

A VARIATIONAL PROBLEM FOR SURFACES IN LAGUERRE GEOMETRY

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ABSTRACT. We consider the variational problem defined by the functional $\int \frac{H^2 - K}{K} dA$ on immersed surfaces in Euclidean space. Using the invariance of the functional under the group of Laguerre transformations, we study the extremal surfaces by the method of moving frames.

0. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we study the variational problem for the functional

$$\mathcal{W}(S, f) = \int \frac{H^2 - K}{K} dA$$

on immersed surfaces $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{E}^3$ with no parabolic points, where H and K are the mean and Gaussian curvatures of the immersion, and dA is the induced area element. Critical points of this functional were considered by J. Weingarten in 1888 [1] and by W. Blaschke in a series of papers dating from 1924 [2], [3], [4], and in [5]. Since the work of Blaschke, \mathcal{W} has been known to be invariant under the group of Laguerre transformations. These are transformations on the space of oriented spheres which preserve oriented contact of spheres and take planes to planes in \mathbb{E}^3 (cf. [5], [9]). We intend to study the local geometry of extremal surfaces of \mathcal{W} in the context of Laguerre geometry.

The *Laguerre space* Λ is the space $\mathbb{E}^3 \times S^2$ of contact elements of \mathbb{E}^3 considered as a homogeneous space of the 10-dimensional *Laguerre group* L of contact transformations (cf. §1). An immersed surface $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{E}^3$, oriented by a unit normal field $n : S \rightarrow S^2$, induces a lift $F = (f, n)$ to Λ which is a Legendre immersion with respect to the canonical contact structure of Λ . We call F the *Legendrian lift* of (S, f) . Locally and up to L -congruence, the converse is also true. This intrinsic description of Legendrian lifts arising from immersed surfaces leads to the notion of a *Legendre surface*, i.e., an immersed surface $F = (f, n) : S \rightarrow \Lambda$ such that $df \cdot n = 0$. The additional condition $dn \cdot dn > 0$ will be assumed throughout. Moreover, we say that F is *nondegenerate* if the quadratic forms $df \cdot dn$ and $dn \cdot dn$ are everywhere linearly independent on S .

In Section 1, we develop the method of moving frames in Laguerre geometry to study Legendre surfaces $F : S \rightarrow \Lambda$. We consider the group L as total space of

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a principal fiber bundle $\pi_L : L \rightarrow A$ and provide the structure equations for the Laguerre space. If F is nondegenerate, we construct, by successive frame reductions, an essentially unique lifting of F to L and obtain, by pulling back the Maurer-Cartan form of L , the structure equations of the immersion which are given in terms of five *invariant functions*, p_1, p_2, p_3, q_1, q_2 .

On S , we define a Laguerre invariant 2-form Ω_F and consider the variational problem for the functional

$$\mathcal{W} : (S, F) \rightarrow \int \Omega_F$$

on the space of Legendre immersions. It is shown that

$$\Omega_F = -\frac{H^2 - K}{K} dA$$

for any Legendrian lift F . Critical points of \mathcal{W} , with respect to compactly supported variations, are called *L-minimal surfaces*. On the nondegeneracy locus of a Legendre immersion $F : S \rightarrow A$, we then construct a Legendre immersion $\check{F} : S \rightarrow A$, called the *Laguerre transform* of F . In general, $\check{F} \neq F$.

In Section 2, we compute the Euler-Lagrange equation for the functional \mathcal{W} and express it by the vanishing of the Laguerre invariant $p_1 + p_3$ (Theorem 1). In Euclidean terms, this condition is equivalent to the non-linear fourth-order elliptic PDE

$$\Delta^{\text{III}}\left(\frac{H}{K}\right) = 0,$$

where Δ^{III} denotes the Laplace-Beltrami operator with respect to the third fundamental form of the surface. In the derivation of the variational equations we proceed in analogy with Bryant [6]. We then consider the uniquely determined complex structure on S compatible with both Ω_F and the conformal class of $dn \cdot dn$. We prove three basic theorems relating the property of being *L-minimal* to this complex structure. In Theorem 2, from a given nondegenerate *L-minimal* immersion $F : S \rightarrow A$, we construct a holomorphic quartic differential $\mathcal{P}(F)$ on S . In Theorem 3, we show that a nondegenerate Legendre surface $F : S \rightarrow A$ is *L-minimal* and $\mathcal{P}(F) \equiv 0$ if and only if the Laguerre transform $\check{F} = (\check{f}, \check{n})$ is *totally degenerate*, i.e., $\check{f}(S)$ lies in a plane of \mathbb{E}^3 . In Theorem 5, we then prove that, if (S, F) is *L-minimal* and $\mathcal{P}(F) \not\equiv 0$, the Laguerre transform \check{F} is nondegenerate and *L-minimal*. Moreover, the Laguerre transform of \check{F} gives back F . In this case, we say that \check{F} is the *Laguerre dual* of F . We refer to [6] for the conformal analogue.

Section 3 is devoted to the discussion of some special examples of Legendre surfaces. We show that the nondegenerate Legendre surfaces for which the invariant function $p_2 = 0$ are *L-deformable* and that *L-deformations* arise in 1-parameter families (Proposition 6). We prove then in Proposition 7 that *L-minimal* immersions into A with $p_2 = 0$ and $p_1 < 0$ are locally congruent to the Legendrian lifts of minimal immersions in \mathbb{E}^3 . At last, we obtain Weierstrass-like representation formulae for nondegenerate *L-minimal* surfaces whose holomorphic quartic differential vanishes identically (Proposition 8).

1. LAGUERRE GEOMETRY OF LEGENDRE SURFACES

1.1 The Laguerre space. On \mathbb{R}^6 with the standard orientation let us consider the scalar product of signature (4,2)

$$(1.1) \quad \langle X, Y \rangle = -(X^0Y^5 + X^5Y^0) - (X^1Y^4 + X^4Y^1) + X^2Y^2 + X^3Y^3 = g_{IJ}X^IY^J.$$

Let G denote the identity component of the pseudo-orthogonal group of (1.1). The *Laguerre group* is the subgroup

$$L = \{A = (A_J^I) \in G : A_5^J = 0, J = 0, \dots, 4; A_5^5 = 1\}.$$

It is a 10-dimensional Lie group isomorphic to the identity component of the *Poincaré group* of the Minkowski 4-space.

