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Source / Izvornik: **Mathematics**, 2021, 9

Journal article, Published version

Rad u časopisu, Objavljena verzija rada (izdavačev PDF)

<https://doi.org/10.3390/math9111256>

Permanent link / Trajna poveznica: <https://urn.nsk.hr/urn:nbn:hr:169:659611>

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Download date / Datum preuzimanja: **2024-04-29**



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## Article

# Involutes of Pseudo-Null Curves in Lorentz–Minkowski 3-Space

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**Abstract:** In this paper, we analyze involutes of pseudo-null curves in Lorentz–Minkowski 3-space. Pseudo-null curves are spacelike curves with null principal normals, and their involutes can be defined analogously as for the Euclidean curves, but they exhibit properties that cannot occur in Euclidean space. The first result of the paper is that the involutes of pseudo-null curves are null curves, more precisely, null straight lines. Furthermore, a method of reconstruction of a pseudo-null curve from a given null straight line as its involute is provided. Such a reconstruction process in Euclidean plane generates an evolute of a curve, however it cannot be applied to a straight line. In the case presented, the process is additionally affected by a choice of different null frames that every null curve allows (in this case, a null straight line). Nevertheless, we proved that for different null frames, the obtained pseudo-null curves are congruent. Examples that verify presented results are also given.

**Keywords:** Lorentz–Minkowski 3-space; pseudo-null curve; involute; null curve**MSC:** 53A04; 53A35; 53B30**Citation:** López, R.; Milin Šipuš, Ž.; Primorac Gajčić, L.; Protrka, I.

Involutes of Pseudo-Null Curves in Lorentz–Minkowski 3-Space.

*Mathematics* **2021**, *9*, 1256. <https://doi.org/10.3390/math9111256>

Academic Editor: Vicente Muñoz

Received: 25 March 2021

Accepted: 28 May 2021

Published: 31 May 2021

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## 1. Introduction

An involute of a curve in Euclidean plane  $\mathbb{E}^2$  is a curve to which all tangent lines of the initial curve at corresponding points are orthogonal. If  $c = c(u)$  is a curve in  $\mathbb{E}^2$  parametrized by arc length, then the parametrizations of its involutes are

$$i(u) = c(u) + (-u + a)\mathbf{t}(u), \quad (1)$$

where  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  is a constant, and  $\mathbf{t}(u) = c'(u)$ . It is clear that all involutes for different constants  $a$  are mutually parallel curves. An evolute of a curve  $c$  in  $\mathbb{E}^2$  is a curve  $e$  whose involute is the very curve  $c$ , so evolutes and involutes are, in a sense, inverses of each other. Involutes and evolutes of curves in Euclidean plane were introduced already in 1670's by Huygens in relation to his work with pendular motion and the isochronous pendulum [1].

When a curve  $c$  parametrized by arc length is given, then its evolute is sought-after in the form  $e(u) = c(u) + \mu(u)\mathbf{n}(u)$ , where  $\mathbf{n}$  is the unit normal field of  $c$ . The condition that tangent lines of a curve and its evolute are orthogonal which implies

$$e(u) = c(u) + \frac{1}{\kappa(u)}\mathbf{n}(u),$$

where  $\kappa$  is the curvature of  $c$ . So, the evolute is a curve that consists of centers of curvatures of an initial curve  $c$ . We can state again that, when the evolute is given, the initial curve can

be reconstructed: it is an involute (one of the parallel) of the evolute. Parallel curves have the same evolute. It is also to be noted that an evolute can be obtained as the envelope of the normal lines of an initial curve, and thus it is related to phenomena in optics as a curve where the light rays concentrate after being reflected on the initial curve as a mirror.

For spatial curves in Euclidean 3-space, the situation is more complex (see a discussion in [2]). The most classical definition can be found by Eisenhart [3] where an involute is defined by the identity (1) for curves parametrized by arc length. For each involute, there is a one-parameter family of evolutes, that is, curves whose initial curve is their involute. Again, for a curve  $c = c(u)$  where  $u$  is the arc length parameter, and an involute for  $a = 0$ , they are

$$e(u) = c(u) + \rho(u) \left( \mathbf{n}(u) - \tan \left( \int \tau(u) du \right) \mathbf{b}(u) \right), \quad (2)$$

where  $\mathbf{n}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are the principal normal and binormal fields of a curve  $c$ ,  $\rho(u) = 1/\kappa(u)$  radius of curvature, and  $\tau$  its torsion.

The notions of involute and evolute are transferred analogously to Lorentz–Minkowski 3-space  $\mathbb{R}_1^3$ . Consider  $c = c(u)$  a non-degenerate curve. An involute  $i$  of  $c$  is a curve whose every point  $i(u)$  lies on the tangent of  $c$  at  $c(u)$ , and the tangents of  $c$  and  $i$  at  $c(u)$  and  $i(u)$  are orthogonal. The parametrization is (1) again. If the curve  $c$  is timelike or it is spacelike with non-null normal, involutes have been studied in [4–6], where parametrizations of associated evolutes, as adaptations of (2) to  $\mathbb{R}_1^3$ , were obtained too. The authors did not directly verify that the curves form a pair of curves related to each other by an invertible process, but it could be easily concluded from the definition. The remaining case when a curve is spacelike with null normals is considered in [7] where it has been stated that involutes of pseudo-null curves do not exist. The authors in [7] correctly concluded that the possible involutes should be null curves, but overlooked to recognize that these are null straight lines in the calculations that follow. In this paper we reexamine that result proving that involutes of such curves are straight lines. Such a situation does not exist in Euclidean case, straight lines do not have evolutes. The involute–evolute pairs of two spacelike curves, respectively, of a null curve and a spacelike curve, in four-dimensional Minkowski space were studied in [8], respectively, in [9], while the involutes of null Cartan curves in higher dimensions were analyzed in [10].

The organization of the paper is the following. In Section 2 we recall some basics of Lorentz–Minkowski space  $\mathbb{R}_1^3$ , specially on the Frenet apparatus of null curves. The associated null frame of these curves is not unique and depends on the parametrization of the curve. Section 3 is devoted to investigation of involutes of pseudo-null curves proving that they are null straight lines. In Section 4 we consider the problem of reconstruction of pseudo-null curves from a given null straight line as its involute. For each null frame of a null straight line we find a pseudo-null curve as a solution of a differential equation and, what is more important, we are able to prove that for the different null frames, the pseudo-null curves are congruent. It is valuable to notice that examples that appear in this section are related to those in Section 3, thus they verify a practical mechanism of construction of pseudo-null curves. Finally we complete the paper with Section 5.

