Singularities of the Darboux ruled surface of a space curve in the pseudo-Galilean space

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Received: 27th December 2016
Accepted: 24th April 2017
DOI: 10.18466/cbayarfbe.319911

Abstract

In this article, we establish the singularity theory in a pseudo-Galilean space $G^3_1$, a special case of Cayley-Klein spaces. We consider the cases where the Darboux ruled surface in $G^3_1$ is diffeomorphic to some surfaces in the neighbourhood of a singular point. In addition, we investigate the relationship between singularities of discriminant, bifurcation sets of the function, and geometric invariants of curves in $G^3_1$.

Keywords — Height function, singularities, Darboux ruled surface, pseudo-Galilean space.

1 Introduction

The singularity theory of smooth mappings is strongly related to both the Morse theory and the theory of immersions and embeddings of manifolds. Indeed, these two theories are originated from the theory of smooth functions in one-variable. We recall that the roots of derivative of a function are called critical or singular points. The graph of function behaves differently in the vicinity of a singular point. This effects the shape of graph of the function in the neighborhood of a singular point. As a result, one can infer that singular points of a function reveals crucial information about the shape of graphs of the function.

A family of functions containing $f$ is called an unfolding of $f$: the family unfolds to reveal all these functions which are $f$’s close relations. Singularity theory is more concerned with two other properties of such families. First, ‘almost all’ families of functions are universal unfoldings (strictly, ‘versal’ unfoldings) of each function in the family. Versal unfolding has been a central tool in almost all applications of singularity theory inside and outside mathematics. Consequently one can expect these unfoldings to arise in virtually any situation when studying families of functions. Secondly, these unfoldings are in a certain sense unique, that is, they depend only on the functions that they are unfolding. Thus one can expect same models, describing the geometry of the unfolding, to arise in many (almost all) situations. In other words, the bifurcation set or discriminant of the family is diffeomorphic to the bifurcation or discriminant set of a “standard” versal deformation of a function having the same type of singularity. For example, the standard $R_e$ – versal deformation (i.e., deformation which is versal for $R$–equivalence) of an $A_3$ singularity of $f(x) = x^4$ is $G(x,a,b,c) = x^4 + ax^2 + bx + c$ and therefore any $R_e$ – versal deformation $F$ of a function having an $A_3$ singularity has discriminant diffeomorphic to the discriminant $SW$ of $G$. This is a well-known fact for swallowtail surface $SW$. For more details we refer the reader to [1].

The aim of this article is to show that certain germs of geometrically defined subsets of the pseudo Galilean space $G^3_1$ are diffeomorphic to cusp, cuspidal edge and swallowtail singularities by using some standard arguments from singularity theory. Initially, we want to construct a germ of family of functions $F:X \times G^3_1, (x_0, w_0) \rightarrow K (K = R or K = C)$
on some space $X$ (it doesn’t matter what $X$ is), with parameter space $G^3_1$, such that the germ at $w_0$ of the subset in question is the bifurcation set or discriminant of the family. We then strive to show that the family of functions is a versal deformation (with respect to some notion of parametrised equivalence of unfoldings) of the germ at $x_0$ of the function $f_{w_0}$ defined by $f_{w_0}(x) = F(x, w_0)$.

General theory of differential geometry of curves and surfaces in Cayley-Klein spaces can be found in [2].

Study of singularities of curves and surfaces in Euclidean and non-Euclidean ambient spaces does not have a long history. There are some applications of singularity theory in the Euclidean and non-Euclidean geometry. Several references on these applications in Euclidean space, Minkowski space, and Galilean space can be found in [1, 3-8].

In this article, we apply elementary singularity theory techniques, along the lines developed in the basic book [1], to the study of geometrical invariants of curves in $G^3_1$. To this purpose, we introduce the notion of height function on space curves in $G^3_1$. The height function is quite useful for the study of singularities of the spherical Darboux ruled (we abbreviate as s.D.r.) surface of space curves in $G^3_1$. We also introduce the notion of the line of striction of the s.D.r. surface and the spherical Darboux images of space curves in $G^3_1$. As a result, we establish several relationships between the singularities of the above two subjects and geometric invariants of a curve under the action of $G^3_1$ group as applications of ordinary techniques of singularity theory for the above function. Therefore, the singularities of the spherical Darboux image describe how the shape of a curve is similar to helix.

