

**Title:** Bernstein type theorems for minimal surfaces in  $(\alpha, \beta)$ -space

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Let  $\mathbb{V}^{n+1}$  be an  $(n + 1)$ -dimensional real vector space and  $\tilde{F} = \tilde{\alpha}\phi(s)$ ,  $s = \tilde{\beta}/\tilde{\alpha}$ , be an  $(\alpha, \beta)$ -metric, where  $\tilde{\alpha}$  is an Euclidean metric and  $\tilde{\beta}$  is a one form. Minimal surfaces with respect to the Busemann–Hausdorff measure and the Holmes–Thompson measure are called BH-minimal and HT-minimal surfaces, respectively. We give a Bernstein type theorem for minimal graphs in  $(\mathbb{V}^{n+1}, \tilde{F})$  with  $n \leq 7$ . Let  $\tilde{F}_b = \tilde{\alpha}\phi(s)$ ,  $s = \tilde{\beta}/\tilde{\alpha}$ , be a Minkowski metric with  $b := \|\tilde{\beta}\|_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ . We use a PDE to characterize the BH-minimal and HT-minimal graph over any hyperplane containing the origin in  $(\mathbb{V}^{n+1}, \tilde{F}_b)$ . Then we prove that this PDE is an elliptic equation of mean curvature type when  $b \in [0, \epsilon)$  for some constant  $\epsilon > 0$  and give a Bernstein type theorem for BH-minimal surface in  $(\mathbb{V}^3, \tilde{F}_b)$ . BH-minimal cones with an isolated singularity at the origin are also given.

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