## 2. Preliminaries

The Lorentz–Minkowski 3-space  $\mathbb{R}_1^3$  is the real affine space  $\mathbb{R}_1^3$  whose underlying vector space is endowed with the Lorentzian pseudo-scalar product

$$\langle x, y \rangle = -x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + x_3y_3,$$

where  $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$  and  $y = (y_1, y_2, y_3)$ . A vector  $x$  in  $\mathbb{R}_1^3$  is called spacelike if  $\langle x, x \rangle > 0$  or  $x = 0$ , timelike if  $\langle x, x \rangle < 0$  and null (lightlike) if  $\langle x, x \rangle = 0$  and  $x \neq 0$ . The pseudo-norm of a vector  $x$  is defined as the real number  $\|x\| = \sqrt{|\langle x, x \rangle|} \geq 0$ . The causal character of a regular curve is determined by the causal character of its velocity vector. A surface is called spacelike (resp. timelike, null) if the induced metric is positive definite (resp. indefinite,

of rank 1). We will assume that the causal character is the same in all the points of a curve or a surface.

A *pseudo-null* curve  $c: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_1^3$  is a spacelike curve whose acceleration is a null vector. Assume that  $c$  is parametrized by arc length. The Frenet apparatus is the following [11]. The principal normal vector is  $\mathbf{n}(u) = c''(u)$ . The binormal vector  $\mathbf{b}(u)$  is chosen so that  $\mathbf{b}$  is the null field orthogonal to  $\mathbf{t}$  with  $\langle \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{b} \rangle = 1$ . Then the Frenet equations are

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{t}' \\ \mathbf{n}' \\ \mathbf{b}' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \kappa & 0 \\ 0 & \tau & 0 \\ -\kappa & 0 & -\tau \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{t} \\ \mathbf{n} \\ \mathbf{b} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3)$$

Here  $\tau = \langle \mathbf{n}', \mathbf{b} \rangle$  is called the pseudo-torsion. The curvature  $\kappa$  can be either 0 (and  $c$  is a straight line), or  $\kappa = 1$ . It is also a known result that every pseudo-null curve is a planar curve, lying in a lightlike plane ([12,13]). In what follows in this paper, we will suppose that the spacelike curves are not straight lines. Notice that the following holds  $\mathbf{t} = \pm \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{b}$ , but not necessarily always with  $+$  sign. Different approaches in framing a pseudo-null curve were offered in [14,15].

An *involute*  $i: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_1^3$  of  $c$  is a curve that orthogonally intersects all the tangents of the curve  $c$  at the corresponding points. Then  $i(u) = c(u) + \lambda(u)\mathbf{t}(u)$  for some smooth function  $\lambda$ . Since  $\langle i'(u), \mathbf{t}(u) \rangle = 0$ , we deduce by the Frenet equations that  $1 + \lambda' = 0$ , hence  $\lambda(u) = a - u$ , where  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ . Thus the parametrization of any involute of  $c$  is

$$i(u) = c(u) + (-u + a)\mathbf{t}(u), \quad (4)$$

where  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ .

The process of obtaining the involute holds for non-degenerate curves of  $\mathbb{R}_1^3$  yielding the same parametrization (4). A bit different is the case when  $c$  is a null curve because we cannot parametrize it by arc length. If the same definition of involute is accepted in this situation, then we would have  $i(u) = c(u) + \lambda(u)c'(u)$  and  $i' = (1 + \lambda')c' + \lambda c''$ . Under the condition of orthogonality,  $\langle c', i' \rangle = 0$  implies  $\lambda \langle c', c'' \rangle = 0$  everywhere. However, since  $c$  is null,  $\langle c', c' \rangle = 0$  and differentiating with respect to  $u$ , we deduce  $\langle c', c'' \rangle = 0$ . As a consequence, any curve parametrized by  $c(u) + \lambda(u)c'(u)$  for arbitrary  $\lambda$  would satisfy the property that its tangents lines are orthogonal to  $c$  at corresponding points.

We also need to recall the Frenet apparatus for null curves of  $\mathbb{R}_1^3$ . Assume that  $c(u)$  is a null curve. Then we can define a null frame  $L(u) = (A(u), B(u), C(u))$  along  $c$  satisfying

$$\langle A, A \rangle = \langle B, B \rangle = \langle A, C \rangle = \langle B, C \rangle = 0, \quad \langle A, B \rangle = \langle C, C \rangle = 1, \quad (5)$$

where  $c'(u) = \kappa_0(u) \cdot A(u)$ ,  $\kappa_0 > 0$ , and  $A \times B = C$ ,  $A \times C = -A$ ,  $B \times C = B$  [16]. The vector fields  $A, B, C$  satisfy analogues of the Frenet formulas

$$\begin{pmatrix} A' \\ B' \\ C' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa_1 & 0 & \kappa_2 \\ 0 & -\kappa_1 & \kappa_3 \\ -\kappa_3 & -\kappa_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{pmatrix}. \quad (6)$$

where the functions  $\kappa_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3$  are called the *curvature* functions of a curve  $c$  with respect to a frame  $L$ . A null frame with these properties is not unique, so a null curve and a frame must be given together. The curvatures  $\kappa_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3$  can be determined from  $\kappa_1 = \langle A', B \rangle$ ,  $\kappa_2 = \langle A', C \rangle$ ,  $\kappa_3 = \langle B', C \rangle$ . It is also possible to construct analogous frames that satisfy  $C = -A \times B$ .

Let us consider a null curve  $c = c(u)$  generally framed by a null frame  $(A, B, C)$  satisfying (5) and (6) and having  $\kappa_2 = 0$ . We will show that  $c(u)$  is a null straight line. This is a consequence of the next result that characterizes a straight line in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  independently of its parametrization.

**Proposition 1.** Let  $c: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  be a regular curve. Then  $c$  parametrizes a straight line if and only if  $c'$  and  $c''$  are collinear everywhere.

**Proof.** Assume that  $c$  parametrizes a straight line. Then there are  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $a \neq 0$ , and a smooth function  $\lambda$  such that  $c(u) = \lambda(u)a + b$ . Then  $c'(u) = \lambda'(u)a$  and  $c''(u) = \lambda''(u)a$ , obtaining that  $c'$  and  $c''$  are collinear everywhere.