The main result in this paper is Theorem 3.1. The theorem is about the singularities of the spherical Darboux ruled surface. We describe the geometric interpretation of Theorem 3.1 in section 3.1 and 3.2. Our basic techniques here follow those of Bruce and Giblin [1]. For this paper, we are inspired by [3-6].

## 2 Preliminaries on pseudo-Galilean Geometry

The pseudo-Galilean space $G^3_1$ is one of the Cayley-Klein spaces equipped with the projective metric of signature $(0,0,+,−)$ [9]. Note that $G^3_1$ is called the Galilean space of index 1. The absolute figure of the pseudo-Galilean space is the ordered triple $\\{w, f, I\}$, where $w$ is an ideal (absolute) plane, in the real three-dimensional projective space $P^3(R)$, $f$ is a line (absolute line) in $w$, and $I$ is a fixed hyperbolic involution of points of $f$.

In non-homogeneous coordinates the group of motion of $G^3_1$ (i.e. the group of isometries of $G^3_1$) has the form define:

$$\Delta = a_1 + x,$$

$$\Delta = a_2 + a_3 x + y \cosh \varphi + z \sinh \varphi,$$

$$\Delta = a_4 + a_5 x + y \sinh \varphi + z \cosh \varphi,$$

where $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5$, and $\varphi$ are real numbers [10]. If the first component of a vector is not zero, then the vector is called as non-isotropic, otherwise it is called isotropic vector [10].

The scalar product of two vectors $v = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ and $w = (w_1, w_2, w_3)$ in $G^3_1$ is defined by

$$v \cdot_{G^3_1} w = \begin{cases} v_1 w_1, & \text{if } v_1 \neq 0 \text{ or } w_1 \neq 0 \\ v_2 w_2 - v_3 w_3, & \text{if } v_1 = 0 \text{ and } w_1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

If $v \cdot_{G^3_1} w = 0$, then $v$ and $w$ are perpendicular. In particular, every isotropic vector is perpendicular to every non-isotropic vector. The norm of $v$ is defined by $\|v\|_{G^3_1} = \sqrt{|v \cdot_{G^3_1} v|}$.

Let $I \subset R$ and let $\alpha : I \to G^3_1$ be a curve parametrized by arc length (we abbreviate as p.b.a.l) with cur-
The vector field \( D \) is called a Darboux vector of \( \alpha \). Also, where \( \times \) is the pseudo-Galilean cross product defined by

\[
\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w} = \begin{vmatrix}
0 & e_2 & -e_3 \\
e_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\
-w_1 & w_2 & w_3
\end{vmatrix}
\]

for \( \mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3) \) and \( \mathbf{w} = (w_1, w_2, w_3) \) [11]. The pseudo-Galilean Sphere \( S^2_{pG} \) with center \( x_0 \) and radius \( r \) is defined by \( S^2_{pG} = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in G^3_1 \mid |x - x_0| = r \right\} \).

We refer to [10-12, 13] for detailed treatment of Galilean and pseudo-Galilean geometry.

3 Singularities of the Darboux ruled surfaces in \( G^3_1 \)

Ruled surfaces are the classical subject in differential geometry. There are important classes of ruled surfaces defined by Frenet vectors of a given regular curve such as natural developable (tangent, focal and rectifying) and Darboux ruled surfaces. Recently there appeared several articles concerning on singularities of these ruled surfaces (ruled surfaces are also special surfaces in general singular surfaces) in Euclidean and Non-Euclidean geometry [4-8].

