

ON THE GAUSS MAP OF SURFACES OF REVOLUTION IN A 3-DIMENSIONAL MINKOWSKI SPACE

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§ 1. Introduction.

For the Gauss map of a surface of revolution in \mathbf{R}^3 the following theorem is proved by Dillen, Pas and Verstraelen [3].

THEOREM A. *The only surfaces of revolution in \mathbf{R}^3 whose Gauss map ξ satisfies*

$$(1.1) \quad \Delta\xi = A\xi, \quad A \in \text{Mat}(3, \mathbf{R})$$

are locally the plane, the sphere and the circular cylinder.

In the case of a Minkowski space, a Gauss map is defined as follows. Let \mathbf{R}_1^{n+1} be an $(n+1)$ -dimensional Minkowski space with standard coordinate system $\{x_A\}$ whose line element ds^2 is given by $ds^2 = -(dx_0)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (dx_i)^2$. Let $S_1^n(c)$ (resp. $H^n(c)$) be an n -dimensional de Sitter space (resp. a hyperbolic space) of constant curvature c in \mathbf{R}_1^{n+1} . We denote by $M^n(\epsilon)$ a de Sitter space $S_1^n(1)$ or a hyperbolic space $H^n(-1)$, according as $\epsilon=1$ or -1 . Let M be a n -dimensional space-like or time-like hypersurface in \mathbf{R}_1^{n+1} and ξ a unit vector field normal to M . Then, for any point p in M , we can regard $\xi(p)$ as a point in $H^n(-1)$ or $S_1^n(1)$ by translating parallelly to the origin in the ambient space \mathbf{R}_1^{n+1} , according as the surface M is space-like or time-like. The map ξ of M into $M^n(\epsilon)$ is called a *Gauss map* of M into \mathbf{R}_1^{n+1} .

As a Lorentz version of Baikoussis and Blair's result [1], the author [2] proves the following

THEOREM B. *The only space-like or time-like ruled surfaces in \mathbf{R}_1^3 whose Gauss map $\xi: M \rightarrow M^2(\epsilon)$ satisfies (1.1) are locally the following spaces:*

- i. \mathbf{R}_1^2 , $S_1^1 \times \mathbf{R}^1$ and $\mathbf{R}_1^1 \times S^1$ if $\epsilon=1$,
- ii. \mathbf{R}^2 and $H^1 \times \mathbf{R}^1$ if $\epsilon=-1$.