Let (e_0, \dots, e_5) be the standard basis of \mathbb{R}^6 . For any $A \in L$, let $A_J = Ae_J$ denote the J -th column vector of A . (A_0, \dots, A_5) is a *Laguerre frame*, i.e., a basis of \mathbb{R}^6 such that

$$(1.2) \quad \langle A_I, A_J \rangle = g_{IJ}, \quad A_5 = e_5, \quad -\langle A_1 + A_4, e_1 + e_4 \rangle \geq 2, \quad I, J = 0, \dots, 5.$$

Regarding the A_J 's as \mathbb{R}^6 -valued functions, there exist unique 1-forms $\{\omega_J^I\}_{0 \leq I, J \leq 5}$, such that

$$(1.3) \quad dA_I = \omega_J^I A_J,$$

where ω_J^I are the components of the Maurer-Cartan form $\omega = A^{-1}dA$ of L . Differentiating (1.2) and (1.3), we get the *structure equations* of L

$$(1.4) \quad \omega_I^K g_{KJ} + \omega_J^K g_{KI} = 0, \quad \omega_5^K = 0,$$

$$(1.5) \quad d\omega_J^I = -\omega_K^I \wedge \omega_J^K.$$

The Laguerre group acts on the *Lie quadric* $\mathcal{Q} = \{[X] : \langle X, X \rangle = 0\} \subset \mathbb{RP}^5$ by $A \cdot [X] = [AX]$. Besides the “point at infinity” $P_\infty = [e_5]$, there are two orbits:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Q}_\Sigma &= \{[X] \in \mathcal{Q} : \langle X, e_5 \rangle \neq 0\}, \\ \mathcal{Q}_\Pi &= \{[X] \in \mathcal{Q} : \langle X, e_5 \rangle = 0, X \neq ke_5, k \in \mathbb{R}^*\}. \end{aligned}$$

\mathcal{Q}_Σ is an open dense principal orbit, while \mathcal{Q}_Π is 3-dimensional. Let $\sigma(p, r)$ denote the oriented sphere in \mathbb{E}^3 with center $p = (p^1, p^2, p^3)$ and signed radius $r \in \mathbb{R}$, and $\pi(n, p_0)$ denote the oriented plane through p_0 orthogonal to $n = (n^1, n^2, n^3) \in S^2 \subset \mathbb{E}^3$. Then \mathcal{Q}_Σ is identified with the *space of oriented spheres* (including point spheres) by $\sigma(p, r) \mapsto [{}^t(1, \frac{r+p^1}{\sqrt{2}}, p^2, p^3, \frac{r-p^1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{p \cdot p - r^2}{2})]$, and \mathcal{Q}_Π is identified with the *space of oriented planes* by $\pi(n, p_0) \mapsto [{}^t(0, \frac{1+n^1}{2}, \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{n^3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1-n^1}{2}, \frac{n \cdot p_0}{\sqrt{2}})]$.

Euclidean motions correspond to the elements of L fixing the time-like vector $e_1 + e_4$. Explicitly, for any $(a, p) = ((a_J^I), p) \in \mathbb{E}(3) = SO(3) \rtimes \mathbb{R}^3$ we define

$A(a; p) \in L$ by

$$(1.6) \quad A(a; p) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{p^1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1+a_1^1}{2} & \frac{a_2^1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{a_3^1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1-a_1^1}{2} & 0 \\ p^2 & \frac{a_2^2}{\sqrt{2}} & a_2^2 & a_3^2 & \frac{-a_1^2}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ p^3 & \frac{a_3^3}{\sqrt{2}} & a_2^3 & a_3^3 & \frac{-a_1^3}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{-p^1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1-a_1^1}{2} & \frac{-a_2^1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-a_3^1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1+a_1^1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{p \cdot p}{2} & \frac{a_1^J p^J}{\sqrt{2}} & a_2^J p^J & a_3^J p^J & \frac{-a_1^J p^J}{\sqrt{2}} & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The projective line $[X, Y]$ determined by the points $[X], [Y] \in \mathcal{Q}$ lies on \mathcal{Q} if and only if $\langle X, Y \rangle = 0$. This means that the geometric objects in \mathbb{E}^3 corresponding to $[X]$ and $[Y]$ are in oriented contact. Note that for $A = (A_0, \dots, A_5) \in L$, the oriented planes represented by $[A_1], [A_4]$ are in oriented contact with the oriented sphere represented by $[A_0]$.

The *Laguerre space* Λ is the space of lines $\ell \subset \mathcal{Q}$ which do not meet the point at infinity P_∞ . L acts transitively on Λ and the map $\pi_L : L \rightarrow \Lambda, A \mapsto [A_0, A_1]$, makes L into a principal fiber bundle over Λ (the *Laguerre fibration*) with fiber L_0 whose elements are matrices of the form

$$X(d; b; x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ d_1 & d_2 & \tilde{x}^1 & \tilde{x}^2 & \frac{d_2}{2} {}^t x x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_1^1 & b_2^1 & x^1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_1^2 & b_2^2 & x^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{d_2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{d_1}{d_2} & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $b = (b_j^i) \in SO(2)$, $d = (d_1, d_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2, d_2 \neq 0, x = (x^1, x^2) \in \mathbb{R}^2, (\tilde{x}^1, \tilde{x}^2) = d_2 {}^t x b$ and $\frac{1}{d_2}(1 + d_2^2) + \frac{1}{2}d_2 {}^t x x \geq 2$.

Every line $\ell \in \Lambda$ contains a unique point $p(\ell) \in \mathbb{E}^3$ and a unique oriented plane π through $p(\ell)$. Let $n(\ell)$ denote the unit normal vector of π . Λ is identified with the unit tangent bundle $\mathbb{E}^3 \times S^2$ by the correspondence

$$\Lambda \ni \ell \mapsto (p(\ell), n(\ell)) \in \mathbb{E}^3 \times S^2,$$

and L can be seen as a 10-dimensional group of contact transformations acting on $\mathbb{E}^3 \times S^2$ (cf. [5], [9] for more details about Laguerre geometry).

1.2 Adapted frames. Let $F = (f, n) : S \rightarrow \Lambda$ be a Legendre immersion. A local *Laguerre frame field along* (S, F) is a smooth map $A : \mathcal{U} \subset S \rightarrow L$ defined on an open subset \mathcal{U} of S such that $\pi_L(A(s)) = F(s)$, for each $s \in \mathcal{U}$. For any Laguerre frame field $A : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow L$ we let $\alpha_J^I = A^*(\omega_J^I), I, J = 0, 1, \dots, 5$. We then have

$$\alpha_0^4 = 0, \quad \alpha_1^2 \wedge \alpha_1^3 \neq 0.$$

Differentiating $\alpha_0^4 = 0$ and using (1.5) we get $\alpha_0^2 \wedge \alpha_1^2 + \alpha_0^3 \wedge \alpha_1^3 = 0$. By Cartan's Lemma, there exist smooth functions $M_{ij} = M_{ji}, 1 \leq i, j \leq 2$, such that

$$(1.7) \quad \alpha_0^2 = M_{11}\alpha_1^2 + M_{12}\alpha_1^3, \quad \alpha_0^3 = M_{12}\alpha_1^2 + M_{22}\alpha_1^3.$$

Any other Laguerre frame field \hat{A} on \mathcal{U} is given by $\hat{A} = AX(d; b; x)$, where $X = X(d; b; x) : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow L_0$ is a smooth map. Thus $\hat{\alpha}$ and α are related by $\hat{\alpha} = X^{-1}\alpha X +$

$X^{-1}dX$. This implies

$$(1.8) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\alpha}_0^2 \\ \hat{\alpha}_0^3 \end{pmatrix} = t_b \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0^2 \\ \alpha_0^3 \end{pmatrix} + d_1 t_b \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^2 \\ \alpha_1^3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\alpha}_1^2 \\ \hat{\alpha}_1^3 \end{pmatrix} = d_2 t_b \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^2 \\ \alpha_1^3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Using (1.7) and (1.8) we get

$$(1.9) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \hat{M}_{11} & \hat{M}_{12} \\ \hat{M}_{12} & \hat{M}_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{d_2} t_b \begin{pmatrix} M_{11} + d_1 & M_{12} \\ M_{12} & M_{22} + d_1 \end{pmatrix} b.$$

