A new approach to find a generalized evolute and involute curve in 4-dimensional Minkowski space-time

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Abstract. In this study, we introduce a new approach to find a special kind of generalized evolute and involute curve in Minkowski space-time $E_4^1$. Necessary and sufficient condition for the curve possessing generalized evolute as well as involute curve were obtained. Furthermore, Cartan null curve is also discussed in detail.

1 Introduction

Many mathematicians did work about the general theory of the curves in Euclidean space. Now, we have much understanding on their local geometry as well as their global geometry. Identification of a regular curve is one of the important and interesting complication in the theory of curves in Euclidean space.

Using two different approaches this complication can be solved, the relation between the frenet vectors of the curve [1], and determining the shape and size of the curve by curvatures $\kappa_1$ and $\kappa_2$. In differential geometry an evolute is the envelope of the normals of the specific curve. An evolute and its involute are defined in mutual pairs. The evolute of any curve is defined as the locus of the centers of curvatures of the curve. The original curve is then described as the involute of the evolute. Evolutes and involutes (also known as evolvents) were studied by C. Huygens [2]. Later, in [3] the author explore that if evolute occur then the evolute of parallel arc also occur. In [4] the author fixed that evolute Frenet apparatus can be establish by involute apparatus in four dimensional Euclidean space so by this approach another orthonormal of the same space is acquired. In [5] author resolved that the iteration of involutes create a pair of sequences of curves with respect to Minkowski metric and its dual. In (1845), Saint Venant [6] suggested a question either the principle normal of a curve is the principle normal of another on the surface produced by the principle normal of the specific curve. Bertrand answered this question in [7]. He proved that a necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of such a second curve is required. Using this method we define a kind of generalized evolute-involute curve in Minkowski space time. We acquire the necessary and sufficient conditions for the curves with spacelike (1,3)-normal plane to be (1,3)-Evolute curves and we also prove its converse by using the condition of Evolute curve that is spanned by principle normal and the second binormal. In the end we give some examples for these curves. Evolute curves and their identification were studied by some researchers in Minkowski space [8], [9], [10], [11], [12], [13], [14], [15], [16] as well as in Euclidean space. We see that mainly evolute-involute curves have been studied but not so much research has been carried out to find the mate curves of Cartan null curves. In this paper, a kind of generalized evolute and involute curve is considered for Cartan null curve in Minkowski space-time. The necessary and sufficient conditions for a curve possessing generalized evolute as well as involute mate curves is obtained.

2 Preliminaries

Consider the Minkowski space-time $(E_4^1, H)$ where $E_4^1 = \{ z = (z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) | z_i \in R \}$ and $H = -dz_1^2 + dz_2^2 + dz_3^2 + dz_4^2$. For any $U = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ and $V = (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4) \in T_z E$, we
denote
\[ U \cdot V = H(U, V) = -x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + x_3y_3 + x_4y_4. \]
Let \( I \) be an open interval in \( R \) and \( \Gamma : I \to E_1^4 \) be a regular curve in \( E_1^4 \) parameterized by arc length parameter \( s \) and \( \{T, N_1, N_2, N_3\} \) be a moving Frenet frame along \( \Gamma \), consisting of tangent vector \( T \), principal normal vector \( N_1 \), the first binormal vector \( N_2 \) and the second binormal vector \( N_3 \) respectively, so that \( T \land N_1 \land N_2 \land N_3 \) coincides with the standard orientation of \( E_1^4 \). From [17] Frenet serret formula.

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
T' \\
N'_1 \\
N'_2 \\
N'_3
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & \epsilon_2\kappa_1 & 0 & 0 \\
-\epsilon_1\kappa_1 & 0 & \epsilon_3\kappa_2 & 0 \\
0 & -\epsilon_2\kappa_2 & 0 & -\epsilon_1\epsilon_2\epsilon_3\kappa_3 \\
0 & 0 & -\epsilon_3\kappa_3 & 0
\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}
T \\
N_1 \\
N_2 \\
N_3
\end{bmatrix},
\]

(2.1)

where
\[
H(T, T) = \epsilon_1, \quad H(N_1, N_1) = \epsilon_2, \quad H(N_2, N_2) = \epsilon_3,
\]
\[
H(N_3, N_3) = \epsilon_4, \quad \epsilon_1\epsilon_2\epsilon_3\epsilon_4 = -1,
\]
\[
\epsilon_i \in \{1, -1\}, \quad i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}.
\]

In specific, the succeeding conditions exist:
\[
H(T, N_1) = H(T, N_2) = H(T, N_3) = H(N_1, N_2) = H(N_1, N_3) = H(N_2, N_3) = 0.
\]

A curve \( \Gamma(s) \) in \( E_1^4 \) can be spacelike, timelike, or null if its velocity vectors \( \Gamma'(s) \) are commonly spacelike, timelike, or null [18]. A null curve \( \Gamma \) denote \( \{T, N_1, N_2, N_3\} \) = \( T, N_1, N_2, N_3 \) be an open interval in \( R \).

\[
\text{From [19, 20] if } \Gamma \text{ is null Cartan curve, the Cartan Frenet frame is given by}
\]
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
T' \\
N'_1 \\
N'_2 \\
N'_3
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & \kappa_1 & 0 & 0 \\
\kappa_2 & 0 & -\kappa_1 & 0 \\
0 & -\kappa_2 & 0 & \kappa_3 \\
-\kappa_3 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}
T \\
N_1 \\
N_2 \\
N_3
\end{bmatrix},
\]

(2.2)

where \( \kappa_1(s) = 0 \) if \( \Gamma(s) \) is a null straight line or \( \kappa_1(s) = 1 \) in all other cases. In this case
\[
T \cdot T = N_2 \land N_2 = 0, \quad N_1 \land N_1 = N_3 \land N_3 = 1,
\]
\[
T \cdot N_1 = T \cdot N_3 = N_1 \land N_2 = N_1 \land N_3 = N_2 \land N_3 = 0, \quad T \cdot N_2 = 1.
\]

We established some terminologies in this study. At any point of \( \Gamma \), the plane spanned by \( \{T, N_2\} \) is called the \((0, 2)\)-tangent plane of \( \Gamma \). The plane spanned by \( \{N_1, N_3\} \) is called the \((1, 3)\)-normal plane of \( \Gamma \).

Let \( \Gamma : I \to E_1^4 \) and \( \Gamma^* : I \to E_1^4 \) be two regular curves in \( E_1^4 \) where \( s \) is the arc-length parameter of \( \Gamma \). Denote \( s^* = f(s) \) to be the arc-length parameters of \( \Gamma^* \). For any \( s \in I \), if the \((0, 2)\)-tangent plane of \( \Gamma \) at \( \Gamma(s) \) coincides with the \((1, 3)\)-normal plane at \( \Gamma^*(s) \) of \( \Gamma^* \), then \( \Gamma^* \) is called the \((0, 2)\)-involute curve of \( \Gamma \) in \( E_1^4 \) and \( \Gamma \) is called the \((1, 3)\)-evolute curve of \( \Gamma^* \) in \( E_1^4 \).

2.1 \((1,3)\)-involute curve of a given curve in \( E_1^4 \)

In this section, we proceed to study the existence and expression of the \((1, 3)\)-evolute curve of a given curve in \( E_1^4 \).