To prove the converse, let  $c(u) = (x_1(u), \dots, x_n(u))$  be a curve such that  $c''(u) = \lambda(u)c'(u)$  for some function  $\lambda = \lambda(u)$ . Then  $x_i'' = \lambda x_i'$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n$ . Integrating we obtain  $\log x_i'(u) = \int^u \lambda(u) du + m_i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n$ , or equivalently,  $x_i'(u) = a_i e^{\int^u \lambda(u) du}$ , where  $a_i = e^{m_i}$ . Then  $c'(u) = \mu(u)a$ , where  $\mu(u) = e^{\int^u \lambda(u) du}$  and  $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ . Since  $c$  is regular,  $a \neq 0$ . Integrating again,  $c(u) = (\int^u \mu(u) du)a + b$  for some  $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and this proves that  $c$  parametrizes a straight line.  $\square$

**Corollary 1.** Null curves in  $\mathbb{R}_1^3$  are straight lines if and only if  $\kappa_2 = 0$  everywhere.

**Proof.** Assume that  $c$  is a null straight line. We know that  $c' = \kappa_0 A$ . Differentiating  $c'$  and from (6), we have  $c'' = (\kappa_0' + \kappa_0 \kappa_1)A + \kappa_0 \kappa_2 C$ . From the proposition,  $c'$  and  $c''$  are collinear everywhere, so we deduce  $\kappa_0 \kappa_2 = 0$ , that is,  $\kappa_2 = 0$  everywhere.

For the converse, assume  $\kappa_2 = 0$  everywhere. Then the first equation in (6) yields  $A' = \kappa_1 A$ . Thus  $c'' = (\kappa_0' + \kappa_0 \kappa_1)A$  showing that  $c''$  and  $c'$  are collinear because  $A$  and  $c'$  are too.  $\square$

A different proof of this statement can be found in [13].

### 3. Involutes of a Pseudo-Null Curve

In this section, we investigate the involutes of pseudo-null curves and next, we consider the inverse problem of reconstruction starting from the involute and looking for the curve whose involute is the given curve. We assume that the pseudo-null curve is not a straight line and use  $\kappa = 1$ .

**Theorem 1.** Involutes of a pseudo-null curve are null straight lines.

**Proof.** The expression of the involute in (4) together with (3) imply

$$i'(u) = (-u + a)\mathbf{n}(u)$$

$$i''(u) = (-1 + \tau(u)(-u + a))\mathbf{n}(u).$$

In particular,  $i'$  and  $i''$  are collinear everywhere and Proposition 1 completes the proof.  $\square$

For a pseudo-null curve  $c$ , we consider its tangent developable, that is, a ruled surface consisting of all tangents to  $c$ , which are in the case of pseudo-null curve all spacelike. This surface can be parametrized by  $f(u, v) = c(u) + vc'(u)$ . However, since  $c$  is a curve lying in a lightlike plane, the tangent developable is part of the very same lightlike plane. As such it belongs to the class of so-called lightlike developables ([12,17]). Furthermore, motivated by the statement that holds in Euclidean space that every curve on the tangent developable of  $c$  that is an orthogonal trajectory of the rulings is an involute of  $c$  ([3]), we prove the following result.

**Proposition 2.** Let  $c$  be a pseudo-null curve. Then every null curve on its tangent developable is an involute of  $c$ .

**Proof.** Let  $c_1(s) = f(u(s), v(s))$  be a curve on the developable tangent  $f(u, v)$ . Then

$$c_1'(s) = u'f_u + v'f_v = (u' + v')\mathbf{t} + u'v\mathbf{n}.$$

Notice that  $\|c'_1\|^2 = (u' + v')^2$ . Then  $c_1$  is an involute of  $c$  if and only if  $\langle c'_1, \mathbf{t} \rangle = 0$ , or equivalently,  $u' + v' = 0$  everywhere, which means that  $c_1$  is a null curve.  $\square$

Moreover, we can additionally state that such null curves  $c_1$  are null straight lines, the only null curves in a lightlike plane.

In the following three examples, we calculate the involutes of pseudo-null curves which were classified by Walrave [18].

**Example 1.** The only pseudo-null curve with the pseudo-torsion  $\tau = 0$  is the curve

$$c(u) = \left( \frac{u^2}{2}, -u, \frac{u^2}{2} \right). \quad (7)$$

It is a (Euclidean) parabola in the lightlike plane  $x = z$  with the axis of null direction  $(1, 0, 1)$ , therefore a circle in a lightlike plane. The developable tangent of  $c(u)$  is parametrized by

$$f(u, v) = \left( \frac{1}{2}u(u + 2v), -(u + v), \frac{1}{2}u(u + 2v) \right) \quad (8)$$

and its involutes are

$$i(u) = \left( au - \frac{u^2}{2}, -a, au - \frac{u^2}{2} \right) \quad (9)$$

(see Figure 1 (left)). The involutes are intersections of planes  $x = z$  and  $y = -a$  ( $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ), and therefore null straight lines.

**Example 2.** The only pseudo-null curve with the non-zero constant pseudo-torsion  $\tau \neq 0$  is the curve in the lightlike plane  $x = z$

$$c(u) = -\frac{1}{\tau^2}(e^{\tau u}, \tau^2 u, e^{\tau u}). \quad (10)$$

The tangent developable of  $c(u)$  is parametrized by

$$f(u, v) = -\frac{1}{\tau^2}(e^{\tau u}(1 + \tau v), \tau^2(u + v), e^{\tau u}(1 + \tau v)) \quad (11)$$

and its involutes are

$$i(u) = -\frac{1}{\tau^2}(e^{\tau u}(1 + (a - u)\tau), \tau^2 a, e^{\tau u}(1 + (a - u)\tau)) \quad (12)$$

(see Figure 1 (middle)). The involutes are intersections of planes  $x = z$  and  $y = \tau^2 a$ ,  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ , and therefore null straight lines.