Therefore,

$$(1.10) \quad \frac{1}{2}(\hat{M}_{11} + \hat{M}_{22}) = \frac{1}{d_2} \left[\frac{1}{2}(M_{11} + M_{22}) + d_1 \right].$$

This shows that, locally, there exist Laguerre frames such that

$$(1.11) \quad M_{11} + M_{22} = 0.$$

A Laguerre frame field satisfying (1.11) is said to be of *first order*. By (1.10), it follows that if A is a first order frame field, then any other first order frame on \mathcal{U} is given by $AX(d; b; x)$, where $X : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow L_1$ is a smooth map, and

$$L_1 = \{X(d; b; x) \in L_0 : d_1 = 0\}.$$

Remark. A *sphere congruence* is a 2-parameter family of oriented spheres, i.e., a smooth map $\sigma : S \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_\Sigma$ of a connected surface into the space of oriented spheres. By an *envelope* of $\sigma : S \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_\Sigma$ we mean a Legendre map $F = (f, n) : S \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ such that $\sigma(s)$ and the plane $\pi(n(s), f(s))$ are in oriented contact at $f(s)$, for every $s \in S$.

Note that the map $\sigma_F : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_\Sigma, s \mapsto [A_0(s)]$ is independent of the first order frame A . This define a sphere congruence which is Laguerre-invariantly connected with F , called the *central congruence (Laguerre spherical map)* of (S, F) . By construction, the Legendre immersion (S, F) is an envelope of the central congruence.

Using first order frames, (1.8) and (1.9), we see that the immersion F induces on S a quadratic form $\Phi_F = (\alpha_0^2)^2 + (\alpha_0^3)^2$, the *Laguerre line element*, and an exterior differential 2-form $\Omega_F = \alpha_0^2 \wedge \alpha_0^3$, the *Laguerre area element* of the immersion. The nondegeneracy of F means that Φ_F is positive definite and $\Omega_{F|_s} \neq 0$, for each $s \in S$.

Under the nondegeneracy assumption, for any first order frame $A : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow L$ we set

$$\alpha_0^1 = M_0^1 \alpha_0^2 + N_0^1 \alpha_0^3,$$

where M_0^1 and N_0^1 are smooth functions depending on A . If $\hat{A} = AX(d; b; x)$ is any other first order frame on \mathcal{U} , then

$$\hat{\alpha}_0^1 = \frac{1}{d_2} (\alpha_0^1 - d_2 x^1 \alpha_0^2 - d_2 x^2 \alpha_0^3),$$

and hence, by (1.8),

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{M}_0^1 \\ \hat{N}_0^1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{d_2} t_b \begin{pmatrix} M_0^1 - d_2 x^1 \\ N_0^1 - d_2 x^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

It follows that, for any point $s \in S$, there exists an open neighborhood of s on which there is defined a first order frame A such that $M_0^1 = N_0^1 = 0$, i.e., $\alpha_0^1 = 0$.

A first order Laguerre frame field is of *second order* if $\alpha_0^1 = 0$. If $A : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow L$ is a second order frame field, then any other second order frame on \mathcal{U} is given by $\hat{A} = AX$, where $X : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow L_2 \subset L_1$ is a smooth map, and

$$L_2 = \{X(d; b; x) : d_1 = x^1 = x^2 = 0\}.$$

Remark. From this we infer that the projective line $[A_0(s), A_4(s)]$ does not depend on the choice of second order frames. Thus we may define a new Legendre immersion $\check{F} : S \rightarrow A$, associated with F , by

$$\check{F}(s) = [A_0(s), A_4(s)], \text{ for each } s \in S.$$

We call \check{F} the *Laguerre transform* of F . We remark that \check{F} is the second envelope of the central congruence.

From (1.9) it follows that there exist second order frames A defined near any point of S such that

$$M_{11} = -M_{22} = 1, \quad M_{12} = 0.$$

A second order frame field with this property is called a *normal frame* along (S, F) . Two normal frames $A, \hat{A} : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow L$ are related by $\hat{A} = AX$, where $X \in \mathbb{Z}_2$, and

$$\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{X(d; b; x) \in L_0 : d_1 = x^1 = x^2 = 0, d_2 = 1, b = \pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\}.$$

The totality of normal frames on S is the \mathbb{Z}_2 -principal bundle $\pi_F : \mathcal{F}(F) \rightarrow S$, where

$$\mathcal{F}(F) = \{(s, A(s)) \in S \times L\}$$

and A is any normal frame field along F defined in a neighborhood of s , and $\pi_F : (s, A(s)) \in \mathcal{F}(F) \mapsto s \in S$.

Remark. Two Legendrian surfaces (S, F) and (S', F') are said to be *L-equivalent* if there exists $A \in L$ such that $AF'(S') = F(S)$. We observe that, up to *L*-equivalence, any nondegenerate Legendrian surface admits a globally defined normal frame. In fact, consider a connected component \tilde{S} of $\mathcal{F}(F)$ and let $\tilde{F} : \tilde{S} \rightarrow A$ be given by $\tilde{F} = F \circ \pi_F$. By construction, \tilde{F} is again a nondegenerate Legendre immersion and $F(S) = \tilde{F}(\tilde{S})$. Moreover, $(s, A(s)) \in \tilde{S} \rightarrow A(s) \in L$ is a global normal frame along (\tilde{S}, \tilde{F}) .

Let $A : S \rightarrow L$ be a normal frame along (S, F) . The above discussion allows us to set

$$(1.12) \quad \alpha_2^1 = p_1\alpha_0^2 + p_2\alpha_0^3, \quad \alpha_3^1 = p_2\alpha_0^2 + p_3\alpha_0^3,$$

$$(1.13) \quad \alpha_2^3 = q_1\alpha_0^2 + q_2\alpha_0^3,$$

where p_1, p_2, p_3 and q_1, q_2 are real-valued smooth functions. We call p_1, p_2, p_3, q_1, q_2 the *invariant functions* and (α_0^2, α_0^3) the *normal coframing* of the Legendre immersion (with respect to the given normal frame field A).

From the structure equations (1.5) we compute $\alpha_1^1 = 2q_2\alpha_0^2 - 2q_1\alpha_0^3$ and

$$(1.14) \quad d\alpha_0^2 = q_1\alpha_0^2 \wedge \alpha_0^3, \quad d\alpha_0^3 = q_2\alpha_0^2 \wedge \alpha_0^3,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 dq_1 \wedge \alpha_0^2 + dq_2 \wedge \alpha_0^3 &= (p_3 - p_1 - q_1^2 - q_2^2)\alpha_0^2 \wedge \alpha_0^3, \\
 dq_1 \wedge \alpha_0^3 - dq_2 \wedge \alpha_0^2 &= -p_2\alpha_0^2 \wedge \alpha_0^3, \\
 dp_1 \wedge \alpha_0^2 + dp_2 \wedge \alpha_0^3 &= (-3q_1p_1 - 4q_2p_2 + q_1p_3)\alpha_0^2 \wedge \alpha_0^3, \\
 dp_2 \wedge \alpha_0^2 + dp_3 \wedge \alpha_0^3 &= (-3q_2p_3 - 4q_1p_2 + q_2p_1)\alpha_0^2 \wedge \alpha_0^3.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1.15}$$

(1.14) and (1.15) will be referred to as the *structure equations of the Legendre immersion*.

