



Special Ruled Surface in de-Sitter 3-Space

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Abstract

In this paper, timelike base curve and spacelike main geodesic with the timelike ruled surface are studied, which is a special class of ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3 . A ruled surface in the de-Sitter space S_1^3 is obtained by moving a geodesic along a curve. So we will call these surfaces in the de-Sitter space as the geodesic ruled surface. Developable ruled surface, striction point, striction curve, dispersion parameter, and orthogonal trajectory concepts are investigated for the obtained geodesic ruled surface.

1. Introduction

The de-Sitter space is a model for physical events, and many physical phenomena can be explained by these models. Therefore, the surface varieties in de-Sitter space are very important. The surface types in different spaces guide the areas related to our daily life such as architecture and geometric design and therefore, the ruled surfaces in de-Sitter space are of great importance. It can be seen during history via the Euclidean motif in BC first, then spherical motif in the medieval and hyperbolic motif in the modern times in the architectures. In the future, architectural structures and geometric designs using de-Sitter lines will enter our daily lives. There is more than one causal character for surfaces, curves, and lines of de-Sitter space due to the structure of de-Sitter space. Since the surface of de-Sitter space can be considered as spacelike and timelike, then also curves and lines of de-Sitter space can be considered as spacelike and timelike.

Let $U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be an open subset, and let $x : U \rightarrow S_1^3$ be an embedding. If the vector subspace \tilde{U} which generated by $\{x_{u_1}, x_{u_2}\}$ contains at least a timelike vector field then x is called **timelike surface** in S_1^3 , i.e., the normal on the surface is a spacelike vector. In [1], Turgut and Hacısalihoğlu studied timelike ruled surfaces in the Minkowski-3 space. They showed that these surfaces are obtained by a timelike straight line moving along a spacelike curve. A ruled surface is a surface generated by a straight line l moving along a curve α [1]. The various positions of the generating line l are called the rulings of the surface. Similarly, they studied spacelike ruled surfaces in the Minkowski-3 space [2]. Sabuncuoğlu studied generalized ruled surfaces in Euclidean n -space E^n and showed that the necessary and sufficient condition for the n -dimensional ruled surface to be a minimal surface is that the curves perpendicular to the rectangular space are asymptotic curves [3]. Later, Mert introduced spacelike ruled surfaces in the hyperboloid model of hyperbolic 3-space in Minkowski space, and using the properties of hyperbolic space, she investigated the properties of these type ruled surfaces [4].

Let $x : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_1^4$ be an immersion of a surface M into \mathbb{R}_1^4 . We say that x is timelike (*resp.* spacelike, lightlike) if the induced metric on M via x is Lorentzian (*resp.* Riemannian, degenerated). If $\langle x, x \rangle = 1$, then x is an immersion of S_1^3 [5]. Since geodesic which is lines of de-Sitter space on a ruled surface can be obtained by moving of curves in space, a sort of ruled surface can be captured up to causal characters of the base curve and main geodesic. In this paper, we investigate timelike ruled surfaces which have a base curve as timelike and main geodesic as spacelike in de-Sitter space S_1^3 . A ruled surface is a surface obtained by a geodesic d_s^α moving along a curve α . Therefore, such surfaces may also be called geodesic ruled



surfaces. Thus, the geodesic ruled surface has a parameterization in S_1^3 as follows

$$\varphi(s, t) = (\cos t) \alpha(s) + (\sin t) Z(s)$$

where α is called the base curve and Z is called the director vector of d_s^α . If the tangent plane is constant along with a fixed ruling, then the ruled surface is called a developable geodesic ruled surface.

2. Preliminaries

For basic notions and properties of the Lorentz-Minkowski space from the viewpoint of Lorentz geometry, see [6]. Let R_1^4 be 4-dimensional vector space equipped with the scalar product \langle, \rangle which is defined by

$$\langle x, y \rangle = -x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3 + x_4 y_4.$$

Then, R_1^4 is called Lorentzian 4- space or 4-dimensional Minkowski space. The Lorentzian norm (length) of x is defined to be

$$\|x\| = |\langle x, x \rangle|^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

If $(x_1^i, x_2^i, x_3^i, x_4^i)$ is the coordinate of x_i with respect to canonical basis $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$ of R_1^4 , then the lorentzian cross product $x_1 \times x_2 \times x_3$ is defined by the symbolic determinant

$$x_1 \times x_2 \times x_3 = \begin{vmatrix} -e_1 & e_2 & e_3 & e_4 \\ x_1^1 & x_2^1 & x_3^1 & x_4^1 \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & x_4^2 \\ x_1^3 & x_2^3 & x_3^3 & x_4^3 \\ x_1^4 & x_2^4 & x_3^4 & x_4^4 \end{vmatrix}.$$

One can easily see that

$$\langle x_1 \times x_2 \times x_3, x_4 \rangle = \det(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4).$$