**Example 3.** Let  $c(u)$  be the pseudo-null curve

$$c(u) = \left( -\frac{u^3}{12}, -\frac{u^3 + 12u}{12\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{u^3 - 12u}{12\sqrt{2}} \right). \quad (13)$$

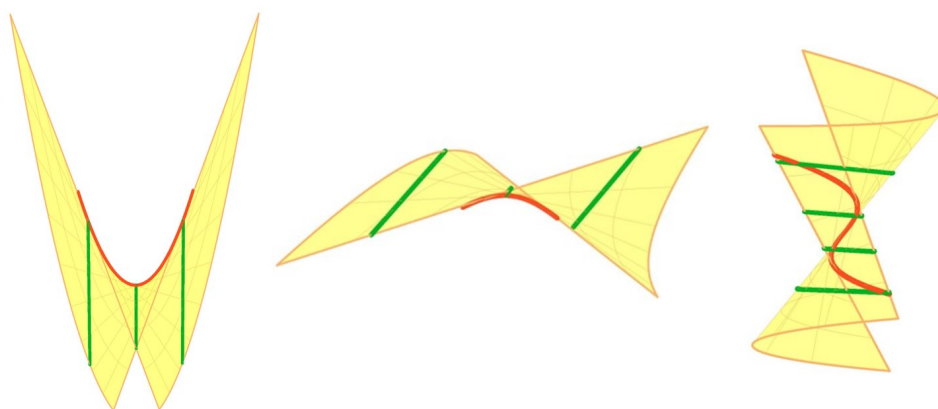
It is a pseudo-null curve lying in the lightlike plane  $y + z = \sqrt{2}x$ . Its pseudo-torsion is  $\tau = \frac{1}{u}$ . The tangent developable of  $c(u)$  is parametrized by

$$f(u, v) = \left( -\frac{(u + 3v)u^2}{12}, -\frac{u(u^2 + 12) + 3v(u^2 + 4)}{12\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{u(u^2 - 12) + 3v(u^2 - 4)}{12\sqrt{2}} \right). \quad (14)$$

It represents the lightlike plane  $y + z = \sqrt{2}x$ . The involutes of  $c$  are

$$i(u) = \left( \frac{(2u - 3a)u^2}{12}, \frac{2u^3 - 3a(4 + u^2)}{12\sqrt{2}}, \frac{2u^3 - 3a(u^2 - 4)}{12\sqrt{2}} \right), \quad (15)$$

where  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  (see Figure 1 (right)).



**Figure 1.** Examples 1 (left), 2 (middle) and 3 (right). Example 1: The tangent developables as part of a lightlike plane. The tangent developable (8) with a base curve (red) and involutes (9) (green) for  $a = -2, 0, 2$ . Example 2: The developable tangent (11), with a base curve (red) and involutes (12) (green) for  $a = -2, 0, 2$ . Example 3: The developable tangent (14) with a base curve (red) and involutes (15) (green) for  $a = -3.5, -1, 1, 3.5$ .

**Remark 1.** The intrinsic geometry of curves in a lightlike (isotropic) plane can be considered in terms of geometry of curves in the isotropic plane  $\mathbb{I}^2$  as developed in, e.g., [19]. Isotropic plane  $\mathbb{I}^2$  is a vector space  $\mathbb{R}^2$  equipped with a degenerate scalar product  $\langle x, y \rangle_i = x_1 y_1$ , for  $x = (x_1, x_2)$ ,  $y = (y_1, y_2)$ . There is a unique isotropic direction in  $\mathbb{I}^2$  generated by  $\mathbf{n}_i = (0, 1)$ . For a non-isotropic curve  $c(s) = (x_1(s), x_2(s))$ ,  $x'_1 \neq 0$ , the isotropic Frenet frame is defined by the fields  $\mathbf{t}_i(s) = \frac{1}{x'_1(s)} c'(s)$  and  $\mathbf{n}_i$  which are orthogonal with respect to  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_i$ . The isotropic curvature  $\kappa_i$  is defined by the Frenet formulas

$$\mathbf{t}'_i(s) = x'_1(s) \kappa_i(s) \mathbf{n}_i(s), \quad \mathbf{n}'_i(s) = 0$$

and expressed by  $\kappa_i = \frac{\det(c', c'')}{(x'_1)^3}$ .

The induced metric of a lightlike plane in Lorentz–Minkowski 3-space is a degenerate of index 1, and as such can be related to the metric of  $\mathbb{I}^2$ . Let us describe the pseudo-null curve (7) in Example 1 which lies in the lightlike plane  $\pi$  given by  $x = z$ , as a curve in the isotropic plane  $\mathbb{I}^2$ . The local coordinates in the plane  $\pi$  can be introduced by, for instance,  $e_1 = \mathbf{t}(0) = (0, -1, 0)$ ,  $e_2 = \mathbf{n}(0) = (1, 0, 1)$ . Then  $c'(u) = (u, -1, u) = e_1 + u e_2$ ,  $c''(u) = (1, 0, 1) = e_2$ , or in the local coordinates  $c'(u) = (1, u)$ ,  $c''(s) = (0, 1)$ . Therefore the isotropic curvature of  $c$  is equal to

$$\kappa_i = \frac{\det(c', c'')}{(x')^3} = 1.$$

Since the curve (7) has constant isotropic curvature, it is a circle in  $\mathbb{I}^2$ , as stated in Example 1. Thus the curvature  $\kappa_i$  of a curve  $c$  appears to be more informative than its vanishing pseudo-torsion  $\tau$ . Theory of curves of Lorentz–Minkowski space lying in the lightlike planes can be generally related to theory of curves in  $\mathbb{I}^2$  which is considered in [20].

#### 4. Reconstruction by the Involutives

Once we have proved that the involutes of a pseudo-null curve are null straight lines, we address with the inverse process that can be expressed with the next

**Question.** For a given null straight line, is it possible to find a pseudo-null curve whose involute is the initial straight line?

We follow the notation of Section 3. The given involute  $i = i(u)$  is a null straight line. Let  $(A, B, C)$  be a null frame and let  $(\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{b})$  be the Frenet frame of  $c$ . In order to understand the relation between both curves, first we notice that starting from definition (4), the initial curve  $c$  can be expressed as

$$c(u) = i(u) - (-u + a)\mathbf{t}(u), \quad a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

We express the frame  $(A, B, C)$  in terms of the Frenet frame of  $c$ . First, let  $i'(u) = \kappa_0 A$ . On the other hand, since  $i'(u) = (-u + a)\mathbf{n}$  then  $A = \lambda \mathbf{n}$ , where  $\lambda = (-u + a)/\kappa_0$ ,  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ . We write the second vector  $B$  as  $B = \alpha \mathbf{t} + \beta \mathbf{n} + \gamma \mathbf{b}$ . From the condition  $\langle A, B \rangle = 1$  it follows that  $\gamma = 1/\lambda$ . Furthermore, since  $B$  is a null vector,  $\langle B, B \rangle = 0$ , it follows  $\beta = -\lambda\alpha^2/2$ . Therefore,  $B$  is

$$B = \alpha \mathbf{t} - \frac{\lambda\alpha^2}{2} \mathbf{n} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \mathbf{b}.$$