1.3 Relations with Euclidean geometry. Let $F = (f, n) : S \rightarrow \Lambda$ be the Legendrian lift of an oriented surface $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{E}^3$ and suppose that f is umbilic-free and that its Gaussian curvature is everywhere different from zero. We may assume the existence of a global *principal framing* $e = (n, e_2, e_3; f) : S \rightarrow \mathbb{E}(3)$ along f , where $(e_2, e_3)_s$ is a positive basis of $df_s(T_s S)$, for each $s \in S$, and e_2, e_3 are along the principal directions corresponding to the principal curvatures κ_2, κ_3 with $\kappa_2 > \kappa_3$. We have then

$$df = \theta^2 e_2 + \theta^3 e_3, \quad dn = \theta_1^2 e_2 + \theta_1^3 e_3, \quad de_2 = \theta_2^3 e_3 - \theta_1^2 n, \quad de_3 = -\theta_2^3 e_2 - \theta_1^3 n,$$

where (θ^2, θ^3) is the coframe on S and $\theta_1^2 = -\kappa_2 \theta^2, \theta_1^3 = -\kappa_3 \theta^3$.

According to (1.6), the principal framing e gives rise to a Laguerre frame field $A(n, e_2, e_3; f)$ along the Legendrian lift of f . We compute

$$\begin{aligned}
 dA_0 &= \theta^2 A_2 + \theta^3 A_3, & dA_1 &= \frac{\theta_1^2}{\sqrt{2}} A_2 + \frac{\theta_1^3}{\sqrt{2}} A_3, \\
 dA_2 &= -\frac{\theta_1^2}{\sqrt{2}} A_1 + \theta_2^3 A_3 + \frac{\theta_1^2}{\sqrt{2}} A_4 + \theta^2 A_5, \\
 dA_3 &= -\frac{\theta_1^3}{\sqrt{2}} A_1 - \theta_2^3 A_2 + \frac{\theta_1^3}{\sqrt{2}} A_4 + \theta^3 A_5, \\
 dA_4 &= -\frac{\theta_1^2}{\sqrt{2}} A_2 - \frac{\theta_1^3}{\sqrt{2}} A_3, & dA_5 &= 0.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1.16}$$

Thus, $\alpha_0^2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\kappa_2} \alpha_1^2, \alpha_0^3 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\kappa_3} \alpha_1^3$, and following the reduction procedure described above, we may adapt A to a first order Laguerre frame A' along (S, F) by setting

$$A' = AX(d; I_{2 \times 2}; 0), \quad \text{with } d = \left(\sqrt{2} \frac{H}{K}, 1\right),$$

where $H = \frac{1}{2}(\kappa_2 + \kappa_3)$ and $K = \kappa_2 \kappa_3$ denote, respectively, the mean curvature and the Gaussian curvature of f . So

$$\alpha_0'^2 = \frac{\kappa_2 - \kappa_3}{2K} \theta_1^2, \quad \alpha_0'^3 = \frac{\kappa_3 - \kappa_2}{2K} \theta_1^3.$$

Accordingly, the Laguerre line element and the Laguerre area element take the form

$$\Phi_F = \frac{H^2 - K}{K^2} dn \cdot dn, \quad \Omega_F = -\frac{H^2 - K}{K} dA,$$

respectively, where dA is the Euclidean area element of f . Therefore, for the Legendrian lift of an oriented surface $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{E}^3$, the nondegeneracy condition means that f is umbilic free and its Gaussian curvature is everywhere different from zero. It is worth noting that the Euclidean invariant $\frac{H^2 - K}{K} dA$ is actually a Laguerre invariant.

It is also easily seen that the central sphere congruence is given by the oriented spheres $\sigma(f(s) + \frac{H}{K}n(s), \frac{H}{K})$, with center $f(s) + \frac{H}{K}n(s)$ and signed radius $\frac{H}{K}(s)$.

2. L-MINIMAL SURFACES

2.1 The Weingarten functional. Let $F : S \rightarrow A$ be a Legendre surface. A *compactly supported variation* of (S, F) is a differentiable mapping

$$V : S \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \rightarrow A, \quad (s, t) \mapsto V(s, t), \quad \epsilon > 0,$$

such that its restriction F_t to $S \times t$, $t \in (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$, is a Legendre surface, $F_0 = F$, and such that there exists a compact domain $K \subset S$ for which $V(s, t) = F(s)$, for all $s \in S - K$ and all $t \in (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$. If F is nondegenerate we may suppose that F_t is also nondegenerate, for each $t \in (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$.

Given a compact domain $K \subset S$, we define the functional

$$(2.1) \quad \mathcal{W}_K(F) = \int_K \Omega_F$$

on the space of smooth Legendre immersions $F : S \rightarrow A$. We call (2.1) the *Weingarten functional*. A Legendre surface $F : S \rightarrow A$ is an *L-minimal surface* if it is an extremal of (2.1), that is to say, if for any compact domain $K \subset S$ and any differentiable variation F_t with support in K we have

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\mathcal{W}_K(F_t))|_{t=0} = 0.$$

The purpose of this section is to calculate the Euler-Lagrange equation for this variational problem in an *L*-invariant way. We do this by the method of moving frame [8], [10].

Let V be a smooth variation of $F : S \rightarrow A$ with support in a compact set $K \subset S$. Assuming that F_t is nondegenerate for each $t \in (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$, we may construct (cf. preceding section) a \mathbb{Z}_2 -bundle over $S \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$

$$(2.2) \quad \pi_V : \mathcal{F}(V) \rightarrow S \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon),$$

where $\mathcal{F}(V) \subset S \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \times L$ is defined by

$$\mathcal{F}(V) = \{(s, t, A) : (s, A) \in \pi_{F_t}^{-1}(s)\},$$

and $\pi_{F_t}(s) : \mathcal{F}(F_t) \rightarrow S$ is the fibering of normal Laguerre frame fields along F_t . A local cross section of (2.2) is a smooth map $A : \mathcal{U} \times I \rightarrow L$, defined on some open subset $\mathcal{U} \times I$ of $S \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$, such that $A_t : s \in \mathcal{U} \mapsto A(s, t) \in L$ is a normal frame field along F_t . Local sections of (2.2) are called *Laguerre frame fields of the variation*.

For any such frame field $A : \mathcal{U} \times I \rightarrow L$ we set $\alpha = A^*(\omega) = (\alpha_j^I)$. The entries of the matrix-valued 1-form α are then determined by

$$\alpha_I^K g_{KJ} + \alpha_J^K g_{KI} = 0, \quad \alpha_5^K = 0$$

and

$$(2.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \alpha_0^1 &= a_0^1 dt, & \alpha_1^1 &= 2q_2 \alpha_0^2 - 2q_1 \alpha_0^3 + a_1^1 dt, & \alpha_2^1 &= p_1 \alpha_0^2 + p_2 \alpha_0^3 + a_2^1 dt, \\ \alpha_3^1 &= p_2 \alpha_0^2 + p_3 \alpha_0^3 + a_3^1 dt, & \alpha_1^2 &= \alpha_0^2 + a_1^2 dt, & \alpha_1^3 &= -\alpha_0^3 + a_1^3 dt, \\ \alpha_2^3 &= q_1 \alpha_0^2 + q_2 \alpha_0^3 + a_2^3 dt, & \alpha_0^4 &= a_0^4 dt, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\alpha_0^2 \wedge \alpha_0^3 \wedge dt|_{(s,t)} \neq 0, \quad \text{for all } (s, t) \in \mathcal{U} \times I.$$

The functions $q_i(\cdot, t), p_j(\cdot, t)$ are the invariant functions of F_t , and $a_J^I(s, t) = 0$ for all $s \in \mathcal{U} - \mathcal{U} \cap K, t \in I$.

