

Fold singularities on spacelike CMC surfaces in Lorentz-Minkowski space

Atsufumi HONDA, Miyuki KOISO and Kentaro SAJI

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Abstract. Fold singular points play important roles in the theory of maximal surfaces. For example, if a maximal surface admits fold singular points, it can be extended to a timelike minimal surface analytically. Moreover, there is a duality between conelike singular points and folds. In this paper, we investigate fold singular points on spacelike surfaces with non-zero constant mean curvature (spacelike CMC surfaces). We prove that spacelike CMC surfaces do not admit fold singular points. Moreover, we show that the singular point set of any conjugate CMC surface of a spacelike Delaunay surface with conelike singular points consists of (2, 5)-cuspidal edges.

Key words: Spacelike CMC surface, constant mean curvature, fold, (2,5)-cuspidal edge.

1. Introduction

An immersed surface in the Lorentz-Minkowski 3-space L^3 is called of *zero mean curvature* if it is locally a graph $x_0 = f(x_1, x_2)$ satisfying

$$(1 - f_{x_2}^2)f_{x_1x_1} + 2f_{x_1}f_{x_2}f_{x_1x_2} + (1 - f_{x_1}^2)f_{x_2x_2} = 0$$

or a plane parallel to x_0 -axis, where we regard L^3 as an affine space $\mathbf{R}^3 = \{(x_0, x_1, x_2)\}$ with the Lorentz metric of signature $(-, +, +)$, and denote $f_{x_1} = \partial f / \partial x_1$, and so on. At the point satisfying $1 - f_{x_1}^2 - f_{x_2}^2 > 0$ (resp. $1 - f_{x_1}^2 - f_{x_2}^2 < 0$), the zero mean curvature surface is spacelike maximal (resp. timelike minimal). Although any complete maximal surface in L^3 is a spacelike plane [3], there are nontrivial zero mean curvature surfaces of mixed type ([23], [11], [27], [22], [20], [6], [9], [8], [7], [4] and [5]), where a (connected) surface in L^3 is called of *mixed type* if its spacelike and timelike parts are both non-empty.

According to Gu [11], [12], [13], Klyachin [22] and Kim-Koh-Shin-Yang [20], on a neighborhood of a non-degenerate type-changing point of a zero mean curvature surface of mixed type, its spacelike part is a *maxface* with

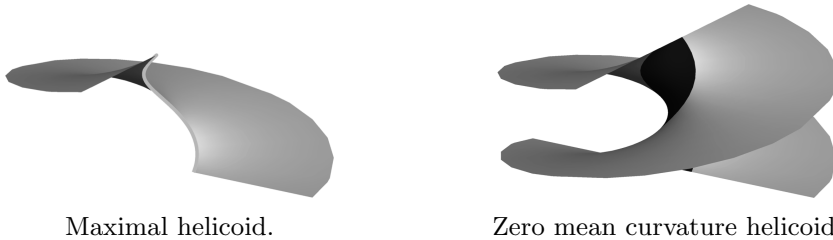


Figure 1. The left figure is the spacelike maximal helicoid whose singular point set consists of fold singular points. The right figure is the zero mean curvature helicoid of mixed type which is an extension of the left maximal helicoid.

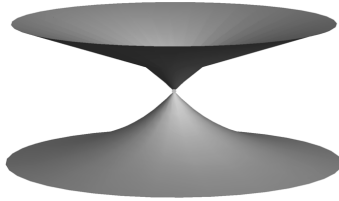
fold singular points [7] (cf. Definition 3.4), where a ‘maxface’ is a maximal surface with admissible singular points introduced by Umehara-Yamada [29]. Conversely, a maxface with fold singular points can be extended analytically to a zero mean curvature surface which changes causal type. For the definition of non-degenerate type-changing points, see [12], [13] and [7]. Roughly speaking, there is a one-to-one correspondence between fold singular points and zero mean curvature surfaces of mixed type.

In this paper, we consider fold singular points on non-maximal spacelike surfaces of constant mean curvature (i.e. spacelike CMC surfaces). Spacelike CMC surfaces have a significant importance in physics [24]. Umeda [28] introduced a class of spacelike CMC surfaces with admissible singularities called ‘*generalized spacelike CMC surfaces*’ (cf. Definition 3.1), and investigated their singularities. On the other hand, Brander defined and investigated spacelike CMC surfaces with singularities using the DPW method [2]. Although Umeda [28] and Brander [2] exhibited various examples of spacelike CMC surfaces with singularities (such as cuspidal edges, swallowtails, cuspidal cross caps and conelike singular points), spacelike CMC surfaces with *fold* singular points were not known. Here, we show the following:

Theorem 1.1 *Generalized spacelike CMC surfaces do not admit any fold singular points.*

By this theorem, we can not expect the existence of CMC surfaces of mixed type. In fact, in [17], Kokubu, Umehara and Yamada, the first and second authors have proved that there do not exist (connected) CMC surfaces of mixed type.

On the other hand, it is known that for a maxface with conelike singular points, its conjugate has fold singular points, and vice versa ([21], [7]).

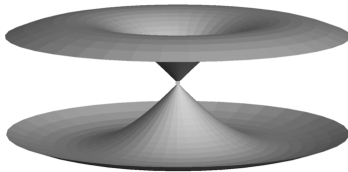


Maximal catenoid.



Maximal helicoid.

Figure 2. The left figure is a maximal catenoid which is a maxface with conelike singular points. The right figure is a maximal helicoid which is the conjugate of a maximal catenoid. Its singular point set consists of fold singular points.



A spacelike Delaunay surface.



The conjugate.

Figure 3. The left figure is a spacelike Delaunay surface whose axis is timelike. Its singular point set consists of conelike singular points. The right figure is the conjugate of the left. Its singular points are *not* fold.

Although fold singular points never appear on generalized spacelike CMC surfaces by Theorem 1.1, there exist generalized spacelike CMC surfaces having conelike singular points (cf. Figure 3, Remark 4.5). Therefore, it is natural to ask as follows: *What are the singular points which appear on the conjugate of generalized spacelike CMC surfaces with conelike singular points?* We answer to this problem in the case of generalized spacelike CMC surfaces of revolution (i.e., spacelike *Delaunay* surfaces).

Theorem 1.2 *For a spacelike Delaunay surface with conelike singular points, its conjugate has (2,5)-cuspidal edges.*

We remark that maxfaces do *not* admit any (2,5)-cuspidal edges (cf. Remark 4.9). By Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.2, we may conclude that the singularity types of spacelike CMC surfaces are different from those of

maximal surfaces.