Finally, we determine the third vector  $C$ . The spacelike vector  $C$  is given by  $C = A \times B$ , and therefore

$$C = \mathbf{t} - \alpha\lambda \mathbf{n}.$$

Notice that here we used the assumption  $\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{b}$ . If the opposite vector is obtained, then we would frame a straight line accordingly by  $C = -A \times B$ . Now, direct calculation implies that the curvatures of the involute are

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_1 &= \langle A', B \rangle = \langle (\lambda' + \lambda\tau)\mathbf{n}, \alpha \mathbf{t} - \frac{\lambda\alpha^2}{2} \mathbf{n} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \mathbf{b} \rangle = \frac{\lambda'}{\lambda} + \tau, \\ \kappa_2 &= \langle A', C \rangle = \langle (\lambda' + \lambda\tau)\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{t} - \alpha\lambda \mathbf{n} \rangle = 0, \\ \kappa_3 &= -\langle C', B \rangle = -\langle (1 - (\alpha\lambda)' - \alpha\lambda\tau)\mathbf{n}, \alpha \mathbf{t} - \frac{\lambda\alpha^2}{2} \mathbf{n} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \mathbf{b} \rangle \\ &= \alpha' + \left(\frac{\lambda'}{\lambda} + \tau\right)\alpha - \frac{1}{\lambda}. \end{aligned}$$

Observe that vanishing of  $\kappa_2$  was expected because  $i(u)$  is a straight line (Corollary 1). Returning with the previous computations, from the expression of  $A$  and  $C$ ,

$$\mathbf{t} = C + \alpha\lambda \mathbf{n} = C + \alpha A.$$

Furthermore, eliminating  $\tau$  from the identities of  $\kappa_1$  and  $\kappa_3$ ,

$$\kappa_3 = \alpha' + \kappa_1\alpha + \frac{\kappa_0}{u - a},$$

for a certain function  $\alpha$ . We are now in position to answer to the problem of reconstruction of the pseudo-null curve whose involute is prescribed. We change the perspective about what is given; it is the involute and we are looking for the initial pseudo-null curve.

**Theorem 2.** Let  $i_0$  be a null straight line framed by a null frame  $(A, B, C)$ . Then a curve parametrized by

$$e(u) = i_0(u) + (u - a)(\alpha(u)A(u) + C(u)) \quad (16)$$

is a pseudo-null curve with  $i_0$  as its involute, where  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  is a constant and  $\alpha(u)$  a function that satisfies the first order linear ordinary differential equation

$$\alpha' + \kappa_1\alpha + \frac{\kappa_0}{u - a} = \kappa_3. \quad (17)$$

Furthermore, all these planar curves are contained in lightlike planes orthogonal to  $i_0$ .

**Proof.** From (16) it follows that

$$e'(u) = (\kappa_0 + \alpha + (u - a)(\alpha' + \alpha\kappa_1 - \kappa_3))A + C = \alpha A + C. \quad (18)$$

where the last equality is obtained by substituting  $\kappa_3$  from (17). Therefore,

$$e''(u) = (\alpha' + \kappa_1\alpha)A - \kappa_3A = (\alpha' + \kappa_1\alpha - \kappa_3)A = -\frac{\kappa_0}{u - a}A. \quad (19)$$

Since  $e'$  is a unitary spacelike vector and  $e''$  a null vector, the curve  $e$  is a pseudo-null curve parametrized by arc length. Its tangents are orthogonal to tangents of  $i_0$ ,  $\langle e'(u), i'_0(u) \rangle = \langle \alpha A + C, \kappa_0 A \rangle = 0$ . Finally, we check whether an involute of  $e$  is the initial null straight line  $i_0$ . Using (16) and (18), an involute of  $e$  for an arbitrary constant  $b \in \mathbb{R}$  is

$$\begin{aligned} i(u) &= e(u) + (-u + b)e'(u) \\ &= i_0(u) + (u - a)(\alpha(u)A(u) + C(u)) + (-u + b)(\alpha(u)A(u) + C(u)) \\ &= i_0(u) + (b - a)(\alpha(u)A(u) + C(u)). \end{aligned}$$

Thus if  $b = a$ , we obtain the initial curve  $i_0$  as required.

For the last statement, we can assume that  $A$  is constant because  $i_0$  is a straight line. Then it suffices to observe that all the velocity vectors  $e'(u)$  are orthogonal to  $A$ .  $\square$

The previous theorem provides, for a given constant  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ , a family of curves  $e(u)$  regulated by the function  $\alpha$  with a straight line  $i_0(u)$  as their involute. Their pseudo-torsion is calculated as follows:

**Corollary 2.** *The pseudo-torsion of curves  $e$  is given by*

$$\tau = \frac{\kappa'_0}{\kappa_0} + \frac{1}{a - u} + \kappa_1. \quad (20)$$

**Proof.** Using (18) for  $e'(u) = \mathbf{t}(u)$  and (19) for  $e''(u) = \mathbf{n}(u)$  we obtain

$$\mathbf{n}' = \left( \left( \frac{\kappa_0}{a - u} \right)' + \frac{\kappa_0}{a - u} \kappa_1 \right) A.$$

Since  $A = ((-u + a)/\kappa_0) \mathbf{n}$ , by using the Frenet formula  $\mathbf{n}' = e''' = \tau \mathbf{n}$  we obtain

$$\tau = \frac{a - u}{\kappa_0} \left( \left( \frac{\kappa_0}{a - u} \right)' + \left( \frac{\kappa_0}{a - u} \right) \kappa_1 \right)$$

which implies the required formula.  $\square$

**Corollary 3.** *The pseudo-torsion  $\tau$  of the pseudo-null curves  $e$  does not depend on the initial framings of the null straight line  $i_0$ .*

**Proof.** Let  $i_0 = i_0(u)$  be a null straight line framed by different null frames  $(A, B, C)$  and  $(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}, \tilde{C})$ . Then

$$i'_0 = \kappa_0 A = \tilde{\kappa}_0 \tilde{A}. \quad (21)$$

Furthermore,  $i''_0 = (\kappa'_0 + \kappa_0 \kappa_1)A = (\tilde{\kappa}'_0 + \tilde{\kappa}_0 \tilde{\kappa}_1)\tilde{A}$ . Now, Equation (21) implies

$$(\kappa'_0 + \kappa_0 \kappa_1) = (\tilde{\kappa}'_0 + \tilde{\kappa}_0 \tilde{\kappa}_1) \frac{\kappa_0}{\tilde{\kappa}_0},$$

and we have

$$\frac{\kappa'_0}{\kappa_0} + \kappa_1 = \frac{\tilde{\kappa}'_0}{\tilde{\kappa}_0} + \tilde{\kappa}_1.$$

Therefore (20) implies the statement.  $\square$

From the previous Corollary we can conclude that different null framings of a given parametrization  $i_0(u)$  of a null straight line generate congruent pseudo-null curves  $e$  for a given constant  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ .

In the last part of this section, we have shown examples of how Theorem 2 can be employed. We begin by observing that among various frames for a null straight line, frames with fields  $A, B, C$  constant are of special interest due to their simplicity. They satisfy also  $i_0'(u) = \kappa_0(u)A(u)$ ,  $\kappa_0(u) > 0$ , and have  $\kappa_1 = \kappa_2 = \kappa_3 = 0$ . The initial pseudo-null curve can be easily reconstructed by (16) with  $\alpha$  satisfying

$$\alpha' = \frac{\kappa_0}{-u + a}.$$

In this case, the pseudo-torsion of the initial pseudo-null curve  $e(u)$  is given by (20)

$$\tau = \frac{\kappa_0'}{\kappa_0} + \frac{1}{a - u}.$$

Notice that the pseudo-torsion  $\tau$  is related only to the curvature  $\kappa_0$  of the null straight line. In previous Examples we have  $\kappa_0 = a - u$ ,  $\kappa_0 = e^{\tau u}(a - u)$ ,  $\kappa_0 = u(a - u)$  which give  $\tau = 0$ ,  $\tau = \text{const.} \neq 0$ ,  $\tau = 1/u$ , respectively. Different straight lines with the same curvature  $\kappa_0$ , even more, with curvatures  $\kappa_0$  that are equal up to a multiplicative constant, generate congruent pseudo-null curves.

**Proposition 3.** *Let  $i_0$  be a null straight line,  $i_0' = \kappa_0 A$ , where  $A$  is a constant vector (direction vector). It is always possible to frame  $i_0$  with a null frame  $(A, B, C)$  consisting of constant vectors.*

**Proof.** If we prescribe  $\kappa_3 = 0$ , then a frame for  $c$  satisfies  $B' = C' = 0$  which implies the conclusion.  $\square$

**Remark 2.** *Notice that not every frame having the vector  $A$  constant needs to be such. If we prescribe  $\kappa_3 \neq 0$ , then we will have  $B, C$  not constant. For example, for  $A = (1, 0, 1)$  with  $\kappa_3 = 1$  we obtain  $B = (-\frac{1}{2}(1 + u^2), u, \frac{1}{2}(1 - u^2))$ ,  $C = (u, -1, u)$ . Notice also that a frame consisting of constant vectors is not unique.*

A (single) null straight line can generate different pseudo-null curves  $e$ , depending on its parametrization. However, in Corollary 3 we have seen that a given parametrization  $i_0 = i_0(u)$  of a straight line generates congruent pseudo-null curves regardless of its null framings. Now we also examine relative positions of pseudo-null curves  $e$  regarding different null frames of  $i_0$ . A way for obtaining null frames for a given  $(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}, \tilde{C})$  is explained in [16]. Considering any two positive smooth functions  $\phi$  and  $\psi$ , any other null frame of a null curve is given by

$$(A, B, C) = \left( \phi \tilde{A}, \frac{\tilde{B}}{\phi} - \frac{1}{2}(\phi \psi^2) \tilde{A} - \psi \tilde{C}, \tilde{C} + \phi \psi \tilde{A} \right). \quad (22)$$

**Theorem 3.** *Let  $i_0$  be a null straight line framed by a null frame  $(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}, \tilde{C})$ , where  $\tilde{A}$  is constant. Let  $\tilde{e}(u)$  be the pseudo-null curve with  $i_0$  as its involute. Then the curve  $e(u)$  for the null frame (22) with  $i_0$  as the involute is related to  $\tilde{e}(u)$  in the following way*

$$e(u) = \tilde{e}(u) + m(u - a)\tilde{A},$$

where  $m \in \mathbb{R}$  is a constant.

**Proof.** For the null frame where  $\tilde{A}$  is constant, we have  $\tilde{\kappa}_1 = 0$ . If we write  $i'_0 = \kappa_0 A = \tilde{\kappa}_0 \tilde{A}$  (see (21)), then  $\tilde{\kappa}_0 = \phi \kappa_0$  and

$$\kappa_1 = \langle A', B \rangle = \frac{\phi'}{\phi}, \quad \kappa_3 = \langle B', C \rangle = -\frac{\phi' \psi}{\phi} + \frac{\tilde{\kappa}_3}{\phi} - \psi'. \quad (23)$$

For the null frame  $(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}, \tilde{C})$  we have from Theorem 2

$$\tilde{e}(u) = i_0(u) + (u - a)(\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{A} + \tilde{C}).$$

For the null frame  $(A, B, C)$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} e(u) &= i_0(u) + (u - a)(\alpha A + C) = i_0(u) + (u - a)(\phi \alpha \tilde{A} + \tilde{C} + \phi \psi \tilde{A}) \\ &= \tilde{e}(u) + (u - a)(\phi \alpha + \phi \psi - \tilde{\alpha}) \tilde{A}. \end{aligned}$$

Let  $f = \phi \alpha + \phi \psi - \tilde{\alpha}$ . Then using (17) for  $\alpha'$  and  $\tilde{\alpha}'$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} f' &= \phi' \alpha + \phi \alpha' + (\phi \psi)' - \tilde{\alpha}' \\ &= \phi' \alpha + \phi \left( \kappa_3 - \kappa_1 \alpha - \frac{\kappa_0}{u - a} \right) + (\phi \psi)' + \frac{\tilde{\kappa}_0}{u - a} - \tilde{\kappa}_3. \end{aligned}$$

If we now replace the values of  $\kappa_3$  and  $\kappa_1$  from (23) in the above expression, we deduce  $f' = 0$ , so  $f$  is constant and completes the proof.  $\square$

We point out that if in the above theorem  $\tilde{A}$  is not constant, then  $\tilde{\kappa}_1 \neq 0$ . With the same computations, we obtain that  $f' = \tilde{\kappa}_1(\phi \psi - f)$  and it is not possible to obtain an simple expression for  $f$ .

We finish this section with examples of the use of Theorem 2 on the curves obtained in examples presented in Section 3.

