

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GENERAL THEORY OF TRANSFORMATIONS OF NETS*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Let there be given a surface S_y in projective space of three dimensions. Suppose that on S_y we have two one-parameter families of curves such that through each point of S_y there passes one curve of each family, the two tangents being distinct. Such a set of curves will be called a net N_y . Suppose that through each point y of S_y there passes a line g of a congruence G , such that the developables of the congruence G intersect S_y in the curves of the given net N_y . Let S_z be another surface in the same projective three-space, in one-to-one point correspondence to S_y , corresponding points lying on the lines g of G . The developables of G intersect S_z in a net N_z . If neither N_y nor N_z is a focal surface of G , the nets N_y and N_z have been called *nets in relation C* or *C transforms*.[†] If the nets N_y and N_z are conjugate nets in relation C , they are in the relation of a transformation F .

In case N_y and N_z are F transforms, the cross ratio C formed by the pair of corresponding points and the pair of focal points on the line joining them is a projective invariant.[‡] In case N_y and N_z are C transforms, there exists, of course, a similar invariant,[§] which we have denoted by R . It is the purpose of this paper to show that some of the theorems concerning the invariant C related to the transformation F are capable of generalization to the transformation C and the associated invariant R . We also present a generalization of the transformation Ω and its associated invariant H to our extended class of nets.

Without loss of generality we may assume that N_y and N_z are parametric. Let the parametric equations of S_y and S_z be

$$y^{(k)} = y^{(k)}(u, v), \quad z^{(k)} = z^{(k)}(u, v) \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, 4)$$

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† V. G. Grove, *Transformations of nets*, these Transactions, vol. 30 (1928), p. 483. Hereafter referred to as Grove, *Transformations*.

‡ W. C. Graustein, *An invariant of a general transformation of surfaces*, Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society, vol. 30 (1928), pp. 122ff.

§ Grove, *Transformations*, p. 493.

respectively. The four pairs of functions (y, z) satisfy a system of differential equations of the form*

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & y_{uu} = \alpha y_u + \beta y_v + p y + Lz, \\
 & y_{uv} = a y_u + b y_v + c y + Mz, \\
 & y_{vv} = \gamma y_u + \delta y_v + q y + Nz, \\
 & z_u = m y_u + f y + Az, \\
 & z_v = n y_v + g y + Bz.
 \end{aligned}$$

We shall denote the coefficients of the differential equations which y and z satisfy, when their rôles in the formulation of system (1) are interchanged, by the corresponding primed letters. We shall refer the reader to the paper just cited for their values† in terms of the coefficients of system (1).

The coefficients α, β, γ , etc. satisfy certain integrability conditions of which we use the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & m_v + a(m - n) - g = Am, \\
 & n_u + b(n - m) - f = Bn, \\
 & B_u - A_v + (n - m)M = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

From the integrability conditions, Green has shown that the following relation holds:

$$(3) \quad (a + \delta + B)_u = (b + \alpha + A)_v.$$

A similar formula exists for the primed letters arising when the rôles of y and z are interchanged. If we make the transformation

$$y = \lambda \bar{y}, \quad z = \mu \bar{z},$$

wherein

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \log \lambda &= b + \alpha + A, & 4 \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \log \lambda &= a + \delta + B, \\
 \mu &= (mn)^{1/3},
 \end{aligned}$$

* Grove, *Transformations*, p. 484.

† On account of the difficulty of printing the symbols used in the previous papers, we have changed our notation. In order to enable the reader to make the change readily, we give the following transformation scheme:

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccccccccccc}
 a^{(11)}, b^{(11)}, c^{(11)}, d^{(11)}; & a^{(12)}, b^{(12)}, c^{(12)}, d^{(12)}; & a^{(22)}, b^{(22)}, c^{(22)}, d^{(22)}; & m, p, q; & n', p', q' \\
 \alpha, \beta, p, L; & a, b, c, M; & \gamma, \delta, q, N; & m, f, A; & n, g, B
 \end{array} \right).$$

In case the letters of the first row are Greek, the corresponding letters below are primed.

the resulting system of differential equations satisfied by \bar{y} and \bar{z} will be such that

$$(4) \quad a + \delta + B = \alpha + b + A = a' + \delta' + B' = \alpha' + b' + A' = 0.$$

We shall hereafter assume that the two systems are such that equations (4) are satisfied.