For the proof of Theorem 1.2, we give a criterion for (2, 5)-cuspidal edges in Theorem 4.1. A criterion for (2, 5)-cusps of plane curves can be found in [25, Theorem 1.23]. Recently, Ishikawa-Yamashita found an interesting example [19, Example 9.4] of tangent surface having (2, 5)-cuspidal edges in non-projectively-flat 3-space.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we recall some basic facts on spacelike CMC surfaces and surfaces with singularities. In Section 3, we review generalized spacelike CMC surfaces and prove Theorem 1.1. In Section 4, we give a criterion for (2, 5)-cuspidal edges (cf. Theorem 4.1) and show Theorem 1.2.

2. Preliminaries

Denote by $L^3 = (\mathbf{R}^3, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ the Lorentz-Minkowski 3-space with the Lorentzian inner product $\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle = -x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2$, where $\mathbf{x} = (x_0, x_1, x_2) \in L^3$. We set H^2 and H^2_{\pm} as

$$H^2 := \{p \in L^3; \langle p, p \rangle = -1\}$$

and $H^2_{\pm} := H^2 \cap L^3_{\pm}$, respectively, where $L^3_{\pm} := \{(x_0, x_1, x_2) \in L^3; x_0 \gtrless 0\}$. That is, H^2 is the union of two hyperbolic planes. The stereographic projection $\pi : H^2 \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{C}}$ is defined by

$$\pi(p) = \frac{x_1 + ix_2}{1 - x_0}, \quad p = (x_0, x_1, x_2) \in H^2, \tag{2.1}$$

where $\hat{\mathbf{C}} := \mathbf{C} \cup \{\infty\}$ is the Riemann sphere. If we denote by $\mathbf{D} = \{z \in \mathbf{C}; |z| < 1\}$ the unit disk, each of the restrictions

$$\pi|_{H^2_-} : H^2_- \rightarrow \mathbf{D}, \quad \pi|_{H^2_+} : H^2_+ \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{C}} \setminus \bar{\mathbf{D}}$$

gives diffeomorphisms onto the image, and hence $\pi(H^2) = \hat{\mathbf{C}} \setminus S^1$, where $\bar{\mathbf{D}} = \mathbf{D} \cup S^1$ and $S^1 = \{z \in \hat{\mathbf{C}}; |z| = 1\}$. Therefore $\hat{\mathbf{C}}$ may be considered as a compactification of H^2 .

We denote by Σ an oriented smooth 2-manifold. In this paper, a *surface* in L^3 is defined to be an immersion X of Σ into L^3 . We denote by $ds^2 = X^*\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ the *first fundamental form* of X . If ds^2 defines a Riemannian metric

on Σ , X is called *spacelike*. Taking a (timelike) unit normal vector field $\nu : \Sigma \rightarrow H^2 \subset L^3$ along X , the *second fundamental form* of X is given by $II = \langle -d\nu, df \rangle$. Then, the *mean curvature function* H is defined by $H = (\kappa_1 + \kappa_2)/2$, where κ_1, κ_2 are the *principal curvatures* of X . We call the composition $g := \pi \circ \nu : \Sigma \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{C}}$ the *Gauss map* of X , where π is the stereographic projection given by (2.1).

If we take a conformal coordinate system ($U; z = u + iv$) of the Riemann surface (Σ, ds^2) , we may write ds^2 and II as

$$ds^2 = e^{2\sigma} dz d\bar{z}, \quad II = Q + \bar{Q} + H ds^2,$$

where $Q = q dz^2$ ($q = \langle f_{zz}, \nu \rangle$) is the *Hopf differential* of X . Then, the Gauss and Codazzi equations are given by

$$4\sigma_{z\bar{z}} = e^{2\sigma} H^2 - 4e^{-2\sigma} |q|^2, \quad q_{\bar{z}} = e^{2\sigma} H_z, \tag{2.2}$$

respectively. According to the fundamental theorem of surface theory, if the triplet $(ds^2, H, Q = q dz^2)$ defined on a simply connected domain $U \subset \mathbf{C}$ satisfies (2.2), there exists a conformal immersion $X : U \rightarrow L^3$ such that ds^2 is the first fundamental form, Q is the Hopf differential, and H is the mean curvature of X .

2.1. Spacelike CMC surface, associate family, Kenmotsu-type representation formula

A spacelike surface in L^3 is said to be *CMC-H* or *CMC*, if its mean curvature is identically a constant H . In particular, a surface is called *maximal* if its mean curvature is identically zero. Let $X : \Sigma \rightarrow L^3$ be a spacelike CMC-H surface of which the triplet is given by (ds^2, H, Q) . If Σ is simply connected, there exists a family of spacelike CMC-H surfaces $\{X_\theta\}_{\theta \in S^1} = \{X_\theta : \Sigma \rightarrow L^3\}_{\theta \in S^1}$, where the triplet of X_θ is given by $(ds^2, H, Q_\theta = e^{i\theta} Q)$ for each $\theta \in S^1$. The family $\{X_\theta\}_{\theta \in S^1}$ is called the *associate family* of X . We call $X^\# := X_{\pi/2}$ the *conjugate* of X .

A smooth map $g : \Sigma \rightarrow \pi(H^2)$ defined on a Riemann surface Σ is called *harmonic* if it satisfies

$$g_{z\bar{z}} + \frac{2\bar{g}}{1 - |g|^2} g_z g_{\bar{z}} = 0, \tag{2.3}$$

where z is a local conformal coordinate of Σ . Akutagawa-Nishikawa [1]

proved the Kenmotsu-type representation formula for spacelike CMC surfaces as follows.

Fact 2.1 ([1]) *Let $X : \Sigma \rightarrow L^3$ be a conformal non-maximal CMC-H immersion defined on a simply connected Riemann surface Σ . Then there exists a harmonic map $g = g(z)$ such that*

$$X(z) = \frac{2}{H} \operatorname{Re} \int_{z_0}^z (-2g, 1 + g^2, i(1 - g^2))\omega, \tag{2.4}$$

where $z_0 \in \Sigma$ is a base point and

$$\omega := \hat{\omega} dz \quad \left(\hat{\omega} = \frac{\bar{g}_z}{(1 - |g|^2)^2} \right). \tag{2.5}$$

Conversely, take a non-holomorphic harmonic map $g : \Sigma \rightarrow \pi(H^2)$ defined on a simply connected Riemann surface Σ and a base point $z_0 \in \Sigma$. Then the integration in (2.4) does not depend on the choice of a path joining z_0 and z , and X in (2.4) is a spacelike CMC-H immersion whose Gauss map is g . Furthermore, the first and second fundamental forms are given by

$$ds^2 = (1 - |g|^2)^2 |\omega|^2, \quad II = Q + \bar{Q} + H ds^2 \quad (Q = -\omega dg),$$

respectively.