Given a vector $v \in R_1^4$ and a real number c , the hyperplane with pseudonormal v is defined by

$$HP(v, c) = \{x \in R_1^4 \mid \langle x, v \rangle = c\}$$

We say that $HP(v, c)$ is a spacelike hyperplane, timelike hyperplane or lightlike hyperplane if v is timelike, spacelike or lightlike, respectively. We have the following three types of pseudo-spheres in R_1^4 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hyperbolic-3 space} & : H^3(-1) = \{x \in R_1^4 \mid \langle x, x \rangle = -1, x_0 \geq 1\}, \\ \text{de Sitter 3- space} & : S_1^3 = \{x \in R_1^4 \mid \langle x, x \rangle = 1\}, \\ \text{(open) lightcone} & : LC^* = \{x \in R_1^4 \setminus \{0\} \mid \langle x, x \rangle = 0, x_0 > 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

We also define the lightcone 3–sphere

$$S_+^3 = \{x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \mid \langle x, x \rangle = 0, x_1 = 1\}.$$

A hypersurface given by the intersection of S_1^3 with a spacelike (resp. timelike) hyperplane is called an elliptic hyperquadric (resp. hyperbolic hyperquadric). If $c \neq 0$ and $HP(v, c)$ are lightlike, then $HP(v, c) \cap S_1^3$ is a de Sitter horosphere.

In the point of view of Kasedou [7], we construct the extrinsic differential geometry of curves in S_1^3 . Since S_1^3 is a Riemannian manifold, the regular curve $\gamma : I \rightarrow S_1^3$ is given by the arclength parameter.

Theorem 2.1. *i) If $\gamma : I \rightarrow S_1^3$ is a spacelike curve with unit speed, then Frenet-Serret type formulae are obtained*

$$\begin{cases} \gamma'(s) & = t(s) \\ t'(s) & = \kappa_d(s) n(s) - \gamma(s) \\ n'(s) & = -\kappa_d(s) t(s) - \tau_d(s) e(s) \\ e'(s) & = -\tau_d(s) n(s) \end{cases}$$

where

$$\kappa_d(s) = \|t'(s) + \gamma(s)\|$$

and

$$\tau_d(s) = -\frac{\det(\gamma(s), \gamma'(s), \gamma''(s), \gamma'''(s))}{(\kappa_d(s))^2},$$

in [8].

ii) If $\gamma : I \rightarrow S_1^3$ is a timelike curve with unit speed, then Frenet-Serret type formulae are obtained

$$\begin{cases} \gamma'(s) &= t(s) \\ t'(s) &= \kappa_d(s)n(s) + \gamma(s) \\ n'(s) &= -\kappa_d(s)t(s) + \tau_d(s)e(s) \\ e'(s) &= -\tau_d(s)n(s) \end{cases}$$

where

$$\kappa_d(s) = \|t'(s) - \gamma(s)\|$$

and

$$\tau_d(s) = -\frac{\det(\gamma(s), \gamma'(s), \gamma''(s), \gamma'''(s))}{(\kappa_d(s))^2},$$

in [8].

It is easily seen that $\kappa_d(s) = 0$ if and only if there exists a lightlike vector c such that $\gamma(s) - c$ is a geodesic.

Now we give extrinsic differential geometry on surfaces in S_1^3 due to Kasedou [7].

Let $U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is an open subset, and $x : U \rightarrow S_1^3$ is a regular surface $M = x(U)$. Since M is a timelike surface, there is

$$e(u) = \frac{x(u) \wedge x_{u_1}(u) \wedge x_{u_2}(u)}{\|x(u) \wedge x_{u_1}(u) \wedge x_{u_2}(u)\|}$$

such that

$$\langle e, x \rangle \equiv \langle e, x_{u_i} \rangle \equiv 0, \langle e, e \rangle = 1.$$

Thus there is de Sitter Gauss image of x which is defined by mapping $E : U \rightarrow S_1^3$,

$$E(u) = e(u).$$

The lightcone Gauss image of x is defined by map $L^\pm : U \rightarrow LC^*$,

$$L^\pm(u) = x(u) \pm e(u).$$

The derivative $dx(u_0)$ can be identified by the mapping 1_{T_pM} on the tangent space T_pM . Therefore, we have

$$dL^\pm(u_0) = 1_{T_pM} \pm dE(u_0).$$

The linear transformations

$$S_p^\pm := -dL^\pm(u_0) : T_pM \rightarrow T_pM$$

and

$$A_p := -dE(u_0) : T_pM \rightarrow T_pM$$

are called the hyperbolic shape operator and de Sitter shape operator of M at $p = x(u_0)$, respectively.

Let $\bar{K}_i^\pm(p)$ and $K_i(p)$, $(i = 1, 2)$ be the eigenvalues of S_p^\pm and A_p . Since

$$S_p^\pm = -1_{T_pM} \pm A_p,$$

S_p^\pm and A_p have the same eigenvectors and relations

$$\bar{K}_i^\pm(p) = -1 \pm K_i(p).$$

$\bar{K}_i^\pm(p)$ and $K_i(p)$, $(i = 1, 2)$ are called hyperbolic and de Sitter principal curvatures of M at p , respectively.