We now consider the exterior differential 2-form

$$(2.4) \quad \delta\Omega_V = (p_1 + p_3)\alpha_0^2 \wedge \alpha_0^3$$

and we set

$$(2.5) \quad \lambda_V = a_0^4.$$

It is easily seen that $\delta\Omega_V$ and λ_V do not depend on the choice of the Laguerre frame. Thus $\delta\Omega_V$ and λ_V are defined on $S \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$ by the variation V .

If \mathcal{U} is an open connected subset of $S - K$ and I an interval in $(-\epsilon, \epsilon)$, any Laguerre frame of the variation $A : \mathcal{U} \times I \rightarrow L$ does not depend on the parameter t , i.e., $\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = 0$. Therefore, if we define ψ_V by

$$(2.6) \quad \psi_V = \iota_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}}(\alpha_0^2 \wedge \alpha_0^3),$$

then $\psi_V|_{(s,t)} = 0$, for all $(s, t) \in S - K \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$. In particular $\psi_V|_{S \times \{0\}}$ is a 1-form with support in K , and $\lambda_V|_{S \times \{0\}}$ is a function with the same property.

We now make the following remark:

(2.7) *Let $F : S \rightarrow A$ be a nondegenerate Legendre immersion. For any point $s_0 \in S$ there exists an open neighborhood \mathcal{U} of s_0 such that, for any smooth function $\lambda : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with support contained in a compact set $D \subset \mathcal{U}$, there is a variation V of F with support in D verifying $\lambda_V|_{S \times \{0\}} = \lambda$.*

This technical property can be justified as follows: given a point s_0 there exists an element $A \in L$ such that the Euclidean projection of AF is a smooth immersion on an open neighborhood of s_0 .

Thus we may suppose from the beginning that the Euclidean projection of F is a smooth immersion on a simply connected open neighborhood \mathcal{U} of s_0 . Moreover, if we let K and $\kappa_2 > \kappa_3$ be the Gaussian curvature and the principal curvatures, respectively, then $K(s) \neq 0$ and $\kappa_2(s) \neq \kappa_3(s)$, for all $s \in \mathcal{U}$. Given the function λ we consider $\tilde{\lambda} = \frac{\sqrt{2K}}{\kappa_2 - \kappa_3} \lambda$. This is again a function with support contained in D . Then there exists a variation $G_t : \mathcal{U} \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}^3$ of f so that $\tilde{\lambda}n$ is the variation vector field at $t = 0$.

Let $N_t : \mathcal{U} \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \rightarrow S^2$ be defined by the unit normal of $G_t : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}^3$ at $G_t(s)$. Then, the mapping

$$V = (G_t, N_t) : \mathcal{U} \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \rightarrow A$$

is a variation of $F|_{\mathcal{U}}$ with the required properties. Extending V to the whole of $S \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$ by setting $V(s, t) = F(s)$ for all $s \in S - \mathcal{U}$ and $t \in (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$, we obtain the required result.

We are now ready to prove

Theorem 1. *A nondegenerate Legendre surface $F : S \rightarrow A$ is L -minimal if and only if $p_1 + p_3 = 0$.*

Proof. Let $V : S \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \rightarrow A$ be a smooth variation of F with support in the compact set $K \subset S$. We claim that

$$(2.8) \quad \frac{d}{dt}(\mathcal{W}_K(F_t))|_{t=0} = \int_K \lambda_V|_{S \times \{0\}} \delta\Omega_V|_{S \times \{0\}}.$$

For each $t \in (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$ we let $j_t : s \in S \mapsto (s, t) \in S \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$ and we remark that

$$\Omega_{F_t} = j_t^*(\Psi_V), \quad \text{where } \Psi_V = \alpha_0^2 \wedge \alpha_0^3.$$

Thus we have

$$(2.9) \quad \frac{d}{dt}(\mathcal{W}_K(F_t))|_{t=0} = \frac{d}{dt}[\int_K j_t^*(\Psi_V)]|_{t=0} = \int_K j_0^*(L_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \Psi_V).$$

Cartan’s formula yields

$$(2.10) \quad j_0^*(L_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \Psi_V) = j_0^*(\iota_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} d\Psi_V + d\psi_V) = j_0^*(\iota_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} d\Psi_V) + dj_0^*(\psi_V).$$

Note that $dj_0^*(\psi_V)$ is an exact form and $j_0^*(\psi_V)$ has support in the compact K . By substituting (2.10) into (2.9), we obtain using Stokes’ theorem

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\mathcal{W}_K(F_t))|_{t=0} = \int_K j_0^*(\iota_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} d\Psi_V).$$

From the structure equation $d\alpha = -\alpha \wedge \alpha$ we compute

$$d\Psi_V = \alpha_0^4(p_1 + p_3)dt \wedge \Psi_V.$$

Accordingly,

$$(2.11) \quad \frac{d}{dt}(\mathcal{W}_K(F_t))|_{t=0} = \int_K j_0^*(\lambda_V)(p_1 + p_3)\Omega_F.$$

Thus, by (2.7), the left-hand side of (2.11) vanishes if and only if $\delta\Omega_V = 0$. □

Remark. a) To interpret the condition $p_1 + p_3 = 0$ in terms of classical Euclidean invariants we carry out the relationship with Euclidean surface theory begun in §1.3. In our calculation, it is convenient to make use of the coframe (θ_1^2, θ_1^3) . We let

$$d\left(\frac{H}{K}\right) = \frac{\kappa_3 - \kappa_2}{2K} \left(\left(\frac{H}{K}\right)_2 \theta_1^2 + \left(\frac{H}{K}\right)_3 \theta_1^3 \right)$$

and compute

$$\alpha'_0{}^1 = -\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{H}{K}\right)_2 \alpha'_0{}^2 + \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{H}{K}\right)_3 \alpha'_0{}^3.$$

We then adapt A' further to a second order frame

$$A'' = A'X(d; I_{2 \times 2}; x), \quad d = (0, 1), \quad x = {}^t(-\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{H}{K}\right)_2, \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{H}{K}\right)_3).$$

A'' originates a normal frame and the corresponding normal coframe is $-\frac{\kappa_3 - \kappa_2}{2K}\theta_1^2, \frac{\kappa_3 - \kappa_2}{2K}\theta_1^3$. Using (1.12) we write p_1, p_3 and, by means of the integrability conditions

$$d\theta_1^2 = \theta_2^3 \wedge \theta_1^3, \quad d\theta_1^3 = \theta_1^2 \wedge \theta_2^3,$$

one can show that the condition to be L -minimal is expressed by

$$\Delta^{\text{III}}\left(\frac{H}{K}\right) = 0,$$

where Δ^{III} denotes the Laplace-Beltrami operator with respect to the third fundamental form $\text{III} = (\theta_1^2)^2 + (\theta_1^3)^2$ of the surface. In this form, the Euler-Lagrange equation for the functional $\mathcal{W}(S, f) = \int \frac{H^2 - K}{K} dA$ has been known since Blaschke [4], [5]. One can show that the exterior differential system whose solutions are the L -minimal surfaces is involutive in Cartan’s sense (cf. [7]).

