TUBULAR SURFACES WITH DARBOUX FRAME IN GALILEAN 3-SPACE

Sezai Kızıltug\textsuperscript{1}, Mustafa Dede\textsuperscript{2} and Cumali Ekici\textsuperscript{3}

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Abstract. In this paper, we define tubular surface by using a Darboux frame instead of a Frenet frame. Subsequently, we compute the Gaussian curvature and the mean curvature of the tubular surface with a Darboux frame. Moreover, we obtain some characterizations for special curves on this tubular surface in a Galilean 3-space.

Keywords. Tubular surface; Darboux frame; Frenet frame; Gaussian curvature.

1. Introduction

A Galilean space may be considered as the limit case of a pseudo-Euclidean space in which the isotropic cone degenerates to a plane. This limit transition corresponds to the limit transition from the special theory of relativity to classical mechanics. On the other hand, the Galilean space-time plays an important role in non-relativistic physics. The fact is that the fundamental concepts such as velocity, momentum, kinetic energy, etc., and the principles, laws of motion and conservation laws of classical physics are expressed in terms of the Galilean space\cite{7}.

As it is well known, the geometry of space is associated with a mathematical group. The idea of invariance of geometry under transformation groups may imply that on some spacetimes of maximum symmetry there should be a principle of relativity, which requires the invariance of physical laws without gravity under transformations among inertial systems. Surface theory has been a popular topic for many researchers in many aspects\cite{3, 9, 8}. Furthermore, canal surfaces are more popular in computer aided geometric design (CAGD), including designing models of internal and external organs, preparing terrain infrastructures, constructing blending surfaces, reconstructing shape or robotic path planning. Several geometers have studied canal surfaces and tube surfaces and have obtained many interesting results\cite{4, 1, 10, 2, 5}. Maekawa\cite{6} et al carried out a research on the necessary and
sufficient conditions for the regularity of tube surfaces. Besides, Ro and Yoon [10]
studied the tubes of the Weingarten type in a Euclidean 3-space. M. Dede [2]
studied tube surfaces in a Galilean 3-space. Recently, Dogan and Yayli [4]
investigated tubes with a Darboux frame in a Euclidean 3-space. In this study, we investigate
tubular surfaces by taking a Darboux frame instead of a Frenet frame in a Galilean
3-space.

2. Preliminaries

The Galilean space $G_3$ is a Cayley-Klein space equipped with the projective met-
ic of signature $(0, 0, +, +)$. The absolute figure of the Galilean space consists of an
ordered triple \{w, f, I\}, where w is the ideal (absolute) plane, f is the line (absolute
line) in w and I is the fixed elliptic involution of points of f.

In the non-homogeneous coordinates the similarity group $H_8$ has the form
\begin{align}
\bar{x} &= a_{11} + a_{12}x \\
\bar{y} &= a_{21} + a_{22}x + a_{23}y \cos \theta + a_{23}z \sin \theta \\
\bar{z} &= a_{31} + a_{32}x - a_{23}y \sin \theta + a_{23}z \cos \theta
\end{align}

where $a_{ij}$ and $\theta$ are real numbers [7]. In what follows, the real numbers $a_{12}$ and $a_{23}$
will play the special role. In particular, for $a_{12} = a_{23} = 1$, (1) defines the group
$B_6 \subset H_8$ of isometries of the Galilean space $G_3$.

Planes $x = \text{constant}$ are Euclidean and so is the plane $\omega$. Other planes are
isotropic. A vector $u = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$ is said to be non-isotropic if $u_1 \neq 0$. All unit
non-isotropic vectors are of the form $u = (1, u_2, u_3)$. For isotropic vectors, $u_1 = 0$
holds [7].

Since $x = 0$ plane is a Euclidean in Galilean space, it is easy to see that isotropic
vectors are on the Euclidean plane.