2.2. Surface with singularities

For a smooth map $X : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ of a smooth 2-manifold Σ , a point $p \in \Sigma$ is called *singular*, if X is not an immersion at p . A non-singular point is called *regular*. We denote by $S(X)$ (resp. $R(X)$) the set of singular (resp. regular) points of X .

A smooth map $X : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ is called a *frontal*, if for any point $p \in \Sigma$, there exist an open neighborhood U of p and a smooth map $\mathbf{n} : U \rightarrow S^2$ such that $dX(\mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{n}(q) = 0$ holds for each $q \in U$ and $\mathbf{v} \in T_q \Sigma$, where the dot “ \cdot ” means the Euclidean inner product. Such a map \mathbf{n} is called a (*Euclidean*) *unit normal vector field* along X . (If (X, \mathbf{n}) is an immersion, X is called a *front*.) We call $\lambda := \det(X_u, X_v, \mathbf{n})$ the *signed area density function*, where (u, v) is the coordinates of U . A point $p \in U$ is a singular point of X if and only if $\lambda(p) = 0$. If $d\lambda(p) \neq 0$, a singular point p is called *non-degenerate*. We remark that if p is non-degenerate, then $\operatorname{rank}(dX)_p = 1$ holds. By the

implicit function theorem, there exists a regular curve $\gamma(t)$ ($|t| < \varepsilon$) on the uv -plane such that $\gamma(0) = p$ and the image of γ coincides with the singular point set $S(X)$ near p , where $\varepsilon > 0$. We call $\gamma(t)$ the *singular curve* and $\gamma' = d\gamma/dt$ the *singular direction*. Then, there exists a non-zero smooth vector field $\eta(t)$ along $\gamma(t)$ such that $\eta(t)$ is a null vector (i.e., $dX(\eta(t)) = 0$) for each t . Such a vector field $\eta(t)$ is called a *null vector field*. If $\gamma'(0)$ is not proportional to $\eta(0)$, then $p = \gamma(0)$ is said to be the *first kind*. In this setting, we can extend $\xi(t) := \gamma'(t)$ and $\eta(t)$ to smooth vector fields $\xi = \xi(u, v)$ and $\eta = \eta(u, v)$ on U , respectively.

The following two lemmas are well-known (see [14]). They play crucial roles in Whitney [30] to give a criterion for a given smooth map to be a cross cap. Let $h(u, v)$ be a smooth function defined around the origin.

Fact 2.2 (Division Lemma) *If $h(u, 0)$ vanishes for sufficiently small u , then there exists a smooth function $\tilde{h}(u, v)$ defined around the origin such that $h(u, v) = v\tilde{h}(u, v)$ holds.*

Fact 2.3 (Whitney Lemma) *If $h(u, v) = h(-u, v)$ holds for sufficiently small (u, v) , then there exists a smooth function $\tilde{h}(u, v)$ defined around the origin such that $h(u, v) = \tilde{h}(u^2, v)$ holds.*

Using Facts 2.2, 2.3, the following facts can be proved. (See [10, Theorem 1.4].)

Fact 2.4 *For a smooth function $h(u, v)$, there exist smooth functions $\alpha(u, v)$ and $\beta(u, v)$ defined around the origin such that $h(u, v) = \alpha(u, v^2) + v\beta(u, v^2)$ holds.*

Fact 2.5 *Let $p = (0, 0)$ be a non-degenerate singular point of a frontal $X : U \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$ defined on a domain $U \subset \mathbf{R}^2$, $\gamma(t)$ ($|t| < \varepsilon$) the singular curve passing through $p = \gamma(0)$, and $\eta(t)$ a null vector field along $\gamma(t)$. If p is of the first kind, then there exist diffeomorphisms Φ defined on \mathbf{R}^3 , φ on \mathbf{R}^2 , and a smooth function $h(u, v)$ defined around the origin such that $(\Phi \circ X \circ \varphi)(u, v) = (u, v^2, v^3h(u, v))$ holds.*

3. Generalized spacelike CMC surface and Fold singularity

In this section, first we review some definitions and introduce some properties on singularities of generalized spacelike CMC surfaces. Then we shall prove Theorem 1.1.

3.1. Generalized spacelike CMC surface

Umeda [28] investigated singularities of spacelike CMC surfaces with admissible singularities called *generalized spacelike CMC surfaces*.

Definition 3.1 ([28]) Let Σ be a Riemann surface. For a smooth map $g : \Sigma \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{C}}$, set $S_1(g) := \{p \in \Sigma; |g(p)| = 1\}$ and ω as in (2.5).

- A smooth map $g : \Sigma \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{C}}$ is called a *regular extended harmonic map* if the following two conditions hold:
 - (1) ω can be extended to a 1-form of class C^1 across $S_1(g)$,
 - (2) g satisfies $g_{z\bar{z}} + 2(1 - |g|^2)\bar{g}g_z\bar{\omega} = 0$, where $\omega = \hat{\omega}(z) dz$.
- For a non-holomorphic regular extended harmonic map $g : \Sigma \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{C}}$ and a non-zero constant $H \neq 0$, if the map $X : \Sigma \rightarrow L^3$ given by (2.4) is well-defined, then X is called a *generalized spacelike constant mean curvature surface* (or *CMC*, *CMC-H*).

The map g is called the *Gauss map* of X .

By the condition (1) in Definition 3.1, we have

$$g_{\bar{z}}(p) = 0 \quad \text{for } p \in S_1(g). \quad (3.1)$$

Fact 3.2 ([28, Proposition 3.8]) Let $X : \Sigma \rightarrow L^3$ be a *generalized spacelike CMC surface with Gauss map g* . Set $S_\infty(g) := \{p \in \Sigma; |g(p)| = \infty\}$. Then,

- (i) a point $p \in \Sigma \setminus S_\infty(g)$ is a *singular point of X* if and only if $|g(p)| = 1$ or $\omega(p) = 0$. In particular, if $\omega(p) = 0$, then $\text{rank}(dX)_p = 0$ holds.
- (ii) a point $p \in S_\infty(g)$ is a *singular point of X* if and only if $g^2\omega = 0$ holds at p . Moreover, in this case, $\text{rank}(dX)_p = 0$ holds.