Let \( \Gamma : I \to E_1^4 \) be a regular curve with arc-length parameter \( s \) so that \( \kappa_1, \kappa_2 \) and \( \kappa_3 \) are not zero. Let \( \Gamma^* : I \to E_1^4 \) be the \((1, 3)\)-evolute curve of \( \Gamma \). Denote \( \{T^*, N_1^*, N_2^*, N_3^*\} \) to be the Frenet frame along \( \Gamma^* \) and \( \kappa_1^*, \kappa_2^* \) and \( \kappa_3^* \) to be the curvatures of \( \Gamma^* \). Then
\[
\text{span}\{T, N_2\} = \text{span}\{N_1^*, N_3^*\}, \quad \text{span}\{N_1, N_3\} = \text{span}\{T^*, N_2^*\}.\]
3 Theorem

Let $\Gamma : I \rightarrow E^4_1$ be a regular curve with arc-length parameter $s$ so that $\kappa_1, \kappa_2$ and $\kappa_3$ are not zero. Let $\Gamma^* : I \rightarrow E^4_1$ be the (1,3)-evolute curve of $\Gamma$. Denote $\{T^*, N^*_1, N^*_2, N^*_3\}$ to be the Frenet frame along $\Gamma^*$ and $\kappa^*_1, \kappa^*_2$ and $\kappa^*_3$ to be the curvatures of $\Gamma^*$ if and only if there exists scalar functions $\Phi, \Psi$ of arc-length parameter $s$ and real constant numbers $\alpha \neq \pm 1, \beta$ satisfying

$$\Phi'(s) \neq 0, \Psi'(s) \neq 0,$$

$$\Phi'(s) = \alpha \Psi'(s),$$  

(3.1)

$$\beta \alpha \kappa_1(s) = \alpha \kappa_2(s) - \kappa_3(s),$$  

(3.2)

$$[-\kappa_2 \kappa_3 (\alpha^2 - 1) + \alpha (\kappa_3^2 - \kappa_1^2 - \kappa_2^2)] \neq 0$$  

(3.3)

for all $s \in I$.

**Proof.** Let $\Gamma : I \rightarrow E^4_1$ be a regular curve with arc-length parameter $s$ so that $\kappa_1, \kappa_2$ and $\kappa_3$ are not zero. Let $\Gamma^* : I \rightarrow E^4_1$ be the (1,3)-evolute curve of $\Gamma$. Denote $\{T^*, N^*_1, N^*_2, N^*_3\}$ to be the Frenet frame along $\Gamma^*$ and $\kappa^*_1, \kappa^*_2$ and $\kappa^*_3$ to be the curvatures of $\Gamma^*$. Then

$$\text{span}\{T, N_2\} = \text{span}\{N^*_1, N^*_3\}, \quad \text{span}\{N_1, N_3\} = \text{span}\{T^*, N^*_2\}.$$  

Moreover, we can write the curve $\Gamma^*$ as follows

$$\Gamma^*(s) = \Gamma(s) + \Phi(s)N_1(s) + \Psi(s)N_3,$$  

(3.5)

for all $s \in I^*, s \in I$ where $\Phi(s)$ and $\Psi(s)$ are $C^\infty$ functions on $I$.

Taking derivative of (3.5), using the equation (2.1), we get

$$T^* f' = (1 - \Phi \epsilon_1 \kappa_1)T(s) + \Phi'(s)N_1(s) + \Psi'(s)N_3 + \epsilon_3(\Phi(s)\kappa_2 - \Psi(s)\kappa_3)N_2.$$  

(3.6)

so that $1 - \alpha \epsilon_1 \kappa_1 = 0$ and $\epsilon_3(\alpha \kappa_2 - \beta \kappa_3) = 0$ from these we have $\Phi = \frac{1}{\epsilon_1 \kappa_1} \Psi = \frac{\kappa^*_2}{\kappa^*_1 \kappa^*_3}$.

Equation (3.6) gets the form

$$f' T^* = \Phi'(s)N_1 + \Psi'(s)N_3.$$  

(3.7)

So (3.6) gets the form

$$T^* = \frac{\Phi'}{f'} N_1 + \frac{\Psi'}{f'} N_3.$$  

(3.8)

Multiplying (3.7) by itself, we get

$$\epsilon_1' (f')^2 = \epsilon_2 (\Phi')^2 + \epsilon_4 (\Psi')^2.$$  

(3.9)

If we denote

$$\eta = \frac{\Phi'}{f'}, \zeta = \frac{\Psi'}{f'},$$  

(3.10)

Using equation (3.10) in (3.7), we get

$$T^* = \eta N_1 + \zeta N_3.$$  

(3.11)

Taking derivative of equation (3.11) using (2.1), we get

$$f' \kappa^*_1 N^*_1 = \eta' N_1 - \epsilon_1 \eta \kappa_1 T + \zeta' N_3 + \epsilon_3(\eta \kappa_2 - \zeta \kappa_3) N_2.$$  

(3.12)

Taking inner product on both side of (3.12) by $N_1$ and $N_3$ respectively, we get

$$\eta' = 0, \zeta' = 0.$$  

(3.13)
\( f'\kappa_1^*N_1^* = -\epsilon_1\eta\kappa_1 T + \epsilon_3(\eta\kappa_2 - \zeta\kappa_3)N_2. \)  

(3.14)

Multiplying (3.14) by itself, we get

\[ (f')^2(\kappa_1^*)^2 = \eta^2\kappa_1^2 + (\eta\kappa_2 - \zeta\kappa_3)^2. \]

(3.15)

We know that curvatures \( \kappa_1^*, \kappa_2^*, \) and \( \kappa_3^* \neq 0 \), so we obtained result (3.1)

\[ \Phi' \neq 0, \Psi' \neq 0. \]

From (3.10), we get the result (3.2)

\[ \Phi' = \alpha \Psi'. \]  

(3.16)

Integrating (3.16), we get \( \Phi = \alpha \Psi + \eta \) and \( \Psi = \frac{\Phi - \eta}{\alpha} \).

Using (3.10) in (3.14), we get

\[ (f')^2(\kappa_1^*)^2 = \frac{\Psi'}{f'}^2[\alpha^2\kappa_1^2 - (\alpha\kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2]. \]

(3.17)

Using (3.16) in (3.9), we acquire

\[ f'^2 = (\Psi')^2(\alpha^2 + 1). \]

(3.18)

Again writing equation (3.17)

\[ (f')^2(\kappa_1^*)^2 = \frac{\Psi'}{f'}^2[\alpha^2\kappa_1^2 - (\alpha\kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2]. \]

(3.19)

Using (3.18) in (3.19), we acquire

\[ (f')^2(\kappa_1^*)^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha^2 + 1}[\alpha^2\kappa_1^2 - (\alpha\kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2]. \]

(3.20)

If we denote

\[ \Delta_1 = \frac{\eta\kappa_1}{f'\kappa_1^*} = \frac{\Psi'\alpha}{f'^2\kappa_1^*}[\kappa_1], \]

(3.21)

\[ \Delta_2 = \frac{\eta\kappa_2 - \zeta\kappa_3}{f'\kappa_1^*} = \frac{\Psi'}{f'^2\kappa_1^*}[\alpha\kappa_2 - \kappa_3], \]