2. THE GEOMETRIC ADJOINED SYSTEM OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

The coördinates of the tangent planes to S_y and S_z at corresponding points y and z may be taken to be

$$Y = |y, y_u, y_v|, \quad Z = |z, z_u, z_v|$$

respectively. The system of differential equations of the form (1) satisfied by the four pairs of functions (Y, Z) has the coefficients $\alpha'', \beta'', \gamma''$, etc. defined by the formulas

$$\begin{aligned} d\alpha'' &= B'LM + M(\alpha M - aL + M_u) - N(bL - \beta M + L_u) - A'LN, \\ d\beta'' &= A'LM + M(bL - \beta M + L_u) - L(\alpha M - aL + M_u) - B'L^2, \\ d\alpha'' &= B'M^2 + L(aN - \gamma M) - NL_v + M(bN - \delta M + M_v) - A'MN, \\ d\beta'' &= A'M^2 + N(bL - \beta M) - LN_u + M(aL - \alpha M + M_u) - B'LM, \\ d\gamma'' &= B'MN + M(aN - \gamma M + N_v) - N(\delta M - bN + M_v) - A'N^2, \\ (5) \quad d\delta'' &= A'MN + M(\delta M - bN + M_v) - L(aN - \gamma M + N_v) - B'LN, \\ L'' &= -L/(mn), \quad M'' = -M/(mn), \quad N'' = -N/(mn), \\ dm'' &= nNL' - mM M', \quad dt'' = nNM' - mMN', \\ ds'' &= mLN' - nML', \quad dn'' = mLN' - nMM', \\ df'' &= -Am'' - Bs'', \quad dg'' = -Bn'' - At'', \\ A'' &= -A', \quad B'' = -B', \quad d = M^2 - LN. \end{aligned}$$

The system with coefficients (5) will be called the *geometric adjoint* of system (1).

We have called nets N_y and N_z in relation L , or L transforms, if they are in relation C , and if the developables of the congruence of lines of intersection of corresponding tangent planes to the sustaining surfaces correspond to these nets. The conditions that N_y and N_z in relation C be L transforms are*

$$(6) \quad mM N' - nM' N = nL' M - mL M' = 0.$$

Let us interpret Y and Z as points instead of planes and denote by $N_{\mathcal{Y}}$

* Grove, *Transformations*, p. 487.

and N_z the nets generated by them as y varies over S_y . We see from (5) that if the nets N_y and N_z are in relation L , the nets N_Y and N_Z are in relation C . Similarly we may verify that if N_Y and N_Z are in relation L , the nets N_y and N_z are in relation C . The transformations C and L present a complete duality among the elements involved.

Suppose the net N_Y has equal point invariants of the first kind.* We shall say in this case that N_y has equal tangential invariants of the first kind. The net N_y has equal tangential invariants of the first kind if and only if

$$(7) \quad (a'' - \gamma''M''/N'')_u - (b'' - \beta''M''/L'')_v = 0.$$

If use be made of formulas (5), equation (7) may be written in the following form:

$$(8) \quad (a - \gamma M/N)_u - (b - \beta M/L)_v - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u \partial v} \log \left(\frac{L}{N} \right) = 0.$$

Hence if N_y has equal point and equal tangential invariants of the first kind it follows that

$$(9) \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u \partial v} \log \left(\frac{L}{N} \right) = 0.$$

Similarly if N_z has equal point and equal tangential invariants of the first kind

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial u \partial v} \log \left(\frac{L'}{N'} \right) = 0.$$

Suppose now that N_y and N_z are non-conjugate nets in relation L . It follows from (6) that

$$L'/N' = m^2L/(n^2N).$$

Hence if one of the non-conjugate nets N_y and N_z in relation L has equal point and equal tangential invariants of the first kind, the other will have the same property only if L is the transformation † K_R .

3. THE TRANSFORMATION Ω_H . THE INVARIANT H

Suppose that N_y and N_z are in relation L . From (5) it follows that the focal planes of the line h of intersection of the tangent planes to S_y and S_z at y and z form with these tangent planes the cross ratio

$$(10) \quad H = m''/n'' = nL'N/(mLN'),$$

* V. G. Grove, *Nets with equal W invariants*, in the present number of these Transactions, pp. 845-852.