Let $\gamma(s)$ be a unit speed curve on M , with $p = \gamma(u_1(s_0), u_2(s_0))$. We consider the hyperbolic curvature vector

$$k(s) = t'(s) - \gamma(s)$$

and the de Sitter normal curvature

$$K_n^\pm(s_0) = \langle k(s_0), L^\pm(u_1(s_0), u_2(s_0)) \rangle = \langle t'(s_0), L^\pm(u_1(s_0), u_2(s_0)) \rangle + 1$$

of $p = \gamma(u_1(s_0), u_2(s_0))$. The de Sitter normal curvature depends only on the point p and the unit tangent vector of M at p . The hyperbolic normal curvature of $\gamma(s)$ is defined to be

$$\bar{K}_n^\pm(s) = K_n^\pm(s) - 1.$$

The extrinsic (de Sitter) Gauss curvature and mean curvature of M at p is given by

$$K_e(u_0) = \det A_p = K_1(p)K_2(p)$$

and

$$K_d(u_0) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Trace} A_p = \frac{K_1(p) + K_2(p)}{2}.$$

3. TS -geodesic ruled surface in de-Sitter 3-space

Now let's investigate the timelike ruled surfaces that its base curve is a timelike curve and its direction geodesic is a spacelike geodesic in the de-Sitter space S_1^3 . Hereinafter, in terms of brevity, we call the TS -geodesic ruled surfaces the geodesic ruled surfaces whose base curve is timelike and the direction geodesic is spacelike.

Let α be a differentiable timelike curve with the unit speed in de-Sitter space S_1^3 , then it is defined by

$$\alpha : I \rightarrow S_1^3 \subset \mathbb{R}^4, \alpha(s) = (\alpha_1(s), \alpha_2(s), \alpha_3(s), \alpha_4(s)), \forall s \in I$$

where $\{0\} \subset I \subset \mathbb{R}$. In here

$$\langle \alpha(s), \alpha(s) \rangle = 1$$

and since α base curve is a timelike curve, we have

$$\langle \alpha'(s), \alpha'(s) \rangle = -1.$$

Let's assume that

$$\langle \alpha(s), Z(s) \rangle = 0, \forall s \in I$$

where

$$Z : I \rightarrow S_1^3, Z(s) = (z_1(s), z_2(s), z_3(s), z_4(s))$$

and

$$\langle Z(s), Z(s) \rangle = 1.$$

Then, a geodesic d_s^α in de-Sitter space S_1^3 has a parametrization

$$d_s^\alpha : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow S_1^3, d_s^\alpha(t) = (\cos t)\alpha(s) + (\sin t)Z(s)$$

where $\alpha(s)$ is a initial point and $Z(s)$ is the direction vector of d_s^α [6]. Here frenet components of base curve $\alpha(s)$ are $\{T_\alpha, N_\alpha, B_\alpha, \kappa_d, \tau_d\}$. Let T_d be tangent of geodesic d_s^α at the point $\alpha(s)$ and assume that T_d and T_α are linearly independent for all $s \in I$. Then, we obtain $(I \times \mathbb{R}, \varphi)$ parametrized by $\varphi : I \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow S_1^3$

$$\varphi(s, t) = (\cos t)\alpha(s) + (\sin t)Z(s).$$

This $(I \times \mathbb{R}, \varphi)$ surface is called a geodesic ruled surface which is produced by the geodesic d_s^α . Let us denote this geodesic ruled surface with M . Then we can give the following definition.

Definition 3.1. The surface obtained by moving a given d_s^α spacelike geodesic along a given α timelike curve is called the TS -geodesic ruled surface in the de-Sitter space S_1^3 , where d_s^α is the **direction geodesic of the TS -geodesic ruled surface** and the α curve is called the **base curve of TS -geodesic ruled surface**.

Let us find the orthonormal base of tangent space $\chi(M)$ of geodesic ruled surface M along the timelike curve α . If T is a unit tangent vector of timelike curve α and Z is the unit director vector of spacelike geodesic d_s^α , then we can choose spacelike vector field such that

$$Y = \tilde{T}_d + \langle \tilde{T}_d, T \rangle T$$

that is orthogonal to T in this plane, where

$$\tilde{T}_d = \frac{T_d}{\|T_d\|}$$

is the unit tangent of geodesic d_s^α and

$$T_d = (\cos t) T_{\alpha(s)} + (\sin t) T_{Z(s)}.$$

Also, if we take

$$X = \frac{Y}{\|Y\|},$$

then

$$\|X\| = 1, \langle X, T \rangle = 0 \text{ and } \langle T, T \rangle = -1.$$

Thus, $\{X, T\}$ are the orthonormal vectors of $\chi(M)$. Also,

$$\xi = \varphi \times T \times X$$

is the normal vector of TS -geodesic ruled surface M in de-Sitter space S_1^3 , that is

$$\begin{aligned} \xi &\in \chi^\perp(M) \\ \chi(S_1^3) &= Sp\{X, T\} \oplus Sp\{\xi\} \\ \chi(R_1^4) &= Sp\{X, T\} \oplus Sp\{\xi, \varphi\} \end{aligned}$$

In this case, system $\{\varphi, T, X, \xi\}$ is the orthonormal base of M .