(3.22)

Dividing (3.22) by (3.21), we get the result (3.3)

\[ \beta\kappa_1 = \alpha\kappa_2 - \kappa_3. \]

Putting values of \( \Delta_1, \Delta_2 \) in equation (3.14), we get

\[ N_1^* = \Delta_1T + \Delta_2B_1. \]

(3.23)

Taking derivative of equation (3.23) using equation (2.1), we acquire

\[ -\epsilon_1'f'\kappa_1^*T' + \epsilon_3'f'\kappa_1^*N_2^* = -\epsilon_2(\Delta_1\kappa_1 + \Delta_2\kappa_2)N_1 + \epsilon_4\Delta_2\kappa_3N_3 + \Delta_1'T + \Delta_2'N_2. \]

(3.24)

Since \( \{T^*, N_2^*\} \perp \{T, N_2\} \), so we acquire

\[ \Delta_1' = 0, \Delta_2' = 0. \]

(3.25)

Using the (3.7), (3.21), (3.22) and (3.25) in (3.24), we obtain

\[ \epsilon_3'f'\kappa_1^*N_2^* = P(s)N_1 + Q(s)N_3, \]

(3.26)

where

\[ P(s) = \frac{\Psi'}{f'^2(\alpha^2 + 1)\kappa_1^*}[\kappa_2\kappa_3(\alpha^2 - 1) + \alpha(\kappa_3^2 - \kappa_1^2 - \kappa_2^2)]. \]

(3.27)
\[
Q(s) = -\frac{\alpha \Psi'}{f'(\alpha^2 + 1)\kappa_1^2}[-\kappa_2 \kappa_3 (\alpha^2 - 1) + \alpha (\kappa_2^2 - \kappa_1^2 - \kappa_3^2)].
\] (3.28)

Since
\[
\epsilon_1^* f' \kappa_2^* N_2^* \neq 0.
\]

So we get the result (3.4)
\[
[-\kappa_2 \kappa_3 (\alpha^2 - 1) + \alpha (\kappa_2^2 - \kappa_1^2 - \kappa_3^2)] \neq 0
\]

Conversely, we suppose that \( \Gamma : I \subset R \rightarrow E^4_1 \) be an evolute curve with arc-length parameter \( s \) so that \( k_1, k_2 \) and \( k_3 \) are not zero. And the relations (3.1), (3.2), (3.3), (3.4) hold for some scalar functions \( \Phi, \Psi \) and constant real numbers \( \alpha \neq 0, \beta \). Then the curve \( \Gamma^* \) can be expressed
\[
\Gamma^*(s^*) = \Gamma(s) + \Phi(s) N_1(s) + \Psi(s) N_3.
\] (3.29)

Taking derivative of equation (3.29) using equation (2.1), we acquire
\[
\frac{d\Gamma^*}{ds^*} = \Phi'(s) N_1 + \Psi'(s) N_3.
\] (3.30)

From (3.30) and (3.2), we get
\[
\frac{d\Gamma^*}{ds^*} = \Psi'[\alpha N_1 + N_3].
\] (3.31)

From this
\[
f' = \frac{ds^*}{ds} = \frac{|d\Gamma^*|}{ds} = c_1(\Psi') \sqrt{c_2(\alpha^2 + 1)} > 0,
\] (3.32)
such that \( c_1(\Psi') > 0 \) where \( c_1 = \pm 1 \) and \( c_2 = \pm 1 \) such that \( c_2 c_2(\alpha^2 + 1) > 0 \). Again writing the
\[
T^* f' = \Psi'[\alpha N_1 + N_3].
\] (3.33)

Using (3.32) in (3.33), we get
\[
T^* = \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{c_2(\alpha^2 + 1)[\alpha N_1 + N_3]},
\] (3.34)

which indicate that \( H(T^*, T^*) = c_2 = \epsilon_1^* \).

Taking derivative of equation (3.34) using (2.1), we acquire
\[
\frac{dT^*}{ds^*} = \frac{c_1}{f' \sqrt{c_2(\alpha^2 + 1)}}[-\epsilon_1 \alpha \kappa_1 T + \epsilon_3 (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3) N_2].
\] (3.35)

Using (3.35), we have
\[
k_1^* = \frac{||dT^*||}{|dT^*|} = \frac{\sqrt{(\alpha \kappa_1)^2 - (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2}}{f' \sqrt{c_2(\alpha^2 + 1)}} > 0
\] (3.36)

From equation (2.37) and (2.38), we acquire
\[
N_1^* = \frac{1}{k_1^*} \frac{dT^*}{ds^*} = \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{(\alpha \kappa_1)^2 - (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2}}[-\epsilon_1 (\alpha \kappa_1) T + \epsilon_3 (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3) N_2],
\] (3.37)

which indicate that \( H(N_1^*, N_2^*) = 1 \).

Let
\[
\Delta_3 = \frac{-\epsilon_1 (\alpha \kappa_1)}{\sqrt{(\alpha \kappa_1)^2 - (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2}}, \quad \Delta_4 = \frac{\epsilon_3 (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)}{\sqrt{(\alpha \kappa_1)^2 - (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2}},
\] (3.38)

we acquire
\[
N_1^* = \Delta_3 T + \Delta_4 N_2.
\] (3.39)
Taking derivative of (3.39) using equation (2.1), we acquire
\[ f'\frac{dN_1^*}{ds^*} = \Delta'_4 T + \Delta'_4 N_2 + \epsilon_2 (\Delta_3 \kappa_1 - \Delta_4 \kappa_2) N_1 + \epsilon_4 \Delta_4 \kappa_3 N_3. \] (3.40)

Taking derivative of (3.3), we acquire
\[(\alpha \kappa'_2 - \kappa'_3)\alpha \kappa_1 - (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)\alpha \kappa_1 = 0.\] (3.41)

Taking derivative of equation (3.38) with respect to \( s \) using (3.41), we acquire
\[ \Delta'_3 = 0, \quad \Delta'_4 = 0. \] (3.42)

Substituting the values (3.38) and (3.42) in (3.40), we get
\[ \frac{dN_1^*}{ds^*} = \frac{c_1 (\alpha \kappa_1) \kappa_1 + (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3) \kappa_2}{f'(\alpha \kappa_1)^2 - (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2} N_1 + \frac{-c_1 (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3) \kappa_3}{f'(\alpha \kappa_1)^2 - (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2} N_3. \] (3.43)

Using equation (3.36) and (3.34), we acquire
\[ \epsilon_1^* \kappa_1^* T^* = \frac{c_1 (\alpha \kappa_1)^2 - (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2}{f'\epsilon_1^* (\alpha \kappa_1)^2} [\alpha N_1 + N_3]. \] (3.44)

From (3.43) and (3.44), we acquire
\[ \frac{dN_1^*}{ds^*} + \epsilon_1^* \kappa_1^* T^* = \frac{c_1 (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3) \kappa_3 + (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2}{f'(\alpha \kappa_1)^2 - (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2} [N_1 - \alpha N_3], \] (3.45)

From (3.45), we have
\[ k_2^* = \frac{|(\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3) \kappa_3 + (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2|}{f'(\alpha \kappa_1)^2 - (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2} > 0. \] (3.46)

Consider (3.45) and (3.46) together, we acquire
\[ N_2^* = \frac{\epsilon_1^*}{\kappa_2^*} \left[ \frac{dN_1^*}{ds^*} + \epsilon_1^* \kappa_1^* T^* \right] = \frac{\epsilon_2 \kappa_2^*}{\alpha^2 + 1} [N_1 + \alpha N_3], \] (3.47)

where \( \epsilon_2 = \frac{|(\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3) \kappa_3 + (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2|}{(\alpha \kappa_1)^2 - (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2} \pm 1 \) and \( \epsilon_1^* = \pm 1 \).

