## 97. On the Generalized Loxodromes in the Conformally Connected Manifold.

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In a previous paper<sup>1</sup>, we have defined a conformal arc length  $\sigma$  on the curves in the conformally connected manifold and have proved the Frenet fomulae

(1)  
$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{d\sigma} A = A, \\ \frac{d}{d\sigma} A = \lambda A + A, \\ \frac{d}{d\sigma} A = \lambda A + A, \\ \frac{d}{d\sigma} A = \lambda A + A, \\ \frac{d}{d\sigma} A = A + \frac{4}{\lambda A}, \\ \frac{d}{d\sigma} A = A + \frac{4}{\lambda A}, \\ \frac{d}{d\sigma} A = -\lambda A + \frac{5}{\lambda A}, \\ \frac{d}{d\sigma$$

The conformal arc length does not exist for the generalized circles. The most simple curves having the conformal arc length are the ones for which we have

(2) 
$$\lambda = \lambda = \lambda^{5} = \cdots = \lambda^{n} = \lambda^{\infty} = 0$$
.

We shall, first, consider the properties of these curves.

\$ 1. Substituting the equations (2) in the Frenet formulae (1), we have

(3)  $\frac{d}{d\sigma} \underset{(1)}{A} = A, \quad \frac{d}{d\sigma} \underset{(2)}{A} = A, \quad \frac{d}{d\sigma} \underset{(2)}{A} = A, \quad \frac{d}{d\sigma} \underset{(3)}{A} = A, \quad \frac{d}{d\sigma} \underset{(3)}{A} = A,$ 

which shows that, if we develop the curve on the tangent conformal space at A, we shall obtain a curve lying always on a two-dimensional sphere determined by A, A, A and A.

Considering always the development of the curve on the tangent conformal space at a fixed point of the conformally connected manifold, we can treat such curves as if they were on a two-dimensional flat conformal space.

<sup>1)</sup> K. Yano and Y. Mutô: On the conformal arc length, Proc. 17 (1941), 318-322.