

47. On the Curves Developable on Two-dimensional Spheres in the Conformally Connected Manifold.

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In two previous papers¹⁾, we have obtained the following Frenet formulae:

$$(1) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d}{d\sigma} A_{(0)} = A_{(1)}, \\ \frac{d}{d\sigma} A_{(1)} = \lambda A_{(0)} + A_{(2)}, \\ \frac{d}{d\sigma} A_{(2)} = \lambda A_{(1)} + A_{(3)}, \\ \frac{d}{d\sigma} A_{(3)} = A_{(0)} + \lambda^4 A_{(4)}, \\ \frac{d}{d\sigma} A_{(4)} = -\lambda^4 A_{(3)} + \lambda^5 A_{(5)}, \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ \frac{d}{d\sigma} A_{(\infty)} = -\lambda^{\infty} A_{(n)}, \end{array} \right.$$

for the curves in the conformally connected manifold, and have shown that the curve for which $\lambda = \lambda^4 = \dots = \lambda^n = 0$ is a generalized loxodrome which cuts all the circles passing through two fixed points always by the fixed angle $\frac{\pi}{4}$, and the curves for which $\lambda = \text{const.}$ and $\lambda^4 = \dots = \lambda^{\infty} = 0$ are the generalized loxodromes which cuts all such circles by the fixed angle $\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\varphi}{2}$, where $\lambda = \tan \varphi$.

In the present paper, we shall deal with the curves for which $\lambda^4 = \dots = \lambda^{\infty} = 0$, λ being in general the function of the conformal arc length σ . In this case, if we develop our curve on the tangent conformal space at a point of the curve, its development will be on a two-dimensional sphere, thus, we can treat the curve as if it were in a two-dimensional flat conformal space.

The main theorem which we propose to prove in this paper is the following:

Theorem: If we take a circle which cuts the curve by a certain

1) K. Yano and Y. Mutô: On the conformal arc length, Proc. **17** (1941), 318-322, On the generalized loxodromes in the conformally connected manifold, Proc. **17** (1941), 455-460.