From (3.47), we acquire \( H(N_2^*, N_3^*) = c_1 = c_3^* = -c_1^* \), also unit vector \( N_3^* \) can be expressed like this \( N_3^* = -\Delta_4 T + \Delta_3 N_2 \); that is,
\[ N_3^* = \frac{c_1 \kappa_3}{\sqrt{\alpha \kappa_1)^2 - (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2}} [(\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3) T - \alpha \kappa_1 N_2] \] (3.48)

which indicates that \( H(N_2^*, N_3^*) = 1 \). In the end we find \( \kappa_3^* \)
\[ \kappa_3^* = H \left( \frac{dN_2^*}{ds^*}, N_3^* \right) = \frac{c_1 \kappa_3 \epsilon_2}{f'(\alpha^2 + 1)} \frac{[\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3] T - \alpha \kappa_1 N_2}{(\alpha \kappa_1)^2 - (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2} \neq 0. \]

So we find that \( \Gamma^* \) is (1,3)-Evolute curve of the curve \( \Gamma \).

Since \( \text{span}\{T, N_2\} = \text{span}\{N_1^*, N_3^*\} \), \( \text{span}\{N_1, N_3\} = \text{span}\{T^*, N_2^*\} \).

**Case 2** \( \Gamma^* \) is a Cartan null curve with arc-length parameter \( s \) so that \( \kappa_1, \kappa_2 \) and \( \kappa_3 \) are not zero and space like vectors \( N_1 \) and \( N_3 \) and \( \Gamma^* \) is a spacelike or timelike curve with arc-length parameter \( s^* \) so that curvature functions \( \kappa_1^*, \kappa_2^* \) and \( \kappa_3^* \) are not equal to zero. For this we have succeeding theorem.
4 Theorem

Let $\Gamma: I \to E^4_1$ be a Cartan null curve with arc-length parameter $s$ so that $\kappa_1 = 1$, and $\kappa_2$ and $\kappa_3$ are not zero. Then the curve $\alpha$ is a $(1,3)$-Evolute curve and its Evolute mate curve is a spacelike or timelike curve with nonzero curvatures if and only if there exist scalar functions $\Phi, \Psi$ of arc-length parameter $s$ and constant real numbers $\beta \alpha \neq \pm 1$, satisfying

$$\Phi'(s) = \alpha \Psi'(s),$$

$$\beta \alpha = \alpha \kappa_2(s) - \kappa_3(s),$$

$$\alpha^3 \kappa_2(s) - 2\alpha^2 \kappa_3(s) - \kappa_3(s) \neq 0,$$

for all $s \in I$.

Proof We can prove this theorem in the same way as we proved theorem 6.

Case 3 Let $\Gamma$ is spacelike or timelike curve with nonzero curvatures $\kappa_1, \kappa_2$ and $\kappa_3$ and space-like vectors $T$ and $N_2$ and $\Gamma^*$ is also spacelike or timelike curve with $\kappa_1^*, \kappa_2^*$ and $\kappa_3^*$ not equal to zero and vectors $T^*$ and $N_2^*$ are spacelike. For this we have succeeding theorem.

5 Theorem

Let $\Gamma: I \to E^4_1$ be a regular curve with arc-length parameter $s$ so that $\kappa_1, \kappa_2$ and $\kappa_3$ are not zero. Let $\Gamma^*: I \to E^4_1$ be the $(0,2)$-evolute curve of $\Gamma$. Denote $\{T^*, N_1^*, N_2^*, N_3^*\}$ to be the Frenet frame along $\Gamma^*$ and $\kappa_1^*, \kappa_2^*$ and $\kappa_3^*$ to be the curvatures of $\Gamma^*$ if and only if there exist constant numbers $\Phi, \Psi, \alpha \neq \pm 1, \beta$ satisfying

$$\Phi(s) \neq 0, \Psi(s) \neq 0,$$

$$\epsilon_2(\Phi(s)\kappa_1(s) - \Psi(s)\kappa_2(s)) = \alpha \epsilon_4 \Psi(s)\kappa_3(s),$$

$$\beta \alpha \kappa_1(s) = \alpha \kappa_2(s) - \kappa_3(s),$$

$$-\kappa_2(s)\kappa_3(s)(\alpha^2 + 1) + \alpha[\kappa_1^2(s) + \kappa_2^2(s) + \kappa_3^2(s)] \neq 0,$$

for all $s \in I$.

Proof. Let $\Gamma: I \to E^4_1$ be a regular curve with arc-length parameter $s$ so that $\kappa_1, \kappa_2$ and $\kappa_3$ are not zero. Let $\Gamma^*: I \to E^4_1$ be the $(0,2)$-evolute curve of $\Gamma$. Denote $\{T^*, N_1^*, N_2^*, N_3^*\}$ to be the Frenet frame along $\Gamma^*$ and $\kappa_1^*, \kappa_2^*$ and $\kappa_3^*$ to be the curvatures of $\Gamma^*$. Then

$$\text{span}\{T, N_2\} = \text{span}\{N_1^*, N_3^*\}, \quad \text{span}\{N_1, N_3\} = \text{span}\{T^*, N_2^*\}.$$ 

Moreover, we can write the curve $\Gamma^*$ as follows

$$\Gamma^*(s^*) = \Gamma(s) + \Phi(s)T(s) + \Psi(s)N_2,$$

for all $s \in I^*$, $s \in I$ where $\Phi(s)$ and $\Psi(s)$ are $C^\infty$ functions on $I$.

Taking derivative of equation (5.5) using equation (2.1), we acquire;

$$T^*f' = T(s) + \Phi'(s)T(s) + \Psi'(s)N_2 + \epsilon_2(\Phi \kappa_1 - \Psi \kappa_2)N_1 + \epsilon_4 \Psi \kappa_3 N_3.$$

Taking inner product on both-sides of (5.6) with $T$ and $N_2$ respectively, we get $1 + \Phi' = 0$ and $\Psi' = 0$, which implies that $\Psi$ is constant and $\Phi = \Phi_0 - s$, where $\Phi_0$ is the integration constant. So (5.6) turns into

$$T^*f' = \epsilon_2(\Phi \kappa_1 - \Psi \kappa_2)N + \epsilon_4 \Psi \kappa_3 B_2.$$
Multiplying (5.7) by itself, we get
\[ \epsilon_1^*(f')^2 = \epsilon_2(\Phi \kappa_1 - \Psi \kappa_2)^2 + \epsilon_4 \Psi^2 \kappa_3^2. \] (5.8)

If we denote
\[ \eta = \frac{\epsilon_2(\Phi \kappa_1 - \Psi \kappa_2)}{f'} and \zeta = \frac{\epsilon_4 \Psi \kappa_3}{f'}. \] (5.9)