b) \mathcal{Q}_Σ is diffeomorphic to the Minkowski 4-space \mathbb{R}_1^4 spanned by e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4 and with scalar product obtained by restriction of $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. Thus, the central congruence of

a Legendre immersion (F, S) may be regarded as a smooth mapping $\sigma_F : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_1^4$. Let F be nondegenerate with normal frame A and let S be endowed with Φ_F , then σ_F is a space-like immersion and Ω_F is the relative induced area form. It follows that if σ_F is a minimal immersion, then F is L -minimal. The converse is also true. In fact, the normal plane to σ_F at any point $s \in S$ is spanned by $A_1(s), A_4(s)$. By (1.3), one easily computes that the mean curvatures of σ_F in the directions A_1 and A_4 are, respectively, zero and $p_1 + p_3$ (cf. the conformal analogue in [6]).

2.2 The quartic Abelian differential and a duality theorem for L -minimal surfaces. The Laguerre line element Φ_F and the Laguerre area element Ω_F determine on S an oriented conformal structure and hence, by the existence of isothermal coordinates, a unique compatible complex structure characterized by the property that, for any normal frame $A : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow L$, the complex-valued 1-form $\zeta_A = \alpha_0^2 + i\alpha_0^3$ is of type $(1,0)$.

We now define on the Riemann surface S a cross-section $\mathcal{P}(F)$ of the fourth power of the canonical bundle $K(S)$ of S by means of the formula

$$(2.12) \quad \mathcal{P}(F) = (p_1 - ip_2)\zeta_A^4,$$

and recall the following useful property that can be readily verified (cf. [6]).

(2.13) *Let S be a Riemann surface, μ be a nowhere vanishing 1-form of type $(1,0)$ defined on an open subset $\mathcal{U} \subset S$. Suppose that $d\mu = -\beta \wedge \mu$ and let $w : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a smooth function. Then $w\mu^4$ is a holomorphic section of $K(S)^4$ if and only if $dw \equiv 4w\beta \pmod{\mu}$.*

Theorem 2. *Let $F : S \rightarrow A$ be a nondegenerate Legendre surface. If F is L -minimal, then the quartic differential $\mathcal{P}(F)$ is holomorphic.*

Proof. Let $A : \mathcal{U} \subset S \rightarrow L$ be a normal frame along (S, F) . From (1.30) we obtain

$$(2.14) \quad d\zeta_A = -\frac{i}{2}(q_1 + iq_2)\bar{\zeta}_A \wedge \zeta_A.$$

By substituting $p_1 = -p_3$ into the last two equations of (1.32), we find that

$$\begin{aligned} dp_1 \wedge \alpha_0^2 + dp_2 \wedge \alpha_0^3 &= -4(q_1p_1 + q_2p_2)\alpha_0^2 \wedge \alpha_0^3, \\ dp_2 \wedge \alpha_0^2 - dp_1 \wedge \alpha_0^3 &= -4(q_1p_2 - q_2p_1)\alpha_0^2 \wedge \alpha_0^3. \end{aligned}$$

From these equations we derive

$$(2.15) \quad d(p_1 - ip_2) \equiv 2[(q_1p_2 - q_2p_1) + i(q_1p_1 + q_2p_2)]\bar{\zeta}_A \pmod{\zeta_A}.$$

Therefore, according to (2.14) and (2.15), it follows that

$$d(p_1 - ip_2) \equiv 4(p_1 - ip_2)\frac{i}{2}(q_1 + iq_2)\bar{\zeta}_A \pmod{\zeta_A},$$

thereby proving Theorem 2 by virtue of remark (2.13). □

We now investigate the properties of the Laguerre transform of an L -minimal surface.

A Legendre immersion $F = (f, n) : S \rightarrow A$ is *totally degenerate* if its spherical map n is constant, i.e., if $f(S)$ lies in a plane of \mathbb{E}^3 . Moreover, an L -minimal immersion F is said to be of *spherical type* if the holomorphic quartic differential $\mathcal{P}(F)$ vanishes identically. Otherwise, we say that F is of *general type*. For an L -minimal surface of general type the zero locus S_0 of the quartic differential is a discrete subset of S . We let S_I be its complement.

Theorem 3. *Let $F : S \rightarrow \Lambda$ be a nondegenerate Legendre immersion and let $\check{F} : S \rightarrow \Lambda$ denote its Laguerre transform. Then F is an L -minimal surface of spherical type if and only if \check{F} is totally degenerate.*

Proof. Without loss of generality we may suppose the existence of a global normal frame $A : S \rightarrow L$ along (S, F) . Then the Laguerre transform of F is given by

$$\check{F} : s \in S \mapsto [A_0(s), A_4(s)] \in \Lambda.$$

We next define $\check{A} : S \rightarrow L$ by setting

$$(2.16) \quad \check{A} = (A_0, A_4, A_3, A_2, A_1, A_5).$$

This is a Laguerre frame along \check{F} such that, by (1.8), (1.9),

$$(2.17) \quad d\check{A}_1 = -\alpha_1^1 \check{A}_1 + \alpha_3^1 \check{A}_2 + \alpha_2^1 \check{A}_3.$$

Observe that \check{F} is totally degenerate if and only if $[\check{A}_1] = \text{const.}$ Using (2.17) we derive that \check{F} is totally degenerate if and only if $p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = 0$. \square

As a consequence of this theorem we have

Corollary 4. *A nondegenerate Legendrian surface is L -minimal of spherical type if and only if the central spheres are all tangent to a fixed plane in \mathbb{E}^3 .*

We will now deal with L -minimal surfaces of general type.

Theorem 5. *Let $F : S \rightarrow \Lambda$ be an L -minimal surface of general type and let $\check{F} : S \rightarrow \Lambda$ be the Laguerre transform of F . Then $\check{F} : S_I \rightarrow \Lambda$ is again an L -minimal surface of general type and the Laguerre transform of \check{F} coincides with F .*

Proof. Pick a normal frame $A : S \rightarrow L$ along F and let $\check{A} : S \rightarrow L$ be the Laguerre frame along \check{F} defined by (2.16). We have

$$(2.18) \quad \begin{aligned} d\check{A}_0 &= \alpha_0^3 \check{A}_2 + \alpha_0^2 \check{A}_3, & d\check{A}_1 &= -\alpha_1^1 \check{A}_1 + \alpha_3^1 \check{A}_2 + \alpha_2^1 \check{A}_3, \\ d\check{A}_2 &= -\alpha_0^3 \check{A}_1 - \alpha_2^3 \check{A}_2 + \alpha_3^1 \check{A}_4 + \alpha_0^3 \check{A}_5, \\ d\check{A}_3 &= \alpha_0^2 \check{A}_1 + \alpha_2^3 \check{A}_2 + \alpha_2^1 \check{A}_4 + \alpha_0^2 \check{A}_5, \\ d\check{A}_4 &= -\alpha_0^3 \check{A}_2 + \alpha_0^2 \check{A}_3 + \alpha_1^1 \check{A}_4, & d\check{A}_5 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Let $\check{\alpha} = (\check{\alpha}_j^I) = \check{A}^{-1} d\check{A}$, then by (2.18) we obtain

$$\begin{pmatrix} \check{\alpha}_0^2 \\ \check{\alpha}_0^3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{p_1^2 + p_2^2} \begin{pmatrix} -p_1 & p_2 \\ p_2 & p_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \check{\alpha}_1^2 \\ \check{\alpha}_1^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$\check{\alpha}_0^1 = 0.$$