Now let investigate the alteration of this system along the timelike curve α . The Levi-Civita connection of R_1^4, S_1^3 , and M is denoted \bar{D}, \bar{D} , and D , respectively. Then we have the Gauss formulas [9]

$$\begin{cases} \bar{D}_X Y = \bar{D}_X Y - \langle X, Y \rangle \alpha & , \tilde{A}(X) = \bar{D}_X \alpha = I(X) \\ \bar{D}_X Y = D_X Y - \langle A(X), Y \rangle \xi & , A(X) = \bar{D}_X \xi. \end{cases}$$

In de-Sitter space S_1^3 , let's derive the $\{T, X, \xi\}$ orthonormal frame along timelike curve α . In this case, we get the system in S_1^3

$$\begin{cases} \bar{D}_T T &= aX + b\xi \\ \bar{D}_T X &= aT + c\xi \\ \bar{D}_T \xi &= bT - cX \end{cases}$$

The matrix representation of this system is

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{D}_T T \\ \bar{D}_T X \\ \bar{D}_T \xi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ a & 0 & c \\ b & -c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T \\ X \\ \xi \end{bmatrix},$$

where

$$a = \langle \bar{D}_T T, X \rangle, b = \langle \bar{D}_T T, \xi \rangle \text{ and } c = \langle \bar{D}_T X, \xi \rangle$$

Now, in R_1^4 , let's derive the $\{\varphi, T, X, \xi\}$ orthonormal frame along timelike curve α . In this case, we get the system

$$\begin{cases} \bar{D}_T \varphi &= (\cos t + a \sin t) T + (c \sin t) \xi \\ \bar{D}_T T &= \varphi + aX + c\xi \\ \bar{D}_T X &= aT + c\xi \\ \bar{D}_T \xi &= bT - cX \end{cases} \tag{3.1}$$

in R_1^4 . System 3.1 have the for matrix form

$$\begin{bmatrix} \overline{D}_T \varphi \\ \overline{D}_T T \\ \overline{D}_T X \\ \overline{D}_T \xi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cos t + a \sin t & 0 & c \sin t \\ 1 & 0 & a & b \\ 0 & a & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & -c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi \\ T \\ X \\ \xi \end{bmatrix}$$

For ruled surface M that is given by parametrization

$$\varphi : I \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow S_1^3, \varphi(s, t) = (\cos t) \alpha(s) + (\sin t) X(s)$$

$$\begin{cases} E = \langle \varphi_s, \varphi_s \rangle = -(\cos t + a \sin t)^2 + c^2 \sin^2 t \\ F = \langle \varphi_s, \varphi_t \rangle = 0 \\ G = \langle \varphi_t, \varphi_t \rangle = 1, \end{cases}$$

where

$$\langle \xi, \xi \rangle = F^2 - EG = -E.$$

Since ξ is the spacelike vector that is

$$\langle \xi, \xi \rangle > 0,$$

then the geodesic ruled surface is a timelike surface and

$$E < 0.$$

Let us the denote domain of t by

$$J = \{t \mid E = E(t) < 0\}.$$

$$\varphi_{t_0} : I \times \{t_0\} \rightarrow M, \varphi_{t_0}(s, t_0) = (\cos t_0) \alpha(s) + (\sin t_0) X(s)$$

determines a curve of TS -geodesic ruled surface M where t is constant in its domain. The tangent vector field of this curve is

$$A = (\cos t_0 + a \sin t_0) T(s) + c(\sin t_0) \xi(s).$$

Since

$$\langle A, A \rangle = E$$

and

$$E < 0,$$

then A is a timelike vector. Thus φ_{t_0} curve is a timelike curve and also

$$\langle X, A \rangle = 0$$

Remark 3.2. Since the stereographic projection is a conformal map, using stereographic projection, the following example can be provided from [10].

Example 3.3. Let us take TS -geodesic ruled surface M in de-Sitter space S_1^3 given by parametrization

$$\varphi : I \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow S_1^3, \varphi(s, t) = (\cos t) \alpha(s) + (\sin t) X(s).$$

In here, if

$$\alpha(s) = (\sinh s, 0, \cosh s, 0)$$

and

$$X(s) = (-\cosh s, \sqrt{2}, \sinh s, 0)$$

are chosen, then $\varphi(s, t)$ is TS -geodesic ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3 .

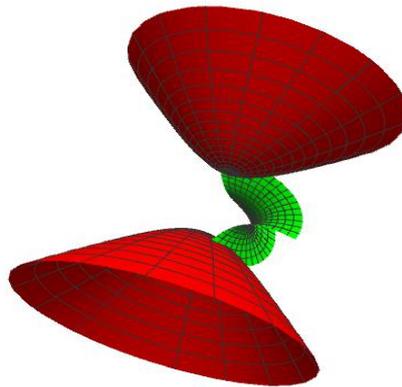


Figure 3.1: Timelike Geodesic Ruled Surface in de-Sitter 3-Space

4. Developable timelike geodesic ruled surfaces

Definition 4.1. If the tangent planes of a TS -geodesic ruled surface in S_1^3 are the same along its main geodesics, then this timelike ruled surface is called a **developable timelike geodesic ruled surface**.

Theorem 4.2. Let M be timelike ruled surface whose are base curve as timelike and main geodesic as spacelike in de-Sitter space S_1^3 . Then the tangent planes are the same along the main geodesic if and only if $c = 0$.