So (5.7) gets the form
\[ T^* = \eta N_1 + \zeta N_3. \] (5.10)

Differentiating equation (5.10) using equation (2.1), we acquire
\[ \epsilon_1^* f' \kappa_1^* N_1^* = \eta' N_1 - \epsilon_1 \eta \kappa_1 T + \zeta' N_3 + \epsilon_3 (\eta \kappa_2 - \zeta \kappa_3) N_2. \] (5.11)

Multiplying (5.11) by \( N_1 \) and \( N_3 \) respectively, we get
\[ \eta' = 0, \zeta' = 0. \] (5.12)

Using (5.12) in (5.11), we get
\[ \epsilon_1^* f' \kappa_1^* N_1^* = -\epsilon_1 \eta \kappa_1 T + \epsilon_3 (\eta \kappa_2 - \zeta \kappa_3) N_2. \] (5.13)

Multiplying (5.13) by itself, we get
\[ \epsilon_1^2(f')^2(\kappa_1^*)^2 = \epsilon_1 \eta^2 \kappa_1^2 + \epsilon_3 (\eta \kappa_2 - \zeta \kappa_3)^2. \] (5.14)

Substituting (5.9) in (5.14), we find
\[ (f')^2(\kappa_1^*)^2 = \left( \frac{\Psi \kappa_3}{f'} \right)^2 \left[ \alpha^2 \kappa_1^2 + (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2 \right]. \] (5.15)

Since \( \kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3 \neq 0 \), so from (5.9), we get the result (5.1)
\[ \Phi \neq 0, \Psi \neq 0. \]

From (5.9), we get
\[ \epsilon_2(\Phi \kappa_1 - \Psi \kappa_2) \zeta = \eta \epsilon_4 (\Psi \kappa_3). \] (5.16)

From this we get the result (5.2)
\[ \epsilon_2(\Phi \kappa_1 - \Psi \kappa_2) = \alpha \epsilon_4 \Psi \kappa_3. \] (5.17)

Using (5.17) in (5.7), we get
\[ f'^2 = \epsilon_1^* \epsilon_4 (\Psi \kappa_3)^2 (\alpha^2 + 1). \] (5.18)

Substituting (5.18) in (5.15), we get
\[ (f')^2(\kappa_1^*)^2 = \frac{\epsilon_1 \epsilon_4}{\alpha^2 + 1} \left[ \alpha^2 \kappa_1^2 - (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)^2 \right]. \] (5.19)

If we denote
\[ \Delta_2 = \frac{\eta \kappa_2 - \zeta \kappa_3}{f' \kappa_1^*} = \frac{\epsilon_4 \Psi \kappa_3}{f'^2 \kappa_1^*} \left[ (\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3) \right]. \] (5.20)
\[ \Delta_1 = \frac{\eta \kappa_1}{f' \kappa_1^*} = \frac{\epsilon_4 \Psi \kappa_3}{f'^2 \kappa_1^*} \alpha \kappa_1. \] (5.21)

Dividing (5.20) by (5.21) we get result (5.3)
\[ \beta \alpha \kappa_1 = \alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3. \]

Putting values of \( \Delta_1, \Delta_2 \) in equation (5.13), we get
\[ N_1^* = \Delta_1 T + \Delta_2 N_2. \] (5.22)
Taking derivative of the equation (5.22) using equation (2.1), we acquire
\[-\varepsilon_1^* f' \kappa_1^* T^* + \varepsilon_3^* f' \kappa_3^* N_2^* = \varepsilon_2^* (\Delta_1 \kappa_1 - \Delta_2 \kappa_2) N_1 + \varepsilon_4 \Delta_2 \kappa_3 N_3 + \Delta_2^* N_2 + \Delta_1^* T. \] (5.23)

Multiplying equation (5.23) by \( T \) and \( N_2 \) respectively, we get
\[\Delta_1^* = 0, \Delta_2^* = 0. \] (5.24)

Using (5.7) and (5.24) in (5.23), we obtain
\[\varepsilon_3^* f' \kappa_3^* N_2^* = P(s)N_1 + Q(s)N_3, \] (5.25)

where
\[P(s) = \frac{\varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_4 \Psi \kappa_3}{f'^2(\alpha^2 + 1)\kappa_1^*}[\alpha(\kappa_3^2 - \kappa_1^2 - \kappa_3^2) - \kappa_2 \kappa_3(\alpha^2 + 1)], \] (5.26)
\[Q(s) = \frac{\varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_4 \alpha \Psi \kappa_3}{f'^2(\alpha^2 + 1)\kappa_1^*}[\alpha(\kappa_3^2 - \kappa_1^2 - \kappa_3^2) - \kappa_2 \kappa_3(\alpha^2 + 1)]. \] (5.27)

Since
\[\varepsilon_3^* f' \kappa_3^* N_2^* \neq 0. \] (5.28)

So we get the result (5.4)
\[\alpha(\kappa_3^2 - \kappa_1^2 - \kappa_3^2) - \kappa_2 \kappa_3(\alpha^2 + 1) \neq 0. \] (5.29)

Conversely, let \( \Gamma^* : I \subset R \to E_4^1 \) be an evolute curve with arc-length parameter \( s \) with \( \kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3 \) are not equal to zero and the relations (5.1), (5.2), (5.3), (5.4) exist for constant numbers \( \Phi, \Psi, \alpha \neq 0, \beta \), then we can define curve \( \Gamma^* \) like this
\[\Gamma^*(s^*) = \Gamma(s) + \Phi(s)T(s) + \Psi(s)N_2. \] (5.30)

Differentiating (5.29) with respect to \( s \) using frenet formula (2.1), we get
\[\frac{dT^*}{ds} = \varepsilon_2(\Phi \kappa_1 - \Psi \kappa_2)N_1 + \varepsilon_4(\Psi \kappa_3)N_3. \] (5.31)

From (5.2), we get
\[\frac{dT^*}{ds} = (\varepsilon_4 \alpha \Psi \kappa_3)N_1 + \varepsilon_4(\Psi \kappa_3)N_3. \]
\[\frac{dT^*}{ds} = \varepsilon_4 \Psi \kappa_3[\alpha N_1 + N_3]. \] (5.32)

From (5.31), we get
\[f' = \frac{ds^*}{ds} = \frac{dT^*}{ds|| = c_1(\Psi \kappa_3)\sqrt{\varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_2(\alpha^2 + 1)} > 0, \] (5.33)

such that \( c_1(\Psi \kappa_3) > 0 \) where \( c_1 = \pm 1 \) and \( c_2 = \pm 1 \) such that \( \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_2(\alpha^2 + 1) > 0. \) Again writing equation (5.31)
\[T^* f' = \varepsilon_4 \Psi \kappa_3[\alpha N_1 + N_3]. \] (5.34)

Substituting (5.32) in (5.33), we get
\[T^* = \frac{\varepsilon_4 c_1}{\varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_2(\alpha^2 + 1)}[\alpha N_1 + N_3], \] (5.35)

which indicates that \( H(T^*, T^*) = C_2 = \varepsilon_1^*. \)

Taking derivative of equation (5.34) using equation (2.1), we acquire
\[\frac{dT^*}{ds^*} = \frac{\varepsilon_4 c_1}{f' \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_2(\alpha^2 + 1)}[(\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)T - \alpha \kappa_1 N_2]. \] (5.36)
Using (5.35), we have

$$k_s^* = \left\| \frac{dT^*}{ds} \right\| = \frac{\sqrt{2\alpha_k(\alpha_{k_2} - \kappa_3)}}{f'\sqrt{2\alpha_k(\alpha_{k_2} - \kappa_3)}} > 0$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.36)

From (5.35) and (5.36), we get

$$N_1^* = \frac{1}{\kappa_1^*} \frac{dT^*}{ds} = \frac{\epsilon_4 c_1}{\sqrt{2\alpha_k(\alpha_{k_2} - \kappa_3)}}[(\alpha_{k_2} - \kappa_3)T - \alpha_{k_1}N_2],$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.37)

which leads to $H(N_1^*, N_1^*) = 1$.