We define a spherical curve \( d: I \to S^2_{pG} \) by

\[
d(x) = \frac{D(x)}{|D(x)|_{pG}} , \text{ where } D(x) \text{ is the Darboux vector,}
\]

and surface

\[
dR(\alpha) = \{d(x) + \lambda N(x) : \lambda \in R, \ x \in I\},
\]

and curve

\[
\gamma(x) = \left\{d(x) - \frac{1}{\tau(x)} \left(\frac{\kappa}{\tau}\right) N(x) : x \in I\right\}.
\]
We call the image of \( d \) as the pseudo-Galilean spherical Darboux image, the surface \( dR(\alpha) \) as the pseudo-Galilean spherical Darboux ruled (s.D.r.) surface of \( \gamma \) and the curve \( \gamma'(x) \) as the line of striction of the Darboux ruled surface. The following is the main theorem of this paper.

**Theorem 3.1** Let \( \alpha : I \to G_1^3 \) be curve p.b.a.l. with \( \kappa(x) \neq 0 \), and we assume \( \tau(x) \neq 0 \). Then we have:

1) The line of striction of the pseudo-Galilean s.D.r. surface image is locally diffeomorphic to the ordinary cusp \( C \) at \( \alpha(x_0) \) iff

\[
\left( \frac{\kappa}{\tau} \right)'(x_0) = \left( \frac{\tau'}{\tau} \left( \frac{\kappa}{\tau} \right)' \right)(x_0)
\]

and

\[
\left( \frac{\kappa}{\tau} \right)''(x_0) \neq \left( \frac{\tau''}{\tau} \left( \frac{\kappa}{\tau} \right)' \right)(x_0).
\]

2-a) The pseudo-Galilean s.D.r. surface is locally diffeomorphic to the cuspidal edge \( C \times R \) at

\[
d(x_0) + \lambda_0N(x_0) \iff \lambda_0 = -\left( \frac{1}{\tau} \left( \frac{\kappa}{\tau} \right)' \right)(x_0)
\]

and

\[
\left( \frac{\kappa}{\tau} \right)'(x_0) \neq \left( \frac{\tau'}{\tau} \left( \frac{\kappa}{\tau} \right)' \right)(x_0).
\]

2-b) The pseudo-Galilean s.D.r. surface is locally diffeomorphic to the swallowtail \( SW \) at

\[
d(x_0) + \lambda_0N(x_0) \text{ if and only if } \lambda_0 = -\left( \frac{1}{\tau} \left( \frac{\kappa}{\tau} \right)' \right)(x_0),
\]

\[
\left( \frac{\kappa}{\tau} \right)''(x_0) = \left( \frac{\tau''}{\tau} \left( \frac{\kappa}{\tau} \right)' \right)(x_0) \text{ and }
\]

\[
\left( \frac{\kappa}{\tau} \right)''(x_0) \neq \left( \frac{\tau''}{\tau} \left( \frac{\kappa}{\tau} \right)' \right)(x_0).
\]

Here, \( C = \{(x, y) : x^2 = y^3 \} \) is ordinary cusp and

\[
SW = \{(x, y, z) : x = 3u^4 + u^2v, y = 4u^3 + 2uv, z = v \}
\]

is the swallowtail surface.

**Figure 1:** The cusp curve, cuspidal edge and swallowtail surface

The main goal of this paper is to give a proof for the Theorem 3.1. To this purpose, we shall study the singularities of the height function in \( G_1^2 \) in section 3.1. Since we need unfoldings of functions in \( G_1^3 \), we describe them in detail in section 3.2.

### 3.1 Families of smooth functions on a space curve in \( G_1^3 \)

From now on, unless we explicitly state otherwise, we will only consider curves parametrized by arc length (p.b.a.l.) with \( \kappa(x) \neq 0 \), and we assume \( \tau(x) \neq 0 \).

In this part, we now introduce some families of functions that useful for the study of singularities of a space curve. Such functions are.