Proof. Let M be a TS -geodesic ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3 , and suppose that tangent planes of this ruled surface are the same along with one of its main geodesics. We consider the tangent vector field

$$A = (\cos t_0 + a \sin t_0) T(s) + c (\sin t_0) \xi(s)$$

of curve $\varphi_{t_0} : I \times \{t_0\} \rightarrow M$ which is at $t_0 \in I$. Since φ_{t_0} is the parameter curve of M , the vector A is in the tangent plane of the surface M . Hence

$$c = 0.$$

Conversely, assume that

$$c = 0.$$

In this case, since

$$A = (\cos t_0 + a \sin t_0) T(s)$$

and

$$T_{\varphi(t_0,s)}M = sp\{T, X\} = sp\{T, A\}.$$

This means that the tangent planes are the same along with one of its main geodesics. □

Corollary 4.3. The TS -geodesic ruled surface M in de-Sitter space S_1^3 is a developable surface if and only if $c = 0$.

Corollary 4.4. For TS -geodesic ruled surface M in de-Sitter space S_1^3 ,

$$b = -\det(T, X, \varphi, \overline{D}_T T) \text{ and } c = -\det(T, X, \varphi, \overline{D}_T X)$$

Example 4.5. The surface of example-1 above is an example of a developable ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3 . Really, for timelike geodesic ruled surface M in de-Sitter space S_1^3 given by parametrization

$$\varphi : I \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow S_1^3, \varphi(s, t) = (\cos t) \alpha(s) + (\sin t) X(s)$$

if

$$\alpha(s) = (\sinh s, 0, \cosh s, 0)$$

and

$$X(s) = (-\cosh s, \sqrt{2}, \sinh s, 0)$$

are chosen, then

$$c = -\det(T, X, \varphi, \bar{D}_T X) = \begin{vmatrix} \cosh s & -\sin\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}}\right) & 0 \\ -\cosh s & -\sin s & \cos s & 0 \\ \cos t \sinh s - \sin t \cosh s & \sqrt{2} \sin t & \cos t \cosh s + \sin t \sinh s & 0 \\ -\sinh s & 0 & \cosh s & 0 \end{vmatrix}.$$

Therefore, it is clear that

$$c = 0.$$

5. A striction point and position vector of a striction point

Definition 5.1. Let TS -geodesic ruled surface be given in de-Sitter space S_1^3 . If there exists a common perpendicular of two neighbors the main geodesic of timelike geodesic ruled surface the foot of this perpendicular on principal geodesic is called **striction point**.

Definition 5.2. When the main geodesic of TS -geodesic ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3 creates the timelike geodesic ruled surface through the base curve, the geometrical place of the striction points of the ruled surface is called the **striction curve** of M .

If w be the distance between the striction point of the timelike geodesic ruled surface and base curve, then position vector $\bar{\alpha}(s)$ can be defined by

$$\bar{\alpha}(s, w) = (\cos w) \alpha(s) + (\sin w) X(s)$$

where $\alpha(s)$ is the position vector of the timelike base curve and $X(s)$ is the direction vector of the spacelike main geodesic. The parameter w can be written as the combination of the position vector of the base curve and direction vector of the timelike geodesic ruled surface. Let the first two of three neighbor geodesic of the timelike ruled surface be

$$d_s^\alpha = (\cos t) \alpha(s) + (\sin t) X(s)$$

and

$$d_{s+\Delta s}^\alpha = (\cos t) \alpha(s + \Delta s) + (\sin t) X(s + \Delta s)$$

where $X(s)$ and $X(s) + \bar{D}_{T(s)} X(s)$ are the direction vectors of these main geodesic, respectively. Also let P, P' and Q, Q' be the feet on the main geodesic of the common perpendicular of the neighbor geodesic. Thus P and Q are two different striction points. The direction of common perpendicular first two main geodesics are linearly dependent to the vector

$$\alpha(s) \times X(s) \times [X(s) + \bar{D}_{T(s)} X(s)].$$

Therefore

$$\alpha(s) \times X(s) \times [X(s) + \bar{D}_{T(s)} X(s)] = \alpha(s) \times X(s) \times \bar{D}_{T(s)} X(s).$$

The vector \vec{PQ} coincides with the vector $\vec{PP'}$ in the limiting position, and \vec{PQ} will be the tangent vector of the striction curve. Since

$$\langle X(s), \vec{PQ} \rangle = 0 \text{ and } \langle X(s) + \bar{D}_{T(s)} X(s), \vec{PQ} \rangle = 0$$

we obtain

$$\langle \bar{D}_{T(s)} X(s), \vec{PQ} \rangle = 0.$$

Thus we get

$$\langle \bar{D}_{T(s)} X(s), \bar{D}_{T(s)} \bar{\alpha}(s) \rangle = 0. \tag{5.1}$$