If we denote

$$\Delta_3 = -\frac{\epsilon_4 c_1(\alpha_{k_2} - \kappa_3)}{\sqrt{2\alpha_k(\alpha_{k_2} - \kappa_3)}}, \quad \Delta_4 = -\frac{\epsilon_4 c_1 \kappa_3}{\sqrt{2\alpha_k(\alpha_{k_2} - \kappa_3)}},$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.38)

Using (5.38) in (5.37), we get

$$N_1^* = \Delta_3 T + \Delta_4 N_2.$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.39)

Taking derivative of equation (5.39) using equation (2.1), we acquire

$$f'\frac{dN_1^*}{ds} = \Delta_3 T + \Delta_4 N_2 + \epsilon_2 (\Delta_3 \kappa_1 - \Delta_4 \kappa_2) N_1 + \epsilon_4 \Delta_4 \kappa_3 N_3.$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.40)

Differentiating (5.3), we acquire

$$(\alpha_{k_2} - \kappa_3) \alpha_{k_1} - (\alpha_{k_2} - \kappa_3) \alpha_{k_1} = 0.$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.41)

Taking derivative (5.38) with respect to s using equation (5.41), we acquire

$$\Delta_3 = 0, \quad \Delta_4 = 0.$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.42)

Substituting the values (5.42) and (5.38) in (5.40), we get

$$\frac{dN_1^*}{ds} = \frac{c_1(2\alpha_{k_1} \kappa_2 - \kappa_1 \kappa_3)}{f'(\alpha^2 + 1)} N_1 + \frac{c_1(\alpha_{k_1} \kappa_3)}{f'(\alpha^2 + 1)} N_3.$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.43)

From (5.34) and (5.36), we get

$$\epsilon_1^* \kappa_1^* T^* = \frac{\epsilon_4 c_1 \sqrt{2\alpha_k(\alpha_{k_2} - \kappa_3)}}{f'(\alpha^2 + 1)} [\alpha N_1 + N_3].$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.44)

From (5.43) and (5.44), we get

$$\frac{dN_1^*}{ds} + \epsilon_1^* \kappa_1^* T^* = \frac{c_1(2\alpha_{k_2} + \alpha^2 \kappa_3 - \kappa_3)}{f'(\alpha^2 + 1)} \sqrt{-2\alpha^2 k_2 + 2\alpha k_3} [N_1 + \frac{1}{\alpha} N_3].$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.45)

From (5.45), we have

$$k_2^* = \frac{\epsilon_4 c_1 \sqrt{2\alpha_k(\alpha_{k_2} - \kappa_3)}}{f'(\alpha^2 + 1) \sqrt{2\alpha_k(\alpha_{k_2} - \kappa_3)}} > 0.$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.46)

Consider(5.45) and (5.46) together, we obtain

$$N_2^* = \frac{\epsilon_4^* \kappa_1^*}{k_2^*} \frac{dN_1^*}{ds} + \epsilon_1^* \kappa_1^* T^* = \frac{c_2 c_1 \epsilon_4^* \sqrt{|\alpha|}}{2} [N_1 + \frac{1}{\alpha} N_3],$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.47)

where $c_1 = \frac{2\alpha_{k_1} \kappa_2 + \alpha^2 \kappa_1 \kappa_3 - \kappa_1 \kappa_3}{|2\alpha_{k_1} \kappa_2 + \alpha^2 \kappa_1 \kappa_3 - \kappa_1 \kappa_3|} = \pm 1$ and $\epsilon_4^* = \pm$.

From (5.47), we acquire $H(N_2^*, N_2^*) = c_1 = \epsilon_4^* = -\epsilon_1^*$, also unit vector $N_1^*$ can be expressed like this $N_1^* = -\Delta_1 T + \Delta_3 N_2$; that is,

$$N_1^* = \frac{c_2(2\alpha_{k_1} \kappa_2 - \kappa_1 \kappa_3)}{\sqrt{2\alpha_k(\alpha_{k_2} - \kappa_3)}} T + \frac{c_2 \alpha_k \kappa_3}{\sqrt{2\alpha_k(\alpha_{k_2} - \kappa_3)}} N_2.$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.48)
which indicates that \( H(N_2^*, N_3^*) = 1 \). In the end we find \( \kappa_3^* \) as,

\[
\kappa_3^* = H\left(\frac{dN_2^*}{ds^*}, N_3^*\right) = \frac{c_3 s^*_3 (2\sqrt{|\alpha|} \kappa_3^*)}{f'\sqrt{2\alpha \kappa_1}(\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)}.
\]

So we find that \( \Gamma^* \) is \((0,2)\)-Evolute curve of the curve \( \Gamma \) since \( \text{span}\{T, N_2\} = \text{span}\{N_1^*, N_2^*\}, \text{span}\{N_1, N_3\} = \text{span}\{T^*, N_2^*\} \).

**Case 4** \( \Gamma \) is a cartan null curve with \( \kappa_1 = 1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3 \) are not equal to zero and \( \Gamma^* \) is a spacelike or time like curve with \( \kappa_1^*, \kappa_2^* \) and \( \kappa_3^* \) are not equal to zero and \( T^* \) and \( N_2^* \) are spacelike vectors. Then we have this theorem

### 6 Theorem

Let \( \Gamma : I \rightarrow E^4_1 \) be a Cartan null curve with arc-length parameter \( s \) so that \( \kappa_1 = 1, \kappa_2 \) and \( \kappa_3 \) are not zero. Then the curve \( \Gamma \) is a \((0, 2)\)-Evolute curve and its Evolute mate curve is a spacelike or timelike curve with curvatures not equal to zero if and only if there exists constant real numbers \( \Phi, \Psi, \alpha \neq \pm 1, \beta \) satisfying

\[
(\Phi(s)\kappa_1(s) - \Psi(s)\kappa_2(s)) = \alpha\Psi(s)\kappa_3(s), \quad (6.1)
\]

\[
-\beta\alpha = \alpha\kappa_2(s) - \kappa_3(s), \quad (6.2)
\]

\[
\kappa_3(s)(\alpha^2 - 1) + 2\alpha\kappa_2(s) \neq 0, \quad (6.3)
\]

for all \( s \in I \).

