

Ulisse Dini-type Helicoidal Surface in 3-Space

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ABSTRACT

In this talk, we study Ulisse Dini-type helicoidal surface in Euclidean 3-space E^3 . We give some basic notions of the three dimensional Euclidean geometry in section 2. In section 3, we consider Ulisse Dini helicoidal surface. We obtain Ulisse Dini-type helicoidal surface, and calculate its curvatures in the last section.

We calculate the first and second fundamental forms, matrix of the shape operator S , Gaussian curvature K , and the mean curvature H of surface $M=M(u,v)$ in Euclidean 3-space E^3 .

We define the rotational surface and helicoidal surface in E^3 . For an open interval $I \subset R$, let $\gamma: I \rightarrow \Pi$ be a curve in a plane Π in E^3 , and let ℓ be a straight line in Π . A rotational surface in E^3 is defined as a surface rotating a curve γ around a line ℓ (these are called the profile curve and the axis, respectively). Suppose that when a profile curve γ rotates around the axis ℓ , it simultaneously displaces parallel lines orthogonal to the axis ℓ , so that the speed of displacement is proportional to the speed of rotation. Then the resulting surface is called the helicoidal surface with axis ℓ and pitch $a \in R \setminus \{0\}$. We may suppose that ℓ is the line spanned by the vector $(0,0,1)^t$.

Moreover, we consider Dini-type helicoidal surface:

$$D(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin u \cos v \\ \sin u \sin v \\ \varphi(u) + av \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\varphi(u): I \subset R \rightarrow R$ is a differentiable function for all $u \in I \subset R \setminus \{0\}$, $0 \leq v \leq 2\pi$ and $a \in R \setminus \{0\}$.

Key Words: Dini-type helicoidal surface, Gauss map, Gaussian curvature, mean curvature.

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