In particular, if $p \in \Sigma$ is a *singular point of X* satisfying $\text{rank}(dX)_p = 1$, then $|g(p)| = 1$ holds.

From the proof of [28, Theorem 4.1] and (3.1), the following lemma can be proved easily.

Lemma 3.3 Let $X : \Sigma \rightarrow L^3$ be a *generalized spacelike CMC surface with the Gauss map g* . A *singular point $p \in S_1(g)$* is *non-degenerate* if and only if $dg(p) \neq 0$. In particular, g gives a *local diffeomorphism on a neighborhood of p* .

3.2. Proof of Theorem 1.1

First, we review the definition of fold singular points.

Definition 3.4 (Fold singular point) Let Σ be a smooth 2-manifold and $X : \Sigma \rightarrow L^3$ a smooth map. A singular point $p \in \Sigma$ of X is called *fold* if there exist a local coordinate system $(U; \varphi)$ around $p \in \Sigma$ and a diffeomorphism Φ of L^3 such that $\Phi \circ X \circ \varphi^{-1} = X_{\text{fold}}$, where $X_{\text{fold}}(u, v) = (u, v^2, 0)$.

We use the following fact.

Fact 3.5 For a spacelike immersion $X : \Sigma \rightarrow L^3$ of an oriented smooth 2-manifold Σ , let $\nu : \Sigma \rightarrow H^2 \subset L^3$ be a unit normal vector field, and H be the mean curvature function. Then it holds that

$$\Delta_{ds^2} X = -2H\nu, \tag{3.2}$$

where Δ_{ds^2} is the Laplacian of the first fundamental form ds^2 .

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let $X : \Sigma \rightarrow L^3$ be a generalized spacelike CMC surface with Gauss map g . Using a suitable homothety, we may assume that its mean curvature H is $1/2$ without loss of generality.

Assume $p \in \Sigma$ is a fold singular point of X . Then, there exists a local coordinate system $(U; u, v)$ around p such that $X(u, v) = X(u, -v)$ holds for any $(u, v) \in U$. Then, we have that $X_v(u, v) = -X_v(u, -v)$, and hence $X_v(u, 0) = 0$ holds. The singular point set $S(X)$ is given by $S(X) = \{(u, v) \in U; v = 0\}$. That is, $\gamma(t) = (t, 0)$ gives a singular curve and $\eta = \partial_v$ gives a null vector field of X .

Since fold singular points are non-degenerate, $p = (0, 0)$ is also non-degenerate and $\text{rank}(dX)_p = 1$ holds. By Fact 3.2 and Lemma 3.3, we have $S(X) = \{(u, 0)\} \subset S_1(g)$ and g gives a local diffeomorphism around $p = (0, 0)$. Hence, if $|g(u_0, v_0)| > 1$ holds at a point $(u_0, v_0) \in U_+$, then $|g(u_0, -v_0)| < 1$ holds at $(u_0, -v_0) \in U_-$, where $U_{\pm} := \{(u, v) \in U; v \gtrless 0\}$. Since the unit normal ν of X is given by $\nu = \pi^{-1} \circ g$, i.e.,

$$\nu = \frac{1}{|g|^2 - 1} (|g|^2 + 1, -2 \text{Re } g, -2 \text{Im } g),$$

we have $\nu(u_0, v_0) \in H_+^2$ and $\nu(u_0, -v_0) \in H_-^2$.

However, by Fact 3.5, it holds that $\nu = -\Delta_{ds^2} X$ on the regular point set $U_+ \cup U_-$. Since $(\Delta_{ds^2} X)(u, v) = (\Delta_{ds^2} X)(u, -v)$ holds on $U_+ \cup U_-$, we

have $\nu(u_0, v_0) = \nu(u_0, -v_0) \in H_+^2$, which is a contradiction. □

Remark 3.6 In the above proof of Theorem 1.1, we used the disconnectedness of H^2 where the unit normal vector field ν of a spacelike surface takes values. In the case of timelike surfaces, the unit normal vector fields take values in the de Sitter plane $S_1^2 := \{p \in L^3; \langle p, p \rangle = 1\}$, which is connected. Hence, a proof similar to that of Theorem 1.1 can not be applied directly to the timelike case.

4. (2, 5)-cuspidal edge

In this section, we shall prove Theorem 1.2. For the proof, we give a criterion for (2, 5)-cuspidal edges (Theorem 4.1) and review the classification of the conjugates of spacelike Delaunay surfaces (Facts 4.6, 4.7, 4.8).

4.1. Criterion for (2, 5)-cuspidal edges

Let $X : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ be a smooth map defined on a smooth 2-manifold Σ . A singular point $p \in \Sigma$ of X is called (2, 5)-cuspidal edge if there exist a local coordinate system $(U; \varphi)$ around $p \in \Sigma$ and a diffeomorphism Φ of \mathbf{R}^3 such that $\Phi \circ X \circ \varphi^{-1} = X_{(2,5)}$, where $X_{(2,5)}(u, v) = (u, v^2, v^5)$ which is called the standard (2, 5)-cuspidal edge.

Theorem 4.1 (A criterion for (2, 5)-cuspidal edges) *Let U be a domain of \mathbf{R}^2 , $X : U \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ a frontal, and $p \in U$ a non-degenerate singular point of the first kind. Moreover, let $\gamma(t)$ ($|t| < \varepsilon$) be a singular curve passing through $p = \gamma(0)$ and $\eta(t)$ a null vector field along γ . Take smooth vector fields $\xi = \xi(u, v)$ and $\eta = \eta(u, v)$ on U which are extensions of $\gamma'(t)$ and $\eta(t)$, respectively. Then, $p = \gamma(0)$ is a (2, 5)-cuspidal edge if and only if*

$$\det(\xi X, \eta \eta X, \eta \eta \eta X)(\gamma(t)) = 0 \quad (\text{for each } |t| < \varepsilon), \quad \text{and} \quad (4.1)$$

$$\det(\xi X, \tilde{\eta} \tilde{\eta} X, 3\tilde{\eta}^5 X - 10C\tilde{\eta}^4 X)(p) \neq 0 \quad (4.2)$$

hold, where $\eta^k X$ implies k -times derivative $\eta \cdots \eta X$, $\tilde{\eta}$ is a special null vector field satisfying

$$(\xi X \cdot \tilde{\eta}^2 X)(p) = (\xi X \cdot \tilde{\eta}^3 X)(p) = 0 \quad (4.3)$$

(the dot “ \cdot ” means the Euclidean inner product), and C is a constant such that

$$\tilde{\eta}^3 X(p) = C\tilde{\eta}^2 X(p) \tag{4.4}$$

holds.