**Definition 1.1.** Let $a = (x, y, z)$ and $b = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$ be vectors in a Galilean
space. The scalar product is defined as
\begin{align}
\langle a, b \rangle &= x_1 x
\end{align}

and the scalar product of two isotropic vectors, $p = (0, y, z)$ and $q = (0, y_1, z_1)$, is
defined as
\begin{align}
\langle p, q \rangle &= y y_1 + z z_1
\end{align}

**Definition 1.2.** Let $u = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$ and $v = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be vectors in a Galilean
space [8]. The cross-product of the vectors $u$ and $v$ is defined as follows:
\begin{align}
\mathbf{u} \wedge \mathbf{v} &= \begin{vmatrix}
0 & c_2 & c_3 \\
u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\
v_1 & v_2 & v_3
\end{vmatrix} = (0, u_3 v_1 - u_1 v_3, u_1 v_2 - u_2 v_1)
\end{align}
The curve \( \alpha : I \subset \mathbb{R} \to G_3 \) of the class \( C^\infty \) in the Galilean space \( G_3 \) is defined by the parametrization

\[
\alpha(s) = (s, y(s), z(s)),
\]
where \( s \) is a Galilean invariant arc-length of \( \alpha \). Then the curvature \( \kappa(s) \) and the torsion \( \tau(s) \) are given by, respectively

\[
\kappa(s) = \sqrt{\dddot{y}(s)^2 + \dddot{z}(s)^2}, \quad \tau(s) = \text{det}((\dot{\alpha}(s), \ddot{\alpha}(s), \dddot{\alpha}(s)))^{\frac{1}{\kappa^2(s)}}.
\]

On the other hand, the Frenet vectors of \( \alpha(s) \) in \( G_3 \) are defined by

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathbf{t} &= \dot{\alpha}(s) = ((1, \dot{y}(s), \dot{z}(s)), \\
\mathbf{n} &= \frac{1}{\kappa(s)}\ddot{\alpha}(s) = \frac{1}{\kappa(s)}((0, \ddot{y}(s), \ddot{z}(s)), \\
\mathbf{b} &= \frac{1}{\kappa(s)}((-\dddot{z}(s), \dddot{y}(s)).
\end{align*}
\]

The vectors \( \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{b} \) are called the vector of tangent, principal normal and binormal of \( \alpha \), respectively. For their derivatives the following Frenet formula is satisfied

\[
\begin{align*}
\dot{\mathbf{t}} &= \kappa(s)\mathbf{n}, \\
\dot{\mathbf{n}} &= \tau(s)\mathbf{b}, \quad \dot{\mathbf{b}} = -\tau(s)\mathbf{n}.
\end{align*}
\]

Since the curve \( \alpha(s) \) lies on the surface \( M \), there exists another frame along the curve. This new frame is called Darboux frame and is denoted by \( \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{N}\} \). Let us consider the surface \( M \) given by the parametrization

\[
\varphi(u^1, u^2) = (x(u^1, u^2), y(u^1, u^2), z(u^1, u^2))
\]

\( \phi(u^1, u^2) \).
where \( x(u^1, u^2), y(u^1, u^2), z(u^1, u^2) \in C^3 \) and \( u^1, u^2 \in \mathbb{R} \).

The isotropic unit normal vector field \( Z \) is given by

\[
Z = \frac{\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2}{\|\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2\|_1}
\]

where \( w = \|\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2\|_1 \) and the partial differentiation with respect to \( u^{2,1} \) and \( u^{2,2} \) denoted by suffixes 1 and 2, respectively.

The first fundamental form of the surface is defined as

\[
I = (g_{ij} + \varepsilon h_{ij})du^i du^j
\]

where

\[
g_{ij} = \langle \varphi_i, \varphi_j \rangle, 
\]

\[
h_{ij} = \langle \varphi_i, \varphi_j \rangle_1 
\]

and \( \varepsilon \) is

\[
\varepsilon = \begin{cases} 
0, & dv^1 : dv^2 \text{ non-isotropic} \\
1, & dv^1 : dv^2 \text{ isotropic}
\end{cases}
\]

The coefficients \( L_{ij} \) of the second fundamental form are given by

\[
L_{ij} = \langle \varphi_{ij}x^1 - x_{ij}\varphi_1, Z \rangle_1
\]

Finally, the Gauss curvature \( K \) and the mean curvature \( H \) of the surface \( M \) are defined as

\[
K = \frac{\text{det} L_{ij}}{w^2} = \frac{L_{11}L_{22} - L_{12}^2}{w^2}
\]

\[
2H = g^{ij}L_{ij} = g^{11}L_{11} + g^{12}L_{12} + g^{22}L_{22}
\]

respectively, where

\[
g^{11} = \frac{g_{22}}{w^2}, 
\]

\[
g^{12} = \frac{g_{12}}{w^2}, 
\]

\[
g^{22} = \frac{g_{11}}{w^2}
\]

3. Tubular surface with Darboux frame in \( G_3 \)

M.Dede defined the tubular surface by using a Frenet frame in a Galilean 3-space. In this section, we define tubular surface by using a Darboux frame instead of a Frenet frame.