This means that \check{A} is a second order frame along \check{F} and hence the Laguerre transform of \check{F} is

$$s \in S_I \mapsto [\check{A}_0(s), \check{A}_4(s)] = [A_0(s), A_1(s)] = F(s).$$

In order to adapt \check{A} further to a normal frame along \check{F} , we consider the functions $d_2 : S_I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ and $\theta : S_I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$p_1 - ip_2 = \frac{1}{d_2} (\cos 2\theta - i \sin 2\theta)$$

and we define \check{A}' by

$$\check{A}' = \check{A}X(d; b; 0),$$

where $d = (0, d_2)$ and $b = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$. It is not difficult to verify that \check{A}' is a normal frame along \check{F} whose invariant functions satisfy

$$\check{p}_1 = -p_1, \quad \check{p}_2 = -p_2, \quad \check{p}_3 = -\check{p}_1.$$

Thus \check{F} is L -minimal of general type. □

Remark. From the preceding proof we can deduce the following fact: *Let $F : S \rightarrow \Lambda$ be a nondegenerate Legendre immersion whose Laguerre transform \check{F} is nondegenerate. Then F is L -minimal of general type if and only if the Laguerre transform of \check{F} coincides with F .*

3. SPECIAL EXAMPLES OF LEGENDRE SURFACES

3.1 L -deformable surfaces. The vanishing of p_2 is connected with the notion of Laguerre deformation for nondegenerate Legendrian surfaces. Two nondegenerate Legendre immersions $F, \check{F} : S \rightarrow \Lambda$ of the surface S into Λ are *Laguerre deformations of each other* (or *applicable*) if $\alpha_0^2 = \pm \check{\alpha}_0^2, \alpha_0^3 = \pm \check{\alpha}_0^3$, where (α_0^2, α_0^3) and $(\check{\alpha}_0^2, \check{\alpha}_0^3)$ are normal coframings along F and \check{F} , respectively. We then say that F is *deformable* if it admits a non-trivial deformation, i.e., a deformation \check{F} that is not L -equivalent to F .

Our definition is related to the general deformation theory of submanifolds in homogeneous spaces ([10], [11]). It may be proved that F and \check{F} are deformations of each other if and only if there is a smooth map $B : S \rightarrow L$ with the property that $B(s)\check{F}$ and F agree up to order two at s , for each $s \in S$. In other words, if and only if F and \check{F} are second order deformations with respect to the Laguerre group ([14]).

Proposition 6. *Let $F : S \rightarrow \Lambda$ be a nondegenerate Legendre immersion of a simply connected surface. Then F is L -deformable if and only if $p_2 = 0$. Moreover, the non-trivial deformations of F arise in a 1-parameter family.*

Proof. Suppose that our surface is L -deformable and let $\check{F} : S \rightarrow \Lambda$ be a non-trivial deformation of F . We may also suppose the existence of global normal Laguerre frames A and \check{A} along F and \check{F} , respectively. Using, if necessary, the \mathbb{Z}_2 -action on normal frames we may also suppose that

$$(3.1) \quad \alpha_0^2 = \check{\alpha}_0^2, \quad \alpha_0^3 = \check{\alpha}_0^3.$$

By the structure equations of normal frames (1.14) and (1.15), (3.1) yields

$$(3.2) \quad q_1 = \check{q}_1, \quad q_2 = \check{q}_2, \quad p_2 = \check{p}_2, \quad p_1 - p_3 = \check{p}_1 - \check{p}_3.$$

Since \check{F} and F are not L -equivalent, we have

$$(3.3) \quad p_1 + p_3 \neq \check{p}_1 + \check{p}_3.$$

Combining (3.2) and the last two equations of (1.15) we obtain

$$(3.4) \quad d(p_1 - \check{p}_1) = 2(p_1 - \check{p}_1)(q_1\alpha_0^3 - q_2\alpha_0^2).$$

From (3.2) and (3.3) we have $p_1 - \tilde{p}_1 \neq 0$ and hence (3.4) implies that $-\alpha_1^1 = 2(q_1\alpha_0^3 - q_2\alpha_0^2)$ is closed. On the other hand, the structure equations give $d\alpha_1^1 = 2p_2\alpha_0^2 \wedge \alpha_0^3$. Thus, p_2 vanishes identically.

Conversely, if $p_2 = 0$ then α_1^1 is closed. Take a smooth function G such that $\alpha_1^1 = -dG$ and define on S the 1-form with values in the Lie algebra of the Laguerre group L

$$\tilde{\alpha}_C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_1^1 & \alpha_2^1 + Ce^G\alpha_0^2 & \alpha_3^1 + Ce^G\alpha_0^3 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_0^2 & \alpha_0^2 & 0 & -\alpha_2^3 & \alpha_2^1 + Ce^G\alpha_0^2 & 0 \\ \alpha_0^3 & -\alpha_0^3 & \alpha_2^3 & 0 & \alpha_3^1 + Ce^G\alpha_0^3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_0^2 & -\alpha_0^3 & -\alpha_1^1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_0^2 & \alpha_0^3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where C is a constant. The form $\tilde{\alpha}_C$ satisfies the compatibility condition

$$d\tilde{\alpha}_C = -\tilde{\alpha}_C \wedge \tilde{\alpha}_C.$$

By the Cartan-Darboux theorem this equation implies the existence of a mapping $\tilde{A}_C : S \rightarrow L$ such that $\tilde{A}_C^{-1}d\tilde{A}_C = \tilde{\alpha}_C$. Moreover, \tilde{A}_C is unique up to multiplication by an element of L . Thus, if we set

$$\tilde{F}_C : s \in S \rightarrow [\tilde{A}_{C,0}(s), \tilde{A}_{C,1}(s)],$$

then \tilde{F}_C is a non-trivial deformation of F and

$$\tilde{p}_{C,1} = p_1 + Ce^G, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}, C \neq 0.$$

From the first part of the proof (cf. (3.4)) it follows that, if \tilde{F} is any non-trivial Laguerre deformation of F , then

$$\tilde{p}_1 = p_1 + Ce^G$$

for some constant $C \neq 0$. Thus, $\tilde{A}^{-1}d\tilde{A} = \tilde{\alpha}_C$ and hence \tilde{F} is congruent to the deformation \tilde{F}_C . This shows that the non-trivial deformations of F are parameterized, up to L -equivalence, by non-zero real numbers. \square

3.2 L -minimal deformable surfaces. The invariant functions q_i and p_j of an L -minimal deformable surface satisfy

$$(3.6) \quad p_1 + p_3 = 0, \quad p_2 = 0.$$

We observe that the sign of p_1 is independent of the choice of normal frame. Accordingly, we have three cases to consider $p_1 < 0, p_1 = 0, p_1 > 0$, respectively.

