infty) \leq \lambda(\Sigma) < 2$.

Since Σ is a graph of u over a domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, it must have genus 0 and thus Σ_∞ is a genus 0 embedded self-shrinker. By the classification of Brendle [Bre16], Σ_∞ is either the round sphere of radius 2, the cylinder of radius $\sqrt{2}$ or the plane. Since Σ is non-compact, Σ_∞ cannot be the round sphere. Since $\lambda(\Sigma_\infty) < 2$, we conclude that Σ_∞ is either the multiplicity one cylinder or the multiplicity one plane. In particular, the convergence $\Sigma_{\tau_i}^{\delta_i} \rightarrow \Sigma_\infty$ is locally smooth.

If Σ_∞ is the multiplicity one plane, then $\lambda(\Sigma) = 1$ and thus Σ is itself a hyperplane.

Next we assume that Σ_∞ is the multiplicity one cylinder and derive a contradiction. Since Σ is graphical in the e_3 direction, Σ_t^δ is graphical in the e_3 direction for all $\delta > 0$ and $t < 0$. Since $\Sigma_{\tau_i}^{\delta_i}$ is close to Σ_∞ in large balls, the axis of the cylinder Σ_∞ must be parallel to e_3 , that is

$$\Sigma_\infty = C = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 = 2\}.$$

Let $q_0 = cT$, where $c > 0$ is fixed so that q_0 lies outside of C . Let S be the sphere in \mathbb{R}^3 centered at q_0 with radius r_0 . Here r_0 is chosen small so that S is disjoint from the cylinder C . Let $\epsilon > 0$ be the distance between S and C . Let K be a fixed large box in \mathbb{R}^3 centered at $(0, 0, 0)$ and contains q_0 and S . Since $\Sigma_{\tau_i}^{\delta_i}$ converges smoothly in K to C , there is $N \in \mathbb{N}$ so that if $i \geq N$, $\Sigma_{\tau_i}^{\delta_i} \cap K$ can be represented as a graph of a function u_i on $C \cap K$ and $|u_i| < \epsilon$. By the choice of ϵ , S is disjoint from $\Sigma_{\tau_i}^{\delta_i}$ for all $i \geq N$. Since Σ is a translator moving with velocity T , $\Sigma_t^{\delta_i}$ is a translating solution moving with velocity $\delta_i^{-2}T$. For any $i \geq N$, there is $q_i \in \Sigma_{\tau_i}^{\delta_i}$ lying in the straight line joining $(0, 0, 0)$ to $q_0 = cT$. In particular, the translating soliton $\Sigma_{\tau_i+t_i}^{\delta_i}$ contains q_0 , where

$$t_i = \frac{|q_0 - q_i|}{|\delta_i^{-2}T|} = \delta_i^2 \frac{|q_0 - q_i|}{|T|} \leq \delta_i^2 c.$$

Note that the MCF starting at the sphere S collapses to q_0 at time $t = r_0^2/4$. Hence if $\delta_i^2 c < r_0^2/4$, the MCF starting at $\Sigma_{\tau_i}^{\delta_i}$ and S respectively intersect at some time $\tilde{t}_i \leq t_i$. This contradicts to the avoidance principle for the MCF and thus Σ_∞ cannot be the cylinder. \square

5. GRAPHICAL TRANSLATOR WITH CERTAIN GROWTH RATE

In this section, we consider general dimensional graphical translator satisfying certain growth condition.

Theorem 5.1 (Theorem 1.3). *Assume that T is perpendicular to e_{n+1} , and let Σ be an entire graphical translator with velocity T given by $\Sigma = \{(x, u(x)) : x \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$. If there are positive numbers C_1, C_2 so that*

$$(5.1) \quad |u(q)| \leq C_1 + C_2 \sqrt{|\langle q, T \rangle|}, \quad \forall q \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

then Σ is the stationary horizontal plane.