#### 3.1.1 Height function in \( G_1^3 \)

Consider the following two-parameter family of smooth functions on \( I \):

\[
H : I \times S_{pG}^2 \to R
\]

with \( H(x, w) = \det(T(x), B(x), w) \). We call \( H \) as the height function on \( \alpha \). We use the notation \( h_w(x) = H(x, w) \) for any \( w \in S_{pG}^2 \). Then, we obtain the following proposition.
Proposition 3.2 Let $\alpha : I \rightarrow G_i^3$ be a curve. Then,

1) $h_i'(x) = 0$ iff there exists a real number $u \in R$ such that $w = \pm T(x) + uN(x) \mp \left(\frac{\kappa}{\tau}\right)(x)B(x)$

2) $h_i''(x) = h_i''(x) = 0$ iff $w = \pm \left(T(x) + \frac{1}{\tau(x)}\left(\frac{\kappa}{\tau}\right)''(x)N(x) - \left(\frac{\kappa}{\tau}\right)(x)B(x)\right)$

3) $h_i''(x) = h_i''(x) = h_i''(x) = 0$ iff $w = \pm \left(T(x) + \frac{1}{\tau(x)}\left(\frac{\kappa}{\tau}\right)''(x)N(x) - \left(\frac{\kappa}{\tau}\right)(x)B(x)\right)$.

4) $h_i''(x) = h_i''(x) = h_i''(x) = 0$ iff $w = \pm \left(T(x) + \frac{1}{\tau(x)}\left(\frac{\kappa}{\tau}\right)''(x)N(x) - \left(\frac{\kappa}{\tau}\right)(x)B(x)\right)$.

Proof. From the Frenet-Serret formula we have:

i. $h_i'(x) = \kappa(x)[N(x)B(x)w + \tau(x)T(x)N(x)w]$,

ii. $h_i''(x) = \kappa'(x)[N(x)B(x)w]$

$\quad + \tau'(x)T(x)N(x)w$

$\quad + \tau^2(x)T(x)B(x)w$

iii. $h_i''(x) = \left(\frac{\kappa''(x) + \kappa(x)\tau^2(x)}{\tau(x)}\right)N(x)B(x)w$

$\quad + \left(\tau'(x) + \kappa''(x)\right)T(x)N(x)w$

$\quad + 3\tau(x)\tau'(x)T(x)B(x)w$.

iv. $h_i''(x) = \left(\kappa'' + \kappa'(\tau + 5\kappa\tau')\right)N(x)B(x)w$

$\quad + \left(\tau''(x) + 6\tau^2(x)\tau'(x)\right)T(x)N(x)w$

$\quad + 3\tau^2 + \tau^4 + 4\tau''(x)T(x)B(x)w$.

Now we prove each part of the theorem:

1) The assertion is trivial by the formula (i). By the assumption $w \in S_{BG}$, we have $w = \pm T(x) + \mu N(x) + \lambda B(x)$. It follows from (i) that $h_i''(x) = \pm \kappa(x) + \lambda \tau(x)$. Therefore we have $W = \pm T(x) + \mu N(x) \mp \left(\frac{\kappa}{\tau}\right)(x)B(x)$.

2) By (1) in (ii), we get $\mu = \pm \frac{1}{\tau(x)}\left(\frac{\kappa}{\tau}\right)'(x)$.

Therefore, we have $w = \pm \left(T(x) + \frac{1}{\tau(x)}\left(\frac{\kappa}{\tau}\right)'(x)N(x) - \left(\frac{\kappa}{\tau}\right)(x)B(x)\right)$.

3) By writing $w = \pm \left(T(x) + \frac{1}{\tau(x)}\left(\frac{\kappa}{\tau}\right)'(x)N(x) - \left(\frac{\kappa}{\tau}\right)(x)B(x)\right)$ in (iii), we get $\left(\frac{\kappa}{\tau}\right)'(x) = \frac{\tau'(x)}{\tau(x)}\left(\frac{\kappa}{\tau}\right)'(x)$.

4) By using (3) in (iv) then we get...
Next, we will give matrix criterion for versality and unfolding of \( G \) by \( \tanim \).