**Example 4.** We revisit Example 1. Consider the null straight line

$$i_0(u) = \left( au - \frac{u^2}{2}, -a, au - \frac{u^2}{2} \right),$$

where  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ , parametrized in (9). Then  $i'_0(u) = (a - u)(1, 0, 1)$ . If we take  $\kappa_0(u) = a - u$ , and the null frame

$$A = (1, 0, 1), \quad B = \frac{1}{2}(-1, 0, 1), \quad C = (0, -1, 0),$$

then  $\kappa_1 = \kappa_3 = 0$ . Equation (17) is  $\alpha' - 1 = 0$  whose solution is  $\alpha(u) = u + b$ ,  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then  $i_0$  is the involute of the curves

$$e(u) = \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + bu - ab, -u, \frac{u^2}{2} + bu - ab \right).$$

Choosing  $b = 0$  we recover the initial curve of Example 1.

We could also consider another null frame with  $\kappa_0 = 1$  and non-constant vector fields,

$$A = (a - u)(1, 0, 1), \quad B = \frac{1}{u - a} \left( \frac{u^2 + 1}{2}, -u, \frac{u^2 - 1}{2} \right), \quad C = (u, -1, u).$$

Here the curvatures are  $\kappa_1(u) = \kappa_3(u) = 1/(u - a)$ ,  $\kappa_2 = 0$ . Equation (17) reduces to  $\alpha' + 1/(u - a)\alpha = 0$  whose solution is  $\alpha(u) = b/(a - u)$ ,  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ . The straight line  $i_0(u)$  is the involute of the curves

$$e(u) = \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + bu - ab, -u, \frac{u^2}{2} + bu - ab \right).$$

For  $b = 0$ , the initial curve of the Example 1 is obtained. See Figure 2 (left).

Regarding different frames chosen, we can notice that they are related by  $\phi(u) = a - u$ ,  $\psi(u) = u/(a - u)$  in (22). Theorem 3 gives the mutual relation of the corresponding evolutes.

**Example 5.** Consider the null straight line

$$i_0(u) = -\frac{1}{\tau^2} \left( e^{\tau u} (1 + (a - u)\tau), \tau^2 a, e^{\tau u} (1 + (a - u)\tau) \right)$$

of Example 2. The computation of  $i'_0(u)$  gives  $i'_0(u) = e^{\tau u} (u - a)(1, 0, 1)$ . Then we take  $\kappa_0(u) = e^{\tau u} (u - a)$  and the frame

$$A = (1, 0, 1), \quad B = \frac{1}{2}(-1, 0, 1), \quad C = (0, -1, 0). \quad (24)$$

Then  $\kappa_1 = \kappa_3 = 0$ . Equation (17) is  $\alpha' + e^{\tau u} = 0$ , and its solution is  $\alpha(u) = -\frac{1}{\tau} e^{\tau u} + b$ ,  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then  $i_0$  is the involute of the family curves,

$$e(u) = \left( (u - a)b - \frac{e^{\tau u}}{\tau^2}, -u, (u - a)b - \frac{e^{\tau u}}{\tau^2} \right)$$

The choice  $b = 0$  gives the initial curve (10). See Figure 2 (right).

Let us consider another frame for this null straight line. We choose another constant null frame

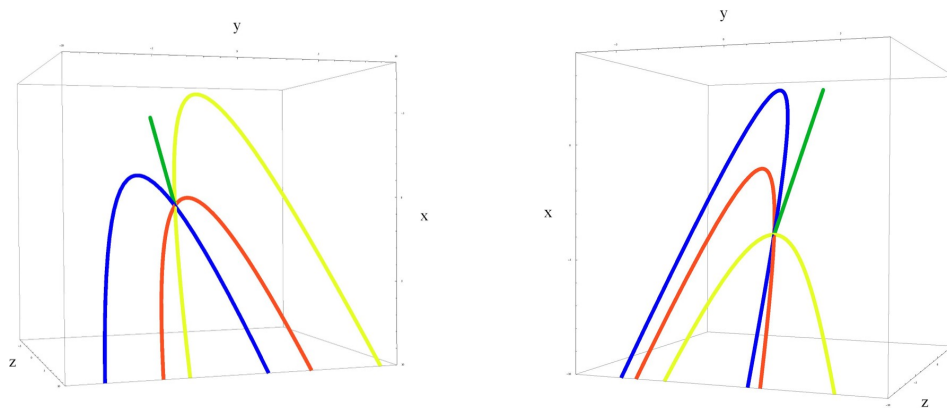
$$A = (1, 0, 1), \quad B = (1, 1, 0), \quad C = (1, -1, 1). \quad (25)$$

Then again we have  $\kappa_0 = e^{\tau u} (u - a)$ , with all other curvatures vanishing, and  $\alpha(u) = -\frac{1}{\tau} e^{\tau u} + b$ ,  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ , as for the first frame. Then  $i_0$  is the involute of the following curves

$$e(u) = \left( (u - a)(b + 1) - \frac{e^{\tau u}}{\tau^2}, -u, (u - a)(b + 1) - \frac{e^{\tau u}}{\tau^2} \right).$$

The choice  $b = -1$  generates the initial curve, see Figure 2 (right).

We can notice that frames are related by  $\phi = \psi = 1$  in (22). Theorem 3 gives  $e(u) = \tilde{e}(u) + (u - a)\tilde{A}$ .



**Figure 2.** Example 4.1: the null straight line (green) is the involute of different pseudo-null curves (yellow, red, blue) for  $a = 1$  (and  $b = 3$ ,  $b = 0$ ,  $b = -3$ ) (left). The blue curve corresponds to the constant null frame, the red curve is (7) and the yellow curve corresponds to the not constant null frame. Example 4.2: the null straight line (green) is the involute of different pseudo-null curves (yellow, red, blue) for  $a = 0$ ,  $\tau = 0.5$  and  $b = 2$ ,  $b = 5$ ,  $b = 6$  (right). The yellow and red corresponds to the null frame (24) and the blue curve corresponds to the null frame (25).

**Example 6.** Consider the null straight line

$$i_0(u) = \left( \frac{(2u-3a)u^2}{12}, \frac{2u^3-3a(4+u^2)}{12\sqrt{2}}, \frac{2u^3-3a(u^2-4)}{12\sqrt{2}} \right),$$

where  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ , given in (15). The computation of  $i'_0$  gives

$$i'_0(u) = u(u-a) \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \right).$$

First, consider  $i_0$  framed by

$$A = \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \right), \quad B = (-2, -\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}), \quad C = (-1, -\sqrt{2}, 0).$$

Then  $\kappa_0 = u(u-a)$ ,  $\kappa_1 = \kappa_3 = 0$ . Equation (17) reduces to  $\alpha' + u = 0$  whose solution is  $\alpha(u) = -u^2/2 + b$ ,  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then  $i_0$  is the involute of the family of curves

$$e(u) = \left( \frac{6a(2-b) - u(12-6b+u^2)}{12}, \frac{u(6b-u^2-24) + 6a(2-b)}{12\sqrt{2}}, \frac{6a(2-b) + u(6b-u^2)}{12\sqrt{2}} \right).$$

The choice  $b = 2$  gives the initial curve (13), see Figure 3 (left).

