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Rafael Lopez* (rcamino@ugr.es), Dpt. Geometria y Topologia, University of Granada, 18071 Granada, Granada, Spain. *Translation surfaces and separable surfaces with constant curvature.*

We focus on two classes of surfaces in Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^3 . A translation surface is constructed as the sum of two space curves. If such a surface parametrizes as $X(s, t) = \alpha(s) + \beta(t)$ where α and β are two curves, then the surface can be viewed kinematically as the translation of a curve along the other one. On the other hand, a surface is said to be separable if it is the zeros of an implicit equation of type $f(x) + g(y) + h(z) = 0$, where (x, y, z) are coordinates of \mathbb{R}^3 and f , g and h are three smooth functions of one variable. This talk will give a classification of both types of surfaces with constant Gaussian curvature and constant mean curvature. (Received January 27, 2021)