By the following lemma, we have the existence of a null vector field satisfying (4.3).

Lemma 4.2 *For a singular point p of the first kind, there exists a null direction $\tilde{\eta}$ satisfying the condition (4.3).*

Proof. Since p is of the first kind, we may take a coordinate system (u, v) centered at p such that $S(X) = \{(u, v); u = 0\}$ and $dX(\partial_u) = 0$ hold. In this situation, $\xi = \partial_v$ holds. Then, the vector field $\tilde{\eta} = \partial_u + (au + bu^2)\partial_v$ is the desired null vector field, where

$$a = -\frac{X_v \cdot X_{uu}}{X_v \cdot X_v}(0, 0), \quad b = -\frac{X_v \cdot (X_{uuu} + 3aX_{uv})}{2X_v \cdot X_v}(0, 0). \quad \square$$

We shall prove Lemma 4.3 in Appendix A.

Lemma 4.3 *The conditions (4.1) and (4.2) in Theorem 4.1 are independent of choices of vector fields ξ, η and coordinate systems of \mathbf{R}^3 .*

Proof of Theorem 4.1. By Lemma 4.3, we have that a (2, 5)-cuspidal edge satisfies the conditions (4.1) and (4.2). Thus, we here prove the converse.

By Fact 2.5, we may write $X(u, v)$ as $X(u, v) = (u, v^2, v^3h(u, v))$. First, we set

$$h_0(u) := h(u, 0), \quad h_1(u, v) := h(u, v) - h_0(u).$$

Since $h_1(u, 0) = h(u, 0) - h_0(u) = 0$, by Fact 2.2, there exists a smooth function $\tilde{h}_1(u, v)$ defined around the origin such that $h_1(u, v) = v\tilde{h}_1(u, v)$ holds. Hence we have $h(u, v) = h_0(u) + v\tilde{h}_1(u, v)$. Applying Fact 2.4 to $\tilde{h}_1(u, v)$, we have $\tilde{h}_1(u, v) = \alpha(u, v^2) + v\beta(u, v^2)$, and hence

$$X(u, v) = (u, v^2, v^3h_0(u) + v^4\alpha(u, v^2) + v^5\beta(u, v^2)).$$

Using the diffeomorphism $\Phi_1 : (x, y, z) \mapsto (x, y, z - y^2\alpha(x, y))$, we have

$$\Phi_1 \circ X(u, v) = (u, v^2, v^3h_0(u) + v^5\beta(u, v^2)).$$

Replace $X(u, v)$ by $\Phi_1 \circ X(u, v)$. Then the singular point set of X is $\{(u, 0)\}$ and $X_v = 0$. By Lemma 4.3, the conditions (4.1), (4.2) are independent of the choice of vector fields (ξ, η) . Thus we may put $\xi = \partial_u, \eta = \partial_v$. Then,

$$\xi X(u, 0) = (1, 0, 0), \quad \eta^2 X(u, 0) = (0, 1, 0), \quad \eta^3 X(u, 0) = (0, 0, 6h_0(u))$$

holds. By the condition (4.1), we have $h_0(u) = 0$. Moreover, ∂_v also satisfies (4.3), and hence we put $\tilde{\eta} = \partial_v$. Then, $C = 0$ holds, where C is the constant as in (4.4). By the condition (4.2), we have $\beta(0, 0) \neq 0$. Therefore, the map

$$\Phi_2 : (x, y, z) \mapsto (x, y, z/\beta(x, y))$$

gives a local diffeomorphism of \mathbf{R}^3 around the origin. Replacing $X(u, v)$ by $\Phi_2 \circ X(u, v)$, we have $X(u, v) = (u, v^2, v^5)$. □

4.2. Conjugate of spacelike Delaunay surfaces

A generalized spacelike CMC surface is called a *spacelike Delaunay surface* with axis ℓ if it is invariant under the action of the group of motions in L^3 which fixes each point of the line ℓ . Spacelike Delaunay surfaces are classified in [15], [18], [26] (see also [16]). The following fact gives those surfaces with non-empty singular point set.

Fact 4.4 *Let $X : \Sigma \rightarrow L^3$ be a spacelike Delaunay surface of mean curvature H such that the singular point set of X is not empty. If the axis of X is*

(I) *timelike, there exists a constant $k (\neq 1)$ such that X is congruent to*

$$X(r, t) = \frac{1}{2H} \left(\int_0^r \frac{\tau^2 + k - 1}{\sqrt{\delta(\tau)}} d\tau, r \cos(2Ht), r \sin(2Ht) \right), \quad (4.5)$$

where

$$\delta(r) = (r^2 + k + 1)^2 - 4k. \quad (4.6)$$

(II) *spacelike, there exists a constant $k (\neq 1)$ such that X is congruent to*

$$X(r, t) = \frac{1}{2H} \left(r \cosh(2Ht), r \sinh(2Ht), \int_0^r \frac{\tau^2 - k + 1}{\sqrt{\delta(\tau)}} d\tau \right), \quad (4.7)$$

where

$$\delta(r) = (r^2 - k - 1)^2 - 4k. \tag{4.8}$$

(III) *lightlike, X is congruent to*

$$X(r, t) = \left(\zeta(r) - r \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{4} \right), -rt, \zeta(r) + r \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{4} \right) \right), \tag{4.9}$$

where $\zeta(r)$ is one of the followings:

$$\zeta(r) = \frac{1}{8H^2} \left(-\frac{r}{1+r^2} + \tan^{-1} r \right), \tag{4.10}$$

$$\zeta(r) = \frac{1}{8H^2} \left(\frac{r}{1-r^2} - \tanh^{-1} r \right). \tag{4.11}$$

Remark 4.5 For any spacelike Delaunay surface, its singular point set consists of conelike singularities [16].