Proposition 7. *Let $F : S \rightarrow A$ be a L -minimal immersion of a simply connected surface into A and assume $p_1 < 0$. Then F is L -deformable if and only if F is L -equivalent to the Legendrian lift of a minimal immersion of S in \mathbb{E}^3 without parabolic points.*

Proof. Let $A : S \rightarrow A$ be a normal frame along F . According to (1.15),

$$\alpha_1^1 = -\frac{dp_1}{2p_1}.$$

We further adapt A to another Laguerre frame

$$B = AX(d; I_2, 0),$$

where $d = (0, \sqrt{-p_1})$. By setting $\beta = B^*(\omega)$, we find

$$(3.7) \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\sqrt{-p_1}\alpha_0^2 & \sqrt{-p_1}\alpha_0^3 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_0^2 & \sqrt{-p_1}\alpha_0^2 & 0 & -\alpha_2^3 & -\sqrt{-p_1}\alpha_0^2 & 0 \\ \alpha_0^3 & -\sqrt{-p_1}\alpha_0^3 & \alpha_2^3 & 0 & \sqrt{-p_1}\alpha_0^3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{-p_1}\alpha_0^2 & -\sqrt{-p_1}\alpha_0^3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_0^2 & \alpha_0^3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

This shows that β takes values in the Euclidean subalgebra of the Lie algebra ℓ of L . This means that, up to left translations by elements of L , the map B sends S into the Euclidean subgroup $\mathbb{E}(3)$ in L . Therefore, by (3.7) and (1.16), F is the Legendrian lift of a surface $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{E}^3$, whose principal curvatures κ_2 and κ_3 are given by

$$\kappa_2 = -\sqrt{-2p_1}, \quad \kappa_3 = \sqrt{-2p_1}.$$

From this we deduce that f is a minimal surface. Conversely, if $F : S \rightarrow \Lambda$ is the Legendrian lift of a minimal surface $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{E}^3$, we may use a principal orthonormal framing along f to define a Laguerre frame $B : S \rightarrow L$ along F such that $B^{-1}dB$ has the form (3.7). We thus set $A = BX(d; I_2; 0)^{-1}$ to get a normal frame along F whose invariant functions satisfy (3.6). \square

Proposition 8. *Let $F : S \rightarrow \Lambda$ be a L -minimal immersion of spherical type ($p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = 0$) of a simply connected surface S into Λ . Then, up to L -equivalence, F is given by*

$$F(s) = [F_0(s), F_1(s)], \text{ for each } s \in S,$$

where F_0 and F_1 are \mathbb{R}^6 -valued mappings of the form

$$(3.8) \quad \begin{aligned} F_0 &= {}^t(1, 0, \mu_1, \mu_2, \int (\rho_1 d\mu_1 - \rho_2 d\mu_2), \frac{1}{2}(\mu_1^2 + \mu_2^2)) \\ F_1 &= {}^t(0, 1, \rho_1, -\rho_2, \frac{1}{2}(\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2), \int (\mu_1 d\rho_1 - \mu_2 d\rho_2)), \end{aligned}$$

where $\mu = \mu_1 + i\mu_2$ and $\rho = \rho_1 + i\rho_2$ are holomorphic functions, $d\mu \wedge d\bar{\rho}_s \neq 0$, for each $s \in S$, and

$$\sigma_1 = \int (\rho_1 d\mu_1 - \rho_2 d\mu_2), \quad \sigma_2 = \int (\mu_1 d\rho_1 - \mu_2 d\rho_2)$$

are the primitives of the closed 1-forms $\rho_1 d\mu_1 - \rho_2 d\mu_2$ and $\mu_1 d\rho_1 - \mu_2 d\rho_2$ satisfying

$$\rho_1 \mu_1 - \rho_2 \mu_2 - \sigma_1 - \sigma_2 = 0.$$

Proof. Let $A : S \rightarrow L$ be a normal frame along F . Since $p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = 0$, we have $\alpha_2^1 = \alpha_3^1 = 0$ and α_1^1, α_2^3 are closed 1-forms. Fix functions $y, w : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\alpha_1^1 + \frac{dy}{y} = \alpha_2^3 + dw = 0.$$

Let $X : S \rightarrow L_0$ be defined by $X = X(d; b; 0)$, where $d = (0, y)$ and $b = e^{-iw}$. Consider the Laguerre frame $B = AX$ and set $\beta = B^{-1}dB$. We then have

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \beta_0^2 & \beta_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \beta_0^3 & \beta_1^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \beta_1^2 & \beta_1^3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \beta_0^2 & \beta_0^3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\beta_0^2 + i\beta_0^3$ and $\beta_1^2 - i\beta_1^3$ are holomorphic 1-forms on S . Let $\mu = \mu_1 + i\mu_2$ and $\rho = \rho_1 + i\rho_2$ be holomorphic functions such that

$$d\mu = \beta_0^2 + i\beta_0^3, \quad d\rho = \beta_1^2 - i\beta_1^3.$$

The column vectors B_J of the frame B satisfy the equations

$$\begin{aligned} dB_0 &= d\mu_1 B_2 + d\mu_2 B_3, \\ dB_1 &= d\rho_1 B_2 - d\rho_2 B_3, \\ dB_2 &= d\rho_1 B_4 + d\mu_1 B_5, \\ dB_3 &= -d\rho_2 B_4 + d\mu_2 B_5, \\ dB_4 &= 0, \quad B_5 = e_5. \end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

Thus, B_4 is constant and

$$\|B_4\|^2 = \langle B_4, e_5 \rangle = 0.$$

From the third and fourth equation of (3.9) we obtain

$$B_2 = C_2 + \rho_1 B_4 + \mu_1 B_5, \quad B_3 = C_3 - \rho_2 B_4 + \mu_2 B_5, \tag{3.10}$$

where C_2 and C_3 are constant vectors satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \|C_2\|^2 &= \|C_3\|^2 = 1, \\ \langle C_2, C_3 \rangle &= \langle C_2, B_4 \rangle = \langle C_2, B_5 \rangle = 0, \\ \langle C_3, B_4 \rangle &= \langle C_3, B_5 \rangle = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Combining (3.10) and the first two equations in (3.9) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} B_0 &= C_0 + \mu_1 C_2 + \mu_2 C_3 + \sigma_1 B_4 + \frac{1}{2}(\mu_1^2 + \mu_2^2)B_5, \\ B_1 &= C_1 + \rho_1 C_2 - \rho_2 C_3 + \frac{1}{2}(\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2)B_4 + \sigma_2 B_5, \end{aligned}$$

where C_0 and C_1 are constant vectors such that $C = (C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3, B_4, B_5)$ is an element of the Laguerre group. Setting $F' = C^{-1}F$ we then have that F' is given by formula (3.8). \square

For the case $p_1 > 0$ we make the following remark without entering too much into details.

Remark. a) If $p_1 > 0$ and $p_2 = 0$, then the central congruence of spheres is a maximal space-like immersion into a 3-dimensional subspace of \mathcal{Q}_Σ of signature (2,1) (cf. [12]).

b) Another class of L -minimal deformable immersions is given by the L -minimal canal surfaces. They are studied in [13], where the integration problem is solved and explicit expressions for the solution surfaces are provided.

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