**Proof.** Let \( \Gamma : I \rightarrow E^4_1 \) be a Cartan null curve with arc-length parameter \( s \) so that \( \kappa_1, \kappa_2 \) and \( \kappa_3 \) are not zero. Let \( \Gamma^* : I \rightarrow E^4_1 \) be the \((0, 2)\)-evolute curve of \( \Gamma \). Denote \( \{T^*, N_1^*, N_2^*, N_3^*\} \) to be the Frenet frame along \( \Gamma^* \) and \( \kappa_1^*, \kappa_2^* \) and \( \kappa_3^* \) to be the curvatures of \( \Gamma^* \). Then

\[
\text{span}\{T, N_2\} = \text{span}\{N_1^*, N_2^*\}, \quad \text{span}\{N_1, N_3\} = \text{span}\{T^*, N_2^*\}.
\]

Moreover, we can write the curve \( \Gamma^* \) as follows

\[
\Gamma^*(s^*) = \Gamma(s) + \Phi(s)T(s) + \Psi(s)N_2
\]

for all \( s^* \in I^*, s \in I \) where \( \Phi(s) \) and \( \Psi(s) \) are \( C^\infty \) functions on \( I \).

Taking derivative (6.4) using equation (2.1), we acquire

\[
T^* f' = T(s) + \Phi'(s)T(s) + \Psi'(s)N_2 + (\Phi\kappa_1 - \Psi\kappa_2)N_1 + \Psi\kappa_3N_3 \quad (6.5)
\]

Taking inner product on both-sides of (6.5) with \( T \) and \( N_2 \) respectively, we get \( 1 + \Phi' = 0 \) and \( \Psi' = 0 \), which implies that \( \Psi \) is constant and \( \Phi = \Phi_0 - s \), where \( \Phi_0 \) is the integration constant.

So (6.5) turns into

\[
T^* f' = (\Phi\kappa_1 - \Psi\kappa_2)N_1 + \Psi\kappa_3N_3. \quad (6.6)
\]

Multiplying (6.6) by itself, we get

\[
\epsilon_1^* (f')^2 = (\Phi\kappa_1 - \Psi\kappa_2)^2 + \Psi^2\kappa_3^2. \quad (6.7)
\]

If we denote

\[
\eta = \frac{(\Phi\kappa_1 - \Psi\kappa_2)}{f'} \quad \text{and} \quad \zeta = \frac{\Psi\kappa_3}{f'},
\]

So (6.6) gets the form

\[
T^* = \eta N_1 + \zeta N_3. \quad (6.9)
\]

Taking derivative of equation (6.9) using equation (2.1), we acquire

\[
\epsilon_1^* f' \kappa_1^* N_1^* = \eta' N_1 + \zeta' N_3 + (\eta\kappa_2 - \zeta\kappa_3)T - \eta\kappa_1N_2. \quad (6.10)
\]
Multiplying (6.10) by $N_1$ and $N_3$ respectively, we acquire
\begin{equation}
\eta' = 0, \zeta' = 0. \tag{6.11}
\end{equation}

Using (6.11) in (6.10), we get
\begin{equation}
\epsilon_2 f' \kappa_1^* N_1^* = (\eta \kappa_2 - \zeta \kappa_3) T - \eta \kappa_1 N_2. \tag{6.12}
\end{equation}

Multiplying (6.12) by itself, we acquire
\begin{equation}
\epsilon_2 (f')^2 (\kappa_1^*)^2 = -2\alpha \left( \frac{\Psi \kappa_3}{f'} \right)^2 [\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3]. \tag{6.13}
\end{equation}

From (6.8), we acquire
\begin{equation}
(\Phi \kappa_1 - \Psi \kappa_2) \zeta = \eta (\Psi \kappa_3). \tag{6.14}
\end{equation}

From this we acquire the result (6.1)
\begin{equation}
(\Phi \kappa_1 - \Psi \kappa_2) = \alpha \Psi \kappa_3. \tag{6.15}
\end{equation}

Using (6.15) in (6.7), we acquire
\begin{equation}
f' = \epsilon_1^* (\Psi \kappa_3)^2 (\alpha^2 + 1). \tag{6.16}
\end{equation}

Substituting (6.16) in (6.13), we get
\begin{equation}
(f')^2 (\kappa_1^*)^2 = \frac{-2\alpha \epsilon_1^* \epsilon_2^*}{\alpha^2 + 1} [(\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)]. \tag{6.17}
\end{equation}

If we denote
\begin{equation}
\Delta_1 = \frac{\eta \kappa_2 - \zeta \kappa_3}{f' \kappa_1^*} = \frac{\Psi \kappa_3}{f' \kappa_1^*} [(\alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3)]. \tag{6.18}
\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
\Delta_2 = -\frac{\eta}{f' \kappa_1^*} = -\frac{\Psi \kappa_3}{f' \kappa_1^*} \alpha. \tag{6.19}
\end{equation}

Dividing (6.18) by (6.19), we acquire the result (6.2)
\begin{equation}
-\beta \alpha = \alpha \kappa_2 - \kappa_3. \tag{6.20}
\end{equation}

Using (6.18) and (6.19) in (6.12), we get
\begin{equation}
N_1^* = \Delta_1 T + \Delta_2 N_2. \tag{6.21}
\end{equation}

Taking derivative of (6.20) using equation (2.1), we acquire
\begin{equation}
-\epsilon_1^* f' \kappa_1^* T^* + \epsilon_2^* f' \kappa_2^* N_2^* = (\Delta_1 \kappa_1 - \Delta_2 \kappa_2) N_1 + \Delta_2 \kappa_3 N_3 + \Delta_3^* N_2 + \Delta_1^* T. \tag{6.22}
\end{equation}

Multiplying equation (6.21) by $T$ and $N_2$ respectively, we acquire
\begin{equation}
\Delta_1' = 0, \Delta_2' = 0. \tag{6.23}
\end{equation}

Using the (6.18), (6.19) and (6.22) in (6.21), we obtain
\begin{equation}
\epsilon_3^* f' \kappa_2^* N_2^* = P(s) N_1 + Q(s) N_3, \tag{6.24}
\end{equation}
where
\begin{equation}
P(s) = \frac{\Psi \kappa_3}{f'^2 (\alpha^2 + 1) \kappa_1^*} [\kappa_3 (\alpha^2 - 1) + 2\alpha \kappa_2], \tag{6.25}
\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
Q(s) = \frac{\alpha \Psi \kappa_3}{f'^2 (\alpha^2 + 1) \kappa_1^*} [\kappa_3 (\alpha^2 - 1) + 2\alpha \kappa_2]. \tag{6.26}
\end{equation}

Since
\begin{equation}
\epsilon_3^* f' \kappa_2^* N_2^* \neq 0.
\end{equation}
Taking derivative of equation (6.27) using equation (2.1), we acquire
\[ \Gamma^* (s^*) = \Gamma (s) + \Phi (s) T(s) + \Psi (s) N_2. \] (6.27)

Taking derivative of equation (6.27) using equation (2.1), we acquire
\[ \frac{d\Gamma^*}{ds} = (\Phi - \Psi k_2) N_1 + (\Psi k_3) N_3. \] (6.28)

From (6.1), we acquire
\[ \frac{d\Gamma^*}{ds} = (c_1 \Psi k_3) N_1 + (\Psi k_3) N_3. \]
From this
\[ f' = \frac{ds^*}{ds} = \left\| \frac{d\Gamma^*}{ds} \right\| = c_1 (\Psi k_3) \sqrt{c_2 (\alpha^2 + 1)} > 0, \] (6.30)
such that \( c_1 (\Psi k_3) > 0 \) where \( c_1 = \pm 1 \) and \( c_2 = \pm 1 \) such that \( c_2 (\alpha^2 - 1) > 0 \). Again writing the equation (6.29)
\[ T^* f' = \Psi k_3 [\alpha N_1 + N_3]. \] (6.31)

Substituting (6.30) in (6.31), we get
\[ T^* = \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{c_2 (\alpha^2 + 1)}} [\alpha N_1 + N_3], \] (6.32)
which indicates that \( H(T^*, T^*) = c_2 = c_1^* \).