Proof. By a rotation of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} fixing the e_{n+1} direction, we may assume that $T = e_n$. For any $q \in \mathbb{R}^n$, write $q = (\vec{q}, q_n)$, where $\vec{q} = (q_1, \dots, q_{n-1})$. Then (5.1) is the same as

$$(5.2) \quad |u(\vec{q}, q_n)| \leq C_1 + C_2 \sqrt{|q_n|}, \quad \text{for all } (\vec{q}, q_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

For any $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $\Sigma_t = \{x + tT : x \in \Sigma\}$ is also an entire graph on \mathbb{R}^n ,

$$\Sigma_t = \{(q, u_t(q)) : q \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$$

and $u_t : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is given by

$$(5.3) \quad u_t(\vec{q}, q_n) = u(\vec{q}, q_n - t).$$

Since Σ is a translator with velocity T , $\{\Sigma_t\}$ is a solution to the mean curvature flow and $(t, q) \mapsto u_t(q)$ satisfies the graphical mean curvature flow equation

$$(5.4) \quad \frac{\partial u_t}{\partial t} = \sqrt{1 + |Du_t|^2} D_i \left(\frac{D_i u_t}{\sqrt{1 + |Du_t|^2}} \right).$$

For any $q = (\vec{q}, q_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, consider the graphical mean curvature flow u_t restricted to the domain $\Omega = B_{|q_n|+1}(q) \times [-|q_n|-1, |q_n|+1] \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$. Then by (5.3) and (5.2), we have

$$(5.5) \quad M := \sup_{\Omega} |u_t(q)| \leq C_1 + C_2 \sqrt{|q_n - t|} \leq C_3 + C_4 \sqrt{|q_n|},$$

where $C_3 = C_1 + C_2$ and $C_4 = \sqrt{2}C_2$. Using the gradient estimates for graphical mean curvature flow [ES92, Corollary 5.3], one has

$$(5.6) \quad |Du(q)| = |Du_0(q)| \leq C \left(1 + \frac{M}{|q_n|+1} \right) e^{CM^2((|q_n|+1)^{-2} + (|q_n|+1)^{-1})},$$

where C is a dimensional constant. By (5.5) one can easily see that $M/(|q_n|+1)$ and $M^2/(|q_n|+1)$ are always uniformly bounded, hence

$$(5.7) \quad |Du(q)| \leq C_5$$

for some constant C_5 . Therefore the Gauss map of Σ lies in $B_{\lambda}^{S^n}(y_0)$ for some $\Lambda < \pi/2$ and $y_0 = (0, \dots, 0, 1)$. By [BS14, Theorem 1.1], Σ must be a hyperplane. \square

Remark 5.2. For the vertical graphical translator case, by using bowl soliton as a barrier, the growth rate at infinity of u can only be $|u(x)| = O(|x|^\alpha)$ where $\alpha \geq 2$ (see Remark 3.2(a) in [MSHS15]). The situation is quite different for non-vertical graphical translator case where we don't have bowl soliton as a barrier.

Using Ecker-Huisken interior gradient estimate for graphical solution of MCF, we can also obtain rigidity result for graphical translator with slow gradient growth.

Theorem 5.3 (Theorem 1.4). *Let Σ be an entire graphical translator given by $\Sigma = \{(x, u(x)) : x \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$ with unit velocity T not parallel to e_{n+1} direction. If the gradient of u satisfies the growth rate*

$$(5.8) \quad |Du(x)| = o((1 + |x|)^{1/4})$$

then Σ is a hyperplane.