On the other hand, since

$$\bar{D}_{T(s)} \bar{\alpha}(s) = \bar{D}_{T(s)} \bar{\alpha}(s) + \langle T(s), \bar{\alpha}(s) \rangle \bar{\alpha}(s)$$

we obtain

$$\bar{D}_{T(s)}\bar{\alpha}(s) = \bar{\bar{D}}_{T(s)}\bar{\alpha}(s).$$

Consequently, from 5.1, we have

$$\langle \bar{\bar{D}}_{T(s)}X(s), \bar{\bar{D}}_{T(s)}\bar{\alpha}(s) \rangle = 0$$

and then

$$\frac{\sin w}{\cos w} = \frac{a}{-a^2 + c^2},$$

that is

$$w = \arctan\left(\frac{a}{-a^2 + c^2}\right)$$

and

$$\cos w = \frac{-a^2 + c^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + (-a^2 + c^2)^2}}, \quad \sin w = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + (-a^2 + c^2)^2}}.$$

So, the position vector of the striction curve is

$$\bar{\alpha}(s) = \left(\frac{-a^2 + c^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + (-a^2 + c^2)^2}}\right)\alpha(s) + \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + (-a^2 + c^2)^2}}\right)X(s). \tag{5.2}$$

Theorem 5.3. *The distance between the striction point of the timelike geodesic ruled surface and base curve is constant, that is*

$$w = \arctan\left(\frac{a}{-a^2 + c^2}\right).$$

Proof. Since

$$\langle X(s), PQ \rangle = 0,$$

we obtain

$$\langle X(s), \bar{D}_{T(s)}\bar{\alpha}(s) \rangle = 0$$

and

$$\bar{D}_{T(s)}\bar{\alpha}(s) = \bar{\bar{D}}_{T(s)}\bar{\alpha}(s).$$

Thus

$$\langle X(s), \bar{\bar{D}}_{T(s)}\bar{\alpha}(s) \rangle = 0$$

and

$$(\cos w) \frac{dw}{ds} = 0,$$

which implies that

$$\frac{dw}{ds} = 0$$

and so, w is constant. □

Theorem 5.4. *The striction curve of an undevelopable TS -geodesic ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3 is independent from choosing base curve.*

Proof. Let us denote two TS -geodesic ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3 by

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(t, s) &= (\cos t) \alpha(s) + (\sin t) X(s) \\ \varphi(t, s) &= (\cos t) \beta(s) + (\sin t) X(s),\end{aligned}$$

where α and β are two different base curves of the timelike geodesic ruled surface in S_1^3 . Then the striction curves of timelike geodesic ruled surface are

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\alpha}(s) &= \left(\frac{-a^2+c^2}{\sqrt{a^2+(-a^2+c^2)^2}} \right) \alpha(s) + \left(\frac{a}{-\sqrt{a^2+(-a^2+c^2)^2}} \right) (\cos t) X(s) \\ \bar{\beta}(s) &= \left(\frac{-a^2+c^2}{\sqrt{a^2+(-a^2+c^2)^2}} \right) \beta(s) + \left(\frac{a}{-\sqrt{a^2+(-a^2+c^2)^2}} \right) X(s)\end{aligned}$$

If we subtract $\bar{\beta}(s)$ from $\bar{\alpha}(s)$ and use 5.2, we obtain

$$\bar{\alpha}(s) - \bar{\beta}(s) = 0$$

which gives up the proof. \square

Theorem 5.5. Let M be undevelopable TS -geodesic ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3 . The point $\varphi(s, v_0)$ is striction point on the main geodesic which passes through $\alpha(s)$ point if and only if $\bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s)$ is a normal vector of the tangent plane on $\varphi(s, v_0)$ point.

Proof. Let M be undevelopable TS -geodesic ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3 . Suppose that $\bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s)$ is a normal vector of the tangent plane on $\varphi(s, v_0)$ point. Since the tangent vector field of $\varphi_{v_0} : I \times \{v_0\} \rightarrow M$ given by

$$A = (\cos v_0 + a \sin v_0) T(s) + c(\sin v_0) \xi(s),$$

then

$$\langle \bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s), A \rangle = 0.$$

Thus, we obtain

$$\frac{\sin v_0}{\cos v_0} = \frac{a}{-a^2 + c^2}.$$

Therefore $\varphi(s, v_0)$ is a striction point of M .

Conversely, suppose that $\varphi(s, v_0)$ is a striction point with main geodesic passing through the point $\alpha(s)$. Thus, we have

$$\langle \bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s), X(s) \rangle = 0,$$

$$\langle \bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s), A \rangle = -a(\cos v_0 + a \sin v_0) + c^2 \sin v_0.$$

Since $\varphi(s, v_0)$ is striction point, then we get

$$-a(\cos v_0 + a \sin v_0) + c^2 \sin v_0 = 0.$$

Hence, we obtain

$$\langle \bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s), A \rangle = 0.$$

So, $\bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s)$ is a normal vector of tangent plane at $\varphi(s, v_0)$. \square

Remark 5.6. Let $\bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s)$ be a normal vector of the tangent plane on the striction point. From the equality, we conclude that

$$\langle \bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s), \bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s) \rangle = -a^2 + c^2,$$

i) If $-a^2 + c^2 > 0$, then $\bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s)$ is a spacelike normal vector field.

ii) If $-a^2 + c^2 < 0$, then $\bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s)$ is a timelike normal vector field.