† Grove, *Transformations*, p. 495.

whatever the character of the nets N_v and N_z , provided of course neither is asymptotic. We shall say that N_v and N_z are *in the relation of a transformation* Ω_H if they are in relation L and if

$$(11) \quad (\log H)_{uv} = 0.$$

If N_v and N_z are conjugate nets in relation Ω_{-1} they are Ω transforms in the sense of Eisenhart.*

Consider now the product of the invariants† $R = m/n$ and H . This product will be unity if and only if

$$(12) \quad L/N = L'/N'.$$

We have therefore the theorems of Slotnick‡: *If two conjugate nets are in relation F , and the product of the invariants R and H is unity, the asymptotic nets on the sustaining surfaces correspond and conversely. And if one of two conjugate nets in relation F is isothermally conjugate, the other is also if the product of R and H is unity.*

Suppose N_v and N_z are non-conjugate and in relation L . From (6) we have

$$M'/N' = mM/(nN).$$

If $RH = 1$, it follows from (12) that

$$M'/L' = mM/(nL) = nM/(mL).$$

Hence

$$m^2 - n^2 = 0.$$

Therefore *if the product of the invariants R and H of non-conjugate nets in relation L is unity, the nets are either radial transforms or K_{-1} and Ω_{-1} transforms. In this case the asymptotic net on $S_v(S_z)$ corresponds to the harmonic reflection of that net in the parametric tangents on $S_v(S_z)$. Conversely if the sustaining surfaces of non-conjugate nets in relation L are such that their asymptotics correspond to their harmonic reflections§ in the tangents to the curves of the given nets, the product of R and H is unity. The transformation L is therefore Ω_{-1} .*

* Eisenhart, *Transformations of Surfaces*, Princeton University Press, p. 134.

† Grove, *Transformations*, p. 493.

‡ M. M. Slotnick, *A contribution to the theory of fundamental transformations of surfaces*, these Transactions, vol. 30 (1928), p. 201. Hereafter referred to as Slotnick, *Transformations*.

§ If it is understood that the harmonic reflection of the asymptotic tangents in the tangents to the curves of a conjugate net are these asymptotic tangents, the word "non-conjugate" may be deleted from these statements.

4. TRIADS OF NETS

Let N_y and N_z be nets in relation C . Define the net N_η by the formula

$$\eta = \theta y_u + \phi y_v + z.$$

One may readily verify that N_η will be in relation C to N_y if and only if the functions ϕ and θ satisfy the following system of differential equations:

$$\begin{aligned}\theta\beta + \phi b + \phi_u - \phi(\theta L + \phi M + A) &= 0, \\ \phi\gamma + \theta a + \theta_u - \theta(\phi N + \theta M + B) &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

Suppose that we have three nets N_y, N_z, N_η so related that N_y and N_z ; N_z and N_η ; N_η and N_y are C transforms in the pairs indicated, by means of different congruences G but the same congruences H . Such a triad of nets will be said to form an H triad. *If the nets of an H triad are conjugate, the H triad is an harmonic triad of conjugate nets in the sense of Slotnick.**

Let the transformations C transforming N_y into N_z ; N_z into N_η ; and N_η into N_y be denoted by C_1, C_3 and C_2 respectively. We shall speak of the transformation C_2 as the product of the transformations C_1 and C_3 and write

$$C_2 = C_1 C_3.$$

The coördinates y, z, η of corresponding points of an H triad satisfy the equations of the form

$$(13) \quad \begin{aligned}z_u &= m_1 y_u + f_1 y + A_1 z, & z_v &= n_1 y_v + g_1 y + B_1 z; \\ \eta_u &= m_3 z_u + f_3 z + A_3 \eta, & \eta_v &= n_3 z_v + g_3 z + B_3 \eta; \\ \eta_u &= m_2 y_u + f_2 y + A_2 \eta, & \eta_v &= n_2 y_v + g_2 z + B_2 \eta.\end{aligned}$$

From equations (13) we may derive the following relations:

$$f_1/m_1 = f_2/m_2; \quad g_1/n_1 = g_2/n_2; \quad A_1 = -f_3/m_3; \quad B_1 = -g_3/n_3.$$

Hence *if neither of the transformations C giving rise to an H triad is radial, and if one of the nets of the H triad is conjugate, the other two nets of the triad have the same property.*

Let R_1, R_2, R_3 be the three invariants R of the corresponding transformations C_1, C_2, C_3 giving rise to an H triad. From the relations existing between the coefficients of equations (13), one may readily prove that $R_1 R_3 = R_2$. If the transformations C_i are each also transformations L , we may prove that $H_1 H_3 = H_2$, wherein H_1, H_2 and H_3 are the invariants H of the transformations C_1, C_2 and C_3 respectively.