For the second frame for  $i_0$ , we chose the vectors  $B$  and  $C$  that are not constant. So, let

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \right) \\ B &= \left( -2 - 2m^2 - \frac{1}{4}\kappa_3 u(\kappa_3 u - 4) + \sqrt{2}m(\kappa_3 u - 2), -\sqrt{2}m^2 + m(\kappa_3 u - 4) + \frac{\kappa_3 u(8 - \kappa_3 u) - 8}{4\sqrt{2}}, -\sqrt{2}m^2 + m\kappa_3 u - \frac{\kappa_3^2 u^2 - 8}{4\sqrt{2}} \right) \\ C &= \left( -\left(1 + \sqrt{2}m - \frac{\kappa_3 u}{2}\right), \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{2}(\kappa_3 u - 4) - 4m), \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{2}\kappa_3 u - 4m) \right), \end{aligned}$$

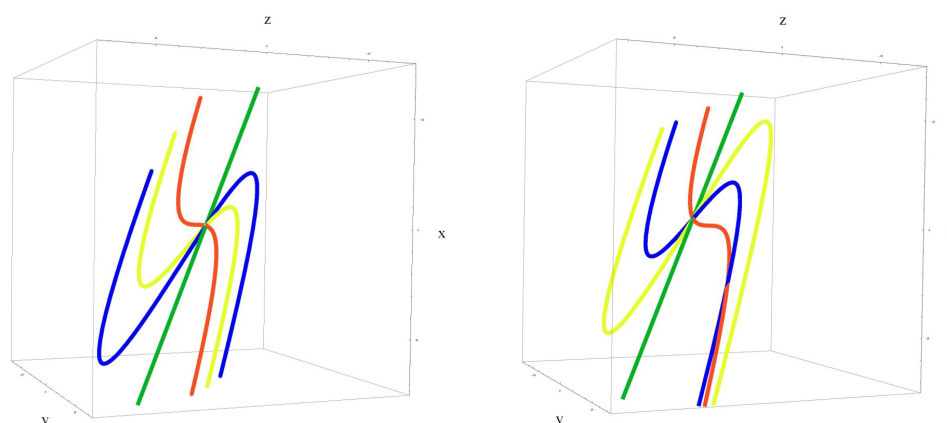
where  $m$  and  $\kappa_3$  are constant. Then  $\kappa_0(u) = u(u-a)$ ,  $\kappa_1 = 0$  and  $\kappa_3 = \text{const}$ .

Equation (17) reduces to  $\alpha' + u = \kappa_3$  whose solution is  $\alpha(u) = -\frac{u^2}{2} + \kappa_3 u + b$ ,  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then  $i_0$  is the involute of the curve  $e(u) = (x(u), y(u), z(u))$  where it is

$$\begin{aligned} x(u) &= a\left(1 - \frac{b}{2} + \sqrt{2}m - \kappa_3 u\right) - \frac{1}{12}u(12 - 6b + 12\sqrt{2}m - 12\kappa_3 u + u^2), \\ y(u) &= \frac{1}{24}\left(\sqrt{2}(2u^3 - 3a(4 + u^2)) + 3(a - u)(-2\sqrt{2}b + 8m + \sqrt{2}(8 - 4\kappa_3 u + u^2))\right) \\ z(u) &= \frac{1}{24}\left(3(a - u)(-2\sqrt{2}b + 8m + \sqrt{2}u(u - 4\kappa_3)) + \sqrt{2}(2u^3 - 3a(u^2 - 4))\right). \end{aligned}$$

The choice  $\kappa_3 = m = 0$  and  $b = 2$  gives the initial curve (13), see Figure 3 (right).

Given frames for the null straight line  $c(u)$  are related by the functions  $\phi(u) = 1$ ,  $\psi(u) = -2\sqrt{2}m + \kappa_3 u$ . Theorem 3 gives their mutual relation.



**Figure 3.** Example 6: The null straight line (green) given by (15) and  $a = -1$  is the involute of different pseudo-null curves. The yellow, red and blue curve correspond to the constant null frame with  $b = 6$ ,  $b = 2$ ,  $b = 9$ , respectively. The red curve is the curve (13) (Left). (Right): The null straight line (green) given by (15) and  $a = 2$  is the involute of the yellow and blue curve that correspond to the not constant null frame with  $m = 0$ ,  $\kappa_3 = 0.5$ ,  $b = 10$  and  $b = 6$ , as well as of the red curve given by  $m = 0$ ,  $\kappa_3 = 0$ ,  $b = 2$  (that is the curve (13)).

## 5. Conclusions

The topic of involutes and its inverse process, which generates evolutes and vice-versa is the classical topic in differential geometry of curves. Many basic ideas and techniques concerning this topic can be directly transferred to Lorentz–Minkowski space, however, the causality of vectors in Lorentz–Minkowski space makes substantial difference when analyzing different cases. In the present paper we develop the related theory for the case of pseudo-null curves, which has not been previously considered in the literature and which shows notable and interesting differences. The main result is that the involute of a pseudo-null curve is a null straight line, which does not have a counterpart in Euclidean space. Our further interest lies in the inverse process of reconstruction of pseudo-null curves from given null straight lines. This problem is a bit more delicate because the same null straight line should generate different pseudo-null curves. We show that this is achieved through different parametrizations of a null straight line, which, however, further carry different null frames as every null curve does. Still, we are able to prove that pseudo-null curves generated by different null frames are all congruent. Since this process of reconstruction initially changes depending on the null frames and it involves solutions of differential equations, we have presented a number of illustrative examples of how to find pseudo-null curves according to our results. Thus, results shown in this article are not only theoretical, but they can be implemented in explicit examples.

**Author Contributions:** Investigation, R.L., Ž.M.Š., L.P.G. and I.P.; Writing—original draft, R.L., Ž.M.Š., L.P.G. and I.P. The authors contributed equally to this work. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

**Funding:** Rafael López has been partially supported by the grant no. MTM2017-89677-P, MINECO/AEI/FEDER, UE.

**Acknowledgments:** The authors thank the anonymous referees for valuable comments and suggestions that improved the final version of the paper.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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