Proof. We can assume that $T = \cos \theta e_n + \sin \theta e_{n+1}$, for some $\theta \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$, after a rotation of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} fixing the e_{n+1} direction. Similar as before, for any $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $\Sigma_t := \Sigma + tT = \{(x, u_t(x)) : x \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$ is an entire graphical solution of MCF where $u_t : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is given by

$$(5.9) \quad u_t(x_1, \dots, x_n) = u(x_1, \dots, x_n - t \cos \theta) + t \sin \theta,$$

and the gradient of u_t is

$$(5.10) \quad Du_t(x) = Du(x - t \cos \theta e_n).$$

Using Ecker-Huisken interior estimate [EH91, Corollary 3.2(ii)], for any $R > 0$ and $t = R^2$, we obtain an estimate for the curvature of Σ_t in term of Du_t . That is, for

any $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$(5.11) \quad \sup_{B_{R/2}(y)} |A|^2(R^2) \leq C \frac{1}{R^2} \sup_{B_R(y) \times [0, R^2]} |Du_t|^4.$$

From the growth rate assumption and $t \in [0, R^2]$, we have in $B_R(y)$

$$(5.12) \quad |Du_t(x)| = o((1 + |x - t \cos \theta e_n|)^{1/4}) = o(|y| + R + R^2)^{1/4}).$$

Also since Σ_t is a graphical translating solution, we know that for any t

$$(5.13) \quad \sup_{B_R(y)} |A|^2(t) = \sup_{B_R(y-t \cos \theta e_n)} |A|^2(0).$$

We claim that Σ is totally geodesic. Suppose not, then there exist $y_0 \in \pi(\Sigma) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, the projection of Σ onto its domain, such that $|A|(y_0) \neq 0$. Now we choose y to be $y_0 + R^2 \cos \theta e_n$, then RHS of (5.11) is $o(1)$ while its LHS is $\sup_{B_{R/2}(y_0)} |A|^2(0)$ by (5.13). Taking R to be sufficiently large, we obtain a contradiction. \square

6. COUNTEREXAMPLE IN HIGHER DIMENSION

In this section, we give an example to illustrate why the growth condition in Theorem 1.3 is necessary and that Theorem 1.2 and Theorem 1.1 does not hold for $n \geq 3$. Let \mathcal{B} be the bowl soliton in \mathbb{R}^3 given as a graph $\mathcal{B} = \{(x, y, b(x, y)) : (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\}$. Then for each $n \geq 3$, consider the translator $\mathcal{B} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-2}$. That is,

$$(6.1) \quad \mathcal{B} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-2} = \{(x, y, z_1, \dots, z_{n-2}, b(x, y)) : (x, y, z_1, \dots, z_{n-2}) \in \mathbb{R}^n\}.$$

Let $R \in SO(n+1)$ be the rotation

$$R(x, y, z_1, \dots, z_{n-2}, w) = \left(x, y, z_1, \dots, z_{n-3}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(z_{n-2} - w), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(z_{n-2} + w) \right)$$

and let $M = R(\mathcal{B} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-2})$.

Note that M is an entire graph over $\mathbb{R}^n \times \{0\}$. Indeed,

$$(6.2) \quad M = \{(x, y, z_1, \dots, z_{n-3}, \tilde{z}, \tilde{z} + \sqrt{2}b(x, y)) : (x, y, z_1, \dots, z_{n-3}, \tilde{z}) \in \mathbb{R}^n\}.$$

M is a translator in the direction $T = Re_{n+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-e_n + e_{n+1})$. Since

$$\lambda(M) = \lambda(\mathcal{B} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-2}) = \lambda(\mathcal{B}) = \lambda(\mathbb{S}^1) < 2$$

this implies that Theorem 1.2 does not hold for $n \geq 3$. Since M is convex and thus mean convex, this also implies that the Theorem 1.1 cannot be generalized to $n \geq 3$. Lastly, since

$$T_1 := -\sqrt{2}e_n = T - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e_n + e_{n+1})$$

and $e_n + e_{n+1}$ is tangential to M , so

$$T_1^\perp = T^\perp.$$

If we consider $\bar{M} = \sqrt{2}M$, since M is a graphical translator moving in T direction then \bar{M} will be a graphical translator moving in $-e_n$ direction. This also implies that Theorem 1.3 does not hold without extra growth assumption when $n \geq 3$.

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