

## CONFORMAL GEOMETRY OF ONE-PARAMETER FAMILIES OF CURVES

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A single regular analytic arc in the plane has no conformal differential invariants. The conformal theory of curvilinear angles was initiated by Kasner,<sup>1</sup> and has been elaborated by him and others. The present paper is concerned with conformal differential invariants of a real one-parameter family of regular analytic arcs in the plane. We assume that the family is defined in some region  $R$  of the  $(x, y)$ -plane by an equation of the form:  $u(x, y) = \text{constant}$ , where  $u$  is a single-valued function which satisfies the conditions: (1)  $u$  is analytic in the region  $R$ , (2)  $u$  assumes real values for real values of  $x$  and  $y$ , (3)  $u_x^2 + u_y^2$  does not vanish in  $R$ . By a conformal transformation we shall mean a real conformal transformation, nonsingular in  $R$ . Our principal results are: When a family  $u = c$  is transformed conformally into a family  $U = c$ , the parameters of the two families being the same, the quantity  $\Delta \equiv (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) / (u_x^2 + u_y^2)$ , and certain conformally invariant derivatives of  $\Delta$  are unaltered. There exist rational functions of  $\Delta$  and these derivatives which are independent of the parameter in terms of which the family  $u = \text{constant}$  is expressed. We obtain a geometric interpretation of the invariants and apply the results to a generalization of isothermal families.

**1. The invariants.** Let  $U(X, Y) = c$  be a one-parameter family in the  $(X, Y)$ -plane. Let this plane be mapped conformally on the  $(x, y)$ -plane by the transformation

$$(1.1) \quad X = X(x, y), \quad Y = Y(x, y),$$

where

$$(1.2) \quad X_x = Y_y, \quad X_y = -Y_x, \quad X_{xx} + X_{yy} = Y_{xx} + Y_{yy} \equiv 0.$$

The family  $U(X, Y) = c$  is transformed into  $u(x, y) = c$  where  $u(x, y) \equiv U[X(x, y), Y(x, y)]$ . By differentiating this last identity we obtain:

$$(1.3) \quad U_X X_x + U_Y Y_x = u_x, \quad U_X X_y + U_Y Y_y = u_y.$$

These equations together with (1.2) give

$$(1.4) \quad u_x^2 + u_y^2 = J(U_X^2 + U_Y^2), \quad \text{where } J \equiv X_x^2 + X_y^2.$$

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