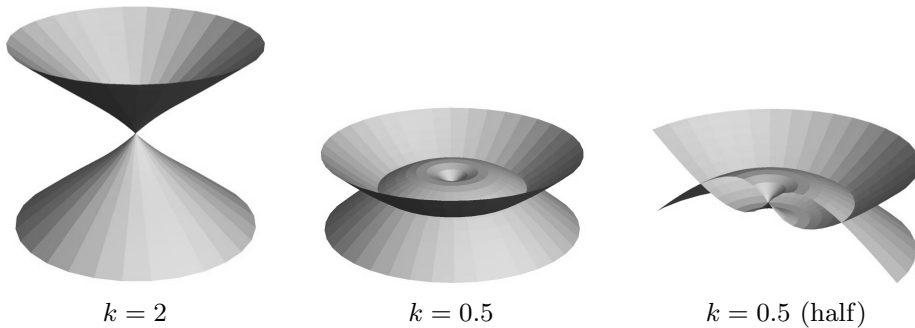


Figure 4. Spacelike Delaunay surfaces $X(r, t)$ with timelike axis (cf. Fact 4.4 (I)). If $k < 1$, X has self-intersection.

The associate families, in particular, the conjugates of spacelike Delaunay surfaces are classified in [16] (see also [26]). Set $X_T(r, t)$, $X_S(r, t)$, $X_L(r, t)$ as

$$X_T(r, t) = (\lambda + h \phi, \rho \cos \phi, \rho \sin \phi),$$

$$X_S(r, t) = (\rho \sinh \phi, \rho \cosh \phi, \lambda + h \phi),$$

$$X_L(r, t) = (\lambda - \rho - \rho\phi^2, -2\rho\phi, \lambda + \rho - \rho\phi^2) + h\left(\frac{\phi^3}{3} + \phi, \phi^2, \frac{\phi^3}{3} - \phi\right),$$

where h is a constant and $\rho = \rho(r)$, $\lambda = \lambda(r)$ (resp. $\phi = \phi(r, t)$) are smooth functions of r (resp. (r, t)).

Fact 4.6 (The case of timelike axis) *Let X be a spacelike Delaunay surface given by (4.5) whose axis is timelike, and let $X^\#$ be its conjugate. If*

(I-i) $k > -1$ (resp. $k < -1$), then $X^\#$ is congruent to $X_T(r, t)$ (resp. $X_S(r, t)$), where $h = (1 - k)/(2H|1 + k|)$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(r) &= \frac{\sqrt{\Delta(r)}}{2H|k + 1|}, & \lambda(r) &= \int_0^r \frac{\sqrt{2|1 + k|}\tau^4}{H\sqrt{\delta(\tau)}\Delta(\tau)} d\tau, \\ \phi(r, t) &= \operatorname{sgn}(k + 1) \int_0^r \frac{\sqrt{2|1 + k|}(1 - k)\tau^2}{\sqrt{\delta(\tau)}\Delta(\tau)} d\tau - \sqrt{\frac{|1 + k|}{2}}t. \end{aligned} \tag{4.12}$$

(I-ii) $k = -1$, then $X^\#$ is congruent to $X_L(r, t)$, where $h = H$, and $\rho(r) = r/2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(r) &= \int_0^r \frac{\tau^2(\sqrt{\tau^4 + 4} + \tau^2)}{4H^2\sqrt{\tau^4 + 4}} d\tau, \\ \phi(r, t) &= \int_0^r \frac{\sqrt{\tau^4 + 4} + \tau^2}{2H\sqrt{\tau^4 + 4}} d\tau + t. \end{aligned} \tag{4.13}$$

Here, we put $\Delta(r) = 2(k + 1)r^2 + (1 - k)^2$ and $\delta(r)$ is a function given by (4.6).

Fact 4.7 (The case of spacelike axis) *Let X be a spacelike Delaunay surface given by (4.7) whose axis is spacelike, and let $X^\#$ be its conjugate. If*

(II-i) $k > -1$ (resp. $k < -1$), then $X^\#$ is congruent to $X_S(r, t)$ (resp. $X_T(r, t)$), where $h = (1 - k)/(2H|1 + k|)$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(r) &= \frac{\sqrt{\Delta(r)}}{2H|k + 1|}, & \lambda(r) &= -\operatorname{sgn}(k + 1) \int_0^r \frac{\sqrt{2|1 + k|}\tau^4}{H\sqrt{\delta(\tau)}\Delta(\tau)} d\tau, \\ \phi(r, t) &= \int_0^r \frac{\sqrt{2|1 + k|}(1 - k)\tau^2}{\sqrt{\delta(\tau)}\Delta(\tau)} d\tau - \operatorname{sgn}(k + 1)\sqrt{\frac{|1 + k|}{2}}t. \end{aligned} \tag{4.14}$$

(II-ii) $k = -1$, then $X^\#$ is congruent to $X_L(r, t)$, where $h = H$, and $\rho(r) = r/2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(r) &= \int_0^r \frac{\tau^2(\sqrt{\tau^4 + 4} + \tau^2)}{4H^2\sqrt{\tau^4 + 4}} d\tau, \\ \phi(r, t) &= \int_0^r \frac{\sqrt{\tau^4 + 4} + \tau^2}{2H\sqrt{\tau^4 + 4}} d\tau + t. \end{aligned} \tag{4.15}$$

Here, we put $\Delta(r) = -2(k + 1)r^2 + (1 - k)^2$ and $\delta(r)$ is a function given by (4.8).

Fact 4.8 (The case of lightlike axis) *Let X be a spacelike Delaunay surface given by (4.9) whose axis is lightlike, and let $X^\#$ be its conjugate. If $\zeta(r)$ is given by*

(III-i) (4.10), then $X^\#$ is congruent to $X_T(r, t)$, where $h = -1/(2H)$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(r) &= \frac{\sqrt{2r^2 + 1}}{2H}, \quad \lambda(r) = \frac{-\sqrt{2}r + 2\sqrt{2}\tan^{-1} r - \tan^{-1} \sqrt{2}r}{2H}, \\ \phi(r, t) &= \frac{2Ht}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2}\tan^{-1} r - \tan^{-1} \sqrt{2}r. \end{aligned} \tag{4.16}$$

(III-ii) (4.11), then $X^\#$ is congruent to $X_S(r, t)$, where $h = 1/(2H)$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(r) &= \frac{\sqrt{1 - 2r^2}}{2H}, \quad \lambda(r) = \frac{\sqrt{2}r - 2\sqrt{2}\tanh^{-1} r + \tanh^{-1} \sqrt{2}r}{2H}, \\ \phi(r, t) &= \frac{2Ht}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2}\tanh^{-1} r - \tanh^{-1} \sqrt{2}r. \end{aligned} \tag{4.17}$$