Let the center curve \( \alpha(s) \) be on the surface \( M \). The characteristic circles of the canal surface lie in the plane which is perpendicular to the tangent of the center curve \( \alpha(s) \). In light of this definition, the tubular surface can be defined by using a Darboux frame as

\[
M(\alpha(s) + r(\cos \beta Y + \sin \beta N))
\]
Using (2.6) we get partial derivatives of $M$ with respect to $s$ and $\beta$ as follows:

\begin{align}
M_s &= T + r(\cos \beta(t_r N) - \sin \beta(t_r Y)) \\
M_\beta &= -r \sin \beta Y + r \cos \beta N
\end{align}

(3.2) \quad (3.3)

The cross-product of these two vectors is given as

\begin{equation}
M_s \wedge M_\beta = -r \cos \beta Y - r \sin \beta N
\end{equation}

(3.4)

Using (2.8) and (3.5), we obtain an isotropic normal vector of the tubular surface as

\begin{equation}
Z = -\cos \beta Y - \sin \beta N
\end{equation}

(3.5)

From (2.13) and (3.5), we obtain the first fundamental form of the tubular surface with a Darboux frame in a Galilean space as

\begin{equation}
I = ds^2 + \epsilon r^2 d\beta^2
\end{equation}

(3.6)

where $\epsilon$ is

\begin{equation}
\epsilon = \begin{cases} 
0, & du \neq 0 \\
1, & du = 0
\end{cases}
\end{equation}

(3.7)

The second order partial differentials of the surface $M$ are obtained as

\begin{align}
M_{ss} &= (k_g - r \cos \beta t_r^2 - r \sin \beta t_r') Y + (k_n + r \cos \beta t_r' - r \sin \beta t_r^2) N \\
M_{s\beta} &= (-r \cos \beta t_r) Y + (-r \sin \beta t_r) N \\
M_{\beta\beta} &= -r \cos \beta Y - r \sin \beta N
\end{align}

(3.8) \quad (3.9) \quad (3.10)

Equations (3.12), (3.13) and (3.1) lead to the coefficients of the second fundamental form obtained by,

\begin{align}
L_{11} &= -\cos \beta k_g - k_n \sin \beta + rt_r^2, \\
L_{12} &= rt_r, \\
L_{22} &= r.
\end{align}

(3.11) \quad (3.12) \quad (3.13)

Thus, the Gaussian curvature $K$ is given by:

\begin{equation}
K = \frac{-\cos \beta k_g - k_n \sin \beta}{r}
\end{equation}

(3.14)

From the equations (2.11), (3.4) and (3.5), we get

\begin{equation}
g^{11} = g^{12} = 0, \quad g^{22} = \frac{1}{r^2}
\end{equation}

(3.15)

Then, substituting (3.14), (3.15) and (3.16) into (3.1), we obtain the mean curvature of the tubular surface as

\begin{equation}
H = \frac{1}{2r}
\end{equation}

(3.16)
4. Some Characterizations for Special Curves on Tubular Surfaces in $G_3$

In this section, we investigate the relation between parameter curves and special curves such as geodesic curves, asymptotic curves, and lines of curvature on this tube surface $M(s, \beta)$ in a Galilean space.