Theorem 5.7. Let M be undevelopable TS -geodesic ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3 . The striction curve $\bar{\alpha}(s)$ has the form.

i) If $-a^2 + c^2 > 0$, then the striction curve $\bar{\alpha}(s)$ is a timelike curve.

ii) If $-a^2 + c^2 < 0$, then the striction curve $\bar{\alpha}(s)$ is a spacelike curve.

Proof. We need to show that the tangent vector field of striction curve $\bar{\alpha}$ is a spacelike vector field or timelike vector field. It is clear that

$$\langle \bar{D}_{T(s)}\bar{\alpha}(s), \bar{D}_{T(s)}\bar{\alpha}(s) \rangle = \frac{-c^2}{-a^2 + c^2} \cos^2 w,$$

where

$$\bar{D}_{T(s)}\bar{\alpha}(s) = (\cos w)\bar{D}_{T(s)}\alpha(s) + \frac{a}{-a^2 + c^2}(\cos w)\bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s).$$

If

$$-a^2 + c^2 > 0,$$

that is

$$\langle \bar{D}_{T(s)}\bar{\alpha}(s), \bar{D}_{T(s)}\bar{\alpha}(s) \rangle < 0,$$

then $\bar{\alpha}(s)$ is timelike curve and similarly, if

$$-a^2 + c^2 < 0,$$

that is

$$\langle \bar{D}_{T(s)}\bar{\alpha}(s), \bar{D}_{T(s)}\bar{\alpha}(s) \rangle > 0,$$

then $\bar{\alpha}(s)$ is spacelike curve. □

6. Dispersion parameter

Let the base curve of a TS -geodesic ruled surface M be the striction curve in de-Sitter space S_1^3 . Then, the distance from the striction point to the base curve is

$$w = \arctan\left(\frac{a}{-a^2 + c^2}\right) = 0.$$

Hence, we have

$$a = 0$$

and since

$$\bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s) = aT(s) + c\xi(s),$$

the vector field $\bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s)$ and normal of surface $\xi(s)$ are linearly independent. Therefore, there exists $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ for the equality

$$\xi(s) = \lambda \bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s).$$

On the other hand, since

$$\xi(s) = \varphi \times X \times T$$

and

$$\varphi = (\cos t)\alpha(s) + (\sin t)X(s),$$

we have

$$\xi(s) = (\cos t)[\alpha(s) \times X(s) \times T(s)].$$

Therefore, we have

$$\lambda \bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s) = (\cos t) [\alpha(s) \times X(s) \times T(s)].$$

If we take the scalar product with $\bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s)$ of both sides of the above equality, then we have

$$\lambda = (\cos t) \frac{\det(\alpha(s), T(s), X(s), \bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s))}{\langle \bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s), \bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s) \rangle},$$

where λ is called a **dispersion parameter of TS -geodesic ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3** .

Example 6.1. The surface of example-1 above is an example of a developable ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3 . It is clear that for timelike geodesic ruled surface M in de-Sitter space S_1^3 given by parametrization

$$\varphi : I \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow S_1^3, \varphi(s, t) = (\cos t) \alpha(s) + (\sin t) X(s)$$

if

$$\alpha(s) = (\sinh s, 0 \cosh s, 0)$$

and

$$X(s) = (-\cosh s, \sqrt{2}, \sinh s, 0)$$

are chosen, then we can derive

$$\det(T, X, \varphi, \bar{\Delta}_T X) = 0.$$

Therefore

$$\lambda = (\cos t) \frac{\det(\alpha(s), T(s), X(s), \bar{\Delta}_T X(s))}{\langle \bar{\Delta}_T X(s), \bar{\Delta}_T X(s) \rangle} = 0.$$

Theorem 6.2. The TS -geodesic ruled surface M in de-Sitter space S_1^3 is developable if and only if the dispersion parameter of M is zero.

Proof. From Corollary-1 and Corollary-2, we get

$$c = -\det(T(s), X(s), \alpha(s), \bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s)) = 0.$$

It is clear from the definition of the dispersion parameter that

$$\lambda = (\cos t) \frac{\det(\alpha(s), T(s), X(s), \bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s))}{\langle \bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s), \bar{D}_{T(s)}X(s) \rangle} = 0.$$

□

Definition 6.3. If there exists a curve that cuts vertically each main geodesic of the TS -geodesic ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3 , then this curve is called **orthogonal trajectory of TS -geodesic ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3** .

Theorem 6.4. Let M be a TS -geodesic ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3 . There is only one orthogonal trajectory which passes through every point of M .