We may define also a C triad as a set of three nets N_y, N_z and N_η such that

* Slotnick, *Transformations*, p. 195.

they are in relation C by means of the same congruence G but by different congruences H . We may prove that the invariants R_i and H_i of nets of a C triad satisfy the equation $R_1R_3=R_2$, and, if the transformations C_i are also transformations L , that $H_1H_3=H_2$. We may state our results as follows: *If the product of two transformations L is a transformation L the three nets in question form either a C or an H triad. In either case the invariants R and H of the product transformation are equal respectively to the products of the invariants R and the products of the invariants H of the two transformations.*

Other theorems similar in character to those arising in the theory of F transformations readily suggest themselves. We shall not enter into these details at present.

5. RANGES OF NETS IN RELATION C

Consider a net N_z in relation C to the net N_v by means of a congruence G . Let N_ζ be any other net in relation C to N_v by means of the same congruence G . The net N_ζ is defined by the expression

$$(14) \quad \zeta = z - \lambda y,$$

where λ is a given arbitrary function of u and v . The one-parameter family of nets $N_{\zeta(h)}$ in relation C to N_v defined by

$$(15) \quad \zeta(h) = z - h\lambda y,$$

where h is a parameter independent of u and v , will be called a *range of nets* in relation C to N_v .

As may easily be verified, the line of intersection of the tangent planes to the surfaces S_v and S_ζ at corresponding points y and ζ intersect in the line joining the points

$$(16) \quad r' = r + \frac{\lambda P}{m - \lambda} y, \quad s' = s + \frac{\lambda P'}{n - \lambda} y,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} r &= y_u + fy/m, & s &= y_v + gy/n, \\ P &= f/m + A - \lambda_u/\lambda, & P' &= g/n + B - \lambda_v/\lambda. \end{aligned}$$

Hence the tangent planes to S_v and $S_{\zeta(h)}$ intersect in the line joining

$$(17) \quad r'_h = r + \frac{h\lambda P}{m - h\lambda} y, \quad s'_h = s + \frac{h\lambda P'}{n - h\lambda} y.$$

Referred to the tetrahedron y, r, s, z the envelope of the lines joining the points (17) is the conic

$$(18) \quad [(m - n)x_1 - nPx_2 - mP'x_3]^2 + 4m(m - n)P'x_1x_3 = 0, \quad x_4 = 0.$$

This conic is tangent to the parametric tangents at the points

$$(19) \quad R = y_u + \left(\frac{f}{m} + \frac{nP}{m-n} \right) y, \quad S = y_v + \left(\frac{g}{n} + \frac{mP'}{n-m} \right) y.$$

Suppose that N_v is not conjugate. The points R and S will coincide with the points of intersection* of the line g' in Green's relation R to g if and only if

$$(20) \quad \begin{aligned} An + f + a(m-n) - n\lambda_u/\lambda &= 0, \\ Bm + g + b(n-m) - m\lambda_v/\lambda &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

By means of the integrability conditions (2), these equations reduce to

$$(21) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \log \frac{\lambda}{n} = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \log \frac{\lambda}{m} = 0.$$

It follows therefore that

$$(\log R)_{uv} = 0,$$

and

$$(22) \quad \lambda = c'm = cn,$$

where c and c' are constants. Therefore R is a constant. The nets N_v and N_s are consequently in relation K_R where R is a constant. From (22) it follows that

$$\frac{m-\lambda}{n-\lambda} = \frac{m(1-c')}{n(1-c)}.$$

Hence if the conic (18) is tangent to the parametric tangents at their intersection with the line g' in Green's relation R to g , the range of nets $N_{\xi(\eta)}$ is a range of nets in relation K_R to N_v where R is a constant.

In case N_v and $N_{\xi(\eta)}$ are radial transforms, the lines of intersection of corresponding tangent planes are lines of a pencil with vertex

$$P'y_u - Py_v + (fP'/m - gP'/n)y.$$

This point will be indeterminate if $P = P' = 0$. Under these conditions we have

$$(23) \quad \lambda_u/\lambda = f/m + A = n_u/n, \quad \lambda_v/\lambda = g/n + B = m_v/m.$$

Since the integrability condition of (23) is satisfied it follows that

$$\lambda = cm$$

where c is a constant.

* Grove, *Transformations*, p. 491.