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Let X be a spacelike Delaunay surface with conelike singular points and $X^\#$ be its conjugate. First, we consider the case that X is given by (4.5) and $k > -1$. Then, by Fact 4.6, $X^\#$ is congruent to $X_T(r, t)$. The Euclidean unit normal \mathbf{n} of $X^\#(r, t)$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{n}(r, t) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\Delta(r)}\sqrt{\delta(r)} - (k + 1)r^2} \\ &\cdot \left(\sqrt{\delta(r)}\sqrt{\Delta(r)}, -\sqrt{2}\sqrt{k + 1}r^3 \cos \phi(r, t) - (k - 1)\sqrt{\delta(r)} \sin \phi(r, t), \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$- \sqrt{2}\sqrt{k+1}r^3 \sin \phi(r, t) + (k-1)\sqrt{\delta(r)} \cos \phi(r, t),$$

where $\Delta(r)$, $\phi(r, t)$ are defined as in Fact 4.6 and $\delta(r)$ is given by (4.6). The signed area density function λ is calculated as

$$\lambda(r, t) = \det ((X^\#)_r, (X^\#)_t, \mathbf{n}) = -\frac{r\sqrt{\delta(r) - (k+1)r^2}}{2H^2\sqrt{k+1}\sqrt{\delta(r)}},$$

which implies that the singular point set $S(X^\#)$ of $X^\#(r, t)$ is $S(X^\#) = \{(r, t); r = 0\}$. Since $d\lambda = -dr/(2H^2\sqrt{k+1})$ holds on $S(X^\#)$, all the singular points of $X^\#(r, t)$ are non-degenerate. Moreover, since the singular curve $\gamma(t)$ and the null vector field $\eta(t)$ along $\gamma(t)$ are given by $\gamma(t) = (0, t)$, $\eta(t) = \partial_r$, respectively, all the singular points of $X^\#(r, t)$ are of the first kind. The extensions of γ' and η are given by $\xi = \partial_t$ and $\eta = \partial_r$, respectively. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\det (\xi X^\#, \eta \eta X^\#, \eta \eta \eta X^\#)(\gamma(t)) \\ &= \det ((X^\#)_t, (X^\#)_{rr}, (X^\#)_{rrr})(0, t) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

for each t , and hence the condition (4.1) holds. By Lemma 4.2, the null vector field $\tilde{\eta}$ satisfying (4.3) is calculated as

$$\tilde{\eta} = \partial_r - \frac{2r^2}{(k-1)|k-1|} \partial_t.$$

Since $\tilde{\eta}^3 X^\#(0, t) = 0$, the constant C as in (4.4) is 0. Then we have

$$\det (\xi X^\#, \tilde{\eta}^2 X^\#, \tilde{\eta}^5 X^\#)(\gamma(t)) = \frac{12}{H^3|k-1|^3} \neq 0$$

for each t , and hence the condition (4.2) holds. Therefore, Theorem 4.1 yields that all the singular points of $X^\#(r, t)$ are (2, 5)-cuspidal edges. In the case that X is given by (4.7), (4.9) or (4.5) with $k \leq -1$, we can prove the desired result in a similar way. \square

Remark 4.9 We should remark that maxfaces do not admit any (2, 5)-cuspidal edges. In fact, if we assume that a maxface admit a (2, 5)-cuspidal edge p , then by [29, Lemma 3.3] and [7, Lemma 2.17], one can show that p

satisfies the condition of folds, which is a contradiction (see also [7, Definition 2.13]). Therefore, the singularity types of generalized spacelike CMC surfaces are different from those of maxfaces.

Appendix A. Proof of Lemma 4.3

Let ξ, η be smooth vector fields which satisfy the assumptions in Theorem 4.1. That is, let $X : U \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ be a frontal, $p \in U$ a singular point of the first kind, $\gamma(t)$ ($|t| < \varepsilon$) be a singular curve passing through $p = \gamma(0)$, and $\xi = \xi(u, v)$ and $\eta = \eta(u, v)$ be smooth vector fields on U which are extensions of the singular direction $\gamma'(t)$ and the null vector field $\eta(t)$, respectively.

We shall prove Lemma 4.3 in the following two steps (Step I, Step II).

Step I *The conditions (4.1) and (4.2) in Theorem 4.1 are independent of choices of vector fields ξ, η .*

Proof. If $\bar{\xi}, \bar{\eta}$ are also vector fields satisfying the assumptions in Theorem 4.1, they can be expressed as a linear combination

$$\bar{\xi} = a_1(u, v)\xi + a_2(u, v)\eta, \quad \bar{\eta} = b_1(u, v)\xi + b_2(u, v)\eta, \tag{A.1}$$

where a_j, b_j ($j = 1, 2$) are smooth functions satisfying

$$a_2(u, v) = b_1(u, v) = 0$$

on the singular point set $S(X)$, and $a_1(u, v), b_2(u, v)$ never vanish on $S(X)$. Then, it holds that

$$\bar{\xi}X(p) = a_1(p)\xi X(p), \quad \bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}X(p) = b_2(\eta b_1\xi X + b_2\eta\eta X)(p).$$

First, we shall prove that the condition (4.1) is independent of the choice of ξ and η . It suffices to show that $\det(\bar{\xi}X, \bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}X, \bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}X)(p)$ is a non-zero constant multiple of $\det(\xi X, \eta\eta X, \eta\eta\eta X)(p)$. Since we want to calculate $\det(\bar{\xi}X, \bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}X, \bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}X)$, we shall ignore the terms of $\xi X(p), \eta\eta X(p)$ appearing in $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}X(p)$. As $\xi\eta - \eta\xi$ is tangent to $S(X)$ and the image of dX is spanned by ξX on $S(X)$, $(\xi\eta - \eta\xi)X$ is parallel to ξX on $S(X)$. Moreover, since $\eta X = 0$ on $S(X)$, we have that $\xi\eta X = 0$ on $S(X)$. Therefore, we can also ignore $\eta\xi X(p)$. In this situation, $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}X(p) = (b_2)^3\eta\eta\eta X(p)$ holds, and hence

we have that the condition (4.1) is independent of choices of vector fields.