Taking derivative of the equation (6.32) \( s \) using equation (2.1), we acquire
\[ \frac{dT^*}{ds^*} = \frac{c_1}{f' \sqrt{c_2 (\alpha^2 + 1)}} [(\alpha k_2 - k_3) T - \alpha N_2]. \] (6.33)
Using (6.33), we get
\[ k_1^* = \left\| \frac{dT^*}{ds} \right\| = \frac{\sqrt{-2 (\alpha^2 k_2 - \alpha k_3)}}{f' \sqrt{c_2 (\alpha^2 + 1)}} > 0 \] (6.34)
From (6.33) and (6.34), we have
\[ N_1^* = \frac{1}{k_1^*} \frac{dT^*}{ds^*} = \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{-2 (\alpha^2 k_2 - \alpha k_3)}} [(\alpha k_2 - k_3) T - \alpha N_2], \] (6.35)
which indicates that \( H(N_1^*, N_1^*) = 1 \).

If we denote
\[ \Delta_3 = \frac{c_1 (\alpha k_2 - k_3)}{\sqrt{-2 (\alpha^2 k_2 - \alpha k_3)}}, \quad \Delta_4 = -\frac{c_1 \alpha}{\sqrt{-2 (\alpha^2 k_2 - \alpha k_3)}}, \] (6.36)
Using (6.36) in (6.35), we get
\[ N_1^* = \Delta_3 T + \Delta_4 N_2, \] (6.37)
Taking derivative of (6.37) using equation (2.1), we acquire
\[ f' \frac{dN_1^*}{ds^*} = \Delta_3 T + \Delta_4 N_2 + (\Delta_3 - \Delta_4 k_2) N_1 + \Delta_4 k_3 N_3. \] (6.38)
Differentiating (6.2), we get
\[ (\alpha \kappa_2' - \kappa_3') = 0. \] (6.39)
Taking derivative of equation (6.36) with respect to $s$ using (6.39), we acquire
\[ \Delta'_3 = 0, \quad \Delta'_4 = 0. \] (6.40)

Substituting (6.40) and (6.36) in (6.38), we get
\[ \frac{dN^*_1}{ds^*} = \frac{c_1(2\alpha\kappa_2 - \kappa_3)}{f'\sqrt{-2(\alpha^2\kappa_2 - \alpha\kappa_3)}} N + \frac{c_1\alpha\kappa_3}{f'\sqrt{-2(\alpha^2\kappa_2 - \alpha\kappa_3)}} N_3. \] (6.41)

From (6.32) and (6.34), we get
\[ \epsilon_1^*\kappa_1^*T^* = \frac{c_1\sqrt{-2(\alpha^2\kappa_2 - \alpha\kappa_3)}}{f'(\alpha^2 + 1)} [\alpha N_1 + N_3]. \] (6.42)

From (6.41) and (6.42), we get
\[ \frac{dN^*_1}{ds^*} + \epsilon_1^*\kappa_1^*T^* = \frac{c_1(2\alpha\kappa_2 + \alpha^2\kappa_3 - \kappa_3)}{f'(\alpha^2 + 1)\sqrt{-2\alpha^2\kappa_2 + 2\alpha\kappa_3}} [N_1 + \frac{1}{\alpha} N_3], \] (6.43)

From (6.43), we have
\[ k_2^* = \frac{|2\alpha\kappa_2 + \alpha^2\kappa_3 - \kappa_3|}{f'\sqrt{|\alpha|}(\alpha^2 + 1)\sqrt{-2\alpha^2\kappa_2 + 2\alpha\kappa_3}} > 0. \] (6.44)

Considering (6.43) and (6.44) together, we obtain
\[ N^*_2 = \frac{\epsilon_1^*}{k_2^*} \left( \frac{dN^*_1}{ds^*} + \epsilon_1^*\kappa_1^*T^* \right) = \frac{c_2c_3\epsilon_1^*\sqrt{|\alpha|}}{2} [N_1 + \frac{1}{\alpha} N_3], \] (6.45)

where $c_3 = \frac{|2\alpha\kappa_2 + \alpha^2\kappa_3 - \kappa_3|}{|2\alpha\kappa_2 + \alpha^2\kappa_3 - \kappa_3|} = \pm 1$ and $\epsilon_1^* = \pm$. From (2.52) $H(N^*_2, N^*_3) = c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = \epsilon_1^*$, also unit vector $N^*_3$ can be expressed like this $N^*_3 = -\Delta_4 T + \Delta_3 N_2$; that is,
\[ N^*_3 = \frac{c_2(\alpha\kappa_2 - \kappa_3)}{\sqrt{-2(\alpha^2\kappa_2 - \alpha\kappa_3)}} T + \frac{c_2\alpha}{\sqrt{-2(\alpha^2\kappa_2 - \alpha\kappa_3)}} N_2, \] (6.46)

which indicates that $H(N^*_2, N^*_3) = 1$. In the end we find $\kappa_3^*$ as,
\[ \kappa_3^* = H\left( \frac{dN^*_2}{ds^*}, N^*_3 \right) = \frac{c_3\epsilon_1^* (2\sqrt{|\alpha|})}{f'\sqrt{-2(\alpha^2\kappa_2 - \alpha\kappa_3)}} \neq 0. \]

So we find that $\Gamma^*$ is spacelike or timelike curve and a $(0,2)$-Evolute curve of the curve $\Gamma$ considering span$\{T, N_2\} = $ span$\{N^*_1, N^*_3\}$, span$\{N_1, N_3\} = $ span$\{T^*, N^*_2\}$.

**Conclusion:** In present study, we established a new kind of generalized evolutes and involutes curve in 4-Dimensional Minkowski space. We obtain necessary and sufficient condition for the curve possessing generalized Evolute as well as an Involute curve. Many researchers have developed extensive significant research contribution in the field of general theory of the curves in Euclidean space as well as in Minkowski space. However the special characters of the curve are not considered which is a research gap in this technique. In this article, we described a new type of $(1,3)$-Evolute curve in 4-Dimensional Minkowski space. We introduced several theorems with necessary and sufficient conditions and obtained interesting results. The understanding of Evolute curves with this type of Evolute and Involute curve, researchers will do more research in 4-dimensional Minkowski space. Evolute curves are used in mathematics and different branches of engineering this work maybe help full for researchers for future studies. In the future, we plan to improve our proposed framework for involutes of order $K$ of a null Cartan curve in Minkowski spaces.
Generalized involute-evolute curves in $E^4$

References


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