**Tanım 3.1** [1]. Let \( F: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^r, (x_0, w_0) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) be a smooth function. We write \( f_{w_0}: \mathbb{R}, x_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) for the function \( f_{w_0}(x) = F(x, w_0) \). \( F \) as above is called an \( r \)-parameter unfolding of \( f_{w_0} \). From now on \( f \) will stand for \( f_{w_0} \) unless otherwise stated. Let \( F: I \times \mathbb{R}^r, (x_0,w_0) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) be a function germ. We say that \( f \) has \( A_k \)-singularity at \( x_0 \) if

\[
f'((x_0) = f''(x_0) = \ldots = f^{(k)}(x_0) = 0
\]

and \( f^{(k+1)}(x_0) \neq 0 \). Let \( F \) be an unfolding of \( f \) and let \( f(x) \) have \( A_k \)-singularity \( (k \geq 1) \) at \( x_0 \). Let us denote the \((k-1)\)-jet of the partial derivative \( \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_i} \) at \( x_0 \) by

\[
J^{k-1} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_i}(x_0, w_0) \right)(x_0) = \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \alpha_{ij} x^j, \quad i = 1, \ldots, r.
\]

**Tanım 3.2** [1]. The unfolding \( G: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{r-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \), given by \( G(t,x) = \pm t^{k+1} + x_1 t + x_2 t^2 + \cdots + x_{k-1} t^{k-1} \) is a \((p)\)-versal unfolding of \( g(t) = \pm t^{k+1} \) at \( t_0 = 0 \).

The unfolding \( G: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \), given by \( G(t,x) = \pm t^{k+1} + x_1 t + x_2 t^2 + \cdots + x_{k-1} t^{k-1} \) is a versal unfolding of \( g(t) = \pm t^{k+1} \) at \( t_0 = 0 \) [1].

Next, we will give matrix criterion for versality and \((p)\)-versality.

Then \( F \) is called \( \{a (p)\)-versal unfolding \} if the \((k-1) \times r \) matrix of coefficients \( \left( \alpha_{ij} \right) \) has rank \( k - 1 \) \((k - 1 \leq r)\). Under the same conditions as the above, then \( F \) is called \( \{a \text{versal unfolding} \} \) if the \( k \times r \) matrix of coefficients \( \left( \alpha_{ij} \right) \) is of rank \( k \) \((k \leq r)\), where \( \alpha_{0i} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial w_i}(x_0, w_0) \).

In the following, we describe a set of results related to foregoing notions. The **discriminant set** of \( F \) is the set

\[
D_F = \left\{ w \in \mathbb{R}^r : F = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 0 \text{ at } (x, w) \text{ for some } x \right\},
\]

and the **bifurcation set** \( B_F \) of \( F \) is the set

\[
B_F = \left\{ w \in \mathbb{R}^r : F = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = 0 \text{ at } (x, w) \text{ at } x \right\}.
\]

What follows is an interpretation of uniqueness theorems for bifurcation and discriminant sets given in [1]. Now let \( F \) and \( G \) be any two \((p)\)-versal \( r \)-parameter unfoldings of \( f \) (at \( t_0 \)) and \( g \) (at \( t_1 \)) respectively, both of type \( A_k \) \((k \geq 1)\).

Thus the discriminant sets \( D_F \) and \( D_G \) (bifurcation sets \( B_F \) and \( B_G \)) are locally diffeomorphic: the local picture is the same up to diffeomorphism for any \( r \)-parameter versal \((p)\)-versal unfolding of any \( A_k \) singularity. That is, we can say that the bifurcation set (or discriminant) of the family is diffeomorphic to the bifurcation set (or discriminant) of a “standard” versal deformation of a function having the same type of singularity. For example, the standard \( \mathcal{R} \)-versal deformation (i.e. deformation which is versal for \( \mathcal{R} \)-equivalence) of an \( A_3 \) singularity \( f(x) = x^4 \) is \( F(x, a, b, c) = x^4 + ax^3 + bx + c \) and thus any \( \mathcal{R} \)-versal deformation \( G \) of a function having an \( A_3 \) singularity has discriminant diffeomorphic to the discriminant \( SW \) of \( F \), which is the
well-known swallowtail surface. Then we have the following well-known result [1].