With respect to the condition (4.2), let ξ, η be vector fields which satisfy the assumptions in Theorem 4.1. Moreover, we assume that the condition (4.3), that is $\eta\eta\eta X(p) = C\eta\eta X(p)$ holds. If $\bar{\xi}, \bar{\eta}$ are also vector fields satisfying these assumptions, they can be expressed as a linear combination in (A.1). Then, we have

$$\eta b_1(p) = \eta\eta b_1(p) = 0.$$

Under these assumptions, it holds that

$$\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}X(p) = (b_2)^2\eta\eta X(p), \quad \bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}X(p) = (b_2)^2(3\eta b_2 + Cb_2)(p)\eta\eta X(p).$$

Hence the constant \bar{C} satisfying $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}f(p) = \bar{C}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}f(p)$ is given by $\bar{C} = (3\eta b_2 + Cb_2)(p)$. Now we shall show that $\det(\bar{\xi}X, \bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}X, 3\bar{\eta}^5X - 10\bar{C}\bar{\eta}^4X)(p)$ is a non-zero constant multiple of $\det(\xi X, \eta\eta X, 3\eta^5X - 10C\eta^4X)(p)$. As in the argument above, we shall ignore the terms which are parallel to $\xi X(p), \eta\eta X(p)$. Then, we have

$$\bar{\eta}^4X(p) = (b_2)^4\eta^4X(p), \quad \bar{\eta}^5X(p) = (b_2)^4\{10(\eta b_2)(\eta^4X) + b_2\eta^5X\}(p).$$

Therefore, it holds that $(3\bar{\eta}^5X - 10\bar{C}\bar{\eta}^4X)(p) = (b_2)^5(3\eta^5X - 10C\eta^4X)(p)$, and hence we have the conclusion. \square

Step II *The conditions (4.1) and (4.2) in Theorem 4.1 are independent of a choice of coordinate systems of \mathbf{R}^3 .*

Proof. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $p = (0, 0)$ and $X(p) = (0, 0, 0)$. Let $\Phi = (\Phi^1, \Phi^2, \Phi^3)$ be a diffeomorphism such that $\Phi(0, 0, 0) = (0, 0, 0)$ and (x_1, x_2, x_3) a coordinate system of \mathbf{R}^3 . In the following, we denote by $(\Phi^k)_{k=1,2,3}$ the point (Φ^1, Φ^2, Φ^3) .

Since η is a null direction, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \xi(\Phi \circ X) &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \Phi_{x_i}^k \xi X_i \right)_{k=1,2,3} = d\Phi(\xi X), \\ \eta(\Phi \circ X) &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \Phi_{x_i}^k \eta X_i \right)_{k=1,2,3} = d\Phi(\eta X), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta^2(\Phi \circ X) &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \Phi_{x_i}^k \eta^2 X_i \right)_{k=1,2,3} = d\Phi(\eta^2 X), \\ \eta^3(\Phi \circ X) &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \Phi_{x_i}^k \eta^3 X_i \right)_{k=1,2,3} = d\Phi(\eta^3 X), \\ \eta^4(\Phi \circ X) &= \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^3 3\Phi_{x_i x_j}^k \eta^2 X_i \eta^2 X_j + \sum_{i=1}^3 \Phi_{x_i}^k \eta^4 X_i \right)_{k=1,2,3}, \\ \eta^5(\Phi \circ X) &= \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^3 10\Phi_{x_i x_j}^k \eta^3 X_i \eta^2 X_j + \sum_{i=1}^3 \Phi_{x_i}^k \eta^5 X_i \right)_{k=1,2,3}. \end{aligned}$$

Here, we regard $d\Phi : T\mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow T\mathbf{R}^3$ as a $GL(3, \mathbf{R})$ -valued map on \mathbf{R}^3 . These yield that the condition (4.1) is independent of a choice of coordinate system of \mathbf{R}^3 . Moreover, we have that the condition (4.3) is also independent of a choice of coordinate system of \mathbf{R}^3 .

From now on, we assume that $\tilde{\eta}$ satisfies the condition (4.3). Since at the origin

$$\tilde{\eta}^3 X = C\tilde{\eta}^2 X, \quad \tilde{\eta}^3(\Phi \circ X) = \hat{C}\tilde{\eta}^2(\Phi \circ X),$$

hold, we have $\tilde{\eta}^2(\Phi \circ X) = d\Phi(\tilde{\eta}^2 X)$, $\tilde{\eta}^3(\Phi \circ X) = d\Phi(\tilde{\eta}^3 X)$, and hence

$$\tilde{\eta}^3(\Phi \circ X) - \hat{C}\tilde{\eta}^2(\Phi \circ X) = d\Phi(\tilde{\eta}^3 X - \hat{C}\tilde{\eta}^2 X) = d\Phi(C\tilde{\eta}^2 X - \hat{C}\tilde{\eta}^2 X)$$

at the origin, which implies $\hat{C} = C$. Now, at the origin, it holds that

$$\begin{aligned} &3\tilde{\eta}^5(\Phi \circ X) - 10C\tilde{\eta}^4(\Phi \circ X) \\ &= 3 \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^3 10\Phi_{x_i x_j}^k \eta^3 X_i \eta^2 X_j + \sum_{i=1}^3 \Phi_{x_i}^k \eta^5 X_i \right)_{k=1,2,3} \\ &\quad - 10C \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^3 3\Phi_{x_i x_j}^k \eta^2 X_i \eta^2 X_j + \sum_{i=1}^3 \Phi_{x_i}^k \eta^4 X_i \right)_{k=1,2,3} \\ &= \left(30 \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \Phi_{x_i x_j}^k \eta^2 X_j (\eta^3 X_i - C\eta^2 X_i) \right)_{k=1,2,3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \Phi_{x_i}^k (3\eta^5 X_i - 10C\eta^4 X_i) \right)_{k=1,2,3} \\
& = d\Phi(3\eta^5 X_i - 10C\eta^4 X_i).
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have the condition (4.2) is independent of a choice of coordinate system of \mathbf{R}^3 . \square

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Atsufumi HONDA
National Institute of Technology
Miyakonojo College
Yoshio, Miyakonojo 885-8567, Japan
E-mail: atsufumi@cc.miyakonojo-nct.ac.jp

Current address:
Department of Applied Mathematics
Faculty of Engineering
Yokohama National University
79-5 Tokiwadai, Hodogaya, Yokohama 240-8501, Japan
E-mail: honda-atsufumi-kp@ynu.jp

Miyuki KOISO
Institute of Mathematics for Industry
Kyushu University
744, Motoooka, Nishi-ku, Fukuoka 819-0395, Japan
E-mail: koiso@math.kyushu-u.ac.jp

Kentaro SAJI
Department of Mathematics
Faculty of Science
Kobe University
Rokko, Kobe 657-8501, Japan
E-mail: saji@math.kobe-u.ac.jp