**Theorem 3.1** Let $M(s, \beta)$ be a tubular surface in $G_3$. Then

i) $\beta-$ parameter curves are also geodesic.

ii) $s-$ parameter curves are also geodesic if and only if $k_g, k_n$ and $t_r$ of $\alpha(s)$ satisfy the equation:

\[
- \cos \beta k_n + \sin \beta k_g - rt'_r = 0.
\]

**Proof:**

i) For $s-$ and $\beta-$ parameter curves, we get

\[
Z \wedge M_{s\beta} = (- \cos \beta Y - \sin \beta N) \wedge (-r \cos \beta Y - r \sin \beta N) = r \cos \beta \sin \beta T - r \sin \beta \cos \beta T = 0.
\]

Since $Z \wedge M_{s\beta} = 0$, it follows that $\beta-$ parameter curves are geodesic.

ii) $Z \wedge M_{ss} = (- \cos \beta k_n + \sin \beta k_g - rt'_r)T(s)$

It is easy to see that $Z \wedge M_{ss} = 0$ if and only if $- \cos \beta k_n + \sin \beta k_g - rt'_r = 0$. This completes the proof.

**Corollary 3.1** Let $\alpha(s)$ be a geodesic curve on the tubular surface $M(s, \beta)$ in $G_3$. If $s-$ parameter curves are also geodesic on $M(s, \beta)$, then the curvatures $\kappa$ and $\tau$ of $\alpha(s)$ satisfy the equation:

\[
\cos \beta \kappa - rt' = 0.
\]

**Proof:** Since the center curve $\alpha(s)$ is geodesic curve, we have $k_g = 0, k_n = \kappa$ and $t_r = \tau$. Substituting $k_g = 0, k_n = \kappa$ and $t_r = \tau$ in (4.1) the equation, we get

\[
\cos \beta \kappa - rt' = 0.
\]

Hence, the proof is completed.

**Corollary 3.2** Let $\alpha(s)$ be an asymptotic curve on the tubular surface $M(s, \beta)$ in $G_3$. If $s-$ parameter curves are also geodesic on $M(s, \beta)$, then the curvatures $\kappa$ and $\tau$ of $\alpha(s)$ satisfy the equation:

\[
\sin \beta \kappa - \tau t'_r = 0.
\]
**Proof:** Since the center curve \( \alpha (s) \) is an asymptotic curve, we have \( k_n = 0 \), \( k_g = \kappa \) and \( t_r = \tau \). Substituting \( k_n = 0 \), \( k_g = \kappa \) and \( t_r = \tau \) in (4.1), we get

\[
\cos \beta \kappa - r \tau' = 0.
\]

Hence, the proof is completed.

**Theorem 3.2** For the tubular surface \( M (s, \beta) \) in \( G_3 \).

i) \( \beta \)- parameter curves cannot be asymptotic curves.

ii) \( s \)- parameter curves are also geodesic if and only if \( M (s, \beta) \) is generated by a moving sphere with the radius function

\[
r = \cos \beta k_g + \sin \beta k_n \frac{t_r'}{t_r}.
\]

**Proof:**
i) Since \( \langle Z, M_{\beta\beta} \rangle = r \neq 0 \), \( \beta \)- parameter curves cannot be asymptotic curves on \( M (s, \beta) \)

ii) \( s \)- parameter curves are also asymptotic curve on \( M (s, \beta) \) if and only if

\[
\langle Z, M_{ss} \rangle = -\cos \beta k_g - \sin \beta k_n + r t_r' = 0.
\]

Thus, we get the radius function:

\[
r = \cos \beta k_g + \sin \beta k_n \frac{t_r'}{t_r}.
\]

This completes the proof.

**Corollary 3.3** Let \( s \)- parameter curves are also asymptotic curves on \( M (s, \beta) \) in \( G_3 \).

i) If the center curve \( \alpha (s) \) is a geodesic curve on \( M (s, \beta) \), then

\[
r = \frac{\sin \beta \kappa}{\tau}
\]

ii) If the center curve \( \alpha (s) \) is an asymptotic curve on \( M (s, \beta) \), then

\[
r = \frac{\cos \beta \kappa}{\tau}
\]

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Sezai Kızıltuğ  
Faculty of Science  
Department of Mathematics  
Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University  
24000 Erzincan, Turkey  
skiziltug@erzincan.edu.tr

Mustafa Dede  
Faculty of Science  
Department of Mathematics  
Kilis 7 Aralık University  
79000 Kilis, Turkey  
mustafadede@kilis.edu.tr

Cumali Ekici  
Faculty of Science  
Department of Mathematics-Computer  
Eskişehir Osmangazi University  
26480 Eskişehir, Turkey  
cekici@ogu.edu.tr