Proof. Let M be a TS -geodesic ruled surface given by the parametrization $\varphi : I \times J \rightarrow S_1^3 \subset R_1^4$,

$$\varphi(s, t) = (\cos t) \alpha(s) + (\sin t) Z(s).$$

Then, the orthogonal trajectory of M is $\beta : \tilde{I} \subset I \rightarrow M$,

$$\beta(s) = [\cos f(s)] \alpha(s) + [\sin f(s)] Z(s).$$

Since

$$\langle \bar{D}_{T(s)}\beta(s), Z(s) \rangle = 0,$$

we get

$$f(s) = - \int \langle \overline{D}_{T(s)} \alpha(s), Z(s) \rangle ds + h,$$

where $\langle Z(s), Z(s) \rangle = 1$. If we take

$$F(s) = - \int \langle \overline{D}_{T(s)} \alpha(s), Z(s) \rangle ds,$$

we get

$$f(s) = F(s) + h.$$

Since h is chosen arbitrary, there are a lot of curves that satisfy the condition

$$\langle \overline{D}_{T(s)} \beta(s), Z(s) \rangle = 0.$$

Let us now find $s \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$P_0 = [\cos(F(s) + h)] \alpha(s) + [\sin(F(s) + h)] Z(s).$$

This leads to

$$[\cos f(s)] \alpha(s) + [\sin f(s)] Z(s) = [\cos v_0] \alpha(s_0) + [\sin v_0] Z(s_0)$$

So,

$$\alpha(s_0) = \alpha(s), v_0 = f(s).$$

If we choose interval I such that α is one to one, then we get

$$s = s_0.$$

Thus,

$$h = f(s_0) - F(s_0).$$

Consequently, there exists only one orthogonal trajectory passing through the point P_0 . Therefore, \tilde{I} must be equal to I . \square

Theorem 6.5. Let M be undevelopable TS -geodesic ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3 . The shortest distance along the orthogonal trajectory between of any two main geodesics of M is the distance measured along curve $\varphi_t : I \rightarrow M$ corresponding to

$$t = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \left(\frac{2a}{1 - a^2 + c^2} \right).$$

Proof. Let us take two geodesics passing through points $\alpha(s_1)$ and $\alpha(s_2)$ where $s_1, s_2 \in I$ and $s_1 < s_2$. Also, let us denote distance obtained along orthogonal trajector $t = \text{constant}$ between these lines by $d(t)$. Then,

$$d(t) = \int_{s_1}^{s_2} \|A\| ds = \sqrt{-(\cos t + a \sin t)^2 + c^2 \sin^2 t} (s_2 - s_1),$$

where

$$A = (\cos t + a \sin t) T(s) + c(\sin t) \xi(s).$$

If $d'(t) = 0$, then $d(t)$ takes minimum value. Hence we get

$$t = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \left(\frac{2a}{1 - a^2 + c^2} \right).$$

\square

Theorem 6.6. Let M be TS -geodesic ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3 . The geodesic of M is both asymptotic and geodesic curves.

Proof. Let X be a tangent vector field of a geodesic of a TS -geodesic ruled surface M . Since every geodesic in ruled surface M , it is a geodesic S_1^3 . Thus we get

$$\bar{D}_X X = 0.$$

From [9], we also get

$$\bar{D}_X X = D_X X - \langle S(X), X \rangle \xi.$$

Thus

$$D_X X = \langle S(X), X \rangle \xi.$$

Therefore

$$D_X X \in \chi(M) \text{ and } \langle S(X), X \rangle \xi \in \chi^\perp(M).$$

Since the metric on M is nondegenerate, we get

$$\chi(S_1^3) = \chi(M) \oplus \chi^\perp(M) \text{ and } \chi(M) \cap \chi^\perp(M) = \{0\}.$$

Thus

$$D_X X = 0 \text{ and } \langle S(X), X \rangle = 0.$$

The proof is completed. □

Theorem 6.7. Let M be TS -geodesic ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3 . Then

$$K(p) \geq 0 \text{ for all } p \in M$$

where K is the Gauss curvature function of M .

Proof. Let X be the tangent vector field of the main geodesic at point $p \in M$ and take the orthonormal basis $\{X, Y\}$ of $\chi(M)$. Since M is a timelike ruled surface, X, Y are timelike and spacelike vector fields, respectively. The Weingarten operator S of M can be written

$$\begin{aligned} S(X) &= -\langle S(X), X \rangle X + \langle S(X), Y \rangle Y \\ S(Y) &= -\langle S(Y), X \rangle X + \langle S(Y), Y \rangle Y \end{aligned}.$$

In this case, the matrix

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} -\langle S(X), X \rangle & \langle S(X), Y \rangle \\ -\langle S(Y), X \rangle & \langle S(Y), Y \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

is corresponding to Weingarten operator S . On the other hand, the Weingarten operator S is selfadjoint,

$$\langle S(Y), X \rangle = \langle Y, S(X) \rangle.$$

Also, by Theorem 6.6, we conclude

$$\langle S(X), X \rangle = 0, \langle S(Y), Y \rangle = 0.$$

Hence, from the definition of Gauss curvature, we get

$$K = \det S = \langle S(X), Y \rangle^2.$$

The proof is completed. □

Theorem 6.8. Let M be a TS -geodesic ruled surface in de-Sitter space S_1^3 . Then

$$\begin{cases} \varphi \times T \times X &= \xi \\ T \times X \times \xi &= -\varphi \\ \xi \times \varphi \times T &= -X \\ X \times \xi \times \varphi &= -T, \end{cases}$$

where T is a unit tangent vector of base curve, φ is the position vector of M , X is unit tangent vector field of the main geodesic of M and ξ is unit normal vector field of M .

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