**Theorem 3.3** [1]. Let \( F \) be an \( r \)-parameter unfolding of \( f(x) \) having an \( A_k \)-singularity at \( x_0 \).

Suppose that \( F \) is a \((p)\)-versal unfolding. Then,

a) If \( k = 1 \) (\( k = 2 \)), then \( D_F(B_F) \) is locally diffeomorphic to \([0] \times R^{r-1}\).

b) If \( k = 2 \) (\( k = 3 \)), then \( D_F(B_F) \) is locally diffeomorphic to \( C \times R^{r-2} \).

c) If \( k = 3 \) (\( k = 4 \)), then \( D_F(B_F) \) is locally diffeomorphic to \( SW \times R^{r-3} \).

Here, \( C = \{(x,y): x^2 = y^3 \} \) is the ordinary cusp and \( SW = \{(x,y,z): x = 3u^4 + u^2v, y = 4u^3 + 2uv, z = v \} \) is the swallowtail as shown in Figure 1.

In order to apply the results of singularity theory, we need to decide whether \( H \) is a versal unfolding of \( h_{w_0} \) at \( x_0 \) by finding \( \frac{\partial H}{\partial w_i} \) and using matrix criterion given above. If the criterion is satisfied then locally (near \( x_0 \)) the bifurcation set or discriminant set is diffeomorphic to the standard model applicable to the values of \( r \) and \( k \) in question. For the proof of Theorem 3.1, we have the following key propositions.

**Proposition 3.4** Let \( \alpha(x) \) be curve and assume that \( H: I \times S_{pg}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) is the height function on \( \alpha(x) \). If \( h_{w_0} \) has \( A_k \)-singularity \((k = 2, 3)\) at the point \( x_0 \), then \( H \) is a \((p)\)-versal unfolding of \( h_{w_0} \).

**Proof:** Let \( \alpha(x) = (x, y(x), z(x)) \) and \( w = (1, w_2, w_3) \). By definition,

\[
H(x, w) = |T(x) B(x) w| = \frac{1}{\kappa(x)} [y'(x)y''(x) - z'(x)z''(x) + z''(x)w_3 - y''(x)w_2].
\]

Let \( J^{k-1} \left( \frac{\partial H}{\partial w_i}(x, w_0) \right)(x_0) \) be the \((k-1)\)-jet of \( \frac{\partial H}{\partial w_i} \) at \( x_0 \) \((i = 2, 3)\). Then,

\[
J^i \left( \frac{\partial H}{\partial w_i}(x, w_0) \right)(x_0) = (-1)^i \left[ N'_i(x_0)x + \frac{1}{2}N''_i(x_0)x^2 + \frac{1}{6}N'''_i(x_0)x^3 \right]
\]

with \( i = 2, 3 \). Here,

\[
N(x) = \left( 0, N_2(x), N_3(x) \right) = \frac{1}{\kappa(x)} \left( 0, y''(x), z''(x) \right)
\]

by equation (2.4). In the following, we investigate two important cases:

**Case 1:** Suppose that \( h_{w_0} \) has \( A_2 \)-singularity at \( x_0 \).

We let a \( 1 \times 2 \)-matrix \( M_1 \) be

\[
M_1 = \begin{bmatrix}
-\frac{y'(x_0)}{\kappa(x_0)} & \frac{z'(x_0)}{\kappa(x_0)}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

By equation (2.4), we get \( N'(x) = \tau(x) B(x) \neq 0 \), and therefore, \( \text{rank} M_1 = 1 \).

**Case 2:** Suppose that \( h_{w_0} \) has \( A_3 \)-singularity at the point \( x_0 \). We let a \( 2 \times 2 \)-matrix be

\[
M_2 = \begin{bmatrix}
-\frac{y'(x_0)}{\kappa(x_0)} & \frac{z'(x_0)}{\kappa(x_0)} \\
-\frac{y''(x_0)}{\kappa(x_0)} & \frac{z''(x_0)}{\kappa(x_0)}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

From (2.4), we obtain

\[
M_2 = \left| T(x_0) N''(x_0) N'(x_0) \right|.
\]

By plugging in the necessary derivatives above, we obtain \( M_2 = \tau'(x_0) \). Since \( \tau(x) \neq 0 \), we conclude that \( \text{rank} M_2 = 2 \).

Let \( \tilde{H} : I \times S_{pg}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \), be a function such that
\( \tilde{H}(x, w, v) = H(x, w) - v \) and write

\[ h_{w,v}(x) = \tilde{H}(x, w, v). \]

**Proposition 3.5** If \( h_{w,v_0} \) has \( A_k \) singularity \((k = 1, 2, 3)\) at \( x_0 \), then \( H \) is a versal unfolding of \( h_{w,v_0} \).

**Proof:** We follow the similar notations used in proposition 3.4,

\[ \hat{H}(x, w, w_i) = \frac{1}{\kappa(x)} \left[ y(x) y'(x) - z(x) z'(x) + y'(x) w_1 - y(x) w_2 \right] - w_i. \]

Let \( J^{k-1} \left( \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial w_i}(x, w_0) \right)(x_0) \) be the \((k-1)\)-jet of \( \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial w_i} \)
at \( x_0 \) \((i = 1, 2, 3)\). Then,

\[ \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial w_i}(x_0, w_0) + J^i \left( \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial w_i}(x, w_0) \right)(x_0) = \]

\[ (-1)^n \left[ N_1(x_0) + N_2(x_0)x + \frac{1}{2} N_3(x_0)x^2 \right] \]

with \( i = 2, 3 \). We now consider the following cases:

**Case 1:** Suppose that \( h_{w_0,v_0} \) has \( A_1 \) singularity at \( x_0 \).

If \( M_3 \) is defined as

\[ M_3 = \begin{bmatrix}
-1 & \left( \frac{y'(x_0)}{\kappa(x_0)} \right) & \left( \frac{z'(x_0)}{\kappa(x_0)} \right)
\end{bmatrix},
\]

then \( \text{rank}(M_3) = 1 \).

**Case 2:** Suppose that \( h_{w_0,v_0} \) has \( A_2 \) singularity at \( x_0 \).

We define a \( 2 \times 3 \) matrix \( M_4 \) by

\[ M_4 = \begin{bmatrix}
-1 & \left( \frac{y'(x_0)}{\kappa(x_0)} \right) & \left( \frac{z'(x_0)}{\kappa(x_0)} \right) \\
0 & \left( \frac{y''(x_0)}{\kappa(x_0)} \right) & \left( \frac{z''(x_0)}{\kappa(x_0)} \right)
\end{bmatrix}
\]

By the Case 1 of Proposition 3.4, the second row of \( M_4 \) does not vanish. So, \( M_4 \) is of rank 2.

**Case 3:** Suppose that \( h_{w_0,v_0} \) has \( A_3 \) singularity at the point \( x_0 \). Let \( M_5 \) be defined as

\[ M_5 = \begin{bmatrix}
-1 & \left( \frac{y''(x_0)}{\kappa(x_0)} \right) & \left( \frac{z''(x_0)}{\kappa(x_0)} \right) \\
0 & \left( \frac{y'''(x_0)}{\kappa(x_0)} \right) & \left( \frac{z'''(x_0)}{\kappa(x_0)} \right)
\end{bmatrix}
\]

By the Case 2 Proposition 3.4, \( M_5 \) is non-singular and hence \( M_5 \) has full rank.

**Corollary 3.7:** The proof of Theorem 3.1 follows Proposition 3.2, 3.4, 3.5 and Theorem 3.3.

**5 Acknowledgment**

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Prof. Murteza YILMAZ for his support and guidance throughout my career.

**6 Referanslar**


